

# **The circulation of the coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes in Macedonia**



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In memory of Panagiotis Stamatiou, an  
exceptional friend and teacher.

We keep the memories.

We will never forget you.

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I hereby declare that the work submitted is mine and that where I have made use of other people's work, I have attributed the source(s) according to the Regulations set in the Student's Handbook.

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## **Abstract:**

This dissertation was written as part of the MA in the Classical Archaeology and the Ancient History of Macedonia at the International Hellenic University. The study deals with the circulation of coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes in Macedonia. I chose the coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes because I have studied the historical events related with this interesting, prominent and controversial figure. Furthermore, during my postgraduate studies I have participated in a group coursework with the title “The coinage of Lysimachus in Macedonia”, in which I had the chance to deal with coin circulation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, a period that is especially intriguing to me. The objectives of this dissertation are to shed light and analyze, in a more extensive way, the numismatic circulation of the coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes in Macedonia, especially during his short period as king of Macedon, but also from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, in the beginning of his reign.

As far as the methodology of the dissertation is concerned, I will present in the beginning a short historical context regarding the life of Demetrius Poliorcetes emphasizing on important historical events primarily related with the economy of his kingdom. Then I will deal with the different numismatic types that were struck under his rule presenting the scholarly discussion regarding the iconography and chronological issues of this coinage. In the following chapter, the numismatic circulation of his reign all over Macedonia will be presented examining coin hoards and excavation coins from various settlements and cemeteries. The dissertation will end with the concluding remarks.

The expected outcomes of this dissertation are to draw some conclusions about the numismatic circulation during the reign of Demetrius Poliorcetes in the area of Macedonia and thus contribute to the further research of this field of archaeology and especially to the research of the coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes and its impact.

Keywords: Demetrius Poliorcetes, coin circulation, coins, coin hoards, numismatic types.

## **Preface:**

Numismatics is one of the most interesting and fascinating fields of Archaeology. This field is important both to an archaeologist and to a historian because it provides a tool for the examination of the historical context of a region, a ruler, a state in specific periods of time. All these are based on the archaeological findings that are coming to light constantly, for example, the excavation of coins and coin hoards from various settlements and cemeteries. More specifically, my motivation in order to deal with coinage, a field of archaeology that has not been studied so thoroughly in Greece, was given to me for the first time when I chose an elective course about coinage in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. However, I became more familiar with this field of archaeology in a more practical way during my participation in the Aristotle University excavation of Pella. During this excavation, with the help of Dr. Nikolaos Akamatis, I learned how to study, interpret and record with scientific methods the different types of coins. Also, in the spring semester of the academic year 2019-2020 of the MA in the Classical Archaeology and Ancient History of Macedonia, I chose an elective course about coinage and economy. The topic of this dissertation was chosen in order to have the opportunity to investigate and analyze the circulation of coins production of this fascinating, important and controversial historical figure, Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Last but not least, I shall warmly thank my supervisor, Dr. Nikolaos Akamatis. First of all, he was the person through whom I met the fascinating world of numismatics and I learned how to approach it scientifically. Secondly, I would like to thank him for the historical discussions we had, on the occasion of the various numismatics types we recorded, while learning known and unknown aspects of history. Also, I thank him for all the assistance, guidance and the practical and moral support that he provided during the writing of the current paper. Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to all the team of the Professors in the International Hellenic University for all their hard and exceptional work during the past semesters. Also, I want also to thank my fellow students and great friends that I made, during this MA Course. Finally, I am indebted to my family, my parents Antigone and Kostas and my grandmothers Eleni, Despina and Morfo for their moral and practical support all these years of my life.

Athanasios Karagiorgis, 31 January 2021

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## Introduction:

Money in any form is used at all time periods, in all directions and for different purposes. Their acquisition has been for centuries one of the most important purposes of humans. Coinage is the basic unit of measurement of money and wealth. But, as many things in history have changed, so has the coinage adapted to historical circumstances formed by different economic, social and historical situations.

The first coins in history were struck in Asia Minor by the Greek cities of Ionia or by the Lydians in the last quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. They were made of electrum, an alloy of gold and silver. From the early 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, they spread widely, through the Greek city-states in the Greek world from Spain to the Black Sea. The city-states began to use their symbols, such as heroes, gods, animals, plants, and more, to mark their coins. They struck coins mainly in silver but from the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC and mainly during the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and the Hellenistic period, bronze coins were also issued, especially for daily transactions. During the reign of King Phillip II of Macedon, the use of gold coins became widespread. Also, it is worth mentioning that after the death of Alexander the Great, hegemony and kings began to be depicted on the coins of each region, starting with Demetrius Poliorcetes, with whom I will deal in this coursework.<sup>1</sup>

In the beginning of my dissertation, I will present a short historical context regarding the life of Demetrius Poliorcetes; then I will present the various numismatic types of Demetrius Poliorcetes and I will try to answer the various questions that will arise. However, the main focus of the thesis will be the numismatic circulation of Demetrius Poliorcetes' reign all over Macedonia. Finally, the coursework will end with the concluding remarks.

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<sup>1</sup> For the topics discussed above see indicatively Howgego, 1995, 1-2, 8, 48; Williams, Cribb, Errington, 1997, 23, 26-27, 34, 36, 38; Allan, De Avila-Martel, Breen, Stern, Sutherland, 2007, 195-197; Eugenidou, 2010<sup>2</sup>, 3; Meadows, 2014, 169



## Chapter 1:

### Historical background

In this chapter, I will examine the life of Demetrius Poliorcetes, divided into three main periods, which are the early years of his life, the years as the king of Macedon and, finally, the last years of his life.

#### 1.1 The early years of Demetrius Poliorcetes' life:

Demetrius Poliorcetes was born in 337 BC. He was the son of Antigonus I Monophthalmus and his wife Stratonice, the daughter of Corrhæus. Demetrius also had a younger brother, Phillip, who died before him.<sup>2</sup> The death of Antipater in 319 BC and the appointment of Polyperchon as his replacement sparked the Second War of the Successors (319-315 BC). The coalition was Polyperchon and Eumenes against Cassander, Antigonus, Ptolemy and Lysimachus. Antigonus had under his control the areas of Greater Phrygia, Pamphylia and Lycia, areas that had been assigned to him during the Partition of Babylon and he had maintained them also during the Partition of Triparadisus. However, Antigonus' main goal was to remain the sole ruler of Alexander's empire. Thus, Antigonus I marched against Eumenes. In the two decisive battles between Antigonus I and Eumenes, the son of Antigonus, Demetrius appears in the historical foreground for the first time.<sup>3</sup> The first battle experience of Demetrius was in the lost Battle of Paraitakene (317 BC) where he commanded the elite companion cavalry of 1000 men on the right flank.<sup>4</sup> Demetrius also participated in the decisive Battle of Gabiene (316 BC).<sup>5</sup> After the battle, while Antigonus held the betrayed Eumenes, Demetrius was the one along with Nearchus who implored his father to spare Eumenes' life.<sup>6</sup> Demetrius, at the age of twenty-two, was left by his father to defend Syria against Ptolemy. It was the first time that Demetrius had sole command in an expedition.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, he was defeated at the Battle of Gaza (312 BC) because of his youth and inexperience in battle.<sup>8</sup> However, he managed to partly recover his loss with a victory in the area of Myus against Killis, a general that Ptolemy had chosen to

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<sup>2</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 2.1-2

<sup>3</sup> Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 344, 346-347

<sup>4</sup> Droysen, 1993, 278

<sup>5</sup> Droysen, 1993, 289

<sup>6</sup> Droysen, 1993, 303

<sup>7</sup> Diodorus, *Library of History*, X, 19.69.1; Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 5.2

<sup>8</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 5.2

finish the remaining forces of Demetrius and to expel him completely from Coele-Syria.<sup>9</sup> Demetrius then launched a campaign against the Nabataean Arabs, which, however, ended in a compromise between the two sides.<sup>10</sup> After his father ordered him to march and free the city of Athens, Demetrius sailed in 307 BC with a fleet of 250 ships and with a treasury of 5000 silver talents to Athens. He managed to free the city from Cassander's control, expelling the garrison and the ruler that Cassander had appointed, Demetrius of Phalerum. He also besieged and captured Munychia, the port of Piraeus.<sup>11</sup> For the restoration of democracy, the Athenians honored Demetrius and his father Antigonus Monophthalmus. They set up golden statues of Antigonus and Demetrius in a chariot next to the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, the tyrant slayers. Also, they were given honorary crowns at a cost of 200 talents, consecrated an altar to them and called it the altar of the Saviours; they added 2 more tribes, Demetrias and Antigonis, thus 12 tribes in total. They held annual games in their honor and weaved their portraits in the *peplos* of the statue of Athena.<sup>12</sup>

Next important military campaign of Demetrius was to capture the strategic island of Cyprus from Ptolemy's control, after his father's order.<sup>13</sup> Also, Demetrius managed to win a crucial naval battle in Salamis of Cyprus (306 BC) against Ptolemy and Menelaus, Ptolemy's brother, and captured all the cities of the island.<sup>14</sup> After this victory, Antigonus assumed the title of "king" and granted the same upon his son Demetrius.<sup>15</sup> The next important military task that Demetrius undertook personally after his father's order was the siege of Rhodes (305-304 BC), which at some point was cancelled.<sup>16</sup> The Rhodians strongly defended their city during the siege from which Demetrius, due to the various siege engines and tactics he used, won the nickname the "Besieger (Poliorcetes)". In the end his father wrote to him to come to terms with the

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<sup>9</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 19.93.1-2; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX,6.1-2; Droysen, 1993, 380

<sup>10</sup> Diodorus, Library of History X, 19.96.4, 19.97.6; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX,7.1; Droysen, 1993, 384-385

<sup>11</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.45.1-7; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX, 8.1-5, 10.1; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 348; Droysen, 1993, 440-443; Green, 2007, 45

<sup>12</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.46.1-3; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 349; Droysen, 1993, 445-446

<sup>13</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.46.5; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX,15.1-2; Droysen, 1993, 449

<sup>14</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.52.4-6, 20.53.1; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX, 17.1; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 349; Droysen, 1993, 457 For the commemoration of this victory, gold and silver coins were minted. They depict a Nike standing on prow, blowing trumpet and cradling stylis on the obverse and Poseidon wielding trident on the reverse; These coins will be examined in more details in the next chapter.

<sup>15</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.53.2; Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX, 18.1; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 349; Droysen, 1993, 458-459

<sup>16</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.82.3; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 349; Droysen, 1993, 478

Rhodians as best as he could and thus Demetrius and the Rhodians signed a peace treaty.<sup>17</sup> Afterwards he sailed on to Greece, where he spent the winter of 304-303 BC in Athens, which had been besieged by Cassander. Cassander, fearing of being surrounded, broke off the siege and headed back to Macedonia. Demetrius chose not to pursue Cassander but instead launched a full scale campaign in the Peloponnese and in 303 BC he took Cassander's and Ptolemy's holdings. Demetrius in order to consolidate the Antigonid possessions in central and southern Greece, not only declared the cities free but he proceeded, in 302 BC, to a version of Philip's League of Corinth, with himself and his father as its leaders. Demetrius was proclaimed "Commander of the Greeks".<sup>18</sup>

The next big coalition in which Demetrius participated was the crucial battle of Ipsus in Phrygia (301 BC). In this battle Seleucus I Nicator, Cassander and Lysimachus united to destroy him and his father. Demetrius was in charge of the right wing with the finest cavalry. Especially Demetrius charged the left wing of his opponent's cavalry and managed to rout the forces of Antiochus I, Seleucus' son, and his cavalry. However, he could not turn back and help his father because Seleucus had blocked his way with his war elephants that he had kept in the reserves. Until the last moment, Antigonus hoped that his son Demetrius would come to help him but he did not and the 81-year-old Antigonus died in battle. Demetrius managed to flee with the remnants of his army to Ephesus.<sup>19</sup> The next important event after the catastrophic battle of Ipsus was that Demetrius managed again to reconquer Athens and he garrisoned the Museum in order to ensure order.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Diodorus, Library of History, X, 20.92.2, 20.99.1-3; Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 349; Droysen, 1993, 502-503; Braund, 2003, 30; Green, 2007, 45

<sup>18</sup> Wilcken, 1976<sup>9</sup>, 350; Braund, 2003, 30-31

<sup>19</sup> Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX, 29.3-5, 30.1; Droysen, 1993, 548-549; Braund, 2003, 32

<sup>20</sup> Plutarch, Lives: Demetrius, IX, 34.3-5; Droysen, 1993, 581

## 1.2 Demetrius Poliorcetes as king of Macedon:

After the death of Cassander (297 BC) Demetrius was invited in 294 BC from Alexander V, the younger son of Cassander, to help him in the civil war between him and his brother, Antipater II. However, because the matter had been eventually solved, Alexander V wanted Demetrius to leave Macedon. In an attempt to kill Demetrius, Alexander V was murdered by the bodyguards of Demetrius.<sup>21</sup> So when Demetrius went to the council to apologize and before he could finish, the Macedonians proclaimed him their king.<sup>22</sup> After Demetrius became king of Macedon, he conquered Thessaly. Then he became master of Boeotia two times (293 BC and 291 BC) after besieging Thebes together with his son, Antigonus II Gonatas.<sup>23</sup> From 290 until 289 BC, Demetrius had constant fights with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus with back and forth winnings for both kings. Finally, they agreed to make peace. Demetrius wanted this peace in order to concentrate his endeavors for his big plans of conquest.<sup>24</sup> Determined to put an end to Demetrius' ambitions, Seleucus, Ptolemy and Lysimachus, allied against him once again, with Pyrrhus also joining their coalition. Ptolemy sailed to Greece with a great fleet and caused revolts in the cities against the Macedonian king while Lysimachus invaded Macedonia from the east and Pyrrhus from the west. The soldiers of Demetrius, tired of the constant wars and of the eccentric and extravagant way in which Demetrius behaved, began to leave his camp, first a few and then in groups joining the lines of his main enemies and especially those of Pyrrhus, whom they highly valued. Thus Demetrius managed to escape disguised in dark clothes. Then Pyrrhus took without a fight the camp of Demetrius and so Macedonia was divided between the king of Epirus and Lysimachus. After these events, Demetrius' 7 years reign in Macedonia was finally over.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 36.1-6; Errington, 1990, 149-150; Droysen, 1993, 594-595; Braund, 2003, 32; Adams, 2010, 218

<sup>22</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 37.1-2; Errington, 1990, 150; Droysen, 1993, 596; Adams, 2010, 218

<sup>23</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 39.1-3, 40.2-3; Droysen, 1993, 599, 607

<sup>24</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 43.1-5; Droysen, 1993, 614-615; Braund, 2003, 32

<sup>25</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 44.1-7; Droysen, 1993, 621-625

### 1.3 The last years of the life of Demetrius Poliorcetes:

Demetrius having lost his throne in Macedon besieged Athens without success and afterwards prepared his plans for a campaign in Asia to take Caria and Lydia from Lysimachus. Demetrius left his son Antigonus II back to Greece and he went in Miletus. In his expedition in Asia Minor, Demetrius managed to capture the capital of Lydia, Sardis. However, these victories were only temporary, because Lysimachus sent his son and great general Agathocles with numerous soldiers. Famine and pestilence destroyed the greater part of Demetrius' army, forcing him to lose 8000 men. Thus, Agathocles managed to defeat Demetrius and drive him out of his father's provinces. Then Demetrius solicited Seleucus' support but he also pillaged the territories of Seleucus. Ultimately the lack of fortune for Demetrius was over. He got heavily sick for 40 days. Meanwhile, he was totally forsaken by his troops who surrendered to Seleucus.<sup>26</sup> Seleucus led Demetrius to the Syrian Chersonese where he was guarded for the rest of his life with all the comforts of a king.<sup>27</sup> After 3 years of captivity, Demetrius died when he was 54 year old, in 283 BC, because of old age and because of his sedentary and luxurious living during these last years of captivity.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 46.1-2, 46.4-5, 47.1-4, 48.1-4, 49.1-5; Droysen, 1993, 630-637

<sup>27</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 50.5; Droysen, 1993, 637-638

<sup>28</sup> Plutarch, *Lives: Demetrius*, IX, 52.3; Droysen, 1993, 642

## Chapter 2:

### The numismatic types of Demetrius Poliorcetes

Demetrius Poliorcetes had a rich monetary production in all three metals in numerous mints in Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, which he controlled from time to time. Some typical examples of these mints are Salamis in Cyprus, Tyre in Phoenicia, Tarsus in Cilicia, Miletus in Caria, Ephesus in Ionia, Pella and Amphipolis in Macedonia, Thebes in Boeotia, Demetrias in Thessaly, Chalcis in Euboea, Sicyon in Peloponnesus and other uncertain Macedonian and Asia Minor mints.<sup>29</sup>

#### 1.1 Gold coins:

Four types of gold staters of the Attic standard were issued during the reign of Demetrius Poliorcetes:

- a) Head of Athena / Nike with the legend “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ” (Fig.1)<sup>30</sup>

Demetrius continued to issue gold coins in the name of Alexander III (336–323 BC).<sup>31</sup> These issues lasted from 306 until 294 BC approximately when Demetrius managed, after his father’s empire fell away, to retain his holds on Asia Minor for a few years longer on certain larger coastal cities. This coinage lasted until the utter collapse of his Asiatic dominion in 294 BC.<sup>32</sup>

- b) Nike on prow of a ship / Athena *Promachos* with the legend “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.2).<sup>33</sup>

A special single emission of staters was issued slightly later than 300-295 BC after the battle of Salamis in 306 BC. The fighting Athena on the reverse may have been selected as a wish to appropriate the goddess Athena. Thus, emphasizing her earlier assistance at the battle off Salamis in 306 BC and ensuring her assistance in future fighting. Also, Nike, on prow of a ship, is meant to remind the world Demetrius’ earlier success and his great victory of 306 BC at the battle off Salamis; thus, to show the world his unbroken

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<sup>29</sup>Newell, 1927, 14-147 (I follow Newell's dates that have not changed since the time of this publication. The same goes for mints)

<sup>30</sup> Price, 1991, n. 3179, p. 395

<sup>31</sup> Hoover, 2016, 376-377

<sup>32</sup> Newell, 1927, 31, 59; Mørkholm, 1991, 77, 79

<sup>33</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 21, pl. II, 12; Gaebler, 1935, n. 3, pl. XXXII, 28; Hoover, 2016, n. 1007, 378

fighting spirit to continue the war.<sup>34</sup> Demetrius in the battle of Salamis showed his bravery and his brilliant tactical mind.<sup>35</sup> Now, I will make a brief mention on the cult of Athena in northern Greece. One of the many innate qualities of Athena is that of *Promachos*, who is the goddess that fought on the side of her protégées, securing their victory.<sup>36</sup> The cult of Athena in northern Greece is first traced in areas of Lower Macedonia while in Upper Macedonia it appears from the late Hellenistic times onwards. The Macedonians worshiped Athena as the protector of the city, the army and the victory, already from the years of Alexander III. The Successors followed the same direction, continuing this tradition.<sup>37</sup>

- c) Head of Athena / Nike with the legend “[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.3).<sup>38</sup>

Demetrius also continued to issue the Alexandrian type with head of Athena and Nike, but now with his personal name “ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”, to which a royal title was soon added “ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ”. This occurred not only during the years of his eastern possessions, around 300-294 BC, but also in the early years (until approximately 290 BC) as king of Macedon 294-288 BC.<sup>39</sup>

- d) Head of young Demetrius, with diadem and bull's horns / Macedonian horseman with the legend “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.4).<sup>40</sup>

From 290 BC until 288 BC Demetrius issued a new gold type of staters with his own head with diadem and bull's horns and Macedonian horseman, maybe as a representation of the king himself.<sup>41</sup> These coinages were issued in the mints of Pella, Amphipolis and Sikyon, which were part of Demetrius' European possessions.<sup>42</sup> The type of the Macedonian horseman had been used by the Macedonian kings before Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Characteristic examples are the coins issued by Alexander I (498–454 BC), Perdiccas II (448–413 BC), Archelaus I (413–399 BC), Amyntas III

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<sup>34</sup> Havelock, 1980, 45; Mørkholm, 1991, 78; Voutiras, 1998, 127; Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>35</sup> Diodorus, Library of history, X, 20.52.1-3

<sup>36</sup> Hesiod, Theogony, 924-926; Chatzinikolaou, 2007, 145

<sup>37</sup> Chatzinikolaou, 2007, 155

<sup>38</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 71, pl. VII, 1

<sup>39</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 78-79; Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>40</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 113, pl. X, 9

<sup>41</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 80; Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>42</sup> Hoover, 2016, 379 (As far as mints are concerned, I follow Newell's classification)

(393–370/369) and Philip II (359–336 BC).<sup>43</sup> This type of horseman is also found on the Bisaltae coinage.<sup>44</sup> Also, this type of the Macedonian horseman in the coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes reminiscent of Thessalian coins such as bronze coins from Pelinna during the period 306-197 BC<sup>45</sup> and bronze coins of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC from Larissa.<sup>46</sup> Maybe these similarities are due to the fact that he also had the control over Thessaly.

## 1.2 Silver coins:

Six types of silver coins of different denominations on the Attic standard were issued during the reign of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

- a) Tetradrachm: Head of young Hercules in lion skin / Zeus seated with the legend “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ” (Fig.5).<sup>47</sup>

Like the gold coinage, Demetrius continued to issue “Alexanders” with head of Hercules and seated Zeus with the legend “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ” or “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ”.<sup>48</sup> These coinages were issued from 316 until 287 BC in various mints of Salamis, Tyre, Miletus, Ephesus, uncertain eastern mints probably in western Anatolia and Tarsus of Demetrius’ eastern possessions.<sup>49</sup>

- b) Tetradrachm: Head of young Hercules in lion skin / Zeus seated with the legend “[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.6).<sup>50</sup>

Also, Demetrius continued the imitations of Alexanders with head of Hercules and seated Zeus, but now with his personal name “ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”, to which a royal title was soon added “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”.<sup>51</sup> These coinages were issued probably

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<sup>43</sup> Gaebler, 1935, n. 33, pl. XXVIII, 19; Gaebler, 1935, n. 6, pl. XXIX, 3; Gaebler, 1935, n. 1, pl. XXIX, 10; Gaebler, 1935, n. 6, pl. XXX, 6; Gaebler, 1935, n. 39, pl. XXXI, 16; Pavlopoulou, 2008, 95;

<sup>44</sup> Raymond, 1953, 53-56; Pavlopoulou, 2008, 95

<sup>45</sup> Gardner, 1883, n. 5, pl. VIII; Rogers, 1932, n. 433; SNG Alpha Bank 6, 2011, n. 186, pl. 8

<sup>46</sup> Rogers, 1932, n. 293a; Nomos 4, 2011, n. 1172.2; BCD, 2012, n. 345

<sup>47</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 25, pl. III, 7

<sup>48</sup> Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>49</sup> Hoover, 2016, 379-380

<sup>50</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 29, pl. III, 12; Gaebler, 1935, n. 2, pl. XXXII, 26

<sup>51</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 77; Hoover, 2016, 377



from 301-300 until 287 BC in the mints of Tyre and uncertain eastern mints probably in western Anatolia of Demetrius' eastern possessions.<sup>52</sup>

- c) Tetradrachm: Nike holding a trumpet and a mast (*stylis*), on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ[ΟΥ]” (Fig.7).<sup>53</sup>

Demetrius shortly after the defeat of Ipsus in 301 BC, made an important change in his silver coinage. He struck silver coins with Nike alighting on a prow of a ship and Poseidon brandishing his trident. Demetrius, with this type, wanted to remind the world his great sea victory of Salamis in 306 BC. He wanted to show his unbreakable fighting spirit and continue the fight. Also, Poseidon, the god of sea, was the patron of Demetrius. Demetrius wanted to show that Poseidon had already helped at the naval battle off Salamis and now Demetrius depended to a large extent on his naval forces for his survival.<sup>54</sup> These coinages were issued probably from 301-300 until 292 BC in various mints of Salamis, Miletus, Ephesus, Tarsus, Pella and Amphipolis.<sup>55</sup>

- d) Drachm: Head of Demetrius right with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.8).<sup>56</sup>

Demetrius struck most probably at Ephesus a new type of silver drachms and hemidrachms with his own portrait adorned with diadem and bull's horns and Poseidon brandishing his trident. These are the earliest portraits of Demetrius. He appears adorned with the royal diadem and bull's horns. The bull was the sacred animal of his patron god Poseidon. With this iconography Demetrius claimed the divine honors for himself or accepted the divinity given to him by the Greek cities. Thus, these iconographic types with his own portraits are the first numismatic examples of deification of a living ruler.<sup>57</sup> These coinages were issued probably from 301-300 until 295 BC in the mint of Ephesus.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Newell, 1927, 45, 75-76

<sup>53</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 24, pl. III, 5

<sup>54</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 77-78; Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>55</sup> Hoover, 2016, 380

<sup>56</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 57, pl. VI, 6

<sup>57</sup> Newell, 1927, 71-73; Price, Carradice, 1988, 119; Mørkholm, 1991, 78-79; Brown, 1995, 18

<sup>58</sup> Newell, 1927, 64

- e) Tetradrachm: Head of Demetrius adorned with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon seated left on rock holding an apulstre (*aphlaston*) and trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.9).<sup>59</sup>

Demetrius from 292 BC began to strike new types of silver coins with his own portrait adorned with diadem and bull's horns on the obverse and with Poseidon seated holding an apulstre (*aphlaston*), an ornament placed in the stern of Greek war ships, on the reverse.<sup>60</sup> These coinages were issued probably from 292 until 290 BC in the Macedonian mints of Pella, Amphipolis and uncertain Macedonian mints.<sup>61</sup>

- f) Tetradrachm: Head of Demetrius wearing the aegis and royal diadem and adorned with bull's horns / Poseidon standing left, resting foot on rock and holding trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.10).<sup>62</sup>

Demetrius also, from 291 until 290 BC probably introduced a new reverse type for his silver coins. Coins with his own portrait adorned with diadem and bull's horns and Poseidon standing with his right foot on a rock and holding his trident and gazing the horizon. In particular, Demetrius from 290 BC approximately was engaged with his big and ambitious military plans of building a new massive fleet and collecting lots of troops for the upcoming invasion of Asia. The necessary money for his goals was supplied by the numerous issues of the gold staters and the silver tetradrachms of this specific type.<sup>63</sup> These coinages were issued probably from 291-290 until 287 BC in various mints of Pella, Amphipolis, Thebes, Demetrias, Chalkis and uncertain mints in Macedonia, Euboea, Sikyon and Western Anatolia.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>59</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 110, pl. X, 5; SNG Saroglos, 2005, n. 901, pl. XLVI

<sup>60</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 79-80; Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>61</sup> Hoover, 2016, 381(excluding the numbers 79-82 from the Pella mint)

<sup>62</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 84, pl. VII, 16; Gaebler, 1935, n. 11, pl. XXXIII, 3

<sup>63</sup> Pollitt, 1986, 31-32 (As far as concern the similarity of the figure of Poseidon on the reverse of the coins with the format of the sculptural type known as the “Lateran Poseidon” a type that has been created by Lysippus. More specifically, the “Lateran Poseidon” is a 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD roman copy of a 4<sup>th</sup> century BC greek original attributed to Lysippus which stood at Temple of Isthmia at Corinth); Mørkholm, 1991, 80; Lilimpaki-Akamati, 2004a, 53 (Another similarity of the figure of Poseidon on the reverse of the coins is with an example of a bronze statuette found in a household shrine in Pella, a statuette also in the type of the Lateran Poseidon); Hoover, 2016, 377

<sup>64</sup> Hoover, 2016, 381-382 (including the numbers 79-82 from the Pella mint)

### 1.3 Bronze coins:

Fifteen types of bronze coins in different denominations were issued during his reign.

- a) Bronze unit: Young head, maybe Demetrius himself in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / Prow of a ship right. Above the prow, BA. (Fig.11).<sup>65</sup>

One of Demetrius' first bronze coins was the type of young male head in crested and horned Corinthian helmet, maybe a portrait of Demetrius, and prow of a ship on the reverse. These coinages were issued probably from 300 until 295 BC in the mints of Salamis and Tarsus.<sup>66</sup>

- b) Bronze unit: Laureate head of Poseidon to right / Athena Promachus. The legend is "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ" (Fig.12).<sup>67</sup>

Another type of Demetrius was head of Poseidon and a fighting Athena.<sup>68</sup> These coinages were issued probably from 298 BC and onwards in the mints of Tarsus and possibly in an uncertain mint of Caria.<sup>69</sup>

- c) Bronze half: Young head in crested Corinthian helmet / Prow of a ship right. Above the prow, BA (Fig.13).<sup>70</sup>

Also, Demetrius issued bronze types with young male head in crested Corinthian helmet and prow of a ship. These coins were issued, according to Newell, at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of Caria and uncertain mint in Asia Minor.<sup>71</sup>

- d) Bronze quarter: Young head in crested Corinthian helmet / Trident. To the right and left of the trident, BA (Fig.14).<sup>72</sup>

Furthermore, Demetrius issued bronze types with the same obverse with the previous type; young male head in crested Corinthian helmet and now on the reverse an

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<sup>65</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 20, pl. II, 10; SNG Alpha Bank, 2000, n. 955, pl. XLIV

<sup>66</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 78; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471;

<sup>67</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 166, pl. XVII, 5; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1186, pl. 30

<sup>68</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 78

<sup>69</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471-472 (Caria I)

<sup>70</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 170, pl. XVII, 9

<sup>71</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471-472 (Caria I and Caria II)

<sup>72</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 164, pl. XVII, 3

ornamented trident. These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of Caria.<sup>73</sup>

- e) Bronze quarter (or sixth ?): Young male head in crested Corinthian helmet / Aplustre (*aphlaston*). To the right and left of the aplustre, BA (Fig.15).<sup>74</sup>

Furthermore, Demetrius issued bronze types with the same obverse with the previous type. Young male head in crested Corinthian helmet and now on the reverse Aplustre (*aphlaston*). These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of Caria.<sup>75</sup>

- f) Bronze unit: Prow of a ship / Poseidon striding left and brandishing trident. To the right, ΒΑΣΙ. Above the exergue, ΔΗΜ (Fig.16).<sup>76</sup>

Another type of Demetrius was prow of a ship and Poseidon striding left and brandishing trident. These coinages issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of the Hellespont Region.<sup>77</sup>

- g) Bronze half: Laureate head of Poseidon / Prow of a ship. Above the prow, BA (Fig.17).<sup>78</sup>

Another type of Demetrius was laureate head of Poseidon and prow of a ship. These coinages were issued at an uncertain date possibly in uncertain mints of Caria.<sup>79</sup>

- h) Bronze quarter: Laureate head of Poseidon / Trident. To the right and left of the trident, BA (Fig.18).<sup>80</sup>

Also, Demetrius issued bronze types with the same obverse with the previous type, namely laureate head of Poseidon and on the reverse an ornamented trident. These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of Caria.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471 (Caria I)

<sup>74</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 165, pl. XVII, 4; Gaebler, 1935, n. 22, pl. XXXIII, 18

<sup>75</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 (Caria I)

<sup>76</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 175, pl. XVII, 14; Hoover, 2016, n. 1022, 383

<sup>77</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 (Hellespont Region I)

<sup>78</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 167, pl. XVII, 6; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1187, pl. 30; SNG Saroglos, 2005, n. 915, pl. XLVII

<sup>79</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 (Caria I and Caria II)

<sup>80</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 168, pl. XVII, 7; Hoover, 2016, n. 1033, 385

<sup>81</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 (Caria I)

- i) Bronze sixth: Laureate head of Poseidon / Aplustre (*aphlaston*). To the right and left of the aplustre, BA (Fig.19).<sup>82</sup>

Moreover, Demetrius issued bronze types with the same obverse with the previous coins, namely laureate head of Poseidon and on the reverse an aplustre (*aphlaston*). These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain mint of Caria.<sup>83</sup>

- j) Bronze coin: Nike, holding a trumpet and a mast (*stylis*), landing on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. Between Poseidon, BA (Fig.20).<sup>84</sup>

In addition, Demetrius issued bronze types with Nike, holding a trumpet and a mast (*stylis*), landing on prow of a ship and Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. These coins were issued before 295 BC in an uncertain eastern mint.<sup>85</sup>

- k) Bronze unit: Head of Athena wearing crested Attic helmet / Prow of a ship. Above the prow, ΒΑΣΙ. Beneath the prow, ΔΗΜΗ (Fig.21).<sup>86</sup>

Another type of Demetrius coins was head of Athena wearing crested Attic helmet and prow of a ship. These coins were issued at an uncertain date in the mint of Hellespont Region.<sup>87</sup>

- l) Bronze unit: Prow of a ship / Demetrius on a prancing horse left hurling javelin at an animal (lion or boar). In two lines beneath Demetrius on a prancing horse, ΔΗΜ and ΒΑΣ (Fig.22).<sup>88</sup>

Also, Demetrius issued bronze types with prow of a ship and Demetrius on a prancing horse left hurling javelin at animal (lion or boar). These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain Macedonian or Greek mint.<sup>89</sup> In relation to the reverse type, I will make a brief mention to the royal hunt. For the Macedonians, hunting was one of the most popular male occupations. For the upper classes, it was an extremely

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<sup>82</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 169, pl. XVII, 8; Hoover, 2016, n. 1035, 385

<sup>83</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 (Caria I)

<sup>84</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 62, pl. VI, 11; Gaebler, 1935, n. 7, pl. XXXIII, 6

<sup>85</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471

<sup>86</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 176, pl. XVII, 15

<sup>87</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472 ((Hellespont Region II)

<sup>88</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 179, pl. XVII, 18

<sup>89</sup> Newell, 1927, 160

popular recreational activity that was also treated as a sport. It seems that both hunting itself and training were part of the education of young people, during which they practiced the use of weapons, discipline and hard work, which are virtues that were necessary for war. As an activity, it was a field of distinction and achievement of prestige for the society. In particular, hunting, as in the rest of Greece, took place individually or in groups, in which slaves necessary for the auxiliary work also participated. The hunters hunted either on foot or on horseback. The hunting clothing included a *chiton* and a *chlamys*, shoes such as *krepides* or *endromides*, a *petasos* or more rarely a *pilos* as a head covering.<sup>90</sup> Some examples of hunting scenes are the famous hunting scene on the façade of tomb II of the Great Tumulus at Aigai<sup>91</sup>, a mosaic floor of an andron of the house of Dionysos with a scene of a lion hunt and a mosaic floor of an andron at the house of the abduction of Helen with a scene of a deer hunt in Pella.<sup>92</sup>

- m) Bronze unit: Prow of a ship / Demetrius in *kausia* and mantle, and holding a couched spear, on a prancing horse. Above the prow, ΒΑΣΙ. Beneath the prow ΔΗΜΗ (Fig.23).<sup>93</sup>

Another type of Demetrius' coins was prow of a ship and Demetrius in *kausia* and mantle, and holding a couched spear, on a prancing horse. These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain Macedonian or Greek mint.<sup>94</sup>

- n) Bronze unit: Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. To the right and left of the Macedonian helmet, ΒΑΣΙ (Fig.24).<sup>95</sup>

In addition, Demetrius issued bronze types with Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) and Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. There are several views regarding the minting of these coins. According to

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<sup>90</sup> Faklaris, 2011, 163-165

<sup>91</sup> Saatsoglou-Paliadeli, 2004, 160-161

<sup>92</sup> Lilimpaki-Akamati, 2004b, 17

<sup>93</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 180, pl. XVII, 19; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1180, pl. 30

<sup>94</sup> Newell, 1927, 160 (This type is the same with the gold types with the Macedonian horseman on the reverse); Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472

<sup>95</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 132, pl. XIII, 18; SNG Alpha Bank, 2000, n. 969, pl. XLIV; SNG Saroglos, 2005, n. 912, pl. XLVII

Newell they were issued in 289-288 BC in the mint of Amphipolis.<sup>96</sup> Another opinion is that these coins were issued in 294-288 BC on the same mint of Amphipolis.<sup>97</sup> According to another view, they were issued in 286-277 BC in the mint of Pella or in 289-288 BC in the mint of Amphipolis.<sup>98</sup> Finally, it has been supported that they were issued in 294-288/7 BC in the mint of Pella.<sup>99</sup>

- o) Bronze half: Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield an eight-pointed star) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (Fig.25).<sup>100</sup>

Also, Demetrius issued bronze types with Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield an eight-pointed star) and Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. These coins were issued at an uncertain date in an uncertain Macedonian mint.<sup>101</sup>

According to Ch. Gatzolis, Newell's view of the Macedonian origin of the types with prow of a ship / Demetrius on a prancing horse and Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield an eight-pointed star) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces is not confirmed by the latest research, as they are not found in Macedonia and are probably small scale issues, or most likely issues of non-Macedonian mints.<sup>102</sup> This view is confirmed from this dissertation (coin hoards and excavation coins chapters) as will be demonstrated later on.

Also, there has been a controversial issue regarding the type of bronze issues with Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. This type was originally attributed to Demetrius II Aetolicus.<sup>103</sup> Then E. Newell attributed this type to Demetrius I Poliorcetes. According to him, this type differs in style and fabric from the later versions of Antigonus Gonatas, predecessor of Demetrius II, such as the type of a satyr

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<sup>96</sup> Newell, 1927, 118-119 (Although Newell describes this type of coins (with the numbers 125-133, pl. XIII, 13-19) in connection with the mint of Amphipolis, in the relevant list of coins he mentions, probably out of negligence, the mint of Pella); Gatzolis, 2010, II, 471

<sup>97</sup> SNG Alpha Bank, 2000, n. 962-969, pl. XLIV

<sup>98</sup> SNG Saroglos, 2005, n. 911-913, pl. XLVII




<sup>99</sup> Liampi, 1998, 105 (294-287 BC); Gatzolis, 2000, 110 (294-288 BC)

<sup>100</sup> Newell, 1927, n. 181, pl. XVII, 20; Gaebler, 1935, n. 25, pl. XXXIII, 19; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1181, pl. 30

<sup>101</sup> (Although it is attributed to an uncertain Macedonian mint, in the commentary of the type it is considered possible to attribute it to the mint of Pella) Newell, 1927, 161; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 472

<sup>102</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 476

<sup>103</sup> Macdonald, 1899, 342; Head, 1911<sup>2</sup>, 232

erecting a trophy. Also, it differs from the type versions of Phillip V, successor of Demetrius II. The Macedonian shield and helmet type coins of Phillip V bear emblems such as a star, a club, the head of Perseus, etc. on the boss of the shield and instead of the simple ΒΑΣΙ, as on the Demetrius coins, they have inscriptions reading ΒΑ/ΦΙ or ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in full. Thus, it does not seem possible to date the type of Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces, between the two kings. On the contrary, the existence of a monogram  on the boss of the shield refers to corresponding early type of Antigonos Gonatas  and Pyrrhus , an element that advocates it's dating to the beginning and not the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.<sup>104</sup>

Despite the arguments of E. Newell, the attribution of the type to Demetrius I Poliorcetes was, until recently, uncertain and remained as it was. Thus, this type continued to be attributed to Demetrius II Aetolicus.<sup>105</sup>

Three studies of the recent years contributed to the attribution of this type to Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The study of the coins of the ancient city of Seuthopolis by K. Dimitrov gave us excavation evidence. Seuthopolis was destroyed in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, so finding coins of this type in this site leads to the conclusion that they are coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>106</sup>

Also, the study of K. Liampi about the Macedonian shield repositioned the issue with iconographic arguments, considering all the preexisting data.<sup>107</sup>

Finally, the publication of the coin hoards Makrygialos /1995 (CH IX 161) and Vergina/1994 (CH IX 162) offered us the testimony of the coin hoards for the final attribution of this type to Demetrius I Poliorcetes and their dating to 294-288 BC.<sup>108</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> Newell, 1927, 119-120; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 475; Lavdiotou, 2012, 76; Klinaki, 2015, 88

<sup>105</sup> Gaebler 1935, n. 1, pl. XXXIV, 13; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1224-1229, pl. 31; Morkholm, 1991, 135

<sup>106</sup> Dimitrov, 1987, 3, 5

<sup>107</sup> Liampi, 1998, 105-106

<sup>108</sup> Gatzolis, 2000, 110



## Chapter 3:

### The numismatic circulation of Demetrius Poliorcetes in Macedonia

#### 1.1 Coin hoards in Macedonia:

In this chapter I will present the coin hoards<sup>109</sup> with coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes in the core area of the kingdom of Macedonia. Areas that Demetrius controlled and included in the Macedonian kingdom. Areas outside contemporary Macedonia will not be examined in this work.<sup>110</sup>

From the kingdom of Macedonia we have 19 coin hoards. They were found in Thessaloniki<sup>111</sup>, Pontoleibado-Kilkis<sup>112</sup>, Kavalla (ancient Neapolis)<sup>113</sup>, Perg, near Serres<sup>114</sup>, SW of Prilepec, Republic of North Macedonia<sup>115</sup>, 2 in Aiani Kozani<sup>116</sup>, Furka, Gevgelija, Republic of North Macedonia<sup>117</sup>, Macedonia/Thessaly<sup>118</sup>, Makrygialos, Pieria<sup>119</sup>, Vergina<sup>120</sup>, 2 in Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria)<sup>121</sup>, Douvari I (Skotina, Pieria)<sup>122</sup>, Amphipolis<sup>123</sup>, 2 in Tria Platania, Pieria<sup>124</sup>, Archontiko of Giannitsa<sup>125</sup>, and Nea Potidaea,

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<sup>109</sup> My personal opinion about coin hoards is that three or more coins consist a coin hoard. Thus, in this chapter I will examine only the coin hoards with three or more coins and not with two coins

<sup>110</sup> These include Thessaly, Euboea, Boeotia, Athens and some parts of the Peloponnese (Corinth, Argos, Sicyon)

<sup>111</sup> Newell, 1927, 117-118, 163-164; IGCH 444

<sup>112</sup> IGCH 445; Kontogianni, 2016, 70; Kontogianni, 2016, 73; Kontogianni, 2016, 75

<sup>113</sup> IGCH 450; Kontogianni, 2016, 65

<sup>114</sup> IGCH 455; Kontogianni, 2016, 74

<sup>115</sup> IGCH 448

<sup>116</sup> For the first coin hoard see Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2011a, 41; For the second coin hoard see Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2014, 236-238

<sup>117</sup> CH 9, 146

<sup>118</sup> De Callataÿ, 1996, 297; CH 9, 200

<sup>119</sup> Gatzolis, 2000, 107-109; CH 9, 161; CH 10, 75

<sup>120</sup> Gatzolis, 2000, 103-106; CH 9, 162; CH 10, 74

<sup>121</sup> For the first coin hoard see Gatzolis, 2010, I, 137; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56, 61, 618; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 478; For the second coin hoard see CH 9, 226; Gatzolis, 2010, I, 136-137; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56, 61, 551-552, 617-618; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 477

<sup>122</sup> Klinaki, 2015, 46, 134-135

<sup>123</sup> Kosmidou, 2006, 415, 428; Kontogianni, 2016, 67; Kontogianni, 2016, 71 (The coins are from the Amphipolis mint and not from the Pella mint. As we have mentioned before Newell describes this type of coins (with the numbers 125-133, pl. XIII, 13-19) in the mint of Amphipolis but in the relevant list of coins he mentions, probably out of negligence, the mint of Pella)

<sup>124</sup> For the first coin hoard see Gerophoka, 2015, 260; For the second coin hoard see Gerophoka, 2015, 260

<sup>125</sup> Chrysostomou, Chrysostomou, 2000, 480; Touratsoglou, 2010, 152; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 755

Chalkidike<sup>126</sup>. The hoards mentioned above can be divided in three categories: coin hoards only with silver coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes, with silver of various authorities and bronze coins of him and only with bronze coins. Of course, in most of these hoards, coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes have been found with silver or bronze coins of other issuing authorities.

## Catalogue of Demetrius Poliorcetes coins

### 1) Coin hoards with silver coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes:

- a) Coin hoard from Aiani Kozani that was found in 2011. It was found in the ancient city, in the sector of the southwestern plateau (“Derdas house”) and more specifically, in House A, at the junction of the walls B2 and B4. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 290-280 BC. It contains 28 silver coins of which 22 are tetradrachms and drachms of Alexander III, 5 tetradrachms are of Athens and 1 tetradrachm is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of coin is Nike holding a trumpet and a mast (stylis), on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident.<sup>127</sup>
- b) Coin hoard from Thessaloniki that was found before 1897. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 280 BC. The hoard contains 157 silver coins, of which 104 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms are of Alexander III, 14 tetradrachms are of Philip III, 1 tetradrachm is of Audoleon, 31 lifetime tetradrachms are of Lysimachus and 7 tetradrachms are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Three of the coins of Demetrius were from the Pella mint, three from that of Amphipolis, and one from an uncertain mint, probably in Euboea. All were found in fine condition and bearing the type with head of Demetrius with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon standing with his right foot upon a rock, holding trident and the type with head of Demetrius with diadem and bull's

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<sup>126</sup> Sismanidis, 1990, 374-375 (The coin is incorrectly identified as an issue of Demetrius II according to the older view); CH 9, 158

<sup>127</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2011a, 41

horns / Poseidon seated left on rock holding an apulstre (*aphlaston*) and trident.<sup>128</sup>

- c) Coin hoard from Pontoleibado-Kilkis that was found in 1961. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 280 BC. It is a pot hoard and contains 114+ silver coins, of which 67 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms and 33 drachms are of Alexander III, 2 tetradrachms and 2 drachms are of Philip III, 5 tetradrachms are of Athens and 5 tetradrachms are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Two of the coins of Demetrius were from the Pella mint, two from that of Amphipolis, and one from an uncertain mint, probably in Peloponnese.<sup>129</sup> The two coins from Pella are of the type with head of Demetrius with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon standing with his right foot upon a rock, holding the trident.<sup>130</sup> The same type of coins we have also from the Amphipolis mint<sup>131</sup> and from an uncertain mint, probably in Peloponnese.<sup>132</sup>
- d) Coin hoard from Prilepec, 5 km. SW of Prilepec, Republic of North Macedonia that was found in 1950. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 280 BC. It contains 208+ silver coins of which 137 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms are of Alexander III, 10 tetradrachms are of Philip III, 1 tetradrachm is of Audoleon, 19 lifetime tetradrachms are of Lysimachus, 20 tetradrachms are of Athens, 6 Alexander tetradrachms are of Seleucus I and 15 tetradrachms are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Six of the coins of Demetrius were from the Pella mint, five from that of Amphipolis and the other coins came from the mints of Chalcis, Salamis, Thebes and an uncertain mint.<sup>133</sup>
- e) Coin hoard from Furka, Gevgelija, Republic of North Macedonia that was found before 1994. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 280 BC. It contains 25 silver coins of which 1 hemidrachm is Thracian, 2

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<sup>128</sup> Newell, 1927, 117-118, 163-164; IGCH 444 (The exact number of coins is not mentioned)

<sup>129</sup> IGCH 445

<sup>130</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 70

<sup>131</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 73

<sup>132</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 75

<sup>133</sup> IGCH 448 (The types of the coins are not mentioned)

are tetradrachms of Athens, 9 are tetradrachms and 7 are drachms of Alexander III, 2 tetradrachms are of Lysimachus, 2 tetradrachms are of Seleucus I and 2 tetradrachms (mints of Amphipolis and Thebes) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>134</sup>

- f) Coin hoard from Kavalla (ancient Neapolis) that was found in 1951. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 280-270 BC. It contains 342 silver coins of which 15 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms and 282 drachms are of Alexander III, 22 drachms are of Philip III, 1 tetradrachm and 17 drachms are of Lysimachus, 1 didrachm is of Rhodes, 1 drachm is of Seleucus I and 1 tetradrachm and 2 drachms are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Two of the coins of Demetrius were from the Tarsus mint and one from the Amphipolis mint.<sup>135</sup> The two drachms are of the type with Nike holding a trumpet and a mast (*stylis*), on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident.<sup>136</sup>
- g) Coin hoard from Pergé, near Serres that was found in 1955. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 250-230 BC. It contains 386 silver coins of which 60 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms and 186 lifetime and early posthumous drachms are of Alexander III, 1 posthumous tetradrachm and 2 lifetime drachms are of Philip III, 1 tetradrachm is of Antigonos Gonatas, 12 lifetime and early posthumous tetradrachms and 4 lifetime drachms are of Lysimachus, 114 tetradrachms are of Athens, 4 tetradrachms are of Seleucus I, 1 tetradrachm is of Antiochus I and 1 tetradrachm is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The coin of Demetrius was from an uncertain mint, probably in Euboea.<sup>137</sup> The type of coin is that with head of Demetrius with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon standing with his right foot upon a rock, holding trident.<sup>138</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> CH 9, 146 (The types of the coins are not mentioned)

<sup>135</sup> IGCH 450

<sup>136</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 65

<sup>137</sup> IGCH 455

<sup>138</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 74

- h) Coin hoard from Macedonia/Thessaly that was found in 1992. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 225 BC. It contains 86 silver coins of which 3 are tetradrachms of Alexander III, 45 tetradrachms are of Antigonus Gonatas, 5 tetradrachms are of Antigonus Dason, 12 tetradrachms are of Lysimachus, 5 tetradrachms are of Eumenes I, 1 tetradrachm is of Attalos I, 2 tetradrachms are of Antiochus II, 1 tetradrachm is of Seleucus II, 1 tetradrachm is of Antiochus Hierax, 8 tetradrachms are of Ptolemy II and 3 tetradrachms (mint of Amphipolis) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>139</sup>

**2) Coin hoards with silver coins of various authorities and bronze coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes:**

- i) Coin hoard from Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria) that was found on 19 October 1995.<sup>140</sup> It was found in tomb 50 on the right hand of the dead. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. It contains 1 silver drachm of Alexander III and 2 bronze coins (Fig.30) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>141</sup> The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>142</sup>
- j) Coin hoard from the east cemetery of Aiani Kozani. It was found in tomb 25. The dead (woman probably) of the burial brought in her right palm a silver and two bronze coins. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years of Antigonus Gonatas (277-270 BC). It contains 1 silver posthumous 1/5<sup>o</sup> tetradrachm of Philip II and 2 bronze coins of which 1 is of Antigonus Gonatas and 1 is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is Macedonian

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<sup>139</sup> De Callatay, 1996, 297; CH 9, 200 (The types of the coins are not mentioned)

<sup>140</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 137

<sup>141</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56, 61, 618

<sup>142</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 478

shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>143</sup>

- k) Coin hoard from Makrygialos, Pieria that was found on 20 September 1995. It was found in plot 480, under a layer of destruction (Fig.26) that defined a phase of installation inside the cemetery. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years of Antigonus Gonatas (274-273 BC). It contains 1 silver drachm (Alexander type) of Lysimachus and 39 bronze coins of which 25 are of Cassander, 10 are of Antigonus Gonatas and 4 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.27). The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>144</sup>
- l) Coin hoard from Vergina that was found on 23 August 1994. It was found on Tsirelas plot in the east section of the ancient city and, more specifically, in the east entrance, inside the wall of the oldest phase of a Hellenistic private residence (Fig.28). The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years of Antigonus Gonatas (274-273 BC). It contains 1 silver drachm of Philip III and 22 bronze coins of which 4 are of Cassander, 15 are of Antigonus Gonatas and 3 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.29). The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>145</sup>

### 3) Coin hoards with bronze coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes:

- m) Coin hoard from Archontiko of Giannitsa that was found during the excavations in 2000. It was found in plot 4564 of St. Dintsoudi and more specifically in section A and tomb Λ5. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated

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<sup>143</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2014, 236-238

<sup>144</sup> Gatzolis, 2000, 107-109; CH 9, 161; CH 10, 75

<sup>145</sup> Gatzolis, 2000, 103-106 (Two construction phases were identified in the Hellenistic private residence. Phase I is dated in last of the first quarter of 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and phase II is dated after the middle of 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC); CH 9, 162; CH 10, 74

approximately in the years of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. It contains 4 bronze coins of which 2 are of Cassander and 2 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>146</sup>

- n) Coin hoard from the plot of the settlement of Tria Platania, Pieria (coin hoard 3). It was found outside the eastern paving. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years 281-279 BC. It contains 3 bronze coins (Fig.34) of which all the 3 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>147</sup>
- o) Coin hoard from the plot of the settlement of Tria Platania, Pieria (coin hoard 4). It was found in the tower. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years 281-279 BC. It contains 7 bronze coins (Fig.35) of which all of them are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>148</sup>
- p) Coin hoard from the plot Douvari I (Skotina, Pieria). It was found northwest of the building during the excavation of the destruction layer of its early construction phase (Fig.32). The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years after 279 BC. It contains 8 bronze coins (Fig.33) of which 1 is of Alexander III, 1 is of Cassander, 2 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes and 4 other of the same type are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonus Gonatas. The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>149</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> Chrysostomou, Chrysostomou, 2000, 480; Touratsoglou, 2010, 152; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 755 (The types of the coins are not mentioned)

<sup>147</sup> Gerophoka, 2015, 260

<sup>148</sup> Gerophoka, 2015, 260

<sup>149</sup> Klinaki, 2015, 46, 134-135

- q) Coin hoard from Section B / Tomb 45 of Amphipolis (Hoard II) that was found during the excavations of 1999-2001. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in 277-239 BC. It is a pot hoard and contains 12 bronze coins of which 5 are of Cassander, 1 is of Antigonus Gonatas and 6 (worn/oxidized) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonus Gonatas.<sup>150</sup> They are probably coins of Demetrius I. One of these coins (mint of Caria) is of the type with young head in crested Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>151</sup> The other coins are the type of Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>152</sup>
- r) Coin hoard from Nea Potidaea, Chalkidike that was found during the excavations in 1990. It was found in the plot of D. Papatsikouraki and, more specifically in a trench under the floor of the Hellenistic building. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years 275-250 BC. It contains 15 bronze coins of which 3 are of Cassander, 11 are of Apollonia and 1 is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>153</sup>
- s) Coin hoard from Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria) which was found on 29 September 1995.<sup>154</sup> It was found in tomb 24. The concealment of the coin hoard is dated approximately in the years of Phillip V (187-179 BC). It contains 14 bronze coins (Fig.31) of which 2 are of Antigonus Gonatas, 1 is of Chalcis, 1 worn maybe of Antigonus Gonatas or Demetrius I Poliorcetes, 8 are of Phillip V and 2 are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>155</sup> The type of these coins are Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius' personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces.<sup>156</sup>

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<sup>150</sup> Kosmidou, 2006, 415, 428

<sup>151</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 67

<sup>152</sup> Kontogianni, 2016, 71 (The coins are from the Amphipolis mint and not from the Pella mint. As we have mentioned before Newell describes this type of coins (with the numbers 125-133, pl. XIII, 13-19) in the mint of Amphipolis but in the relevant list of coins he mentions, probably out of negligence, the mint of Pella)

<sup>153</sup> Sismanidis, 1990, 374-375 (The coin is incorrectly identified as issue of Demetrius II according to the older view); CH 9, 158 (The types of the coins are not mentioned)

<sup>154</sup> CH 9, 226; Gatzolis, 2010, I, 136-137

<sup>155</sup> CH 9, 226; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56, 61, 551-552, 617-618

<sup>156</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 477



From what was mentioned above, interesting remarks can be made regarding the synthesis of the coin hoards. The silver coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes are found only in coin hoards with other silver coins. More specifically, from Thessaloniki we have 7 tetradrachms from a total of 157 silver coins, from Pontoleibado-Kilkis 5 tetradrachms from a total of 114+ silver coins, from Kavalla (ancient Neapolis) 1 tetradrachm and 2 drachms from a total of 342 silver coins, from Pergi, near Serres 1 tetradrachm from a total of 386 silver coins, from SW of Prilepec, Republic of North Macedonia, 15 tetradrachms from a total of 208+ silver coins, from Aiani Kozani 1 tetradrachm from a total of 28 silver coins, from Furka, Gevgelija, Republic of North Macedonia, 2 tetradrachms from a total of 25 silver coins, and, finally, from Macedonia/Thessaly, 3 tetradrachms from a total of 86 silver coins.

The concealment of these coin hoards can be dated in the years after the reign of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, in the years of his son Antigonus II Gonatas and in the years of Antigonus III Doson. All data give evidence of the small percentage of the silver coin circulation of Demetrius I Poliorcetes in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom, and especially after his death.

From these coin hoards other data regarding the denomination and types of the coins can be extracted. In these coin hoards we find 2 drachms and 35 tetradrachms in total. The tetradrachms are more than the drachmas thus showing the circulation of coins with bigger value. The tetradrachms were probably used for the payments of soldiers in the army of Demetrius I Poliorcetes; money that Demetrius I Poliorcetes needed in order to finance his endeavors for his big plans of conquest, unifying the remnants of Alexanders Empire under him.

In addition, the type of the coins we have from the coin hoards are with head of Demetrius / Poseidon standing in 3 different coin hoards, with head of Demetrius / Poseidon seated left on rock in 1 coin hoard and with Nike / Poseidon striding right in 2 different coin hoards. Thus, the type with head of Demetrius / Poseidon standing is more common in the area that we study. (Fig.36)

From the category with silver and bronze coins of various issuing authorities we only have bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. More specifically, from Makrygialos, Pieria, we have 4 bronze coins from a total of 1 silver and 39

bronze coins. From Vergina, we have 3 bronze coins from a total of 1 silver and 22 bronze coins. From Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria), we have 2 bronze coins from a total of 1 silver and 2 bronze coins. Finally, from Aiani Kozani, we have 1 bronze coin from a total of 1 silver and 2 bronze coins.

The third category of coin hoards consists only of bronze coins of various issuing authorities; in these coins hoards, the coins of Demetrius usually appear in small quantities. To be more specific, from another coin hoard from Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria), came to light 2 bronze coins and 1 worn maybe of Antigonus Gonatas or Demetrius I Poliorcetes from a total of 14 bronze coins. From Douvari I (Skotina, Pieria), we have 2 bronze coins and another 4 of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonus Gonatas from a total of 8 bronze coins. From Amphipolis, there are 6 (worn/oxidized) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonus Gonatas from a total of 12 bronze coins and from Tria Platania in Pieria, we have 3 bronze coins from a total of 3 bronze coins. From another coin hoard from Tria Platania, there are 7 bronze coins from a total of 7 bronze coins, from Archontiko of Giannitsa, there are 2 bronze coins from a total of 4 bronze coins and, finally, from Nea Potidaea in Chalkidike, we have 1 bronze coin from a total of 15 bronze coins.

The coin hoards mentioned above (both second and third category) can be dated in the years of Demetrius I Poliorcetes' reign, in the years after the reign of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, in the years of his son Antigonus Gonatas and in the years of Philip V. They all show the small percentage of the bronze coin circulation of Demetrius I Poliorcetes in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom. More specifically, we have 4 coin hoards from Makrygialos, Pieria, Vergina, Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria) and Nea Potidaea, Chalkidike in which the bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes are fewer than the other issuing authorities. Also we have 3 coin hoards from Aiani Kozani, Archontiko and Amphipolis in which the bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes constitute half of the coins from the hoards. Finally, there are 4 coin hoards from Douvari I (Skotina, Pieria), another one from Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria), Tria Platania, Pieria and another one from Tria Platania, Pieria in which the bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes are most in total percentage of coins.

The use of the bronze coins inside the area of the Macedonian kingdom was very important to the economy of the kingdom, since the circulation of bronze

coins was used for daily transactions between the people of the kingdom. In addition, the types of the coins we have from the coin hoards are Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet in 9 different coin hoards and with young head in crested Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship in 1 coin hoard. Thus, the type with Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet appears in high percentage in the area that we study. (Fig.37)

## 1.2 Excavation coins in Macedonia:

### a) Pella:

The excavation coins will be presented with a geographical order.

Excavations of decades in Pella, seat of the Macedonian kings, have led to the discovery of numerous coins.

In the southern excavated part of Pella, and specifically from the area of the public buildings, the sanctuary of Darron, and from the area of Phacus, the fortified island inside river Loudias, where the city's treasury and harbor were located, 1279 royal coins were examined.<sup>157</sup> From these regal issues, only 83 bronze coins (Fig.38) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>158</sup> More specifically, we have 59 coins of the type Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet and 24 coins of the type of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>159</sup> Thus, the main types of coins are Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet. From the figure, the circulation of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is small but descent as he is fifth in the ranking among the kings.

Furthermore, in the year 2007, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found in the stratigraphic sections of the second phase of the public bath of Pella.<sup>160</sup> The type of coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>161</sup>

In addition, during the years of 1997-2013, from the area of the public bath and the pottery workshop of Pella, came to light 12 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes

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<sup>157</sup> Akamatis, 2016, 177-180

<sup>158</sup> Akamatis, 2016, 181

<sup>159</sup> Akamatis, 2016, 181 (footnote 23)

<sup>160</sup> Lilimpaki-Akamati, Akamatis, 2007, 103

<sup>161</sup> Lilimpaki-Akamati, Akamatis, 2007, 103 (footnote 9)

(Fig.39).<sup>162</sup> The type of all the coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>163</sup> From the figure, the circulation of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is limited as he is seven in the ranking among the kings.

Other areas from Pella that I will examine are the *Thesmophorion* and the sanctuary of Aphrodite and the Mother of Gods. From the *Thesmophorion* area, we have 19 bronze coins (Fig.40) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, 15 of which are of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet and 4 of them are the type of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>164</sup> From the figure, the circulation of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is wide in the *Thesmophorion* area as he is second in the ranking among the kings and issuing authorities. During the time of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, we have donations of coins in the *Thesmophorion* area.

From the sanctuary of Aphrodite and the Mother of Gods, we have 2 bronze coins (Fig.41) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, 1 of which is the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet and the other 1 is the type of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>165</sup> From the figure, the circulation of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is quite limited in the sanctuary of Aphrodite and the Mother of Gods in contrast with the *Thesmophorion*. So, he is eleventh in the ranking among the kings and other issuing authorities.

However, together from the 2 sanctuaries, the bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes are 21.<sup>166</sup> Thus, the circulation of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is big as he is second (Fig.42) in the ranking among the kings and issuing authorities in these two sanctuaries.

In 2003 from the areas south of the east stoa of the agora of Pella, we have 1 relatively worn coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The coin was found in a deposit below the floor of one of the rooms south of the east stoa.<sup>167</sup>

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<sup>162</sup> Akamatis, 2013a, 222

<sup>163</sup> Akamatis, 2013a, 222 (footnote 12)

<sup>164</sup> Lilimpaki-Akamati, 1996, 98-99 (The coins of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet are incorrectly identified as issues of Demetrius II according to the older view.); Gatzolis, 2010, II, 232

<sup>165</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 234

<sup>166</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 237

<sup>167</sup> Akamatis, 2003, 490

## **b) Archontiko of Pella:**

From Archontiko of Pella and specifically from the west cemetery, we have a small amount of 2 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. These were found in tombs 2003/273<sup>168</sup> and 2004/329.<sup>169</sup>

Also, in 1996, from Archontiko, and specifically from sector V and the research of the wall, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light. The coin was found on Section 3, below the foundation level of the wall.<sup>170</sup>

## **c) Edessa:**

In 1992, from the area of the north cemetery of ancient Edessa, and specifically from tomb 42, came to light 2 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>171</sup> The type of the coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet (Fig.43).<sup>172</sup>

Also, from the Hellenistic wall in Varosi square, Edessa, 2 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes appeared. More specifically, from the embankment of the trench and at a depth of 289.45 meters, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found. In addition, the embankment of the trench was mixed with the embankment of the neighboring and strongly different layer above the flat rock at 298.43 meters, in which another coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found.<sup>173</sup> The type of the coin that was found at a depth of 289.45 meters is young head in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>174</sup> The type of the coin that was found at a depth of 298.43 meters is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>175</sup>

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<sup>168</sup> Chrysostomou, Chrysostomou, 2011, 401

<sup>169</sup> Chrysostomou, Chrysostomou, 2011, 403

<sup>170</sup> Chrysostomou, Chrysostomou, 1997, 180

<sup>171</sup> Chrysostomou, 1992, 187 (The coins are incorrectly identified as issues of Demetrius II according to the older view); Chrysostomou, 2000, 116; CH 9, 139; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 62; Chrysostomou, 2013, 131-132

<sup>172</sup> Chrysostomou, 2000, 116; Chrysostomou, 2013, 131-132

<sup>173</sup> Chrysostomou, 2008, 87; Chrysostomou, 2014, 120

<sup>174</sup> Chrysostomou, 2008, 87 (footnote 30)

<sup>175</sup> Chrysostomou, 2008, 87 (footnote 31)

**d) Veroia:**

During the widening works of the Railway Station of Veroia up to the city of Veroia in 1973 and more specifically from pit tomb 3, 2 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found inside the dead's mouth. The type of the coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>176</sup>

**e) Kozani:**

In 2003 from, the area of Karyochori, Kozani, and specifically from tomb 4 and from the pit of a female Hellenistic burial, were found 2 bronze coins, of which 1 is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The other coin belongs to Cassander. The type of the coin of Demetrius is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>177</sup>

During the year of 2008, from the location of Ai-Markos Mavropigi, and more specifically from tomb 19, 1 bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found. The type of the coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>178</sup>

From the excavation of Mikro Livadi, Mavropigi, and more specifically from the plot 89 and building Δ, 4 coins were found. 1 of Cassander, 1 of the Thessalians, 1 of Amphipolis and 1 of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>179</sup>

From Aiani Kozani, and more specifically from tomb 37 another bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found. The type of the coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>180</sup>

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<sup>176</sup> Touratsoglou, 1973-1974, 715 (The coins are incorrectly identified as issues of Demetrius II according to the older view); Drougou, Touratsoglou, 1994, 132, 134-135 (The coins are incorrectly identified as issues of Demetrius II according to the older view); Touratsoglou, 2010, 152

<sup>177</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2003, 562-563; Touratsoglou, 2010, 152; Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2014, 243; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 755; Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2018, I, 140, 150

<sup>178</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2008, 52; Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2014, 243; Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2018, I, 145-146, 150

<sup>179</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2011a, 45

<sup>180</sup> Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2011b, 413; Karamitrou-Mentesidi, 2014, 236, 238

**f) Kastri of Grevena:**

From Kastri of Grevena were discovered 76 (4 silver and 72 bronze) coins in total. From them, 14 bronze coins are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Also, 60% of all the coins are Macedonian royal issues dating to the age of Alexander III (336-323 BC), Cassander (316-297 BC) and Demetrius Poliorcetes (306-283 BC) <sup>181</sup> Thus, there is a remarkable circulation of coins during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC with the sufficient number of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, as he is second in the ranking among the kings and issuing authorities. During the time of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, there are donations of coins in the Kastri area.

In the sanctuary of Kastri, from the area of the temple 8 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light. 6 of these coins are of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>182</sup> The other 2 coins are of the type of young head wearing in crested Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>183</sup>

From the stoa we have 3 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>184</sup> 2 of these coins are of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>185</sup> The other coin is of the type of head of Athena in crested Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>186</sup>

Single coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes were found in the west gate<sup>187</sup>, in the fortification<sup>188</sup> and in the east of the temple<sup>189</sup>. They all follow the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>190</sup>

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<sup>181</sup> Kallini, 2015, 85, 93

<sup>182</sup> Kallini, 2015, 102, 106-107, 115-116

<sup>183</sup> Kallini, 2015, 113

<sup>184</sup> Kallini, 2015, 89

<sup>185</sup> Kallini, 2015, 103, 106

<sup>186</sup> Kallini, 2015, 115

<sup>187</sup> Kallini, 2015, 90

<sup>188</sup> Kallini, 2015, 90

<sup>189</sup> Kallini, 2015, 112 (The coin also, in the summary table of coins from the excavation in Kastri is mentioned that was found in the square area)

<sup>190</sup> Kallini, 2015, 108, 112, 114

**g) Dion:**

From Dion and its fortification, we have 115 coins, 2 of which are bronze coins (Fig.44) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>191</sup> More specifically, from the south wall to the east of tower N8, we have 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>192</sup> In addition, from the north wall and gate B II, another coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light. The type of this coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>193</sup> Thus from the fortification of Dion, it is worth mentioning the very small presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 2 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.

From the sanctuary of Demeter, 616 [18 silver, 12 silver plated (2 are not certain) and 586 bronze] coins in total were found. 4 of the bronze coins are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes<sup>194</sup>, 3 of which are of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>195</sup> The other coin is of the type of head of Poseidon / prow of a ship.<sup>196</sup> Thus, from the sanctuary of Demeter of Dion, we notice also the very small presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 4 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.

Furthermore, in 1976 and 1982, from the Hellenistic theatre 2 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found. The type of these coins is of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>197</sup>

Also, in 1982 and 1998, from the Sanctuary of Zeus Olympios, 2 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light. The type of these coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>198</sup>

During 1976-1984, 8 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found by chance. 2 of them are of the type of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship, and 5 are of the type of Macedonian shield with

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<sup>191</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 221, 223-225

<sup>192</sup> Kremydi-Sisilianou, 1998, 236

<sup>193</sup> Kremydi-Sisilianou, 1998, 236

<sup>194</sup> Pingiatoglou, 2015, 129-130

<sup>195</sup> Pingiatoglou, 2015, 135-136, 147

<sup>196</sup> Pingiatoglou, 2015, 143

<sup>197</sup> Pavlopoulou, 2008, 151

<sup>198</sup> Pavlopoulou, 2008, 152



Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet. Finally, 1 bronze coin is of the type of head of Poseidon / Athena Promachus.<sup>199</sup>

From Dion during the years 2000-2010, and more specifically from the «House of the Late Antiquity», 179 coins appeared, 1 of which is a bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonos Gonatas.<sup>200</sup>

#### **h) Makrygialos, Pieria:**

From Makrygialos, Pieria, during the years of 1985-2002, came to light 1200 (2 gold, 201 silver and 997 bronze) coins in total. From them, 11 bronze coins (Fig.45) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>201</sup> From the coins that show the gold, silver and bronze coin circulation from 5<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC we notice the vertical decline of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with the few coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.46).<sup>202</sup> More specifically, from plot 486, 524, 951 and the tombs 234, 236, 265, 273 came to light 9 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of these coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>203</sup> From tomb 512 of plot 945 and the embankment of sector Γ were found 2 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of these coins is of young head in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>204</sup>

#### **i) Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni):**

From Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni), during the years 1994-1995, came to light 11 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. More specifically, during the widening of the national road and especially from tombs 9, 12, 26, 43, 45, 62 and 81. The type of all the coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>205</sup>

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<sup>199</sup> Pavlopoulou, 2008, 151-152

<sup>200</sup> Mentzos, Krikelikos, 2009, 156

<sup>201</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 6, 8-9

<sup>202</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 26

<sup>203</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 77

<sup>204</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 78

<sup>205</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 136-137 (Of these 11 coins, the 2 coins of tomb 24 and the 2 coins of tomb 50 are not included as they belong to coin hoards and are mentioned in the previous chapter of the coin hoards)

**j) Vergina (Aigai):**

On September 2 of 1980, from the plot of Tsirelas, came to light 1 bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>206</sup>

In 2013, from the area of the Polycentric Museum of Aigai and from room A of the building, was found another bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>207</sup> The type of this coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>208</sup> Also from the same building and room E, was found another bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>209</sup>

From the Sanctuary of Eukleia and more specifically, from the west stoa, came to light 18 coins. From the unveiling of the building, we have 1 bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet (Fig.47).<sup>210</sup> The circulation of Demetrius I Poliorcetes' coins in the area of the Sanctuary of Eukleia is very limited (Fig.48).

From the palace of Aigai, very few coins (2 or 3) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found. From the distribution of coins by the various authorities from the area of the palace we notice the small number of Demetrius I Poliorcetes coins (Fig.49).<sup>211</sup>

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<sup>206</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 149 (The other 3 coins that were found in 23 August 1994 from the same plot are not included as they are coin hoards and are mentioned in the previous chapter of the coin hoards)

<sup>207</sup> Graikos, Papazafeiriou, 2013, 169

<sup>208</sup> Graikos, Papazafeiriou, 2013, 169 (footnote 12)

<sup>209</sup> Graikos, Papazafeiriou, 2013, 169 (footnote 12)

<sup>210</sup> Ntonas, 2008, 55-56

<sup>211</sup> Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, 168 (We are not sure about the exact number of coins (2 or 3) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes in the palace of Aigai, as in the text 2 coins are mentioned while in the graph with the total number of coins from the palace, 3 coins are mentioned)

### k) Thessaloniki and neighboring regions:

During the excavations of November-October of 2002 in the “sports center” area and more specific from the northwest of the “sports center” and the embankment of building I, a single bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found.<sup>212</sup>

In the area of Souroti, and, more specifically, from the plot of Gogou, in block 44, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was detected.<sup>213</sup> Also, from Foinikas and the area of the ancient cemetery, another coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light.<sup>214</sup> Furthermore, in Thermi, during the years 1987-2006, a total of 359 (1 gold, 5 silver and 353 bronze) coins came to light. From them, 5 bronze coins (Fig.50) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>215</sup> From the coins of Thermi that show the bronze coin circulation from 5<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC we notice the vertical decline of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, with the few coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.51).<sup>216</sup> The 5 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came from the cemeteries, and specifically from tombs 2, 37, 39, 46 and 99.<sup>217</sup> The type of these coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius’ monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>218</sup>

### l) Liti-Lagyna (ancient Liti):

From Liti-Lagyna during the years 1989, 1991, 1999-2005 came to light 295 (5 silver and 290 bronze) coins in total. From them, 5 bronze coins are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.52).<sup>219</sup> From these coins that show the bronze coin circulation from 4<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, we notice the decline of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, with the few coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.53).<sup>220</sup> 2 of the coins from Liti were found in pit tomb E63 of the plot of Chatzialexandrou.<sup>221</sup> Also, 1 coin was found in the plot of Giannopoulos

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<sup>212</sup> Tsimbidou-Avlonitou, Theodoridis, 2002, 324

<sup>213</sup> Allamani-Souri, 2008, 359

<sup>214</sup> Tsimbidou-Avlonitou, 2007, 680; Tsimbidou-Avlonitou, 2009, 440

<sup>215</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 84-85

<sup>216</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 91

<sup>217</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 96-97

<sup>218</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 181

<sup>219</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 104

<sup>220</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 109

<sup>221</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 198; Tzanavari, Filis, 2002, 165; Tzanavari, Filis, 2011, 447; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 755

and more specifically in the pit IV of room Δ.<sup>222</sup> The type of these 3 coins is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>223</sup> Furthermore, 1 coin was found in the plot of Giannopoulos and more specifically in the layer 5 of room Γ2 and another came to light in the plot of Tsontsia and more specific in the layer 12 of section β. The type of these 2 coins is of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>224</sup>

**m) Kalamoto, Langadas:**

In the area of Kalamoto, Langadas, during the years of 1992, 2000, 2003-2006, a total of 149 (6 silver and 143 bronze) coins were found. From them only 2 bronze coins (Fig.54) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>225</sup> From the coins that show the silver and bronze coin circulation from 4<sup>th</sup> BC to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, we notice the very low presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 2 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.55).<sup>226</sup> More specifically, from baulk 6 and layer 1, came to light 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of this coin is of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>227</sup> Also, from baulk 2 and layer 1, we have yet another coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>228</sup>

**n) Palatiano (Ioron):**

From Palatiano (Ioron) during the years 1993-2003, the excavators were found 459 (4 silver and 455 bronze) coins in total. From them, only 1 bronze coin (Fig.56) is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>229</sup> From the coins that show the bronze coin circulation from 4<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, we notice the very small, almost negligible, presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.57).<sup>230</sup> To be more specific, from the eastern retaining area 3 and in the eastern wall A14, the single

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<sup>222</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 198

<sup>223</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 198

<sup>224</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 198

<sup>225</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 125

<sup>226</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 131

<sup>227</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 257

<sup>228</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 257

<sup>229</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 114

<sup>230</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 121

coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is of the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet was found (Fig.58).<sup>231</sup>

**o) Vardarski Rid:**

From Vardarski Rid, we have 1 bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type of the coin is of young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship.<sup>232</sup>

**p) Agios Mamas, Chalkidiki:**

In 1989, from the cemetery of Agios Mamas, Chalkidiki, and more specifically from tomb 4, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found.<sup>233</sup>

**q) Potidaea-Kassandreia, Chalkidiki:**

From the archaeological research during the construction of the new road network Potidea-Kassandreia of the Prefecture of Chalkidiki, came to light 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. To be more specific, from the position Marias Ampara that is located between Afytos and Kassandreia and under the floor of the north building, 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes was found.<sup>234</sup>

**r) Mendi, Chalkidiki:**

From Mendi, in Chalkidiki, 323 (2 silver and 321 bronze) coins in total were studied by C. Gatzolis. From them, 4 bronze coins (Fig.59) are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>235</sup> From the coins that show the silver and bronze coin circulation from the workshop facilities of the Basia plot it is worth mentioning the insignificant presence of bronze coins during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with 4 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes (Fig.60).<sup>236</sup> All coins belong to the type of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>237</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 226

<sup>232</sup> Хусеновски, 2004, 89

<sup>233</sup> Moschonisiotou, 1989, 352-353; Touratsoglou, 2010, 152; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 756

<sup>234</sup> Tsigarida, Athanasiadis, 2012, 480

<sup>235</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 167

<sup>236</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 172

<sup>237</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, I, 339

**s) Argilos:**

From Argilos, 100 coins in total were studied by C. Gatzolis. From them only 1 bronze coin (Fig.61) is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Thus, from the previous figure (which includes both silver and bronze coins), we can notice the very limited, almost negligible presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 1 coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>238</sup> The type of the coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet.<sup>239</sup>

**t) Amphipolis:**

From Amphipolis, and, more specifically, from different excavations sectors, we have 8 bronze coins (Fig.62) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>240</sup> From the previous figure, the small presence of the bronze circulation is very noticeable, during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 8 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Also, in Amphipolis, and, more specifically, from the east cemetery were found 8 bronze coins (Fig.63) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>241</sup> From the previous figure, we may observe the small presence of the bronze circulation during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC, with only 8 coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Furthermore, Amphipolis, and, more specifically, from gate A of the fortification, we have 1 more coin (Fig.64) of Demetrius I Poliorcetes.<sup>242</sup>

**u) Kali Vrysi Drama:**

In 1991, from Kali Vrysi Drama and more specifically, from the Mikra Toumpa position and the layer of destruction of the buildings came to light 1 bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. The type is Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet (Fig.65).<sup>243</sup>

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<sup>238</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 250

<sup>239</sup> Gatzolis, 2010, II, 248

<sup>240</sup> Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, 175

<sup>241</sup> Kosmidou, 2006, 420

<sup>242</sup> Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, 174

<sup>243</sup> Peristeri, 1991, 351; Touratsoglou, 2010, 152; Drougou, Touratsoglou, 2018, II, 756

v) Other areas including also some previous locations (unknown number of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes):

We have an unknown number of coins from the following areas. The areas are the Pieria region with Dion<sup>244</sup>, the west Macedonia with M. Santa (20 km from Veroia)<sup>245</sup>, the central Macedonia with Pella<sup>246</sup>, Palatiano (Ioron)<sup>247</sup>, Sindos<sup>248</sup>, east Macedonia with Eion<sup>249</sup> and Amphipolis.<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>244</sup> Pingiatoglou, Vasteli, Pavlopoulou, Tsiafis, 2009, 143 (From Dion and the area of the markets and more specifically, from a Hellenistic wall, we have an unknown number of bronze coins)

<sup>245</sup> Stefani, 2001, 569 (In 2001, in the buildings area, 8 bronze coins were found. From these 8 coins, an unknown number is of Demetrius I Poliorcetes)

<sup>246</sup> Akamatis, 2013b, 55 (From the filling of the well 14 in the east section of the Agora, an unknown number (several) of bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found); Akamatis, 2013b, 57 (From the filling of the well 8 in the east section of the Agora, an unknown number (several) of bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes were found); Akamatis, 2013b, 58 (From the filling of the well 3 and the 2 layer in the east section of the Agora, we have an unknown number of his coins)

<sup>247</sup> Anagnostopoulou-Chatzipolychroni, 2004, 77 (From the destruction layer of the building VI, we have unknown number of his coins)

<sup>248</sup> Keramaris, Violatzis, 2011, 252 (In the block 54 in ΒΙΙΙΕΘ, ownership of Frigo Stahl and in particular the area of the houses, an unknown number of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light)

<sup>249</sup> Nikolaidou-Patera, 1994, 105 (From the embankment of the building, an unknown number of bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light)

<sup>250</sup> Lazaridou, 1986, 139 (During 1986 and from the excavation of the gymnasium and more specifically, from the outside of the north wall of the palaestra, an unknown number of bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes came to light); Malama, Salonikios, 2002, 152-153 (In the rescue excavation on the plot of D. Kyprianidi, came to light 154 coins of which an unknown number of coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes); Peristeri, Papadopoulou, Garoufa, 2011, 465 (The excavations in a Hellenistic and Roman necropolis of ancient Amphipolis, in the context of the road axis Amphipolis-Serres, brought to light 15 bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, Antigonos Gonatas and Phillip II. From these, an unknown number of coins belong to Demetrius I Poliorcetes). According to footnote 4 which incorrectly identifies the coins as issues of Demetrius II according to the older view, the type of Demetrius I Poliorcetes coins are Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet

## Conclusions:

During his turbulent life, Demetrius Poliorcetes issued coins from all the three basic metals of gold, silver and bronze and in different denominations. To be more specific, he issued four types of gold staters, six types of silver coins in different denominations and fifteen types of bronze coins also in different denominations.

The coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes is connected with certain innovations regarding iconography: for the first time we have the introduction of military naval iconography on Macedonian coins. Demetrius introduced on his famous tetradrachms the type of Nike alighting on prow of a ship and Poseidon brandishing his trident. Demetrius with this type wanted to remind the world his great sea victory of Salamis in 306 BC.<sup>251</sup>

Also, for the first time, a portrait of the king himself was placed on the coins and more specifically on his silver coins. His portrait was adorned with diadem and bull's horns. The bull was the sacred animal of his patron deity, Poseidon.<sup>252</sup> Moreover, it is important to note that a type of coins that depicted the king on both sides was issued. This is probably the case with the gold staters with Demetrius' own head with diadem and bull's horns on the obverse and Macedonian horseman on the reverse, maybe as a representation of the king himself.<sup>253</sup>

In addition, regarding the bronze numismatic types and more specific the type of Macedonian shield and Macedonian helmet, which appeared already from the time of Alexander III, we have, for the first time, a king placing his monogram on the boss of the Macedonian shield, on the obverse of the coins.<sup>254</sup> In particular, the use of military iconographic types on the bronze coins during the Hellenistic period can probably be related with military purposes, since these coins could have been use for paying military expenses and especially for food allowances (*sitarchia*).<sup>255</sup>

As far as the coin circulation of Demetrius Poliorcetes is concerned, we notice from the coin hoards and the excavation coins from the core area of the

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<sup>251</sup> Pavlopoulou, 2008, 75; Kremydi, 2018, 215

<sup>252</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 79; Pavlopoulou, 2008, 75

<sup>253</sup> Mørkholm, 1991, 80; Pavlopoulou, 2008, 76

<sup>254</sup> Pavlopoulou, 2010, 16; Kremydi, 2018, 218-219

<sup>255</sup> Psoma, 2009, 34; Kremydi, 2018, 222



Macedonian kingdom, the low percentage of his coins in comparison with the amount of coins issued by other kings. Especially, from the excavation coins chapter, we observe that in many locations such as Pella, Archontiko of Pella, Edessa, Veroia, Kozani, Dion, Makrygialos Pieria, Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni), Vergina (Aigai), Thessaloniki and neighboring regions, Liti- Lagyna (ancient Liti), Kalamoto Langada, Palatiano (Ioron), Vardarski Rid, Agios Mamas Chalkidiki, Potidaea-Kassandreia Chalkidiki, Mendi Chalkidiki, Argilos, Amphipolis and Kali Vrysi Drama there is an insignificant presence of coins and even a decline during the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

However, there are some exceptions to the rule. As we have mentioned in the previous chapters, there are 4 coin hoards, from Douvari I (Skotina, Pieria), Aiginio (Hellenistic Methoni, Pieria), and 2 from Tria Platania, in which the bronze coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes are the majority of the percentage of coins in total. On the other side, from the excavation of coins, we have the *Thesmophorion* area in Pella in which his coin circulation is big, as he is second in the ranking among the kings and issuing authorities. Also, in Kastri of Grevena, the coin circulation of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is also worth noting, as he is second in the ranking among the kings and issuing authorities. During the time of Demetrius I Poliorcetes, we have donations of coins in the *Thesmophorion* area and in Kastri.

In this part, we will examine and draw more detailed conclusions regarding the three types of metals that Demetrius I Poliorcetes used for his coinage. Firstly, concerning his gold coins, an absence of his gold coins in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom is observed. Despite this fact, we have few gold coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes outside of the core area of the Macedonian kingdom, such as Malko Topolovo, 30 kilometers approximately southeast of Plovdiv, Bulgaria (with 5 staters)<sup>256</sup> and Anadol (now Domanskoe), Reni raion, Odessa oblast, Ukraine (with 2 staters).<sup>257</sup> Maybe this absence has to do with the use of gold coin types of Alexander III in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom.

Secondly, as far as his silver coins are concerned, the coin hoards and the excavation of coins also demonstrate the small presence of his silver coins in

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<sup>256</sup> IGCH 853

<sup>257</sup> IGCH 866

the core area of the Macedonian kingdom<sup>258</sup>. The types are Nike on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right, head of Demetrius / Poseidon standing and head of Demetrius / Poseidon seated left. Similar to the gold coins, silver coins are more in areas outside the Macedonian kingdom. For instance, some examples are an Unknown Findspot ("Seleucus I" hoard, with 144 silver coins)<sup>259</sup>, from Mersin (ancient Zephsnium), Cilicia (Lot A: with 21 tetradrachms)<sup>260</sup>, Larissa environs, Thessaly, (with 18 tetradrachms)<sup>261</sup> and Meydancikkale, near Gülnar, Turkey (Pot A: with 13 tetradrachms and 1 drachm and Pot B: with 13 tetradrachms and 3 drachms).<sup>262</sup> Probably this small presence has to do with the use of silver coin types of Alexander III in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom. Also, the high presence in areas outside the Macedonian kingdom has to do with the need to pay the soldiers who garrisoned these places or participated in costly campaigns.

Thirdly, are the bronze coins of Demetrius. The subdivisions we know, for the bronze coins are the system of eight or twelve chalcus in the obol adopted by the cities of northern Greece and the kings of Macedonia. The subdivisions are the AE 4 corresponding to the chalcus (hemitetartemorion), the AE 3 corresponding to the dichalcus (tetartemorion), the AE 2 corresponding to the tetrachalcus (hemiobol) and the AE 1 corresponding to the bronze obol.<sup>263</sup> Now as far as most bronze types of Demetrius I Poliorcetes are concerned, we have in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom based on the coin hoards and the excavation coins, the types of Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet and young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship. Most of the bronze types with Macedonian shield with Demetrius' monogram / Macedonian helmet belong to the dichalcus (tetartemorion) subdivision (they weigh from 0.77-4.93 grams, with an average of 4 grams in total) and were minted in Macedonia. Also, most of the bronze types with young head, in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / prow of a ship belong to the chalcus (hemitetartemorion) subdivision (they weigh from 1.95-

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<sup>258</sup> From the coin hoards a total of 37 silver coins has been found, which includes 35 tetradrachms and 2 drachms.

<sup>259</sup> CH 10, 265

<sup>260</sup> IGCH 1424

<sup>261</sup> IGCH 168

<sup>262</sup> CH 8, 308

<sup>263</sup> Price, 1991, 40; Kroll, 1993, 38; Lönnqvist, 1997, 132-133; Psoma, 1998, 28-29; Gatzolis, 2010, II, 531

4.12 grams, with an average of 2 grams in total). According to Newell's opinion these types probably minted in an uncertain mint of Caria and an uncertain mint of Asia Minor. However, in my opinion these types were probably minted in Macedonia because we have many of these types in the archaeological sites of the core area of Macedonian kingdom. Furthermore, all the other bronze types were probably minted outside Macedonia<sup>264</sup>.

Also, another conclusion about the bronze coins of Demetrius that emerged based on the coin hoards chapter is that his bronze coins were used to some extent in the core area of the Macedonian kingdom even long after his death and until the years of Phillip V (221–179 BC).

Furthermore, based on the chapter about the excavation of coins and, more specifically, from some typical and important areas, the coin circulation of Demetrius I Poliorcetes is smaller than other kings. For instance, based on the coin findings of Pella (Fig.38), of Dion (Fig.44) and of Amphipolis (Fig.62), we notice that the kings Philip II (359–336 BC), Alexander III (336–323 BC) and Cassander (305–297 BC) are represented by more coins. Also, from the reign of Cassander and onwards, the circulation of coins began to decline.

In conclusion, another important aspect of the coin circulation is the zone of influence of Demetrius I Poliorcetes during his reign as king of Macedon and long after his death. This influence is evidenced by the presence of his coins beyond the borders of the Macedonian kingdom and especially in the wider region of the Balkans and the barbaric tribes that lived there. Some examples of this presence are the coin hoards that were found in the Balkan area<sup>265</sup>, Rakitovo, Bulgaria<sup>266</sup> and Krchedin, Serbia.<sup>267</sup>

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<sup>264</sup> For the rest of the bronze types that are not found in Macedonia see p. 19-23

<sup>265</sup> CH 9, 196

<sup>266</sup> IGCH 872; CH 9, 203

<sup>267</sup> CH 9, 166

## Abbreviations

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Agora | Athenian Agora (Princeton 1953–)   |
| ΑΔ    | Ἀρχαιολογικόν Δελτίον  |
| AEMΘ  | Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και στη Θράκη                                 |
| AJA   | American Journal of Archaeology  |
| ANSMN | American Numismatic Society Museum Notes   |
| BMC   | R.S. Poole, Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum<br>(London 1873–) |
| CH    | Coin Hoards  |
| IGCH  | An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards  |
| NC    | Numismatic Chronicle   |
| NNM   | American Numismatic Society: Numismatic Notes and Monographs                     |
| ΠΑΕ   | Πρακτικά της Εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας                                  |

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| RBN | Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie           |
| RN  | Revue Numismatique   |
| SNG | British Academy, Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (London 1931–) |

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## Figures



Fig.1 Gold stater with head of Athena / Nike with the legend “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ”. Price, 1991, n. 3179, pl. XI



Fig.2 Gold stater with Nike landing on prow of a ship / Athena Promachos with the legend “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Gaebler, 1935, n. 3, pl. XXXII, 28



Fig.3 Gold stater with head of Athena / Nike with the legend “[B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Newell, 1927, n. 71, pl. VII, 1



Fig.4 Gold stater with head of young Demetrius with diadem and bull's horns / Macedonian horseman with the legend “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Newell, 1927, n. 113, pl. X, 9



Fig.5 Silver tetradrachm with head of young Hercules in lion skin / Zeus seated with the legend “ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ”. Newell, 1927, n. 25, pl. III, 7



Fig.6 Silver tetradrachm with head of young Hercules in lion skin / Zeus seated with the legend “[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Newell, 1927, n. 29, plate III, 12





Fig.7 Silver tetradrachm with Nike, holding a trumpet and a mast (*stylis*), landing on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ[ΟΥ]”. Newell, 1927, n. 24, pl. III, 5



Fig.8 Silver drachm with head of Demetrius right with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” (divided ΒΑ/ΣΙΛΕ/[ΩΣ]). Newell, 1927, n. 57, pl. VI, 6



Fig.9 Silver tetradrachm with head of Demetrius adorned with diadem and bull's horns / Poseidon seated left on rock holding an apulstre (*aphlaston*) and trident. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ” Newell, 1927, n. 110, pl. X, 5



Fig.10 Silver tetradrachm with youthful and idealized head of Demetrius to right wearing the aegis and royal diadem and adorned with bull's horns. / Poseidon standing to left holding trident and with right foot upon a rock. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Gaebler, 1935, n. 11, pl. XXXIII, 3



Fig.11 Bronze unit with young male head, maybe Demetrius in crested and horned Corinthian helmet / Prow of a ship right. Above the prow, BA. Newell, 1927, n. 20, plate II, 10



Fig.12 Bronze unit with laureate head of Poseidon to right / Athena Promachus. The legend is “ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Newell, 1927, n. 166, pl. XVII, 5



Fig.13 Bronze half with young male head in crested Corinthian helmet / Prow of a ship right. Above the prow, BA. Newell, 1927, n. 170, pl. XVII, 9



Fig.14 Bronze quarter with young male head in crested Corinthian helmet / Trident. To the right and left of the trident, BA. Newell, 1927, n. 164, pl. XVII, 3



Fig.15 Bronze quarter (or sixth ?) with young male head in crested Corinthian helmet / Aplustre (*aphlaston*). To the right and left of the aplustre, BA. Gaebler, 1935, n. 22, pl. XXXIII, 18



Fig.16 Bronze unit with prow of a ship / Poseidon striding left and brandishing trident. To the right, ΒΑΣΙ. Above the exergue, ΔΗΜ. Hoover, 2016, n. 1022, 383



Fig.17 Bronze half with laureate head of Poseidon / Prow of a ship. Above the prow, BA. Newell, 1927, n. 167, pl. XVII, 6; SNG Copenhagen, 1982, n. 1187, pl. 30



Fig.18 Bronze quarter with laureate head of Poseidon / Trident. To the right and left of the trident, BA. Hoover, 2016, n. 1033, 385



Fig.19 Bronze sixth with laureate head of Poseidon / Aplustre (*aphlaston*). To the right and left of the aplustre, BA. Hoover, 2016, n. 1035, 385



Fig.20 Bronze coin with Nike, holding a trumpet and a mast (stylis), landing on prow of a ship / Poseidon striding right holding a *chlamys* and the brandishing trident. Between the Poseidon, BA. Gaebler, 1935, n. 7, pl. XXXIII, 6



Fig.21 Bronze unit with head of Athena wearing crested Attic helmet / Prow of a ship. Above the prow, ΒΑΣΙ. Beneath the prow, ΔΗΜΗ. Newell, 1927, n. 176, pl. XVII, 15



Fig.22 Bronze unit with prow of a ship / Demetrius on a prancing horse left hurling javelin at an animal (lion or boar). In two lines beneath Demetrius on a prancing horse, ΔΗΜ and ΒΑΣ. Newell, 1927, n. 179, pl. XVII, 18



Fig.23 Bronze unit with prow of a ship / Demetrius in *kausia* and mantle, and holding a couched spear, on a prancing horse. Above the prow, ΒΑΣΙ. Beneath the prow ΔΗΜΗ. Newell, 1927, n. 180, pl. XVII, 19



Fig.24 Bronze unit with Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. To the right and left of the Macedonian helmet, BA ΣI. SNG Saroglos, 2005, n. 912, pl. XLVII



Fig.25 Bronze half with Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield an eight-pointed star) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. The legend is “BAΣIΛEΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ”. Gaebler, 1935, n. 25, pl. XXXIII, 19

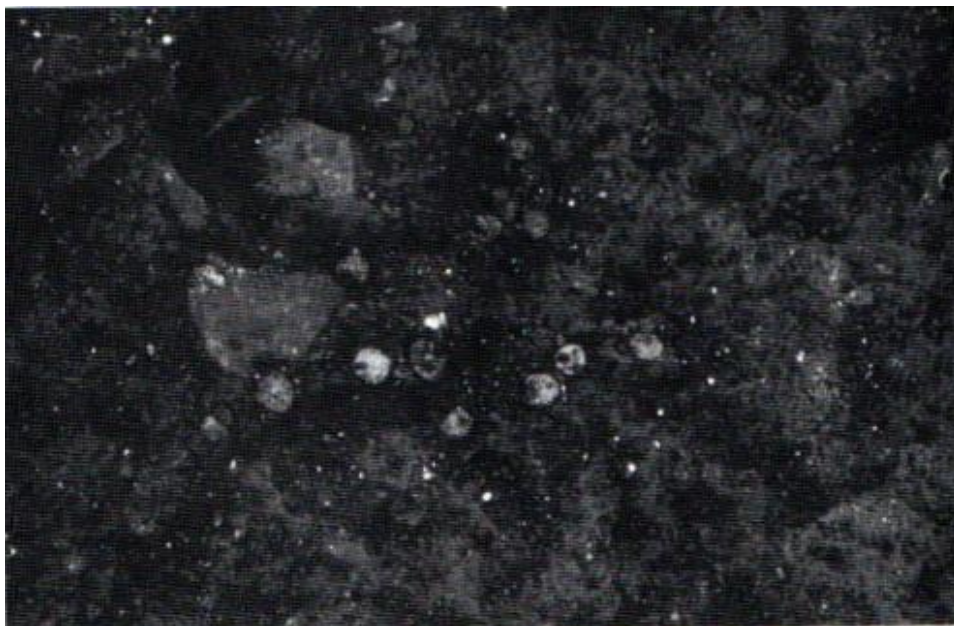


Fig.26 The coin hoard from Makrygialos 1995. Gatzolis, 2000, fig. 5, 108





Fig.27 Coin hoard from Makrygiolos 1995. Numbers 27-31 are coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Gatzolis, 2000, 119-120

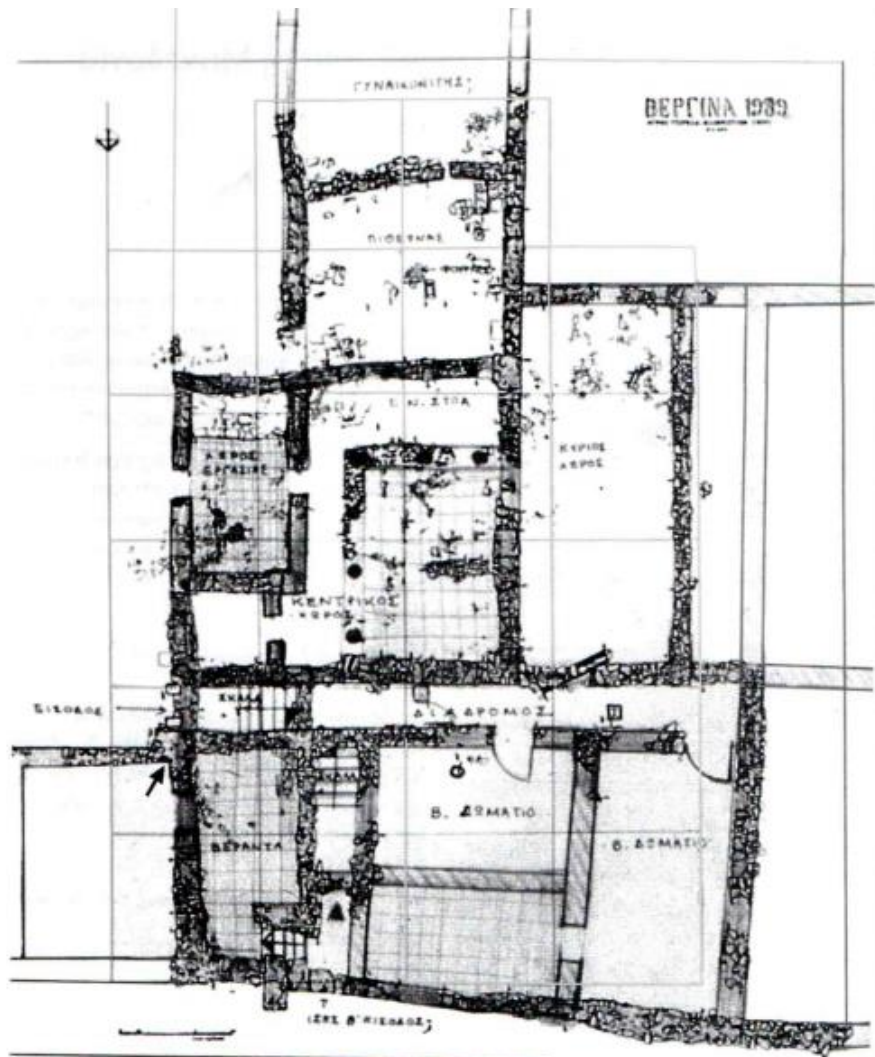


Fig.28 Plan of the Hellenistic house of Vergina. The arrow points where the coin hoard was found. Gatzolis, 2000, fig. 1, 104



«Θησαυρός» Βεργίνα 1994

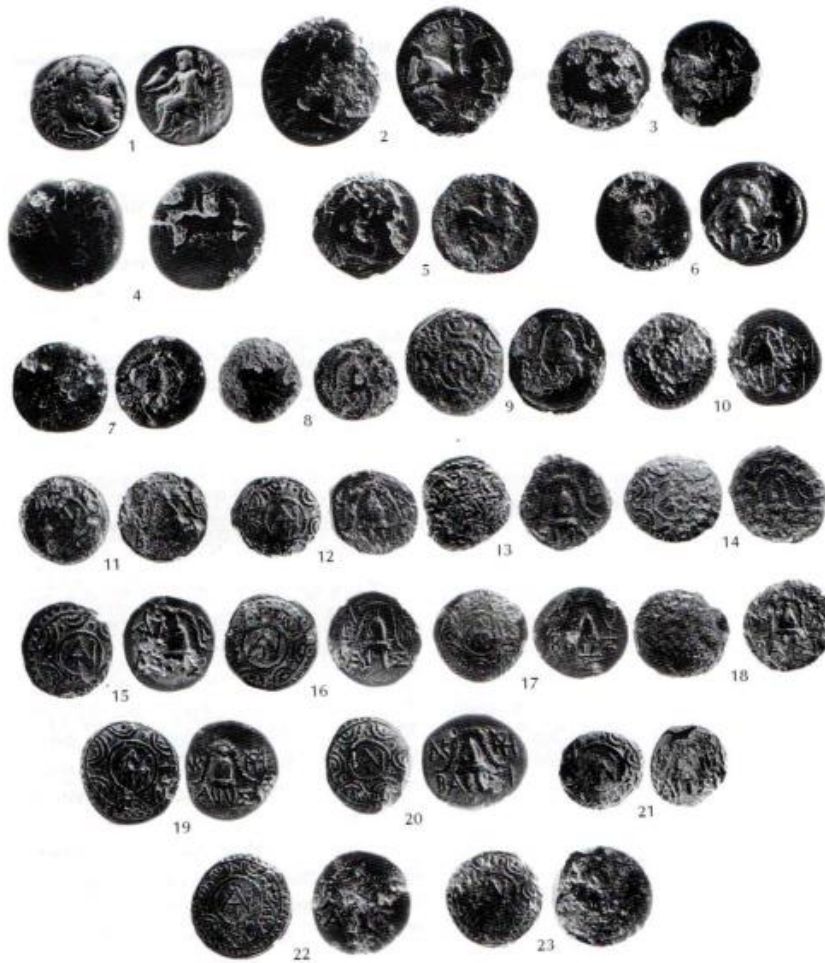


Fig.29 Coin hoard from Vergina 1994. Numbers 6-8 are coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Gatzolis, 2000, 118

| α/α | «θησαυρός»    | Αλέξ. Γ' | Κάσ.     | Δημ. Π.   | Αντ. Γ.  | Φίλ. Ε'  | Άλλο      | Φθ.-<br>δυσδ. | Σύνολο    |
|-----|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1   | τάφος 09/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 2   | τάφος 24/1995 |          |          | 2         | 2        | 8        | 1         | 1             | 14        |
| 3   | τάφος 43/1995 |          |          | 1         | 1        |          |           |               | 2         |
| 4   | τάφος 45/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 5   | τάφος 50/1995 | 1 AP     |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 3         |
| 6   | τάφος 52/1995 |          | 2        |           |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 7   | τάφος 56/1995 | 1 AP     |          |           |          |          | 1         |               | 2         |
| 8   | τάφος 61/1995 |          |          |           |          |          | 10        |               | 10        |
| 9   | τάφος 62/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 10  | τάφος 81/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 11  | τάφος 66/1995 | 1 AP     | 1        |           |          |          |           |               | 2         |
|     | <b>Σύνολο</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>1</b>      | <b>43</b> |

Fig.30 The coin hoard of tomb 24. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56

| α/α | «θησαυρός»    | Αλέξ. Γ' | Κάσ.     | Δημ. Π.   | Αντ. Γ.  | Φιλ. Ε'  | Άλλο      | Φθ.-<br>δυσδ. | Σύνολο    |
|-----|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1   | τάφος 09/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 2   | τάφος 24/1995 |          |          | 2         | 2        | 8        | 1         | 1             | 14        |
| 3   | τάφος 43/1995 |          |          | 1         | 1        |          |           |               | 2         |
| 4   | τάφος 45/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 5   | τάφος 50/1995 | 1 AP     |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 3         |
| 6   | τάφος 52/1995 |          | 2        |           |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 7   | τάφος 56/1995 | 1 AP     |          |           |          |          | 1         |               | 2         |
| 8   | τάφος 61/1995 |          |          |           |          |          | 10        |               | 10        |
| 9   | τάφος 62/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 10  | τάφος 81/1995 |          |          | 2         |          |          |           |               | 2         |
| 11  | τάφος 66/1995 | 1 AP     | 1        |           |          |          |           |               | 2         |
|     | <b>Σύνολο</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>1</b>      | <b>43</b> |

Fig.31 The coin hoard of tomb 50. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 56



Fig.32 Douvari. The coin hoard inside the building. Klinaki, 2015, fig. 28, 172

**B. Θησαυρός / NT-Θ**



Fig.33 The coin hoard from Douvari. Numbers 3-4 are coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes and numbers 1 and 5-7 are coins of Demetrius I Poliorcetes or Antigonus Gonatas. Klinaki (Catalogue and plates of coins), 2015, 68-69



Fig.34 The coin hoard from the plot of the settlement of Tria Platania, Pieria (coin hoard 3). All the coins are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Gerophoka, 2015, pl. 40, 368

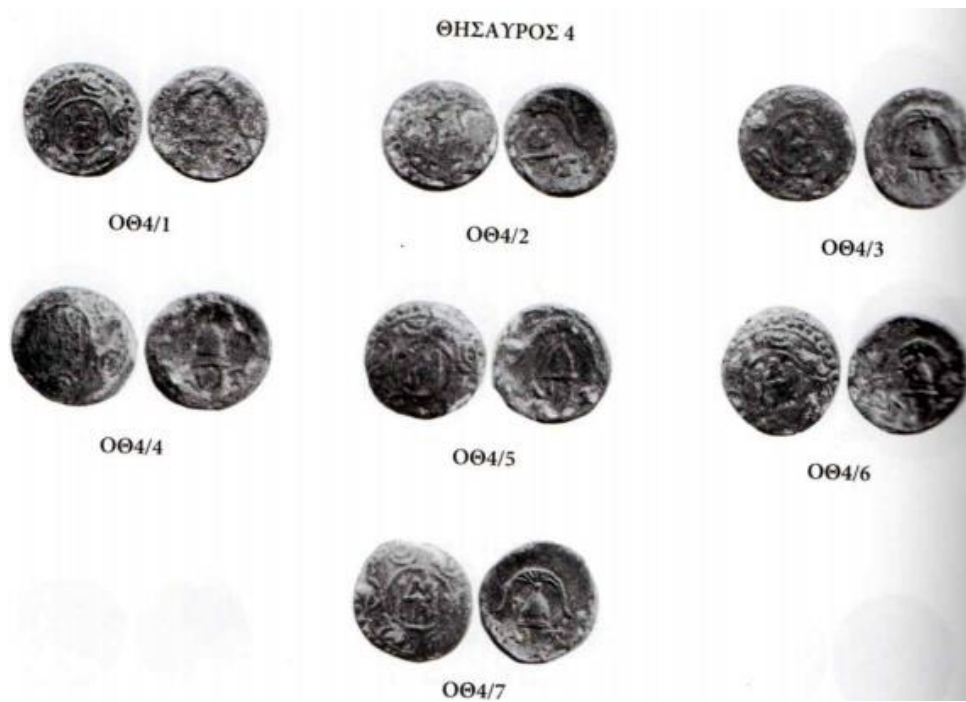


Fig.35 The coin hoard from the plot of the settlement of Tria Platania, Pieria (coin hoard 4). All the coins are of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Gerophoka, 2015, pl. 40, 368

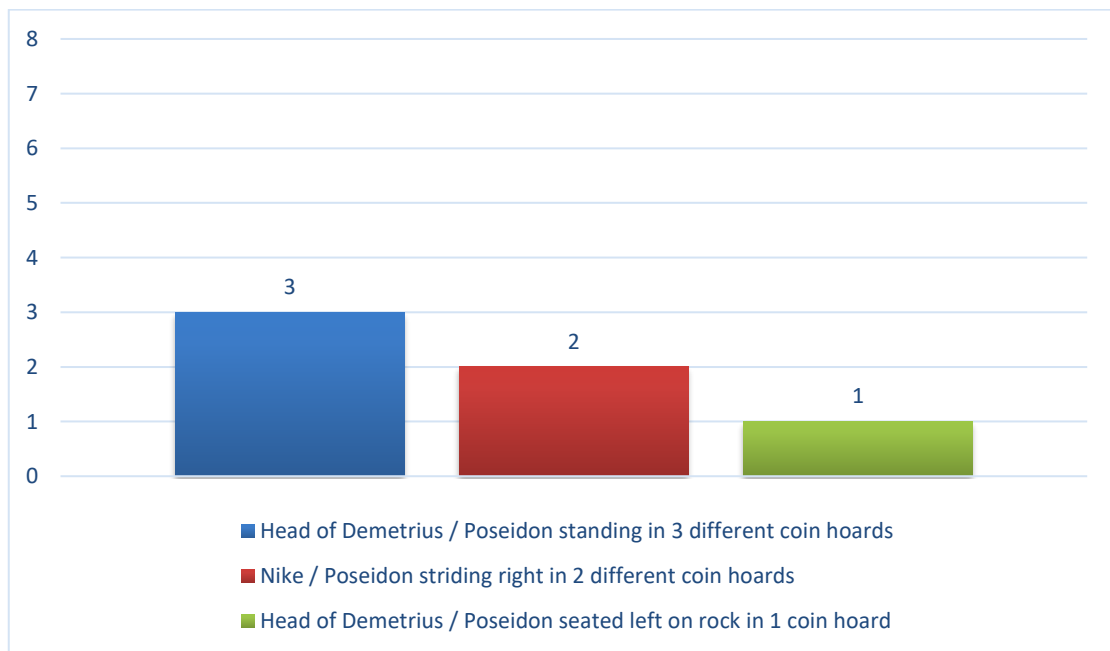


Fig.36 The type of the coins we have from the first category of the coin hoards.

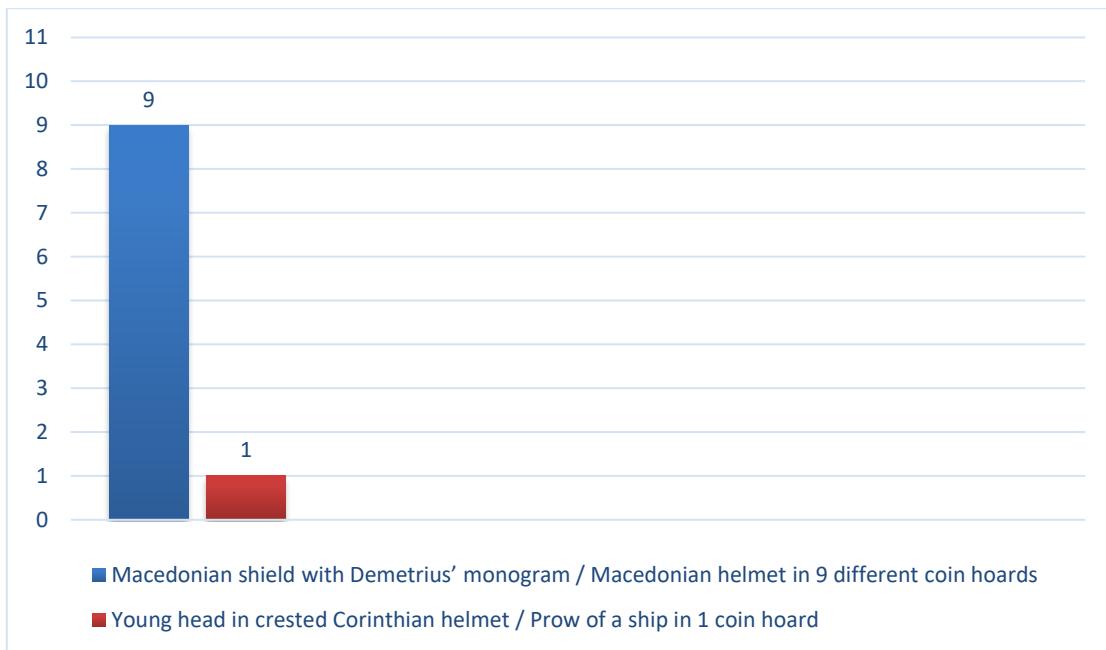


Fig.37 The type of the coins we have from the second and third category of the coin hoards.

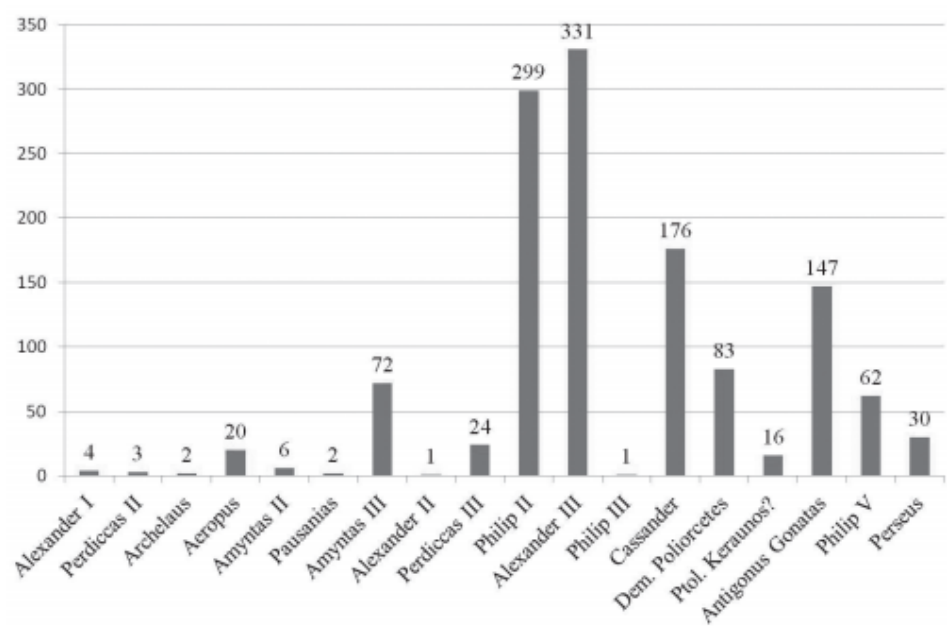


Fig.38 Pella. Regal coins per king. Demetrius Poliorcetes is represented by 83 coins. Akamatis, 2016, fig. 3, 183

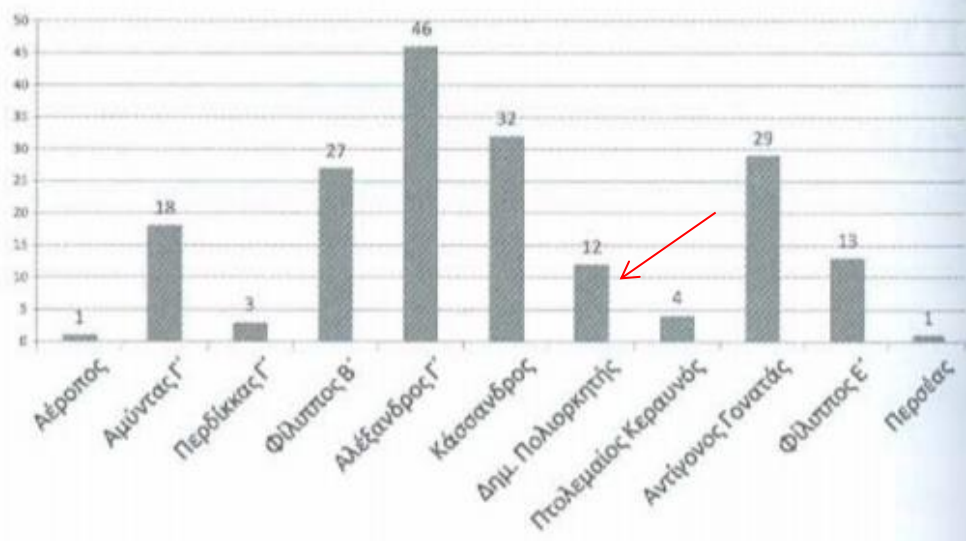


Fig.39 Pella. Public bath and pottery workshop. Royal issues per king. Demetrius Poliorcetes is represented by 12 coins. Akamatis, 2013, fig. 2, 222

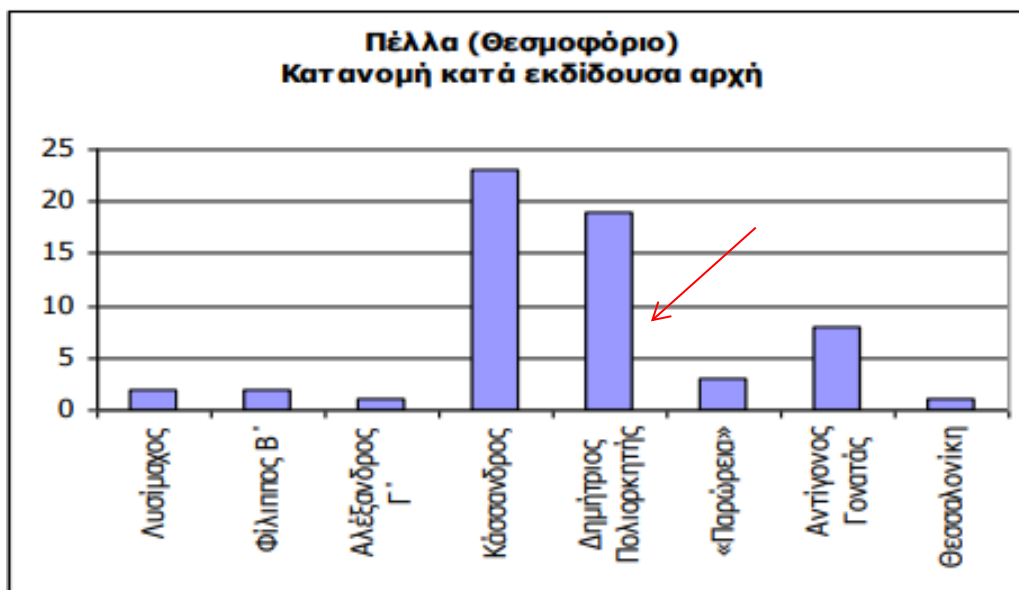


Fig.40 Pella, *Thesmophorion*. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 233

**Πέλλα**  
**(Ιερό της Μητέρας των Θεών και της Αφροδίτης)**  
**Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή**

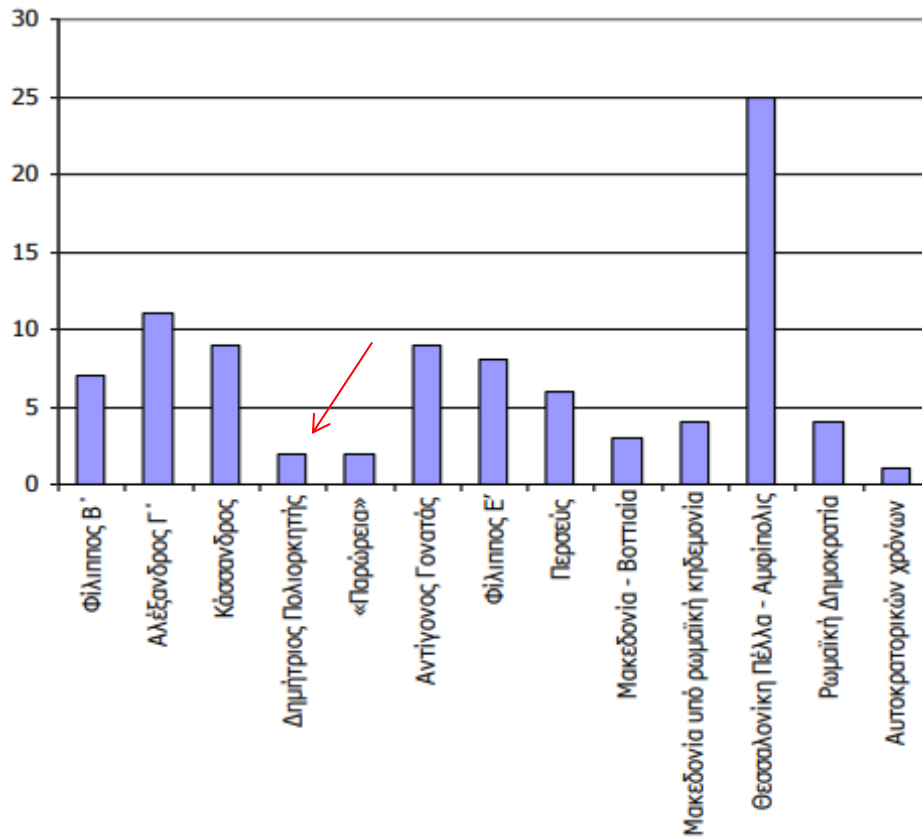


Fig.41 Pella, sanctuary of Aphrodite and the Mother of Gods. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 237



Πέλλα  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

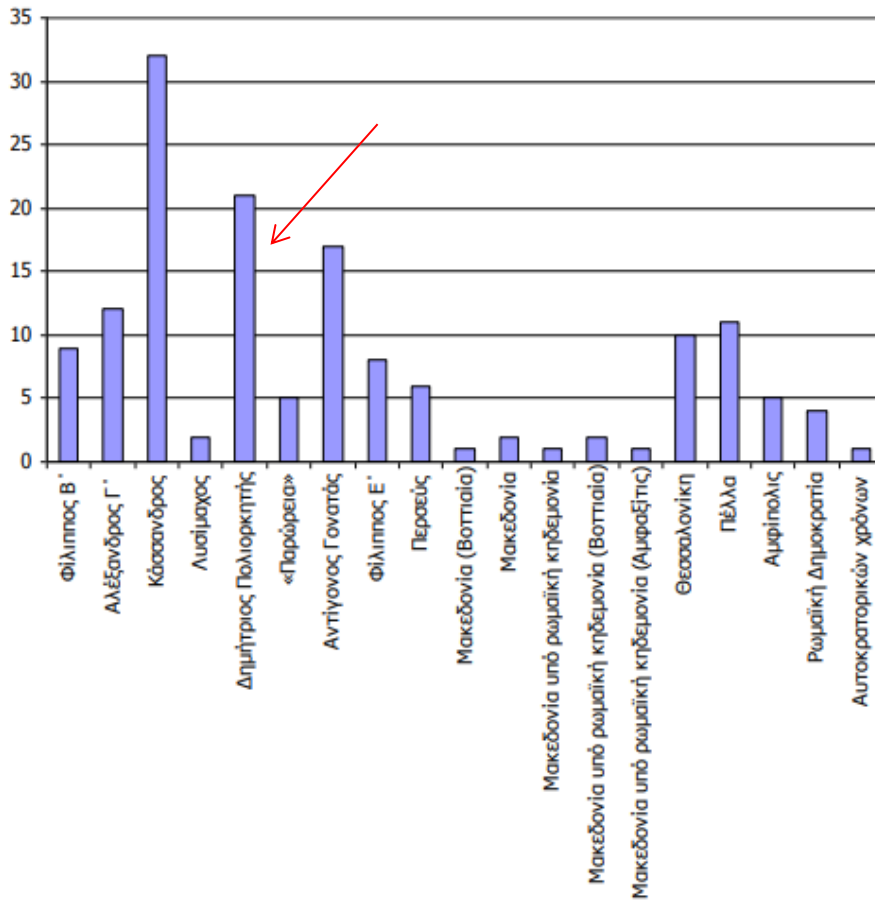


Fig.42 Pella, sanctuary of Aphrodite and the Mother of Gods and *Thesmophorion* in total. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 238





Fig.43 Edessa. The coins from tomb 42 (Kartsoli plot). Chrysostomou, 2000, pl. 71

**Διον  
(Οχύρωση)  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή**

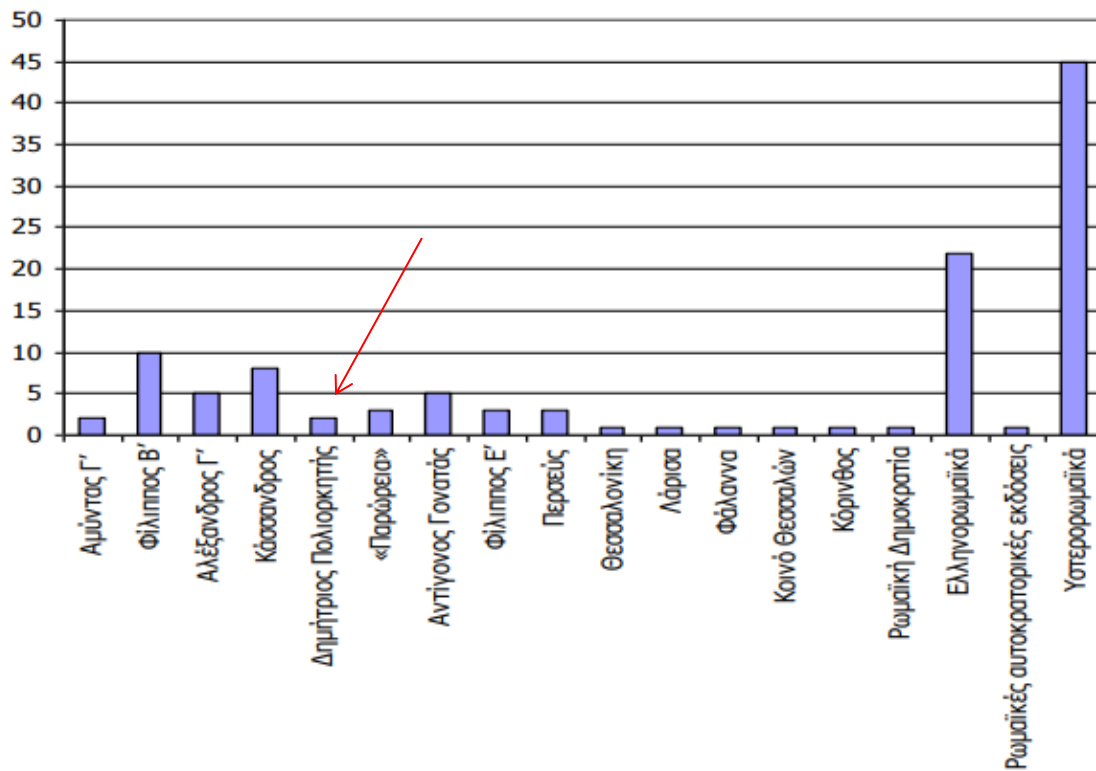


Fig.44 Dion. Distribution by issuing authority from the fortification. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 225

**ΜΑΚΡΥΓΙΑΛΟΣ**  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

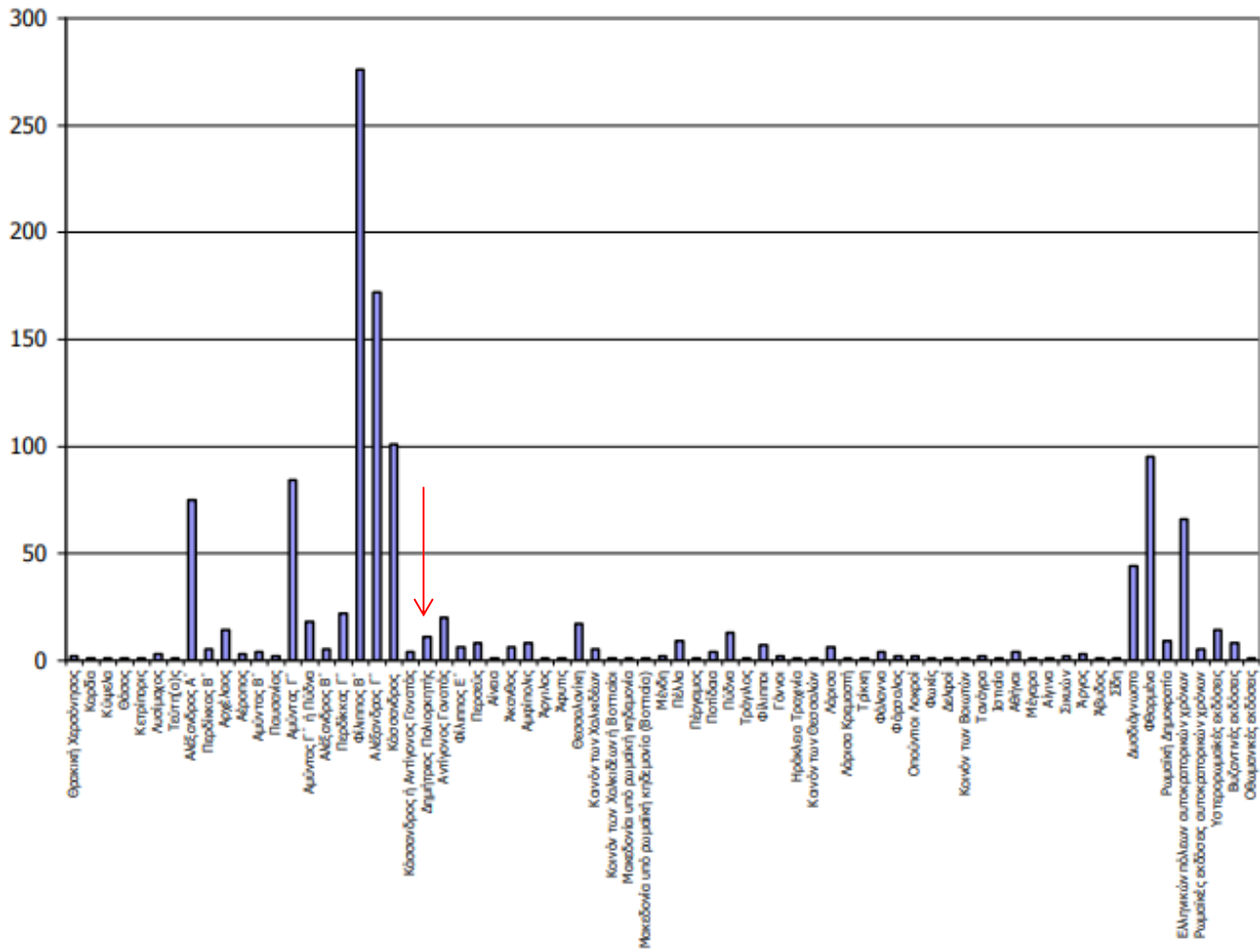


Fig.45 Makrygialos. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 11

Μακρύγιαλος (5ος - 1ος αι. π.Χ.)  
 Διακύμανση της κυκλοφορίας του νομίμου νομίσματος

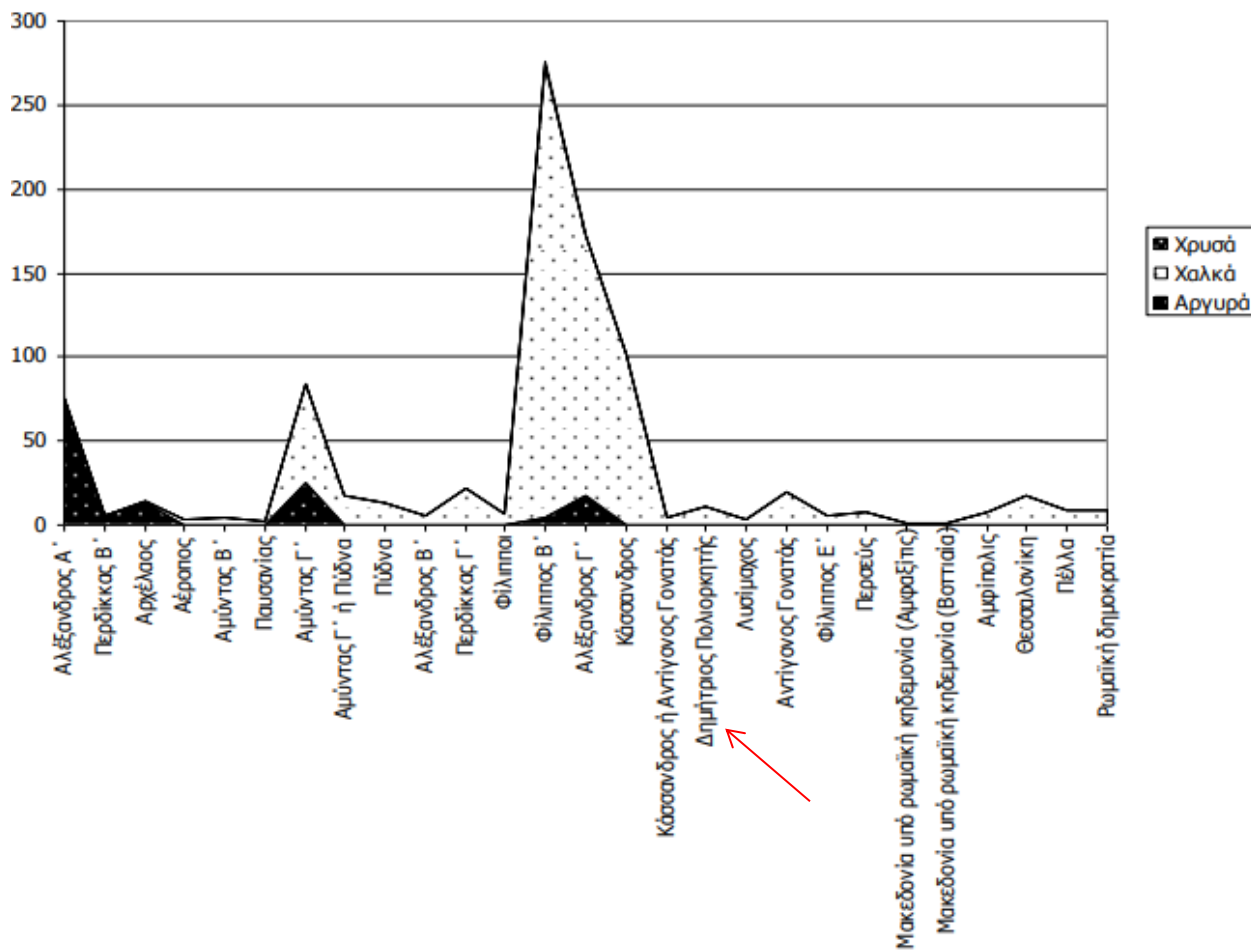


Fig.46 Makrygialos. Gold, silver and bronze coins circulation of the issuing authorities from 5<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 26



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Fig.47 Vergina (Aigai). The bronze coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes from the area of the Sanctuary of Eukleia. Ntonas, 2008, pl. 23

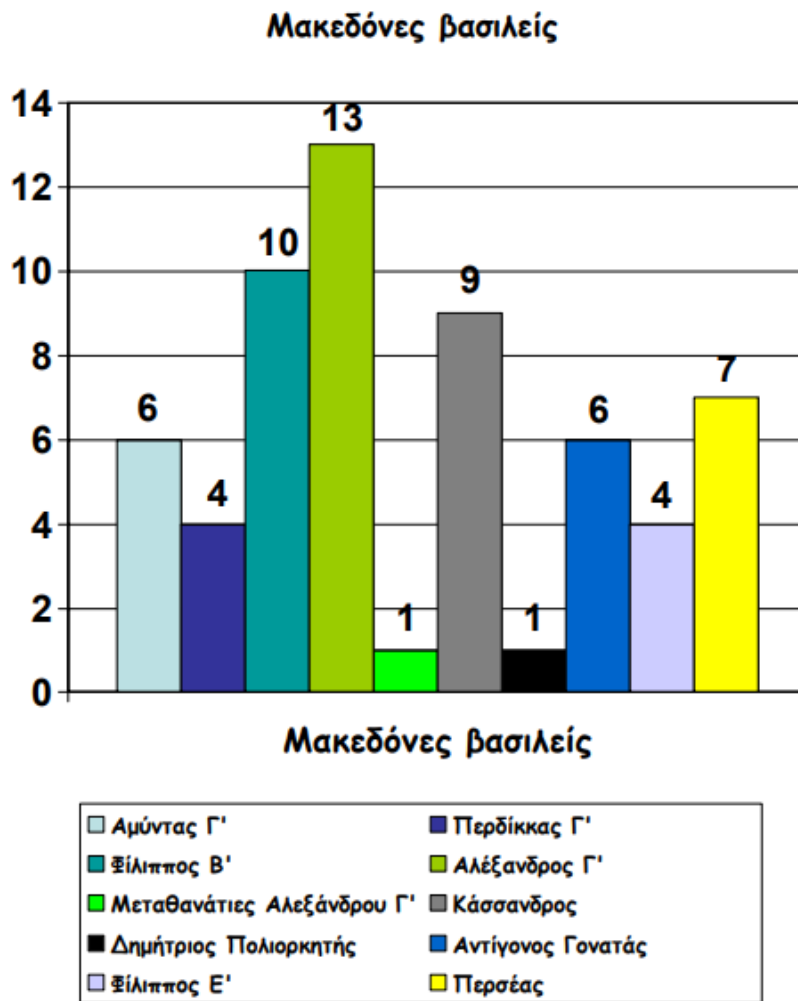


Fig.48 Vergina (Aigai). The coins circulation of the Macedonian kings. Demetrius Poliorcetes' coins are marked with black color. Ntonas, 2008, pl. 55

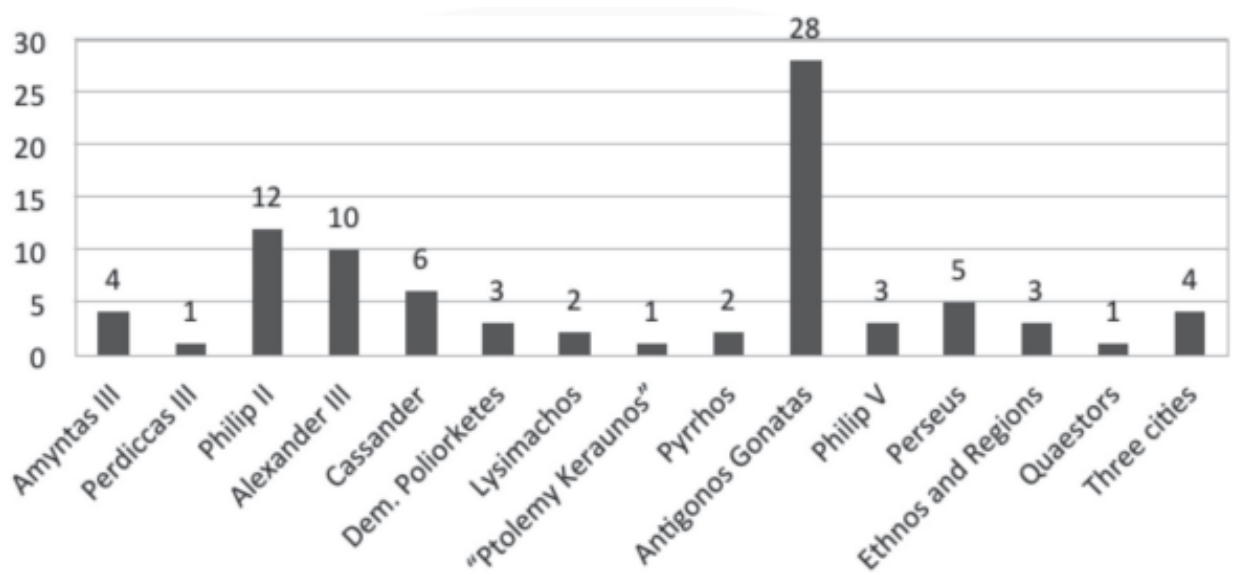


Fig.49 Vergina (Aigai). Distribution of coins by issuing authority from the area of the palace. Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, fig. 14, 168

**ΘΕΡΜΗ**  
**Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή**

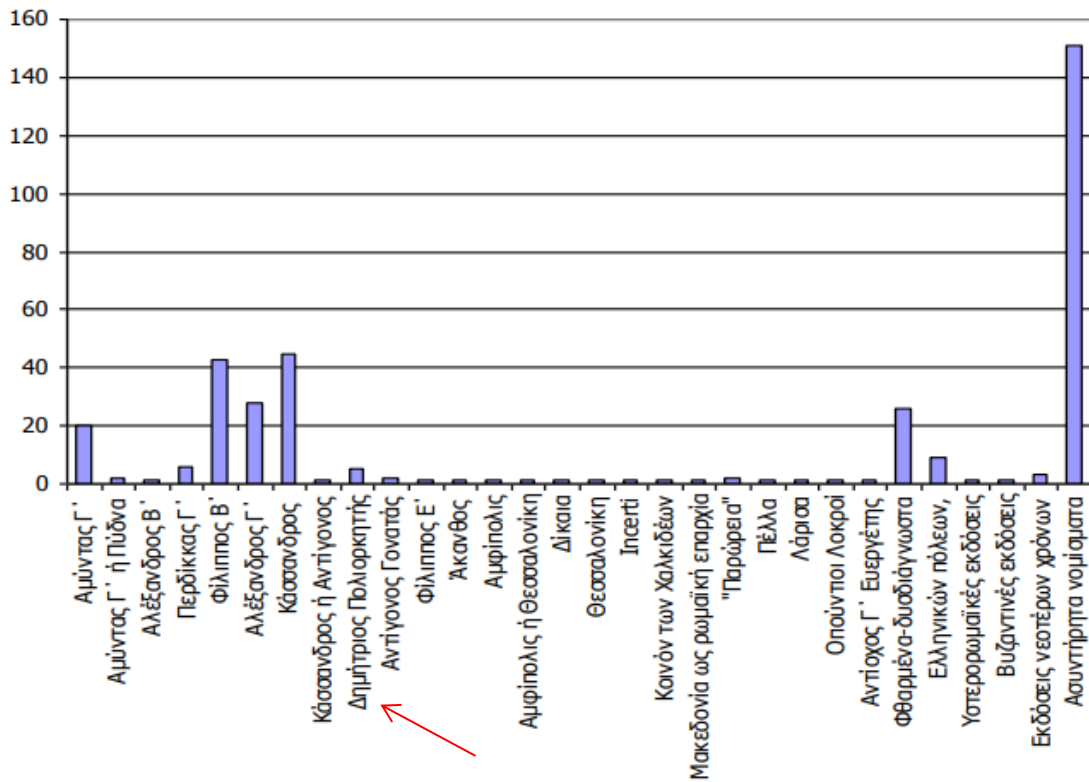


Fig.50 Thermi. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 86

**Θέρμη**  
**(5ος - 1ος αι. π.Χ.)**  
**Διακύμανση στη νομισματική κυκλοφορία**

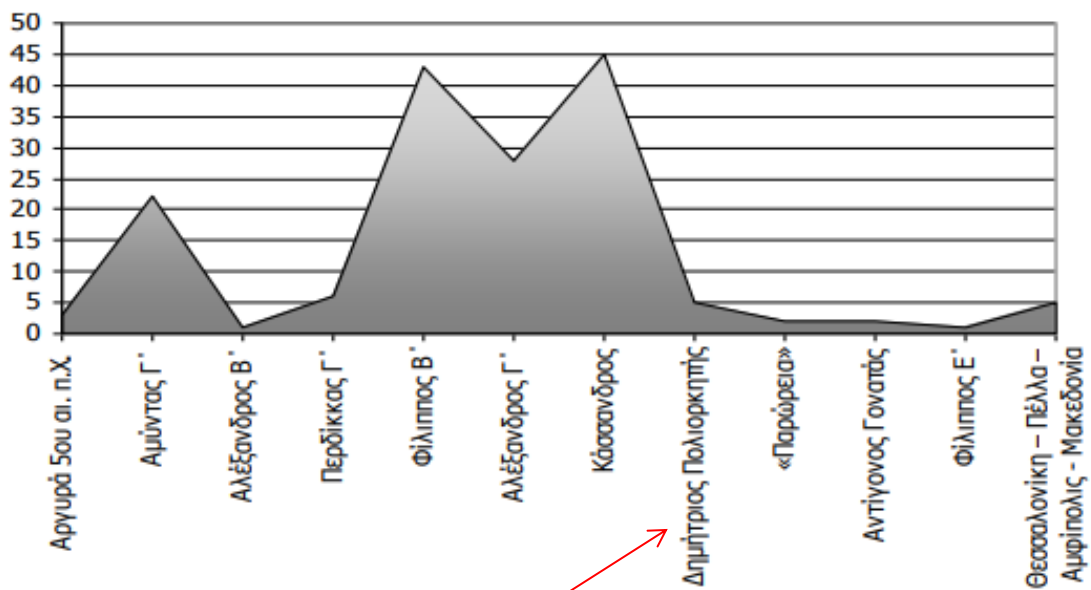


Fig.51 Thermi. Bronze coins circulation of the issuing authorities from 5<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 91

**ΛΗΤΗ - ΛΑΓΥΝΑ**  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

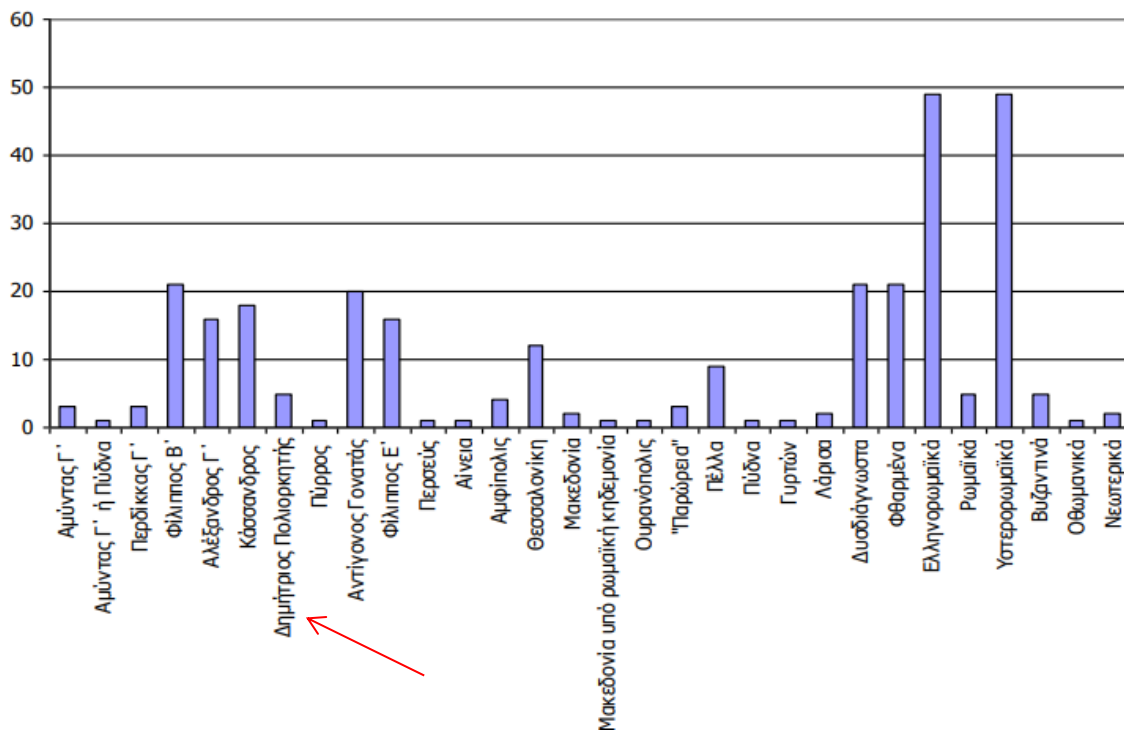


Fig.52 Liti-Lagyna (ancient Liti). Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 105

**ΛΗΤΗ - ΛΑΓΥΝΑ**  
(4ος - 1ος αι. π.Χ.)  
Διακύμανση της κυκλοφορίας του νομίου νομίσματος

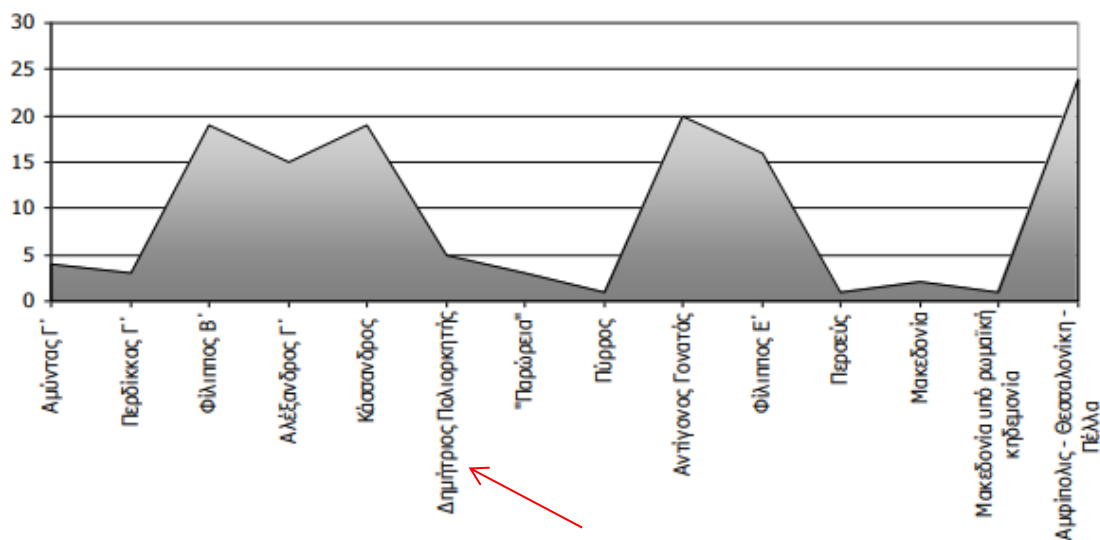


Fig.53 Liti-Lagyna (ancient Liti). Bronze coins circulation of the issuing authorities from 4<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 109

**ΚΑΛΑΜΩΤΟ**  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

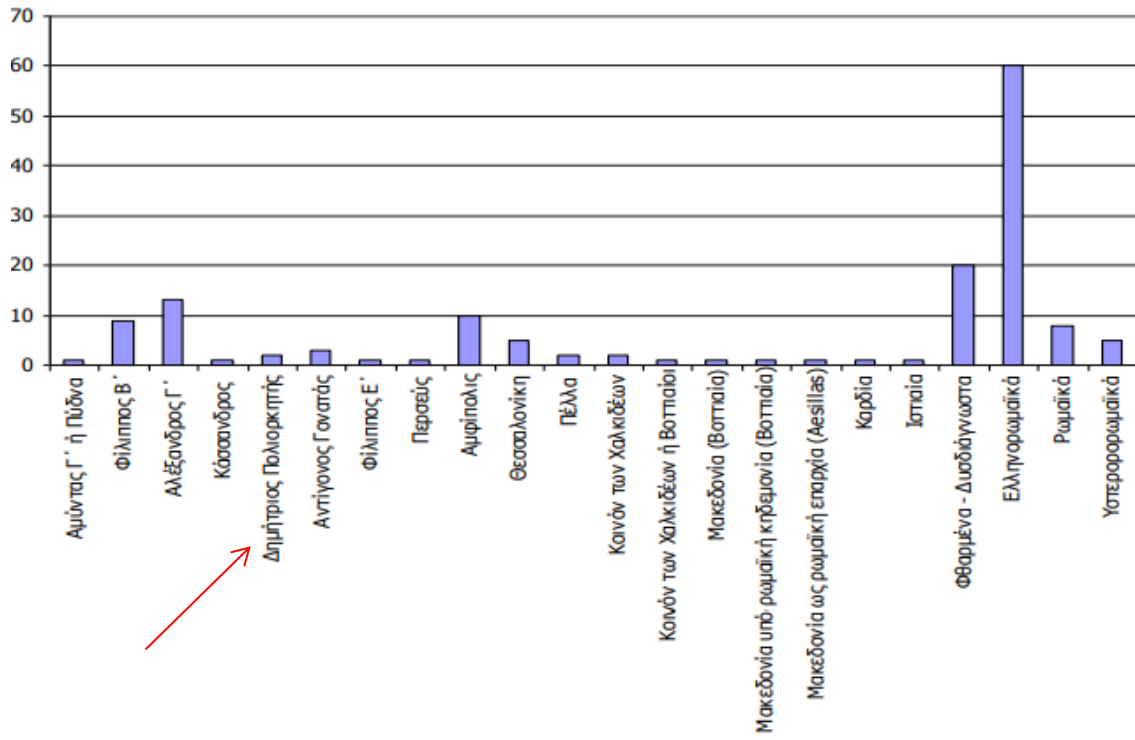


Fig.54 Kalamoto, Langadas. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 126



**ΚΑΛΑΜΩΤΟ**  
(4<sup>ος</sup> αι. π.Χ. - 4<sup>ος</sup> αι. μ.Χ.)  
Ποσοτική διακύμανση της κυκλοφορίας

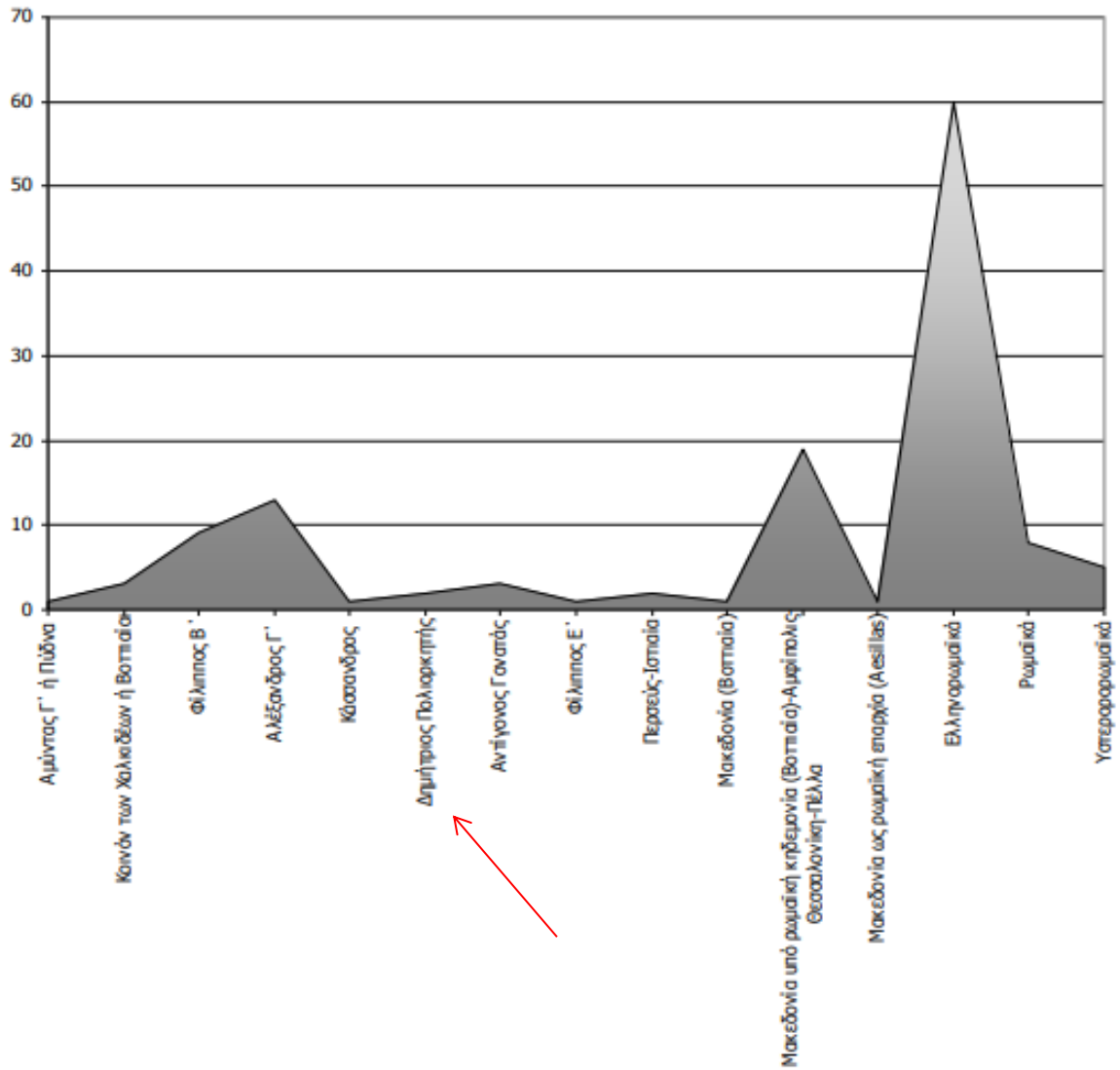


Fig.55 Kalamoto, Langada. Silver and bronze coins circulation of the issuing authorities from 4<sup>th</sup> BC to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 131

**ΠΑΛΑΤΙΑΝΟ**  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

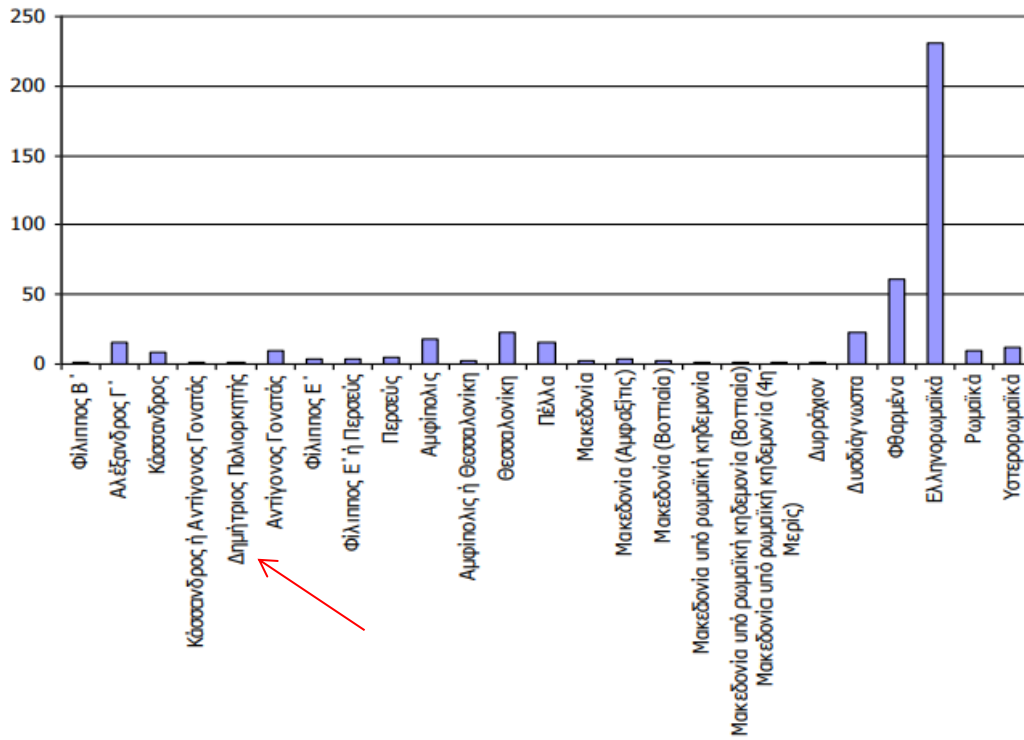


Fig.56 Palatiano (Ioron). Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 115

**Παλατιανό**  
(4ος - 1ος αι. π.Χ.)  
Διακύμανση της νομισματικής κυκλοφορίας

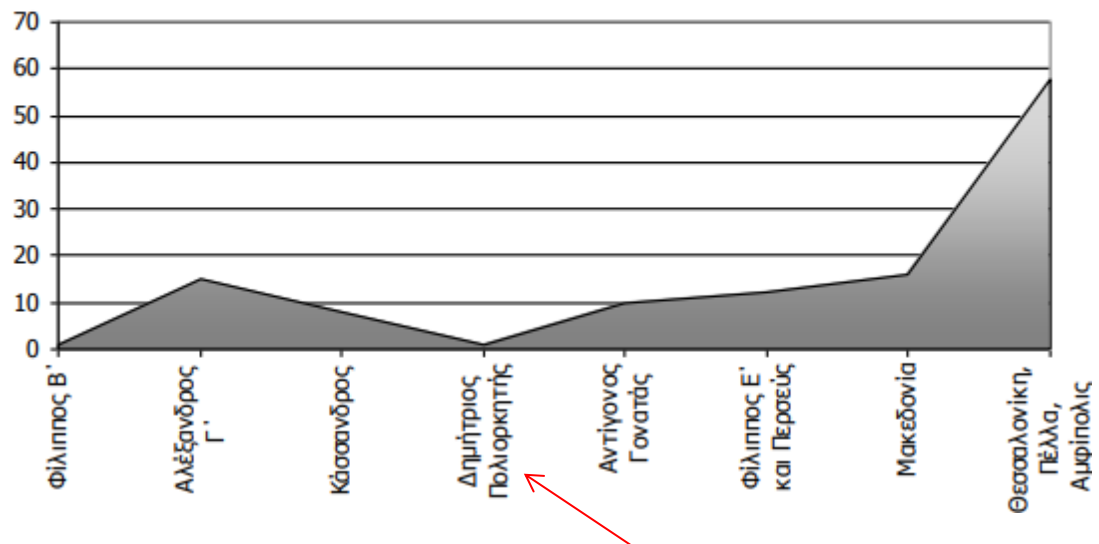


Fig.57 Palatiano (Ioron). Bronze coins circulation of the issuing authorities from 4<sup>th</sup> to 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 121



Fig.58 The coin of Demetrius I Poliorcetes from Palatiano (Ioron). Gatzolis, 2010, I, 569

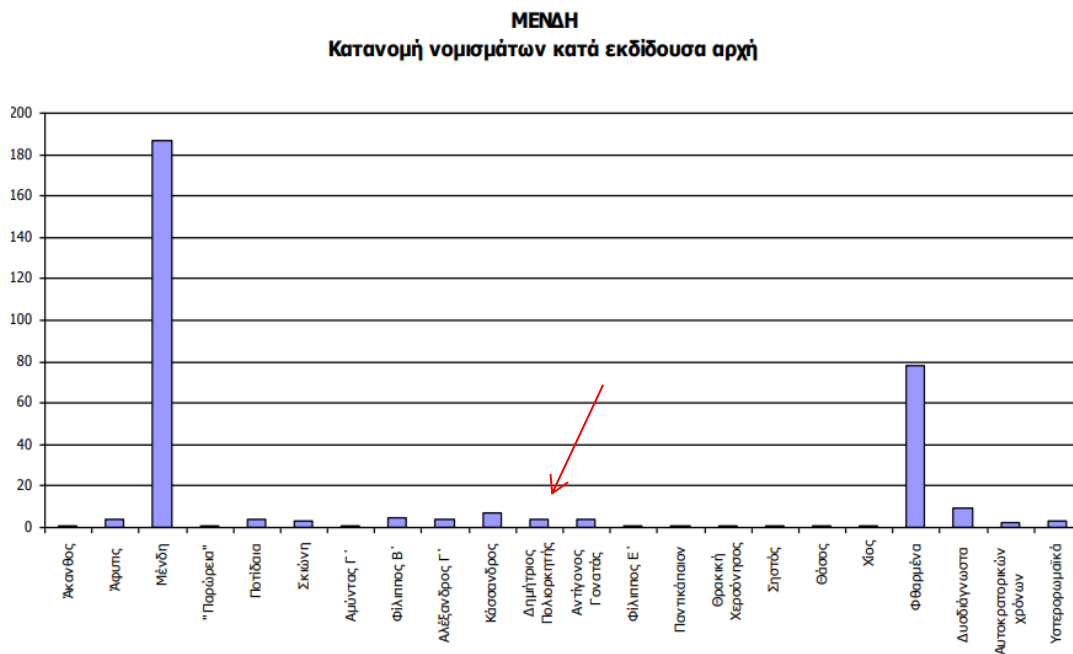


Fig.59 Mendi, Chalkidiki. Distribution by issuing authority. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 168

**ΜΕΝΔΗ**  
(εργαστηριακές εγκαταστάσεις οικ. Μπασιά)  
Κατανομή νομισμάτων κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

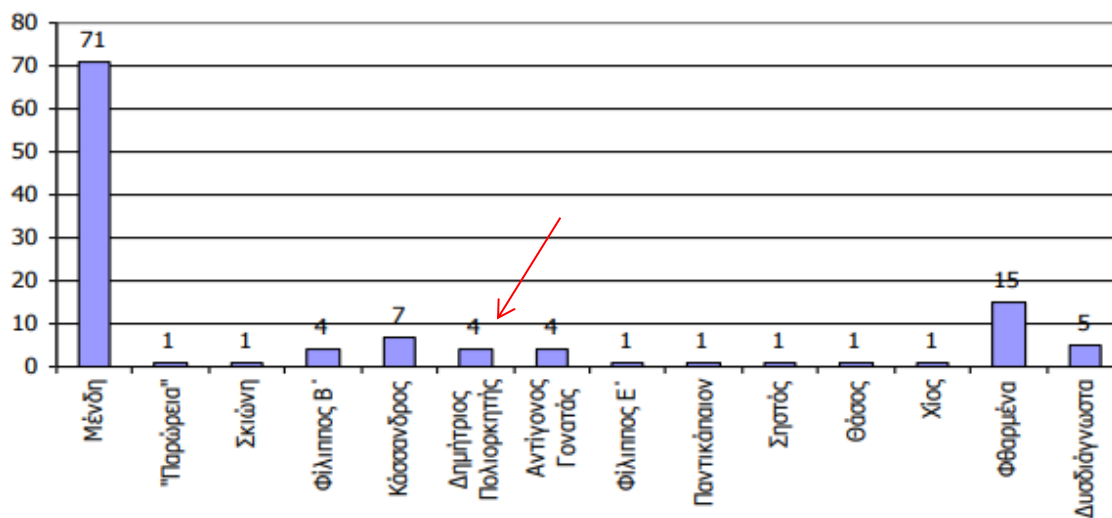


Fig.60 Mendi, Chalkidiki. Distribution of coins by issuing authority from the Laboratory facilities on the Basia plot. Gatzolis, 2010, II, 172

**Άργιλος**  
Κατανομή κατά εκδίδουσα αρχή

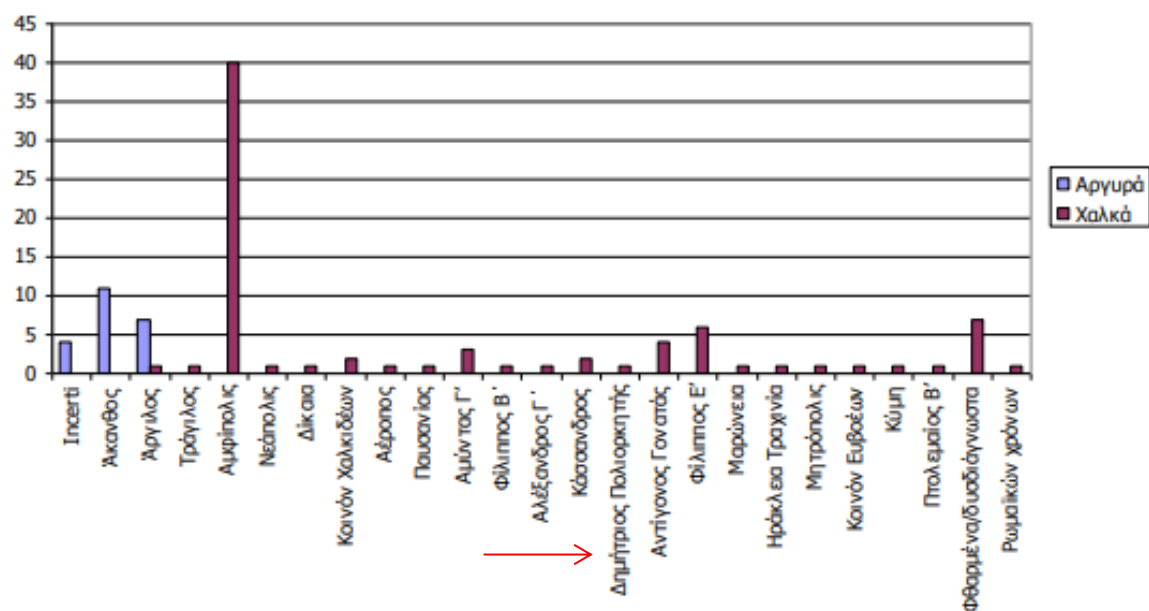


Fig.61 Argilos. Distribution by issuing authority (with blue color silver and with red color bronze coins). Gatzolis, 2010, II, 250

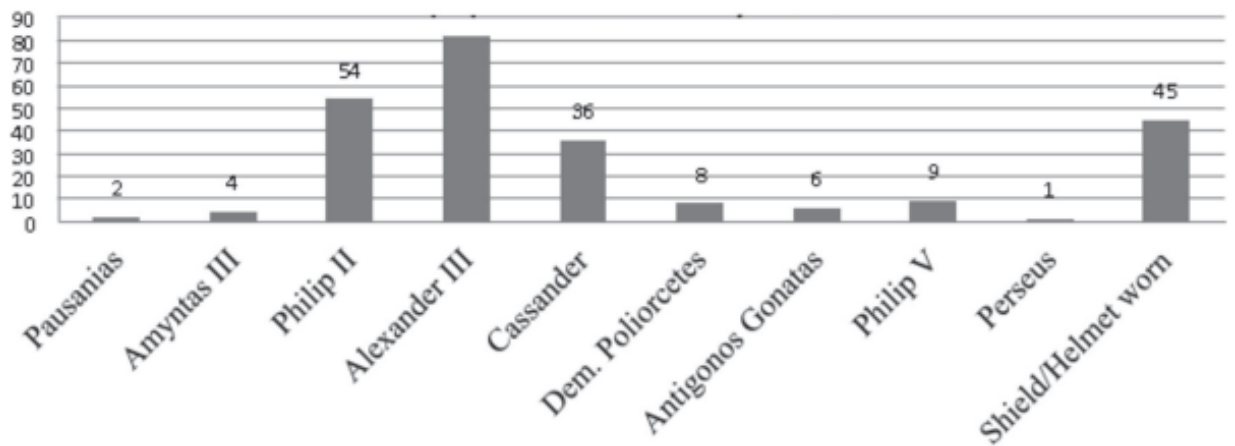


Fig.62 Amphipolis. Coins from different excavations sectors. Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, fig. 19, 175

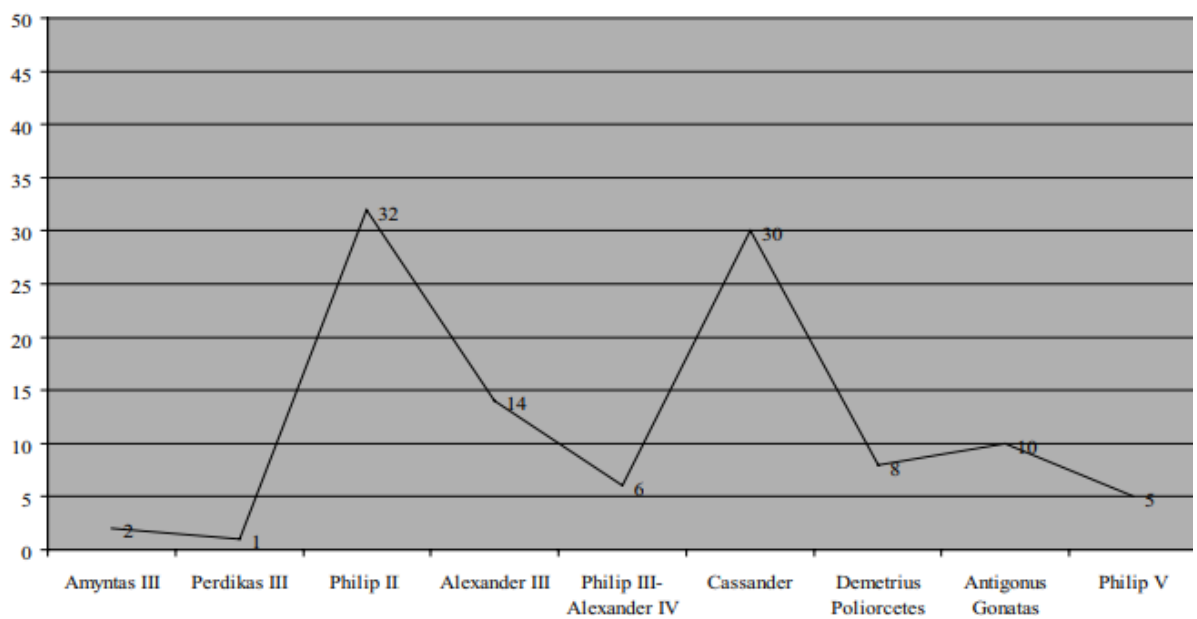


Fig.63 Amphipolis. Fluctuations in royal coin issues by reigns, from the east cemetery. Kosmidou, 2006, table 3, 420

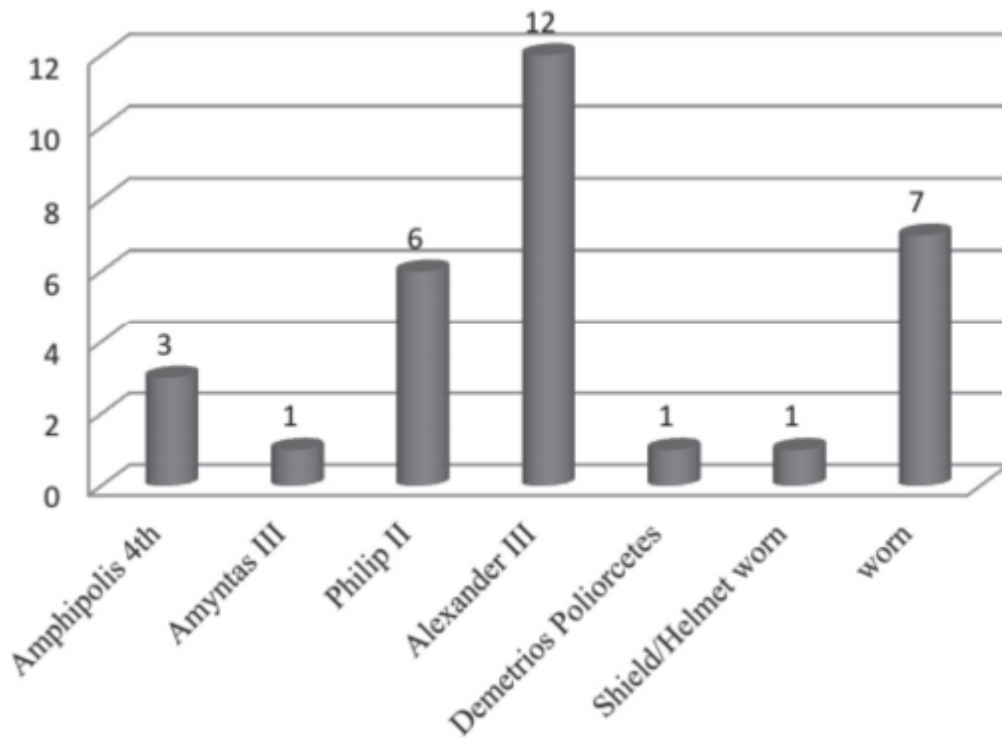


Fig.64 Amphipolis. Coins from Gate A. Kremydi, Chryssanthaki-Nagle, 2016, fig. 18, 174



Fig.65 The obverse of the coin from the layer of destruction, inside of the building from Kali Vrysi Drama. The type is Macedonian shield (on the boss of the shield, Demetrius personal monogram) / Macedonian helmet with crest and cheek pieces. Peristeri, 1991, fig. 11, 357