

The Numismatic Circulation of the Cities of Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, and the Bottiaeans in the Kingdom of Macedonia during the 5th and 4th Centuries BC

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Introduction

Macedonia and Chalcidice were regions which experienced major political events and important military conflicts throughout the Classical period. In Chalcidice numerous colonies were being founded from south Greece already in Archaic times. The kingdom of Macedonia emerged around the middle of the 7th century BC, gradually expanding and driving off local Paeonian and Thracian tribes, some of which, like the Bottiaeans, fled to Chalcidice¹. The birth of the Chalcidic League in the last quarter of the 5th century BC led to a further complexity in the political situation in the region. The League, although at first in alliance with the Macedonians, followed a dynamic external policy that oftentimes brought it into conflict with major political powers in Greece, including the Macedonian kingdom eventually. The final confrontation between the two powers in the time of Philip II led to the dissolution of the League and the annexation of the region of Chalcidice into the Macedonian kingdom.

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¹ For the name, the geographical position, the history, and the peoples living in Chalcidice in antiquity, see Bradeen 1952, 356-380; Kahrstedt, 1953, 85-111; Zahrnt 1971, 4-48, 142-254; Papazoglou 1988, 415-436; Hammond 1995, 307-315; Flensted-Jensen 1995, 103-132; Papadopoulos 1996, 163-174; Tiverios 2007, 1-22; Tiverios 2008, 1-17, 33-66; Tsigarida 2011, 137-152 with further bibliography. Chalcidice, one of the prefectures of modern Greece, included in antiquity the regions of Anthemous (which in certain periods belonged to the Macedonian kingdom) and Krousis to the northwest, Bottice and Chalcidice that were located centrally, as well as the three prongs of the peninsula: Pallene, Sithonia, and Akte. In this paper the term Chalcidice will be used for the modern municipality of Greece that corresponds with the regions that were controlled by the Chalcidic League at the peak of its power, in the second quarter of the 4th century BC.

In Chalcidice numerous cities minted coins from the late 6th and throughout the 5th and 4th centuries BC, such as Dikaia, Potidaia, Aphytis, Mende, Scione, Olynthus, Sermyle, Apollonia, Torone, Acanthus, Stageira, and others (Pl. 1, Fig. 1). In the beginning they struck only silver coins, while from the last quarter of the 5th century BC onwards bronze coins were also minted, alongside the coins of the Chalcidic League and the Bottiaean. After the destruction of Olynthus by the Macedonians in 348 BC, coins of the Chalcidic League and the Bottiaeans stopped being issued. However, several cities, such as Aphytis, Mende, Acanthus, and possibly Dikaia and Aineia, probably continued issuing coins, until the last quarter of the 4th century BC and the foundation of Cassandreia by king Cassander that became the most prominent city in Chalcidice after 315 BC. The only city of Chalcidice that minted silver and bronze coins in the late 4th and the early 3rd centuries BC was most probably Ouranopolis, a city that was founded by Cassander's brother, Alexarchos².

In this article the presence of coins from the mints of Chalcidice within the boundaries of the Macedonian kingdom is examined. Along with coin hoards, we investigate archaeological material from various sites to understand and interpret the existence of coins of the cities of Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, and the Bottiaeans within the Macedonian kingdom. After the final conclusions, a group of bronze coins from the excavations at Pella is published as an appendix; this numismatic material is presented here for the first time, and is considered important, since Pella is thus far the archaeological site in Macedonia that has yielded the largest number of coins from the mints of Chalcidice.

Defining the geographical limits of the Macedonian kingdom is not an easy task since its boundaries underwent constant changes in antiquity. For this article, we are going to examine coins from areas that were under the control of the Macedonian kings until the time of Philip II. After this period, the political and economic situation in north Greece changed drastically, since Philip absorbed most lands of this region into the Macedonian kingdom, including Chalcidice. Furthermore, he dissolved the Chalcidic League, and the issuing of coins stopped in several of the Chalcidic mints. To be even more precise, numismatic material from the modern prefectures of Pieria, Emathia, Pella, Thessaloniki, and Kilkis in Greece, as well as from some areas north of the Greek borders that belonged to the Macedonian kingdom, are going to be looked at. Furthermore, we will consider the material from ancient Upper Macedonia, which is identified with the modern-day municipalities of Florina, Kastoria, Kozani and Grevena in Greece.

Coins of Chalcidice within the Macedonian kingdom

A) *Bottiaia*

In Pella, the seat of the Macedonian kings located in the central part of the region of ancient Bottiaia, excavations have brought to light numerous coins that allow the examination of coin circulation in the city from the 5th until the 1st centuries BC (Pl. 1, Figs. 1-2). In all the excavated areas the most numerous are coins of the Macedonian kings of the Hellenistic period, alongside

² For the coinage of the mints of Chalcidice in general, see Gaebler 1935; Psoma 2001; Gatzolis 2010, II; Gatzolis 2011, 190-192 with bibliography. For the minting of coins after the destruction of Olynthus, see Gatzolis 2011, 196-198. For Ouranopolis, see Cohen 1995, 105-106; Tsigarida 2011, 155 with related bibliography.

issues of the Macedonian cities and the Macedonians³. For the Classical period, coins minted outside the borders of the kingdom are much fewer, and include mainly issues from Thessaly, Chalcidice, and others from mainland Greece, Thrace, and Asia Minor⁴.

In Pella there have so far come to light 12 silver and 22 bronze coins from various mints of the Chalcidice, dated from the late 5th until the 4th centuries BC (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). All the silver coins were found in the same coin hoard from the area of the eastern cemetery that was delivered to the Archaeological Ephorate of Pella. It consists of 336 silver coins mainly attributed to various Macedonian kings (Alexander I, Perdiccas II, Archelaos, Amyntas III). In this hoard were also found 8 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, and 4 tetrobols of Acanthus, which constitute 3.6% of the coins of the hoard⁵. According to Chrysostomou, the hoard was concealed around 383-379 BC and should be related with the military expedition of the Chalcidians in Macedonia during the reign of Amyntas III⁶. Although several numismatic contexts from Pella have been published, no other silver coins from Chalcidice have been found so far⁷.

Bronze coins from various mints of Chalcidice have also been found in Pella, especially south of the agora and the houses with the mosaic floors, where the city of the Classical period was located. In this area of the ancient city a total of 19 bronze coins came to light, namely 10 of the Chalcidic League (Pl. 3, Figs. 1-10)⁸, 1 of the Bottiaeans (Pl. 3, Fig. 11)⁹, 2 of the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans¹⁰ (Pl. 3, Figs. 12-13), 2 of Scione (Pl. 4, Figs. 1-2)¹¹, 2 of Aphytis (Pl. 4, Figs. 3-4)¹², and 2 of Potidaia (Pl. 4, Figs. 5-6)¹³. These represent approximately 9% of the 4th century BC coins found in the southern part of Pella, south of the Agora, that can be dated before the reign of Philip II (359-336 BC)¹⁴; this percentage falls approximately to 3.8% though if we take into consideration the coins minted in Philip II's name¹⁵. Bronze coins from the mints of Chalcidice have not so far

³ Akamatis 2013, 221-228; Akamatis 2016, 197-200.

⁴ For non-Macedonian coins in Pella, see Akamatis 2016, 188-193.

⁵ The tetrobols of Acanthus are of the type forepart of bull/incuse square, while those of the Chalcidic League belong to the type Apollo/cithara.

⁶ For the publication of the find, see Chrysostomou 1993, 621-644. Also, CH VIII.88 (c. 390 BC); Psoma 2002, 40-41. For the invasion of the Chalcidians in Macedonia, see below.

⁷ For other 5th and 4th century BC silver coins from Pella, see Akamatis 2016, 180-185, 188-193.

⁸ 4 of these are of the type Apollo/cithara (denomination A), 2 are of the type Apollo/tripod (denomination B), and 4 of the type Apollo/cithara (denomination C).

⁹ The coin belongs to the type Apollo/cithara.

¹⁰ The worn legends make it impossible to identify if the coins were minted by the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans, since both issuing authorities use the same iconographic types (Apollo/cithara).

¹¹ The coins belong to the type female head/2 doves.

¹² These belong to the types Zeus Ammon/eagle and Apollo Karneios/eagle.

¹³ The coins of Potidaia are of the type Athena/trident. For the bronze coins mentioned above, see Akamatis 2016, 189-190.

¹⁴ Akamatis 2016, 181-192.

¹⁵ The reign of Philip II is considered a watershed point, since several mints of Chalcidice ceased to produce coins after the sack of Olynthus (348 BC) by the Macedonians. A major problem that occurs is that with our knowledge so far it is difficult to identify the bronze lifetime coins of Philip II from his posthumous

been found in coin hoards in Pella¹⁶. In other published sectors north of the Classical fortifications coins from the mints of Chalcidice are very few, namely single bronze issues of Acanthus, Scione and Mende¹⁷. The publication of the coins from the Agora of Pella, however, is expected to raise the quantity of the coins from Chalcidice to some extent¹⁸.

In another important city of ancient Bottiaia, Edessa, which lies close to Pella, there came to light 3 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League and 1 of the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans in the excavations of the Lower city and its fortifications¹⁹ (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). Furthermore, a single bronze coin of Aphytis was found in a 4th century BC grave in Archontiko²⁰. Coins from the mints of Chalcidice are rarely found in other regions of the municipality of Pella, which is mainly, in our opinion, due to the lack of published numismatic material²¹.

One of the most important archaeological sites of western Bottiaia is undoubtedly Aigeai, the first capital of the Macedonian kings. Numismatic material from Aigeai can be compared with other cities of the Macedonian kingdom, since most numerous are the coins of the Macedonian kings, followed by those of the Macedonian cities and the Macedonians of the Hellenistic period²². Excavations in Aigeai have so far yielded rather few coins minted in Chalcidice, all of them bronze. These include 4 issues of the Chalcidic League, and single coins of the Bottiaeans, Potidaia and Mende²³ (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). No other coins from Chalcidice have been found in other areas of western

issues. For this difficulty, see Bellinger 1964, 47-48; Touratsoglou 2003, 97-101; Akamatis 2017, 170-172. For the 4th century BC coins from Pella, see Akamatis 2016, 183-184, 189-190. Most of the coins of the first half of the 4th century BC that were found in Pella belong to the Macedonian kings (125), while approximately 86 to other non-Macedonian mints including those of Chalcidice.

¹⁶ For the coin hoards found in Pella so far, see Akamatis 2016, 193-195 with bibliography.

¹⁷ The issue of Mende is of the type Dionysus/amphora, and that of Scione belongs to the type Apollo/helmet (Oikonomidou – Kourempas 2007, 230, n. 20, 232, n. 31). They were both found in block I/3. The coin of Acanthus that was found in the palace, belongs to the type Athena/incuse square (Chrysostomou 1998, 648). For other published contexts with coins from Pella, in which no coins from Chalcidice have been found, see Lilimpaki-Akamati 1996, 95-100; Lilimpaki-Akamati 2000, 158-173; Lilimpaki-Akamati – Akamatis 2014, 247-254.

¹⁸ For the Agora of Pella in general, see Akamatis 2009, 521-529; Akamatis 2012, 49-59 with earlier bibliography.

¹⁹ All of the coins are of the type Apollo/cithara. For the information regarding the coins from Edessa we are obliged to Dr. Anastasia Chrysostomou.

²⁰ Chrysostomou – Chrysostomou 2011, 395-396 (Apollo/eagle). The information regarding the type was kindly offered by Dr. Anastasia Chrysostomou.

²¹ For the publication of other coins from Edessa, see Chrysostomou 2013a, 89-189; Chrysostomou 2013b; Chrysostomou 2014. For other settlements in the region, see Chrysostomou et al. 2007, 318-327.

²² Gatzolis 2010, II, 65-74; Kremydi – Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2016, 158-170.

²³ For 2 of the coins of the Chalcidic League found in the sanctuary of Eukleia, see Donas 2008, 40 n. 55 (Apollo/tripod), 123 n. 195 (Apollo/cithara, denomination C). For the coin of Mende that was found in the cemetery of the tumuli of Aigeai, see Paliadeli et al. 2010, 103, fig. 12 (Dionysos/amphora). For the rest of the coins, see Kremydi 2014, 160-161; Kremydi – Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2016, 164.

Bottiaia, although further publication of numismatic material is required²⁴.

B) Pieria

Numerous coins from various archaeological sites of ancient Pieria have been examined by Gatzolis. By far most coins of the classical period have come to light in the cemeteries of Makrygialos that is identified with ancient Pydna, one of the most important coastal cities of Macedonia. Except for coins of the Macedonian kings that constitute the majority, excavations in Pydna have brought to light 10 silver and 11 bronze coins that were minted in Chalcidice²⁵ (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). Most of the silver coins came from a single grave hoard that consists of 3 tetrobols of Acanthus, 3 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League and a tetrobol of Perdiccas II. The hoard was concealed around 383 BC²⁶. In other graves of Pydna there were retrieved an early 5th century BC hecte of Potidaia²⁷, a hemiobol of the Chalcidic League of the last quarter of the 5th century BC²⁸ and 2 silver coins of Mende: a hemiobol of the third quarter of the 5th century and a drachma of the first quarter of the 4th century BC²⁹. The relatively large number of silver coins found in Pydna is related with the fact that they come from burials, where silver coins are in general more numerous³⁰.

The bronze coins from Chalcidice that have been found so far in the graveyards of Pydna are relatively few: 3 issues of Acanthus were placed with a bronze coin of Cassander in a grave of the late 4th or early 3rd century BC³¹. Furthermore, 4 coins of Poteidaia³² and single coins of the Chalcidic League³³ or the Bottiaians³⁴, Aphytis³⁵ and Aineia³⁶ came to light. The bronze coins mentioned above represent approximately 6% of the 4th century BC bronze coins from Pydna that can

²⁴ For the publication of further numismatic material from Aigeai, see Drougou – Touratsoglou 1980; Drougou – Touratsoglou 2000, 313-317; Gatzolis 2010, II, 65-74; Drougou – Kallini 2014-2015, 529-536.

²⁵ Other non-Macedonian coins found in Pydna include mainly issues from Thessaly, Thrace, and mainland Greece. For the coin circulation in Pydna, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 3-37.

²⁶ For the coin hoard, see CH IX.26; Psoma 2002, 40-41; Gatzolis 2010, II, 606, n. 8; Gatzolis 2016, 354-360. For the coins, see Gatzolis 2010, I, 81-82, nn. 842-844 (Acanthus: forepart of bull/incuse square), 85-86, nn. 876-878 (Chalcidic League: Apollo/cithara, groups E, I).

²⁷ Gatzolis 2010, I, 89, n. 895 (Poseidon Hippios/female head).

²⁸ Gatzolis 2010, I, 85-86, n. 875 (Apollo/incuse square).

²⁹ Gatzolis 2010, I, 87, nn. 883-884 (hemiobol: forepart of donkey/kantharos. Drachma: Dionysos/amphora).

³⁰ Gatzolis 2010, II, 14.

³¹ Gatzolis 2010, II, 609, n. 21; CH IX.116. For the coins of Acanthus, see Gatzolis 2010, I, 81-82, nn. 845-847 (2 Athena/wheel, 1 Athena/incuse square).

³² Gatzolis 2010, I, 89, nn. 896-898 (2 female head/bull, 1 Athena/Pegasus); Gatzolis 2013, 125 (1 female head/bull).

³³ Gatzolis 2010, I, 86, n. 879 (Apollo/tripod).

³⁴ Gatzolis 2010, I, 87, n. 880 (Apollo/cithara).

³⁵ Gatzolis 2010, I, 83, n. 857 (Apollo/eagle).

³⁶ Gatzolis 2010, I, 81, n. 841 (Aeneas/forepart of bull). The coin of Aineia was found in a hoard with two posthumous issues in the name of Alexander III of the type male head/horse.

be dated before the reign of Philip II, a percentage which falls to approximately 2.3% if we consider the coins minted in Philip II's name³⁷.

Methone, a coastal city located close to Pydna, was independent for most of the first half of the 4th century BC. However, her geographical position, and the fact that numerous royal coins were found just as in any city that belonged to the kingdom, allow us to include Methone to our study³⁸. In Methone 7 bronze coins from the mints of Chalcidice have been identified in non-burial contexts: 4 of Potidaia³⁹ 2 of the Chalcidic League⁴⁰ and 1 of Aphytis⁴¹ (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). The bronze coins mentioned above represent approximately 4.9% of the late 5th and 4th century BC bronze coins found in Methone⁴².

Very few coins from the mints of Chalcidice have so far been found in other sites of Pieria⁴³; a silver tetradrachm/stater of Acanthus was found in the acropolis of Leibethra, and two bronze coins, 1 of Aphytis, and 1 of Ouranopolis came to light in the site of Kompoloi, during the excavation of a farmhouse⁴⁴, while another bronze coin of Ouranopolis came to light in an ancient well in the city of Herakleion⁴⁵. Finally, a bronze coin of Aphytis was found in the excavation of the ancient agora of Dion, and yet another of Scione came to light in the theater of the same city⁴⁶.

C) Other regions

Very few coins from the mints of Chalcidice have come to light in the ancient region of Mygdonia that is adjacent to Chalcidice. From the cemetery of Therme, there have so far been published a silver hemihectē of Acanthus dated in the first half of the 5th century BC, a trihemiobol of Dikaia and possibly an obol of Sermyle of around the middle of the 5th century BC⁴⁷. In the same cemetery also came to light a single bronze coin of the Chalcidic League⁴⁸ (Pl. 1, Fig. 2). Furthermore, in a grave of the cemetery of the settlement of Pylaia, in Thessaloniki, a bronze coin of Mende came

³⁷ Gatzolis 2010, II, 18-23. Regarding the chronological problems of bronze coins in Philip II's name, see n. 15.

³⁸ Gatzolis 2010, II, 49-50.

³⁹ Gatzolis 2010, I, 126, nn. 140-143 (female head/bull).

⁴⁰ Gatzolis 2010, I, 127, nn. 152-153 (Apollo/tripod).

⁴¹ Gatzolis 2010, I, 125, n. 132 (helmeted head/eagle).

⁴² Gatzolis 2010, II, 43-44.

⁴³ For the publication of coins from sites in Pieria that have yielded no coins from mints of Chalcidice, see Stefanidou-Tiveriou 1998, 234-246 (fortification of Dion); Gatzolis 2010, II, 51-64 (Aiginion); Pingiatoglou 2015, 129-159 (sanctuary of Demeter in Dion); Gerofoka 2015, 256-260 (Tria Platania).

⁴⁴ For the tetradrachm/stater of Acanthus, see Poulaki-Pandermali – Klinaki 2007, 163, fig. 2. For the bronze coins, see Klinaki 2015, 199, nn. 161-162 (Aphytis: Apollo/eagle. Ouranopolis: Star/Helios).

⁴⁵ Bachlas – Syros 2014, 205.

⁴⁶ For the coin of Aphytis, see Pingiatoglou et al. 2009, 147 (Zeus/eagle, denomination AA). For the coin of Scione, see Karadedos 1996, 340.

⁴⁷ Gatzolis 2010, I, 182, nn. 155 (Acanthus: Athena/incuse square), 158 (Dikaia: bull/octopus in incuse square); Gatzolis – Psoma 2012, 618, fig. 1 (Sermyle: head of horse/incuse square with dots).

⁴⁸ Gatzolis 2010, I, 183, n. 161 (Apollo/cithara). For the coins found in Therme, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 83-101.

to light in the same grave with a bronze of Amyntas III⁴⁹. Another bronze coin of the Chalcidic League was found in the cemetery of Phoinikas in Thessaloniki⁵⁰. Finally, excavations in the settlement of Lete brought to light bronze coins of Aineia and Ouranopolis⁵¹.

Of special interest is a coin hoard that was found during the widening of a road in the region of Kalamaria, Thessaloniki. It consists of 240 silver coins from various mints, including 3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus and 1 tetradrachm/stater of the Chalcidic League. The rest of the coins are 136 tetradrachms of Philip II, 62 drachmae of Larisa, 32 staters of Boeotia, and 6 staters of Sicyon. The hoard should be dated during the reign of Philip II⁵².

In the ancient regions of Krestonia and Parorbelia, north of Chalcidice, very few numismatic contexts have been published⁵³. A single bronze coin of the Chalcidic League has come to light in Vardarski Rid, in the northern part of the Macedonian kingdom⁵⁴.

The presence of coins from the mints of Chalcidice in ancient Upper Macedonia, which is identified with modern western Macedonia in Greece is so far limited, although it is expected to rise slightly after the publication of the coins from rescue excavations conducted in the area. In Upper Macedonia, the situation is similar to that in sites of the core of the Macedonian kingdom, since most coins that are found were issued by the Macedonian kings, the Macedonian cities, and the "Macedonians". Regarding the foreign coins, most numerous are the coins from Thessaly and mainland Greece⁵⁵. Coins from Chalcidice are so far very few. A single bronze coin of the Chalcidic League is attested in Aiane⁵⁶ and another bronze of the Bottiaeans was found in a grave in Golem Grad, the island of the Great Prespa lake⁵⁷.

The Chalcidic mints: numismatic types, chronology, and coin circulation

Coins from mints of Chalcidice that have been found in the Macedonian kingdom are few. So far, most coins (37) can be attributed to the Chalcidic League, another 3 to the Bottiaeans, and 4 to the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans. Second comes Acanthus with 16 coins, and third Potidaia with 12. Further, 7 coins can be attributed to Aphytis, 5 to Mende, 4 to Scione and 1-2 issues to

⁴⁹ Misailidou-Despotidou 2012, 295.

⁵⁰ Tsimbidou-Avloniti 2007, 679 (Apollo/cithara).

⁵¹ Gatzolis 2010, I, 202-203, n. 106 (Aineia: Aeneas/bull), 206, n. 126 (Ouranopolis: star/Helios). For the coins of Lete in general, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 103-112.

⁵² IGCH.385; Varoucha-Christodouloupoulou 1964, 8. For the hoard more analytically, see Le Rider 1977, 286-289 who dated it late in Philip's reign. However, if we accept the chronology of Philip's tetradrachms proposed by Price (1979, 240) the hoard could be dated around 356-348 BC. For the use of the term stater instead of tetradrachm for this specific denomination of the coins of the Chalcidice peninsula, see Psoma 2006, 88-89; Psoma 2015a, 104-105; Psoma 2015b, 171-172.

⁵³ See for example Gatzolis 2010, II, 113-122 (Palatiano).

⁵⁴ Husenovski 2018, 75, n. 2 (Apollo/tripod).

⁵⁵ For the publication of numismatic material from this region, see Karamitrou-Mentesidi – Boulakakis 2004, 291-307; Karamitrou-Mentesidi – Boulakakis 2009; Karamitrou-Mentesidi 2014, 235-243; Kallini 2015, 84-121; Karamitrou-Mentesidi 2018, 137-154.

⁵⁶ Karamitrou-Mentesidi – Boulakakis 2004, 295.

⁵⁷ Bitrakova-Grozdanova 2011, 277-279.

Aineia, Dikaia and possibly Sermyle apiece. Finally, Ouranopolis is represented with 3 coins (Pl. 2, Fig. 1).

By far the most numerous in the kingdom of Macedonia is the coinage of the Chalcidic League with a total of 13 silver and 24 bronze coins recovered (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). Silver coins are represented with 11 tetrobols, 1 tetradrachm/stater and 1 hemiobol⁵⁸. Almost all of them come from coin hoards: two of these hoards dated in the first quarter of the 4th century BC (Pella/1987, Pydna/1995) included only tetrobols of the League and were concealed with tetrobols of the Macedonian kings. The tetradrachm/stater was found in a hoard of the time of Philip II (Kalamaria/1963). Finally, only the hemiobol comes from a grave in Pydna⁵⁹. All the silver coins mentioned above are dated from the late 5th until the second quarter of the 4th century BC⁶⁰.

24 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League have also been found in Macedonia. Most of them have so far come to light in Pella (10), Aigeai (4) and Edessa (3), and fewer in other sites, such as Pydna, Methone, Therme, Aiane, Phoinikas Thessaloniki and Vardarski Rid. The majority belongs to the type Apollo/cithara, however, numerous too are the coins of the type Apollo/tripod⁶¹. Coins of the type Apollo/cithara were possibly issued from the late 5th or early 4th century BC, while those of the type Apollo/tripod from the late 420's with intervals. Both types ceased to be minted after the destruction of Olynthus and the dissolution of the League by the Macedonians in 348 BC. Their more precise dating is extremely difficult, since these coins were minted in great numbers and bear no symbols or monograms. Fundamental for the chronology of these coins is the study of Psoma, which is based primarily on stylistic criteria and comparisons of the bronzes with silver coins of the Chalcidic League⁶².

Coins of the Chalcidic League, minted in Olynthus, the seat of the League, circulated in large numbers primarily within the peninsula of Chalcidice, and were used as legal tender in cities that were members of the League. Bronze and silver coins of the Chalcidic League are accordingly most numerous in Olynthus⁶³, but have also been found in some numbers in Sane, Dikaia, Torone, Stageira and Kalindoia. Coins of the League are very few to non-existent in Acanthus that was not a member of the League; they are also rather few in cities that entered the League for just specific

⁵⁸ The tetrobols and tetradrachm/stater are of the type Apollo/cithara. The hemiobol is of the type Apollo/incuse square.

⁵⁹ For the findspot of the coins see above.

⁶⁰ For the coins of the Chalcidic League in general, see Gaebler 1935, 85-89; Robinson – Clement 1938, 1-214; Clement 1970, 252-255; Westermark 1988, 91-103; Psoma 1997, 423-428; Psoma 2001, 19-108; Hoover 2016, 190-195.

⁶¹ In the material under study that have been fully published, 14 coins are of the type Apollo/cithara and 7 of the type Apollo/tripod. The type Apollo/cithara belongs to denominations A and C that are identified with the bronze hemiobol and the chalcous. The type Apollo/tripod belongs to denomination B, the tetar-temorion.

⁶² For the bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, see Robinson – Clement 1938, 299-300; Psoma 2001, 19-100; Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 87.

⁶³ Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 83-84.

periods of time, such as Aphytis and Mende, where local coinages prevail⁶⁴. The coins of the Chalcidic League are also found in numerous coin hoards all over the Chalcidice peninsula. Usually, these hoards consist exclusively of coins of the League⁶⁵, or oftentimes the coins of the League are found with issues of other cities of Chalcidice or the Bottiaean⁶⁶, with coins of the Macedonian kings⁶⁷ or with the above and with other issuing authorities⁶⁸. Outside the region of Chalcidice,

⁶⁴ For the sites mentioned above, see Gatzolis 2011, 191-192; Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 83-84. For Kalindoia, see Gatzolis 2010, I, 260, nn. 49-51.

⁶⁵ IGCH.367 (Olynthus/1934: 2 tetradrachms/staters, 7 tetrobols); CH VIII.108 (Rentina/1989: 40 tetradrachms/staters); CH IX.28 (Olynthus/1934, grave 70: 1 hemiobol, 1 tetrobol); CH IX.34 (Olynthus/1931, grave 103: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.36 (Olynthus/1931, grave 127: 3 bronze coins); CH IX.37 (Olynthus/1931, grave 134: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.39 (Olynthus/1931, grave 157: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.40 (Olynthus/1931, grave 175: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.41 (Olynthus/1931, grave 242: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.43 (Olynthus/1931, grave 288: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.44 (Olynthus/1931, grave 298: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.46 (Olynthus/1931, grave 305: 4 bronze coins); CH IX.50 (Olynthus/1934, grave 372: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.52 (Olynthus/1931, grave 514: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.53 (Olynthus/1934, grave 52: 3 bronze coins); CH IX.54 (Olynthus/1931, grave 523: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.57 (Olynthus/1934, grave 66: 4 bronze coins).

⁶⁶ IGCH.372 (Olynthus/1931: 33 tetradrachms/staters of the Chalcidic League, 1 tetradrachm/stater of Acanthus); IGCH.378 (Olynthus/1934: 25 bronzes of the Chalcidic League, 5 of Potidaia, 2 of Scione and 2 of Acanthus); CH IX.23 (Acanthus/1979: 7 trihemibols of the Chalcidic League, silver hemiobols, obols and bronze coins of Acanthus); CH IX.27 (Olynthus/1934, grave 55: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean); CH IX.29 (Olynthus/1938, grave 421: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean, 1 of Torone); CH IX.35 (Olynthus/1931, grave 110: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean, 1 of Olophyxus); CH IX.38 (Olynthus/1934, grave 147: 1 bronze coin of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean); CH IX.48 (Olynthus/1934, grave 366: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of Potidaia); CH IX.49 (Olynthus/1934, grave 369: 3 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean); CH IX.51 (Olynthus/1931, grave 425: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 2 of the Bottiaean); CH IX.56 (Olynthus/1931, grave 592: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of Scione); CH IX.62 (Olynthus/1938, grave 411: 3 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of Torone); CH IX.63 (Olynthus/1931, grave 426: 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 2 of the Bottiaean); CH IX.74 (Olynthus/1934, grave 56: 3 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean).

⁶⁷ IGCH.366 (Olynthus/1934: 7 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 1 tetrobol of Torone, 1 tetrobol of Perdiccas II); IGCH.370 (Chalcidice/1936: 3 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 7 staters of Amyntas III); IGCH.375 (Olynthus/1934: 53 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, tetrobols of Acanthus, Scione, Torone, and Perdiccas II); IGCH.376 (Olynthus/1928: 1 tetradrachm/stater and 27 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 7 tetrobols of Perdiccas II); IGCH.377 (Olynthus/1931: 4 tetradrachms/staters and 46 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, tetrobols of Perdiccas II, Aineia, Olynthus, and Scione); IGCH.380 (Olynthus/1934: 4 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League, 1 of the Bottiaean, 4 of Amyntas III, 3 of Perdiccas III).

⁶⁸ CH I.18 (Chalcidice/1962: silver coins of the Chalcidic League, Mende, Scione, Torone, Thasos, Eretria and Dikaia); IGCH.359 (Olynthus/1931: tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, Acanthus, and Perdiccas II, drachma of Athens); IGCH.371 (Chalcidice/1935: 4 tetradrachms/staters of the Chalcidic League, 1 stater of Larisa); IGCH.373 (Olynthus/1931: 43 tetradrachms/staters of the Chalcidic League, 2-3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 1 tetradrachm of Amphipolis); IGCH.374 (Olynthus/1974: 19 tetradrachms/staters and 60 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 2 tetradrachms of Amphipolis); IGCH.379 (Olynthus/1938: 34 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League and the Bottiaean, 1 of Lamia); Gatzolis 2010, II, 641, n. 203 (1 tetradrachm/stater of the Chalcidic League, 1 silver coin of Calchedon, 1 silver unidentified).

worth noting is the presence of numerous coins of the Chalcidic League in the region west of river Strymon, especially in Argilos⁶⁹. Still close to the sphere of political influence of the League, but east of the Strymon, a few coins have also turned up in Amphipolis⁷⁰. Outside north Greece, coins of the Chalcidic League are rare; silver tetrobols of the League have been found in coin hoards in ancient Paonia⁷¹, while a few bronzes have come to light in Thessaly⁷², Athens⁷³, Thrace⁷⁴ and the Corykeion Antron⁷⁵. Finally, numerous silver coins of the League with other issues of cities of the Chalcidice and of Perdiccas II belong to a hoard, probably from Homolion in Thessaly⁷⁶.

In regions of the Macedonian kingdom also came to light 3 bronze coins of the Bottiaeans, all of the type Apollo/cithara of denomination A that is identical with that of the Chalcidic League except for the legend⁷⁷ (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). According to prevailing views, these coins were issued by the Bottiaeans of southern Bottice, probably in Spartolos. They were minted from the early 4th century BC when the south Bottiaeans entered the Chalcidic League, where they remained until the destruction of Olynthus by Philip II⁷⁸. This coinage circulated primarily in Chalcidice, mainly in Olynthus, and, also, in Dikaia, Torone, and Sane⁷⁹.

⁶⁹ Liampi 2005, 277-278; Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2021, 230. For the circulation of coins of the League west of the Strymon, see also IGCH.364 (Aidonokhorion/1936: 2 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 1 tetradrachm/stater and 4 tetrobols of Acanthus, silver coins of Eion, Amphipolis, Neapolis and Perdiccas II). For the economic and political presence of the Chalcidic League in period of Amyntas III's reign in the region west of the Strymon, see Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2021, 230.

⁷⁰ Kosmidou 2006, 423, nn. 36-39; Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2014, 640, gr. 6; Kremydi – Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2016, 174.

⁷¹ Pavlovska 2006, 277-281 (Negotino/2006: 3 tetrobols of the Chalcidian League, tetrobols of Acanthus and Perdiccas II).

⁷² Karapanou et al. 2004, 563, pl. 6; Vitos et al. 2015, 116.

⁷³ Kroll 1993, 183, n. 472.

⁷⁴ Galani-Krikou 1996, 68.

⁷⁵ Picard 1984, 300, n. 90 (Apollo/cithara).

⁷⁶ CH VIII.76. According to Psoma (2001, 168), the hoard could have arrived via the sea and could be related with the invasion of the Chalcidians in Macedonia in 382-379 BC. It is also possible that there has been a mistake regarding the find spot of the hoard, because the composition strongly suggests north Greece as the source.

⁷⁷ This number may be higher, since 4 coins can either be attributed to the Bottiaeans or the Chalcidic League, as mentioned above.

⁷⁸ For the coinage of the Bottiaeans, see Hampl 1935, 120-124; Gaebler 1935, 50-52; Robinson – Clement 1938, 300-304; Psoma 1996, 17-20; Psoma 1999, 41-46; Psoma 2001, 101-108; Gatzolis 2008, 112-113; Gatzolis – Psoma 2009, 135-143; Hoover 2016, 142-146; Psoma 2018, 215-224.

⁷⁹ Gatzolis 2011, 191. For hoards with coins of the Bottiaeans, see CH IX.27 (Olynthus/1934, grave 55: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaeans, 2 of the Chalcidic League); CH IX.29 (Olynthus/1938, grave 421: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaeans, 2 of the Chalcidic League, 1 of Torone); CH IX.35 (Olynthus/1931, grave 110: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaeans, 2 of the Chalcidic League, 1 of Olophyxus); CH IX.38 (Olynthus/1934, grave 147: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaeans, 1 of the Chalcidic League); CH IX.47 (Olynthus/1934, grave 324: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaeans, 1 of the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans, 1 of Scione, 1 unidentified); CH IX.51 (Olynthus/1931, grave 425: 2 bronze coins of the Bottiaeans, 2 of the Chalcidic League); CH IX.63

The second most frequent coinage from Chalcidice within the Macedonian kingdom is that of Acanthus, represented with 12 silver and 4 bronze coins (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). The earliest coin of Acanthus is a hemiekte that it is dated in the first half of the 5th century BC, found in the cemetery of Therme. 7 tetrobols were part of the coin hoards of Pella/1987 and Pydna/1995 along with issues of the Chalcidic League and the Macedonian kings that were concealed in the first quarter of the 4th century BC. Also, 4 tetradrachms/staters came to light; 3 of them belong to the coin hoard Kalamaria/1963 that is dated in the period of Philip II's reign, and the other, dated in the late 5th or the first half of the 4th century BC, was found in Leibethra. 3 bronze coins of Acanthus were found in Pydna, in a coin hoard with a coin of Cassander, a fact that further strengthens their minting in the late 4th century BC. Another bronze coin of Acanthus that cannot be securely dated came to light in the palace of Pella.

Acanthus, the ancient colony of Andros, was the most important city of eastern Chalcidice, and among the most productive mints that issued silver and bronze coins for a long period of time⁸⁰. Coins of Acanthus have mainly been found within the city herself⁸¹, and, also, in the nearby cities of Stageira and Sane that were also colonies of Andros. Furthermore, numerous coins of Acanthus have been unearthed in Olynthus, while just a very few specimens have also come to light in Mende and Aphytis⁸². According to Gatzolis, Acanthus continued to mint coins after the dissolution of the Chalcidic League⁸³. The coins of Acanthus are also found in numerous coin hoards all over the Chalcidice peninsula. Usually, these hoards consist exclusively of coins of Acanthus⁸⁴; on other occasions, coins of Acanthus coexist with issues of the Chalcidic League⁸⁵ or with coins of Ouranopolis, the Macedonian kings and other issuing authorities⁸⁶.

(Olynthus/1931, grave 426: 2 bronze coins of the Bottiaean, 2 of the Chalcidic League); CH IX.74 (Olynthus/1934, grave 56: 1 bronze coin of the Bottiaean, 3 of the Chalcidic League).

⁸⁰ For the coinage of Acanthus, see Gaebler 1935, 23-29; Desneux 1949; Cahn 1973, 7-13; Kraay 1976, 133-136; Picard 1989, 225-231; Tselekas 1996a; Psoma 2000, 29; Psoma 2001, 110-111; Gatzolis 2010, II, 341-354; Hoover 2016, 156-161.

⁸¹ Gatzolis 2011, 191.

⁸² Gatzolis 2011, 191; Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 83.

⁸³ Gatzolis 2011, 191.

⁸⁴ IGCH.357 (Hierissos/1934: tetradrachms/staters and fractions); CH IV.10 (North Greece/1977: 10 tetrobols); CH VI.9 (Hierissos: 4 drachmae); CH IX.24 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1337: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.25 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1376: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.30 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1319: 3 bronze coins); CH IX.31 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1332: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.32 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1351: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.33 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1561: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.60 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1443: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.72 (Hierissos/1976, grave 685: 2 bronze coins); CH IX.73 (Hierissos/1976, grave 819: 3 bronze coins); Gatzolis 2010, II, 622-646, nn. 85, 87-96, 98, 100-101, 103-104, 106-108, 110, 114-118, 120-122, 125, 127-131, 133-135, 138, 140-143, 146-149, 152-154, 157-162, 164-166, 168-169, 171, 175-178, 180, 182, 188-189, 195, 197, 202, 204-205, 214, 216-217, 221, 224, 226, 228-230, 232 (bronze coins).

⁸⁵ IGCH.372 (Olynthus/1931: 1 tetradrachm/stater of Acanthus, 33 tetradrachms/staters of the Chalcidic League); CH IX.23 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1349: silver hemiobols, obols and bronze coins of Acanthus, tri-hemiobols of the Chalcidic League); Gatzolis 2010, II, 634, n. 163 (6 bronze coins of Acanthus, 2 of the Chalcidic League).

⁸⁶ CH I.37 (Olympias/1965: 5 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 39 of Philip II, 3 of Amphipolis, silver coins of Larisa and mainland Greece); IGCH.359 (Olynthus/1931, 12 tetrobols of Acanthus, tetrobols of the

Outside the region of Chalcidice, coins of Acanthus are common around the Strymonic Gulf⁸⁷, especially in Argilos that was also a colony of Andros⁸⁸. Silver coins of Acanthus have also been found in Amphipolis⁸⁹, Samothrace⁹⁰, and in coin hoards in ancient Paeonia⁹¹. Outside north Greece, Acanthian coins of the late Archaic period have been found in regions controlled by the Persian empire, such as Asia Minor, the Levant, Asia, the Black Sea and Egypt⁹². In the same period silver coins of Acanthus have been found in south Italy and Sicily⁹³. Coins of Acanthus of the Classical period, mostly bronze, have come to light in Thrace⁹⁴, Larisa⁹⁵, and Athens⁹⁶. Finally,

Chalcidic League, Perdiccas II, drachma of Athens); IGCH.360 (Nea Kassandra/1897: 4 silver coins of Acanthus, with a coin of Archelaus and other silver coins of Aineia, Potidaia, Scione, Mende, Orchomenus, Thebes and others); IGCH.373 (Olynthus/1931: 2-3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 43 tetradrachms/staters of the Chalcidic League, 1 tetradrachm Amphipolis); IGCH.374 (Olynthus/1934: 3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 19 tetradrachms/staters and 60 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, 2 tetradrachms of Amphipolis); IGCH.375 (4 tetrobols of Acanthus, 53 tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, tetrobols of Scione, Torone, Perdiccas II); IGCH.378 (Olynthus/1934: 2 bronze coins of Acanthus, 25 of the Chalcidic League, 5 of Potidaia, 2 of Scione); CH VIII.63 (Scione/1991: 26 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus with silver coins of Scione, Mende, Potidaia, Athens); CH IX.4 (Scione/1990's: 70 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 90 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, 45 tetradrachms/staters of Scione); CH IX.110 (Acanthus/1979, grave 1467: 2 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 1 of Alexander III); Gatzolis 2010, II, 627, n. 119 (1 bronze coin of Acanthus, 4 of Ouranopolis), 631, n. 141 (1 bronze coin of Acanthus, 1 of Ouranopolis), 640, n. 200 (2 tetrobols of Acanthus, 1 tetradrachm of Athens), 646, n. 234 (9 bronze coins of Acanthus, 1 of Ouranopolis, 1 of Cassander), n. 235 (1 bronze coin of Acanthus, 2 of Ouranopolis), n. 236 (5 bronze coins of Acanthus, 1 of Ouranopolis), 647, nn. 237-238 (bronze coins of Acanthus with coins of Philip II).

⁸⁷ IGCH.364 (Aidonokhorion/1936: 1 tetradrachm/stater and 4 tetrobols of Acanthus, tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, silver coins of Neapolis, Eion, Amphipolis, and Perdiccas II). See also, Koukouli-Chrysanthaki 1972, 527.

⁸⁸ Coins of Acanthus found in Argilos alone are more numerous than those found in all the sites of the Macedonian kingdom. For the silver and bronze coins of Acanthus from Argilos, see Liampi 2005, 267-270; Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2021, 227.

⁸⁹ Kosmidou 2006, 422, nn. 19-20.

⁹⁰ Dusenbery 1998, 942, S57-7, XS-343.

⁹¹ Pavlovska 2006, 277-281 (Negotino/2006: 2 tetrobols of Acanthus, tetrobols of the Chalcidian League, and Perdiccas II). See also Bitrak et al. 2017, 482, n. 1.

⁹² In these coin hoards silver coins of Acanthus, mainly tetradrachms/staters, are usually found with coins of other north, mainland and Aegean Greek mints (IGCH.1177, 1182, 1479, 1480, 1482, 1483, 1639, 1640, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1652, 1790, 1820, 1822, 1830; CH I.14, 15; CH VI.5; CH VIII.48, 57; CH X.210).

⁹³ IGCH.1874 (Taranto/1911: 3 staters and a sixth of a stater of Acanthus, numerous coins from south Italian mints and mainland Greece including north Greece); IGCH.2065 (Messina/1875: 4 staters of Acanthus with coins of South Italian mints); IGCH.2066 (Gela/1956: 4 staters of Acanthus with coins of Sicilian mints); IGCH.2071 ("Monte Bubbonia/1910: 1 stater of Acanthus with coins of Sicilian mints). For these coin hoards, see also Tselekas 2015, 194-196. Coins of Acanthus have also been used as flan to overstrike issues of Croton and Messana (Tselekas 2015, 197).

⁹⁴ Psoma et al. 2008, 35 (2 bronze coins of Acanthus of the type Athena/wheel); Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2011, 135, fig. 18.

⁹⁵ Karapanou et al. 2004, 563, pl. 6.

⁹⁶ Kroll 1993, 182, n. 466.

numerous tetrobols of Acanthus with other issues of the Chalcidic League, the cities of Chalcidice and Perdiccas II belong to a hoard, probably from Homolion in Thessaly⁹⁷.

The coinage of Potidaia, the colony of Corinth that lies in the north of the prong of Pallene, is the third most encountered in the Macedonian kingdom. In total, 12 coins of Potidaia came to light, only one of which was silver (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). The latter, a hekte from the cemetery of Pydna, is among the earliest silver coins of Chalcidice found in Macedonia, dated in the early 5th century BC. The bronze coins of Potidaia belong to all the known denominations, namely the types female head/bull (7, denomination C), Athena/trident (3, denomination B) and Athena/Pegasus (1, denomination A). They have been found in several sites, mostly in Methone and Pydna. Bronze coins of the type female head/bull can be dated in the last two decades of the 5th or the first decade of the 4th centuries BC⁹⁸, while those of the type Athena/trident have been dated around 361 BC⁹⁹. Finally, coins of the type Athena/Pegasus are placed in the first half of the 4th century BC¹⁰⁰.

The coins of Potidaia must have circulated primarily within the city herself, although numismatic material from Potidaia remains largely unknown. They are also most numerous in Olynthus and Micyberna¹⁰¹. Few examples have also been found in other sites of Chalcidice, such as Dikaia, Aphytis, Mende and Sane¹⁰². The coins of Potidaia have also come to light in small numbers in some coin hoards within the peninsula of Chalcidice¹⁰³. Outside Chalcidice the coins under examination are very rare¹⁰⁴, except for silver issues of the Archaic period that have been found in Egypt and Asia Minor¹⁰⁵, and, also, in South Italy and Sicily¹⁰⁶.

Aphytis, another important city located at the east side of the prong of Pallene, is represented with 7 bronze coins that have been found in various sites of the Macedonian kingdom (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). 3 belong to denomination B (Apollo/eagle), 2 to denomination C (helmeted head/eagle, Apollo/eagle), and 2 to denomination AA (Zeus/eagle). According to earlier views, all the bronze coins of

⁹⁷ CH VIII.76. For this coin hoard, see n. 76.

⁹⁸ Gatzolis 2013, 123-126 (late 5th century BC); Psoma 2001, 112 (early 4th century BC).

⁹⁹ Psoma 2001, 112.

¹⁰⁰ For the coinage of Potidaia, see Gaebler 1935, 103-105; Alexander 1953, 201-217; Psoma 2000, 28; Psoma 2001, 112; Gatzolis 2010, II, 375-380; Gatzolis 2013, 121-124; Hoover 2016, 237-241.

¹⁰¹ Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 84.

¹⁰² Gatzolis 2011, 191.

¹⁰³ IGCH.360 (Nea Kassandra/1895: 2 silver coins of Potidaia, a coin of Archelaus and other silver coins of Acanthus, Aineia, Scione, Mende, Orchomenus, Thebes and others); IGCH.378 (Olynthus/1934: 5 bronze coins of Potidaia, 25 bronzes of the Chalcidic League, 2 of Scione, 2 of Acanthus); CH VIII.63 (Scione/1991: 1 archaic tetradrachm/stater of Potidaia, 26 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus, 50 didrachms of Scione, 101 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, 20 tetradrachms of Athens); CH IX.45 (Olynthus/1934, grave 299: bronze coin of Potidaia with unidentified coin); CH IX.48 (Olynthus/1934, grave 366: 1 bronze coin of Potidaia, 2 bronze coins of the Chalcidic League).

¹⁰⁴ Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2021, 229-230 (Argilos: 4 bronzes of the type Athena/trident).

¹⁰⁵ IGCH.1636, 1644, 1645; CH VIII.48.

¹⁰⁶ IGCH.1874 (Taranto/1911: 3 staters of Potidaia, with numerous coins from south Italian, Aegean and mainland Greek mints including north Greece). Furthermore, coins of Messina have been overstruck on coins of Potidaia (Tselekas 2015, 198).

Aphytis were dated in the first half of the 4th century BC, except for the types Ammon Zeus/eagle of the denomination AA and Ammon Zeus/two eagles of the denomination B that were thought to be struck in the time of Philip V and Perseus¹⁰⁷. However, Gatzolis has convincingly demonstrated that the type helmeted head/eagle should be dated late in the 420's BC, while the types Ammon Zeus/eagle of the denomination AA and Ammon Zeus/2 eagles were probably minted in the second half of the 4th century BC¹⁰⁸. All the other coin types of Aphytis were most possibly struck in the first half of the 4th century BC¹⁰⁹.

The bronze coins of Aphytis mainly circulated within the city herself¹¹⁰. Numerous examples have also been found in Olynthus, and much fewer in Mekyberna, Mende and Sane¹¹¹. Coins of Aphytis found outside the peninsula of Chalcidice are very rare¹¹².

Another important city of Chalcidice that is represented with but a few coins, is Mende, the colony of Eretria on the western coast of the peninsula of Pallene (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). Specifically, in regions of the Macedonian kingdom have come to light a hemiobol of the third quarter of the 5th century and a drachma of the first quarter of the 4th century BC, as well as 3 bronze coins of the type Dionysus/amphora that belong to denomination A. The latter have been traditionally dated in the first half of the 4th century BC, however, it is also possible that their minting continued until 316 BC and the foundation of Cassandrea¹¹³.

Coins of Mende circulated primarily locally within the city. They are numerous in Olynthus, the seat of the Chalcidic League, and, also, appear in other cities of Chalcidice, such as Dikaia, Aphytis, Acanthus and Sane¹¹⁴. The coins of Mende are present in coin hoards in Chalcidice either alone or with issues of other cities of the Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, the Macedonian kings, and more rarely with other issuing authorities¹¹⁵. During the Archaic and Classical periods, they also

¹⁰⁷ Gaebler 1935, 46; SNG ANS 7, 222-223; SNG Cop. 129-132.

¹⁰⁸ Gatzolis 2010, II, 338-339; Gatzolis 2011, 197-198. For this type, see also Psoma 2001, 111-112.

¹⁰⁹ Gatzolis 2010, II, 339.

¹¹⁰ For the coinage of Aphytis, see Gaebler 1935, 44-46; Psoma 2001, 111-112; Gatzolis 2010, II, 331-339; Gatzolis 2011, 194-198; Hoover 2016, 176-180.

¹¹¹ Gatzolis 2011, 191. For the rare case of a coin hoard with coins of Aphytis, see Gatzolis 2011, 195 (3 bronze coins of Aphytis, 1 of Mende, 1 of Philip II). Also, CH VIII.83 (Thasos/1984-85: 1 bronze coin of Aphytis, 53 of Thasos and numerous others).

¹¹² For some examples, see Kroll 1993, 182, n. 469 (Athens); Galani-Krikou 1996, 68; Galani-Krikou – Tselekas 2015, 911 (Zone); Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2011, 135, fig. 18 (Abdera). See, also, n. 111 (Thasos).

¹¹³ For the coinage of Mende, see Regling 1924, 7-35; Noe 1926; Gaebler 1935, 72-78; Kraay 1976, 136-138; Knoblauch 1998, 155-162; Psoma 2000, 32-33; Psoma 2001, 111; Gatzolis 2010, II, 323-330; Gatzolis 2013, 117-121; Kagan 2014, 1-32; Hoover 2016, 202-209.

¹¹⁴ Gatzolis 2011, 191.

¹¹⁵ CH I.18 (Chalcidice/1962: 1 silver coin of Mende with silver coins of the Chalcidic League, Scione, Torone, Thasos, Eretria and Dikaia); IGCH.358 (Caliandra/1913: tetradrachms/staters of Mende); IGCH.360 (Nea Kassandra/1897: 37 silver coins of Mende, Scione, and others from several mints); IGCH.361 (Caliandra/1892: tetrobols and fractions of Mende); CH VIII.63 (Scione/1991: 101 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, didrachms of Scione, and silver coins of Acanthus, Potidaia and Athens); CH VIII.76 (Homolion/1993: 1 tetradrachm/stater of Mende, tetrobols of Scione, the Chalcidic League, Acanthus,

appear in coin hoards in Egypt, the Levant, and Asia Minor¹¹⁶, as well as in South Italy and Sicily¹¹⁷. In other regions their presence is very small¹¹⁸.

Other cities of Chalcidice are represented in the Macedonian kingdom with very few coins indeed. These include a trihemiobol of Dikaia, and an obol of Sermyle, dated around the middle of the 5th century BC. Also, came to light 4 bronze coins of Scione, 2 of Aineia, and 3 of Ouranopolis (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). Coins of Scione, Aineia, Dikaia, and Sermyle circulated primarily locally within these cities, and, also, in Olynthus, the seat of the Chalcidic League¹¹⁹. Moreover, coins of Dikaia have been found in Aphytis, while issues of Scione, which was probably the most productive of the mints mentioned above, have come to light in Dikaia, Aphytis, Mende and Sane¹²⁰. It is also important to note that probably Aineia and Scione continued minting coins after the dissolution of the Chalcidic League¹²¹. The coins of Scione primarily, and those of Dikaia and Aineia secondarily, appear in coin hoards in Chalcidice either alone or with issues of other cities of the Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, and other issuing authorities¹²². During the Archaic and Classical periods, a few

Olynthus, Torone and Perdiccas II); CH VIII.124 (Mende: 31 bronze coins of Mende); CH IX.4 (Scione/1990's: 90 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, tetradrachms/staters of Scione and Acanthus); CH X.14 (41 bronze coins of Mende); Gatzolis 2010, II, 620-622 (coin hoards with bronze coins of Mende).

¹¹⁶ IGCH.1480, 1638, 1640, 1644, 1645, 1646; CH VIII.48.

¹¹⁷ IGCH.1874 (Taranto/1911: 2 staters of Mende, with numerous coins from south Italian, Aegean and mainland Greek mints including north Greece). Furthermore, coins of Gela have been overstruck on coins of Mende (Tselekas 2015, 197).

¹¹⁸ Argilos: Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2021, 229-230 (bronze, Dionysos/amphora); Area between Štip and Radoviš: Pavlovska 2006, 280-281 (1 tetrobol of Mende with tetrobols of Alexander I, Perdiccas II, Acanthus, the Chalcidic League). Nemea: Knapp – Mac Issac 2005, 66, n. 7 (1 silver coin). Cos: IGCH.1173 (1 tetradrachm/stater). Rhodes: IGCH.1185 (1 tetradrachm/stater).

¹¹⁹ For the coins of Scione, see Gaebler 1935, 108-109; Bloesch 1957, 5-10; Cahn 1973, 7-13; Psoma 2000, 28; Psoma 2001, 111-112; Marathaki 2014; Hoover 2016, 248-251. Two of the coins of Scione found in Pella probably belong to groups 26-27 of Marathaki (Aphrodite/doves) and can be dated in the second quarter of the 4th century BC, and another (Protesilaos/helmet) to group 30 of the middle of the 4th century BC. See Marathaki 2014, 104-108, 134-135, 170-172. For Aineia, see Gaebler 1935, 20-22; Psoma 2000, 28-29; Psoma 2001, 113; Gatzolis 2010, II, 381-383; Hoover 2016, 152-155. For the coins of Dikaia, see Gaebler 1935, 57-59; Psoma 2000, 28; Psoma 2001, 113-114; Gatzolis 2010, II, 321-322. For the coins of Sermyle, see Gaebler 1935, 106-107; Psoma 2000, 27; Gatzolis – Psoma 2012, 617-620; Hoover 2016, 248-251.

¹²⁰ Gatzolis 2011, 191.

¹²¹ Gatzolis 2010, II, 330, 382-383; Gatzolis 2011, 191; Marathaki 2014, 170-171.

¹²² CH I.18 (Chalcidice/1962: silver coins of Scione, Dikaia, Mende, the Chalcidic League, Torone, Thasos, and Eretria); IGCH.360 (Nea Kassandra/1897: 1 silver coin of Scione, with silver coins of Mende, Potidaia, Acanthus and others); IGCH.375 (Olynthus/1934: 2 tetrobols of Scione, tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, Acanthus, Torone, Perdiccas II); IGCH.377 (Olynthus/1931: 1 tetrobol of Scione, 1 tetrobol of Aineia, tetradrachms/staters and tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, tetrobols of Olynthus and Perdiccas II); IGCH.378 (Olynthus/1934: 2 bronze coins of Scione, 25 of the Chalcidic League, 5 of Potidaia, 2 of Acanthus); CH VIII.63 (Scione/1991: 50 didrachms of Scione, 101 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, and silver coins of Acanthus, Potidaia and Athens); CH VIII.76 (Homolion/1993: 20 tetrobols of Scione, 1 tetradrachm/stater of Mende, and tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, Acanthus, Olynthus and Perdiccas II); CH IX.4 (Scione/1990's: 45 tetradrachms/staters of Scione, 90 tetradrachms/staters of Mende, 70

coins of Scione and Sermyle are also present in coin hoards in Egypt¹²³, while coins of Dikaia have been found in Argilos and Thessaly¹²⁴.

Finally, in the kingdom of Macedonia have come to light 3 coins of Ouranopolis, all bronze of the type star/enthroned Helios that is identified with the bronze hemiobol (denomination A). Coins of Ouranopolis were minted in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC and circulated in Chalcidice, mainly in Sane/Ouranopolis and Acanthus¹²⁵. A few coins of Ouranopolis have also been found in nearby Stageira as well¹²⁶. Outside Chalcidice, coins of Ouranopolis are very rare¹²⁷.

Conclusions

It has been argued in several studies that economic needs within the Macedonian kingdom during the 5th and 4th centuries BC were covered by the coins of the Macedonian kings. Silver issues were first minted in the time of Alexander I (498-454 BC) but are not often found in sites of this period, which shows that the economy was still largely based on barter trade in this period¹²⁸. Bronze coins of the Macedonian kings appear for the first time under the reign of Archelaus (413-399 BC), but do not circulate in large quantities before the reign of Philip II (359-336 BC), except for those of Amyntas III (393-370 BC) that are more often found¹²⁹.

Coins of the cities of Chalcidice and the Chalcidic League rarely appear within the kingdom of Macedonia and usually come second in frequency after the coins from Thessaly in most of the sites that were examined. Coins from other regions are even rarer¹³⁰. The reasons for this distribution are to some extent geographical: since Chalcidice and Thessaly border Macedonia to the east and south,

tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus); CH IX.47 (Olynthus/1934, grave 324: 1 bronze coin of Scione, 1 of the Bottiaean, 1 of the Bottiaean or the Chalcidic League, 1 uncertain); CH IX.55 (Olynthus/1938, grave 553: 1 bronze coin of Scione, 1 of Abydos); CH IX.56 (Olynthus/1931, grave 592: 1 bronze coin of Scione, 2 of the Chalcidic League).

¹²³ IGCH.1637, 1638, 1644.

¹²⁴ Karapanou et al. 2004, 563, pl. 6 (2 silver, 2 bronze coins); Liampi 2005, 277-278 (1 bronze, Nymph/bull).

¹²⁵ For the coinage of Ouranopolis, see Gaebler 1935, 132-133; Gatzolis 2010, II, 355-360; Hoover 2016, 222-224; Price 1991, 139-140. For the circulation of the coins, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 179, 193. For grave hoards in Acanthus that contain from 2 to 8 bronze coins of Ouranopolis, see CH IX.108-109; CH IX.113; Gatzolis 2010, II, 622, n. 86, 624-626, nn. 99, 102, 105, 109, 628-633, nn. 124, 126, 132, 137, 145, 150-151, 156, 635-639, nn. 167, 170, 173, 181, 184, 190-194, 642-644, nn. 210-212, 215, 222, 646, n. 233. Some coin hoards contain coins of Ouranopolis with issues of Acanthus and other authorities: Gatzolis 2010, II, 627-628, n. 119, 638, n. 186, 646, nn. 234-236.

¹²⁶ Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 90, table 2.

¹²⁷ Psoma et al. 2008, 99 (Maroneia: 2 bronzes, Star/Helios); Vitos et al. 2015, 116 (north Thessaly: 1 bronze, Star/Helios).

¹²⁸ For coin hoards with silver coins of the Macedonian kings within the Macedonian kingdom, see above. For silver coins of the 5th century BC in sites of the kingdom, see Psoma 2002, 40-42; Gatzolis 2010, I, 24-31, 117-118; Kremydi 2011, 161-165; Akamatis 2016, 187-199.

¹²⁹ Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2006a, 61-65; Gatzolis 2010, II, 274-275; Gatzolis 2011, 188-190; Kremydi 2011, 163-165; Akamatis 2016, 183, fig. 3.

¹³⁰ For the foreign coins in Macedonia, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 303-307; Akamatis 2016, 188-193.

this inevitably makes the movement of people from one place to the other much easier. The small quantity of coins from the mints of Chalcidice present in the kingdom of Macedonia are in stark contrast to the issues minted by the Macedonian kings: this shows that this foreign coinage was not considered legal tender within the kingdom in the 5th and 4th centuries BC.

The presence of coins outside the frontiers of their issuing authority can be interpreted in various ways. The idea that these coins should be primarily related with economic transactions is not widely accepted among numismatists. According to several scholars, coins recovered outside their issuing regions are to do with movements of all sorts of individuals, such as merchants, actors, workers, travelers, *theoroi*, ambassadors, prostitutes, and others¹³¹. Most probable is the use of coins, mainly bronze, to pay mercenaries and soldiers abroad for their *siteresion*, their daily payment¹³². Oftentimes, large quantities of foreign coins can be related to specific historical and political events or with large-scale economic transactions. Such is probably the case with the numerous silver coins of the late Archaic period from Chalcidice and other north Greek mints found in regions controlled by the Persian Empire, such as Egypt, the Levant, Asia Minor and Asia; according to prevailing views, these coins were sent as tribute to the Persian Empire, while some of them could be spoils of the Persian Wars or could even be related with overseas large-scale transactions¹³³. Other silver coins from north Greek mints that came to light in South Italy and Sicily have been associated with overseas trade activities or with the export of silver in the form of coins¹³⁴.

To understand and interpret the presence of coins of Chalcidice in Macedonia, it is necessary to examine their dating and associate them with specific historical periods. The earliest coins of the mints of Chalcidice that have been found in the kingdom of Macedonia, are a hekte of Potidaia, and a hemihekte of Acanthus that are dated in the first half of the 5th century BC. Three more coins, a hemiobol of Mende, a trihemiochol of Dikaia and possibly an obol of Sermyle can be dated around the middle or in the third quarter of the 5th century BC (Pl. 2, Fig. 2). All these coins are small denominations that were found in the cemeteries of Pydna and Therme. According to the prevailing views, coins in graves can be interpreted as the fee for paying Charon's dues, especially when found in the mouth, on the neck, or the palm of the dead. Coins in graves are also interpreted as offerings to be used by the dead in the afterlife. The choice of the coins, their number and their value vary. Furthermore, coins within a grave may reflect the respect of the family for

¹³¹ Robert 1951, 77-78, n. 8; De Callataj 2006a, 5-14; Psoma et al. 2008, 245; Gatzolis 2010, II, 303. For the different percentage of intrusion of foreign coins in several sites, see De Callataj 2006b, 184-187. For the appearance of citizens from Chalcidice in the sanctuaries of south Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods, see Mari 2007, 31-49.

¹³² Psoma et al. 2008, 245; Psoma 2009a, 3-38; De Callataj 2009, 51-70; Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 87-89.

¹³³ For the discovery of coins from north Greece in these regions, see above. For their interpretation, see Price – Waggoner 1975, 123-125; Liampi 1993, 789-808; Howgego 2001, 96-97; Tselekas 2011, 170-173. For a recent approach by Wartenberg, connecting this coinage with the Athenians and their activities in the Thracian coast after the Persian Wars, see Wartenberg 2015, 347-364. For the important silver, gold and copper mines of Chalcidice, see Papadopoulos 1996, 171-174; Vavelidis 2009, 399-405.

¹³⁴ Tselekas 2015, 193-206.

the deceased, the dead person's wealth, or the practices of a specific society¹³⁵. Graves of the second and third quarters of the 5th century BC within the kingdom of Macedonia are not usually accompanied with coins, and when they are, it is issues of the Macedonian kings that are the most numerous¹³⁶. The limited coins found in this period testify the movement of people from the city-states of Chalcidice in the neighboring Macedonian kingdom¹³⁷.

Coins from Chalcidice appear more frequently within the Macedonian kingdom from the last quarter of the 5th century BC. Most of the finds of this period are bronze (8), in contrast to only 1 silver¹³⁸ (Pl. 2, Fig. 2). 7 bronze coins of Potidaia belong to the rare type female head/bull of denomination C that is identified with the chalcous. The fact that they were all found in two nearby sites, Pydna and Methone in Pieria, cannot be coincidental¹³⁹. According to Gatzolis, this numismatic type, which shows Athenian influence, could be linked to the Athenian presence in the region of Pieria in the late 410's, and possibly with joint military operations between the allied Athenians and Macedonians during the last years of Perdiccas II's reign¹⁴⁰. The other coins of the last quarter of the 5th century BC are a hemiobol of the Chalcidic League that was found in a grave in Pydna, and a bronze coin of Aphytis that came to light in Methone¹⁴¹.

Coins of the Macedonian kings along with others issued by the cities of Chalcidice and the Chalcidian League appear together for the first time in coin hoards north of the borders of the Macedonian kingdom in the last quarter of the 5th century BC. The Negotino hoard, which consists of 16 tetrobols of Perdiccas II, 3 of the Chalcidic League and 2 of Acanthus is related with one or potentially two other hoards found in the vicinity of Štip and the area between the towns of Štip and Radoviš¹⁴². According to the convincing arguments of Psoma, the Negotino hoard, as well as the others – if in fact they are different hoards – may be assigned to the first period of the Peloponnesian war, specifically with the military operations of Brasidas and his allies (among which were Perdiccas II, the Chalcidic League and Acanthus) against Arrhabaeus of Lyncestis around 420 BC¹⁴³. During this period, it is important to note that the Macedonian king Perdiccas II (454-

¹³⁵ For the interpretation of coins from cemeteries in north Greece, see Tselekas 1996b, 249-250; Kosmidou 2006, 415; Chryssanthaki-Nagle 2006b, 89-103 with bibliography; Gatzolis 2010, II, 348-353.

¹³⁶ See above.

¹³⁷ For the expansion of the Macedonian kingdom to the east, towards Chalcidice and eastern Macedonia after the Persian Wars, see Hammond – Griffith 1979, 98-104; Hatzopoulos – Loukopoulou 1996, 15-25; Mari 2011, 86-87; Xydopoulos 2021, 63-75.

¹³⁸ For the earliest bronze coins minted in north Greece, see Gatzolis 2013, 117-128.

¹³⁹ Only 2 of these coins were found in graves.

¹⁴⁰ This idea is also strengthened by the fact that coins of the type female head/bull have been found in numerous sites all over the Chalcidice, such as Olynthus, Mende, Dikaia and Stageira. Gatzolis 2010, II, 380. According to Psoma, the type mentioned above should be dated in the early 4th century BC (Psoma 2001, 112).

¹⁴¹ For these coins see above.

¹⁴² For the Negotino hoard, see Pavlovska 2006, 277-280. For the other hoards that might belong to a dispersed single hoard, see Pavlovska 2006, 280-281 (Štip: 4 tetrobols of Perdiccas II, 3 of the Chalcidic League, 4 of Acanthus. Between Štip and Radoviš: 1 tetrobol of Alexander I, 5 of Perdiccas II, 7 of Acanthus, 1 of the Chalcidic League and 1 of Mende).

¹⁴³ Psoma 2009b, 107-112. See also Gatzolis 2016, 359.

413 BC) played an important role in the foundation of the Chalcidic League in 432 BC by encouraging people from several cities of Chalcidice to participate in the synoecism of Olynthus. During the first phase of the Peloponnesian War the Chalcidians and Macedonians were allied, having a mutual enemy, Athens¹⁴⁴.

In the 4th century BC, relations between the Macedonian kingdom and the Chalcidian League become more complex. In the beginning of Amyntas III's reign, possibly in 393-391 BC, a peace treaty was signed between the two political powers, that also incorporated economic affairs, especially regarding the trade of timber¹⁴⁵. Approximately a decade later, however, in 383/2 BC, relations deteriorated when Amyntas allied himself with the Lacedaemonians against the Chalcidians. The latter declared war, invaded Macedonia, and briefly occupied Pella. Amyntas managed to restore his power in a short period of time due to Spartan help, and the Chalcidians finally capitulated in 379 BC¹⁴⁶. In the following years, relations were probably to some extent neutral, until 364/363 BC, when Perdikkas III allied himself with the Athenians, and campaigned in Chalcidice alongside the army of the Athenian general Timotheus. In the beginning of Philip II's reign, the Macedonian king signed a peace treaty with the Chalcidic League, a political movement that was to the benefit of both parties, who managed to expand their power in their sphere of influence. However, after the latter turned to Athens once again in the hope of limiting Macedonian power, the war was waged once again. Philip laid siege to and eventually destroyed Olynthus and dissolved the Chalcidian League¹⁴⁷.

In the 4th century BC coins from the region of Chalcidice become significantly more numerous within the kingdom of Macedonia (Pl. 2, Fig. 2). The coin hoards Pella/1987 and Pydna/1995 have a composition comparable to the Negotino hoard, since they consist of tetrobols of the Chalcidic League, Acanthus, and the Macedonian kings¹⁴⁸. Both hoards were, however, concealed much later, after 383/382 BC, since they also contain coins of the early 4th century BC. Both hoards have been related with the conflict between Amyntas III and the Chalcidians¹⁴⁹.

With the events mentioned above some of the numerous bronze coins of the Chalcidic League and the Bottiaean found in the Macedonian kingdom can be linked. The number of these coins in Pella, the seat of the Macedonian kings, is relatively large: a total of 10 coins of the Chalcidic

¹⁴⁴ For the region of Chalcidice in the last quarter of the 5th century BC and especially for the relations with the kingdom of Macedonia, see Zahrnt 1971, 49-79; Psoma 2001, 189-221; Psoma 2011b, 113-119 with bibliography. Also, Tselekas 2011, 175-178.

¹⁴⁵ For the treaty, see Syll.³ 135; Hammond – Griffith 1979, 173; Hatzopoulos 1996, II, 19-20; Psoma 1999, 46-54. According to this treaty, neither Amyntas III nor the Chalcidians could sign a peace treaty or wage war against the cities of Amphipolis, Acanthus, Mende, and the Bottiaean, unless both parties agreed to it.

¹⁴⁶ For these events, see Xen. Hell., 5.2.12-13; Ellis 1969, 1-8; Zahrnt 1971, 80-98; Hammond – Griffith 1979, 173-178; Psoma 2001, 221-230; Psoma 2011b, 121-123.

¹⁴⁷ For the relations between the kingdom of Macedonia and the Chalcidic League after the reign of Amyntas III, see Zahrnt 1971, 91-111; Hammond – Griffith 1979, 186-189, 296-328; Psoma 2001, 231-249; Psoma 2011a, 482-489; Psoma 2011b, 124-135; Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 85.

¹⁴⁸ Although some of the tetrobols in both hoards can be dated in the late 5th century BC, the latest coins are dated in the first quarter of the 4th century BC – in contrast to the Negotino hoard that consists only of 5th century coins.

¹⁴⁹ For the hoards from Pella and Pydna, see nn. 6, 26.

League, 1 of the Bottiaeans (using the types of the League) and another 2 of the League or the Bottiaeans came to light. Furthermore, 3 coins of the Chalcidic League and 1 attributed to the League or the Bottiaeans also came to light in nearby Edessa, all from non-burial contexts. Finally, 4 coins of the Chalcidic League and 1 of the Bottiaeans are attested in Aigeai, another site of the region of ancient Bottiaia. Of course, it should be noted that bronze coins of the Chalcidic League and the Bottiaeans cannot be accurately dated. Based on the chronological timeframe proposed for the bronze coinage of the Chalcidic League by Psoma, most of the bronze coins found in Pella are dated in the first quarter of the 4th century BC. However, some can also be dated after the invasion of the Chalcidians in 383 BC¹⁵⁰. Hence, it is possible that some of the coins mentioned above were also brought to the Macedonian kingdom in the second and the beginning of the third quarter of the 4th century BC, either by soldiers returning from military operations in Chalcidice that took place in the reigns of Perdiccas III (365-359 BC) and Philip II (359-336 BC), or by other individuals.

Other bronze coins of the first half of the 4th century BC found in the Macedonian kingdom include a few coins from Mende, Aphytis, Potidaia and Scione. Also, a drachma of the first quarter of the 4th century BC of Mende came to light in the cemetery of Therme. These coins can be interpreted in the same manner as the coins of the Chalcidic League since these cities were – each at a different period – members of the League¹⁵¹. Completely absent so far from Macedonia are coins from several mints of Chalcidice, such as Torone, Apollonia, Skythai, Kapsa, Stageira, Olophyxus and the north Bottiaeans¹⁵². From our knowledge so far, the coinage of these issuing authorities was not anyway plentiful and lasted only briefly being issued for specific needs; Torone, whose mint was probably more productive than the rest, is an exception¹⁵³.

The composition of the coin hoard Kalamaria/1963 is so far unique in Macedonia, since it consists of 3 tetradrachms/staters of Acanthus and 1 tetradrachm/stater of the Chalcidic League along with 136 tetradrachms of Philip II, and other issues of Larisa, Boeotia, and Sicyon. This coin hoard is dated in the time of Philip II and possibly reflects the campaigns of the Macedonian armies in Chalcidice and south Greece during this period¹⁵⁴.

Recent research has shown that some of the mints of Chalcidice were possibly unaffected by the dissolution of the Chalcidian League in 348 BC. Specifically, Acanthus, Aphytis, Mende, Scione and perhaps Aineia probably continued minting coins to cover local needs in the second half of the 4th century BC, until the foundation of Cassandreia in 315 BC¹⁵⁵. Coins of this period that have

¹⁵⁰ See appendix.

¹⁵¹ For the legitimacy of local coinage of the city-members of the Chalcidic League and the simultaneous use of federal currency, see Gatzolis 2010, II, 330.

¹⁵² Numerous other cities that existed in Chalcidice did not mint coins. For these cities, see bibliography in n. 1.

¹⁵³ For the mint of Torone, see Gaebler 1935, 114-115; Dürr 1994, 13-21; Hardwick 1998, 119-134; Hoover 2016, 256-262. Coins of Torone have mainly been found in Olynthus. See Gatzolis – Psoma 2016, 88, fig. 1.

¹⁵⁴ For the hoard, see n. 52.

¹⁵⁵ See above. For the foundation of Cassandreia and the annexation of Chalcidice, see Zahrnt 1971, 112-119; Cohen 1995, 95-99; Hatzopoulos 1996, I, 189-202.

been found in the Macedonian kingdom so far are very few, and include possibly 3 issues of Acanthus, 2 of Aphytis, 1 of Scione and 1 of Aineia (Pl. 2, Fig. 2)¹⁵⁶. Finally, very limited in the late 4th or early 3rd century BC is the presence of coins of Ouranopolis, since only 3 coins from this mint were identified (Pl. 2, Fig. 1). All the coins mentioned above were used as local currency in or in the immediate vicinity of their home city. They were possibly not considered legal tender all over the Macedonian kingdom, as seems the case in the second half of the 4th century BC with the coinage of Philippi¹⁵⁷. After the first quarter of the 3rd century BC the mints of Chalcidice stop issuing coins; they reappear only in the Imperial period with the limited coinage of the colony of Cassandrea¹⁵⁸.

Appendix: Coins from Pella

The Chalcidic League

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: *Cithara*. Above X-A-Λ; to r. ΚΙΑ; to l. ΔΕΩΝ

Gaebler 1935, 89, pl 17, fig. 29; Psoma 2001, 94-100.

Denomination A:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 77/1489. OYΘ trench 29a (Pl. 3, Fig. 1)
AE 3.86g 15mm 5h
Rev. XΑΛΚΙ[ΔΕΩΝ].
Psoma 2001, 21-25 (close to émission IV, 390-385 BC)</p> | <p>2. 77/1395. OYΘ trench 57b (Pl. 3, Fig. 2)
AE 3.79g 13mm 8h
Rev. [XΑΛΚΙ]ΔΕΩΝ
Psoma 2001, 52-54 (close to émission XXV, 351-350 BC)</p> |
| <p>3. 95/59. Block of the mosaic floor of the female Centaur. Found between the fountain and the cistern (Pl. 3, Fig. 3)
AE 3.6g 15mm 9h
Rev. XΑ[ΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ].
Psoma 2001, 30-32 (close to émission XI, 382-379 BC)</p> | <p>4. 06/30. “Enimerosis” block. Trench 06/3b (Pl. 3, Fig. 4)
AE 3.9g 16mm 9h
Rev. XΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ.
Psoma 2001, 36-37 (close to émission XV, 392-383 BC)</p> |

Denomination B:

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: Tripod; To r. XΑΛΚΙ; to l. ΔΕΩΝ

Gaebler 1935, 89, pl 17, fig. 31; Psoma 2001, 91-94.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>5. 96/683. Area of the irrigation channel. Room Δα (Pl. 3, Fig. 5)
AE 1.8g 11mm 10h
Rev. XΑΛΚΙ/ΔΕΩΝ
Psoma 2001, 56-57 (émission v, 390-380 BC)</p> | <p>6. 89/555. North of circular building. Trench of NW corner (Pl. 3, Fig. 6)
AE 1.5g 12mm 9h
Rev. [XΑΛΚΙ/ΔΕ]ΩΝ
Psoma 2001, 57-58 (close to émission vi, around 380 BC)</p> |
|---|---|

¹⁵⁶ For the dating of these coins, see above.

¹⁵⁷ For the coinage of Philippi, see Bellinger 1964, 29-40; Poullos 1982, 197-202; Lazaridis et al. 1992, 50-52; Akamatis 2016, 186.

¹⁵⁸ For Chalcidice in the Roman period, see Papazoglou 1988, 415-436; Tsigarida 2011, 157-158.

Denomination C:

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: *Cithara*. Above X-A-Λ; to r. ΚΙΔ; to l. ΔΕΩΝ

SNG ANS 7, 560; Psoma 2001, 67-70.

7. 77/1479. OYΘ trench 19a (Pl. 3, Fig. 7)
AE 1.2g 13mm 3h
Psoma 2001, 68 (close to émission 5, before 370 BC)

8. 77/1434. OYΘ trench 58a (Pl. 3, Fig. 8)
AE 1.3g 13mm 10h
Rev. [ΧΑΛΚΙ]ΔΕΩΝ.
Psoma 2001, 68 (close to émission 6, before 370 BC)

9. 08/2786. “Enimerosis” block. South of the public bath. Trench Δ (Pl. 3, Fig. 9)
AE 1.17g 12mm. Obv. Head to l.

10. 99/2056. “Phylakeion” block. West sector 7 (Pl. 3, Fig. 10)
AE 1.6g 13mm 6h

The Bottiaeans

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo r.

Rev.: *Cithara*. Above B/O/T; to r. ΤΙΑ; to l. ΙΩΝ

Gaebler 1935, 51, pl. 12, fig. 24; Psoma 2001, 101-103.

11. 89/443. Block north of the circular building. Room 5, trench 2a (Pl. 3, Fig. 11)
AE 3.15g 17mm 1h
Rev. B/O/T/ΤΙΑ/ΙΩΝ
Psoma 2001, 72-73 (close to émission II, around 380 BC)

The Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans

Obv.: Laureate head of Apollo or Artemis r.

Rev.: *Cithara*.

12. 07/2165. Public bath. Room 12, trench 1 (Pl. 3, Fig. 12)
AE 3.8g 15mm 5h

13. 97/4138. “Enimerosis” block. Trench XVIII, south part (Pl. 3, Fig. 13)
AE 3.1g 15mm 5h

Skione

Obv.: Female head (Aphrodite?) r.

Rev.: Two confronted doves. ΣΚΙΩ or ΣΚΙΩΝΑΙΩΝ

14. 77/1348. OYΘ trench A' B/114-116 (Pl. 4, Fig. 1)
AE 4.25g 16mm 9h
Rev. [Σ]ΚΙΩ[ΝΑΙΩΝ]
Gaebler 1935, 109, pl 21, fig. 21.

15. 97/527. “Phylakeion” block. Trench XII (Pl. 4, Fig. 2)
AE 3.46g 16mm 8h
Rev. Between the birds, palmette. Σ[ΚΙΩ]
Gaebler 1935, 109, pl 21, fig. 19.

Aphytis

Obv.: Head of Ammon Zeus r.

Rev.: Eagle standing r. To l. ΑΦΥ; to r. ΤΑΙ

Gaebler 1935, 46, pl. 11, fig. 17; SNG ANS 7, 213.

16. 97/33391α. Block east of the sanctuary of Darron. Room 8b (Pl. 4, Fig. 3)
AE 6.58g 21mm 11h

17. 77/1480. OYΘ trench 19a (Pl. 4, Fig. 42)
AE 0.97g 9mm 5h

Rev. ΑΦΥ/[ΤΑΙ]

Obv.: Head of Apollo Karneios l.

Rev.: Eagle standing l. Α/Φ

Hoover 2016, 180, n. 452.

Potidaia

Obv.: Head of Athena r.

Rev.: Trident; to r. ΠΙΟΤ; to l. ΕΙΑ

Gaebler 1935, 105, pl. 2, fig. 4; SNG ANS 7, 699.

18. 07/2173. “Enimerosis” block. Public bath. Room 12, trench 1 (Pl. 4, Fig. 5)
AE 1.06g 11mm 2h

19. 87/2. Trench north of circular building (Pl. 4, Fig. 6)
AE 0.08g 11mm 9h

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**MÖ 5. ve 4. yüzyıllarda Makedonya Krallığı'ndaki Khalkidikia Kentlerinin,
Khalkidikia Birliği'nin ve Bottialıların Nüvizmatik Dağılımı**

Özet

Bu makalede, Makedonya Krallığı sınırları içindeki Khalkidikia darphanelerine ait sikkelerin varlığı incelenmektedir. Sikke definelerinin yanı sıra, Khalkidikia kentlerinin, Khalkidikia Birliği'nin ve Bottialıların Makedonya Krallığı içindeki sikkelerinin mevcudiyetini anlamak ve yorumlamak için çeşitli alanlarda bulunan arkeolojik malzemeye yer veriyoruz. Nihai sonuçlardan sonra, Pella kazılarında ele geçen bir grup bronz sikke ek olarak makalenin sonunda yayınlanmaktadır. Makedonya Krallığı'nda bulunmuş olan Khalkidikia darphanelerine ait sikkeler az sayıdadır. Şimdiye kadar, sikkelerin çoğu (37) Khalkidikia Birliği'ne, diğer 3'ü Bottialılara ve 4'ü Khalkidikia Birliği veya Bottialılara atfedilebilir. İkinci sırada 16 sikke ile Akhantos, üçüncü sırada ise 12 sikke ile Potidaia gelmektedir. Ayrıca 7 sikke Aphytis'e, 5 sikke Mende'ye, 4 sikke Skione'ye ve 1-2 sikke de Aineia, Dikaia ve muhtemelen Sermyle'ye atfedilebilir. Son olarak Ouranopolis 3 sikke ile temsil edilmektedir. Bu sikkelerin çoğu gömü ve gömü dışı kontekstlerde yapılan kazılarda ortaya çıkmıştır ve bazıları da sikke defineleri içerisinde gömülmüştür. Bu sikkelerin en erken tarihli olanları İÖ 5. yüzyılın ilk yarısına tarihlenmektedir. Sikke sayısı 5. yüzyıl sikkelerinin ikinci yarısında biraz artarken, nüvizmatik malzemenin çoğu İÖ 4. yüzyılın ilk yarısına aittir. Son olarak, İÖ 4. yüzyılın ikinci yarısına ait sikkeler oldukça azdır. İÖ 4. yüzyılın ilk yarısına ait sikkelerin ve sikke definelerinin çoğu muhtemelen Khalkidikia Birliği ordusunun Makedonya'yı işgaliyle ilişkilendirilebilir. Khalkidikia'dan Makedonya'ya seyahat eden insanlar da bir başka kaynaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Makedonya, Khalkidikia, sikke, sikke defineleri, sikke dolaşımı.

The Numismatic Circulation of the Cities of Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, and the Bottiaeans in the Kingdom of Macedonia during the 5th and 4th Centuries BC

Abstract

In this article the presence of coins from the mints of the Chalcidice within the boundaries of the Macedonian kingdom is examined. Along with coin hoards, we include archaeological material from various sites to understand and interpret the existence of coins of the cities of Chalcidice, the Chalcidic League, and the Bottiaeans within the Macedonian kingdom. After the final conclusions, a group of bronze coins from the excavations of Pella is published as an appendix. Coins from mints of the Chalcidice that have been found in the Macedonian kingdom are few. So far, most coins (37) can be attributed to the Chalcidic League, another 3 to the Bottiaeans, and 4 to the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans. Second comes Acanthus with 16 coins, and third Potidaia with 12. Further, 7 coins can be attributed to Aphytis, 5 to Mende, 4 to Scione and 1-2 issues to Aineia, Dikaia and possibly Sermyle. Finally, Ouranopolis is represented with 3 coins. Most of these coins came to light in excavations in burial and non-burial contexts, and some also were buried in coin hoards. The earliest of these issues are dated in the first half of the 5th century BC. The number of coins rises slightly in the second half of the 5th century coins, while most of the numismatic material belongs to the first half of the 4th century BC. Finally, rather few are the coins of the second half of the 4th century BC. Most of the coins and coin hoards of the first half of the 4th century BC can probably be linked to the invasion of the army of the Chalcidic League into Macedonia. People traveling from Chalcidice to Macedonia are another source.

Keywords: Macedonia, Chalcidice, coins, coin hoards, coin circulation

PLATE 1



Fig. 1) Map of north Greece with several of the sites mentioned in the text (Hatzopoulos 1996, map 1)

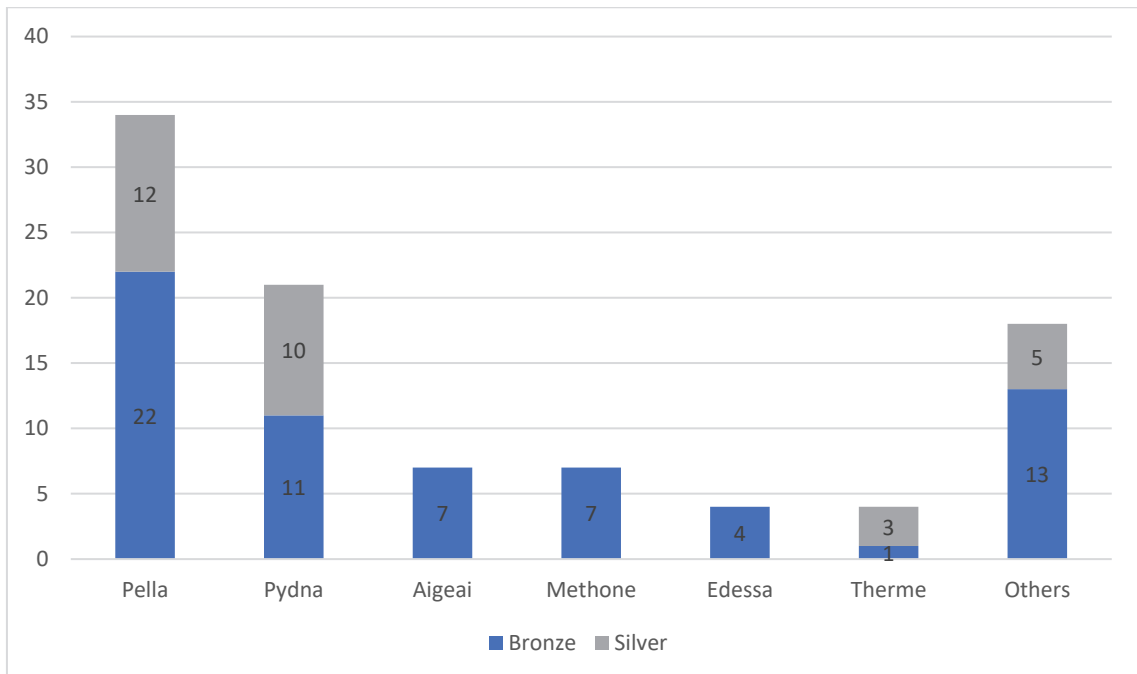


Fig. 2) Archaeological sites in Macedonia that have yielded coins from the mints of Chalcidice

PLATE 2

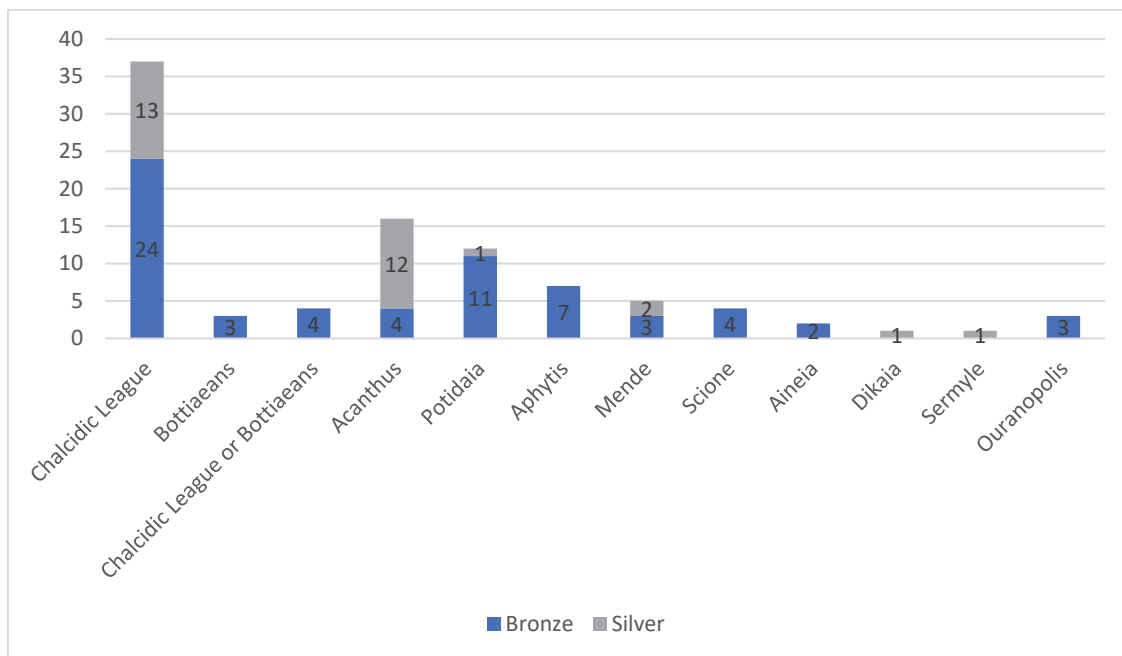


Fig. 1) Coins of Chalcidice found in the Macedonian kingdom

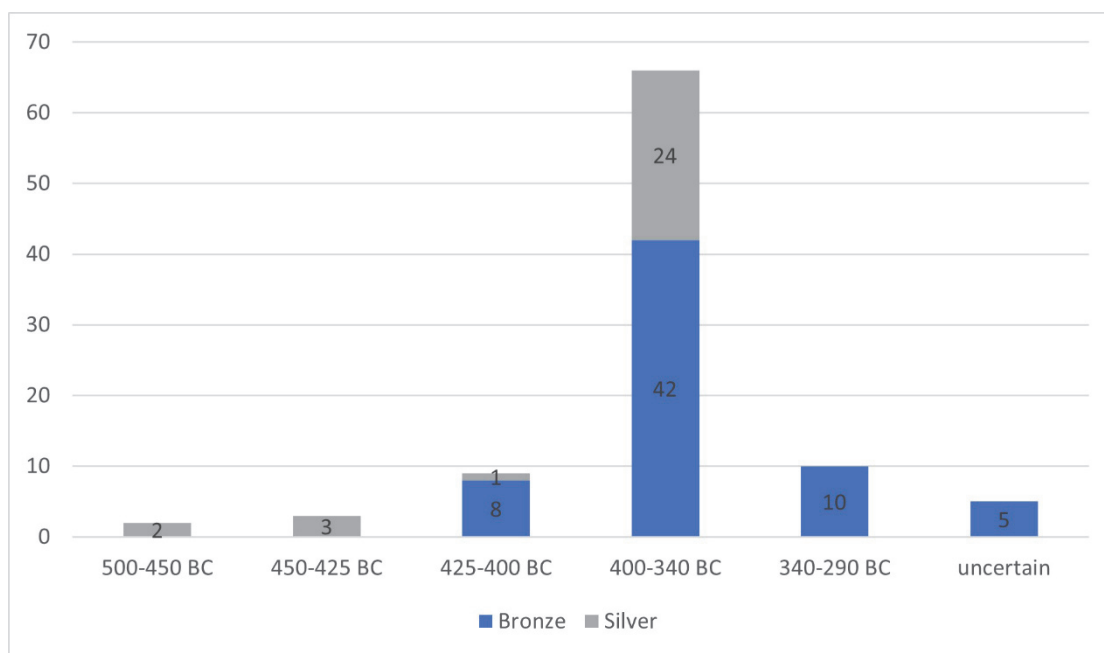


Fig. 2) Coins of Chalcidice found in Macedonia per chronological period

PLATE 3



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

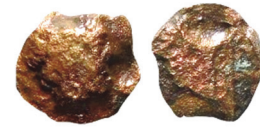


Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

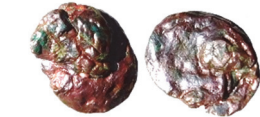


Fig. 9

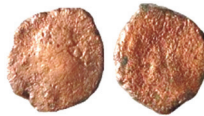


Fig. 10

Figs. 1-10) Pella, bronze coins of the Chalcidic League



Fig. 11) Pella, bronze coin of the Bottiaeans



Fig. 12

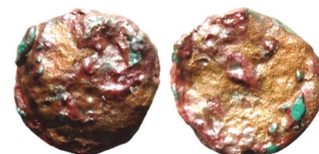


Fig. 13

Figs. 12-13) Pella, bronze coins of the Chalcidic League or the Bottiaeans

PLATE 4



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Figs. 1-2) Pella, bronze coins of Scione



Fig. 3

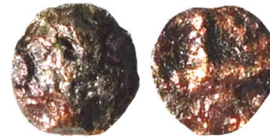


Fig. 4

Figs. 3-4) Pella, bronze coins of Aphytis

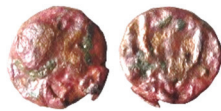


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Figs. 5-6) Pella, bronze coins of Potidaia