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A HOARD OF FACING HEAD LARISSA DRACHMS *

PLATES 1–5

For most of the twentieth century, the standard authority for the coinage of Larissa was Fritz Herrmann.¹ Beginning in 1979, Thomas R. Martin drew attention to hoard evidence indicating that Herrmann's Group VII, featuring a female head in three quarter view on the obverse, was mistaken in both its general arrangement and absolute chronology.² Martin cited various third-century hoards to demonstrate that the latest silver coinage of Larissa belonged to Herrmann's Group VII, Series A, which Herrmann, for art historical reasons, had considered the first of the facing head types.³ Martin tentatively distributed the remainder of Herrmann's Group VII into early and middle phases, giving Series M1 through R to the early phase and placing Series K and I at the head of the middle phase, followed by Series B through H and L «in an unknown order».⁴ He opined that the early and middle series should be dated roughly to the first quarter of the fourth century, while the final series extended c. 375–320.⁵

The present author drew on an unpublished fourth-century hoard to identify and catalogue by die the early facing head coinage of Larissa, comprising Herrmann's Group VII, Series I through K, M1, and N through R, though not in that order.⁶ A number of other unpublished fourth-century hoards allow for a reconstruction of the rest of Larissa's facing head drachm coinage that is in many ways congruent with Martin's, yet not identical.

No important Larissa hoard has ever before been published and illustrated in its entirety, because earlier students of the series have either been insensitive to subtle differences in the types, or have been uncertain how to categorize them. The present hoard, though modest in size, can serve to epitomize the development

* A skeletal description of this hoard was submitted for vol. IX of *Coin Hoards* (forthcoming) with the title «Thessaly c. 1996; burial: c. 330 B.C.; contents: 68 silver».

¹ Die Silbermünzen von Larissa in Thessalien, *ZfN* 35, 1925, pp. 3–69.

² T.R. MARTIN, The End of Thessalian Civic Coinage in Silver: Macedonian policy or economic reality? in: *Proceedings of the 9th International Numismatic Congress, Berne 1979* (Luxembourg 1982), pp. 157–164; *id.*, A Third-Century B.C. Hoard from Thessaly at the ANS (IGCH 168), *MN* 26, 1981, pp. 51–77; *id.*, The Chronology of the Fourth-Century B.C. Facing-Head Silver Coinage of Larissa, *MN* 28, 1983, pp. 17–34.

³ Martin actually claimed he could not distinguish between Series A and M, but the latter group consists of Christodoulos forgeries.

⁴ MARTIN, *MN* 28, pp. 25–26.

⁵ MARTIN, *ibid.*, p. 33.

⁶ C.C. LORBER, The Early Facing Head Drachms of Thessalian Larissa, in: H. NILSSON (ed.), *Florilegium Numismaticum. Studia in Honorem U. Westermark Edita* (Stockholm 1992), pp. 259–282.

of Larissa's facing head drachm coinage after its early phase. Its contents have been compared, usually by die, to the contents of five unpublished Thessalian hoards, all with closures in the fourth century:

- 1 Thessalian hoard in American commerce, 1988
- 2 Thessalian hoard, c. 1996 (Hoard «Z»)
- 3 Larissa hoard in commerce, summer 1994
- 4 Larissa hoard in commerce, 1989 (NFA Lot C)
- 5 Thessalian hoard in commerce, 1989 (NFA Lot A)

Study of these hoards has yielded a classification of middle and late facing head drachms, the latter of which can be subdivided into several phases showing increasing standardization of types and legend.⁷

Middle facing head drachms fall into two groups, both characterized by distinctive types. One group comprises Herrmann Series L, the last right-facing nymph heads of the entire series, easily recognized from their long, rather stringy hair (*Pl. 1, 1–5*). The other group comprises Herrmann Series B through H, all featuring unusually elaborate reverse types that do not recur elsewhere in the facing head series (*Pl. 1, 6–16*). In this second group, the female head on the obverse sometimes wears grain ears in her hair instead of an ampyx (*Pl. 1, 7–8*), and a few dies combine both attributes (*Pl. 1, 9–10*). The legend of middle facing head drachms is usually (but not always) the full genitive plural, but spelling (*Pl. 1, 6*), epigraphy (*Pl. 1, 1 and 4*), and placement are not yet entirely standardized.

Middle facing head drachms are sparsely represented in the group of hoards cited above. It has not been possible to identify many die links within the hoard material; apparently the original output was more abundant than the hoard record implies. The present hoard is consistent with the hoard record in the predominance of the mare and foal reverse type (*Pl. 1, 7–16*). A few middle facing head drachm varieties (Herrmann Series B, G, and H) are lacking entirely.

Middle facing head drachms are the earliest coins in the present hoard, and the latest Larissa coins of hoard 1 above.

Late facing head drachms correspond to Herrmann's Series A. The obverse invariably features a nymph head three quarters left. Careful analysis reveals a number of subtypes, sometimes quite subtle in their differences, but in most cases reproduced on several dies. The reverse type is always a crouching horse. The legend is standardized as ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ, always separated into two halves, one placed above the horse and the other in the exergue.

⁷ Martin also commented on the phenomenon of increasing standardization, see MN 28, pp. 24–26. In MN 26, pp. 57–58, he identified five subtypes, based on rather different principles from the present classification. Martin's Group I is equivalent to our Phase L-IV. His Group 2 forms a part of Phase L-III. His Group 3 falls under our Phase L-I. His Groups 4 and 5 are distinguished by the position of the horse's forelegs, a criterion without reliable chronological significance in the opinion of the present author. Groups 4 and 5 include varieties classified here under Phases L-I, L-II, and L-III.

Phase L-I. The earliest issue of this phase is clearly defined by the cutoff of hoard 2. Patterns of wear in hoard 5 served to identify other L-I issues, and still others are associated by style. Phase L-I is characterized by strong contrasts in the treatment of the nymph's head, yielding about ten subtypes (not fully represented in the present hoard). Some of the subtypes are heavy featured and maladroit or even crude in style (*Pl. 2, 23–25*). A notable variation that may occur independently of the subtype is hair combed smooth on the crown of the head (*Pl. 2, 23*). The crouching horse of the reverse may face either left or right, though the rightward orientation becomes increasingly dominant as the series progresses. The legend is still unsettled in both configuration and epigraphy, with many variants including, most prominently, ΣΑΙΩΝ above, ΛΑΠΙ below (*Pl. 2, 24–25*). There is no reliable correlation between obverse subtype and reverse configuration: some obverse dies may be paired with both left- and right-facing horses, or with several arrangements of the legend. The largest L-I issue features a tall, spindly plant beneath the horse's belly (*Pl. 2, 17–22*). It falls fairly early in Phase L-I, as is apparent from the close resemblance of its head type to some obverses of the mare and foal group in the middle facing head phase (*Pl. 1, 12–14*).

Earlier hoards yielded 27 obverse dies for Phase L-I, with a Raven index of 5.56. Only two of these dies (7.4%) shared the same reverse die, providing a link between two different head types. The present hoard adds three new obverse dies, all belonging to the issue with the spindly plant beneath the horse (*Pl. 2, 20–22*).

Facing head drachms of Phase L-I are the latest coins in hoards 2 and 3. The literature includes two additional hoards whose Larissa components may close during this phase, based on only partial illustration. The Larissa environs (Zarkon) hoard of 1962–63 (IGCH 52) contained, among other coinages, Larissa staters and a great many drachms; the eight drachms illustrated include one profile head, two early facing heads, four middle facing heads, and one late facing head of Phase L-I.⁸ More significant for absolute chronology is the Kalamaria hoard of 1963 (IGCH 385), which included a tightly die linked series of Philip II tetradrachms of the Pella mint, of the unmarked, caduceus, tripod, thunderbolt, and thunderbolt – N series.⁹ Among its selectively illustrated Larissa coins, the latest were two L-I drachms,¹⁰ indicating a date for Phase L-I before deposit of the hoard. Le Rider placed its closure shortly before Philip's death, but Martin Price made a rather persuasive case for an earlier date c. 348.¹¹

Phase L-II. In Phase L-II many aspects of iconography have become fixed. The nymph regularly wears an ampyx flanked by two hornlike locks, with two smaller hornlike curls above the ampyx. Her hair is generally of the same length and curly consistency, and the round curl to the left of the face is no longer so prominent as it was in Phase L-I. There are still minor variations in her jewelry: some head types

⁸ I. VAROUCHEA, *ADelt* 19, 1964, pl. 1, 13–20; the L-I drachm is no. 17.

⁹ G. LE RIDER, *Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II* (Paris 1977), pp. 286–289.

¹⁰ I. VAROUCHEA, *ADelt* 19 (1964), *Chronika*, pl. 1, 8–9.

¹¹ M.J. PRICE, *The Coinage of Philip II*, *NC* 1979, pp. 236–237. Price grounded his arguments on a number of hoards, whereas Le Rider's date followed from his overall arrangement of Philip's silver coinage, which was based on stylistic analysis primarily.

lack earrings (*Pl. 3, 31–33 and 37*), while another features a necklace with central medallion (*Pl. 3, 34 and 36*). There are also subtle differences in proportion and in the facial features, so that Phase L-II can be analyzed into five clearly distinct head types (all represented in the present hoard). Each head type is portrayed on a group of three to seven obverse dies whose similarities are sometimes great enough to suggest hubbing. The reverses of Phase L-II are now fully standardized: the horse crouches right with $\Lambda\text{API}\Sigma$ above and $\text{AI}\Omega\text{N}$ in the exergue.

Earlier hoards yielded 23 obverse dies, with a Raven index of 5.91. Five of these dies (21.7%) were linked by shared reverse dies, but only one of the links was between different head types. The present hoard adds one new obverse die.

Phase L-III (Mass Coinage). It has been possible to define five head types for Phase L-III, all represented in the present hoard. Nevertheless many L-III drachms seem to fall between the extremes and can be somewhat difficult to classify. On later L-III head types the round curl to the left of the head tends to evolve into a long wavy lock scarcely different from the others above and below it. The number of L-III obverse dies is very large – at least 76 have been identified from earlier hoards – and many are so similar that they can hardly have been produced without recourse to hubbing. Some examples of the fourth head type occur with a reverse variant, showing a thorny plant beneath the crouching horse (*Pl. 5, 61–63*). At least four obverse dies connect issues with the plain crouching horse to those with plant.

As might be expected with a mass coinage, reverse die links are far more common than in Phases L-I and L-II, with 48 of the 76 obverse dies (63.1%) linked through their reverses, and the most complex patterns associated with the thorny plant reverse variant. The large number of L-III obverse dies is complemented by a low Raven index of 3.65, indicating that documentation of Phase L-III is still very far from complete. Still, the present hoard added only two new obverse dies.

Very important for the chronology of Phase L-III is the Thessalonica region hoard of c. 1965 (CH I, 37 = Le Rider 5). Its contents included Philip II tetradrachms of the Pella mint, marked with tripod, thunderbolt, and thunderbolt – N, and two Larissa drachms, one a slightly worn early facing head and the other a late facing head of Phase L-III, with a heavy-chinned obverse type comparable to cat. nos. 38–43.¹² The Thessalonica region hoard parallels the Kalamaria hoard, as is clear from the similarity of their Philip components. Thus it appears that Larissa not only completed its Phase L-I but had also commenced the production of L-III drachms before closure of these hoards, i.e., before Philip's death or, more likely, before c. 348. Another published hoard that may close with L-III Larissa drachms is the Atrax hoard of 1968 (IGCH 58). Although the hoard contents are illustrated only partially, they include L-III varieties later than the drachm of the Thessalonica region hoard.¹³

¹² LE RIDER, Philippe (above, n. 9), pp. 290–292, with pl. 50. The L-III Larissa drachm is illustrated on pl. 50, 24.

¹³ M. OECONOMIDES, *Numismatía ex Atragos*, AAA II, 1969, pp. 102–107, see especially pl. 1, nos. 2–4 and 9–10. The latest varieties illustrated correspond to the head type of our nos. 54–56.

Phase L-IV. This emission features a trident head beneath the horse on the reverse. It was represented in hoards 4 and 5 above with a Raven index of 11.33. Tight die linkage implied a small, compact emission. The fresh condition of the coins suggested this was the final issue of facing head drachms from the Larissa mint. The absence of L-IV drachms from the present hoard is consistent with that conclusion.

Staters. Larissa staters are known with two reverse types. The crouching horse, standard for late facing head drachms, is extremely rare on staters. The usual stater reverse is a bridled, trotting horse, with several variations in the disposition of the legend. The obverse type of most Larissa staters is related by style to the L-III drachm coinage, and this is certainly true of nos. 64–68 in the present hoard.

Hoard 5 contained 44 Larissa staters with the trotting horse reverse, from 13 obverse and 20 reverse dies, with a Raven index of only 3.38. All five staters in the present hoard were struck from dies already recorded from hoard 5.

The stylistic congruence between the staters and L-III drachms suggests a comparable date, beginning before c. 348 and continuing after, according to Price's chronology for the lifetime Philip II hoards, or beginning before c. 336 and continuing after, according to Le Rider's chronology. An even higher chronology is suggested by the Chalcidice(?) hoard of c. 1935 (IGCH 371), which included one worn Larissa stater and four tetradrachms of the Chalcidian League. It is plausibly assumed that most Chalcidian League coinage went to ground in 348 at the fall of Olynthus. This would imply a date before 350 for production of at least one Larissa stater issue, though the precise variety was unfortunately not recorded before dispersal of the hoard. Based on the worn condition of the stater and comparisons with the staters of Pherae, Martin proposed a date c. 370, but this seems too early in light of the chronology of the related drachms.¹⁴

Conclusion

With typical prescience, Colin Kraay conjectured that Larissa's staters and mass drachm issues belonged to the early Macedonian period and in fact resulted from the intervention of Philip II, who probably placed Macedonian silver at the disposal of Larissa.¹⁵ Several of the hoards cited above support the general thrust of Kraay's hypothesis though they illustrate a flow of Larissaeian coinage to Macedon, probably before 348, rather than provision of Macedonian silver to Larissa.

The historic context of the staters and the intensive L-III drachm production must have been the extremely turbulent period of the Third Sacred War (356–346). It is worth noting that Philip's election, in 354/3, as tagos or military leader of the Thessalian confederation entitled him to receive Thessalian revenues, and that he was soon reproached for expending those revenues in his own interest, rather than on behalf of the Thessalians.¹⁶ Probably a decade is enough to

¹⁴ MARTIN, MN 28, pp. 28–29.

¹⁵ C.M. KRAAY, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* (Berkeley/Los Angeles, 1976), pp. 117–118.

¹⁶ See the discussion of T.R. MARTIN, *Sovereignty and Coinage in Classical Greece* (Princeton 1985), pp. 93–96.

allow for production of the staters and L-III drachms, though it might have continued into the period of Philip's reorganization of the tetrarchic government of Thessaly and his garrison of Pherae (c. 344–342). The isolated L-IV drachm emission may perhaps have been occasioned by these last events, but more likely by the last Sacred War (339–338) or Thessaly's membership in the League of Corinth (from 338/7).

These conclusions are at odds with Martin's thesis that his series A-M – here termed late facing head drachms – remained in production until c. 320, and that the final cessation of this coinage was due to economic devastation rather than royal Macedonian policy.¹⁷ The accumulation of hoards containing an abundance of well-preserved specimens has permitted die studies and stylistic analyses leading to a more nuanced reconstruction. The absolute chronology that has emerged supports political and military interpretations of coin production, and suggests that in its final phases, Larissaeon facing head silver became an instrument of Macedonian policy. Herrmann may be right after all when he associated its end with Philip's reform of the Thessalian government in 344/3.¹⁸

Catalogue

Larissa: Middle Facing Head Drachms

Long-haired head/horse crouching (Herrmann Group VII, Series L, pl. 7, 4)

<i>Obv.</i>	Head of nymph Larissa three quarters right, wearing ampyx framed by hornlike locks, hair combed smooth on crown of head.		
<i>Rev.</i>	Horse crouching left.		
1	5.94 g	3	ΛAPI (<i>rho</i> reverted); above, ΣΑΙΩΝ (<i>nu</i> reverted) curving in ex. Same dies as Christie's, London, 30 June 1989, 38; same rev. die as Schlessinger 13 (Hermitage), 1935, 816, and Hess 249, 1979, 161.
2	5.97 g	3	ΛAPI above, ΣΑΙΩΝ in ex. Same dies as McClean 4623, Giess. Münzh. 40, 1988, 168, and Giess. Münzh. 44, 283.

Long-haired head/horse grazing (Herrmann Group VII, Series L, pl. 7, 5)

<i>Obv.</i>	Head of nymph Larissa three quarters right, wearing ampyx framed by hornlike locks, hair combed smooth on crown of head.		
<i>Rev.</i>	Horse grazing right.		
3	6.01 g	3	ΛAPIΣ above, ΑΙΩΝ in ex. Same obv. die as no. 2.
4	6.05 g	11	Similar to no. 3.
5	5.83 g	11	Same obv. die as no. 4, in later state/ΛAPI above, ΣΑΙΩΝ in ex.

¹⁷ MARTIN, *Proceedings* (above, n. 2), pp. 157–164; *id.*, MN 28, p. 110.

¹⁸ HERRMANN, ZfN 35, pp. 49, 60.

Dismounted horseman (Herrmann Group VII, Series D)

Obv. Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left, wearing ampyx framed by hornlike locks, two smaller hornlike curls above ampyx,
Rev. Bridled horse prancing right, superimposed on dismounted horseman walking right, wearing kausia and himation.

6	6.04 g	4	ΛΑΠΙΣΑ – ION (<i>nu</i> reverted) beginning in ex. and curving up on r.; major die break at top of rev. field. As Herrmann pl. 6, 7.
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Mare and foal (Herrmann Group VII, Series C, E, F)

Obv. Head of nymph Larissa three quarters l.
Rev. Mare and foal standing right.

7	5.98 g	11	Nymph crowned with grain ears; ΛΑΠΙ above, ΣΑΙΩΝ in ex. Herrmann Group VII, Series F, pl. 6, 13.
8	5.86 g	11	Nymph crowned with grain ears, slightly larger than preceding/ ΛΑΠΙ in ex., ΣΑΙΩΝ above. Herrmann Group VII, Series F, pl. 6, 11.
9	6.13 g	11	Similar, but nymph's coiffure includes ampyx surmounted by grain ears, with two hornlike curls at top. Herrmann Group VII, Series E, pl. 6, 10.
10	6.05 g	10	Similar, with ampyx and grain ears.
11	6.02 g	10	Similar, but grain ears above ampyx are not fully clear.
12	6.05 g	10	Nymph wears ampyx flanked by hornlike locks, with two smaller hornlike curls above ampyx/ΛΑΠΙ in ex., ΣΑΙΩΝ above. Herrmann Group VII, Series C, pl. 6, 4–6.
13	6.09 g	8	Similar, from same obv. die as no. 12.
14	5.97 g	1	Similar, from same obv. die as nos. 12-13.
15	6.10 g	10	Similar, from different obv. die.
16	6.14 g	1	Similar to nos. 12-15.

Late Facing Head Drachms

Phase L-I

Obv. Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.
Rev. Bridled horse crouching l., trailing rein, spindly plant below.

17	5.94 g	12	Face in shape of elongated rectangle, hornlike locks above ampyx flaring outward/ΛΑΠΙΣ above, ΑΙΩΝ in ex.
18	6.07 g	1	Similar, from different dies.
19	5.94 g	3	Similar, but hair combed smooth above ampyx except for slight break in middle.
20	5.95 g	12	Similar, from same obv. die as no. 19.
21	5.97 g	12	Similar, from different dies, and plant less spindly.
22	5.95 g	12	Different obv. die/ΛΑΠΙ above, ΣΑΙΩΝ in ex.

<i>Obv.</i>	Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.		
<i>Rev.</i>	Horse crouching right.		
23	6.01 g	11	Head of matronly aspect, with heavy features and eyes drooping at outer corners, hair combed smooth above ampyx/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
24	6.06 g	4	Similar head type, but with hornlike locks above ampyx/ Λ API in ex., Σ AI Ω N above.
25	6.09 g	5	Head of younger aspect, with heavy features/ Λ API in ex., Σ AI Ω N above.
26	5.98 g	11	Broad, squarish face with finer features than the preceding and fuller hair on r./ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.

Phase L-II

<i>Obv.</i>	Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.		
<i>Rev.</i>	Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex. (with minor epigraphic variants as noted), horse crouching right.		
27	6.00 g	4	Small head turned at extreme angle, low brow, hair very full on both sides of head, with prominent spiral curls on lower r./ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
28	6.01 g	10	From the same dies as no. 27.
29	5.99 g	11	Head with harshly engraved eyes and small mouth, round curl on l. more prominent.
30	6.09 g	1	Similar to no. 29, from different dies.
31	6.06 g	6	Small head with broad cheekbones, narrow (aquiline?) nose, and small mouth with faintly smiling expression, no earring/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
32	5.99 g	6	Similar to no. 31, but from different dies, also with Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
33	5.97 g	11	Similar to nos. 31-32, only head slightly larger/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
34	6.02 g	5	Head with long, curved neck, wearing necklace with central medallion/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
35	5.93 g	5	Similar to no. 34, from different dies (medallion not clearly present).
36	6.04 g	9	Similar to nos. 34-35, but from different dies, and medallion clearly visible.
37	6.08 g	12	Rather masculine head with heavy chin, wide nose, thick lips, and sneering expression, no earring/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.

Phase L-III: Mass coinage

<i>Obv.</i>	Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.		
<i>Rev.</i>	Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex. (with minor epigraphic variants as noted), horse crouching right.		
38	6.00 g	10	Head with heavy chin, hair on r. in high relief with a rounded outline, as if it had been engraved into the surface of a deep hollow in the die/ Λ API Σ above, AI Ω N in ex.
39	5.98 g	4	Similar to no. 38, from same obv. die.
40	6.08 g	7	Similar to nos. 38-39, but from different dies.

41	6.00 g	5	Similar to no. 40, from the same obv. die.
42	6.03 g	11	Similar to nos. 38-41, but from different dies.
43	6.01 g	5	Similar to nos. 38-42/ΛAPIΣ above, AIΩN in ex.
44	5.97 g	5	Prettier head with less heavy chin, and hair on r. in lower relief.
45	6.00 g	11	Similar to no. 44, from same obv. die.
46	6.06 g	6	Similar to nos. 44-45, with hair on left in parallel waves/ΛAPIΣ above, AIΩN in ex.
47	6.01 g	6	From the same dies as no. 46.
48	6.14 g	11	Similar to nos. 46-47, from different dies.
49	6.12 g	10	From the same dies as no. 48.
50	6.02 g	4	Similar to nos. 48-49, from the same rev. die.
51	5.96 g	11	Smaller head on longer neck, with large features, again lacking round curl on l.
52	5.98 g	5	Another small head with more delicate features, with ΛAPIΣ above, AIΩN in ex.
53	5.96 g	5	Similar to nos. 51-52, another small head.
54	6.08 g	11	Broad, squarish face with wideset eyes, narrow nose, short upper lip, and small mouth.
55	6.04 g	11	Similar to nos. 54, from the same rev. die.
56	6.05 g	9	Similar to no. 54-55, but from different dies.
57	6.12 g	8	Head essentially similar to preceding, with fleshy nose nearly touching mouth.
58	5.99 g	8	Similar to no. 57, from same obv. die.
59	6.09 g	11	Similar to nos. 57-58, from different dies.
60	6.08 g	5	Similar to nos. 57-59, from different dies.

Obv. Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.

Rev. ΛAPIΣ above, AIΩN in ex., horse crouching r.; thorny plant below.

61	6.05 g	8	Broad, squarish face with wideset eyes, narrow nose, short upper lip, and small mouth, similar to no. 54, but from different dies, thorny plant beneath horse.
62	6.03 g	5	Similar to no. 61, from the same rev. die.
63	5.99 g	2	Similar to nos. 61-62, but from different dies.

Staters

Obv. Head of nymph Larissa three quarters left.

Rev. ΛAPI above, Σ (reading downward) on r., AIΩN in ex., bridled horse trotting right.

64	12.18 g	5	ΛAPI above, Σ (sideways) on r., AIΩN in ex.
65	12.08 g	11	From same dies as no. 64, with obv. in later state.
66	12.16 g	11	Similar, same obv. die as nos. 64-65, in yet later state.
67	12.25 g	5	Similar, but from different dies.
68	12.16 g	11	From the same obv. die as no. 67, in a later state.

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Catharine C. Lorber, A Hoard of Facing Head Larissa Drachms (1)



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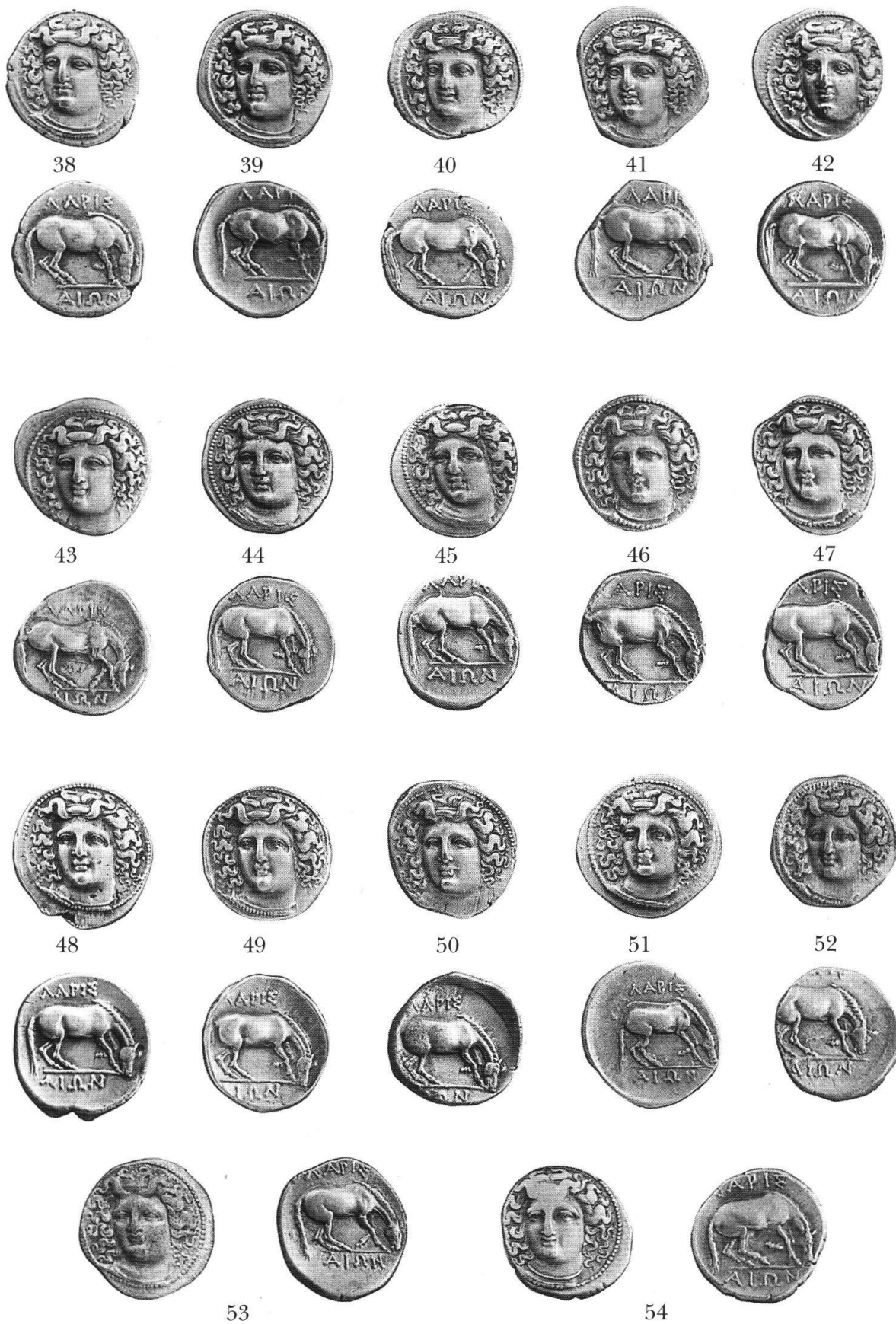
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Catharine C. Lorber, A Hoard of Facing Head Larissa Drachms (3)



Catharine C. Lorber, A Hoard of Facing Head Larissa Drachms (4)



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Catharine C. Lorber, A Hoard of Facing Head Larissa Drachms (5)

