

Ancient Greek Coins on Greek Banknotes

العملات الإغريقية القديمة على العملات الورقية اليونانية

Vasso Penna

ملخص:

عادت العملات الإغريقية مرة أخرى إلى الظهور، بعد أن كانت غير متداولة لقرون، ويتم تداولها كعناصر جمالية على العملات الورقية اليونانية الحديثة من منتصف القرن التاسع عشر وحتى عام 2002، عندما تم استبدال الدراخما باليورو. يتم من خلال هذا البحث فحص الرمزية في تصوير العملات الإغريقية القديمة على الأوراق المالية الحديثة. العملات المعدنية المصنوعة من الذهب أو الفضة أو البرونز أو النحاس أصبحت أشكالاً ملونة 'مشحونة' بقيمة وقوة الماضي. وبصفتها ممثلة لماضي سحيق وإن كان لا يزال حيًا، تستعرض العملات الإغريقية القديمة تأثيرها القوي، كما تستعرض الأزمنة الإغريقية الأسطورية والتاريخية وتفك رموز العاطفة التي شكلت اليونان الحديثة.

During the Greek War of Independence (1821-1828), the establishment of a national currency system was one of the Greek revolutionaries' priorities, both to put order into the monetary chaos prevailing in the country, and to reinstate national dignity. However, efforts to mint currency in this turbulent period failed, partly due to the inability to find suitable and adequate resources, and partly due to the complications in the war against the Ottoman Empire.¹

The interest of Ioannis Kapodistrias, the first Governor of Greece (1828-1831), in the public finances of the fledgling State was expressed immediately after his arrival in Aegina, on 2 February 1828.²

On this island, where the 'turtles', the earliest coins of Greece,³ had been issued in the sixth century BCE, Kapodistrias founded the *Ethniki Chrimatistiki Bank* (National Financial Bank) and implemented the first modern Greek monetary system, establishing the

phoenix as the national currency unit. Named after the Phoenix, the mythical bird that was reborn from its own ashes, it was meant to symbolize the rebirth of Greece. Under this system, silver and bronze coins, as well as paper bills were issued.⁴

In 1833, at the commencement of King Otto's reign (1833-1862), the phoenix currency system was abolished and replaced by that of the *drachma*. Otto's coinage consisted of silver and gold denominations of the drachma, while for everyday petty transactions bronze coins known as *lepta* were minted.⁵

In 1842, the issue of drachma banknotes was inaugurated. The National Bank Act of 19 August 1841 granted to the National Bank of Greece the 'exclusive privilege of issuing banknotes', over a period of 25 years and for all the then Greek territory, which included the Peloponnese, Central Greece, Euboea and certain Aegean islands.⁶ A little later, three other regional banks acquired the note-issuing privilege, but this was limited geographically to within the

confines of their jurisdiction: the Ionian Bank (1864-1920), the Privileged Bank of Epirothessaly (1882-1899) and the Bank of Crete (1899-1919).⁷ Finally, in 1920, the National Bank succeeded once again in acquiring the exclusive note-issuing privilege for the whole Greek territory, which had in the meantime been expanded and then encompassed the Asia Minor coast and Eastern Thrace. Seven years later, the exclusive note-issuing privilege passed to the jurisdiction of the newly established Central Bank, known as the *Bank of Greece*.⁸

Until 1947, the Greek banknotes were printed abroad (England, United States, France), with the exception of the period of the German Occupation (1941-1944), during which they were produced in various Greek printing houses. After the Second World War, the Printing Works Department of the Bank of Greece (I.E.T.A.), which had in fact been set up in 1938 with the construction of the building complex and the installation of the first printing presses, began operating. A number of highly qualified engineers, engravers and other personnel were recruited and, with the help of the best machinery available at the time, set to work on printing the first banknotes, which circulated in 1947. The year 1971 saw the establishment of the Mint, which was organized in line with Western European standards and was equipped to produce dies and to strike ordinary coins, commemorative coins, medals, etc. Today, the Printing Works Department of the Bank of Greece oversees the Greek Mint, which produces euro banknotes and coins, according to the regulations of the euro area.

Two main features distinguish banknotes: first, the note's identity, that is, the name of the issuing bank, the denomination in words and numerals, the date of issue, the signatures of bank and issuing authorities; second, the note's embellishment, which falls into three categories: backgrounds with complex

linear patterns, ornaments (rosettes and other decorative elements) and 'vignettes'.⁹

The first Greek banknotes, until the late 1910s, were designed using ready-made engravings from international banknote-printing companies. The painter and engraver Michael Axelos (1877-1965) was the first Greek artist to design Greek banknotes.¹⁰ After the Second World War, the designs and engravings were assigned to students of Yannis Kefallinos and subsequently to other Greek artists.¹¹

Sacred places, temples, palaces, statues, mythical and historical figures and events frequently decorated Greek banknotes from the mid-nineteenth century until 2002, when the drachma was replaced by the euro (Figs. 1-2). Similarly, ancient Greek coins out of circulation for centuries reappeared as decorative elements on modern banknotes (see *infra* Catalogue).

The choice of ancient coins for the embellishment of banknotes has a double result. First, the small round coins scattered on the background of the banknotes, with their finely engraved representations inspired by the world of gods and men, but also by the world of animals and plants, without doubt contribute to the aesthetic value of banknotes. Second, they stress the



Fig. 1. The reverse of a 500-drachma banknote (inscribed date: 25.1.1922; date of first circulation: 22.10.1922; date of withdrawal: 18.2. 1931). K.I.K.P.E Collection, no. 866. In the centre the temple of Poseidon at Sounion (Attica); on the left the ancient Greek goddess Athena (Varvakios type), protector of the city of Athens, standing right; on the right Poseidon, the ancient Greek god of the sea.



Fig. 2. Axelos' original design for the reverse of the 500-drachma banknote. K.I.K.P.E Collection, no. 871.

ancient Greek monetary tradition and thus function as guarantors of the present history and as agents of prestige for the financial and pecuniary life of the country.

The choice of specific numismatic types for the decoration of banknotes was based mainly on the personal criteria of the engraver, who took into consideration the aesthetic and artistic value of the original representations, though not without certain interventions on behalf of the administration, which had the last word on the final design. However, in certain cases, it appears that the artist's criteria were influenced by current historical reality and by some events of national importance.

For instance, depicted at the centre of the obverse of a 50-drachma banknote is Alexander the Great fighting against the Persians, an image taken from the so-called Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, today in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum.¹² Dominating the centre of the reverse is the portrait of Alexander as it is depicted on a gold medallion of the Roman period, found in the early twentieth century BCE at Tarsos in Cilicia (Fig. 3).¹³ The original coloured design of the issue, made by Axelos, displays at the lower part of the obverse the date 25 March 1921, obviously the date of execution of the design.¹⁴ The motives for choosing

the depiction of Alexander the Great on both sides of this specific banknote could be connected with the historical events of the period. It is known that martial operations of the Greek Army in Asia Minor during March of 1921 were beset by failures, which had serious emotional impact on the Greek soldiers and officers.¹⁵ Therefore, it is plausible that the choice of the specific iconography might reflect the artist's desire to underline glorious moments of Hellenism, especially connected with Alexander's eastern campaign.



Fig. 3. 50-drachma banknote with a gold medallion of Alexander the Great on the reverse.

Similarly, a historical event might have influenced the iconography of a later 5-drachma banknote.¹⁶ The head of Athena, on the reverse of the banknote, is highly reminiscent of the goddess's head on the fourth-century BCE tetradrachms of Thourioi (Fig. 4).¹⁷ The specific note was issued in April 1923, while a month earlier, in March 1923, a team of Italians was sent by the League of Nations to survey the disputed border between Greece and Albania, a decision that was much

criticized by the Greeks and eventually resulted in a brief Italian occupation of Corfu in August 1923.¹⁸ The choice of the head of Athena from a coin of Thourioi, a Greek colony founded on the ruins of ancient Sybaris, mostly by Athenian citizens, between 446 and 443 BCE, could be seen also as a message to the Italian officers of Mussolini, reminding them of the great days of Hellenism and, more specifically, of the ancient colonies of Magna Graecia, in South Italy.



Fig. 4. 5-drachma banknote, tetradrachm of Thourioi.

The representation of a stater of the Delphic Amphictyony on a 100-drachma banknote is also noteworthy (Fig. 5).¹⁹ On the obverse of the banknote is the reverse of the coin, with Apollo seated on the omphalos and leaning on his kithara, while dominating the centre of the reverse is the head of Demeter wearing a wreath of corn.²⁰ As is well known, the Delphic Amphictyony, which was responsible for the sanctuary of Delphi (336/5-334 BCE), was an organization made up of twelve representatives of different Greek cities.²¹ Most probably, the choice of the specific coin for the decoration of the 100-drachma banknote issued in May 1927 reflects the political affairs of the period. In May 1927 a new Constitution was voted in Greece, which in some way bridged the differences that had flared in the Ecumenical Government, with representatives of all the political parties of that period.



Fig. 5. 100-drachma banknote, stater of Delphic Amphictyony.

Catalogue

1. 1,000-drachma banknote (Figs. 6-7).²²

At the centre of the reverse is the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassai, an ancient Greek site in Arcadia (Peloponnese). Depicted on the lower part of the note, incorporated in the geometric design of the background frame, are both sides of a silver stater of the Arcadian League (Megalopolis mint; c. 363-362 BCE). Laureate head of Zeus Lykaios to left/youthful Pan, nude, sitting on mantle draped over



Fig. 6. 1000-drachma banknote, stater of Arcadian League.

rock, holding *lagobolon* in his right hand and resting his left elbow on the rock; in field, to left the initials AR (=Arcadia); at the foot of the rock, syrinx.²³



Fig. 7. 1000-drachma banknote, detail; an ancient stater of Arcadian League, detail.

2. 5-drachma banknote (Fig. 8).²⁴

At the middle of the reverse, the head of Alexander the Great wearing lion skin is represented as on the Roman gold medallion found at Tarsos in Cilicia in the early twentieth century CE.²⁵



Fig. 8. 5-drachma banknote, gold medallion of Alexander the Great.

3. 25-drachma banknote (Fig. 9).²⁶

On the reverse, depicted on either side of the

denomination value, are the two sides of a silver stater of the ancient Greek colony of Metapontum (c. 340-330 BCE). Laureate head of Zeus, behind thunderbolt / barley-ear.²⁷



Fig. 9. 25-drachma banknote, stater of Metapontum.

4. 10-drachma banknote (Fig. 10).²⁸

On the reverse, depicted on either side of the denomination's value, are the two sides of a silver stater of Knossos (c. 425-first half of 4th c. BCE). Minotaur running / labyrinth.²⁹



Fig. 10. 10-drachma banknote, stater of Knossos.

5. 5-drachma banknote (Figs. 11-12).³⁰

On the reverse, on either side of the denomination value, are the two sides of a silver stater of Pheneos in Arcadia, Peloponnese (c. 360-350/340 BCE).

Head of Demeter to right, wearing grain wreath, earrings and necklace/Hermes nude but for his petasos and a cloak draped over his left arm, moving



Fig. 11. 5-drachma banknote, stater of Pheneos.



Fig. 13. 50-drachma banknote, drachm of Epidauros.



Fig. 12. Design by M. Axelos, Historical Archives/Bank of Greece, no 902.

to left, holding kerykeion in his right hand and the infant Arkas in his left.³¹

6. 50-drachma banknote (Fig. 13).³²

On the reverse, on either side of the denomination value, are the two sides of a silver drachm of Epidauros (c. 250/245 BCE).

Laureate head of Apollo Maleatas to right/ Asklepios seated on a backless throne, holding a sceptre with his left hand and extending his right over the head of a serpent that coils before him; under the throne,

hound lying to right; below seat, ΘΕ; to right Ε.³³
7. 50-drachma banknote (Fig. 14).³⁴ On the reverse, on either side of the denomination value, are the two sides of a silver didrachm of the Epirote League (234/233-167 BCE).



Fig. 14. 50-drachma banknote, didrachm of Epirote League.

Zeus Dodonaios and Dione, jugate; behind heads monogram/ butting bull to right, within oak-wreath.³⁵

8. 100,000-drachma banknote (Figs. 15-16).³⁶

On the reverse, on either side of the denomination value, are the two sides of a silver tetradrachm of Athens (c. 450s-404 BCE). Head of Athena to right, wearing Attic helmet ornamented with palmette and olive leaves/ owl standing right, head facing; behind, olive spray and crescent; all within incuse square.³⁷

9. 5,000,000-drachma banknote (Fig. 17).³⁸

On the obverse, depicted on left side is the reverse



Fig. 15. 100,000-drachma banknote, Athenian tetradrachm.



Fig. 16. Design by M. Axelos, Historical Archives/Bank of Greece, no 921.

of a silver decadrachm of Syracuse, Sicily (c. 405-400 BCE). The wreathed head of nymph Arethusa surrounded by four dolphins belongs to the circle of the ancient engraver Euainetos.³⁹



Fig. 17. 5,000,000-drachma banknote, decadrachm of Syracuse.

10. 10,000-drachma banknote (Fig. 18).⁴⁰

Obverse: the head of the Greek philosopher Aristotle and various ancient coins. Starting from the lower left, the following coins could be identified: the

obverse of a Corinthian stater (4th century BCE);⁴¹ the obverse of a tetradrachm of Aitna in Sicily (c. 476-463 BCE);⁴² the obverse of a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great (336-323 BCE);⁴³ the obverse of a stater of Metapontum (c. 540-510 BCE);⁴⁴ the obverse of an uncertain coin with the laureate head of Zeus to left (Elis?); the reverse of a tetradrachm of Klazomenai, Ionia (c. 370-360 BCE);⁴⁵ the obverse of an uncertain coin bearing the head of Athena to right; the reverse of a stater of Thourioi (c. 400-350 BCE);⁴⁶ the reverse of a tetradrachm of Leontinoi, Sicily (last quarter of 5th c. BCE);⁴⁷ the reverse of a tetradrachm of Akragas, Sicily (last quarter of 5th c. BCE);⁴⁸ an Athenian tetradrachm (second half of the 5th c. BCE).⁴⁹



Fig. 18. 10,000-drachma banknote, various ancient Greek silver coins.

11. 1,000-drachma banknote (Fig. 19).⁵⁰

The elaborate marble bust of Apollo dominates the centre of the banknote's obverse, while on the lower part appear the two sides of a silver stater of Elis (c. 363-343 BCE). Laureate head of Zeus to right/ F-A / A-P. Eagle, with closed wings, standing right on Ionic column capital.⁵¹

12. One drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (Fig. 20).⁵²

Thetis, the mother of Achilles, seated on a sea-horse and carrying her son's shield, dominates the centre of the banknote's reverse. The specific



Fig. 19. 1000-drachma banknote, stater of Elis.



Fig. 20. One drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek state, didrachm of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

type comes from a didrachm of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus (306-302, 297-272 BCE), minted at Lokroi Epizephyrioi.⁵³

13. 50 lepta subsidiary paper money of the Greek state (Fig. 21).⁵⁴



Fig. 21. 50 lepta subsidiary paper money of the Greek state, coins of Thourioi and Klazomenai.

Reverse: the obverse of a silver stater of Thourioi (last decade of 5th century BCE); head of Athena right, wearing Attic helmet decorated with Skyla scanning distance.⁵⁵ To left and right, both sides of a silver didrachm of Klazomenai (c. 380 BCE). Apollo facing; on the left the engraver Theodotos' signature /swan standing left, wings spread; magistrate's name (Pytheos).⁵⁶

14. Two-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (Fig. 22).⁵⁷

Reverse: tetradrachm of Lysimachos, king of Thrace (306-281 BCE). Diademed head of the deified Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon/Athena seated left, holding Nike in extended right hand, left arm resting on shield.⁵⁸



Fig. 22. Two-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek state, tetradrachm of Lysimachos, king of Thrace (306-281- BC).

15. One-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (Fig. 23).⁵⁹

Reverse: The reverse of a silver tetrobol of Olynthos (*ante* 432 BCE).⁶⁰

16. Two-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (Fig. 24).⁶¹

Obverse: The obverse of a tetradrachm of Lysimachos, king of Thrace (306-281 BCE); diademed head of the deified Alexander the Great, with horn of Ammon.⁶² Reverse: The reverse of the silver tetrobol or obol of Alexander I (c. 494-454 BCE) or Perdikkas II (454/3-414/3 BCE); forepart of lion.⁶³



Fig. 23. One-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek state, tetrobol of Olynthos.



Fig. 25. 50-drachma banknote, Nympe Arethusa.



Fig. 24. Two-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek state.



Fig. 26. 50-drachma banknote, Antigonos Doson (22921/222-BC), king of Macedonia.

17. 50-drachma banknote (Fig. 25).⁶⁴

On the obverse, the head of Arethusa, flanked by two dolphins, is highly reminiscent of the nymph's head on Syracusan tetradrachms (c. 466-405 BCE).⁶⁵

18. 50-drachma banknote (Fig. 26).⁶⁶

On the obverse, the head of Poseidon from a tetradrachm of Antigonos Doson (229-222/21 BCE), king of Macedonia.⁶⁷

19. 500-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (Fig. 27).⁶⁸

Obverse: the reverse of a gold coin (*nomisma histamenon*) of the Byzantine emperor Michael VII (1071-1078).⁶⁹



Fig. 27. 500- subsidiary paper money of the Greek state, Byzantine emperor Michael VII (1071 -1078)

Notes:

- 1 G.D. Demakopoulos, *Προσπάθεια νομισματοκοπίας κατά την Ελληνικήν Επανάστασιν* (Athens, 1963).
- 2 G.D. Demakopoulos, 'Το Εθνικόν Νομισματοκοπείον της Ελλάδος, 1828 –1833', *Πελοποννησιακά* 8 (1971), 1-96.
- 3 C.M. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, (New York, 1976), 40-49; see also F. Rebuffat, *La Monnaie dans l'antiquité*, (Paris, 1996), 30-33; M. Oeconomides, 'The 1970 Myrina Hoard of Aeginetan Staters', *Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson* (Belgium, 1979), 231-239.
- 4 J.-P. Divo, *Modern Greek Coins 1828-1968*, (Amsterdam, 1969), 14-19; see also G. Notaras, *Greek Banknotes, A Journey* (Athens, 2005), 77-90.
- 5 Divo, *Modern Greek Coins 1828-1968*, 20-41.
- 6 Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 97-196.
- 7 Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 197-264.
- 8 Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 265-275.
- 9 Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 40-68.
- 10 Axelos was born in Siteia, a port town in eastern Crete. He graduated in Law (1902), as well as in the School of Fine Arts, Athens (1908). During the period 1911-1914 he continued his studies in Paris, in the Académie Julian, under the supervision of the French painter J.P. Laurens (1838-1921), and later on in the Académie de la Grande Chaumière; see also Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 52 and fig. 20: Design by Michael Axelos for the two-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek kingdom (date of issue 1923, date of circulation 1925). The background is not a ready-made one but is an original representing an early Byzantine carved marble slab, of the 6th century CE, similar to those from Ravenna; see Ch. Delvoye, *L'art byzantin* (Paris, 1967), fig. 52. The column capitals at the edges on both sides of the note also belong to monuments of the same period (i.e. see the capitals from the atrium of the Euphrasiana Basilica, Parentium).
- 11 The engraver Yannis Kefallinos was born in Alexandria (12.7.1894) and died in Athens (27.2.1957). He studied Arts in Paris, where he lived for some years and worked as a designer of journals and books; in 1922, he made the designs for the book *Mer océane* by Joseph Rivière, and two years later those for the book *Sur la pierre blanche* by Anatole France. In 1930, he moved to Athens and one year later he was appointed professor at the School of Fine Arts, Athens.
- 12 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 20 October 1921; date of first circulation: 6 October 1922; date of withdrawal: 18 February 1931; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 169, fig. 85 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 819). An analogous head of Alexander, obviously inspired by the obverse of a bronze coin of the Macedonian Koinon (third century CE), appears on a later 1,000-drachma banknote (inscribed date: 1 October 1941; date of first circulation: 10 November 1941; date of withdrawal: 14 December 1944); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 308, fig. 48 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1449). For the coin type *SNG Copenhagen* 1357.
- 13 K. Dahmen, *The Legend of Alexander the Great on Greek and Roman Coins* (London-New York, 2007); see also I. Touratsoglou, 'Tarsos, Aboukir, etc.; before and after. Once again', *AJN* 20 (2008), 479-492 and K. Dahmen, 'Alexander in Gold and Silver. Reassessing Third-century AD Medallions from Aboukir, Tarsos, and Related Objects' *AJN* 20 (2008), 493-546.
- 14 Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 166, fig. 81.
- 15 R. Clogg, *A Concise History of Greece* (Cambridge, 1992), 97.
- 16 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 28 April 1923; date of first circulation: 1 September 1927; date of withdrawal: 10 October 1930; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 182, fig. 104 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 919).
- 17 For the type see N.K. Rutter (ed.), *Historia Numorum, Italy* (London, 2001), 148, no. 1783.
- 18 J. Barros, *The Corfu Incident of 1923: Mussolini and the League of Nations* (Princeton, 1965).
- 19 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date 25 May 1927; date of circulation by the Bank of Greece: 16 September 1929; date of withdrawal: 31 March 1943; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 193, 285, fig. 21 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1342).
- 20 A similar head of Demeter appears on a 500-drachma banknote (inscribed date: 1 January 1939; date of first circulation: 23 December 1940; date of withdrawal: 11 August 1944) and on a 10-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek State (inscribed date: 6 April 1940; date of first circulation: 1 July 1940; date of withdrawal: 24 February 1945); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 297, fig. 37 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1399) and 384, fig. 25 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2016).
- 21 P. Kinns, 'The Amphictyonic Coinage Reconsidered', *NC* 143 (1983), 1-22.
- 22 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date of issue: 28 June 1921; date of first circulation: 11 April 1922; date of withdrawal: 18 February 1931; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 172, fig. 88 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 873).
- 23 G.K. Jenkins, M. Castro Hipolito, *A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins II, Greece to East* (Lisboa, 1989), no. 692; see also *The BCD Collection, Coins of Peloponnesos*, Auction LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, lots 1511-1513.
- 24 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 24 March 1923; date of first circulation: 20 May 1925; date of withdrawal: 10 October 1930; see Notaras, *Greek*

- Banknotes*, 173, fig. 89 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 899). The same type was engraved also on a 1,000-drachma banknote of a later period (inscribed date: 16 April 1956); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 355, fig. 101 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1804).
- 25 See *supra* note 13.
- 26 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 15 April 1923; date of first circulation: 10 December 1926; date of withdrawal: 25 September 1933; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 184, fig. 106 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 930), 278, fig. 10 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1268).
- 27 For the type and chronology see Rutter, *Historia Numorum, Italy*, 135, no. 1558.
- 28 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 15 July 1926; date of first circulation: 1 November 1927; date of withdrawal: 10 October 1930; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 183, fig. 105 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1017).
- 29 For the type and chronology of the Knossian stater see G. Le Rider, *Monnaies Crétoises du V^e au I^{er} siècle* (Paris, 1966), 175, fig. XXIV, no. 24.
- 30 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 17 December 1926; date of first circulation (by Bank of Greece): 16 September 1929; date of withdrawal: 10 October 1930; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 190, 282, fig. 17 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1281).
- 31 *The BCD Collection, Coins of Peloponnesos*, lot 1622; see also, S. Schultz, 'Die Staterprägung von Pheneos', *SNR* 71 (1992), 47–74.
- 32 National Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 30 April 1927; date of first circulation (by Bank of Greece): 16 September 1929; date of withdrawal: 31 March 1943; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 192, 284, fig. 20 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1337).
- 33 *The BCD Collection, Coins of Peloponnesos*, lot 1236; see also P. Require, 'Le monnayage d'Épidaure à la lumière d' un nouveau trésor', *RSN* 72 (1993), 36, no. 54.
- 34 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 1 February 1943; date of first circulation: 22 February 1943; date of withdrawal: 11 August 1944; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 310, fig. 50 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1482). A silver didrachm of the Epirot League, of the same type, appears also on a 25,000,000-drachma banknote of a later period (inscribed date: 10 August 1944), as well as on a 100,000,000,000-drachma banknote (inscribed date: 3 November 1944); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 321, fig. 61 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection no. 1551), 326, fig. 66 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection no. 1682).
- 35 P.R. Franke, *Die antike Münzen von Epirus* (Wiesbaden, 1961), 161, no. 2; see also O. Mørkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage from the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea* (336-188 BC), (Cambridge– New York, 1991), 152, fig. 522.
- 36 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 21 January 1944; date of first circulation: 14 February 1944; date of withdrawal: 1 November 1945; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 316, fig. 56 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1507).
- 37 J.H. Kroll, *The Greek Coins, The Athenian Agora*, vol. XXVI, (Princeton 1993), 17, no. 8.
- 38 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 20 July 1944; date of first circulation: 29 July 1944; date of withdrawal: 1 November 1945; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 319, fig. 59 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1530). Nymph Arethousa appears also on the 10,000,000,000-drachma banknote of 20 October 1944 (inscribed date); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 325, fig. 65 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1677).
- 39 For the type see *SNG American Numismatic Society* 374.
- 40 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: none; date of first circulation: 1 February 1946; date of withdrawal: 1 November 1955; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 335, fig. 77 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1724). For a similar setting on a 10,000-drachma banknote of an earlier period (date of first circulation 21 July 1945) see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 334, fig. 76 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1757). For a selection of only three coins of the same setting see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 338, fig. 80 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1716), 343, fig. 88 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1770), 347, fig. 93 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1780).
- 41 Head of Athena; for the type see R. Calciati, *Pegasi* (Mortara, 1990), no. 419.
- 42 Head of Silenos; for the type see G.K. Jenkins, *The Greek Coins* (London, 1990), 86, no. 336.
- 43 Head of Herakles; for the coinage of Alexander the Great see M.J. Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus* (London-Zurich 1991).
- 44 Barley-ear; for the type see Rutter, *Historia Numorum, Italy*, 131, no. 1470.
- 45 Swan; for the type see Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, Pl. 54, no. 930.
- 46 Butting bull; for the type see Rutter, *Historia Numorum, Italy*, 149, nos 1799-1802.
- 47 Lion's head; for the type see *SNG American Numismatic Society* 257.
- 48 Eagle standing; for the type see *SNG American Numismatic Society* 941.
- 49 See *supra* note 37. The reverse of a similar Athenian tetradrachm also decorates some 20,000-drachma banknotes of later periods; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 336, fig. 78 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1733), 339, fig. 82 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1763), 344, fig.89 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1775), 348, fig. 94 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1782).
- 50 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 1 July 1987; date of first circulation: 1 August 1988; date of withdrawal: 1

- January 2002; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes* 364, fig. 110 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1849).
- 51 C.T. Seltman, *The Temple Coins of Olympia* (Cambridge, 1921), 60, nos 192–194 (Group G, series XXI). A stater of Elis (c. 271–191 BCE) is also depicted on a 1,000-drachma subsidiary paper money (date of first circulation: 7 September 1950); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 388, fig. 33 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2041); for the coin's type see Seltman, *The Temple Coins of Olympia*, 71, no. 237 (group K, series XXIV).
- 52 Inscribed date: none; date of first circulation: 22 May 1918; date of withdrawal: 1 September 1922; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 375, fig. 10 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1915).
- 53 For the type see *SNG The Locket Collection* 1651.
- 54 Inscribed date: none; date of first circulation: 11 June 1920; date of withdrawal: 1 January 1927; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 373, fig. 5 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2008).
- 55 For the type see Rutter, *Historia Numorum, Italy*, 148, no. 1783.
- 56 Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, pl. 54, no. 929.
- 57 Inscribed date: none; date of first circulation: 14 February 1918; date of withdrawal: 1 September 1922; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 376, fig. 11 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1918).
- 58 M. Thompson, 'The Mints of Lysimachus', in C.M. Kraay, G.K. Jenkins (eds), *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson* (Oxford, 1968), 144, no. 102, pl. 18.
- 59 Date inscribed: 18 June 1941; date of first circulation: 1 August 1941; date of withdrawal: 24 February 1945; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 382, fig. 22 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2020).
- 60 *SNG American Numismatic Society* 465.
- 61 Inscribed date: 18 June 1941; date of first circulation: 11 August 1941; date of withdrawal: 24 February 1945; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 383, fig. 23 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2021).
- 62 For the type see Mørkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage from the Accession of Alexander to the Peace of Apamea (336-188 BC)*, pl. XI, fig. 178.
- 63 For the type *SNG Saroglos* 4-5 (Alexander I), 6 (Perdikkas II).
- 64 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 1 October 1964; date of first circulation: 19 April 1965; date of withdrawal: 1 November 1986; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 356, fig. 102 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1807).
- 65 For the type see *SNG American Numismatic Society* 241.
- 66 Bank of Greece; inscribed date: 8 December 1978; date of first circulation: 16 July 1980; date of withdrawal: 1 June 1997; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 360, fig. 106 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 1824). A similar head of Poseidon appears on a 20-drachma subsidiary paper money of the Greek state (inscribed date: 6 April 1940; date of first circulation: 1 July 1940; date of withdrawal: 24 February 1945); see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 384, fig. 26 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2017).
- 67 For the type see *SNG Alpha Bank* 1046.
- 68 Date inscribed: 10 July 1950; date of first circulation: 21 August 1950; date of withdrawal: 1 January 1955; see Notaras, *Greek Banknotes*, 388, fig. 32 (K.I.K.P.E. Collection, no. 2038).
- 69 Ph. Grierson, *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and in the Whittemore Collection*, vol. III, *Leo III to Nicephorus III, 717–1081*, part 2, *Basil I to Nicephorus III, 867–1081* (Washington D.C, 1973), Pl. LXVI, no. 2b.1.