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The coins of Byzantium and Chalcedon belongs mainly to the fourth century. But a few coins of both cities are of the fifth century.

Percy Gardner.
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At Byzantium drachms of Persian weight were issued (84 grains, gr. 5.44) with a somewhat primitive incuse on the reverse - It is hard to determine their date on stylistic grounds, as the incuse is obviously a mere survival, as it is at Cyzicus and Cardia. But I think that Mr. Head, in assigning it to B.C. 415, comes down too late. - The date of the coins being doubtful, and the history of Byzantium full of vicissitudes, it is impossible to assign them to any particular phase of the history of the city. - They seem to have continued for a considerable time, - And to be the most noteworthy sign of Persian influence in the region.

After the fall of Athens, or possibly before it, Byzantium and Chalcedon both issued drachms on the standard of

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On the coins of Selymbria, a city on the European shore of the Propontis, we can trace with unmistakable distinction the progress of Athenian domination in the fifth century.

Early in that century, the city had issued coins on that Babylonian standard which was in use in Thrace: -

ΣΑ Cock = Incuse square.
Wt. 76.4 grains (gr. 4.96) (Br. Mus.).

After B.C. 450 she strikes rare coins on the Attic standard.

Cock = ΣΑΥ Ear of corn (Berlin)
Wt. 67 grains (gr. 4.34)
Head of Heracles = Cock in incuse.
Wt. 57 grains (gr. 3.70)

This is a clear example of the process which at this time was going on along the Thracian coast. "Hist Num." Ed. 2. p. 271.

At the time of the Persian Wars there were three standards in ordinary use in the district (Θρακική ἡπειρος) (Maurousion) starting from Thasos a standard commonly called Babylonian, with a

(inverted)

stater of 144-152 grains (gr. 9.33-9.84), had spread to the Thracian mining tribes through the sea-port of Neapolis, opposite Thasos

Concurrently the so-called Phoenician standard had spread westward from Abdera, and been adopted by many tribes, as well as by the Kings of Macedonia.

The coins of Chalcidice used from the first the Attic standard, combined with the Corinthian division of the stater.

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