

A U C T I O N

114

6-7 May 2019

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 114

6-7 May 2019

An Important Selection of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins

featuring

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Auktionsbedingungen

Durch die Teilnahme an der Auktion werden die folgenden Bedingungen anerkannt:

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizer Franken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80%, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch auf elektronischem Weg) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld von 21,0% zu entrichten. Telefonbieter und Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1,5% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 7,7% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld plus alle weiteren vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellte Beträge) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MwSt befreit.**
Bei Ausfuhr des ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist bei der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das ersteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers. Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand und Versicherung erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Empfängers. Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. **Das Auktionshaus garantiert vorbehaltlos und zeitlich unbeschränkt für die Echtheit der Münzen.** Alle Angaben im Katalog wurden nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt.
9. Die zur Versteigerung gelangenden Objekte werden für Rechnung Dritter versteigert oder sind Eigentum des Auktionshauses. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) hat keinen Anspruch auf Bekanntgabe des Einlieferers und ist damit einverstanden, dass das Auktionshaus auch von diesem eine Provision erhält.
10. Die vorstehenden Bedingungen sind Bestandteil eines jeden einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Änderungen sind nur schriftlich gültig. Sofern Teile dieser Auktionsbedingungen der geltenden Rechtslage nicht mehr oder nicht vollständig entsprechen sollten, bleiben die übrigen Teile in ihrem Inhalt und ihrer Gültigkeit unberührt. Massgebend ist die deutsche Fassung dieser Auktionsbedingungen.
11. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist der Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

Conditions of Sale

The following terms and conditions are accepted by all persons participating in the auction:

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call has legally bought the lot. Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can bid up to 24 hours before the start of the auction by writing, telephone or electronically. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not accept liability for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently be registered. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason, and furthermore reserves the right to combine or split up catalogue lots, or to offer them out of sequence or omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 21.0% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1.5%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7.7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.** If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by the Swiss Customs.
6. Payment is in Swiss Francs and is immediately due upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will incur a monthly default interest of 1%. Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on his account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay. If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment and within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder by NAC to the buyer, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information about any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. **The Auction House offers an unconditional and unlimited guarantee for the authenticity of coins.** All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are the property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
10. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
11. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

Conditions de la vente aux enchères

Du fait de la participation à la vente aux enchères, les conditions suivantes sont réputées être acceptées :

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire priseur et qui constitue une obligation. La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes sont réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 21,0% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères par téléphone ou en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1,5%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 7,7 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjudgé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté lors de la remise de l'objet adjudgé. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet l'objet adjudgé à l'acquéreur pas avant paiement. Une éventuelle remise de l'objet n'a cependant pas de l'influence ni sur la propriété du vendeur ni sur l'obligation de l'acquéreur de payer.
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acheteur. Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. **La salle des ventes garantit l'authenticité des monnaies sans réserve et sans limitation dans le temps.** Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi.
9. Les objets mis aux enchères le sont pour le compte de tierces personnes ou bien sont la propriété de la salle des ventes. L'acquéreur (enchérisseur) n'a aucun droit d'obtenir communication du nom de la personne qui met en vente et se déclare en accord avec le fait que la salle des ventes perçoive une provision de cette dernière.
10. Les présentes conditions font partie intégrante de tout contrat de vente conclu dans le cadre de la vente aux enchères. Les modifications ne sont valables que par écrit. Le fait que des parties des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères venaient à ne plus correspondre, ou du moins plus intégralement, à la situation juridique en vigueur, n'affecte en rien les autres parties, ni dans leur contenu, ni dans leur validité. La version en langue allemande constitue la référence des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères.
11. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

Condizioni di vendita

La partecipazione all'asta comporta l'accettazione delle seguenti condizioni:

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Chi trasmette la propria offerta telefonicamente presta il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. I partecipanti, per concorrere all'asta, dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di non permettere a un soggetto la partecipazione all'asta.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 21,0%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1,5%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 7,7%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.** In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA dietro consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di ritardato pagamento il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che la NAC non riceverà il pagamento a saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore.
Se il compratore non paga subito e nel caso in cui egli non effettui il pagamento entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata, scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) su cui ricade la responsabilità per la conoscenza delle norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'aste non assume alcuna responsabilità per l'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. **La casa d'asta offre una garanzia incondizionata e senza riserva di tempo sull'autenticità delle monete.** Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive e sono espresse in buona fede.
9. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
10. Le condizioni sopra menzionate costituiscono parte integrante di ciascun contratto individuale di vendita concluso nell'asta. Eventuali modifiche saranno ritenute valide solo se fatte in forma scritta. Nel caso in cui una parte delle presenti Condizioni di Vendita dovesse essere non più totalmente conforme alla vigenti disposizioni di legge, ciò non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
11. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

Note on US Import Restrictions

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, either have an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy or were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 17 July 2011. In addition, all coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Syria and Iraq, were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990 and in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA

Monday, 6 May 2019	11:30 – 13:30	1 – 260
	14:30 – 19:30	261 – 833
Tuesday, 7 May 2019	11:00 – 13:00	834 – 997

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises

5 April – 15 April 2019

Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor): 2 – 4 May 2019 09:30 – 17:30

At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:

Sunday, 5 May 2019 10:30 – 18:00
Monday, 6 May 2019 10:30 – 18:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

Gradi di conservazione	Grades of preservation	Erhaltungsgrad	Degrés de conservation	Grados de Conservación
Fdc Fior di conio	Fdc Uncirculated	Stempelglanz	Fleur de coin (FDC)	FDC
Spl Splendido	Extremely fine	Vorzüglich	Superbe	EBC
BB Bellissimo	Very fine	Sehr schön	Très beau	MBC
MB Molto bello	Fine	Schön	Beau	BC

Greek coins

Etruria, Lucca



- 1 10 units III century, AR 4.26 g. Hippocamp r.; below, dolphin and above, dolphin and CC. Rev. Blank. Sambon 24. AMB 19 (this coin). SNG ANS 17. ECC 8.1 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 98.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Unobtrusive porosity and an area of oxidation on the reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 4'500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 19.

The city of Luca was originally settled by the Ligurians and is thought to derive its name from the Ligurian word *luk*, meaning "marshy place." In the fifth century BC, possession of Luca was frequently contested by the Etruscans. By the fourth century BC, the Etruscans seem to have been in full control of the city. Luca is notable for providing safety to Ti. Sempronius Longus and the remains of his Roman army after Hannibal's crushing victory at the Battle of the Trebia in 218 BC. Later, in 177 BC, Luca was refounded as a Roman colony. The introduction of colonists marked the beginning of the end for Etruscan culture at the city. As in the rest of Etruria it was destined to die in relatively short order as the region became thoroughly Romanized. One of the last persons with the ability to read the Etruscan language was the Emperor Claudius (AD 41-54). The present coin was struck in the third century BC, after Roman influence was already growing strong in Etruria. It features many of the characteristics of Etruscan coinage that makes it stand out from the contemporary coinage of the Greek world. Unlike Greek coins of the third century BC, Etruscan coins were often uniface, struck with a single hammer die. Thus the obverse side of the coin tended to receive the impression of whatever solid surface it was laid upon for striking. Also contrasting with Greek coinage was the Etruscan tendency to eschew inscriptions naming the issuing authority and the frequent use of numerals to indicate face value—here 10 units, each of which was probably equivalent to the bronze *as* denomination used by the Romans and other Italic peoples. Numeric value marks also became commonplace for Roman silver and gold after the adoption of the denarius in c. 211 BC. The identification of the issuing mint for this hippocamp issue has been problematic for students of Etruscan coinage. It was previously attributed with caution to Populonia or Vetulonia in southwestern Etruria, but new find information now makes Luca seem like a more probable mint for the coinage.

Populonia



- 2 20 units after 211, AR 8.59 g. Gorgoneion; below, X:X. Rev. Blank. Vecchi, Rasna 51.6 (this coin). Vecchi 58.1 (this coin). SNG Lockett 40 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 152.

A magnificent specimen struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 7, 1994, 65. From the A.D.M. collection.



- 3 20 units after 211, AR 8.37 g. Gorgoneion; below, X:X. Rev. Blank. Vecchi, Rasna 55 (this obverse die). Vecchi 58.127 (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 5 (this obverse die). SNG France 9 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 152. In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete, old cabinet tone and extremely fine 10'000
 Ex Vinchon 24 November 1969, 67 and NGSA 5, 2011, 12 sales.



- Umbria, Tuder**
 4 Bronze circa 280-240, Æ 2.96 g. Head of Silenus r. Rev. Eagle standing l., with open wings. Campana 3. SNG ANS 105. Historia Numorum Italy 37. Dark green patina and about extremely fine 300
 Ex Sternberg 15, 1985, 78 and Gorny & Mosch 211, 2013, 21 sales.

- Campania, Cuma**
 5 Plated didrachm circa 420-380, AR 5.50 g. Nymph head r. Rev. KVMAION Mussel shell l.; above, barley grain. Rutter 130 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 532.
 An extremely rare and interesting issue, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 600
 Privately purchased from M&M Basel before 1979.

Neapolis



- 6 Didrachm circa 420-400, AR 7.47 g. Diademed head of nymph r. Rev. NEAIIOAITHEΣ Man-headed bull walking r., crowned by Nike flying above. SNG ANS 280. Rutter 101 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 552. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000
 Ex Naville Ars Classica 13, 1928, 15.

Calabria, Tarentum



- 7 Nomos circa 510-495, AR 7.92 g. TARAS retrograde Oecist seated on dolphin r., left arm extended; below, shell. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto 67 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 6. SNG ANS 826 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 826.
 Very rare. A lovely specimen of this difficult and desirable issue, struck on a full flan and with a light old cabinet tone. Good very fine 10'000

Privately purchased from CNG in 2008 (inventory number 802126).

Dating from the late sixth century, this nomos shows Phalantus naked, riding a dolphin, expressing a motif destined for popular success in the coins of Taras: the dolphin brings Phalantus safe and sound across the sea (also evidenced by the presence of a pecten in the lower field of the coin), and conveys him to Italy, according to the dictate of the Delphic oracle. We learn from the Periegesis of Greece of Pausania (II cent. A.D.) that statues of Taras, Phalantus, and Phalantus' dolphin (cf. Paus. X 13) were among the votive offerings (anathemata) presented to Delphi by the Tarantines with a fifth of the spoils taken from the Peucetii and the Iapygians. The reverse has the same representation as the obverse, in incuse, using a well-known technique of early coinage that was deployed at many other Southern Italian cities besides Taras



- 8 Nomos circa 390-385, AR 7.88 g. Horseman l., holding reins with r. hand and shield with l.; below, A. Rev. TAPAΣ Dolphin rider l., with l. hand resting on dolphin's back; below, P. Vlasto 380 (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 256 (these dies). SNG München 620 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 431c (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 869.

Rare. An issue of exquisite style with a lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 6'000

Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, 25; Hess-Leu 1960, 31; Leu 7, 1973, 19 and NAC 64, 2012, 623 sales. From the Vlasto collection.



- 9 Half stater circa 333-331/0, AV 4.26 g. TAPANTINΩN Head of Hera r., wearing stephane, triple-pendant earring and necklace; in l. field, E. Rev. TAPΑΣ Dolphin rider l., holding small dolphin on outstretched r. hand and trident in l.; below, T – K. Vlasto 5. de Luynes 247 These dies). Jameson 149 (these dies). AMB 90 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G7h (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 902.

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of exquisite style, work of a very talented master engraver. Extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 8, 1995, 127 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, 4005 sales.

In the late fourth century BC, Taras fell under increasing pressure from neighbouring Italic peoples, particularly the Lucanians and the related Brettians. As a means of defending themselves against the growing threat, the Tarentines took to hiring foreign mercenary commanders and their armies. These commanders were often important and powerful figures in mainland Greece. In 340 BC, the Tarentines hired Archidamos III, the Eurypontid Spartan king to wage war against their enemies. When the Lucanian menace was renewed in 334 BC, the Tarentines hired Alexander I of Epeiros, the Molossian king who was not only brother to Olympias and uncle to Alexander the Great, but also father of Pyrrhos, whose own Italian adventures are the subject of legends. Alexander the Molossian was very keen to take up the call for military aid both in an effort to parallel the glory enjoyed by his Macedonian nephew as he began the conquest of the Persian Empire and to cheat an oracle that linked the doom of Alexander I to the river Acheron and the city of Pandosia—both in Epeiros, he assumed. From 333 to 332 BC, Alexander the Molossian was extremely successful, inflicting numerous defeats on the Lucanians, Brettians, and Samnites, recapturing Greek cities, like Herakleia (a colony of Taras) and Metapontion, and even seizing several Brettian settlements. However, by 331 BC his relationship with the Tarentines had begun to fray due to the king's meddling in the civic politics of the region, and the Lucanians and Brettians were prepared to renew the conflict. Alexander I encamped with his army on three hills on the border between Lucania and Bruttium near a small city, but found himself besieged by the enemy during a heavy rainfall. He attempted to escape the battle by fording a nearby river, but was killed by a Lucanian spear. The name of the river turned out to be the Acheron and that of the nearby city, Pandosia. It was bad luck for Alexander the Molossian that Greek colonists in other lands often had a taste for naming cities and local geographical features after those in their homeland. This beautiful gold hemistater was struck at Taras as part of the financial support for the great army of Epeirote and Italiote Greek mercenaries that Alexander I led. Fending off barbarians was never cheap and one can only imagine how much more expensive it made things to have a king serving as mercenary commander. The obverse depicts Hera, a goddess often favoured by Dorian Greek peoples, like the Tarentines, while the reverse features a dolphin rider—a popular type at Taras. There is disagreement among numismatists as to whether this rider is correctly identified as Taras, the mythological eponymous founder of the city or as Phalanthos, the historical oecist responsible for the foundation of Taras. Both have stories attached to them of being saved by dolphins when they were at risk of drowning. In this particular case since the rider carries a trident, the weapon of Poseidon, and Taras was said to be the son of the same god it may be more likely that we are looking at Taras rather than Phalanthos here.



- 10 Drachm circa 280-272, AR 3.31 g. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone. Rev. NEYMHNIOΣ – ΠΙΟΛΥ Owl standing r., head facing, perched on olive branch. Vlasto 1058. SNG ANS 1312. Historia Numorum Italy 1015.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 52.



11

- 11 Drachm circa 280-272, AR 3.32 g. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone. Rev. TAP Owl standing r., head facing, perched on olive branch; in l. field, ΔΥΚΙΝΟΣ. Vlasto -. SNG ANS -. Historia Numorum Italy 1047-1052 (different magistrates).

Apparently unrecorded for this magistrate. Very fine / good very fine

1'000

From the GMH collection.



12

- 12 Nomos circa 240-228 BC, AR 6.56 g. Horseman in military attire facing slightly r. and extending his r. hand; above, a small wreath-bearing Nike flying r. to crown him. In l. field, monogram and, beneath horse, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ / ΤΗΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑ[Σ] Dolphin rider l., holding trident and a small wreath-bearing Nike; behind, NE ligate. Vlasto 965 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 1260 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1059.

Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Vinchon 26 April 1999, 14 and Artcoins Roma 5, 2012, 41 sales. This coin is sold with an Italian export licence.

Lucania, Heraclea



13

- 13 Nomos circa 330-320, AR 7.90 g. Head of Athena r., wearing helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone and palmette on neck-guard; in r. field, K. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΑ[ΗΙΩΝ] Heracles standing facing, holding club, bow, arrows and lion's skin; in l. field, ΑΑ and Nike flying r. to crown him. Van Keuren 80. Work 52. Historia Numorum Italy 1384.

Of lovely style and with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

3'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 37.

Metapontum



- 14 Nomos circa 540-510, AR 8.06 g. MET Barley ear. Rev. MET retrograde and in relief, the same type incuse. Noe-Johnston 4. McClean 896. Historia Numorum Italy 1459.
A rare issue struck on a very broad flan and in high relief. About extremely fine 2'000



- 15 Drachm circa 540-510, AR 2.46 g. META Ear of barley; in l. field, grasshopper. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe-Johnston 106. Historia Numorum Italy 1473 (symbol misdescribed).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Dark tone and good extremely fine 2'500

From the Michael Dearing collection.



- 16 Bronze circa 425-350, Æ 9.39 g. Female head r. Rev. M – E Ear of barley; in l. field, ithyphallic herm. SNG ANS 553. AMB 147 (this coin). Johnston, Essays Mørkholm 5. Historia Numorum Italy 1641.
Lovely green patina and good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, A.D.M, 147.



17



17

- 17 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.75 g. Facing head of Demeter, slightly r., wearing barley wreath and necklace with pendants; above, [ΣΩTHEPIA]. Rev. ME[TA] Ear of barley with leaf r. Jameson 326 (these dies). McClean 937. De Luynes 505 (these dies). Johnston-Noe 449. Historia Numorum Italy 1523 (these dies).
Very rare. Struck on a broad flan and unusually well centred for the issue. Good very fine 2'500

Ex M&M 13, 1954, 1000 and Leu 20, 1978, 13 sales.



18



- 18 Bronze circa 300-275, Æ 2.54 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l. Rev. META Barley-ear; in r. field, torch. Johnston 47. SNG ANS 593. Historia Numorum Italy 1683.
Brown tone and extremely fine 250

Ex Hirsch 198, 1998, 49 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3092 sales.



19



- 19 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.89 g. Diademed head of Heracles r., lion's skin tied around neck and club over l. shoulder. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., on which *kantharos*; beneath leaf, [BI]. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 85, 248. Johnston D 4.3. Historia Numorum Italy 1621.
Rare and possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a delicate iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 October 1994, 22.

The staters of Metapontum from the mid-4th through to the mid-3rd Century B.C. offer an interesting combination of predictability and variety: predictable due to the consistent use of the grain-ear reverse type, varied because many different portraits were employed. Demeter, Apollo, Zeus, Heracles and Leucippus and Tharragoras are all honoured with portraits rendered in a wide variety of styles, some of which were nearly full-facing. One of the rare surprises is this issue with the bearded head of Heracles. In her die study of Metapontine staters, Johnston identified three dies for this remarkable issue. The obverse die of the coin offered here is of superior craftsmanship compared with the other two to such an extent that we would be led to believe that this is the prototype of the issue executed by a highly skilled engraver, whilst the other two are inferior copies produced by his apprentices. Johnston also remarks on this difference in quality and suggests that different artists were at work; she also notes that the other two obverse dies share a common reverse die, whereas this obverse die is paired with its own reverse die. The sculptural prototype for this Hercules head can only belong to the category of sculptures now classified as the 'Farnese Hercules', which is most popularly represented by the statue now in the Naples Archeological Museum. That particular sculpture is a Roman copy of a Greek work thought to have been cast in bronze later in the 4th Century B.C. by Lysippus of Sicyon or by a sculptor from his circle. The engraver of this die captured the weariness of that Heracles, imbuing the portrait with life by capturing a flow of motion in hair, the bowed diadem, and the beard that is similar in form to that of the famous portrait of Sophocles in the Vatican. (see Richter, Greek Portraits, p. 207). Of equal fascination is the resemblance with this portrait to the most skilful obverse dies of roughly contemporary Roman Republican didrachms with the head of Heracles on the obverse and the she-wolf and twins on the reverse (Cr. 20/1); the facial features are so similar that even though the Metapontine portrait is bearded and the Roman is clean-shaven, they are none the less comparable.



- 20 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.85 g. Bearded head of Leucippus r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet with bowl decorated with wreath; behind neck-guard, ΔΙ. Rev. META Ear of barley with stalk and leaf above which, *triskeles*; in lower r. field, ΦΙ. SNG ANS 515 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 383 (these dies). Johnston D 4.4 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy 1622*.

Of lovely style and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1046. From the A.D.M. collection.



- 21 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.62 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; in l. field, ΔΙ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf l.; in l. field, ornated candelabrum and below, ΞΑ and in r. field, long-filleted *thyrsus*. SNG ANS 508 (these dies). Johnston D3.9 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy 1620*.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 October 1994, 26.



- 22 Bronze circa 225-200, Æ 1.69 g. Bust of Artemis r., holding bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. META Two-handled crater; in r. field, ear of barley. Johnston 70. *Historia Numorum Italy 1706*.

An exquisite portrait and a lovely green patina. Extremely fine 500

Poseidonia



- 23 Drachm circa 530-500, AR 3.34 g. *fiis* in Archaic Greek; Poseidon advancing r., naked but for *chlamys* over shoulders, brandishing trident. Rev. *fiis* in Archaic Greek; the same type partially incuse. *Traité* 2136 and pl. LXVIII, 20 (these dies). *Pozzi AIN* 9-11, 1962-1964, 13 pl. I, 8 var. (with ΠΟΜΕΣ). *De Luynes* 530 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1008.

An extremely rare variety of a rare type. Good very fine / about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Tkalec sale 19 February 2001, 9.

Sybaris



- 24 Nomos circa 550-510, AR 8.35 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line, looking backward; in exergue, VM. Rev. The same type incuse. *SNG Copenhagen* 1388. *SNG ANS* 834 (this reverse die). *Dewing* 406. *Jameson* 1873 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1729.

A magnificent specimen perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 7 March 1996, 38 and previously purchased privately from Pierre Strauss in February 1950. From the Jameson collection and the Taranto hoard of 1911.

Velia



- 25 Nomos circa 290-280/275, AR 7.57 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus; above visor, [A], below the neck, Φ and behind palmette-adorned neck-guard, IE within square frame. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion l. pulling down stag. *Williams* 541. *Mangieri* 130 (these dies). *SNG ANS* 1400 (these dies). *AMB* 122 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1318.

Rare and in a superb state of preservation for this lovely issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete.

Dark tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Lanz sale 78, 1996, 99 (illustrated on the front and back cover pages).

Bruttium, Caulonia



- 26 Nomos circa 525-500, AR 7.87 g. KAVΛ Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small running *daimon*, holding long branch on outstretched l. arm; in r. field, stag r. on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l., without legend. Noe, Caulonia, A 9. SNG Lockett 579. Boston 173. SNG ANS 141 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy 2035.*

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex Egger 26 November 1909 (Lestranges), 68 (-230); Sotheby 1914 (Sclesinger Y. Guzman), 27; Glendining 1986 (Knoepke), 50; Numismatic Fine Arts 20, 1988, 616 sales.

The design of the early nomoi of Caulonia has attracted various interpretations, many of which are documented in Barclay Head's *Historia Numorum*. Head saw the main figure as the mythical founder of Caulonia, who held a leaf from the plant κωλος as a punning allusion to the city name. Most scholars of the modern era seem to describe the figure as Apollo. The running figure in his hand – whose feet are winged on some examples – is thought by some to be a wind god, perhaps Zephyrus, but it is almost universally described as a genius or a daimon, a deity of a lower order which served the higher gods. Perhaps the most attractive explanation is that the figure, Apollo, is shown holding a laurel branch from the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, and that the small figure is a daimon fulfilling the role of his messenger. If so, the type would reflect the story of how Apollo, after killing the serpent Pytho at Delphi with a well-aimed arrow, exiled himself for seven years of menial labour as penance for his murder; at the end of his period of atonement Apollo purified himself in the sacred grove of bay trees. Specifically the type would represent his return to Delphi, announced by the daimon-messenger, to assume his oracular duties on behalf of Zeus. It is disturbing that the stag seems to defy explanation – this despite it being an integral part of the design on the earliest coins of the city, and its subsequent adoption as the standard reverse type. The output of the mint at Caulonia was significant, especially considering that it was a city of comparatively little significance. It was the last of the Achaean colonies on the Ionian coast to commence striking, and Robinson suggests that its disproportionately high output might be explained by the complete lack of early coinage by its wealthier and more important neighbour Locris.

Croton



- 27 Nomos circa 530-520, AR 6.01 g. ῥΠΟ Tripod. Rev. Same type incuse. SNG ANS 234. SNG Lockett 597. *Historia Numorum Italy 2075.*

Well-struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 99 and UBS 63, 2005, 46 sales.



- 28 Drachm circa 530-520, AR 2.32 g. ῥΡΟ Tripod; in r. field, marsh bird. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG ANS 302 var. (bird in l. field). Historia Numorum Italy 2083.
 Very rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000
 Ex Triton sale IV, 2000, 72.

Locri Epizephyrii



- 29 Stater circa 350-275, AR 8.51 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Calciati 10. SNG Oxford 1547. Historia Numorum Italy 2342 var. (thunderbolt on obverse).
 Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 750
 Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 173. From the A.D.M. collection and privately purchased from Bank Leu in 1958.



- 30 Plated nomos circa 300-280, AR 5.98 g. Eagle l., with spread wings, perching on dead hare. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Thunderbolt; beneath, caduceus. Jameson 445. SNG Oxford 1567. SNG ANS 529. Historia Numorum Italy 2313.
 Very rare. A wonderful old cabinet tone, several minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex Ars Classica I, 1921, Pozzi, 313; Leu 72, 1998, 49; Kirk Davis 28, 1999, 3 and New York INC, Ponterio & Associates 157, 2011, 2008 sales.

Rhegium



- 31 Tetradrachm circa 420-410, AR 17.09 g. Lion mask facing. Rev. ΠΕΤΙΝΟΣ Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, olive sprig. Herzfelder 83. SNG Aberdeen 41 (these dies). SNG ANS 660 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2494.
 Rare. A lovely portrait struck in high relief and perfectly centred on a full flan. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000
 Ex Tkalec sale 23 October 1992, 32.



- 32 Tetradrachm circa 300-280, AR 17.29 g. [ΠΗΓΙΝΟΣ] Laureate head of Apollo l., long hair falling in curls over neck. Rev. Lion's head facing. SNG ANS 676. Herzfelder 115. Historia Numorum Italy 2501.
 Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A superb Hellenistic portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented master engraver. Struck in high relief and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 60'000

Ex Tkalec sale 19 February 2001, 18.

Perhaps during the 290s, but conceivably a decade before, Agathocles of Syracuse was involved in a poorly recorded campaign in Bruttium in which he captured Hipponium and Croton. Rhegium, as an ancient enemy of Syracuse, which had burnt Rhegium nearly two centuries before, should have been involved in some way. Our coin seems closely related to certain issues from Syracuse and Punic Sicily, and moreover depicts the solar deity Apollo and a lion, which, although the emblems of the city since time immemorial, seem singularly appropriate to the typology favoured by the tyrants of the new Hellenistic world. These splendid dies could well have been engraved by the master who cut the best dies of the Agathocles Kore coinage and perhaps also those of the vastly rare Ptolemaic-type gold stater of the same ruler.

Sicily, Agrigentum



33

- 33 Tetradrachm circa 460, AR 17.42 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ (retrograde) Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab. SNG ANS 978 (this obverse die). SNG München 70 (this obverse die). Westermarck, Coinage, period II, group II, 358. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 874, 2017, 186.



34

- 34 Diobol circa 409-406, AV 1.32 g. AKPA Eagle standing l. on rock devouring serpent. On rock, two pellets. Rev. Crab; below, ΣΙΑΑ / [ΝΟΣ partially retrograde]. SNG ANS 998. Gulbenkian 171. Westermarck, Coinage, period III, First series, 1014. 26 (this coin). Rare. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex M&M 10, 1951, 190; Hirsch 79, 1972, 17 and Hirsch 196, 1997, 5 sales.

Camarina



35

- 35 Tetradrachm circa 425-405, AR 16.82 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by helmeted Athena, holding reins and krenton; above the horses Nike flying l. to crown her. In exergue, barley grain. Rev. KAMAPINAI – ON Head of young Heracles l., wearing lion skin; below chin, olive sprig with fruit. Rizzo pl. 5, 13 and 6, 9 (this coin illustrated). Boston 261 (these dies). SNG München 402 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 53, 149 (this coin). Westermark-Jenkins 146.11 (this coin) and pl. 15 (this reverse illustrated).

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this magnificent issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented master engraver.

Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 100'000

Ex New York sale III, 2000, 86. From the Pierre Strauss collection.

The city of Camarina in Sicily was originally founded as a colony of Syracuse in 598 BC, but the relationship between colony and mother-city seems to have been troubled almost from the start. In the mid-sixth century BC, Camarina joined Gela and the native Sikels in a disastrous war against Syracuse. As a result of their insolence, the Camarinans were punished by suffering the destruction of their city and becoming direct dependents of Syracuse. The situation improved in 492 BC, when Hippocrates, the tyrant of Gela, defeated the Syracusans at the Battle of Heloros and received the territory of Gela in the peace settlement that followed. He refounded the city and increased the population by settling mercenaries within its walls. Unfortunately, things began to take a bad turn under Gelon, Hippocrates' successor to the Geloan tyranny. He installed a puppet-tyrant named Glaucus to rule Camarina on his behalf while Gelon himself advanced to become tyrant of both Gela and Syracuse. Unfortunately, Glaucus had been unpopular and the people of Camarina overthrew and killed him. This sat poorly with Gelon, now the most powerful man in Greek Sicily, who avenged the hapless Glaucus by destroying Camarina in 484 BC and removing the population to Syracuse. New hope for Camarina emerged in 461 BC, when the Geloans refounded the city for a third time, seemingly proving the old adage that "the third time's a charm." The restored Camarina still retained its old enmity towards Syracuse and therefore joined Athens and Leontini in a conflict against Syracuse and its Dorian Greek allies in 427-424 BC. Under the terms of the peace settlement at the Congress of Gela that ended the war, Syracuse ceded the city of Morgantina to Camarina in return for a monetary payment. Although the principles agreed to at the Congress of Gela attempted to exclude influence by Greek powers outside of Sicily, Camarina briefly accepted an Athenian naval alliance in 422 BC. However, during the great Sicilian Expedition of 415-413 BC the city offered little assistance, instead preferring to remain neutral as the Athenians destroyed themselves at Syracuse. Unfortunately, not long after the Athenian threat was removed, the power of Carthage became a much more serious and long-lived menace to Greek Sicily. In 405 BC, the Carthaginian general Himilco besieged and captured Gela, which sent shockwaves throughout Greek Sicily. Fearing that it would not be possible to defend neighbouring Camarina, Dionysios I, the tyrant of Syracuse, forcibly removed the people of Camarina to Syracuse and left their city to be taken by the Carthaginians. Himilco ordered the destruction of the walls and the territory of Camarina became tributary to Carthage. Many of the Camarinans, uncomfortable at living among the Syracusans, their long-time enemies, and despairing of ever returning home chose to settle at Leontini instead. This beautifully preserved tetradrachm was struck in the last and probably most prosperous period of Camarina's tragic history before the Carthaginian conquest. The obverse follows the long tradition of quadriga types in Sicily, extending back to the sixth-century coinage of Syracuse, reflecting Syracusan numismatic and artistic influence throughout the island as well as the agonistic ethos that informed the constant jockeying for power among the cities of Sicily. Athena appears in the car, rather than a more generic charioteer or Nike, because she was the patron deity of Camarina. The ruins of her temple are still visible at Camarina and in its environs have been found numerous lead plates inscribed with information about Camarinan citizens, possibly used for democratic jury selection. The reverse type is a wonderfully rendered head of young Heracles. Although it is not signed by the artist as are some fourth-century dies of Kamarina, this is surely the work of a master engraver as well. Exquisite detail is present in the mane of the lion and especially in the eyelashes of both the lion and of the young Heracles. If you took the high artistry associated with the Arethusa depictions of the celebrated period of signed dies at Syracuse and applied it to the image of Heracles this reverse would be the result—a true work of numismatic art.



Catana



36



36

- 36 Tetradrachm signed by Heracleidas circa 405, AR 17.11 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, H. Rev. KATANAIΩN Head of young river-god Amenanos l. Rizzo pl. XIV, 2 (these dies). Jameson 543 (these dies). Gulbenkian 187 (these dies). SNG ANS 1259 (these dies). Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 3'000



37



- 37 Hemidrachm circa 410-405, AR 1.91 g. Head of Silenus facing. Rev. KATANAIΩ – N Laureate head of Apollo r. Salinas pl. 19, 16. Mirone 94, 101. SNG Fitzwilliam 960. Jameson 555. AMB 333 (these dies). Very rare. Two enchanting portraits, work of a very skilled master engraver struck in high relief. Dark tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Stack's 14 January 2008, Lawrence Stack, 2082; NAC 72, 2013, 305 and NAC 100, 2017, 78 sales.

Gela



38



- 38 Didrachm circa 490/485-480-475, AR 8.68 g. Naked and helmeted rider on prancing horse r., wielding spear in raised r. hand, l. arm behind horse's mane, holding reins. Rev. CEAA Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Lockett 758 (this obverse die). Hunter 7 (these dies). Jenkins 33. Of lovely style and with a superb light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

From the Harald Salvesen collection and privately purchased from Peter Weiss in 1995.



39



39

- 39 Didrachm circa 490/485-480-475, AR 8.63 g. Naked horseman r., hurling javelin from upraised r. hand. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Lockett 758 (these dies). Boston 242 (these dies). Jenkins 34A (this coin listed).

Old cabinet tone. Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'500

Ex Hess-Leu 19, 1962, R.A. von Every, 58; Leu 15, 1976, 57; Sotheby's 19-20 June, 1990, Hunt part IV, 63 and CNG XXXIV, 1995, 22 sales.



40



40

- 40 Didrachm circa 480, AR 8.61 g. Naked horseman r., hurling javelin from upraised r. hand and holding reins in l. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. Jameson 576 (this coin). SNG ANS 14 (these dies). Jameson 71.3 (this coin). Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Leu-M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 71 and Leu 61, 1995, 54 sales. From the Jameson and Harald Salvesen collections.



41



41

- 41 Tetradrachm circa 465-460, AR 17.18 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; in the foreground, column. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG ANS 50 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1733 (these dies). Jenkins Gela 230.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG Classic Numismatic Review 22, 1997, 2.



42

42

- 42 Tetradrachm 420-415, AR, 17.53 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Ashmolean 1738 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 997 (these dies). SNG ANS 94 (these dies). Jenkins 475.13 and pl. 51, reverse enlarged (this coin).
 Rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. A finely engraved reverse die and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ars Classica 16, 1933, 518 and NAC 10, 1996, 111 sales. Privately purchased from Bank Leu in the 60's and from the A.D.M. and Harald Salvesen collections.



43

- 43 Didrachm circa 420-415, AR 8.76 g. Rider galloping r., wearing Phrygian helmet, short *chiton* and *chlamys*, hurling javelin from upraised r. hand. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) l. Giacosa pl. 26 obv (this coin). Rizzo pl. 18, 10 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 271. AMB 289 (this coin). Jameson 191 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 1740 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 777 (this obverse die). Jenkins 479.12 (this coin).

Very rare, according to Jenkins only five specimens of this issue in private hands. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, AMB, 289. From the A.D.M. and Harald Salvesen collections.



44

- 44 Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 16.48 g. ΓΕ – ΛΩ – [ΙΩ – Ν] Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding kenton and reins; above eagle flying r. and, in exergue, large pellet. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gela) advancing l. through reeds; ibis and garlanded altar before his mid section. In l. field, fish swimming upwards and above, barley grain. Jenkins O 96 / reverse unlisted.

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only two specimens known. A spectacular reverse composition, undoubtedly one of the most interesting of the mint of Gela.

Perfectly struck on a full flan. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

45'000

Ex SBV Zürich 1, 1977, 52 and NAC 9, 1996, 155 sales. From the A.D.M. and Harald Salvesen collections.

In 689/8 BC, Gela was jointly founded by colonists from the Rhodian city of Lindos and a group of Cretans. Despite conflicts with the native Sicilian peoples, Gela prospered and by the early sixth century BC the city was extending its influence into western Sicily by founding Acragas. By the end of the century, however, political discord in the city had permitted Cleander, the son of Pantares, to overthrow the traditional oligarchic government and establish himself as tyrant in 505 BC. Although Cleander was later assassinated by the city's democratic faction, this did not prevent his son, Hippocrates, from becoming the new tyrant of Gela in 498 BC. Under Hippocrates the power of Gela expanded immensely as his mercenary armies conquered the Greek cities of Callipolis, Leontini, Naxos, and Zankle. Victory over Syracuse also resulted in the addition of Camarina to Hippocrates' Geloan empire. Although the Geloans still desired a return to constitutional government, after the death of Hippocrates in 491 BC, the tyranny was assumed by Gelon, a former bodyguard of Hippocrates. Gelon not only preserved previous gains but even captured Syracuse, where he became the founder of the city's Deinomenid dynasty of tyrants. Syracuse became Gelon's new capital and Gela was left to be administered by his brother, Hieron. When Gelon died in 485 BC, Hieron succeeded to the tyranny at Syracuse and Gela was ruled in turn by his brother, Polyzelos. However, by the mid-fifth century BC the tyranny was abolished and the old oligarchic government was restored at Gela. In the late fifth century BC, Gela was notable as one of the first Sicilian Greek cities to contribute military aid to Syracuse when it became the primary target of the Athenian Sicilian Expedition in 415–413 BC. When the Carthaginians besieged Gela's old colony, Acragas, in 406 BC, the Geloans also dispatched reinforcements and, after the city fell, provided refuge to the homeless Acragantines. The Geloans faced the same tidal wave of Carthaginian arms in 405 BC, but received little aid from Syracuse and its tyrant, Dionysios I. The city was overwhelmed and destroyed, but the Carthaginians permitted those who had fled to return on the condition that they would not rebuild the fortification walls and pay tribute to Carthage—cold comfort for a people who had once been the preeminent power in Sicily. The present tetradrachm, which is the better of just two known, was struck in the period between the Sicilian Expedition and the Carthaginian conquest probably to finance the numerous military campaigns in which Gela was engaged. The types of quadriga and man-faced bull are traditional at Gela, going back to the early fifth century BC and the age of the great tyrants; however, here they have been updated to keep pace with the artistic developments of Syracusan coinage. Whereas the old quadriga was of the slow variety and driven by a human charioteer crowned by Nike, here Nike drives the chariot herself at what seems to be breakneck speed. Likewise, while the man-faced bull reverse, representing the local river-god, Gela, was a commonplace image on previous Geloan coins, here he is placed in context. The man-faced bull advances out of his comfortable river-bed surrounded by reeds and bulrushes in the company of an ibis to receive the sacrifice made at a nearby altar. This type is remarkable not only for its artistry but also for the way it illustrates the depth of Greek belief in nature deities like river-gods. Gela was considered a real divine presence that, if a worshipper was fortunate, might actually come forth to accept the gifts offered to him.



- 45 Tetradrachm circa 415-404, AR 17.21 g. [ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ] Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, eagle flying r. In exergue, barley ear. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ retrograde; Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley grain. Jameson 191 (these dies). SNG Lockett 777. SNG ANS 99 (these dies). Jenkins 483.19 (this coin).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 12-13 April 1962, 61; Hirsch 204, 1999, 107 and Triton VI, 2003, 98 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 46 Tetras circa 415-404, Æ 3.41 g. ΓΕΛΑΣ Bull standing l.; above, barley grain and in exergue, three pellets. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of river-god r. with floating hair, bull's ear in hair; in l. field, barley grain. Jenkins, Gela 524. Jenkins, Atti VI Convegno CISN 1977, pl. XXIV, 524 (these dies). Calciati 44/1.

Superb enamel-like green patina and extremely fine 800

Ex LHS sale 103, 2009, 49.



- 47 Dilirion circa 406-405, AV 1.72 g. Rider on horse pacing r., wearing *chiton*, Phrygian helmet and boots, holding in r. hand reins and in l. spear. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley grain. Rizzo pl. XIX, 6 (these dies). AMB 292 (this coin). Jenkins 490.4 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only four specimens known of which only two are in private hands. A very interesting issue perfectly struck and centred. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Hess-Leu 27 March 1956, 100 and NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at Antike Musum Basel, 292. From the A.D.M. and Harald Salvesen collections.

Himera



- 48 Chalcidian drachm circa 515-500, AR 5.39 g. Cockerel standing r. Rev. Hen standing r. within framed incuse square. SNG ANS 510. Kraay Himera -, cf. (O119/R -).
 Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 4'000
 Ex CGB e-sale 14 March 2017, 4. This coin is sold with a French export license.



- 49 Hemilitra circa 415-409, Æ 4.71 g. IM – E Head of nymph l., wearing sphenodone; in l. field, six pellets. Rev. Six pellets within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 320. SNG ANS 186. Calciati 35.
 A delightful enamel-like green patina. Good extremely fine 500

Leontini



- 50 Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 17.24 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., hair rolled behind neck. Rev. LEO – N – T – IN – ON Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; behind, tripod. Around, three barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 12 (these dies). Jameson 630 (these dies). AMB 350 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 7, 22 (this obverse die). Ward 190 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 11, 33 (these dies).
 Very rare. The finest representation of Apollo in Leontinian coinage and the master engraver's prototype work of the entire series. Light iridescent tone, minor porosity on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1095 and NAC 72, 2013, 316 sales.



51 Tetradrachm circa 455-450, AR 17.38 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NO – N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Gulbenkian 217. SNG ANS 227 (these dies). Boehringner, Studies Price, pl. 12, 37 (this obverse die).
Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 9'000

Privately purchased from Tkalec in 1995.



52 Tetradrachm circa 440-435, AR 17.02 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LE – O – N – T – IN – ON Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 16 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1793. Boehringner, Studies Price, pl. 12, 47 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 244 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 8, 23 (these dies). Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

This coin is sold with a French export licence.



53 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 17.24 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lions' head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 257 (these dies). Boehringner, Studies Price, pl.12, 55 (these dies).
Wonderful light iridescent tone, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000



54



- 54 Tetras circa 405-402, Æ 1.73 g. ΛΕΟΝ Laureate youthful male head l.; in l. field, leaf. Rev. Tripod; in background lyre, at sides, two grains and in exergue, three pellets. Boehringer, *Atti VI Convegno CISN*, 1977, pl. XIX, A15. Boehringer, *Essays Price*, pl. XIII, 73. Calciati 1.

Lovely brown-green patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 271.

Messana as Zankle under the Samians



55



55

- 55 Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 5.61 g. DANKLE Dolphin swimming l. within sickle-shaped open harbour; outer edge of wharf surrounded by dots. Rev. Mussel shell within nine squares, part incuse and part in relief. SNG Copenhagen 388. SNG ANS 301. Rosen 61. Gielow 63ff.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly amongst the finest specimens in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 25, 1980, 57 and Leu 65, 1996, 84 sales.

The foundation of Zankle in c. 735 BC is variously attributed to colonists from the Greek Sicilian city of Naxos or to Chalcidian Greek pirates operating out of Cumae on the coast of Italy. The city was located on a sickle-shaped promontory on the Strait of Messina from which it derived its name. Zanklion was a native Sikel word for "crescent" or "sickle." Already in the eighth and seventh centuries BC, Zankle was populous and prosperous enough to participate in the foundation of new colonies like Rhegium in southern Italy and Mylai and Himera in northern Sicily. In c. 487 BC, the Zancleans wished to extend their influence still further along the northern coast of Sicily by founding a new colony at Kale Akte. To assist in this endeavour they sent an invitation to the Ionian Greeks of western Asia Minor, hoping to increase the population of the new colony. Their invitation was accepted by a group of aristocrats from Samos. They had supported the failed Ionian Revolt (499–493 BC) against the Persian Empire and were now desperate to find a new place to live that was beyond the reach of the Great King. It seemed like the Zanclean plan for colonising Kale Akte would go off without a hitch...until the unthinkable happened. While on the way to Zankle, the Samians were met by Anaxilos, the tyrant of Rhegium, who suggested to them that it might be less work than founding a new city to simply take the city that the Zancleans already had. As it happened the Zancleans were in the countryside waging war against the Sikels leaving the city largely undefended. The Samian aristocrats, who were no strangers to plotting, took this advice and seized Zankle. When the Zancleans returned and saw what had happened to their city, they appealed to Hippocrates, the powerful tyrant of Gela. Hippocrates soon arrived at the head of an army, but, much to the horror of the Zancleans, he did not begin operations to rid the city of the Samians. Instead, he began negotiations for the division of Zanclean territory and property between Gela and the Samians! Once the negotiations were brought to a mutually agreeable conclusion, Hippocrates promptly enslaved the Zancleans who had called for his aid and returned home. The Samians only enjoyed their stolen city for eight years, after which they were themselves driven out by Anaxilos and Zankle became a dependency of Rhegium. The tyrant refounded the city as Messana and gave its name to the strait between Sicily and southern Italy. The city remained under Rhegine domination until 461 BC, when it was reclaimed by a group of Zanclean exiles and mercenaries. This exceptionally attractive drachm of Zankle was struck during the period of the Samian occupation, but features the traditional types of the city. The obverse depicts a dolphin leaping within a crescent-shaped enclosure representing the shape of the harbour and serving as a punning symbol of the city's name. For clarity the name is also inscribed using an archaic spelling in which delta was used rather than the initial zeta of the Attic Greek form of the name.

Messana



- 56 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 17.25 g. Biga of mules driven r. by charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in both hands and kentron in r.; above, Nike flying r., holding wreath and in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑΝ – Ι – ΟΝ Hare leaping r.; below, dolphin r. SNG ANS 360 (these dies). SNG Lockett 827 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 3 (these dies). Caltabiano 497.
A minor encrustation on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Tkalec in 1994.



- 57 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 17.28 g. ΜΕΣ – ΣΑΝΑ retrograde; Biga of mules driven r. by charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in both hands and kentron in r.; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣ – ΣΑ – Ν – Ι – ΟΝ Hare leaping r.; below, dolphin r. Boston 292 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 363 (this obverse die). Caltabiano 533.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Tkalec in 1995.



- 58 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 16.91 g. Biga of mules driven l. by nymph Messana; above, Nike flying r. to crown the nymph. In exergue, two dolphins, snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑ – Ν – Ι – Ο – Ν Hare running l.; below, head of Pan l. SNG Ashmolean 1848 (these dies). Boston 293 (these dies). Caltabiano 606.
Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Beausant Lefèvre 11, October 2011, 14. Privately purchased in Paris in 1938.



59

59 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 17.34 g. Biga of mules driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron. In exergue, two dolphins swimming downwards snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΣ Hare springing l.; beneath, ear of barley with stalk and leaves. Above, bird flying l. McClean 2398 (these dies) and pl. 80, 1. SNG Fitzwilliam 2398 (these dies). Caccamo Caltabiano 620.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500

Privately purchased from Tkalec in 1995.

Naxos



60

60 Hemidrachm circa 420, AR 1.99 g. Ivy-wreathed head of river god Assinos l. Rev. Silenus squatting facing, head l., holding cantharus in r. hand and branch in l. BMC 24 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 22. Jameson 638. SNG Lloyd 1160. Campana 23 (this coin listed). Cahn 117.2.

Very rare. A superb portrait and an exceptionally detailed reverse composition. Struck on a very broad flan and with lovely old cabinet tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 184 and Triton I, 1997, 284 sales. From the A.D.M. Collection

Segesta



61

61

61 Didrachm circa 440-416, AR 8.48 g. Hound standing l. Rev. Diademed head of nymph Segesta l. SNG ANS 629 (these dies). Winterthur I, 833 (these dies). Hurter 107.

Very rare. Dark tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 141.



62



62



- 62 Tetradrachm circa 415, AR 16.37 g. ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΖΙΒ Aegestes, the city's founder, as charioteer, driving slow quadriga r. and holding barley ears. Rev. ΕΓΕ ΣΤΑΙ – [ΟΝ] Aegestes, the city's founder, as hunter, standing r. with l. foot upon rock, r. hand resting on hip, l. elbow on knee; he wears a *pilos* suspended behind the neck, sword hanging from strap around l. shoulder, ankle-boots (cothurni) and *chlamys* over l. arm; two javelins in l. hand. At his feet, two hounds r. and in r. field, ithyphallic herme l., wearing *petasus*. Rizzo pl. 61, 21 (these dies). Mildenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta in Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics, Paris, 1973, 16 (this die). Hurter, Segesta V2 / R-. Lederer 3a.

Extremely rare, only a few specimens in private hands.

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine

7'500

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



63

- 63 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 17.16 g. ΕΓΕ ΣΤΑΙΩΝ Aegestes, the city's founder, as hunter, standing r. with l. foot upon rock, r. hand resting on hip, l. elbow on knee; he wears a *pilos* suspended behind the neck, sword hanging from strap around l. shoulder, ankle-boots (cothurni) and *chlamys* over l. arm; two javelins in l. hand. At his feet, two hounds r. and in r. field, ithyphallic herme l., wearing *petasus*. Rev. [ΣΕΛΕ – ΣΤ]ΑΖΙΒ Head of the nymph Segesta r., wearing earring and necklace, hair caught in *amphyx* and *sphendone*. Behind head, ear of barley. Rizzo pl. LXII, 13 (these dies). Kraay-Himer 203 (this obverse die) and 204 (this reverse die). Mildenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta in Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics, Paris, 1973, pl. 11, 20. Lederer 5. Hunter, Segesta, T7a and p. 137, fig. 15 (this coin).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A very important and prestigious issue of fine style with a very interesting and well accomplished obverse composition. Struck on a very broad flan with a lovely tone

50'000

Ex Leu sale 71, 1997, 62.

The coinage of Segesta started in about 475/70 B.C. with silver didrachms that depict a standing hound on the obverse and the head of the local nymph on the reverse. That series lasted seventy years or more, during which time the hound was shown in a variety of poses and there was a significant development in the style of the nymph's head. Tetradrachms were not struck at Segesta until about 415 B.C., overlapping didrachm production by only about fifteen years. The hound and nymph both spoke to the foundation mythology of the city. The hound represented the river-god Crimisus, who in the poem *Alexandra*, attributed to the 3rd Century Greek poet Lycophron, is said to have seduced a fugitive Trojan woman, Aegista (Segesta). Their child, Aegestes, is credited with the foundation of Segesta and the lesser communities of Eryx and Entella. In the historical tradition, Segesta was founded by Elymians, a people who in comparison with Greeks and Carthaginians qualified as indigenous Sicilians. The Elymian homeland is unknown: they may have migrated from Liguria, though most often they are described as having arrived from Asia Minor. Their distinctive language, written with the Greek alphabet, is still un-deciphered. By the time Segesta began to issue tetradrachms near the end of the 5th Century, that denomination had become the preferred silver coin of Sicily. The earliest tetradrachms, dated by Hurter to c.415/12-c.410 B.C., have on their obverse a quadriga scene with some variety. The reverse has a truly remarkable type showing a young man holding a spear; he has one foot set upon a rock as he peers into the distance as if from an elevated lookout. At his side one or two hounds either are scenting or are looking forward alertly. After the initial issue, this scene alternates from the obverse to the reverse, and on many tetradrachms the ethic is rendered in both Greek and Elymian. Though no inscription provides his name, the young man must be Aegestes, the founder of Segesta, or the river-god Crimisus, portrayed as a hunter. Aegestes seems a likely candidate, yet Aelian (*Var. Hist.* ii.33) notes that Crimisus was worshipped in human form at Segesta. On one die from the initial group a herm (boundary marker) appears before him – a design feature that would recur on all but one die that followed. The next issues pair the hunter design with two unique types – a facing head modelled after the work of Kimon at Syracuse, and the nymph Segesta sacrificing at an altar in a scene reminiscent of that on tetradrachms of Himera. Thereafter, the accompanying type is either a quadriga or the head of the nymph Segesta, shown in profile, as on the present coin. A perennial concern of Segesta was its frontier territory, which bordered on that of Selinus to the South. This wholly original scene probably reflects the vigilance of the men of Segesta along their border with Selinus. Starting in the late 5th Century the local dispute of Segesta and Selinus grew out of proportion and drew the involvement of distant powers. In 416 B.C. it led to Syracusan and Athenian interventions that three years later culminated in the destruction of an Athenian armada. In 410/9 B.C. it gave pretext for a Carthaginian invasion which resulted in the destruction of Selinus and Himera. A few years later, new hostilities in the region of Selinus triggered an even more severe Carthaginian invasion which, in 406/5 B.C., resulted in the sacking of Acragas, Gela and Camarina, and left the Carthaginians in control of much of the island.



- 64 Hemilitra circa 400, AR 0.32 g. Head of nymph r. Rev. Hound standing r.; above, ivy leaf. BMC 46 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1189 (these dies). Hurter, Segesta, pl. 28, 8 (these dies)
Extremely rare. Very fine 500

Ex CNG sale 43, 1997, 140.

Selinus



- 65 Didrachm circa 530-500, AR 9.06 g. Selinus leaf; at base of stem, two pellets . Rev. Incuse mill sail pattern. SNG ANS 667. SNG Ashmolean 1884 .
Perfectly struck and centred and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung sale 50, 1990, 154.



66

- 66 Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 17.58 g. ΣΕΛΑ - ΙΝ - ΟΝΤ - ΙΟΣ Slow quadriga l. in which stand Apollo and Artemis, respectively shooting arrow and holding reins. Rev. ΣΕΛΑ - Ι - ΝΟ - Σ The river-god Selinus, naked, standing l. holding branch and pouring libation over garlanded altar, in front of which stands cockerel; in r. field, statue of bull standing l. on platform set upon stepped block; above, Selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. 31, 13. C. Boehringer, Konkordanz, 8. Schwabacher 4. SNG Lloyd 1222 (these dies).

Rare and amongst the finest specimens known. Two finely executed dies of exquisite style and the work of a very skilled master engraver. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

35'000

From a Swiss collection and privately purchased from A. Tkalec on the 17th of January 1995.

The close relationship between the Classical period coinage of Selinus and Himera has not escaped notice, as it seems to provide evidence of ties between these two cities, despite their locations on opposite shores of Sicily. We can recognise a general similarity between the tetradrachms of these cities: both have a chariot scene on the obverse and a sacrifice scene on the reverse. We can also see that a cock, the badge of Himera, has been incorporated into the design of this magnificent Selinus tetradrachm; indeed, it enjoys as prominent a position as the Selinon leaf, which was the canting type for Selinus. The solidarity of these Greek cities dates back to at least 480 B.C., when Himera and Selinus alone supported the Carthaginians against Acragas, who was a troublesome rival to both. It is a curious, yet typically Greek Sicilian twist of fate that Himera and Selinus were both destroyed by Carthage in 409 B.C. The chariot scene is atypical in that it includes two deities – in this case the sibling gods Apollo and Artemis. Artemis drives the quadriga as her twin brother Apollo draws his bow; the choice of this type is hardly surprising since Apollo was the deity of choice at Selinus, which had a massive temple dedicated to the god on its eastern hill. The reverse shows the river-god Selinus holding a lustral branch of purification as he strides toward a garlanded altar to sacrifice from a patera (for four interesting varieties, see Kraay-Hirmer nos. 186, 188-190). We are fortunate that the inscription names Selinus, who otherwise might be mistaken for Apollo. In addition to the aforementioned cock and Selinon leaf, there is also a bull upon a monumental base. Were it not for the fact that the base differs so greatly from one die to the next, we might presume that it was a local monument; but the inconsistent presentation virtually rules out that possibility. A. H. Lloyd, in his study of the coin types of Selinus in the 1935 Numismatic Chronicle, identifies the statue as the brazen bull of Phalaris in which Phalaris of Acragas (tyrant c. 570-549 B.C.) is said to have roasted his enemies alive. Since Himera was one of the important acquisitions of Phalaris in his quest to become tyrant of Sicily, Lloyd considered this type to represent the longstanding friendship between Himera and Selinus.

Syracuse



- 67 Tetradrachm circa 510-490, AR 17.22 g. SVRAKO / ΣΙΟΝ Slow quadriga driven r. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in each hand. Rev. Head of Arethusa I., hair curling back from forehead with dotted parallel lines, within circle sunk at centre of a swastika developed from the quartering of an incuse square. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 4. SNG ANS 2. Weber 1549 (these dies). AMB 421 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 23, 72. Boehringer 9.

Very rare. Well struck and centred on a full flan with
a delightful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex M&M 37, 1968, 90; NAC 27, 2004, 112; Goldberg 26 May 2008, Millennia collection, 11 and NAC 54, 2010, 49 sales.



- 68 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.49 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by bearded charioteer, wearing *chiton* and holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙΟ – Ν Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG München 950 (this reverse die). AMB 432 (this coin). Boehringer –, cf. V 85 (this die) / R 132 (this die) (this die-coupling missing in Boehringer)

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan. Unobtrusive
die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex M&M 32, 1966, 51; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 432 and Nomos 2, 2010, 25 sales. From the A.D.M and Patrick Tan collections.



69



69

- 69 Tetradrachm circa 475-470, AR 17.39 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses Rev. ΣV – RAKO – ΣIO – N retrograde; Head of Arethusa r., hair bound with beaded fillet and wearing earring and double necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 113 (these dies). Boehringer 353.

Of fine late archaic style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Glendining's sale 1950, Platt-Hall part I, 49. From the Peckover and A.D.M. collections.



70



- 70 Tetradrachm circa 466-460, AR 17.32 g. Charioteer, holding kentron in r. hand and reins in l., driving slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses; in exergue, sea monster to r. Rev. ΣV – R – AK – O – ΣIO – Η Head of Arethusa r., hair in pearl band, wearing loop earring with single pendant and pearl necklace; and four dolphins around. Rizzo pl. XXXV, 11. SNG ANS 128. SNG Copenhagen 635 (these dies). Boehringer 408. Rare. Struck in high relief on exceptionally good metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 8 September 2008, 17.



71



- 71 Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 17.46 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him; in exergue, sea monster to r. Rev. ΣVP – A – KOΣION retrograde; Head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS -. Randazzo 528 (these dies). Boehringer 435.

A very interesting and finely executed representation of Arethusa of late Archaic style.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Ex NFA 12, 1983, 20 and NFA 22, 1989, 203 sales.



- 72 Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 17.36 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, sea monster to r. Rev. ΣΥΡ ΑΚΟΣΙ – Ο – Ν Head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG Copenhagen 208. SNG München 1010 (these dies). Boehringer 477.
Struck on a very broad flan, lightly toned and extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 52.



- 73 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 17.37 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown the horses. In exergue, sea monster to l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing hair-band, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 194 (these dies). SNG Lockett 947 (these dies). Boehringer 596.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A very sweet representation of Arethusa struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good extremely fine

12'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 138.



- 74 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 17.15 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, sea monster to l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ – Ν Head of Arethusa r., hair brought up to crown of head and tied, forming a tuft of loose strands, wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 4. Dewing 817 (these dies). SNG ANS 199. Boehringer 605.
A lovely portrait of fine late transitional style, extremely fine 6'000

Ex NFA XVIII, 1987, 48; Leu 53, 1991, 42 and NAC 72, 2013, 325 sales



75



75

- 75 Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 17.27 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, grasshopper. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙ – ON Head of Arethusa r., hair caught up at nape of neck by small *saccos*, wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XL, 16 (these dies) and reverse enlarged on pl. XLI, 7. SNG ANS 246 (these dies). Kunstfreund 112 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 31, 95 (this reverse die). Boehringer 726.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style, obverse off-centre and minor traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 77, David Walsh, 2014, 10. Previously privately purchased in 2001.



76



- 76 Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 16.41 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; in exergue, cockle shell. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa l., hair bound by ribbon and floating above; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLII, 6 (this obverse die) and 5 (this reverse die). SNG Lloyd 11 (these dies). Tudeer 11. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 11 (O5/R8).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A very interesting and unusual portrait struck in high relief and an enchanting old cabinet tone. An absolutely unobtrusive area of oxidation on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex NFA XII, 1983, 25; Christie's 12 June 1993, McLendon, 21 and NAC 82, 2015, 61 sales.



- 77 Tetradrachm, signed by Eumenes circa 415-400, AR 17.29 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ – N Head of Arethusa l.; beneath neck truncation, EYMHNOY; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLII, 7 (this obverse die) and 8 (this reverse die). Dewing 840 (these dies). SNG ANS 256 (these dies). Tudeer 19. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 19 (O8/R12).
 Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on a full
 flan and perfectly centred, lightly toned and extremely fine 15'000
 Ex Triton X, 210, 58 and NAC 64, 2012, 720 sales.



- 78 Litra signed by Phrygillos circa 410-400, AR 0.78 g. ΣΥ Head of Arethusa, wearing earring, necklace, *ampyx* and *sphendone* on which, ΦΠΙ; beneath chin, dolphin and in r. field, ear of barley. Rev. Octopus.
 Rizzo pl. 43, 17. SNG ANS 377. Very rare. A portrait of exquisite style, old cabinet tone
 and about extremely fine 1'000
 Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 143.
- 79 Hemilitra signed by Phrygillos circa 410-400, Æ 3.65 g. Head of Arethusa l., hair caught up in *ampyx* and *sphendone*; behind, ΦΠΥ. Rev. ΣΥ – PA Four-spoked wheel. SNG ANS 412. Boehringer, Essays Thompson, p. 21, note 44. Favorito 8a. Calciati 19.
 A superb portrait of fine style and an enchanting enamel-like
 green patina. Good extremely fine 2'000
 Ex Roma Numismatics sale 10, 2015, 206.



- 80 Didrachm circa 405, AV 0.69 g. ΣΥΡΑ retrograde. Head of Athena l., wearing Attic crested helmet. Rev. Aegis with gorgoneion. SNG Copenhagen 687. Boston 440 (this reverse die). SNG Lloyd 1418 (these dies). SNG ANS 317 (these dies).
 Extremely fine 1'500
 Ex Sotheby's sale 7th March 1996, 59.



81

- 81 Tetradrachm, signed by *Eukleidas* circa 405-400, AR 17.27 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and raising flaming torch in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, barley ear to l. Rev. Σ[ΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ]Σ Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring, necklace of pendant acorns with central gorgoneion-medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet on whose bowl signature EVK – AEIDA. On both sides, two dolphins swimming downwards. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 21 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 112 (this reverse die). Alföldi, *Florilegium Numismaticum* p. 359, 6-7 (these dies). Jameson 1833 (this coin). AMB 465 (this coin). Tudeer 59. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 59c (this coin).

Extremely rare and one of the greatest masterpieces of Classical numismatic Sicilian art. A magnificent portrait of superb style struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. The usual die break on the reverse, otherwise extremely fine

125'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antike Museum Basel, 465 and NAC 48, 2008, 48 sales. From the Jameson and A.D.M. collection.

Among the most famous and desirable coins of Syracuse are the two varieties of facing-head tetradrachms, both of which appear to have been struck in the same, brief period of achievement, c. 405-400 B.C. The more influential of the two, Kimon's Arethusa Soteira, became a model throughout the Mediterranean world for die engravers and artists in different media. Eucleidas' Athena did not win such widespread renown (though it may have inspired coins of the Lycian dynasts struck c. 400-380 B.C.), yet as a work of art it is no less accomplished. Kimon and Eucleidas both faced the challenge of producing a naturalistic portrait that would appeal to contemporary Greek sensibilities. Kimon framed his Arethusa within a mass of flowing hair, darting dolphins, and inscriptions that were cleverly integrated into the design elements. Eucleidas, did likewise, but had to include within that framework a decorative triple-crested Attic helmet. He represented the vastly different textures of skin, hair and metal in a convincing manner – a great achievement considering it was not at the expense of the composition and beauty. Jenkins, in his *Coins of Greek Sicily*, comments on Eucleidas' "splendid head of Athena": "...here we see the head of the goddess in semi-facing view. It is the first of such realizations in the range of Sicilian coins to achieve a solid and convincing feel of three-dimensional sculpture, and this is managed without carving the actual planes of the relief very high. Considerable animation is given to the composition not only by the turbulence of the hair but by the crests and other details of the helmet, among which is concealed the artist's signature. The sculptural effect is aided by the way in which at least one of the dolphins on the right seems to appear as if from behind the head..." The use of Athena's portrait on a tetradrachm of Syracuse was, in itself, an innovation. For two reasons we can reject the idea that the portrait is Arethusa donning an Attic-style helmet to commemorate the defeat of the Athenian invasion of 415-413 B.C.: first, she wears a gorgoneion pendant, which aids in her identification; second, though it would be acceptable to revel in a victory over the Athenians, it would be sacrilegious to mock the goddess Athena, and dressing the local water nymph in Athena's helmet would tread dangerously close to that line. Furthermore, Athena's cult was well-established at Syracuse, and was serviced by a then-ancient temple on Ortygia, an island near the mainland that had been the original site of colonization. It is also interesting to note that for products of the same mint and approximately the same time, Kimon's two facing-Arethusa dies were prepared as obverses (forecasting a diagnostic change in Syracusan coinage), whereas Eucleidas' two facing-Athena dies were reverses. This was a critical error in the latter case since the reverse die receives the full energy of the hammer blow. Eucleidas' masterful die soon developed a crack beneath Athena's chin that widened with each successive strike. With this in mind, it is at least possible that Kimon decided to use his facing-Arethusa as an obverse based upon having witnessed the fate of Eucleidas' facing-Athena.





82



82

- 82 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 17.41 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, ear of barley. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ – N Head of Arethusa l., wearing sphendone, triple-pendant earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins, the lower one of them emerging from the sphendone. SNG Lloyd 1395 (these dies). Tudeer 84. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 84 (O31/R56). Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased from the web shop of CNG (inventory number 823322)



83



83

- 83 Tetradrachm, in the style of Eukleidas circa 405, AR 17.43 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron in r. hand and reins in both; above, Nike flying r., crowning him; in exergue, dolphin l. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΩ – Η] Head of Arethusa l., hair in bands, wearing double-loop earring and plain necklace with frontal pendant; and four dolphins around. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 15. SNG Lloyd 1405 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1253 (these dies). Tudeer 96. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 96.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Busso Peus 337, 1993, 60 and Busso Peus 396, 2008, 160 sales.



84



- 84 50 litrae or decadrachm circa 400 BC, AV 2.88 g. ΣΥΡΑ Young male head l.; behind, barley grain. Rev. Unbridled horse prancing r.; above, eight-rayed star and beneath, rectangular panel. SNG Lockett 986 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1424 (these dies). SNG ANS 348 (these dies). Bérend 12.

About extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000

Ex Art Monaco sale 7 November 1977, 4.



85

- 85 Tetradrachm circa 400, AV 1.17 g. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Σ – Υ – Ρ – Α retrograde. Small female head l. in centre of incuse square. Bohringer, Essays Thompson, pl. 38, 13 var. (no retrograde). SNG ANS 350 var. (no retrograde). Bérend, Denise I, pl. XI, 3 var. (no retrograde).
Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'500

Ex Auctiones 16, 1986, 50; NFA 20, 1988, 636 and Stack's 6 December 1995, 3 sales.



86

- 86 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400 BC, AR 43.05 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΡΑ – Κ – Ο – ΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, ΕΥ – ΑΙΝΕ. Gulbenkian 313 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 365 (this obverse die). Gallatin C.XV/R.IV

A pleasant specimen of this prestigious issue. Lovely light iridescent tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the early 1990s and sold with its original ticket.

Coins of the artist Euainetos are among the most exquisite works of art from the ancient Greek world. Of special value are his decadrachms, which must have been distributed widely, for they were influential to artists in regions far removed from the shores of Sicily. It is unlikely that many were exported through the normal channels of commerce, and we might suggest that, much like the staters of Olympia, some were acquired as keepsakes and were carried to a variety of destinations. The decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos were introduced early in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius I (405-367 B.C.), and those of Euainetos continued to be struck for decades, perhaps even beyond the 360s. We might presume that Dionysius took a personal interest in producing such large coins of fine style to evince his patronage of the arts and to promote the success of his rule. There is also good reason to believe that after Euainetos' initial contributions, die cutting for the series eventually was carried out by understudies and successors. In some cases, Euainetos' signature appears to have been retained as a fixed element of the design until about midway through, when it was lost altogether. In general, these understudies meticulously copied the work of the master engraver. Gallatin notes that the entire series shows a most amazing repetition of the details of the arrangement of the hair, locks and curls being slavishly repeated. Though a precise context has not been convincingly established for the Syracusan decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos, it is tempting to associate their introduction with a military victory. The display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue is militant, and the inscription ΑΘΛΑ, which indicates prizes for at least agonistic contests, only adds to that prospect. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that phenomenon and what is presented on the decadrachms. The obverse also appears to allude to victory with its vivid scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend.



- 87 Hemilitra circa 400, Æ 3.30 g. Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing sphenone; in r. field, olive twig. Rev. ΣΥ – PA Dolphin r.; below, shell. SNG ANS 415 fff. SNG Morcom 687-690. Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 39, 39. Favorito 12. Calciati 24.

A portrait of superb style and an untouched enamel-like green patina. Good extremely fine 1'250

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 211, 2013, 86.



- 88 12 1/2 litrae circa 310-305, EL 1.86 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚ – ΟΞΙΩΝ Five-stringed lyre. SNG Fitzwilliam 1295. SNG ANS 617. Jenkins, Essays Robinson pl. 14, group A, a-a.

A minor mark on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Galerie des Monnaies COIN 9 June 1978, Bauer, 228; CNG 26, 1993, 35; Busso Peus 349, 1996, 63 and Busso Peus 351, 1997, 76 sales.



- 89 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.05 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NI. Around, three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and kentron in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles* l. In exergue, AI ligate. SNG Lloyd 1477 (these dies). SNG ANS 637 (these dies). Ierardi 9.

Struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan and of superb style. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

Ex New York I, 1998, 66; Triton XIII, 2010, 68 sales and Freeman & Sear Fixed Price list 11, 2006, 16.



- 90 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.05 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NI. Around, three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and kentron in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles* l. In exergue, AI ligate. SNG Lloyd 1479 (these dies). SNG ANS 638 (these dies). Ierardi 34.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 138, 2005, 24; Künker 115, 2006, 94 and NAC 46, 2008, 218 sales.



- 91 Tetradrachm circa 310-304, AR 16.89 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flows freely over neck. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Nike, naked to waist, standing r., holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered l., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In l. field, *triskeles*. SNG ANS 679 (this obverse die). Ierardi 215.
Struck on a very broad flan and on excellent metal.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sotheby's 27 October 1993, Athena Fund, 275 and CNG XXXIV, 1995, 37 sales.



- 92 Double decadrachm circa 304-289, AV 5.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring, necklace and crested Corinthian helmet with bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ / TP monogram Winged thunderbolt. BMC 416. Gulbenkian 341 (these dies). Berand, Essays Price pl. 9, 9.
An almost invisible scuff on hair of Athena and minor encrustations, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M-Leu 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 171; Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke 100, and Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 31 sales.



- 93 Decadrachm, circa 295-289, AV 2.84 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below, *triskeles*. In exergue, YE ligate. Gulbenkian 337. Bérard, *Essays* Price, pl. 9, 11 (these dies). Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 95 and Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 30 sales.



- 94 Decadrachm circa 287-278, AV 4.30 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and beaded necklace; behind, torch. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, moon. Below horses, Θ and in exergue, ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑΣ. BMC 432. SNG ANS 776 (these dies). Buttrey *Morgantina*, NC 1973, pl. 2, 3/G. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex Birkler & Waddell sale 2, 1980, 93.



- 95 Decadrachm circa 269-263, AV 4.24 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, poppy. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. SNG Ashmolean 2105. Carroccio 51. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG sale 39, 1996, 319.



- 96 Decadrachm 217-214, AV 4.24 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, star. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below, A and in exergue, IEPΩNONC. Gulbenkian 348. Carroccio 24 var. (different dies). Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sotheby's sale 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 32.



- 97 8 litrae circa 216-215, AR 6.77 g. Diademed head l.; behind, bow. Rev. CYPAKOCICICIC – ΓEΛΩNOC Fast biga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in lower r. field, BA / E. BMC 531. SNG ANS 896 var. (without BA). Burnett, Enna hoard, pl. 4, 56 (these dies). Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG sale 37, 1996, 159.



- 98 10 litrae circa 215-214, AR 8.48 g. Diademed head l. Rev. CASICICIC – IEPCNYMOC Winged thunderbolt; above, AΦ. SNG ANS 1034. Holloway 27. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 1990s (inventory number 90716).



- 99 12 litrae circa 214-212, AR 10.16 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet, decorated with snake. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis as huntress standing l. and shooting arrow; quiver on shoulder, at her feet, hound springing l. In l. field, MI. SNG Copenhagen 877. Burnett Enna hoard, pl. 8, D11.
 Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 1990s (inventory number 90717).



- 100 12 litrae circa 214-212, AR 10.12 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin; in r. field, monogram. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis as huntress standing l. and shooting arrow, quiver on shoulder; at her feet, hound springing l. In l. field, ΣΩ. SNG München 1433. Burnett Enna hoard, pl. 8, D13 (80) (these dies).
 Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 1990s (inventory number 90722).



- 101 8 litrae circa 214-212, AR 6.77 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Winged thunderbolt; below, YA / Σ - Λ. Gulbenkian 359 (these dies). McClean 2958 (these dies). Burnett Enna hoard, pl. 8, D30.
 Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



102

- 102 6 litrae circa 214-212, AR 4.85 g. Bearded head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Nike driving fast biga r., holding kentron and reins: below horses, ΞΑ. Gulbenkian 361. SNG Lloyd 1570 (these dies). Burnett Enna hoard, D44.
 Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Extremely fine 4'000
 Ex CNG sale 38, 1996, 115.

Tauromenium



103

- 103 The Campanian mercenaries, Bronze circa 340-330, Æ 2.29 g. Helmet r. Rev. Monogram within wreath. SNG Morcom 877. Calciati 2 (Kampani from the Aetna area).
 In unusually fine condition for the issue. Dark green patina and extremely fine 300
 Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 186.

Islands off Sicily, Lipara



104

- 104 Bronze last quarter IV century, Æ 7.58 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΛΙΠΑΡΑ – ΠΑΙΩΝ Trident. SNG Morcom 870. SNG Copenhagen 1097. Calciati 28.
 Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Green patina and about extremely fine / extremely fine 2'000
 Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 541.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



105

- 105 Tetradrachm, Carthago or Lilybaion circa 410-392, AR 17.23 g. *qrt - h - dst* in Punic characters. Forepart of bridled horse l. crowned by Victory flying l.; below, two thymiateria; in l. field, barley-grain. Rev. *mh - mt* in Punic characters; Palm tree with two clusters of dates. McClean 3033 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 36. Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC 92, 2016, 140 and NAC 110, 2018, 26 sales. From the collection of a Swiss lawyer purchased in the 1980s and the early 1990s. This coin is sold with a French export licence.



106

- 106 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 16.78 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing wreath of reeds; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing r.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. McClean 3043 (these dies). Gulbenkian 366 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 131. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Asta del Titano May 2000, 37 and NAC 64, 2012, 764 sales.



107

- 107 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily “people of the camp” circa 350-320, AR 17.08 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing wreath of reeds; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing l.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. de Luynes 1434 (these dies). Boston 489 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1630 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 141.

A magnificent specimen of this very attractive issue. Struck on a full flan and with a delightful iridescent tone. Extremely fine

12'000

Ex Leu sale 50, 1990, 75.



108

- 108 Trihemistater, Carthage circa 260, AV 12.52 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 74, 210. Gulbenkian 384 (these dies). Jenkins-Lewis group IX, 393.

Rare. Struck on a full flan and complete, an unobtrusive edge nick at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 183 and NGSa 7, 2012, 292 sales.



109

- 109 Decadrachm, Carthage circa 260, AR 38.04 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, *b'rst* (in the land) in Punic characters. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1665 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily IV, series 6, 446 (this coin). Giacosa, Uomo e cavallo, pl. lxxxvii (this reverse illustrated).

Rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands of this desirable and prestigious issue. Struck on a very broad flan and on unusually fresh metal. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

75'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 290 and Leu 83, 2002, 129 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

Struck in the earliest phase of the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), this issue represents a strict departure from earlier Punic coinages in Sicily. The bulk of the earlier types were struck to the Greek Attic weight standard, whereas this coin employs the Punic weight standard, being five of its shekels. Their style and fabric are markedly different from that of earlier types. The Pegasus must have been derived from Corinthian-type staters of the Syracusan King Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), yet the head of the goddess is inarguably Tanit, rather than a modified Artemis-Arethusa. Most importantly, the designs are engraved in a somewhat abstract style that is uniquely Carthaginian. Jenkins translates the Punic legend *b'rst* as meaning 'in the land' or 'in the territories', noting that it might suggest an effort by Carthage to stake its claim as a rightful occupant of Sicily over the Romans, who were newcomers. He also suggests that these coins were minted in Sicily on the basis of hoard evidence, the inscription, and, perhaps most persuasively, the die axes, which are irregular on these five-shekel pieces and their related issues. By comparison, the much larger and more enduring series of coins assigned to Carthage are struck with the upright die alignment of a 'medal turn'. In the centuries leading up to the First Punic War, Carthaginians and Romans had pursued a relationship of indifference, for their realms of influence did not overlap in any meaningful way. Their first treaty appears to have been made in 509 B.C., and they peacefully co-existed for centuries. The Romans were perhaps less sophisticated than the worldly Carthaginians in these early diplomatic ventures, as Carthage continually got what it desired: an assurance that Rome would not intervene in Carthaginian affairs in the Western Mediterranean. In return, Rome was immune from potential conflict, being quite occupied with its own efforts for regional conquest. The principal cause of Rome's first war with Carthage is uncertain – perhaps it was a fear that Carthage would gain control of the north-eastern part of Sicily, or simply a desire to reap the spoils of victory from a Sicilian expedition. In a larger sense, however, conflict was inevitable in light of Rome's meteoric expansion in central and southern Italy by the mid-3rd Century B.C. It seems there was no long-term plan on either side of the war, simply an escalation as Rome and Carthage became embroiled in partisan events in Sicily. The root cause was the disposition of the city of Messina, which had been violently taken by Mamertine mercenaries, who found an ally in Rome. Meanwhile, in opposition, the Carthaginians had formed a partnership with Hieron II, who recently had become king of Syracuse. The Romans successfully laid siege to Syracuse and, through their merciful treatment of Hieron, gained in him a staunch ally. This development alarmed the Carthaginians, who responded in 262 with an invasion of Sicily. After a particularly violent sack of Agrigentum, an ally of Carthage, hostilities continued on both land and sea, and by the mid-250s had even extended to North Africa, where the Romans occupied Tunis, only to have their victorious army virtually annihilated. Fortunes teetered from one side to the other in a series of violent encounters in Sicily, North Africa, and Southern Italy. By 241 it was apparent that the Romans would not yield, despite their mounting losses; after a final naval disaster near the Aegates Insulae, the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca sued for peace. As the spoils of victory, Rome gained control (with Hieron II) over Sicily and its adjacent islands, and was to receive from Carthage an indemnity of 3,200 talents over the next decade. Carthage was left broken, and still had to wage war on the home front against unpaid mercenaries and Libyans. In subsequent years, Romans also took control of Sardinia, which forced the Carthaginians to expand their interests in Spain and eventually gave rise to the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.).





110

- 110 3 shekels, Carthage circa 220-215, Æ 19.08 g. Wreathed head of Tanit I. Rev. Horse standing r.; in background, palm tree. SNG Copenhagen 344. Müller 147. MAA 84.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec sake 23 October 1992, 51.



111

- 111 1/4 shekel, Carthage circa 202, AV 1.78 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing wreath of barley. Rev. Horse standing r. SNG Fitzwilliam 1504. Jenkins-Lewis Group XIV, 467.
Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 750

112 NO LOT

Kings of Macedonia, Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



113

- 113 Stater, Lampsacus circa 323-316, AV 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. $\Phi\Lambda\text{I}\Pi\text{I}\Pi\text{O}\Upsilon$ Charioteer driving fast biga r.; below, snake and monogram. Le Rider p. 283. SNG ANS 285.
An almost insignificant mark on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1437.



114

- 114 Stater, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AV 8.59 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, trident to r. SNG Berry 92 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 1400 (this coin). Le Rider 184.

Struck in high relief with a lovely light reddish tone. Good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Glendining sale 12 February 1958, Lockett, 1312.



115

- 115 Stater, Pella circa 324, AV 8.61 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga r. driven by charioteer holding reins and kentron; below horses, cantharus. Le Rider 223.

Extremely fine 3'500

Ex Lanz sale 120, 2004, 121.



116

- 116 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-315, AR 14.35 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, snake and in exergue, shield. SNG Lockett 1414 (these dies). Le Rider 530. Wonderful light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2010, 48.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



- 117 Drachm, Sardes circa 334-323, AR 4.30 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. [ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ] Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; beneath throne, monogram and in l. field, torch. Price 2567. Thompson ANSNS 16, pl. 5, 118.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 350

Ex Spink sale 1012, 2010, 1241. From the Michael Dearing collection.



- 118 Distater, Amphipolis circa 330-320, AV 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike walking l., holding wreath and stylus; in outer l. field, bunch of grapes. Price 170.
Very rare. Of lovely style and struck on a very broad flan, good very fine 25'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 77.

This "flying Nike" variety of the Alexander distater was published by Harlan Berk in an article entitled "A new distater of Alexander" (The Celator, vol. 7., no. 5; May, 1993). He describes Nike as being different from the usual composition because she is not standing, but appears to be either flying, or in the process of taking flight. That she is in motion is clearly revealed by the position of her feet, but also by the fact that her chiton is animated, and clings to her right leg. Mr. Berk also theorizes that this distater is not merely a variety within the series, but is in fact the prototype of the denomination which, for reasons unknown, was abandoned in favour of the familiar "standing Nike".



- 119 Stater, Amphipolis 330-320, AV 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylus in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, trident-head pointing downward. Price 172.
Extremely fine 3'000



120

- 120 Stater, Lampsacus 328-323, AV 8.52 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in l. field, conjoined foreparts of two horses. At her feet, control-mark. SNG Copenhagen 630. Price 1358.
Of fine style, light reddish tone and extremely fine 3'500



121

- 121 Drachm, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AR 4.39 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, club. Price 1347.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 78, 1993, 86. From the Michael Dearing collection.



122

- 122 Drachm, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AR 4.27 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, Demeter standing facing and holding two torches. Below throne, Δ. Price 1354.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



123

- 123 Tetradrachm of 2 shekels, Babylon circa 327, AR 15.41 g, Indian archer standing r., drawing a large bow; in l. field, monogram. Rev. Indian elephant r.; below, Ξ. Price, *Mnemata* p. 70, 18 (this obverse die). Price, *Naster Oblata* p. 78, A/b (these dies). Dürr, *Neues aus Babylonien*, in *SM* 94 (1974), 36b (this coin). Mitchiner Type 22.

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Unusually well struck for the issue and with a light tone. Very fine / good very fine

50'000

Ex NFA V, 1978, 82; NFA XXV, 1990, 82 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 305 sales.

As with all coins associated with the so-called "Porus medallions" - a decadrachm issue belonging to the same series as this tetradrachm - the present piece features remarkable types that are completely new for Greek coinage. The obverse depicts a standing archer, but he is not any archer previously familiar to the Greeks. There is no representation of the Persian king armed with a bow as on darics and sigloi, but rather a depiction of an Indian warrior. His Indian ethnicity is implied by his dress and his hair, which seems to be bound up in a sort of turban, and his pairing with a reverse type depicting an elephant. Alexander the Great and his army made a foray into the Indian subcontinent in 327 BC and made war on a regional Punjabi king named Porus. At the Battle of the Hydaspes River (327 BC), the Macedonian army faced both the archers of Porus and his war elephants. However, despite the murderous arrows of the former and the terror inspired by the latter, the forces of Alexander were victorious. The battle was won at high cost, but Alexander admired the bravery and skill of Porus, appointing him as a local satrap. The Macedonian conqueror continued the exploration and attempted conquest of India despite the increasing misgivings of his men until at last in 325 BC the army mutinied near the Ganges River and forced him to begin the long and gruelling westward march home. It is thought that the present coin and others like it in the "Porus Medallion" series were struck as a form of commemorative donative paid out to the army after the return from India. The use of the shekel weight standard has led to the conclusion that the coinage was produced at Babylon or possibly Susa. The specifically Indian and martial types may have been intended to remind recipients of their former glory in the East at a time when the army was tiring of Alexander's campaigns and desirous of returning home to Macedonia. In 324 BC, the army mutinied again at Opis in Babylonia and demanded that Alexander begin demobilising his loyal and long serving veterans.



124

- 124 Tetradrachm of 2 shekels, Babylon circa 327, AR 15.72 g. Elephant advancing r., carrying two figures, one turning to look l. and holding a standard, the other, in front, holding a goad. Rev. Charioteer driving fast quadriga r., an archer stands in the chariot beside the driver, drawing a bow. Price, *Mnemata* p. 70, 26 (this coin). Mitchiner Type 21i.

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Light iridescent tone and about very fine 30'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 306. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son.

This tetradrachm is closely related to the preceding piece in the "Porus Medallion" series, but of an even higher degree of rarity. The coin is also especially notable as the first specimen of the type discovered by Martin Price in 1989. As with the archer/elephant piece, this tetradrachm features types related to Alexander the Great's Indian campaign (327-325 BC) probably intended to commemorate the Macedonian victory over the regional Punjabi king Porus in 326 BC. Here the obverse type depicts a war elephant complete with driver and a figure carrying what appears to be a type of flag or standard while a war chariot appears on the reverse. Both chariots and elephants are recorded to have been fielded by Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes River. Both types are notable for their animated quality. The elephant advances while the standard bearer turns his head to look for the enemy behind him, and the chariot seems to move at breakneck speed, pulled by galloping horses that are uncannily in step with each other.



125



125 Drachm, Magnesia ad Meandrum circa 325-323, AR 4.27 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Below the throne, head of elephant. Price 1921. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



126



126 Drachm, Magnesia ad Meandrum circa 325-323, AR 4.27 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; on maze. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram and above, head of ram. Price 1922 corr. (M not described). Hersh, Troxell, A 1993 Hoard of Alexander Drachms, AJN 5-6, obverse die 3, pl. 6, 5. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



127



127 Drachm, Miletus circa 325-323, AR 4.25 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Below the throne, star. Price 2089. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



128



- 128 Drachm, Miletus circa 325-323, AR 4.28 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 2090. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



129



- 129 Drachm, Miletus circa 325-323, AR 4.30 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 2090. A perfect Fdc 400

From the Michael Dearing collection.



130



- 130 Drachm, Miletus circa 325-323, AR 4.28 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; on which, K. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 2090A. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 100, 1998, 183. From the Michael Dearing collection.



131



131



- 131 Tetradrachm, Babylon circa 317-311, AR 17.13 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram within wreath. Below throne, H. Price 3704. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 76, 1993, 162. From the Michael Dearing collection.



132



- 132 Stater, Sinope circa 230-200, AV 8.50 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in l. field, *kantharos* on monogram. Price 1218. A perfect Fdc 6'000

Philip III, 323 – 317 and posthumous issues



133



133



- 133 Didrachm, Babylon circa 323-317 BC, AR 8.56 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, M and below throne, ΔΥ. Price –. Hersh, Essays Price 78. Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex NFA 16, 1985, 137 and Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 64, 1993, 89 sales.



134



- 134 Stater, Aradus circa 323-316, AV 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in l. field, monogram and in r. field, Z. Price P146 (these dies). Good extremely fine 3'000

Perseus, 178 – 168



135



135

- 135 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 174-173, AR 16.88 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ – ΛΕΩΣ – ΠΕΡ – ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings; above, monogram, in r. field, MI, between legs, Φ and below, plough. The whole within wreath. Mamroth, ZfN 38, 1928, 8 and pl. I, 4. SNG Copenhagen 1267. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Philip V, 220 – 179



136



136

- 136 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis 188-183, AR 16.74 g. Head of young Perseus I., wearing winged griffin-headed helmet, sword on his r. shoulder, in centre of Macedonian shield. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club within oak-wreath; in l. field, club and below, two monograms. SNG Alpha Bank 1052. Mamroth –.

Rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A magnificent portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented engraver. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex Tkalec 28 October 1994, 83 and Leu 83, 2002, 207 sales.

Koinon, pseudo-autonomous issue



- 137 **Time of Gordian III, 238-244.** Bronze circa 238-244, Æ 10.26 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Diademed head of Alexander r. Rev. KOINON ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β ΝΕΩ Horseman galloping r., holding spear. AMNG III, p. 528, 512. BMC 120. SNG Copenhagen 1355.
Very rare. Lovely green patina, minor edge scrape at four o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 468.

The Koinon of Macedonians under the Roman Empire was a religious and administrative confederation of Macedonian cities that had its roots in the royal administration of the Macedonian kingdom under its last kings, Philip V and Perseus. The capital of the Koinon was located at Beroia, where it celebrated pentettric Olympic games. Coinage struck by the Koinon regularly advertised the glories of the past, especially the most widely celebrated Macedonian ever to live—Alexander the Great. On the present coin, struck during the reign of Gordian III, Alexander's diademed portrait is depicted on the obverse and conforms to descriptions of the Macedonian conqueror in ancient literary sources. He has an elevated gaze, indicative of his *pathos* ("longing") to do the impossible and ascend to the gods, and a mane of windswept hair, giving him a powerful leonine appearance. The reverse type is a standard depiction of Alexander charging into battle on the back of his beloved horse, Bucephalus. This particular issue was probably struck in AD 242, when Gordian III passed through the city on his way to make war on the Sasanian Persian Empire. In this context, types featuring Alexander the Great not only celebrated the storied past of the Macedonian cities that made up the Koinon, but honoured the Emperor hoping to repeat the feats of Alexander and destroy the new Persian Empire. Alexander the Great had been a hero to Roman commanders since the late Roman Republic and the admiration of his grand conquests only increased under the Roman Emperors. Julius Caesar and Octavian (the future Augustus) both visited his tomb at Alexandria and lamented their deeds compared to what Alexander had accomplished by the time of his death at age 32. Roman campaigns against the Parthians and Sasanians, the Iranian successors of the Achaemenid Persians were prime occasions for Emperors to compare themselves (and be compared by others) to Alexander, although they were never able to fully duplicate his exploits. Thus there is perhaps an element of imperial flattery at work in the types in light of Gordian's apparent presence at Beroia in AD 242. As it turned out and as was usual for Roman leaders trying to emulate Alexander, Gordian III fell short. Although he drove back the Sasanians at the Battle of Raesena (AD 243) and began a march against Ctesiphon, his advance was fiercely contested. The Emperor was killed as he tried to force his way towards the Sasanian capital, either killed in the fighting or murdered by his own soldiers following a defeat.

- 138 **Time of Gordian III, 238-244.** Bronze circa 238-244, Æ 12.59 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander III r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. KOINON ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ Alexander standing r., placing harness on Bucephalus rearing to l. AMNG III p. 111, 416a.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An issue of great fascination with a lovely and interesting reverse composition. Green patina and good very fine 3'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 467.

- 139 **Time of Gordian III, 238-244.** Bronze circa 238-244, Æ 12.33 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander III r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΚΟΙ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β ΝΕΩ Jupiter seated l., holding sceptre and Victory, AMNG III, p. 109, 408. SNG Copenhagen 1362.
Very rare. Green patina and good very fine 400

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 466.

Kings of Paconia, Audoleon, 315/0 – 286



- 140 Tetradrachm in name of Alexander III, Astibos or Damaestion circa 315/0-286, AR 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, *thyrsus*. Price –. Waggoner, Reflexions, – (for obverse, cf. die 17).

An apparently unrecorded variety. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 100.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, The Bisaltae



- 141 Octodrachm circa 475-465 BC, AR 28.49 g. ΚΙΣΑΑ – ΤΙΚΩΝ Warrior, wearing *causia* and holding two spears, standing behind horse. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III/2, 4 var. and pl. XII, 4 var. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. XI, 6 var. SNG Oxford 2242 var. Peykov A3060 var.

Struck in high relief on a full flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 25'000

From a Swiss collection and privately purchased from A. Tkalec in 1994.

The Bisaltae were a Thracian or Pelasgian tribe inhabiting the reaches of the lower Strymon river valley in eastern Macedonia bordering the lands of Thrace to the east. The economy was one of pastoral-nomadism, although the aristocracy certainly exploited the silver mines in the mountainous region between them and the territory of the Krestones and Mygdones to their west, the bullion of which produced this handsome octodrachm. An interesting feature of these large coins, and also the larger issues of the Derrones as well as of Alexander I in Macedonia, is their manufacturing process. From the flattening that is always present on the reverse, it appears that the striking occurred in two distinct stages with the reverses and obverses having been struck individually. First, the reverse die, which served merely as an ornamental device rather than having the functional purpose of pushing metal into the obverse die, was hammered against the planchet, then the planchet was turned over and struck again from the obverse die. This second striking caused some flattening on the reverse of the coin, as can be seen here in the slight flattening of the raised portions of the four inner divisions of the larger incuse square. The purpose of this unusual manufacturing process is not certain, but probably should be seen in the context of the massive size of the coins themselves. During Xerxes' invasion of Greece in 480 B.C., the Bisaltae refused assistance to the large Persian army. After they vacated the region following their costly campaign against the Greeks, Alexander I of Macedonia conquered and annexed the Bisaltaian homeland. In doing so he came to control the rich silver mines of the Pangaeon district and subsequently struck his first coinage, which copies exactly these Bisaltaian octodrachms except that they are inscribed with his own name.

Uncertain mint in Macedonia



- 142 Drachm circa 470-450, AR 4.15 g. Horseman riding r. Rev. Boar standing r. within incuse square. Apparently unique and unrecorded. An interesting and enigmatic issue, lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 15'000
- Ex Tkalec sale 28 October 1994, 63.

Thrace, Abdera



- 143 Tetradrachm, magistrate Kallidamas circa 450-425, AR 15.00 g. KA – Λ – ΛΙΑ – ΑΜΑ – Σ Griffin seated l., with rounded wings, r. foreleg raised; below, tunny l. Rev. ΑΒΔΑ – ΗΡ – ΙΤΕ – ΩΝ around the border of an incuse square, within which, a quadripartite square. de Nanteuil 703 (these dies). AMNG II, 61. Weber 2375 (these dies). May, Abdera 142. C-N p. 111, period IV. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 4'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 249.

Although an abortive colony was established at Abdera by settlers from Clazomenae in c. 656, a permanent city was not founded until 544 BC when it was colonized by Teians escaping the Persian conquest of Ionia. The city enjoyed great prosperity in the fifth century, despite being compelled to host Xerxes I during the Persian invasion of Greece (480-479 BC) and later paying high tribute to Athens as a member of the Delian League. However, Abdera was brought to the brink of disaster in 376/5 BC, when the city was attacked by the Triballians. The Abderites were only saved by the timely arrival of the Athenian general Chabrias, but they were never able to regain their former strength. At last, in c. 350 BC Abdera was captured by Philip II. Not wishing to live under Macedonian domination, many of the Abderites fled to Athens. Abdera was one of the earliest Greek mints to strike coins in Thrace, beginning around 520/515 BC. Located as the city was on the borderlands between the Achaemenid Persian Empire and the Thracian lands desired by Athens, Abdera's coinage was often struck to a local standard that was easily exchangeable in the Attic and Persian weight systems until the mid-fifth century BC. The coinage of Abdera regularly features the depiction of a griffin derived from the civic badge of Teos. In the later fifth and fourth centuries this type is paired with frequently (annually?) changing reverse types personal to the magistrate named on the reverse.



- 144 Stater, magistrate *Dionysas* circa 395-360, AR 12.80 g. Griffin crouching l. Rev. Δ – I – ON – Y – [Σ]ΑΣ Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r.; all within incuse square. Jameson 2001 (these dies). May, Abdera 291. C-N, p. 119, period VI.
Rare. Old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise good very fine / very fine 2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 207, 2012, 105.



- 145 Stater, magistrate *Aristonax* circa 395-360, AR 12.66 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin seated l., raising r. foreleg Rev. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΑΞ Horse advancing r.; all within incuse square. May, Abdera –. C-N, p. 119, period VI and pl. 7, 10.
Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 4'500

Ex Hirsch 176, 1989, 97 and Künker 216, 2012, 211 sales.



- 146 Stater, magistrate *Rethas* circa 395-360, AR 13.91 g. Griffin crouching l. Rev. ΡΕΘΑΣ Europa on bull rearing l.; all within incuse square. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. May, Abdera –. C-P –. Lexicon –.
Apparently unique and unrecorded and a very interesting and fascinating type.
Surface somewhat porous on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 4, 2012, 242.



147



147

- 147 Tetrobol, magistrate Echekrates circa 373, AR 2.96 g. Griffin seated l., raising r. foreleg. Rev. EXE – KP – AT – ΗΣ Quadripartite square, the surfaces of which are granulated. AMNG 110, pl. 3, 5 (this coin). de Nanteuil 705 (this coin). May, Abdera 319 (this coin). C-N p. 123, period VI.

Of fine style and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sotheby's 15 June 1896, Bunbury, 570; Sotheby's 9 May 1904, Allatini, 209; Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philippsen, 71; Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 101 and Leu 65, 1995, 124 sales. From the de Nanteuil collection.



148



- 148 Stater, magistrate Herokleitos circa 378, AR 16.89 g. Griffin seated l., with rounded wings, r. foreleg raised. Rev. E – Π – Ι – ΗΡΟ – ΚΛΕΙ – ΤΟ Five-stringed cithara; all within incuse square. May, Abdera –. C-N, p. 123, period VI and pl. 7, 13.

Very rare. An interesting and attractive specimen of this desirable issue of fine style.

Lovely iridescent tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Busso Peus 401, 2010, 289 and Busso Peus 407, 2012, 306 sales.



149



- 149 Stater, magistrate Promethides circa 371, AR 12.82 g. Griffin crouching l.; below, [A]ΔHPITE – [QN]. Rev. ΠΠΟ – ΜΗ – ΘΙ – ΔΗΣ Dolphin swimming downwards r.; all within incuse square. Jameson 1036 (these dies). May, Abdera 343. C-N, p. 123, period VI.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 6'000

Ex CNG 73, 2006, 104; Hess-Divo 308, 2007, 23 and Triton XVI, 2013, 250 sales.



150

- 150 Stater, magistrate Telemachos circa 359, AR 11.47 g. ΑΒΑΔΗ Griffin crouching l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΤΗ[Λ] – ΕΜΑΞΟ Heracles standing l., holding club and bow; in l. field, shell and in r. dolphin. All within incuse square. May, Abdera 401. C-N, p. 127, period VII.

Very rare. Struck in high relief on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

4'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 62, 1993, 67; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 73, 1995, 69; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 81, 1997, 5170 and Busso Peus 407, 2012, 308 sales.



151

- 151 Stater, magistrate Telemachos circa 358, AR 11.47 g. ΑΒΑΔΗ Griffin crouching l. Rev. [ΕΠΙ] ΤΗΛΑΕΜΑ[ΞΟ] Heracles advancing r., wearing lion skin on l. extended arm and holding club and bow; in r. field, shell. All within incuse square. May, Abdera 402 (these dies). C-N, p. 127, period VII.

Very rare. Struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

8'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 59; Lanz 70, 1994, 35; Lanz 72, 1195, 135; Lanz 76, 1996, 152; Lanz 86, 1998, 75 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2438 sales.



152

- 152 Stater, magistrate Zenonos circa 355, AR 11.40 g. ΑΒΑΔΗ Griffin crouching l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ Hermes advancing r., wearing *petasos* and *chlamys*; stretching l. hand; in r. field, *kantharos*. Weber 2378 (these dies). May, Abdera 447. C-N, p. 127, period VII and pl. 8, 8.

Rare. An issue of lovely style struck in high relief with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine / extremely fine

8'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 290. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.



153

- 153 Stater, magistrate Pithes circa 336-311, AR 10.17 g. ΑΒΑΗ Griffin crouching l.; in exergue, ΠΙΤΕΩΝ. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΠΥ ΘΕΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r.; beneath neck truncation, cockle shell. SNG Ashmolean 2506. May, Abdera 549. C-N pl. 15, 6. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 111 and NAC 59, 2011, 576 sales.

In mythology, Abdera was named after Abderus, a beloved companion of Heracles who perished after the hero captured the flesh-eating mares of Diomedes. In the historical record the site on the Thracian coast that would become Abdera was first settled in 654 B.C. by colonists from Clazomenae. That early effort failed, evidently because of conflicts with warlike Thracians. One hundred and ten years later, in 544, a new colonization effort was made by citizens of another Ionian city, Teos, who under the cover of night abandoned their homes rather than live under newly imposed Persian rule. When the Abderites began to produce coins, they chose to portray a griffin, as it was familiar from the coins of their mother-city. No doubt symbolically, the griffin faces left on issues of Abdera and faces right on those of Teos. Silver, fish, wine and grain were among the commodities that allowed Abdera to accumulate its astonishing wealth. The people of Abdera had a longstanding conflict with the Greeks on the nearby island of Thasos, as they competed for control of trade in the Thracian hinterland. It has been suggested that in 491 the Abderites fabricated a rumour that the Thasians were planning a revolt against the authority of Persia. Consequently, Darius forced the Thasians to tear down their walls and to deliver their ships to Abdera. In 463/2 Abdera again was able to profit from the misfortunes of the Thasians when their revolt against Athens was crushed. Abdera's wealth is evident not only from the large quantity of silver coins it produced and exported – often to the Egyptian delta – but also from the records of the Delian League. During the period 453 to 432 Abdera contributed annually about 15 talents to the league, suggesting its total payments may have been surpassed only by Aegina, Byzantium and Thasos.

Aenus



154

- 154 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 16.31 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing brimless *petasus*. Rev. ΑΙΝ – I Goat r.; in r. field, caduceus. All within partially incuse square. Ashton 3519. SNG Copenhagen 395. May Ainos 251 (this reverse die). Light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 236, 2016, 109.

Kingdom of Thrace, Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues.



155

- 155 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 323-281, AR 17.29 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. Athena enthroned l., holding Nike spear in r. hand, resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, K. Müller 465. An extremely rare variety. About extremely fine 4'500

Ex NAC 51, 2009, 612 and Naville Numismatics 1, 2013, 40 sales.



156

- 156 Stater, Ephesus circa 294-287, AV 8.56 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with lion's head; in l. inner field, E – Φ and bee. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 164 Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A bold portrait of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 18'000



157

- 157 Tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 287-282, AR 17.10 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in l. field, crescent and in exergue, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 218. A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 224, 2014, 112.



158

158 Tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 287-282, AR 16.90 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with Gorgoneion; in l. inner field, herm and in exergue, two monograms. Thompson, Essays Robinson, -. Arnold-Biucchi, Essays Price -.
An apparently unrecorded variety. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 17 December 1919, M. Collignon, 175; Auctiones 22, 1992, 178; Künker 25, 1993, 80 and Busso Peus 399, 2009, 146 sales.



159

159 Stater, uncertain mint early-mid 3rd century BC, AV 8.48 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner l. field, K. Thompson, Essays Robinson, -. Müller 465.
An apparently unrecorded variety. An almost invisible scratch on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 197; Triton VIII, 2005, 273 and Triton XVII, 2014 109 sales.

Moesia, Istrus



160

160 Drachm 4th-3rd century BC, AR 5.29 g. Two young male heads facing and united, one inverted. Rev. ΙΣΤΡΙΑ Sea-eagle l., perching on dolphin; below, A. AMNG 416. SNG Copenhagen 193. SNG BMC Black Sea 240.
Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Ex Tkalec 23 October 1992, 80 and NAC 84, 2015, 616 sales.

Thessaly, Larissa



161

- 161 Didrachm 350-300, AR 12.19 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ - Σ / [ΑΙΩΝ] Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. L-S type 2, series A, Dies O3/R4. BCD Thessaly II, 306 (these dies).

Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die and minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Ex CNG sale 90, 2012, 100. From the BCD collection.



162

- 162 Drachm 350-300, AR 6.13 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse crouching r. preparing to roll. BCD Thessaly II, 306 (these dies).

Wonderful iridescent tone; an almost invisible metal flaw on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine

1'500

Pharsalos



163

- 163 Hemidrachm circa 424-404, AR 3.16 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. Φ - Α - Ρ - Σ - Α Head of bridled horse r. Lavva 49 (V31/R14). BCD Thessaly II, 650 var. (this reverse die, hippocampus on helmet).

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, minor porosity, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex SKB 38, 1995, 142 and Triton XVI, 2013, 362 sales. From the BCD collection.

Illyria, Dyrrachium



164 Stater circa 350, AR 8.65 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Δ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, club and in r., dolphin. Calciati p. 361, 15 (this coin).

Struck in high relief and on excellent metal. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex M&M FPL 508, 1988, 11 and M&M FPL 513, 1988, 17. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



165 Drachm circa 250-229, AR 2.31 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΔYP Pegasus flying r. SNG Copenhagen 433. SNG Delepierre 1171.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Wonderful iridescent tone and good very fine 500

Ex Kovacs Mail Bid sale IX, 1995, 84. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Arcadia, Heraia



166 Hemidrachm circa 500-495, AR 2.99 g. Veiled head of Hera to l., wearing stephane and beaded necklace. Rev. EP all within a shallow incuse square. Weber 4279 (this coin). Jameson 2109 (this coin). BMC 1 (these dies). BCD Acarnania 1350. Williams Period I, 2 (O2/R2).

Extremely rare. A fascinating issue with a portrait of excellent Archaic style and a light old cabinet tone. Minor area of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 30'000

Ex Sotheby's Wilkinson and Hodge 1879, Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, 18; Triton XIII, 2010, 163; Nomos 5, 2011, 169 and Roma 7, 2014, 229 sales. From the Weber, Jameson, BCD and Gutekunst collections.

Heraia was founded at some point in the eighth or seventh century BC by nine smaller Arcadian towns. In the early fifth century BC the city seems to have belonged to an alliance, sometimes described as the first Arcadian League, led by Cleitor. Heraia fell under the influence of Sparta and joined the Peloponnesian League in 425 BC. As a league-member, Heraia was staunchly loyal. During the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) the Heraians fought against fellow Arcadians, most of whom had sided with Athens in order to gain independence from Sparta. Even after Spartan hegemony was ended by Boiotian Thebes at the Battle of Leuctra in 371 BC, Heraia still remained loyal to Sparta and finally paid a heavy price for it. The other Arcadian cities, which had been reorganized as a Theban-led Arcadian League, together devastated the territory of Heraia and forced the city to give up its support of Sparta and join the new league. This extremely rare early hemidrachm belongs to the period of Heraia's history when the city was in the political orbit of Cleitor and the difficulties of the Spartan alliance still remained in the future. The obverse features a wonderfully archaic head of Hera, the city's patron deity, that almost borders on the grotesque, while the reverse gives the first two letters of the city's name. The coin would be desirable enough on its own to the collector of archaic Greek coins, but it is rendered even more attractive by its storied past as part of notable collections. Not only has it belonged to BCD in recent times, but previously this piece has been part of collections formed by Robert Jameson and Sir Hermann Weber. Before them it belonged to Stratford Canning, the first British ambassador to the new state of Greece (1828-1833). That Canning possessed the coin gives it a special place in numismatics, bridging the long divide between the greatness of ancient Greece and the creation of the modern Greek state.

Epirus, Ambracia



167 Stater circa 460, AR 8.54 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and pearl necklace; behind, ivy-leaves. All within partially incuse square. Kraay, Ambracia, Q. Tic. VI, 1977, p. 48, pl. I A9aAP6. Calciati 2/1 (these dies). Ravel, Colts 11.

Of superb Archaic style and with a light old cabinet tone. Unusually well centred for the issue and about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 402. From the S. Weintraub and Harald Salvesen collections.



168 Stater circa 426-404, AR 8.40 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, winged thunderbolt. All within partially incuse square. Calciati 5/1. Ravel, Colts 82a.

Light iridescent tone and very fine 600

From the Harald Salvesen collection.



169 Stater circa 404-360, AR 8.48 g. Pegasus flying l.; on hindquarter, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with A; in r. field, locust. Calciati 76 var. (A in l. field). Ravel, Colts 118.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'250

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 465.



170



170

170 Stater circa 380-360, AR 8.51 g. Pegasus flying r. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with A; in r. field, ΑΡΑΘΘΟΣ and in l. field, Arachthos seated on *bucranium*. Calciati 74 var. (Pegasus flying l.). Ravel, Colts -, cf. 61 (this reverse die) and 63 (this obverse die).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Lovely iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex M&M FPL 193, 1959, 1 and M&M Washington sale I, 1997, 86. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



171



171 Stater circa 380-360, AR 8.48 g. Pegasus flying l.; on hindquarter, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, A and in r. field, warrior standing r. holding shield and sword. Calciati 75/1 (these dies). Ravel, Colts 132 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 14 (these dies).

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex M&M sale 85, 1997, 67. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



172



172

172 Stater circa 380-360, AR 8.50 g. Pegasus standing r.; below, Bellerophon examining a raised hoof. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, A. Calciati 98/1 (these dies). Ravel, Colts 146. Jameson 1116. Very rare. Lovely light iridescent tone, minor edge metal flaw at four o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex Leu sale 71, 1997, 165. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 173 Stater circa 360-338, AR 8.58 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, spear pointing upwards. Calciati 111 (these dies). Ravel, Colts 169. SNG Copenhagen 16 (these dies).

Very rare. Of superb style, superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 407.

Acarmania, Anactorium



- 174 Drachm circa 480-460, AR 3.08 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, monogram. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r. within incuse square. *Traité* pl. CCLXXVII, 2. cf. Naville sale 6, 1924, 984 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Of fine style and with a light old cabinet tone, good very fine 2'000

Ex Kricheldorf 4, 1957, 219; M&M FPL 176, 1958, 15 and M&M 85, 1997, 69 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Leucas



- 175 Drachm circa 475-460, AR 2.64 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing a thin diadem and pearl necklace. *Traité* pl. CCLXXIII, 12 (these dies). BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 178 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 329.

Very rare. Of excellent style and with a delicate old cabinet tone. Very fine 750

Ex M&M sale 88, 1999, 165. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



176 Stater circa 470-450 BC, AR 8.47 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ . Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; all within partially incuse square. Boston 1160. Calciati 16.
A portrait of masterly style, work of a very talented engraver. Light iridescent tone, light scratches on reverse, and off-centre on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex Munzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, 680 and M&M Numismatics I, 1997, 89 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



177 Stater circa 400-375, AR 8.47 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ . Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, *kantharos*. Calciati, Pegasi 29 (these dies). BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 187 (these dies).
Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Sotheby's sale 21-22 June 1990, Hunt II, 406. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



178 Stater circa 400-350, AR 8.43 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, caduceus and Λ . BMC 63. Calciati, Pegasi 84. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien —.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750



179

179

179 Stater circa 350, AR 8.38 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, ithyphallic herm, kerykeion and Λ. BMC 63. Calciati, Pegasi 102/3 (this reverse die). BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien –.

Extremely rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone, minor marks and areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex Lanz sale 48, 1989, 234. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



180

180 Stater circa 330, AR 8.62 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, ΑΠΙ and anchor. BMC 103. SNG Lockett 2291. Calciati, Pegasi 146. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 270 (this obverse die).

Perfectly struck and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M sale 75, 1989, 237. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Locris, Locris Opunti



181

181 Stater circa 350, AR 12.19 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Ajax wearing crested helmet, advancing r., holding sword and shield decorated with griffin; below, spear and javelin. SNG Copenhagen 44 (these dies). BCD Lokris – Phokis 465.5 (these dies).

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

8'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 411 and NAC 66, 2012, 42 sales.



182

- 182 Tetrobol circa 300-275, AR 2.78 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Naked warrior, without helmet, advancing r., holding sword and shield decorated with a hippocamp. In r. field, trident upwards. Corpus group I, 20d. SNG Copenhagen 62. BCD Lokris-Phokis 104 (these dies).
 In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands.
 Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 1351 and Ars Classica XVII, 1934, 451 sales. From the GMH collection.

Eubea, Chalcis



183

- 183 Drachm circa 290-271, AR 3.73 g. Head of nymph Chalcis r. wearing earring and necklace. Rev. X – ΑΑ Eagle standing r. with open wings pecking at snake held in its talons; in r. field, trophy. Picard 26. BCD Euboa 171 (this coin).
 A coin of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented engraver and undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Ars Classica sale VII, 1924, 1064. From the Colgate, P. Matthey, Wallace and BCD collections.

Attica, Athens.



184

- 184 Drachm circa 500-490, AR 4.23 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive branch; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 7, 22. Seltman —, cf. pl. XXII, u. Gorny & Mosch sale 232, 2015, 207 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and unusually complete, good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 207. Previously privately purchased from Gorny & Mosch.



185

- 185 Drachm circa 470-460, AR 4.28 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with three leaves; all within partially incuse square. SNG Berry 676 (these dies). Svoronos pl. VIII, cf. 34-38. Seltman pl. XXII, ∞∞. Starr 85 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and with a charming old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 131.



- 186 Decadrachm circa 467-465, AR 42.53 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. A – Θ – E Owl standing facing, with spread wings; in upper l. field, olive sprig with two leaves and berry. The whole within incuse square. AGGC 188. Starr Group IIC. Svoronos pl. 8, 15. Seltman cf. 445-452. Kraay-Hirmer 358. Fischer-Bossert *The Athenian Decadrachm* 19c (this coin).

Extremely rare and one of the finest specimens of the few in private hands. Of the highest numismatic and historical interest and undoubtedly one of the most prestigious Greek coins. Struck in high relief and perfectly centred on reverse, minor marks,

otherwise about extremely fine 400'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 369.

Athenian decadrachms rank high among the prizes of ancient Greek coinage, with only a few examples existing in public or private collections. The purpose of these massive coins, and their dating, has long excited debate among scholars. In recent years a careful study of hoard evidence has shattered some enduring myths, and these coins are now attributed to a period of perhaps several years in the mid-460s B.C., making them contemporary with the 'Demareteion' decadrachms of Syracuse. According to Herodotus, this denomination was used to pay bonuses to Athenian citizens for surpluses from the nearby silver mines at Laurium. Had this been true, the decadrachms would have been struck in the years following the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C. It is interesting that both ancient literary accounts concerning decadrachms – Herodotus for Athens and Diodorus Siculus for the 'Demareteion' issue of Syracuse – are incorrect, and have caused a great deal of misunderstanding. The purpose of decadrachms has also been debated. Barclay Head, writing nearly a century ago, echoed the thoughts of his contemporaries when he said decadrachms were "...chiefly issued on special occasions or for the personal gratification of Tyrants or Kings, and not for common currency." In fact, we now know the decadrachms of Athens and the Syracusan issues in the style of Kimon and Euainetos had legitimate and enduring roles in the monetary system, though never a commonplace one. The large silver coins of Northern Greece (principally octadrachms and dodecadrachms) were purely commercial coins, quite often struck for export. The decadrachms of Acragas, and possibly the 'Demareteion Master' decadrachms of Syracuse, may be exceptional in this regard, as the latter may have a yet-unrecognized commemorative purpose, and the former almost certainly commemorates a charioteer's victory at the 92nd Olympiad in 412 B.C.





- 187 Drachm circa 465-460, AR 4.26 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and berry; all within partially incuse square. Seltman p-l. XX, 66. Svoronos pl. 8, 39. Starr, group IIC.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of fine style and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1992 and from the Harald Salvesen collection.

Aegina, Aegina



- 188 Stater, circa 550-500, AR 12.14 g. Sea-turtle seen from above, with thin collar and dots running down its back. Rev. Incuse square divided into eight triangles, some of which are filled. *Traité II/1*, 1012, pl. XXIX, 7. SNG Delepierre 1501-1503. R. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, 1925, pl. 1, 2. Selinus Hoard 46-51. M.M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, 20 (this coin).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue.

Struck in high relief, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Emile Bourgey, June 1959, lot 353; Alain Weil October 2004, 92; NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 288 and NAC 100, 2017, 135 sales. From the Chandon de Briailles collection.

- 189 Stater circa 480-457, AR 12.31 g. Sea turtle seen from above. Rev. Incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank pl. 1, 15. SNG Copenhagen 507. Gulbenkian 523. Dewing 1674.

Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine

3'500

Privately purchased from Bank Leu in 1986.



- 190 Obol circa 520, AR 0.98 g. Sea turtle seen from above, with thin collar and dots running down the back. Rev. Large skew pattern incuse. SNG Lockett 1977 (this coin). Rosen 218 (this coin).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, 1234; Glendining 27-28 May 1959, Lockett part III, 1738 and M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 405 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



191



191

191 Stater circa 380, AR 11.73 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Skew pattern within incuse square. Millbank pl. 2, 14. SNG Lockett 1995. Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Lovely light iridescent tone, about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Künker sale 236, 2013, 545.

Corinthia, Corinth



192



192 Stater circa 515-480, AR 8.64 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; around, linear frame. All within partially incuse square. Ravel -, cf. P66 and T73. Dewing 1712 (this reverse die). BCD Korinth 15. Kray-Hirmer pl. 152, 481 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of fine Archaic style perfectly centred on a full flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

8'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1991 and from the Harald Salvesen collection.



193



193 Stater circa 470, AR 8.62 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; in r. field, ♀. All within partially incuse square. Ravel 268. Calciati 84 (this obverse die). BCD Korinth -.

A superb portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse off-centre and an unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex CNG sale 54, 2000, 602.



- 194 Hemidrachm circa 470, AR 1.41 g. Forepart of Pegasus l. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r., wearing thin diadem and pearl necklace. All within partially incuse square. SNG Lockett 2037. Rosen 227. BCD Korinth 32 (these dies). In unusually fine condition for the issue and of refined Archaic style. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 167 and Leu 57, 1993, 90 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

- 195 Hemidrachm circa 470, AR 1.45 g. Forepart of Pegasus l. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r., wearing thin diadem and pearl necklace. All within partially incuse square. McClean 6088 and pl. 214, 13. Rosen 227. BCD Korinth 32 Obverse slightly off-centre, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List I, 1994, 133.



- 196 Stater circa 460-450, AR 8.52 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, ϕ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. All within partially incuse square. Traité III, pl. CCVIII, 11 (these dies). Ravel 304. Calciati -. BCD Korinth -. Kray-Hirmer pl. 153, 483. A portrait of enchanting beauty, undoubtedly the finest of the entire Corinthian series, work of an exceptionally talented master engraver. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 30'000

Privately purchased from M&M on 29th April 1992. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Corinth, a city traditionally settled by Phoenician traders but probably not founded as a Greek polis until c. 900 BC, was strategically located to control the isthmus connecting central Greece to the Peloponnese. Although the surrounding territory was not especially good for agriculture, the city grew rich in the Archaic period through domination of maritime trade along the western coast of mainland Greece and with the Greek cities of Sicily. Indeed, in order to maintain a firm control of this western trading empire, the Corinthians established colonies at Syracuse and Corcyra. They were also said to have been the first Greeks to build a standing fleet of triremes. In the late seventh and early sixth centuries BC, Corinth was notorious for its Kypselid dynasty of tyrants, some of whom lived up to the modern understanding of the tyrant as an evil despotic ruler. The Greek term *tyrannos* did not always have such negative connotations attached to it, but merely denoted an extra-constitutional ruler. Although Corinth continued to prosper under the tyrants and established new colonies at Apollonia and Empidamnos, the last Kypselid was overthrown in c. 584 BC and replaced by an oligarchic government with the assistance of Sparta. Corinth seems to have been on friendly terms with Athens in the sixth century BC and was respected as one of the greatest contributors of men and ships to the allied Greek cause during Xerxes' failed invasion of Greece (480–479 BC). After the war the relationship between Corinth and Athens quickly soured. The development of the Athenian fleet necessitated by the conflict and Athens' leadership role in the Delian League became competition for the Corinthian fleet and the city's maritime trading empire. The situation came to a head when Megara, a city traditionally dominated by Corinth, joined the Delian League. In 457 BC, the Corinthians challenged the Athenians in battle at Megara. Although the fighting proved indecisive, the Athenians erected a trophy on the battlefield after the Corinthians had returned home. Shamed by this development, the Corinthians returned two weeks later in order to raise their own trophy. Unfortunately, they were attacked by the Athenians while they were raising it and this time there was a clear victor. The Corinthians were routed with many slain by the Athenians while fleeing the battlefield. Thucydides identifies the dispute over Megara as the first major grievance that Corinth had against Athens, fuelling the jealousy and hatred that ultimately led the Corinthians to petition Sparta and the Peloponnesian League to begin the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC. The present Corinthian stater was struck in the pivotal period of the Megarian crisis. It may perhaps have financed this early conflict with Athens, although the wide use of Corinthian silver as a trade coinage in the Peloponnese,

northwestern Greece and in Sicily makes it difficult to tie the issue to specific needs. The types of Athena and Pegasus were traditional to the city. Indeed, the Pegasus type was such an iconic badge that Corinthian coins were regularly referred to in common parlance simply as *pegasoi*, or even as "Corinthian colts." Pegasus was associated with Corinth through the myth of Bellerophon, a Corinthian hero who tamed the winged horse while he drank at a well on the Acrocorinth. Mounted on Pegasus, Bellerophon undertook a quest to slay the three-bodied Chimera, a terrible monster that terrorized Lycia. Alas, having successfully killed the beast, Bellerophon thought himself an equal to the gods and tried to fly to the top of Mount Olympus on the back of Pegasus. Angered by his hubris, Zeus sent a gadfly to bite the winged horse and cause him to throw Bellerophon to his death.



197 Diobol circa 450, AR 0.69 g. Head of Pegasus r. Rev. Large Δ , all within partially incuse square. Rosen 228. BCD Korinth 35.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 600

From Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List I, 1994, 134. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



198 Stater circa 450-400, AR 8.58 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, φ . Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; in r. field, palmette. Ravel 330. Calciati 104 (this reverse die). BCD Korinth –.

Of lovely style and with a wonderful iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Astarte sale I, 1989, 95. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



199 Stater circa 400-380, AR 8.47 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, φ . Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, hand with torch and in r. field, bucranium. BMC 142. Ravel 365. Calciati 116/2 (this obverse die). BCD Korinth 49.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Christie's sale 2 May 1989, 679. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 200 Stater circa 400-380, AR 8.58 g. Pegasus standing l. and drinking; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Ravel 500. Calciati 215 (these dies). BCD Korinth –.
 Very rare. Perfectly centred on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone, extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M Numismatics sale I, 1997, 99. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 201 Stater circa 380-360, AR 8.48 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena r.; in field, two dolphins. Ravel 819. Calciati 310 (this coin). BCD Korinth –.
 Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, an insignificant metal flaw on the bowl, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 198; Leu 33, 1983, 325 and Leu 48, 1989 196 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 202 Stater circa 380-360, AR 8.48 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in l. field, dolphin and in r. field, cockerel. Ravel 841. Calciati 319 (this coin). BCD Korinth –.
 Of lovely late Classical style and with a delicate iridescent tone. Extremely fine 3'000

Ex Leu sale 45, 1980, 168. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 203 Stater circa 380-360 AR 8.88 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in l. field, dolphin and in r. field, Σ. Ravel 900. Calciati 343. BCD Korinth 88.
Of excellent late Classical style, old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex NFA sale XX, 1988, 702. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 204 Stater circa 380-360 AR 8.53 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in l. field, dolphin and in r. field, Σ. Ravel 910. Calciati 343. BCD Korinth 88.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex CNG Fixed Price List vol. XV, 1999, 55. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 205 Drachm circa 350, AR 2.66 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l.; wearing *sakkos*; below, A – P. BMC pl. XII, 9 (this obverse die). BCD Korinth 152 (this obverse die).
A very elegant portrait of fine style and an old cabinet tone. Very fine 500

Ex Monetarium SKA sale 50, 1988, 55. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 206 Drachm circa 350, AR 2.32 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r.; wearing *sakkos*. Winterthur 2098. SNG Lockett 2193 (this coin). BCD Korinth 175.
Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'250

Ex Glendining's 27 May 1959, Lockett part III, 1832; Busso Peus 274, 1970, 1600; Auctioes 18, 1989, 704 and M&M 77, 1992, 80 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



207

- 207 Stater circa 345-307, AR 8.51 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in r. field, Δ and Dionysus standing r., holding *kantharos* and bunch of grapes. Ravel 1002b (this reverse die). Calciati 389. BCD Korinth –. A very interesting symbol and a beautiful iridescent tone. Minor traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'250

Ex Glendining's sale 10 December 1986, Olga Knoepke, 206. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



208

209

- 208 Stater circa 330, AR 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in r. field, mask of Silenus and below, A – Λ. Ravel 1046. Calciati 408/1 (these dies). BCD Korinth 119. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu sale 72, 1998, 215. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

- 209 Stater circa 330, AR 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l.; in field, Δ – I and in r. field, Artemis. Ravel 1078. Calciati 454. BCD Korinth –. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 800

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 25, 1983, 67. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



210

- 210 Drachm circa 330-300, AR 2.37g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing stephane: in r. field, monogram. BMC 410. Pozzi 1715 (these dies). BCD –. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex M&M Numismatics sale I, 1997, 100. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Sicyonia, Sicyon



- 211 Stater circa 360s-330s/320s, AR 12.05 g. Chimera advancing l., with r. paw raised; above, wreath and beneath, Σ. Rev. Dove flying r., behind, Α and below, Θ. All within olive wreath. BMC 106. BCD Peloponnesos 222.2 (this obverse die).
Light iridescent tone, minor area of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 76, 1993, 164.

Crete, Knossos



- 212 Drachm circa 330-300, AR 5.41 g. Head of Hera I. wearing sphenone decorated with palmettes, earring and necklace. Rev. Labyrinth; at sides Α – Π and in exergue ΚΝΩΣΙ. Svoronos 70 and pl. VI, 7 (these dies). Traité III, 1548 and pl. CCL, 14. SNG Copenhagen 374.
Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue, unusually well-centred and complete and of excellent style. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500

Privately purchased from CNG in 2011.

Although it had been inhabited since the Neolithic period, in the Bronze Age Knossos grew into a major city centred around a palace complex that may have been home to as many as 100,000 people. Knossos served as a political and cultural capital for Minoan civilization - the distinctive culture of Bronze Age Crete named after the mythological King Minos of Knossos. The impressive remains of the Minoan palace were excavated by Sir Arthur Evans beginning in 1901 and resulted in the discovery of two previously unknown early Greek scripts, Linear A and Linear B. The invasions and natural disasters that brought about the collapse of many Bronze Age states around 1200-1100 B.C. also ended Minoan civilization. Nevertheless, while the age of the palace was gone, Knossos survived to become one of the most important cities of Crete in the Iron Age. In the Classical and Hellenistic periods, Knossos was frequently at war with neighbouring Cretan cities, especially Lyttos and Polyrrhenia. This coin may have been produced in the context of these inter-city struggles. The glory days of Minoan civilization were far in the past when this drachm was struck, nevertheless, the reverse type harks back to the time when King Minos ruled from Knossos and the Greeks of both the surrounding islands and even the mainland paid him tribute. Here we see an aerial view of the famous Labyrinth. Minos ordered this maze-like prison constructed to contain the monstrous Minotaur, a cannibalistic half-man, half-bull creature born from the unnatural love of Minos' queen, Pasiphae, and the Cretan Bull. Minos demanded youths and maidens to be sent to Knossos as tribute by subject cities. These were sent into the Labyrinth and soon became hopelessly lost in its winding passages before they were devoured by the Minotaur. This horrific custom only came to an end when the hero Theseus had himself included among the human tribute from Athens. With the help of Minos' daughter, Ariadne, Theseus killed the monster and found his way out of the Labyrinth thanks to a ball of string he had unwound as he advanced.



- 213 Bronze circa 220, Æ 6.87 g. Europa riding bull l.; below, dolphin l. Rev. KN Labyrinth. Svornos, Numismatique 119. SNG Copenhagen 378 var. (two dolphins).
A very rare variety of a rare type. Brown tone and good very fine / very fine 2'000

Ex Glendining's sale 8 March 1970, 723 (part of).

The Cyclades, Kythnos



- 214 Karthaia, Bronze IV-III century, C 6.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. KAPΘA Forepart of Sirius l.; within rays. BMC 40 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 633. Papageorgiadou-Banis, The Coinage of Kea series VIII, issue 2, 113
Brown tone and good very fine 500

Ex Triton sale X, 2007, 252.



- 215 Keia Koinon, Bronze IV-III century, C 4.24 g. Laureate head of Aristaios r. Rev. Forepart of Sirius l., within rays. BMC 1. Papageorgiadou-Banis, The Coinage of Kea, 60ff.
Dark tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Hauck & Aufhauser sale 21, 2009, 94.

Kythnos



- 216 Tetrobol circa 475-460, AR 3.99 g. Head of boar r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Weber 8570. SNG Kayhan 1050. Sehhedy cf. 36 and 40.
Rare. Good very fine 1'000

Ex CNG sale 85, 2010, 386.

Mykonos



- 217 Bronze III-I century, \bar{C} 3.39 g. Ivy-wreathed and bearded head of Dionysus r. Rev. M – Y / K – O Bunch of grapes; in l. field, barley grain. BMC 1. SNG Copenhagen 698 (this reverse die).
Very rare. Brown tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 197. From the E.P. Warren and C. Morcom collections.

Naxos



- 218 Stater circa 520-515-490, AR 12.19 g. Kantharos with ivy leaf finial on lid; grape bunches hanging from handles. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Nicolet-Pierre 1 (this coin). Jameson 1305 (this coin). McClean 7271 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2616 (these dies). Sheedy 4e (this coin).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck in high relief on a full flan and extremely fine 35'000

Ex Sotheby's 15 June 1896, Bunbury, 1249 and Sotheby's 4 May 1908, O'Hagan, 483; Christie's 11 December 1992, King, 716 sales. Privately purchased from Dr. Jacob Hirsch in 1948. From the Jameson and Vermeule collections.

In the eleventh century BC, the Cycladic island of Naxos was colonised by Athenians who founded a city of the same name on the ruins of a Mycenaean settlement they found there. The city grew important through its export of local marble and wine. Naxos competed with the neighbouring island city of Paros for domination of the Cyclades, but by the end of the sixth century BC Naxos had won out, dominating most of the Cycladic islands and commanding a powerful fleet. Unfortunately, Naxos was politically unstable, with frequent conflict between democratic and oligarchic factions. A democratic revolution in the city at the end of the sixth century proved to be a decisive event for Greek history as a whole. The oligarchic leaders driven out by the revolution fled to Miletos where they convinced Aristagoras, the local tyrant, to misuse a Persian fleet to restore them to power. However, when his attempt to restore the Naxian exiles failed, Aristagoras feared that the Great King Darius I would depose him. In a desperate attempt to hold onto power, Aristagoras orchestrated the great Ionian Revolt (499-494 BC). A decade after the revolt was crushed, Naxos was captured and destroyed by the Persians, but by then potent historical forces had been set in motion. The Ionian Revolt sparked by Naxian internal politics brought mainland Greece to the attention of Persia and ultimately led to the failed punitive expedition of Xerxes I against the Greek city-states in 480-479 BC. This expedition created the conditions for Athens to establish a naval empire, which in turn led to the Peloponnesian War in 431-404 BC. Taking a long view, Naxos really was the powder keg of the Greek world. One can only imagine what different course history would have taken if the oligarchs had never been exiled or if Aristagoras had successfully restored them when they were. This stater was struck at Naxos shortly before the pivotal democratic revolution and reflects the place of the island in Greek myth. Theseus escaped to Naxos with Ariadne after she helped him to survive the labyrinth and slay the monstrous Minotaur on Crete. Although Ariadne had been instrumental in orchestrating his escape, Theseus seems not to have been the most grateful of Greek heroes and abandoned her as she slept on the beach. When Ariadne awoke to see Theseus sailing off into the sunset without her she was filled with despair. The wine-god Dionysos, however, saw what had happened and took her to be his wife. Her wedding stephane was subsequently hung in the heavens as the constellation of the Corona Borealis. This attractively toned archaic stater alludes to this mythological tradition by depicting the attributes of Dionysos—the grapes from which wine was made and the kantharos from which wine was drunk. For the sake of completeness, an ivy leaf also appears above the kantharos. Ivy was the plant regularly used for wreaths worn by Dionysos and his human worshippers.

Tenos



219

- 219 Bronze circa 308-288, Æ 5.29 g. Head of Apollo Carneius r. Rev. N – I / T – H Bunch of grapes; in l. field, trident. BMC 9. SNG Copenhagen 775. Brown tone and good very fine 350

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 484. From the Rockefeller university/dr. Alfred E. Mirsky .

Kings of Pontus, Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63



220

- 220 In the name of Lysimachus. Stater, Istros circa 88-86, AV 8.26 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., holding Nike; ΔΙ in inner l. field, ΙΣ on throne; in exergue, ornate trident l. AMNG I 482. De Callatay p. 139, D1/R1. SNG Copenhagen 1094 (these dies, Thrace). McClean 4481 (these dies, Thrace). Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Künker 125, 2007, 5 and NAC 78, 2014, 275 sales.

Scythia, Tyra



221

- 221 Drachm circa 350-330, AR 5.24g. Veiled head of Demeter facing slightly l., wearing necklace and wreath of grain ear. Rev. TYPANON Bull butting l.; below, A. SNG BM Black Sea 336. McClean 4313 var. (without A). Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck in high relief, minor areas of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Paphlagonia, Kroma



222 Drachm circa 340-300, AR 3.55 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΚΡΩΜΝ[Α] Turreted head of Hera l.; in l. field, PK in monogram and above, leaf. Recueil général, pl. 21, 23. Jameson 2156. SNG von Aulock 183. Two lovely portraits and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Malter 72, 1997, 47 and Roma I, 2010, 59 sales.

Mysia, Cyzicus



223 1/4 stater circa 600-550, EL 0.62 g. Tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 17. Rosen 421 (this coin). Good very fine 500

Ex CNG sale 27, 1993, 551. From the Rosen and Michael Dearing collections.



224 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.13 g. Naked youth kneeling l., holding tunny-fishes in each hand. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 70 and pl. II, 23. Boston 1478. SNG France -. Rare. About extremely fine 7'500



225 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.05 g. Warrior kneeling r., holding arrow and bow; in l. field, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 117 and pl. IV, 3. Boston 1490. SNG France 263. About extremely fine 8'000



226



226

- 226 Stater circa 500-450, EL 15.95 g. Triton swimming l., holding wreath in l. hand; below, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 126. SNG von Aulock 7305. Rosen 502 (these dies). SNG France 275 (this obverse die). Extremely rare. Good very fine 10'000

Triton, the son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, makes an appearance on early electrum staters and hectai of Cyzicus. This mythological creature, like the Centaur, the Sphinx, Scylla, and the Minotaur, was a hybrid creature with both human and animal features. The identity of the creature on this stater, however, has not always been taken assuredly as Triton. His most familiar objects are a trident and a conch shell, whereas this creature holds aloft a wreath. In his great work of 1887, William Greenwell described this creature merely as a "bearded human figure naked, the lower part ending in the tail of a fish...the left hand is raised and holds a wreath or ring...". Though he drew comparisons to Dagon and the similarly composed creature on the coins of Itanus, Crete, Greenwell reluctantly proposed that the creature was Triton. Five years later, in the British Museum catalogue that incorporated Cyzicus, Warwick Wroth also expressed uncertainty about the identity of the creature, though he moved a step closer to calling it Triton and he described the object it held as a wreath. Finally, in his 1912 corpus of Cyzicene electrum, von Fritze described the creature as Triton holding a wreath, an identification that has held fast since, including in the key modern works by Brett, Jenkins, Levante and Amandry. In the 2nd and 3rd Centuries A.D. – quite remote from when this stater was issued – Triton makes numerous appearances on Cyzicene civic bronzes, typically being shown upon the prow of a galley, blowing into his conch shell.



227



227

- 227 Hecte circa 450-430, EL 2.68 g. Draped Zeus kneeling r., holding sceptre in r. hand and extending l. arm; above which, eagle flying r., below, tunny r. von Fritze –, cf. 145 (stater). SNG France –, cf. 296 (stater). Boston –, cf. 1530 (stater). Hurter, Luwald, SNR 83, pl. 6, 145 (these dies). Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Stack's sale 3-4 December 1996, 300.

Lampsacus



228



228

- 228 Didrachm circa 500-450, AR 6.96 g. Forepart of Pegasus prancing r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with irregular surfaces. Gaebler, Nomisma 12, 1923, pl. 1, 10. Baldwin Lampsakos p. 54, 1 and pl. V, 5. Boston 1584. Extremely rare. Of lovely style and well struck and centred on a full flan. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex Bourgey 1959, Chandon de Briailles, 429; M&M 88, 1999, 215 and NAC 88, 2015, 409 sales.

Troas, Skepsis



229

- 229 Drachm circa 460-400, AR 3.83 g. Σ – KH – ΨΙ – ON Forepart of Pegasus r. Rev. Palm tree; below, two bunches of grapes. All within shallow incuse square. BMC 5 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 1575 (these dies). Weber 5428 (these dies). Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 438.

Islands off Troas, Tenedos



230



- 230 Tetradrachm circa 100-70, AR 16.30 g. Janiform head of a laureate male and diademed female. Rev. TENEΔΙΩΝ Labrys; below, monogram and bunch of grapes – owl standing l. All within laurel wreath. SNG von Aulock 1590 (this coin). De Callatay, Studies Price, 116 (this coin).

Beautiful old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Rosenber 72, 1932, 585; Leu 18, 1977, 182 and NFA XVIII, 1987, 183 sales. From the von Aulock and Harald Salvesen collections.



231



231

- 231 Drachm circa 100-70 BC, AR 3.64 g. Janiform head of a laureate male and diademed female. Rev. TENEΔΙΩΝ Labrys; below, monogram and bunch of grapes – Marsyas or Corybas standing l., holding cornucopiae. All within laurel wreath. SNG Berry 989 (this reverse die). De Callatay, Studies Price, 72.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Aeolis, Cyme



232



233



234



- 232 Tetradrachm magistrate Euktemon, circa 160-150, AR 16.78 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAIΩN Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, one-handed cup and in exergue, EYKTHMΩN. All within oak wreath. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 55 (this obverse die).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from NFA on 9th May 1986 and from the Harald Salvesen collection.

- 233 Tetradrachm magistrate Herakleides, circa 160-150, AR 17.24 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAIΩN Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, eagle on thunderbolt and one-handed cup and in exergue, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ. All within oak wreath. SNG Copenhagen 105 (this obverse die).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Lanz sale 36, 1986, 336. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

- 234 Tetradrachm magistrate Herakleides, circa 160-150, AR 16.91 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAIΩN Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, eagle on thunderbolt and one-handed cup and in exergue, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ. All within oak wreath. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 65 (this obverse die).

Lovely iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Leu Numismatik on 1st June 1987 and from the Harald Salvesen collection.



Lesbos, Mytilene



235

235 Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 15.84 g. Laureate head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. ΜΥΤΙΑΗ – ΝΑΩΝ Herm of Dionysos facing, wearing polos; on either side, monogram. All within wreath. Waddington 1393 and Pl. III, 8 (these dies). Coin Hoards VII, p. 55, 471 and Pl. LXIV, 2 (this obverse die but different monogram on reverse).

Extremely rare. A superb portrait of late Hellenistic style. Traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise good very fine

7'000

Ionian, Clazomenae



236

236 Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 16.79 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΔΙΟΣ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΚΛΑΖΟ Amazon standing l., wearing tunic and holding a long spear and a double headed axe over l. shoulder. Meadows p. 248, 1 and Pl. I, 1a. Coin Hoards VII, p. 55, 471 and Pl. LXIV, 1.

Extremely rare. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief and about extremely fine

15'000

Colophon



- 237 Drachm circa 450-410, AR 5.48 g. ΚΟΛΦΩΝΙΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Six-stringed lyre within incuse square. Milne, Colophon 20. SNG von Aulock 2000 (these dies). Weber 5806.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 140 and The Bru Sale & Wellico 1, 2012, 33 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart.



- 238 Tetradrachm, magistrate Artemidoros, circa 160-140, AR 16.46 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r. wearing bow and quiver over l. shoulder. Rev. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ Apollo seated r. on rock, holding lyre; in r. field prancing horse / monogram. All within wreath. Waddington -. Milne -. Recueil -.
Apparently unique and unrecorded. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Colophon was famous in antiquity for its control of the temple of Apollo at Klaros. This sanctuary, mentioned already in the Homeric Hymns, possessed an oracle that was widely consulted in the Greek and later Roman world. The nature of the oracle was somewhat unusual. According to the ancient travel-writer Pausanias, the priest was only told the names and number of the people seeking answers to their questions. Armed only with this information, the priest then withdrew into a cave where he drank water from a hidden fountain. When he later emerged from the cave he miraculously delivered responses—in verse no less—to the questions each person had in his mind. One can only presume that the responses were so vague that they could apply to just about any situation. However, the oracle of Apollo at Klaros seems to have been frighteningly clear when it reportedly foretold the death of Germanicus, the popular presumed heir of Tiberius. Due to the importance of the oracle, the obverse head of Apollo was a staple feature of Colophonian civic coinage since the fifth century BC and continued in the mid-second century BC with a series of wreathed tetradrachms. The latter were popular among a variety of cities in Asia Minor and Greece around the middle of the second century BC and can be distinguished by their spread flans, weight standards that transition from full Attic to a reduced Attic standard, and of course, the prominent wreath border on the reverse. It has been suggested that while the development of the series seems to have grown out of styles that begin with late Macedonian coinage and the New Style coinage of Athens, many of the wreathed issues of Asia Minor may have been struck to finance Attalid support for the pretender Alexander Balas in the Seleukid kingdom. Colophonian wreathed tetradrachms regularly pair the head of Apollo Klarion with a standing figure of the god—types that mirror those of Myrina. However, the present tetradrachm, which seems to be entirely unique and unpublished, features the head of Apollo's sister, Artemis, on the obverse and a seated figure of Apollo on the reverse. This unexpected obverse type links the tetradrachm to a bronze series struck at Colophon featuring the same obverse type and the caps of the Dioscuri on the reverse (SNG von Aulock 2016). Similar obverse depictions of Artemis occur on wreathed tetradrachms struck at Abydos in Troas, Magnesia ad Meandrum in Ionia, and on First Meris tetradrachms of Roman Macedonia in the third century BC. The reverse type, enclosed by a laurel wreath typical of most wreathed tetradrachms in Asia Minor, depicts Apollo as kitharoidos (lyre-player), seated and ready to play a mellifluous song. The galloping horse subsidiary symbol on the reverse is somewhat mysterious. Magistrate symbols are not a feature of Colophon's more common Apollo wreathed tetradrachm series and there is little to suggest that a galloping horse was a regular civic badge, although a standing horse does occur as a reverse type on Colophonian bronze coins of the late fourth and early third century BC (SNG Copenhagen 171-172).

Ephesus



- 239 Drachm 133 (year 1), AR 2.99 g. Lion's skin draped over club. Rev. ΕΦΕ Grape bunch; in l. field, bee and A. SNG von Aulock 1859 (this coin). Kleiner-Noe serie 40, 8a and pl. XVII, 7 (this coin illustrated).
Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 800

Ex Leu sale 13, 1975, 227. From the von Aulock and GMH collections.

Heraclea ad Latmun



- 240 Tetradrachm circa 189-170, AR 16.65 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; helmet decorated with Pegasus, four foreparts of horses and palmette. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club; below, Nike holding wreath flanked by two monograms. All within wreath. SNG von Aulock 1978. SNG Lockett 2823. Lavva, Chiron 23, 9.
Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 432, 1981, 11 and Sotheby's sale 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 492.
From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Teos



- 241 Stater circa 460, AR 11.67 g. Griffin seated r., with l. forepaw raised; below, *astragalos*. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Weber 6205 (this coin). Balcer, SNR 47, 1968, 88 (this coin).
An apparently unique variety. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Ars Classica 7, 1924, Bement, 1487; Ars Classica 14, 1929, 375; Hess-Leu 36, 1958, 278 and Leu 65, 1996, 212 sales.
From the Herman Weber collection.

Uncertain mint



- 242 Hecte circa 600-500, EL 2.26 g. Two back to back lion heads, facing downwards with open jaws. Rev. Divided punch with volute design. cf. Gorny & Mosch 104, 2000, 384; CNG 63, 2003, 571 and CNG 78, 2008, 809 sales. Extremely rare. Good very fine 1'500

From the Michael Dearing collection.

- 243 1/24 hecte circa 600-500, EL 0.65 g. Swastika in relief. Rev. Four-part incuse square. Rosen -, cf. 319 (1/6). SNG von Aulock 7777. Light reddish tone and good very fine 300

From the Michael Dearing collection.



- 244 Stater circa 500-480, EL 13.99 g. Lactating lioness crouching l., head facing. Rev. Two rectangular incuses divided by a narrow band. cf. Leu sale 52, 1991, 49 (these dies).
Of the highest rarity, among the finest of only five specimens known. A magnificent issue of tremendous fascination struck on a full flan and extremely fine 40'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 62; Sotheby's Zurich, 26 October 1993, 50 and NAC 84, 2015, 646 sales.



- 245 Milesian stater circa 500-480, EL 14.03 g. Forepart of lion r.; dotted body truncation. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch with irregular surfaces. cf. Tkalec sale 23 October 1992, 112 (this reverse die). Leu sale 57, 1993, 105 (these dies). Hurter, Essays Hersh, 39 (these dies).
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third and by far the finest specimen known.
An intriguing issue struck in high relief on a full flan. Extremely fine 60'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 197. From a Swiss private collection and privately purchased from Tkalec in 1993.

With such a variety of obverse types known for early electrum staters it is difficult to classify all such coins on those grounds alone. Often, they can be more credibly grouped by their weight standard and the characteristics of the punch-impressions on their reverse. Perhaps the most common 'reverse type' for early electrum staters is an arrangement in which a long, rectangular punch is flanked by two smaller, square punches, the fields of which sometimes are decorated. This system was ideal for raising the full design of the obverse die when using an oval planchet. The production of such coins was discussed in depth by Lisolette Weidauer in her 1975 corpus on early electrum. She notes that the early staters required several hammer blows with different dies to bring up the obverse design; to do this in a way that did not blur the obverse design required carefully directed blows. This system also had the advantage, as Weidauer points out, of allowing flexibility in striking the sub-denominations. Since she has shown that denominations smaller than the stater often were struck using obverse dies large enough for staters, it is of interest that smaller denominations required the use of only two

reverse punches, and sometimes just one. Another common solution was the use of a single, square punch – sometimes quadripartite, other times not divided but with their fields roughened or engraved with simple designs. Unlike the three-punch system, this approach was well-suited to staters with round planchets. Occasionally, other punch arrangements were used, including two thin, rectangular punches side-by-side, a single, round punch, or, as in this case, a long, rectangular punch with an irregular, roughened surface. On smaller denominations the dynamics of striking were less challenging, and for them a wider variety of punches were employed. Though the rectangular punch of the kind used here is known for several issues, it is decidedly less common than the three-punch or square-punch methods already discussed. It occurs, at least, on the present coin with the forepart of a pouncing lion and on staters portraying the protome of a winged lion in the midst of attack (NAC 77, lot 64), a lactating lioness on the prowl (NAC 52, lot 152), a cow suckling its calf (see this NAC auction, lot 198), and on two staters illustrated by Martin Price in *A Field In Western Thrace, Coin Hoards II*, figs. 1.3 and 1.4; one shows the forepart of a rushing bull, the other a recumbent bull with its head reverted toward a floral ornament. It is probable that these staters – all struck to the Lydo-Milesian standard using similar incuse punches – were issued at the same mint sometime around 500 B.C.

Islands off Ionia, Samos



- 246 Tetradrachm Lochites magistrate, circa 400-365, AR 15.17 g. Lion's scalp. Rev. ΣΑ Forepart of bull r.; above, ΔΟΞΙΤΗΣ and behind, olive branch. Barron, Samos, 140
 Very rare. Good very fine 4'000
 Ex Busso Peus sale 407, 2012, 595.

Caria, Cnidus



- 247 Drachm circa 465-449, AR 6.11 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Diademed bust of Aphrodite r., wearing necklace with pendant. Jameson II, 2300 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 230 (these dies). Cahn, Knidos, 11 (this coin).
 Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500
 Ex NGSA sale 7, 2012, 86. From the Muriaux and Käppeli collections.

Satrap of Caria, Maussolus, 377 – 353



248 Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus after 367, AR 15.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters r. Rev. MAYΣΣΩΛΛ[O] Zeus Labraundus standing r., holding double axe and spear. *Traité* II/2, 90, pl. XC, 2. BMC Caria 181, 1 – 2. SNG von Aulock –, cf. 2358–2360 (letters in field). SNG Copenhagen 590. Gulbenkian 2, 781. K. Konuk, *The Coinage of the Hekatomnids of Caria*, unpublished DPhil, Oxford, 1998, 236, 26, and pl. 13, 26 (this coin). M. Bendenoun, *A portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, 27 (this coin).
A sublime portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master engraver. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex Numismatic Auction Ltd 1, 1982, 118; NAC-Tradart 79, 2014, JDL part I, 14 and NAC 100, 2017, 158 sales.

The Hecatomnid dynasty, comprised of a founding father, two daughters and three sons, was something of a political marvel, for it endured nearly sixty years under the authority of four Persian Kings. Early in the 4th Century B.C. the dynastic founder, Hecatomnus, was installed as satrap of Caria by King Artaxerxes II. Being so distant from Persepolis, the seat of the Persian administration, the Carian satrap enjoyed a great deal of autonomy – a blessing which posed problems of its own, and which demanded crafty and enterprising leadership to survive. The coinage of the dynasty began under Hecatomnus, who initially found inspiration in the types of Miletus, but who soon introduced Rhodian-weight tetradrachms with a personal type showing on their obverse the standing figure of Zeus Labraundus, and on their reverse a lion ready to pounce. Though the lion type was abandoned by Hecatomnus' successor, Maussollus, in favour of the facing head of Helios, Zeus was retained as the standard reverse type for all of the major coinages of the dynasty in precious metal. This particular Zeus, who holds a sceptre and a double-axe (labrys), was avidly worshipped at a picturesque sanctuary at Labraunda, a remote village along a mountain pass some distance from Hecatomnus' home town of Mylasa. Though several ancient literary accounts, including those of Strabo, Herodotus and Callimachus, name the cult at Labraunda as that of Zeus Stratios ('warlike'), inscriptions at the site typically identify the god as Zeus Labraundus. Of all Carian satraps, Maussollus is the best remembered because his name is embedded in "mausoleum", a word inspired by this satrap's elaborate burial structure at Halicarnassus, which was canonized as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. When Maussollus died in 353 an interesting chain of succession was initiated. Power was assumed by his sister-wife Artemisia, who two years later is said to have died of grief; then one of Maussollus' brothers, Hidrieus, assumed the title of Satrap, and upon Hidrieus' death, his sister-wife, Ada, came to power, only to be ousted by her last sibling, Pixodarus.

Islands off Caria, Rhodes



249 Tetradrachm circa 380, AR 15.24 g. Facing head of Apollo, looking slightly to r., hair floating loosely at sides of face. Rev. ΠΟΛΙΟΝ Rose with stem and bud; in field r., Φ above star. The whole within partially incuse square. Weber 6714 (these dies). Naville sale IV, 909 (these dies). D. Berénd, *Les tetradrachmes de Rhodes de la première période*, SNR 51, 1972, 58 (this coin).
Struck in high relief and with an appealing old cabinet tone.
Good very fine / about extremely fine 18'000

Ex NFA XXII, 1989, 323 and NAC 29, 2005, 210 sales.

Kings of Lydia. Time of Croesus, 561-546 or later



250



250

250 Double siglos, Sardes circa 550-520, AR 10.72 g. Confronted foreparts of lion, with extended r. foreleg, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse squares of unequal size. SNG von Aulock 2873. Carradice BAR 343, pl. X, 2. M. Bendenoun, A portrait of the JDL Collection, 30 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually well struck and complete, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Vinchon sale April 1999, 212; NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 292 and NAC 100, 2017, 161 sales.



251



251

251 Stater light series, Sardes circa 505-500, AV 8.02 g. Confronted foreparts of lion, with extended r. foreleg, and bull. Rev. Bipartite rectangular incuse square. Boston 2077. SNG Lockett 2983. SNG von Aulock 2875.

Rare. About extremely fine

8'000

Ex Künker sale 67, 2001, 416.

Lycia, Oinoanda



252



252 Didrachm circa 200 BC, AR 8.17 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; in l. field, A and sceptre. Rev. OI – NO / AN Eagle standing r. on winged thunderbolt. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock –. Ashton, Oinoanda 2.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'500

Dynasts of Lycia, Kherei 410 – 390



- 253 Stater, Pinara circa 410-390, AR 8.63 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; behind, neckguard and beneath neck truncation, *Kh – erê* in Lycian characters. Rev. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress; in field r. and l., *Kherêi – Pillewi* in Lycian characters. All within incuse circle. Vismara 172. Mørkholm-Zahle 43-45.
Very rare. Unusually well-centred on a very broad flan and with a very appealing reverse portrait. About extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 193.

Erbina 400 – 380



- 254 Stater, Telmessos circa 400-380, AR 8.51 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with spiral and three olive leaves; in r. field, Lycian character. Rev. *lrbbena* in Lycian characters Head of bearded Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; in r. field, club. Mørkholm-Zahle 70 (these dies). Mùseler-Nollé VI, 56. Hurter, Essays Thompson 24 (these dies).
Two attractive portraits and a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Sternberg VIII, 1978, 148; CNG 67, 2004, 779 and Busso Peus 407, 2012, 758 sales.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



- 255 Stater circa 330-250, AR 10.38 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower middle field, E. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΥ Slinger standing r.; in r. field, *triskeles* on club. All within dotted frame. SNG von Aulock 4574. SNG France 124. Perfectly centred on a large flan, old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Spink America sale 7 December 1995, 2133.

Selge



- 256 Stater circa 325-250, AR 8.51 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower middle field, K. Rev. ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Slinger standing r.; in r. field, *triskeles* on club and cornucopiae; below legs, star. All within dotted frame. SNG Copenhagen 247 var. (without star). SNG France 1945 var. (without star).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 273.

Pisidia, Sagalassos



- 257 Didrachm circa 30 BC, AR 8.18 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣ – ΣΕΩΝ Victory standing l., holding wreath. SNG France 1717 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 5153 (these dies).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2010, 105.

Sagalassos was a strongly fortified city of Pisidia located in the middle of a fertile plain. It was famous in antiquity for the bravery of its inhabitants, who opposed no less a warrior than Alexander the Great as he marched against the Persian Empire in 333 BC. Unfortunately, despite their bravery in the face of the Macedonian conqueror, the Sagalassians were defeated and Alexander stormed the city. Later, in 189 BC, the Roman consul Cn. Manlius Vulso attempted to repeat the victory of Alexander at Sagalassos during his campaign against the Galatians of Asia Minor. In this he failed, but by devastating the surrounding territory of the city, he was able to force the inhabitants to come to terms, paying 50 talents of silver and providing large quantities of wheat and barley to feed his army. In 40 BC, Mark Antony granted Sagalassos and the rest of Pisidia to Amyntas, the Roman client-king of Galatia, as a reward for the withdrawal of his military support from Caesar's assassins at the Battle of Philippi. Antony expanded Amyntas' kingdom still further in 36 BC in gratitude for his role in hunting down Sextus Pompey. Nevertheless, when the final showdown came between Antony and Octavian at Actium in 31 BC, Amyntas wisely abandoned his former patron and sided with Octavian. This rare didrachm was struck at Sagalassos while Pisidia was part of Amyntas' kingdom. The Nike reverse has led to the suggestion that it might have been produced in the immediate aftermath of Octavian's victory at Actium as a means of sharing in the triumph of the man who was on the cusp of becoming the first Roman Emperor. A little flattery never hurts. However, it should be noted that the Nike type is also very similar to that employed for the silver coinage of Side, which circulated in Pisidia and was imitated by Amyntas.



258

- 258 Drachm circa 30 BC, AR 3.87 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΣΑΓΑΛΛΑΣ – ΣΕΩΝ Cornucopiae. SNG France 1729. SNG Copenhagen –. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Hirsch 162, 1989, 298 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3951 sales.

Cilicia, Celenderis



259

- 259 Stater circa 425-400, AR 10.88 g. Rider l., holding whip and dismounting from horse; below horse, KEA. Rev. Goat crouching l., head r.; above, ivy branch. Jameson 1597 (this coin). SNG France II, 50 var. (KEAE). Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 8'000

Ex NGSA sale 7, 2012, 90. From Mathey, Jameson and Käppeli collections.

Tarsus, Pharnabazos, 380 – 375



260

- 260 Stater, circa 380-375, AR 10.60 g. Head of nymph, wearing earring and necklace with pendants, facing three-quarters l. Rev. *prnbzwklk* in Achaemenid Aramaic characters Bearded head r., wearing helmet. Moysey ANSMN 31, 38b. SNG France 247 var. (different reverse legend). SNG Copenhagen 287. SNG von Aulock 5923 Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 531.

An Important and Interesting Collection of Cypriot Coins Property of a Discerning Collector – Part II

Amathus, Uncertain king, 460 – 450



261



261

- 261 Diobol circa 460-450, AR 1.48 g. Lion lying r.; above, eagle flying r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., within incuse square. *Traité* II, 1257 and pl. CXXXII, 14. BMC 3, pl. I, 3. Tziambazis 3. Amandry, Amathont 125C. SilCoinCy A7011 (circa 460-350 BC). Fair 50

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in July 1981.



262



- 262 Obol circa 460-450, AR 0.38 g. Lion lying r.; above eagle flying r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws. *Traité* II 1259 and pl. CXXXII, 16. BMC 5 and pl. I, 5. Tziambazis 5. Amandry, Amathont 125E. SNG Copenhagen 2 (Amathus or Citium). SilCoinCy A1040 (Amathus or Citium, circa 525-480 BC).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. About extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.

Uncertain king (Mo-), 450-430



263



- 263 Drachm circa 450-430, AR 3.61 g. *mo* in Cypriot characters Lion lying r.; above eagle flying r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws; within incuse square. *Traité* II 1263 and pl. CXXXII, 18 var. (without Θ). Weber 7684 var. (without Θ). BMC pl. XVIII and 5 var. (without Θ). Tziambazis –, cf. 2 (stater). Amandry, Amathont 126 var. (without Θ). SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –.

An apparently unrecorded denomination. Good very fine 3'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.

Zotimos, 385 – 380



264 Didrachm circa 385-380, AR 6.41 g. Lion lying r.; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, Cypriot legend off-flan. Rev. *zo ti mo* in Cypriot characters Forepart of lion r. with open mouth. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1266 and pl. CXXXII, 22. *BMC* 10 and pl. I, 9. *Tziambazis* 7. *SNG Lockett* 3063 (this coin). *Amandry, Amathonte* 129, 10 (this coin). *SilCoinCy* A4577.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone
and good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex *Ars Classica* XVII, 1934, 590; *Glendining* February 1961, *Lockett* part IX, 2526 and *Schulman* 248, 1968, 185 sales.

Uncertain king (...timos), 385 – 380



265 Didrachm circa 385-380, AR 6.60 g. [...] *ti mo* in Cypriot characters Lion lying r.; above, eagle flying r. Rev. [...] *ti mo* in Cypriot characters. Forepart of lion r. with open mouth. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1266 and pl. CXXXII, 23. *BMC* 12 and pl. I, 11. *de Luynes* 3003. *Tziambazis* 7. *Amandry, Amathonte* 130, 1a, 1. *SilCoinCy* A4576.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex *Spink* sale 46, 1985, 114.



266 Stater circa 385-380, AR 6.41 g. [...] *ti mo* in Cypriot characters Lion lying r.; above, eagle flying r. Rev. [...] *ti mo* in Cypriot characters Forepart of lion r. with open mouth. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1268 and pl. CXXXIII, 2. *BMC* p. xxxvii and pl. XVIII, 9. *Tziambazis* 7. *Amandry, Amathonte* 130, 1b. *SilCoinCy* A4574.

Very rare. Surface somewhat porous and obverse slightly
off-centre, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex *Spink* sale 46, 1985, 115.

Wroikos, circa 350



267 Tetrobol circa 350, AR 2.15 g. Head of lion r. Rev. *ro* in Cypriot characters Forepart of lion r., with open jaws. *Traité* II 1272 and pl. CXXXIII, 10. Weber 7687. BMC 18 and pl. II, 2. Tziambazis 10. Amandry, Amathonte 133Ac. SNG Copenhagen 3. SilCoinCy A4582. Rare. About extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.



268 Tetrobol circa 350, AR 2.16 g. Head of lion r., with open mouth. Rev. *ro* in Cypriot characters Forepart of lion r., head facing; in l. field, *po* in Cypriot characters. *Traité* II 1272 and pl. CXXXIII, 9. Weber 7687. BMC 18 and pl. II, 2. Tziambazis 10. Amandry, Amathonte 133Ac. SNG Copenhagen 3. SilCoinCy A4582. Rare. Old cabinet tone and about very fine 300
Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.



269 Obol circa 350, AR 0.56 g. Head of lion r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., head facing. *Traité* II 1276 and pl. CXXXIII, 17. BMC -. Tziambazis -. Amandry, Amathonte 133B. SNG Copenhagen 4. SilCoinCy A4587. Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000
Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.



270 Obol circa 350, AR 0.62 g. Head of lion r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., head facing. *Traité* II 1276 and pl. CXXXIII, 17. BMC -. Tziambazis -. Amandry, Amathonte 133B. SNG Copenhagen 4. SilCoinCy A4587. Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 500
Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.

Citium, Uncertain king, circa 525-479



- 271 Hemiobol circa 525-479, AR 0.34 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. Lion r., pulling down stag; all within incuse square. *Traité* II 1216 and pl. CXXXI, 8. BMC 57. Tziambazis 25. SNG Copenhagen 17. SilCoinCy A1055. Rare. Very fine 100

Ex Baldwin's sale 34, 2003, 487.

Baalmilk I, 479-449



- 272 1/6 siglos circa 479-449, AR 1.58 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin, holding club in r. hand and bow in l. Rev. *l B'lmk* in Aramaic characters. Lion seated r., within incuse square. For type cf., *Traité* II 1198 and pl. CXXX, 5 (tetrobol). BMC 7, pl. II, 12 (tetrobol). Tziambazis 15 (tetrobol). SNG Copenhagen 5 (siglos). SilCoinCy A4530 (1/12 of siglos).

An apparently unrecorded denomination. Old cabinet tone, very fine / good very fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Spink in 1981.

Ozibaal, 449-425



- 273 Siglos circa 449-425, AR 10.62 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding club in r. hand and bow in l. Rev. *l'zb'l* in Aramaic characters. Stag kneeling r., attacked by a lion. All within incuse and dotted square. *Traité* II 1204 and pl. CXXX, 19. BMC 10 and pl. III, 1. Weber 7689. Jameson 1623 (this coin). Tziambazis 17. SNG Fitzwilliam 9141. SNG Copenhagen 9. SilCoinCy A1163.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and very fine 3'500

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Weber, 3941; Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 239 and Kricheldorf May 1969, 169 sales. From the Weber and Jameson collections.

Baalmelek II, 425 – 400



- 274 Siglos circa 425-400, AR 10.90 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding in r. hand club and bow in l. Rev. *l B' lmlk.* in Aramaic characters. Stag kneeling r., attacked by a lion. Traité II 1207 and pl. CXXX, 25. BMC 29 and pl. III, 10. Weber 7690. Tziambazis 19. SNG Fitzwilliam 9144. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy A4540. Good very fine 2'000

Ex Leu sale 28, 1981, 188.



- 275 Siglos circa 392 – 361, AR 10.35 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding in r. hand club and bow in l. Rev. Lion advancing r., with head facing. Traité II -. BMC -. Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. E.T. Newell, Some unpublished coins of eastern dynasts, ANSNM 30, 1926, 1 (these dies). SilCoinCy -. Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 17'500

Ex Hirsch 68, 1970, 205

Melakiathon, 392 – 361



- 276 Siglos circa 392 – 361, AR 10.35 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding in r. hand club and bow in l. Rev. Lion advancing r., with head facing. Traité II -. BMC -. Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. E.T. Newell, Some unpublished coins of eastern dynasts, NNM 30, 1926, 1 (these dies). SilCoinCy -. Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 17'500

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 148.

Milkyaton—more commonly rendered in the Greek form Melekiathon—was a Phoenician king of Citium in eastern Cyprus in the fourth century BC. His reign was long thought to have been interrupted by that of Demonikos, a Greek king supposedly imposed on Citium by Evagoras I of Salamis and the Athenian general, Chabrias, in 388/7 BC, but recent scholarship now makes Demonikos a member of the dynasty of Lapethus. Little else is known about the reign of Milkyaton beyond the brief usurpation of Demonikos, which now appears never to have happened. Nevertheless, Milkyaton has an important place in the modern study of ancient Cyprus. Thanks to a bilingual inscription in Phoenician and Cypriot syllabic script erected in the thirteenth year of his reign it was possible for the English Assyriologist George Smith to decipher the Cypriot syllabary. The critical component for the decipherment was the king's name. This extremely rare *siglos* (shekel to Milkyaton and his Phoenician subjects) features Herakles and a lion, types that were traditional for the Phoenician dynasty of Citium. In a Phoenician context, Heracles here may represent the Tyrian god Melqart ("King of the City") who was already identified with Greek Heracles in the fifth century BC. The animal on the reverse may be the Nemean lion slain by Heracles in Greek myth, but perhaps more likely it serves as an ancient emblem of kingship that was common throughout the Near East.



- 277 Siglos circa 392 – 361, AR 10.60 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding club in r. hand and bow in l. Rev. *l'mlkmkjt*n in Aramaic characters. Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back. Traité II 1227 and pl. CXXXI, 18. BMC p. xxxvi and pl. XIX, 7. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy A 4550. Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Spink sale 46, 1985, 120.

- 278 Siglos circa 392-361 BC, AR 10.32 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding club in r. hand and bow in l.; in r. field, *ankh*. Rev. *l mlk B'lr*m in Aramaic characters. Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back. Traité II 1227 and pl. CXXXI, 18. BMC p. xxxvi and pl. XIX, 7. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy A4550 (these dies). Very rare. Very fine 1'000

Ex Lanz sale 40, 1987, 374.

Pumayaton, 361-312



- 279 1/10 Stater circa 361-312, AV 0.84 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back; all within incuse and dotted square. BMC 82. Tziambazis 37. Markou, L'or 34 (D2/R6) (this coin). Very rare. Very fine 2'000

Ex Kraus FPL 2, 1928, 980a and Schulman sale 200, 1937, 215.



- 280 Hemistater circa 361-312, AV 4.12 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin on l. arm and holding club and bow; in r. field, symbol. Rev. *l'mlk Pmj*tn in Aramaic characters. Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back. All within incuse and dotted square. BMC 75. Tziambazis 36. SNG Copenhagen 21. Markou, L'or 52. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Spink in 1981.

Alexander III, 339-323 and posthumous issues



- 281 Tetradrachm circa 325-320, AR 16.79 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus Seated l.; holding in r. hand eagle and sceptre in l.; in l. field, monogram. Price 3107. Tziambazis 5. Good very fine 300

Ex Bonham-Vecchi sale 1, 1980, 92.

Idalium, Uncertain king, 500 – 480



282

- 282 Siglos circa 500-480, AR 13.50 g. Sphynx seated r., raising l. foreleg. Rev. Irregular incuse square. BMC 1 and pl. V, 1. Tziambazis 40. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy A4562. Very rare. Fair 1'500
Ex M&M sale 72, 1987, Rosen, 364.

Lapethus, king AB or an uncertain mint in Cyprus circa 490



283

- 283 Siglos circa 490, AR 9.92 g. Gorgoneion advancing l. Rev. Heracles advancing l., holding in r. hand bow and club in l.; in r. field, head. All within incuse square. Traité II -. BMC -. Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. Rosen 750 (this coin). Asyut, p. 126, fig. 2, D (this coin). Kagan NC 1994, pl. 5, C and 7, D (this coin). SilCoinCy -.
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A very interesting and fascinating issue whose attribution is still a matter of debate. Old cabinet tone, obverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 20'000

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A very interesting and fascinating issue whose attribution is still a matter of debate. Old cabinet tone, obverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 294 and Ariadne Galleries & Gallerie des Monnaies 9 December 1981, 268 sales. From the Asyut hoard and the Rosen collection.

When this dramatic piece was first discovered as part of the Asyut Hoard, it was identified as a possible early issue of Lapithos, a Cypriot city with a mixed Phoenician and Greek population. More recent scholarship has doubted the specific attribution to Lapithos, instead preferring an uncertain mint on Cyprus. Most recently, an attempt has been made to reattribute the coin to southern Asia Minor (see commentary to Triton XXII, lot 282) on the basis of flan fabric and association with other issues featuring a winged man-faced bull. However, the fabric argument is not convincing and the use of a Phoenician legend makes no sense on a coin of Asia Minor. This novel and highly implausible attribution should be ignored. The search for the true mint must be made in Phoenicia or Cyprus, both regions where one would expect to find Phoenician coin inscriptions. The Phoenician legend has been variously interpreted as part of the name 'B[D] or as the retrograde name of the god Ba'al (B'[L]) ("Lord") which was often part of Phoenician theophoric names. This latter reading seems doubtful since one would expect the letter *beth* (B) to be turned in the other direction for a true retrograde inscription. The obverse type has been identified as a representation of Medusa since the coin was discovered in c. 1970. This identification is easy to accept since the facing head with protruding tongue is easily recognised from Greek depictions of the greatest of the Gorgon sisters. However, it has been argued very recently that the figure here should not be considered to be Medusa on the basis of the figure's four wings, which do not conform to the curved form of Medusa's wings on Greek vase depictions. Their style is more in keeping with the wings of Near Eastern deities. Likewise, the Medusa identification is doubted because the figure seems to have a tail—a feature never associated with the Gorgon. Instead, the argument was made that a Phoenician deity is depicted here and Ba'al suggested under the influence of the implausible retrograde reading of the legend. A more likely identification for the deity might be the apotropaic dwarf-god Bes. This Egyptian deity was regularly depicted with a facing head and protruding tongue like Greek Medusa and sported the tail of a lion. In his pantheistic form, he was often depicted with four straight wings. He was adopted from Egypt by the Phoenicians early on and was worshipped both in Phoenicia proper, on Cyprus, and even further afield in Carthage and settlements further to the West (the Balearic island of Ebusus, which was colonized by Phoenicians, is named after him). If the identification of the obverse figure as a Phoenician form of Bes is correct then the apparent reverse depiction of Heracles should be understood as the Tyrian god Melqart ("King of the City"), who was identified with Greek Heracles already in the fifth century BC.

Lapethus, Uncertain king, circa 480



284



284

- 284 Siglos circa 480, AR 9.96 g. Head of Aphrodite r. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1358 and pl. CXXXVI, 11 (these dies). BMC 3 and pl. VI, 3 (these dies). Tziambazis 47. SNG Copenhagen -. *SilCoinCy* A1824 (these dies).

Very rare. Surface somewhat porous and areas of oxidation, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex Christie's sale February 1993, 17.



285

- 285 Siglos circa 480 BC, AR 10.81 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; all within incuse square. *Traité* II 1365 and pl. CXXXVI, 16 var. (head of Athena r. and uncertain mint). BMC -, for reverse type cf. pl. XIII, 2 (uncertain mint). Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 627 var. (head of Athena r.). Boston Suppl. 253 (these dies)

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1969.

The site of Lapethus is thought to have been inhabited as early as 3000 BC, but according to Greek tradition the city of the historical period was supposedly founded by Lakonian colonists from the Peloponnesos led by their king, Praxandros. A conflicting tradition recorded by the geographer Strabo made it a Phoenician settlement. It is possible that it was an original Phoenician colony that was resettled by Greeks. Lapethos was certainly included in the alliance of Greek cities that opposed Persian domination during the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC) and the typology of the present stater is almost purely Greek.

The coin depicts the head of the goddess Athena on the obverse and the hero Herakles in a charming Archaic style on the reverse. Both feature the hallmark almond shaped-eyes and slight smile of the Archaic style while Athena's plaited hair mimics the hairstyle familiar from Archaic Kore statues. The lotus ornament on the bowl of Athena's helmet gives away the eastern origin of the coin while the depiction of Herakles may perhaps allude to the supposed Lakonian origin of Lapethus as the Lakonians were Dorian Greeks who claimed descent from the sons of Herakles.

Sidqemelek, circa 435



- 286 Siglos circa 435, AR 11.17 g. of Sidqemelek in Phoenician characters. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. of Sidqemelek in Phoenician characters Facing head of Athena, wearing helmet decorated with bull's horns and ears. *Traité II* 1363 and pl. CXXXVI, 14 (these dies). *BMC* 8 and pl. VI, 7 (these dies). *Jameson* 2333 (these dies). *Tziambazis* 48 (these dies). *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased in London in the late 70's.



- 287 Siglos circa 435, AR 10.50 g. of Sidqemelek in Phoenician characters. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. of Sidqemelek in Phoenician characters. Facing head of Athena, wearing helmet decorated with bull's horns and ears. *Traité II* 1363 and pl. CXXXVI, 14 (these dies). *BMC* 8 and pl. VI, 7 (these dies). *Jameson* 2333 (these dies). *Tziambazis* 48 (these dies). *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.
Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 16 February 1972, 271.

Demonikos II, 388 – 387



- 288 1/6 siglos circa 388-387, AR 1.57 g. Athena standing facing, head l., holding spear in r. hand and shield in l. Rev. Heracles wearing lion skin headdress, advancing r., holding club in l. hand and bow in r. *Traité II* 1222 and pl. CXXXI, 13 (Citium). *BMC* 74 and pl. IV, 19 (Citium). *Tziambazis* 35 (Citium). *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.
Extremely rare. Fine 300

Privately purchased from Spink in 1981.



289



289 1/12 siglos circa 388-387, AR 0.86 g. Athena standing r., holding spear. Rev. Heracles advancing r., holding club in r. hand and bow in l. All within incuse square. *Traité* –. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. Tziambazis –. SilCoinCy –. Apparently unrecorded. Good very fine 500

Ex Aufhauser sale 9, 1992, 209.

Marium, Sasmis (?), 450



290



290 Siglos 450, AR 10.99 g. *sa sa ma o to ka ro to sa* in Cypriot characters. Lion standing r., licking forepaw: above, double axe. In exergue, spiral ornamentation. Rev. *ma ri eu se* in Cypriot characters. Nude male figure (Phrixos) holding onto ram running l; below, double axe. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1366 and pl. CXXXVI, 17 (uncertain mint). BMC 1 and pl. XIII, 11. Tziambazis 50. SNG Copenhagen 24 (these dies). SilCoinCy A1062.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on a full flan and with minor areas of weakness usual for this issue, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

17'500

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 168 and Spink 40, 1984, 242 sales. From the Gillet collection.



291



291 Siglos 450, AR 10.79 g. *sa sa ma o to ka ro to sa* in Cypriot characters. Lion standing r., licking forepaw; above, double axe. In exergue, spiral ornamentation. Rev. *ma ri eu se* in Cypriot characters. Nude male figure (Phrixos) holding onto ram running l; below, double axe. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1366 and pl. CXXXVI, 17 (Uncertain mint). BMC 1 and pl. XIII, 11. Tziambazis 50. SNG Copenhagen 24 (these dies). SilCoinCy A1062.

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Struck on a broad flan and with minor areas of weakness usual for the issue, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 36, 1968, 311.

Stasioikos I, 450 – 400



- 292 Siglos 450-400, AR 10.92 g. *ba si li fo se sa ta si fo i ko* in Cypriot characters. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. *ba si li fo se sa ta si fo i ko* in Cypriot characters. Aphrodite on bull galloping r. *Traité* II 1328 and pl. CXXXV, 10 (these dies). BMC LVII and pl. XX, 4 (these dies). Tziambazis 51. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy A1229 corr. (not Timocharis).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. About very fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Spink in 1979.

Paphos, Uncertain king, 525 – 480



- 293 1/6 siglos circa 525-480, AR 1.42 g. Man-faced bull advancing r., head l. Rev. *Astragalos* within incuse square. *Traité* II -. BMC 2 and pl. VII, 2. Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy A4590.

Extremely rare. Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine 300

Ex Spink sale 40, 1984, 244.

- 294 1/12 siglos circa 525-480, AR 0.66 g. Forepart of man-faced bull crouching r. Rev. *Astragalos*. *Traité* II -. BMC 3 and pl. VII, 3 var. (Obol). Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy -.

Extremely rare. Very fine 300

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.



- 295 1/12 siglos circa 525-480, AR 0.64 g. Bull standing l. Rev. Eagle's head l.; within incuse square. *Traité* II -, For type, cf. 1284 and pl. CXXXIII, 23 (diobol for Pnytos). BMC p. lxvi and pl. XXI, 3 var. (bull r.). Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy -, cf. A4593 (1/3 of siglos).

An apparently unrecorded variety. Fine / good very fine 200

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.

- 296 1/24 siglos circa 525-480, AR 0.37 g. Forepart of man-faced bull crouching r. Rev. *Astragalos*. *Traité* II -. BMC -, for type, cf. 3 and pl. VII, 3 (Obol). Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy -.

An apparently unrecorded denomination. About very fine 200

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.

Pnytos (?), circa 500-480



- 297 Siglos circa 500-480, AR 10.32 g. Bull standing l.; above, solar disk and in l. field, *ankh*. Rev. legend in Cypriot characters. Eagle standing l; in l. field, vase and *ankh*. All within incuse square. For type cf., *Traité II* –, for type, cf. 1290, pl. CXXXIV, 3. BMC –, for type, cf. 17 and pl. VII, 13. Tziambazis –, for type, cf. 71. SNG Copenhagen –, for type, cf. 26. NFA sale I, 1975, 199 (these dies). *SilCoinCy* –.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. Surface somewhat porous on obverse, otherwise very fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Lanz sale 48, 1989, 371.



- 298 Siglos circa 500-480, AR 10.07 g. *pu nu* in Cypriot characters. Bull standing l. Rev. Head of eagle l.; above, palmette and below, guilloche pattern. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1280. BMC 5 and pl. VII, 5. Weber 7702. Tziambazis 75 var. (only *pu* on obverse). SNG Copenhagen 25. *SilCoinCy* A1063 (Uncertain king). Very rare. Weakly struck and with a minor area of corrosion on obverse, otherwise about very fine / good very fine

2'000

Ex Sotheby's 4-5 April 193, 1973, Metropolitan Museum part II, 645. From the John Ward collection. From Payyum hoard 1957.



- 299 1/12 siglos 500-480, AR 0.77 g. Bull standing l.; above, winged solar disk. Rev. *ba pu* in Cypriot characters. Eagle standing l., in r. field, olive sprig with leaves and berry. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –, BMC 16 and pl. VII, 12 (this reverse die). Tziambazis 78. SNG Copenhagen –. *SilCoinCy* –.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about very fine

150

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.

- 300 1/24 siglos 500-480, AR 0.39 g. Facing head of bull. Rev. *ba pu* in Cypriot characters. Eagle standing l., in r. field, olive sprig with leaves and berry. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –, BMC –, Tziambazis –, SNG Copenhagen –, *SilCoinCy* –.

An apparently unrecorded denomination. Old cabinet tone and about very fine

200

Stasandros, circa 460



301



301

- 301 Siglos circa 460, AR 10.97 g. Bull standing l.; above, solar disk and in l. field, *ankh*. In exergue, palmette. Rev. *ba si sa ta sa so* in Cypriot characters. Eagle standing l.; in l. field, vase. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1291 and pl. CXXXIV, 4 (these dies). BMC 17 and pl. VII, 13 (these dies). Weber 7707. Jameson 1627. Tziambazis 71 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 26 (these dies). SilCoinCy A1246 (this obverse die).
Very rare. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 3'500

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.



302



303



- 302 1/6 siglos circa 460, AR 1.66 g. Bull standing l.; above, winged solar disk. Rev. Eagle standing l.; in l. field, vase and in r., ivy leaf. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1292 and pl. CXXXIV, 6 (these dies). BMC 18 and pl. VIII, 14 (these dies). Tziambazis 72 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 30. SilCoinCy A4601 (these dies).
Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 600

Privately purchased (possibly) from Seaby in the 1960s.

- 303 1/48 siglos circa 460, AR 0.39 g. Bull standing l.; above, winged solar disk. Rev. Eagle standing l.; in l. field, vase and in r., ivy leaf. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1294 and pl. CXXXIV, 8 (these dies). BMC 30 and pl. VIII, 19 (these dies). Tziambazis 74 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 28 (these dies). SilCoinCy A1830 (these dies).
Rare. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good very fine 400

Ex Glendining sale 14 February 1968, 338 (part of).

Onasi (-), circa 400



304



- 304 Siglos circa 400, AR 11.05 g. *ba si le* in Cypriot characters. Bull standing l.; above, solar disk and in l. field, *ankh*. Rev. Eagle flying l.; below, *astragalos*. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1305 and pl. CXXXIV, 17 var. (leaf on reverse). BMC p. lxxii and pl. XXII, 1 (this obverse die) and 2 (this reverse die). Jameson 1626. Tziambazis -. SNG Fitzwilliam 9157. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy A1944 (these dies).
Very rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu sale 31, 1966, 504.

Aristo.. (?), late V century



- 305 Siglos late V century BC, AR 10.86 g. *ari si to* in Cypriot characters. Bull standing l.; above, solar disk and in l. field, *ankh*. Rev. Eagle flying l.; all within incuse square. Traité II 1311 and pl. CXXXIV, 25 var. (only *ari* on obverse). BMC 40 and pl. VIII, 2 (these dies). Weber 7709 (these dies). Tziambazis 79 var. (only *ari* on obverse). Seltman, Some Cypriot coins in NC 1964, 77 ff (Soloï). SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –.

Extremely rare. Lovely old cabinet tone. A weight adjustment on the edge of flan at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 227 and Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 330 sales.



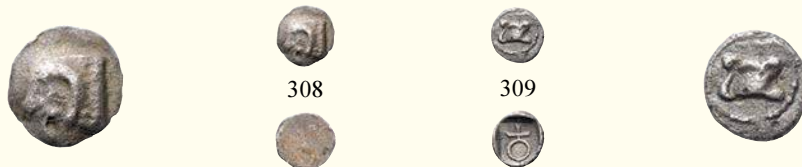
- 306 *Roman Rule*. Bronze mid I century BC, \acute{C} 3.57 g. Laureate head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. Zeus Salaminios standing l., holding sceptre and grain ears. BMC pl. LXXI, 2. Tziambazis 70 (Cleopatra VII). Cox Curium 128. SNG Copenhagen –. Dark tone and about very fine 50

Salamis, Evelthon, 525 – 500



- 307 1/6 siglos circa 525-500, AR 1.65 g. [*e-u-we*] / *le-to-ne* in Cypriot characters Ram lying l. Rev. Smooth. Traité II –. BMC 7 and pl. IX, 6. Tziambazis 97. SNG Copenhagen 32. SilCoinCy A4431. Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.



- 308 1/24 siglos circa 525-500, AR 0.36 g. Head of ram l. Rev. Smooth. Traité II –. BMC 10 and pl. IX, 9 (quarter of obol ?). Tziambazis 99. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy A4437. Very rare. Very fine 250

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.

- 309 1/24 siglos circa 525-500, AR 0.38 g. Astragalus. Rev. *Ankh* within incuse square. Traité II –. BMC –, for reverse type, cf. pl. XXXIII, 4. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –. An apparently unrecorded denomination. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Baldwin's sale 34, 2004, 326 (sold as Mallus).



310



311



Evelthon's successors, 500 – 478

- 310 Plated siglos circa 500-478, AR 10.90 g. *e u ve le to to se* in Cypriot characters. Ram lying l. Rev. *Ankh*; in each corner, spray of leaves. All within incuse square. Traité II –, for type cf. 1129 and pl. CXXVII, 1. BMC 26 and pl. X, 4 (Gorgos ?). de Luynes 2929. Tziambazis 100. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy A1840. Very rare. Traces of tooling, otherwise very fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby's 4-5 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum part II, 646. From the Ward collection.

- 311 Siglos circa 500-478, AR 11.27 g. [*e u ve le*] in Cypriot characters. Ram lying l. Rev. *ku* in Cypriot characters. *Ankh*; in each corner, spray of leaves. All within incuse square. Traité II –, for type cf. 1129 and pl. CXXVII, 1. BMC 15 and pl. IX, 13 (Evelthon). Tziambazis 100. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy A4433. Heavily corroded on obverse, otherwise fine / good very fine 800

Ex C.O.I.N. sale Los Angeles 9 June 1978, 1451.

Gorgos (?)



- 312 Siglos circa 500-480, AR 10.61 g. [*e u ve le to to se*] in Cypriot characters. Ram lying r.; above, inverted crescent. Rev. *ba* [...] *se le* [...] in Cypriot characters, *Ankh*. All within incuse square. Traité II –. BMC 23 var. (different letters on reverse). Tziambazis 102 var. (different letters on reverse). SNG Copenhagen 35. SilCoinCy A1073. Very rare. Dark tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Aufhauser sale October 1990, 263.



- 313 1/6 siglos circa 500-480, AR 1.83 g. [*ba*] *si e u* in Cypriot characters. Ram lying l. Rev. *Ankh*; in each corner, spray of leaves. All within incuse square. Traité II –. BMC –, for type, cf. 27, pl. X, 5 (siglos). Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –.

Apparently unrecorded. Good very fine 2'000

Privately purchased from Spink in 1979.

Euanthes, circa 450 (?)



- 314 Siglos circa 450, AR 10.49 g. [...]to se in Cypriot characters. Ram lying l. Rev. *ba si le* in Cypriot characters, *Ankh*. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –. *BMC* –, for type, cf. 28. *Tziambazis* –. *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.

Apparently unrecorded. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Hirsch 164, 1989, 365 and Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 48, 1990, 534 sales.



- 315 Siglos circa 450, AR 11.11 g. [*e u wa te o se*] in Cypriot characters. Ram lying l. Rev. *ba* in Cypriot characters. Ram's head. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1136 and pl. CXXVII, 8. *BMC* 38-39 and pl. XI, 1-2. *Tziambazis* 106. *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.

Very rare. Of superb style and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex Naville sale V, 1923, 2772. From the duplicates of the British Museum and the Dali hoard of 1870.

Evanthes was an obscure Greek king of Salamis on eastern Cyprus now known only through his coinage. The close similarity of the ram types used on his coinage to those of Nikodamos has led to the conclusion that Evanthes was most likely the successor of Nikodamos although a case has also been argued for making Nikodamos as the predecessor of Evanthes. If Evanthes is correctly identified as the successor of Nikodamos, it has been suggested that he might have been the last Greek king of Salamis before a period of Phoenician domination that was only terminated by the rise of Evagoras I in 411 BC. Like most Greek rulers of Cypriot city-kingdoms in the fifth century BC, Evanthes struck coins with legends written using the Cypriot syllabary—a local syllabic script derived from the Linear A script used by the Minoan Bronze Age culture. In this system each character does not represent an individual letter as in the Greek alphabet, but rather a syllable. Nevertheless, the language represented by the Cypriot syllabary is a form of Greek. The late survival of the Cypriot syllabic script is truly remarkable when we consider that similar writing systems like Linear A and Linear B had largely died out elsewhere in the Greek world with the collapse of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations at the end of the Bronze Age.



- 316 1/6 siglos circa 450, AR 1.42 g. [*e-u-wa-te*] Ram lying l. Rev. *ba si le wo se*; head of ram l.; below, ivy-branch. *Traité II* 1138 and pl. CXXVII, 10. *BMC* p. XCVII, 3 and pl. XXXIV, 2. *Tziambazis* 107. *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* A4452. Very rare. Very fine / about extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Spink in 1979.



- 317 1/12 siglos circa 450, AR 0.75 g. Head of ram l. Rev. *ba e* Head of ram l.; below, ivy branch. Traité II –. BMC –. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –.
Apparently unrecorded. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 500
Privately purchased from Spink in 1979.

Abdeemon, before 411

- 318 1/24 siglos before 411 BC, AR 0.59 g. Head of ram r. Rev. Phoenician characters. Youthful male head r. Traité II 1142 and pl. CXXVII, 13-14. BMC 42-43 and pl. XI, 5-6. Tziambazis 109. SNG Copenhagen 39-41. SilCoinCy –. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine / good very fine 150
Ex Hirsch sale 19 February 1992, 473



- 319 1/24 siglos before 411, AR 0.44 g. Head of ram r. Rev. Phoenician characters Youthful male head r. Traité II 1142 and pl. CXXVII, 13-14. BMC 42-43 and pl. XI, 5-6. Tziambazis 109. SNG Copenhagen 39-41. SilCoinCy –. Old cabinet tone and very fine 100
Ex Lanz sale 54, 1990, 213.
- 320 1/24 siglos before 411, AR 0.21 g. Head of ram r. Rev. Head of lion r. with open mouth. Traité II 1177 and pl. CXXIX, 9 (Euagoras II). BMC –. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 100
Ex Lanz sale 54, 1990, 214.

Evagoras I, 411 – 373



- 321 1/4 stater, Salamis circa 411-374, AV 2.01 g. *u-va-ko-ro* in Cypriot characters. Youthful head of Heracles wearing lion skin headdress, facing three-quarters l. Rev. *pa-si-le-wo-se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r. Traité 1150. BMC 51. Tziambasis 110.
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. An issue of great fascination with a portrait of exquisite style. Good extremely fine 40'000
Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 682.

Throughout the 5th and 4th Centuries B.C., up through the arrival of the conquering Macedonians, Cyprus was home to a rich mosaic of coinage, mostly issued in the names of kings based in seven of the island's most important cities. Thereafter, it remained an active coining center for the Macedonians, the Ptolemies and the Romans. Evagoras I was one of the better-known kings to rule in Cyprus. He began life in exile while Cyprus was under Phoenician control, and as a young man gathered perhaps fifty loyal followers, with whom he was able to claim power in Salamis in 411 B.C. A devotee of Hellenic culture, Evagoras aligned himself with Athens at a time when the Persian Empire was powerful and ruled over much of the mainland near the island. Though he was showered with honors by the Athenians, Evagoras attracted the unwanted attention of the Persians, whom he was able to placate through crafty diplomacy and by providing naval support early in the 4th Century. When conflict with Persia became impossible to avoid by about 391, Evagoras proved a worthy and resourceful opponent, working with allies in Greece and Egypt to such a degree that he actually extended his authority into central Cilicia and Phoenicia. However, within a decade the Persians had overwhelmed him and he sued for peace. He was allowed to rule under terms, surviving another seven years until he was murdered as a consequence of court intrigue.



322

- 322 1/10 stater 411-373, AV 0.79g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. Forepart of goat r. Traité II 1152 and pl. CXXVII, 24 var. (club on reverse). BMC 52 and pl. XI, 14 var. (club on reverse). Tziambazis 111 var. (club on reverse). SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy -. Markou 216 (these dies).
Rare. About extremely fine 2'500

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 2893 and Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Virgil Brand, 136 sales.



323

- 323 Siglos circa 411-373, AR 11.10 g. *e u va ko ro* in Cypriot characters. Heracles seated r. on a rock covered with a lion's skin, holding club in r. hand and horn in l. Rev. *ba si le o se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r. Boston suppl. 254. For type, cf. Traité II 1157 (tetrobol). BMC 56-57 (tetrobol). Tziambazis 114 (tetrobol). SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy AA4473 (tetrobol).
Of the highest rarity, only the second and finest specimen known. A magnificent issue of fine style, lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 30'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 150 and M&M 64, 1984, 185 sales.

In the second half of the fifth century BC the Teucid dynasty of Greek kings of Salamis was expelled from the city-kingdom and replaced by Phoenician rulers more obedient to the will of the Persian Great King. Among the exiled members of the dynasty was a youth named Evagoras, who desired to return to power one day. In 411 BC, Evagoras and 50 followers assembled at Soli in Cilicia and secretly crossed to Salamis and took control of the city-kingdom. Knowing that the Persians would eventually try to reassert their influence, Evagoras I tried to forestall the day of reckoning by supporting the Persian fleet against the Spartans at the battle of Knidos (394 BC). He also strengthened his position by forming alliances with Athens and the Egyptian pharaoh Achoris. Through these alliances he was able to expand his influence over the other city-kingdoms of Cyprus and even over parts of Cilicia and Phoenicia. The problematic situation could not go on forever and at last a vast Persian force invaded Cyprus in 382 BC, breaking up Evagoras' larger Cypriot kingdom and placing him on the defensive. In the following year he was defeated at the naval battle of Kition and forced to escape to Salamis where he was besieged. Evagoras I was ultimately forced to sue for peace, but he was able to get relatively light terms by exploiting the rivalry of the Persian generals. He was praised by the Athenian orator Isocrates as a just Greek king, but came to an ignominious end, murdered by a palace eunuch. Although Heracles had never appeared on the royal coinage of Salamis previously, he is prominent on issues of Evagoras I. The Greek culture hero, here shown seated drinking from a horn at the end of his labours, may perhaps be depicted here as a means of advertising the king's Hellenic outlook and his desire to be a defender of Greek Cyprus from Persia. If Heracles is here intended as an indicator of Evagoras' "Greekness" it is a little ironic that the weight standard used for the coin is that of the *siglos* (shekel).



324

- 324 Plated siglos circa 411-373, AE 9.38 g. *e u va ko ro* in Cypriot characters. Heracles seated r. on a rock covered with a lion's skin, holding club in r. hand and horn in l. Rev. *ba si le o se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r. Boston suppl. 254. For type, cf. Traité II 1157 (tetrobol). BMC 56-57 (tetrobol). Tziambazis 114 (tetrobol). SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy AA4473 (tetrobol).
Of the highest rarity. Pierced, otherwise fair 1'000



325

- 325 Siglos circa 411-373, AR 10.96 g. *e u va ko ro* in Cypriot characters. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. *ba si le vo se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r.; above, grain of corn. In exergue, [EYA]. *Traité II* 1156 and pl. CXXIX, 4 var. (A on reverse). *BMC* 55 var. (A on reverse). *Jameson* 2335 (these dies). *Gillet* 1170. *Tziambazis* 113 var. (A on reverse). *SNG Copenhagen* 47. *SilCoinCy* A1841.
Rare. Light iridescent tone and very fine 3'500

Ex NFA XVI, 1985, 237; NFA XX, 1988, 752 and NFA XXXIII, 1994, 266 sales.



326

- 326 Siglos circa 411-373, AR 10.70 g. *e u va ko ro* in Cypriot characters. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. *ba si le vo se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r.; above, grain of corn. In exergue, EY. *Traité II* 1155 and pl. CXXVII, 27 (this obverse die). *BMC* 55 and pl. XI 17 var. (with A on reverse). *Jameson* 2335. *Gillet* 1170. *Tziambazis* 113 var. (with A on reverse). *SNG Copenhagen* 47. *SilCoinCy* A1305.
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 1'500

Ex Gitta Kastner sale 4, 1973, 180. Privately purchased from Spink in 1981.



327

- 327 1/3 siglos circa 411-373, AR 2.97 g. *eu va go ro* in Cypriot characters. Heracles seated on rock, on which is spread lion's skin, r.; holding in r. hand club and horn in l. Rev. *ba si le o se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r.; in r. field, Δ. *Traité II* 1158 and pl. CXXVII, 29. *BMC* 57. *Jameson* 2336 (this reverse die). *Tziambazis* 114. *SNG Copenhagen* -. *SilCoinCy* A4473.
Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Glendining sale 23 April 1970, 197 (part of).



328

- 328 1/3 siglos circa 411-373, AR 2.92 g. *eu va go ro* in Cypriot characters. Heracles seated on rock, on which is spread lion's skin, r.; holding in r. hand club and horn in l. Rev. *ba si le o se* in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r.; in r. field, [Δ]. *Traité II* 1158 and pl. CXXVII, 29. *BMC* 57. *Jameson* 2336 (this reverse die). *Tziambazis* 114. *SNG Copenhagen* -. *SilCoinCy* A4473.
Rare. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine / good very fine 750

Ex Glendining sale 6 December 1978, 59.



- 329 1/12 siglos circa 411-374, AR 0.68 g. Bare male head r. Rev. Smooth. *Traité II* 1145 and pl. CXXVII, 17 (uncertain king). *BMC* 45 and pl. XI, 8. *Tziambazis* 116. *SNG Copenhagen* 42. *SilCoinCy* A4455.
Light iridescent tone and good very fine 100

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.

- 330 1/24 siglos circa 411-373, AR 0.41 g. Bare male head r. Rev. Wheel of four spokes. *Traité II* 1148 and pl. CXXVII, 20. (uncertain king). *BMC* 49 and pl. XI, 11. *Tziambazis* 117. *SNG Copenhagen* 43. *SilCoinCy* A1851.
Very rare. Dark tone and very fine 150

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's.

Nikokles, 373 – 361



- 331 1/12 Stater circa 373-361, AV 0.68 g. Draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing decorated *calathos*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath. *BMC* 63. *Tziambazis* 121. *Markou, L'or* 353 (this coin).

Rare. Minor marks and almost invisible metal flaws, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex *M&M FPL* 350, 1973, 19; *Hess FPL* 247, 1978, 171 and *Auctiones* 10, 1979, 219 sales.

Evagoras II, 361 – 351



- 332 Stater circa 361-351, AV 8.32 g. EYA; Turreted head of Aphrodite l. Rev. BA Lion standing l., devouring prey; eagle on its back; above, star. *BMC* p. cv, 1 and pl. XXIV, 11. *Tziambazis* 123. *Markou, L'or* 368 (this coin). *Kraay-Hirmer*, pl. 195, 679 (this coin illustrated).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known of this variety and five of this type, of which only two are in private hands. A magnificent portrait of fine Hellenistic style and an interesting reverse composition. Perfectly struck in high relief, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 40'000

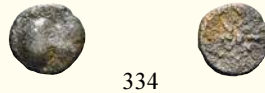
Ex *Hess-Leu* 12-13 April 1962, 339 and *Leu* 30, 1998, 199 sales.

Evagoras II was probably the grandson of Evagoras I, the greatest Greek king of Salamis in the early fourth century BC. However, whereas Evagoras I had strongly pursued alliances with Athens, as a means of expanding the power of Salamis and maintaining its independence from the Persian Empire, Evagoras II was subservient to the Great King. His pro-Persian policies offended his people's desire for autonomy like other Greek states and in 351 BC he was overthrown in a popular uprising led by his nephew, Pnytagoras. Evagoras II was forced to flee from Cyprus and escaped to the Persian court of Artaxerxes III. The Great King rewarded his former loyalty by making him governor of Sidon in the stead of its rebellious Phoenician governor. Unfortunately, Evagoras II proved to be as obnoxious to the Sidonians as he had been to the

Salaminians and in 346 BC, after only three years in power, he was forced to flee from Phoenicia to Cyprus. There was a bitter homecoming awaiting him. Upon his arrival, Evagoras II was arrested and executed on the orders of Pnytagoras. This beautiful gold stater features the head of Aphrodite wearing the turreted crown of a city-goddess. Aphrodite, who was sometimes given the epithet Cypris ("Lady of Cyprus"), was widely worshipped on the island. This was attributed by the Greeks to the mythological tradition that she was born from the sea foam in the waters off its shores. In reality, she was the Greek equivalent to the Semitic goddess Astarte worshipped by the Phoenician population of Cyprus. Interestingly, despite the pro-Persian stance of Evagoras II, his coinage is probably the most Hellenic in style of all the kings of Salamis who preceded him. He was the first to abandon the old Cypriot syllabary in favour of the Greek alphabet for his coin inscriptions.



- 333 1/12 Stater circa 361-351, AV 0.70 g. Turreted head of Aphrodite r. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath. BMC –. Tziambazis –. Markou, L'or 392 (this coin).
Rare. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 2'000
Ex Spink sale 46, 1985, 151.



- 334 1/24 siglos circa 361-351, AR 0.65 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. Stars of eight rays. Traité II 1173 and pl. CXXVIII, 13. BMC 68 and pl. XII, 5. de Luynes 2942. Tziambazis 127. SNG Fitzwilliam 9171. SNG Copenhagen 53. SilCoinCy A4488. Very rare. Dark tone and fine 100
Privately purchased from Spink in 1981.

Pnytagoras, 351 – 332



- 335 Didrachm circa 351-332, AR 6.97 g. IIN; Wreathed and draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. [BA] Bust of Artemis l., wearing earring and necklace, holding bow and quiver. Traité II 1186 and pl. CXXVIII, 28. BMC 78 and pl. XII, 13. Tziambazis 134. SilCoinCy A4506.
Two lovely portraits of fine style, light iridescent tone and good very fine 3'000
Privately purchased from Spink in 1977.

Demetrius I Poliorcetes, 306 – 283



- 336 Bronze circa 300-295, Æ 4.18 g. Head of Demetrius r., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. Prow of galley r.; above, BA and below, monogram. Tziambazis 25. Newell, Demetrius 20. SNG Alpha Bank 954-955. SNG Copenhagen 1194.
Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 50

Uncertain mints



- 337 Siglos circa 515-485, AR 11.22 g. Head of lion l., with open mouth. Rev. *ba si* in Cypriot characters. Head of bull l.; in l. field, branch. All within incuse square. P. Dikaios, Silver Cyprriot staters from Larnaca, in NC 1935, 539 and pl. XCI, 4 (these dies). For type, cf. Traité II 1348 and pl. CXXXVI, 6 (lion r. and without branch) (Soli). BMC 3 and pl. XIII, 7 (Bull r. and without branch). Tziambazis 147 (Bull r. and without branch).
Extremely rare. Test cut on reverse, otherwise very fine 2'500

Ex Leu sale 28, 1981, 187. From the Asyut hoard (IGCH 1644) but not in Price-Waggoner.



- 338 Siglos circa 515-485, AR 10.59 g. Lion's head r. with open mouth. Rev. Incuse punch. Traité II -. BMC p. xlvi and pl. XXV, 11 (Golgi). Tziambazis 146 (uncertain mint).
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 2'000

Ex Aufhäuser sale 21 October 1985, 142.

- 339 Siglos circa 515-485, AR 11.22 g. Head of lion r., with open mouth. Rev. Incuse punch. Traité II -. BMC p. xlvi and pl. XXV, 11 (Golgi). Kagan NC 1994, pl. 4, 58. Tziambazis 146 (uncertain mint).
Very rare. Old cabinet tone, test-cut on reverse, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex Gitta Kastner sale 4, 1973, 177.



- 340 1/3 siglos late VI-early V century, AR 3.62 g. Bearded head r. Rev. Heracles running r., wearing lion skin headdress, holding club and bow. All within incuse square. Traité II -. BMC -. Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen -. SilCoinCy -. For type, cf. P. Dikaios, Silver Cyprriot staters from Larnaca, in NC 1935, 530 and pl. XV, 8. Kagan NC 1994, PL. VII, E.
Extremely rare. Surface on obverse somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 1960s.



- 341 Siglos circa 480, AR 10.81 g. Lion crouching r.; in exergue, *go* or *ko* in Cypriot characters. Rev. Bull standing l.; below, *go* or *ko* in Cypriot characters, within incuse square. *Traité* II 1355 and pl. CXXXVI, 8 (Golgi). BMC p. xlv and pl. XXV, 9 (Golgi) and p. 69, 2, pl. XIII, 6 (uncertain mint). Weber 7740 (these dies). Jameson 2331 (this obverse die). Tziambazis -. SNG Copenhagen 65 (Soli or Golgi). Boston 2145 (these dies). SilCoinCy A1900.

Extremely rare and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 151 and previously privately purchased from Spink in May 1966.

This siglos type has traditionally been attributed to the minor Cypriot city of Golgi based on the initial (an epichoric gamma) of this city's name that appears in the exergue on both obverse and reverse. Little is known about the history of Golgi beyond that it was said to be a colony founded on Cyprus by a group of Sikyonians under the leadership of a certain Golgos and that the city was home to a very old cult of the goddess Aphrodite known as Aphrodite Golgia--most likely a form of the Astarte cult brought to Cyprus by the Phoenicians who preceded the Greeks in settling the island. Alas, while it would be nice to add a coinage to the very short list of things we know about Golgi, this attribution is now doubted by modern scholarship. The types of bull and lion are little help in suggesting an alternative attribution since they are fairly generic Near Eastern emblems of royal and divine power.



- 342 Siglos circa 480, AR 10.03 g. Lion lying l. Rev. Bull standing r., within incuse square. *Traité* II -. BMC -. Tziambazis -. Apparently unrecorded. A very interesting and fascinating issue. Surface somewhat porous, light iridescent tone and very fine / good very fine 5'000

Ex Sternberg sale XVII, 1986, 179.



343

343 Siglos circa 480, AR 10.91 g. Head of lion, with open mouth l. Rev. *Ankh*; in each corner, leaves. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –. BMC 2 and pl. XIII, 4 var. (this obverse die but with two branches on reverse). *Tziambazis* 149 var. (two branches on reverse).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Leu sale 28, 1981, 186.



344

344

344 Siglos mid-late V century, AR 10.81 g. Ram lying l.; above, *ra* in Cypriot characters. Rev. Branch with leaves and berries. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –. BMC –. *Tziambazis* –. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 625. Robinson, NC 1948, p. 47, 5 and pl. V, 5. Six, NC 1895, pl. VII, 17. *SilCoinCy* A1107.

Of the highest rarity. Old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise about very fine / good very fine

2'500

Ex Hess-Leu sale 49, 1971, 242.



345

345 **Uncertain king.** 1/20 Stater mid IV century BC, AV 0.42 g. Ram's head r. Rev. Horse's head r. BMC Cyrene p. cl note 1. Hill, NC 1921, p. 176-7.

Very rare. Very fine

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 502 and Bonham-Vecchi I, 1980, 194 sales.



346

346 **Kinga sa....** Hemistater circa 315-312 BC, AV 4.11 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet: in r. field, Σ – A. Rev. *pa sa* in Cypriot characters. Bull advancing r., below, A – P. BMC p. 33 and 4 (Marium, Stasioikos II). *Tziambazis* 60 (king Stasioikos II for Marium). Markou, L'or 2 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, the only specimen in private hands of only five known.

Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Sotheby's 20 November 1980, 284

End of the collection

Kings of Cappadocia, Ariarathes IX, 101 – 87



347

- 347 Tetradrachm, year 213 (85/84 BC), AR 16.44 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ / ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus grazing l.; in l. field, star over crescent and in r. field, monogram. All within vine leaf border. Simonetta 1. SNG von Aulock 6299 (this coin). SNG Lockett 3085 (these dies). Jameson 1636 (these dies). De Callataÿ p. 180 D1/R1 (this coin listed).

Extremely rare, only fourteen specimens known of which only seven are in private hands.

A very interesting coin with a prestigious pedigree,
old cabinet tone and good very fine

8'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 183; Sotheby's Zurich 27-28 October 1993, 811 and NAC 84, 2015, 684 sales. From the von Aulock collection.

The kingdom of Cappadocia had been under the influence of the kings of Pontos since the reign of Ariarates VI (c. 130-116 BC). However, his successor, Ariarathes VII (c. 116-100 BC) soon came to resent the intervention of Mithridates VI of Pontos in the affairs of the kingdom and prepared for war. In c. 100 BC, the Cappadocian and Pontic forces met, but before battle was joined, Mithridates VI invited Ariarathes VII to a meeting to see if the situation could be settled without fighting. Either premeditated or spur of the moment due to the negotiations souring, Mithridates VI wound up expediently resolving their differences by murdering the Cappadocian king at the conference. The Pontic king then generously offered stability to the now headless Cappadocian kingdom by placing his infant son on the throne under the traditional dynastic name, Ariarathes. The child king, conventionally referred to as Ariarathes IX, was an obvious puppet of Mithridates VI and the Cappadocian nobility quickly drove him from power in favor of a son of Ariarathes VI, who is normally described as Ariarathes VIII. In 95 BC, Mithridates VI entered Cappadocia at the head of an army, deposing Ariarathes VIII and restoring his son to the throne. Ariarathes IX was barely back in power when the Roman Senate intervened and forced him to return the throne to Ariarathes VIII. Nevertheless, the son of Mithridates VI was again restored to power on separate occasions in 93 and 92 BC following invasions of Cappadocia by the Pontic king's son-in-law Tigranes II of Armenia. Unfortunately, as soon as Tigranes and his army returned home Ariarathes IX would be deposed again by order of the Senate. Ariarathes IX was restored to the throne of Cappadocia for the last time at the outbreak of the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC). He remained king of Cappadocia over the course of the war, but he was forced to abdicate after his father was defeated in 85 BC. This rare coin does nothing to hide the fact that Ariarathes IX was the puppet of his father. The types break with the Cappadocian tradition of depicting the king on the obverse and the image of Athena Nikephoros on the reverse. Here the royal portrait, which looks remarkably like Mithridates VI, is paired with the drinking Pegasus reverse type that Mithridates used for his coinage struck in Pontos and elsewhere in his empire—perhaps most notably Pergamon and Athens. Even the crescent and star badge of the Mithridatid house of Pontos appears as on Mithridates' other coins. When this coin was struck in 91/0 BC it was clear that war was coming to Asia Minor and Mithridates wanted his war chest ready.

The Seleucid kings of Syria, Seleucus I, 312-280



348

348 Tetradrachm, Pergamum 281, AR 17.05 g. Bridled horsehead r., with horns. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Elephant walking r; below, monograms. SC 2 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only two specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

100'000

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 111 and Tkalec 20 February 2000, 179 sales.

This tetradrachm is an iconic issue of Seleucus I, the founder of the Seleucid dynasty, whose kingdom at its highest point extended from Thrace and Asia Minor in the West to Bactria in the East and from the Black Sea in the north to the borders of Egypt in the South. Out of all of the Successors of Alexander the Great, he was the one who came closest to restoring the entirety of the Macedonian Empire, and this coin essentially encapsulates the story of how he did it. The obverse type depicts the head of a magnificent horse adorned with the horns of a bull. The late antique Syrian chronicler John Malalas tells us that in his day (the late fifth-early sixth centuries AD) it was still possible to see a statue in Antioch representing the horned head of a horse erected by Seleucus to honour his own steed who had saved him from destruction at the hands of Antigonos Monophthalmos in 315 BC. Although Seleucus had been appointed satrap of Babylonia by an assembly of Alexander's former generals in 321 BC, Antigonos, who was made *strategos* of Asia at the same time sought to remove the satraps that he could not control and thereby become the new master of Alexander's Empire. Realizing the danger, Seleucus took to his horse and escaped from Babylon to the Egyptian court of Ptolemy. With Ptolemy's assistance, Seleucus was able to return to Babylon—again on his horse—and reclaim his satrapy in 312 BC. In 306/5 he embarked upon an eastern campaign to gain control of the Upper Satrapies. However, the real benefit of this campaign was a peace treaty made with the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta that involved the gift of 500 elephants. Elephants, such as the majestic creature depicted on the reverse of the tetradrachm, were the equivalent to the tank of the ancient Greek world, capable of great destruction and inspiring fear in infantry and cavalry alike ranged against them. Like the horse of the obverse, the elephants of Chandragupta had a pivotal role to play in Seleucus' reign. Thanks to their timely arrival at the Battle of Ipsos (301 BC), it was possible for Seleucus and his allies to defeat and kill Antigonos, thereby ending an ever-present threat to his security. With Antigonos gone, Seleucus could safely rule his eastern kingdom. The tetradrachm as a whole tells the end of the story. It was struck at Pergamon for Seleucus by a local dynast named Philetairos—the founder of the later Attalid dynasty. In 281 BC, the year the coin was issued, Philetairos and other cities and rulers of western Asia Minor invited Seleucus to march west and destroy his sometime ally, Lysimachos, who had made himself very unpopular in the region. Seleucus acquiesced to this request, defeating and killing Lysimachos at the Battle of Korupedion. This victory gained for Seleucus all of Lysimachus' former territory in Asia Minor and Thrace, but he was not able to savour this triumph for long. Later in the year, as he marched through Thrace, Seleucus was murdered by a refugee from the Ptolemaic court. While elephants and horses could make or break kingdoms, neither was proof against the assassin's dagger.



Antiochus III, 223 – 187



349

- 349 Octodrachm, Antiochia 204-197, AV 34.16 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙ – ΟΧΟΥ
 Apollo seated l. on *omphalos*, holding bow and arrow; in l. field, ΑΓΗ. CSE 74 (this coin). SC 1040 (this coin).
 Of the highest rarity, by far the finest of only two specimens known. A
 Hellenistic portrait of enchanting beauty struck in high relief on
 a very broad flan. Good extremely fine 300'000

Ex NFA sale XVIII, 1987, 326 (illustrated on the front and back cover page). From the Arthur Houghton collection.

For all but the Ptolemies – who for centuries had a virtually inexhaustible supply of gold – it was highly unusual for a sovereign to issue gold coins larger than a daric or stater. The Seleucid kings of Syria were no exception. The fact that a good percentage of the known Seleucid gold octodrachms were struck with dies that already had been used for silver tetradrachms suggests issuance of these large gold pieces was not always planned, but sometimes arose on the spur of the moment. Such would appear to be the case with the present coin, which was struck with the same obverse die as 1132.3b illustrated in Houghton and Lorber's *Seleucid Coins*, part I. They attribute that tetradrachm to "Uncertain Mint 68" in Northern Mesopotamia; except for this octodrachm, unknown to the authors at the time of publication, the production of this mint consisted entirely of silver drachms and tetradrachms. The reign of Antiochus III was warlike, and there were many victories that would have merited payment of a bonus to his soldiers, yet his gold octodrachms are remarkably rare: eight series were produced at Antioch and at four mints located in Mesopotamia or its bordering regions. Based upon its realistic portrait type, which shows the king as a middle-aged man, Houghton and Lorber attribute this issue to the period c.197-192/0 B.C., well after Antiochus had brought this region under his control. Indeed, when this octodrachm was struck, Antiochus and his family were leading a campaign against Ptolemaic forces in Asia Minor, advancing as far as Thrace, which they raided twice. Antiochus took command of the fleet and his sons accompanied the army on its overland trek. A great swath of land had come under Seleucid control during his reign, from the European continent to modern Afghanistan. Antiochus had triumphed over fellow Greeks and indigenous rulers to such a degree that his empire was beginning to rival that of the Persian kings and Alexander III. Aware of the magnitude of his accomplishment, by about 198 B.C. Antiochus began to call himself *Basileus Megas* (the 'Great King'). But his invincibility was challenged in 192 B.C., when he invaded Greece and came into conflict with Rome, the emerging power of the Western Mediterranean. Over the next three years, Seleucid armies were defeated by Roman legions and their allies, and in 188 B.C. Antiochus agreed to the Treaty of Apamea, by which he ceded to Rome all of his territory north of the Taurus Mountains and committed to paying an enormous indemnity. Not long afterward, early in July of 187, this once-glorious king was killed by a mob in Elymais that was trying to spare a temple from being looted by Antiochus, who by then was desperate to raise the funds needed to appease Rome.



Alexander I Balas, 150 – 145



350

350 Tetradrachm, Seleucia Pieria circa 147-146, AR 17.01 g. Laureate head of Zeus with long curls and full beard r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Thunderbolt; above, ζΞΡ and monogram; below, two monograms; all within laurel wreath with ties to r. Gulbenkian 1044. SC 1798. A. Houghton, "A Tetradrachm of Seleucia Pieria at the Getty Museum," in *J. Paul Getty Museum Journal* 10 (1982), A2/P4 and fig. F.

Very rare and in a superb state of preservation. A bold portrait struck on a very large flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

12'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 443.

Philistian issues



351

351 Quarter shekel / drachm, Gaza circa 450–400 BC, AR 3.92 g. Bearded male head r. Rev. 'Ayin, Zain, Hé (AZA) Owl standing r., head facing, wings closed. Gitler-Tal, pp. 114-115, coin type V 2D.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known.

Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine

7'500

Achaemenid kings of Persia



352

352 **Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes.** Daric circa 420-375, AV 8.33 g. The Great King advancing r., holding bow and spear. Rev. Irregular incuse punch. Carradice 42 and pl. XIV. BMC 58. Dewing 2711.

Extremely fine

3'500



353 **Time of Alexander III.** Double daric circa 322-315, AV 16.64 g. The Great King advancing r., holding bow and spear; in l. field, ΛΥ. Rev. Striated oblong incuse. BMC 2. SNG Copenhagen 259. Nicolet-Pierre 1. Very rare. An unobtrusive edge metal flaw at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 15'000

Ex M&M 32, 1966, 161 and NFA XXXIII, 1994, 311 sales.

Kings of Bactria, Joint satrapy of Diodotus I and Diodotus II, circa 250 – 235



354 Stater, Balkh circa 250-235, AV 8.41 g. Diademed of Diodotus II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Zeus advancing l., hurling thunderbolt and with aegis draped on extended r. arm, beneath which wreath; at his feet, eagle l. Boparachchi série 5, 8-11, pl. 1. Mitchner 73a. Extremely rare. A lovely portrait of excellent Hellenistic style perfectly struck on full flan. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex NGSA sale 1, 2000, 116.

Demetrius I, 200 – 185



355 Tetradrachm, Panjhir (?) circa 200-185, AR 16.92 g. Draped bust r., wearing elephant headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Heracles standing facing, crowning himself with r. hand and holding club and lion's skin in l.; in lower inner l. field, monogram. MIG 103d var. Boparachchi Série 1D, 2-3. SNG ANS 188. Rare. A bold portrait struck on a full flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Minor mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 422.



356



356

356 Trichalkon circa 200-185, \AA 11.70 g. Head of elephant r.; around neck, bell. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ *Kerykeion*; in l. field, monogram. Boparachchi 5E. SNG ANS 209.

Extremely fine 1'000

From the Michael Dearing collection.

Kings of Parthia, Phraataces with Musa, 2 BC – 4 AD



357



357 Drachm, Ecbatana 1-4, AR 3.60 g. Bust of Phraataces I., crowned by two flying Nikes. Rev. ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΘΕΟΣΟΥ ΠΑΝΙΑΣ Crowned bust of MUSA I.; in l. field, monogram. Sellwood 58.9. Shore 324. Sunrise 404.

Rare. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 224, 2014, 312.

Ptolemies Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305



358



358 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 332-323, AR 16.91 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and scepter; in inner l. field, rose and below throne, ΔΙ – Ο. Müller 124. Zervos, ANSMN 13, issue 2c. Price 3971.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 390 and New York XXV, 2011, 40 sales.



359

- 359 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 312-306, AR 15.69 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in inner l. field, star and in r., Corinthian helmet / HP ligate / eagle. Svoronos 1744. SNG Copenhagen 36. CPE 66. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Tkalec 25 October 1996, 103 and Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 801 sales. From the Gutekunst collection.

Ptolemy I Soter as king, 305–285.



360

- 360 Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 294-285 AV 17.82 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram. Svoronos 210. Dewing 2740. Boston 2263. CPE 166. Extremely fine 12'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3161.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



- 361 80 drachmae, Alexandria circa 50-40, Æ 20.44 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopiae and in r. field, Π. Svoronos 1871. SNG Copenhagen 4219. Weiser 183.
 Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Brown tone and good very fine 3'000
 From a private Canadian collection.

Kings of Numidia, Massinissa or Micipsa, 203 – 148 or 148 – 118



- 362 Bronze circa 203-148 or 148-118, Æ 13.53 g. Laureate and bearded male head l. Rev. Galloping horse l.; below, pellet. Müller 18a. Mazard 50. SNG Copenhagen 505. MAA 18a.
 In unusual condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flange and with a lovely brown tone. Good very fine 500
 Ex Auctiones sale 13, 1983, 463.

Kings of Mauretania, Juba I, 60 – 46



- 363 Denarius 60-46, AR 4.18 g. REX IVBA Bearded bust of Juba r., holding sceptre on r. shoulder. Rev. *Hmmmlkt* – *Ywb'Y* in neo-Punic characters. Octastyle temple. SNG Copenhagen 523. Mazard 84. MAA 29
 Delightful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000
 Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 761.



- 364 Denarius 60-46, AR 3.83 g. REX IVBA Bearded bust of Juba r., holding sceptre on r. shoulder. Rev. *Hmmmlkt – Ywb'Y* in neo-Punic characters. Octastyle temple. SNG Copenhagen 523. Mazard 84. MAA 29.
Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'000
Ex Freeman & Sear Manhattan sale II, 2011, 206.

Juba II with Cleopatra Selene, 25 BC – AD 24



- 365 Denarius, Caesarea circa 11-23, AR 2.87 g. REX IVBA Diademed head r. Rev. Cornucopiae and transverse sceptre. SNG Copenhagen 593. Mazard 241. MAA 95.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 500
Ex CNG sale 93, 2013, 632. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli collection.



- 366 Denarius, Caesarea circa 11-23, AR 2.78 g. REX IVBA Diademed head r. Rev. BACIAICCA – KACOPAIIPA. Crocodile advancing l. SNG Copenhagen 592. Mazard 340. MAA 104.
Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500

The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



- 367 Didrachm, Roma or an uncertain mint in Southern Italy circa 265-242, AR 6.42 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind, sword in scabbard with belt. Rev. ROMANO Victory attaching wreath to palm branch; in r. field, II. Sydenham 21. RBW 30. Crawford 22/1. Historia Numorum Italy 295.
Rare. Lightly toned and good very fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 679.



- 368 Didrachm circa 241-235, AR 6.53 g. Helmeted head of beardless Mars r., bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ROMA Bridled horse's head r.; behind, sickle. Sydenham 24. RBW 38. Crawford 25/1. Historia Numorum Italy 297.
Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000



- 369 Didrachm circa 234-231, AR 6.61 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Horse prancing l.; above, ROMA. Sydenham 27. RBW 47-48. Crawford 26/1. Historia Numorum Italy 306.
Rare. Light old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1736. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli collection



370

- 370 Stater circa 218-216, AV 6.84 g. Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Oath taking scene with two warriors, one Roman and the other representing the Italian allies, standing facing each other, holding spears and touching with their swords a pig held by a figure kneeling between them. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon 27. Bahrfeldt 1.1 (this coin ?). Sydenham 69. Kent-Hirmer pl. 7, 14. Historia Numorum Italy 332. RBW 61. Crawford 28/1.

Extremely rare. An interesting and fascinating issue of tremendous historical importance. Several marks on edge and in fields, otherwise good very fine 35'000

Ex Glendining's 15 December 1967, 464 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 230 sales.

The Second Punic War was one of the defining events in the history of Rome, a city-state on the verge of becoming an imperial power. It lasted nearly a generation and tested the government, the military and the system of alliances that Rome had painstakingly built in Italy and beyond. It also caused economic devastation: to pay for the war, the Roman state resorted to credit for the first time in its history, soliciting loans from leading citizens and their ally Hieron II, king of Syracuse. The strain is reflected in Rome's coinage: not only was gold coinage required for the first time in Rome's history, but the course of events forced a monumental change by which the Roman monetary system came to be based on the silver denarius rather than the bronze as, which had lost 80 percent of its weight in the first six years of the war. That the Romans prevailed is remarkable, for the news at the outset was terrifying. Despite Hannibal losing an eye while crossing the Apennines, his skills were in peak form: in the ambush at Lake Trasimene in 217 he killed 15,000 men and took 10,000 prisoners; and at Cannae the number of Romans and allies he killed or captured perhaps reached 50,000. The devastation of individual communities throughout Italy must have been incomprehensible, and the Romans responded with a gold coinage meant to support their war effort both in a financial and a political sense. The janiform head of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux) on the obverse no doubt was meant to recall the miraculous intervention of the saviour twins so long ago at the Battle of Lake Regillus. The reverse of the stater offered here, struck early in the struggle against Hannibal, c. 218-216 B.C., shows an oath-taking scene in which two soldiers touch the tips of their swords to a pig held by an attendant. The man on the right, un-bearded, youthful and armoured, is a Roman, and the man on the left, bearded and without armour, represents one of his Italian allies. The meaning of this scene is clear: Rome demonstrates to her allies that the war against Carthage is a co-operative effort. This was critically important because not only did Rome need this system of alliances to survive Hannibal's invasion, but also it has often been suggested that Hannibal's true goal in invading Italy was not to capture the city of Rome, but to dismantle its alliances. As such, these gold coins should be regarded as historical documents of Rome's counterpoint to Hannibal's effort to undermine its emerging empire.



371

- 371 Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.50 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven r. by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 64. Crawford 28/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Traces of overstriking on a another quadrigatus on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 750



- 372 Litra, Spanish mint (?) circa 225-212, AR 0.75 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Horse prancing r.; below, ROMA. RBW 73. Crawford 28/5. Historia Numorum Italy 336.
Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Surface somewhat porous,
otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'000

Ex SKA Bern 2, 1984, 375 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his mentor part III, 232 sales.

We are not sure whether the denomination litra is correct. Prior to 1984 only one specimen of this coin was known, in the Museo Archeologico of Naples. That year a second specimen, supposedly coming from Spain, appeared in a sale of Credit Suisse Bern. Since that time, at least six or seven specimens have appeared in the trade, all presumably with the same origin. RBW PART I has suggested in NAC sale 61 that this is a silver As.



- 373 Quadrigatus, uncertain mint circa 225-214, AR 6.19 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven by Victory; below, ROMA incuse in raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW -. Crawford 30/1
Extremely fine 750

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 359.



- 374 Quadrigatus, uncertain mint circa 225-214, AR 6.17 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven by Victory; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 65. RBW -. Crawford 31/1 and pl. IV, - cf. 10. Historia Numorum Italy 334.
A very unusual style. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 253. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli collection



375



375 As circa 225-217, Æ 262.00 g. Head of Janus. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. Haeberlin pl. 12, 5. Aes Grave 1. Sydenham 71. Thurlow-Vecchi 51. ICC 74. RBW -. Crawford 35/1. Historia Numorum Italy 337. Green patina and about extremely fine / good very fine 2'000

Ex M&M 13, 1983, 504 and Leu 50, 1990, 256 sales. From a Canadian collection.



376



376 Denarius circa 214-213, AR 4.49 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 167. RBW 165 (this coin). Crawford 44/5 and pl. 9, 10. Struck on a large flan and extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 61, 2011, RBW part I, 179. Previously privately purchased from H. Berk in May 1994.



377



377 Quinarius circa 214-213, AR 1.79 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 169. RBW 172. Crawford 44/6 and pl. IX, 21. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 300

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 73.



378

378 Quinarius circa 214-213, AR 2.30 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 141. RBW 175. Crawford 44/6 and pl. 9, cf. 23. King 1. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 250

Ex CNG sale 79, 2008, 786. From a Canadian collection.



379

379 Quinarius, uncertain mint after 211, AR 2.15 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 141. RBW 183. King 3. Crawford 47/1a. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 250

Ex CNG e-sale 309, 2013, 195.



380



380 Denarius after 211, AR 4.43 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 311. RBW 193. Crawford 53/2. Dark tone and extremely fine 500

Dark tone and extremely fine

500



381



381 Victoriatus circa 207, AR 3.62 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory r., crowning trophy; in field, crescent and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 220. RBW 217. Crawford 57/1. Well-centred on a full flan, toned and about extremely fine 600

Ex Sotheby's 28 October 1993, 1103 (part) and NAC 73, 2013, student and his mentor II, 25 sales.



382

- 382 **Crescent (first) series.** Denarius circa 207, AR 4.53 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; above, crescent and below, ROMA in partial linear frame. Sydenham 265. RBW 218 (this coin). Crawford 57/2. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 600

Ex NAC sale 61, 2011, RBW part I, 232. Previously purchased privately from M&M in June 1985.



383

- 383 **Cornucopiae (first) series.** Denarius circa 207, AR 4.02 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, cornucopiae and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 216. RBW 224. Crawford 58/2. Dark tone, flan crack at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



384

- 384 **Corn-ear (second) series.** Sestertius, Sicily circa 211-208, AR 1.06 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, IIS. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW 284. Crawford 68/3 and pl. XIV, 3.

Exceedingly rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 350

Ex Rauch sale 91, 2012, 149.



385

- 385 **Corn-ear (third) series.** Denarius, Sicily circa 211-210, AR 4.10 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, corn ear and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 193. RBW 305. Crawford 72/3.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex NFA XXVII, 1991, RR, 264 and NAC 78, 2014, JD part III, 379 sales.



386

386 **Six-spoked wheel series.** Denarius serratus, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.39 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, eight-spoked wheel. In exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 519 var. RBW -. Crawford 79/1 var. BMCRR 311.

A rare variety. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 400

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 42, 1988, 495 and NAC 70, 2013, 11 sales.



387

387 **Spearhead (first) series.** Victoriatus, South East Italy circa 211-210, AR 3.14 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in field, spearhead upright and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 223. RBW 336 (this coin). Crawford 83/1a. Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Aes Rude 16, 1984, 75 and NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 343 sales.



388

388 **MP series.** Victoriatus, uncertain mint circa 211-208, AR 3.37 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in lower field, MP ligate and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 111. RBW 387 (this coin). Crawford 93/1a. Rare. Lightly toned and good extremely fine 800

Ex NAC sale 61, 2011, RBW part I, 394. Previously privately purchased from Harlan Berk in May 1994.



389

389 Victoriatus, Campania (?) circa 211-208, AR 3.40 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below head, II. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 116. RBW 388. Crawford 94/1. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex CNG e-sale 307, 2013, 264. From the duplicates of the RBW collection



- 390 **L series.** Victoriatus, Luceria circa 214-212, AR 3.19 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in lower field, L and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 121. RBW 394 (this coin). Crawford 97/1a.
Struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 61, 2011, RBW part I, 401. Previously purchased privately from Harlan Berk in May 1994.



- 391 **L – T series.** Quinarius, Luceria 214-212, AR 2.17 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind, V and below, L. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 176a. RBW 433 (this coin). Crawford 98A/3.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'250

Ex NAC sale 61, 2011, RBW part I, 431. Previously purchased privately from D. Devine in February 1998.



- 392 **Q series.** Victoriatus, Apulia (?) 211-210, AR 3.42 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in centre field, Q. Sydenham 115. RBW 458 (this coin). Crawford 102/1.
Scarce. Beautiful style, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 800

Ex M&M Fixed price list 549, 1991, 142 and NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 452



- 393 **Knife (first) series.** Denarius, Central Italy (?) circa 211-208, AR 4.38 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, knife and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham –. RBW 499 (this coin). Crawford –.
Apparently unique and unrecorded. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1324 and NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 492 sales.

This unique and unrecorded denarius is not to be confused with the rare issue Cr. 109/1, which differs for style on both its obverse and reverse. In our opinion, this exceptional issue has to be dated slightly after 211 due to resemblances with the obverse of Cr. 46/1 (helmet Sydenham A 1) and the reverse of Cr. 53/2 (the form of the Dioscuri and the shape of the letter A) and Cr. 54/1 (similar exergual line). All these different elements lead us to conclude that this coin marks the first and completely unknown first series of the knife.



394 Denarius circa 179-170, AR 3.99 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 311. RBW 723. Crawford 167/1.
Wonderful iridescent tone, several light marks, otherwise extremely fine 300

Ex Triton XVI 2013, 755. From the Chiltern collection.



395 *L. Saufeius*. Denarius 152, AR 3.64 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in prancing r.; below, L·SAVF and in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Saufeia 1. Sydenham 384. RBW 874. Crawford 204/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 400

Ex Gellery51 sale 9 December 2013, 134.



396 *Pinarius Natta*. Denarius 149, AR 3.53 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding reins and whip; below, NATTA; in exergue, ROMA in partial frame. Babelon Pinaria 1. Sydenham 390. RBW 891. Crawford 208/1.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250

Ex Nomisma sale 36, 2008, 120.



397 *C. Iunius C. f.* Denarius 149, AR 4.26 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, C·IVNI·C·F and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Junia 1. Sydenham 392. RBW 893. Crawford 210/1.
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 200

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 398 **C. Iunius C.f.** Denarius 149, AR 3.83 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, C·IVNI·C·F and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Junia 1. Sydenham 392. RBW 893. Crawford 210/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250



- 399 **L. Sempronius Pitio.** Denarius 148, AR 3.60 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PITIO and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, L·SEMP. In exergue, ROMA in rectangular frame. Babelon Sempronia 2. Sydenham 402. RBW 926. Crawford 216/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex NAC sale 70, 2013, 29. Previously purchased privately from Spink & Son in June 1974.



- 400 **C. Terentius Lucanus.** Denarius 147, AR 3.87 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., wreathed by Victory standing r. behind her. In lower l. field, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, C·TER·LVC. In exergue, ROMA in rectangular frame. Babelon Terentia 10. Sydenham 425. RBW 932. Crawford 217/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250



- 401 **Cn. Lucretius Trio.** Denarius 136, AR 3.86 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X and behind, TRIO. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r., below, CN·LVC[R]. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Lucretia 1. Sydenham 450. RBW 978. Crawford 237/1a. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



402

- 402 **L. Antestius Gragulus.** Denarius 136, AR 4.00 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, * and behind, GRAG. Rev. Jupiter in fast quadriga r., hurling thunderbolt and holding sceptre; below horses, L·ANTES. In exergue, [ROMA]. Babelon Antestia 9. Sydenham 451. RBW 980. Crawford 238/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250



403

- 403 **C. Curatius f. Tregeminus.** Denarius 135, AR 4.08 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X. Behind, TRIGE. Rev. Juno in quadriga r., holding sceptre and reins; she is being crowned by Victory from behind. Below, C·CVR·F; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Curatia 2. Sydenham 459a. RBW 988. Crawford 240/1b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

250

Ex Lanz sale 102, 2001, 375.



404



- 404 **C. Numitorius C.f. Lem.** Denarius 133, AR 3.20 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ROMA and below chin, X. Rev. Victory in prancing quadriga r., holding wreath and reins; in exergue, C·NVMITOR[I]. Babelon Numitoria 1 var. Sydenham 466 var. RBW -. Crawford 246/1 var.

An apparently unrecorded variety (X instead of *) of an extremely rare type.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine / very fine

6'000

Ex Sotheby's 20 July 1983, 108 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 67 sales. From the Duke of Northumberland collection.

The authenticity of this coin has been debated after the sale of the auction 73 and the coin has been subsequently submitted to the IBSCC to establish its authenticity. There had been dissent among the members of this committee for quite some time until it was decided that the only way to reach a conclusion was to clean the coin and strip the patina. Once this work was professionally performed, it was quite evident that the coin was indeed struck and genuine. It is therefore a unique and important variety of this extremely rare issue.



405

405 **Q. Caecilius Metellus.** Denarius 130, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, *and behind, Q·METE. Rev. Jupiter in slow quadriga r., holding thunderbolt and branch. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Caccilia 21. Sydenham 509. RBW 1042. Crawford 256/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2008, 27.



406

406 **L. Marcus Philippus.** Denarius 113 or 112, AR 3.80 g. Male head r., wearing diademed helmet with goat horns; below chin, Φ. Behind head, monogram ROMA. Rev. Equestrian statue on tablet inscribed L·PHILIPPVS; below horse, Ū. Babelon Marcia 12. Sydenham 551. Crawford 293/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250



407

407 **M. Herennius.** Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.87 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r.; before, D. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567. RBW -. Crawford 308/1a.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300



408

408 **M. Herennius.** Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.90 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder; in r. field., H·. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567. RBW -. Crawford 308/1b.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400



409

- 409 **C. Fabius C.f. Hadrianus.** Denarius 102, AR 3.98 g. Turreted and veiled bust of Cybeles r.; behind, EX·A·PV. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r.; below, • L and heron. In exergue, C·FABI·C·F. Babelon Fabia 14. Sydenham 590. RBW –. Crawford 322/1b.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

400

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 287; NAC-Spink Taisei 51, 1994, 112 and Nomisma 36, 2008, 90 sales.



410

- 410 **C. Poblcius Malleolus.** Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.74 g. Helmeted head of Mars r.; above, hammer and below chin, *. Rev. C·MAL Naked warrior standing l., holding spear and placing r. foot on cuirass; in l. field, trophy and on r., prow above which, grasshopper. Babelon Poblucia 6. Sydenham 615a. RBW 1204. Crawford 335/3d. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of corrosion, otherwise extremely fine

250

Ex Sternberg XXXII, 1996, 217 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his mentor part III, 311 sales.



411

- 411 **C. Poblcius Malleolus.** Denarius 94, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Mars r.; above, hammer. Below chin, *. Rev. Naked warrior standing l., holding spear in r. hand and placing r. foot on cuirass; on l., trophy and on r., tablet inscribed CM / AL – P. Babelon Poblucia 8. Sydenham 615b. RBW 1205. Crawford 335/3f.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lightly toned, unusually well centred and extremely fine

750

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 738.



- 412 **The Bellum Sociale.** Denarius, Corfinium circa 90, AR 3.92 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, ITALIA. Rev. Oath-taking scene: Eight soldiers, four on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in the background, standard. In exergue A. Sydenham 621. Campana 59. RBW 1214 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 408. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex NAC -Spink Taisei 16 November 1994, Steinberg, 26; NAC 9, 1996, 640 and NAC 61, 2001, RBW part I, 1209 sales.



- 413 **The Bellum Sociale.** Denarius, Bovianum (?) circa 89 (?), AR 3.82 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, *viteliu* retrograde in Oscan characters. Rev. Soldier in helmet and cloak, standing facing, head r., holding reversed spear; his l. foot is placed on a Roman standard; by his side, on r., recumbent bull. In exergue, [retrograde K]. Sydenham 627. Campana 139e (this coin). RBW 1218 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 407. Rare. Old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 3'500

Ex Credit Suisse February 1984, 382, Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 286 and NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 1213 sales. Privately purchased from Spink in September 1986.



- 414 **The Bellum Sociale.** Denarius, mint moving with C. Paapius (in Campania?) circa 90, AR 3.89 g. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r., bowl decorated with plume; behind, *viteliu* in Oscan characters. Rev. Oath-taking scene: four soldiers, two on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in exergue, *c.paapii.c* retrograde in Oscan characters. Sydenham 637. SNG Lockett 59. Campana 83. RBW 1225. *Historia Numorum Italy* 425. Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and good very fine / very fine 3'000

Ex Vico 134, 2013, 227 and NAC 84, 2015, 789 sales.



415

- 415 **Q. Titius.** Quinarius 90, AR 2.09 g. Draped bust of Victory r. Rev. Pegasus prancing r.; below, Q·TITI. Babelon Titia 3. Sydenham 693. RBW 1276. Crawford 341/3.
Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 324 and NAC 70, 2013, 104 sales.



416



- 416 **C. Vibius C.f. Pansa.** Denarius 90, AR 3.18 g. PANSA Mask of Pan r. Rev. [C·VIBIVS·C·F] Mask of bearded Silenus r. Babelon Vibia 9. Sydenham 688. RBW 1281. Crawford 342/2.
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually well-centred, lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500



417



- 417 **M. Cato.** Denarius 89, AR 3.93 g. Diademed and draped female bust r., behind, ROMA and below neck truncation, M CATO. Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 5. Sydenham 596. RBW -. Crawford 343/1b.
Rare. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 94.



418



- 418 **M. Cato.** Quinarius 89, AR 2.36 g. M·CATO Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r.; below, A. Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 7. Sydenham 597. Crawford 343/2b.
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 350

Ex Rauch sale 91, 2012, 197.



- 419 **L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus.** Denarius 89, AR 3.80 g. SABIN Head of King Tatius r.; before, TA ligate. Rev. Rape of the Sabine women; in exergue, L·TITVRI. Babelon Tituria 1. Sydenham 698. RBW Crawford 344/1a.

Struck on a very broad flan and complete, wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 800

Ex M&M Fixed price list 316, 1970, 26 and CNG sale 94, 2013, 973.



- 420 **L. Tituri L. f. Sabinus.** Denarius 89, AR 3.98 g. SABIN Head of King Tatius r.; below chin, palm. Rev. Tarpeia stands facing between two soldiers, who are about to kill her; in upper central field, star and crescent. In exergue, L·TITVRI. Babelon Tituria 4. Sydenham 699. RBW 1301. Crawford 344/2b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Ex Harlan J. Berk 112, 2000, 332 and Triton XII, 2009, 477 sales.



- 421 **L. Tituri L.f. Sabinus.** Denarius 89, AR 3.70 g. SABIN Head of King Tatius r. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding wreath; below, L·TITVRI and in exergue, Ξ. Babelon Tituria 6. Sydenham 700. Crawford 344/3.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 422 **L. Rubrius Dossenus.** Quinarius 87, AR 2.02 g. Laureate head of Neptune r., with trident over shoulder; behind, DOSSEN. Rev. Victory standing r., holding palm branch and wreath; before, altar with coiled serpent; behind, L RVBRI. Babelon Rubria 4. Sydenham 708. RBW 1235. Crawford 348/4.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Lanz sale 156, 2013, 236.



- 423 **Gar, Ogvl, Ver.** Denarius 86, AR 4.16 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing oak wreath; below, thunderbolt. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r., holding reins and hurling thunderbolt; above, D. Below, on exergual line, GAR and in exergue, OGVL·VE ligate [R]. Babelon Gargilia 1, Ogulnia 5 and Vergilia 3. Sydenham 721. RBW 1329. Crawford 350A/1a. Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex NAC 5; 1992, 298; NAC 29, 2005, 336 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 326 sales.



- 424 **Mn. Fonteius C.f.** Denarius 85, AR 3.76 g. Laureate head of Apollo Veiovis r.; below, thunderbolt; behind, MN FONTEI C F; before, monogram. Rev. Winged figure on goat r.; above, pilei; in exergue, *thyrsus*; laurel wreath as border. Babelon Fonteia 9. Sydenham 724. RBW 1350. Crawford 353/1a.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 325. Privately purchased from Freeman and Sear in 2009 and from the Aloysius Lynn collection.



- 425 **C. Licinius L.f. Macer.** Denarius 84, AR 3.60 g. Bust of Apollo seen from behind, with head turned l, holding thunderbolt in r. hand. Rev. Minerva in fast quadriga r., holding shield and reins in l. hand and spear in r. In exergue, C·LICINIVS·L·F / MACER. Babelon Licinia 16. Sydenham 732. RBW 1355. Crawford 354/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1640. From an English amateur scholar collection.



- 426 **C. Norbanus.** Denarius 83, AR 3.99 g. C·NORBANVS Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, LXXV. Rev. Fasces between ear of corn and caduceus. Babelon Norbana 2. Sydenham 739. RBW -. Crawford 357/1b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 1329.



- 427 **C. Mamilius Limetanus.** Denarius serratus 82, AR 4.08 g. Draped bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; caduceus over l. shoulder; above, S. Rev. C·MAMIL – LIMETAN Ulysses standing r., holding staff and extending his r. hand to his dog Argus. Babelon Mamilia 6. Sydenham 741. RBW 1370 var. (different letter on obverse). Crawford 362/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine

750

Ex Hess-Divo sale 314, 2009, 1352. Previously privately purchased from J. Creusy in 1987.



- 428 **L. Marcus Censorinus.** Denarius 82, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. L·CENSOR Marsyas walking l. with r. arm raised and holding wine-skin over l. shoulder; behind, column bearing statue on top. Babelon Marcia 24. Sydenham 737. RBW 1372. Crawford 363/1d.

Magnificent iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

1'500



- 429 **C. Valerius Flaccus.** Denarius 82, AR 4.13 g. Draped bust of Victory r.; behind, O. Rev. [C·VAL·FLA] – IMPERAT Legionary eagle between two standards inscribed H (Hastati) and P (Principes); below, EX· – S·C. Babelon Valeria 12. Sydenham 747b. RBW –. Crawford 365/1b.

Of exquisite style, lovely tone and extremely fine

600

Ex Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 32 and SKA 5, 1986, 275 and NAC 70, 2013, 126 sales.



430

- 430 **Cn. Cornelius Lentulus - C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maximus C. Annius.** Denarius, North-Italy 82-81, AR 3.91 g. C·ANNI·T·F·T·N· PRO·COS·EX·S·C Diademed and draped female bust r.; behind, caduceus, before, scales and below, X. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch; above horses, Q. In exergue, L·FABI·L·F·HISP. Babelon Annia 2 and Fabia 17. Sydenham 748a. RBW 1376 (this coin). Crawford 366/1b. Light iridescent tone, struck on a large flan and complete. Extremely fine 600

Ex Busso Peus 330, 1991, 842 and NAC 63, 2012, RBW part II, 152 sales.



431

- 431 **A. Postumius Albinus.** Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.94 g. HISPAN Veiled head of Hispania r. Rev. A – POST·A·F – ·S·N – ALBIN Togate figure standing l., raising hand; to l, legionary eagle and to r., fasces with axe. Babelon Postumia 8. Sydenham 746. RBW 1393 (this coin). Crawford 372/2.

Magnificent old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex NAC 63, 2012, 169 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, 4118 sales. Previously purchased privately from F.S. Knobloch in May 1965.



432

- 432 **Anonymous.** Quinarius, uncertain mint 81, AR 1.83 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Victory standing r., crowning trophy; in between, D. In exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 609a. RBW –. Crawford 373/1b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Crédit de la Bourse 20 April 1995, 1004 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 336 sales.



433

- 433 **Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius.** Denarius 81, AR 3.86 g. Head of Pietas r.; before, stork. Rev. Elephant l.; in exergue, Q C M P I. Babelon Caecilia 43. Sydenham 750. RBW 1396. Crawford 374/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



- 434 **L. Volteius L.f. Strabo.** Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.90 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, A. Rev. Europa seated on bull charging l.; behind, winged thunderbolt and below, ivy leaf. In exergue, [L.]VL·O·L·F·STRAB. Babelon Volteia 6. Sydenham 743. RBW -. Crawford 377/1.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor, 113.



- 435 **C. Publicius Q. f.** Denarius serratus, Roma 80, AR 4.00 g. Helmeted and draped bust of Roma r.; behind, ROMA and above, P. Rev. Hercules strangling the Nemean lion; at his feet, club. In l. field, P / bow and quiver and in r. field, C·POBLICI·Q·F. Babelon Poblincia 9. Sydenham 768. RBW -. Crawford 380/1.

Struck on a broad flan, wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750



- 436 **C. Naevius Balbus.** Denarius serratus 80, AR 3.70 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing triga r.; above, TXXVIII and in exergue, C·NAE·BALB. Babelon Naevia 6. Sydenham 769b. RBW 1410. Crawford 382/1b.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Struck on a very broad flan and complete and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750



- 437 **M. Volteius M.f.** Denarius, Roma 78, AR 3.90 g. Draped male bust r., wearing laureate helmet; behind, owl. Rev. Cybele in biga of lions r., holding reins and patera; above, M Z and in exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 4. Sydenham 777. RBW -. Crawford 385/4.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 400



438

438 **P. Satrienus.** Denarius 77, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. ROMA She wolf l., r. forepaw raised; in exergue, P·SATRIE / NVS. Babelon Satriena 1. Sydenham 781a. RBW –. Crawford 388/1b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

Ex NAC 29, 2005, 343 and NAC 51, 2009, 30 sales.



439

439 **Cn. Cornelius Lentulus.** Denarius, Spain (?) 76-75, AR 3.92 g. Draped bust of the Genius Populi Romani r., hair tied with band and sceptre over shoulder; above, G·P·R. Rev. Sceptre with wreath, globe and rudder; at sides, EX – S·C. Below, CN·LENT CVR *FL. Babelon Cornelia 55. Sydenham 752a. RBW 1433. Crawford 393/1b. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Nomisma sale 36, 2008, 85.



440

440 **P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther.** Denarius 74, AR 3.82 g. Bearded head of Hercules r.; behind, Q·S·C. Rev. Genius of the Roman people seated facing on curule chair, holding cornucopiae and sceptre, crowned by Victory flying behind him; in l. field, P·LENT·P·F and in r. field, L·N. Babelon Cornelia 58. Sydenham 791. RBW 1438. Crawford 397/1.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style and a lovely iridescent tone, extremely fine 1'500

Ex Ratto Fixed price list 1 February 1966, 308.



441

441 **Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus.** Denarius serratus 70, AR 4.08 g. Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; in l. field, HO and in r. field, VIRT. Below, KALENI. Rev. Italia, holding cornucopia, and Roma, holding fasces and placing r. foot on globe, clasping their hands; at sides, winged caduceus / ITAL – RO. In exergue, CORDI. Babelon Fufia and Mucia 1. Sydenham 797. RBW 1445. Crawford 403/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 500



442

442 *C. Hosidius C.f. Geta.* Denarius serratus 68, AR 3.95 g. GETA – III·VIR Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C F. Babelon Hosidia 2. Sydenham 904. RBW 1455. Crawford 407/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500



443

443 *C. Hosidius C.f. Geta.* Denarius serratus 68, AR 3.81 g. GETA – III·VIR Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C F. Babelon Hosidia 2. Sydenham 904. RBW 1455. Crawford 407/1.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

400

Ex Sternberg XXII, 1989, 208 and CNG 78, 2008, 1603 sales.



444

444 *C. Calpurnius L.f. Frugi.* Denarius 67, AR 4.06 g. Head of Apollo r., hair bound with fillet; behind, ladder. Rev. Horseman galloping r., wearing conical cap and holding palm branch; above, S set horizontally. Below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV / pellet. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 851b. C. Hersh NC 1976, 383. RBW –. Crawford 408/1b.

An enchanting old cabinet tone and extremely fine

800

Ex Leu 17, 1977, 533; M&M Fixed price list 407, 1979, 20 and NAC 78, 2014, JD part III, 445 sales.



445

445 *C. Calpurnius L.f. Frugi.* Denarius 67, AR 4.02 g. Head of Apollo r., hair bound with fillet; behind, ram's head. Rev. Horseman galloping r.; below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV / E inverted. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 840h. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 253. Crawford 408/1b.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

750

Ex Artemide sale XXXIX, 2013, 153.



446

- 446 **M. Plaetorius M.f. Caestianus.** Denarius 67, AR 3.85 g. Bust r. with the attributes of Isis, Minerva, Apollo, Diana and Victory; before, cornucopiae and S C. Behind, CESTIANVS. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt; around, M·PLAE – TORIVS·M·F·AED·CVR. Babelon Plaetoria 4. Sydenham 809. RBW 1482. Crawford 409/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 400

Ex Nomisma sale 36, 2008, 123.



447

- 447 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 4.32 g. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band. Rev. HERCVLES – MVSARVM Hercules standing r., wearing lion's skin and playing lyre; in lower r. field, club. Babelon Pomponia 8. Sydenham 810. RBW –. Crawford 410/1.

Rare. Of lovely style, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a superb light iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'200



448

- 448 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 3.90 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sceptre. Rev. Q·PO – MPONI – MVSA Melpomene standing facing, head, r., holding club in r. hand and mask in l. Babelon Pomponia 14. Sydenham 816. RBW –. Crawford 410/4.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

750

Ex M&M sale 28, 1964, 213.



449

- 449 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 3.92 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sceptre. Rev. Q·PO – MPONI – MVSA Melpomene standing facing, head, r., holding club in r. hand and mask in l. Babelon Pomponia 14. Sydenham 816. RBW 1486. Crawford 410/4.

Wonderful iridescent tone, a minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

750

Ex Sternberg XI, 1981, 499 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 142 sales



450

- 450 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 3.94 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two flutes in saltire. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Eutherpes standing r., resting l. elbow on column and holding two flutes in r. hand. Babelon Pomponia 13. Sydenham 815. RBW –. Crawford 410/5.
A test cut and three light graffiti on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 500



451

- 451 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 4.06 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, tortoise. Rev. Terpsichore standing r. holding square lyre in l. hand and plectrum in r.; behind MVSA and before, Q·POMPONI. Babelon Pomponia 18. Sydenham 819a. RBW –. Crawford 410/7a.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 400

Ex Glendining's 8 October 1975, 203 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 145 sales.



452

- 452 **Q. Pomponius Musa.** Denarius 66, AR 4.06 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sandal. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Thalia standing l., holding comic mask in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 19. Sydenham 821. RBW –. Crawford 410/9b.
Struck on an exceptionally large flan, minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 788.



453

- 453 **L. Cassius Longinus.** Denarius 63, AR 3.97 g. Diademed and veiled head of Vesta l.; below chin, L. In r. field, dish. Rev. LONGIN·III·V Voter standing l., dropping tablet inscribed V into cista. Babelon Cassia 10. Sydenham 935. RBW 1493. Crawford 413/1.
Superb old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex NAC sale 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 366. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1969.



- 454 **L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus.** Denarius 63, AR 3.86 g. III – VIR Head of Ceres r.; at sides, corn ear and barley grain. Below, BROCCCHI. Rev. L·FVRI· / CN·F Curule chair; on either side, fasces. Babelon Furia 23. Sydenham 902. RBW 1495. Crawford 414/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Superior's Moreira 31 May 1988, 1714 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 59, 2010, 2327 sales.



- 455 **L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus.** Denarius 62, AR 3.84 g. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS – CONCORDIA Diademed and draped bust of Concordia r. Rev. Trophy; to r., togate figure (L. Aemilius Paullus) and to l., three captives (King Perseus of Macedon and his sons). Above, TER and in exergue, PAVLLVS. Babelon Aemilia 10. Sydenham 926. RBW 1497. Crawford 415/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500



- 456 **P. Plautius Hypsaesus.** Denarius 60, AR 4.09 g. P·YPSAE·S·C Head of Neptune r.; in l. field, trident. Rev. CEPIT Jupiter in quadriga l., holding reins and hurling thunderbolt; in exergue, C·YPSAE·COS / PRIV. Babelon Plautia 11. Sydenham 910. RBW 1513. Crawford 420/1a.

Virtually as struck and Fdc 500



- 457 **C. Servilius C.f.** Denarius 57, AR 3.80 g. FLORAL·[PRIMVS] Wreathed head of Flora r.; in l. field, *lituus*. Rev. Two soldiers facing each other and presenting swords; in lower r. field, C·F. In exergue, C·SERVEIL·. Babelon Servilia 15. Sydenham 890. RBW 1521. Crawford 423/1.

Lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex Sotheby's 26 May 1976, 176 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his mentor part II, 162 sales.



458

- 458 **L. Marcius Philippus.** Denarius 56, AR 4.03 g. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius r.; behind, *lituus* and below, ANCVS. Rev. PHILIPPVS Equestrian statue standing on aqueduct; at horse's feet, flower. Below, AQVA MAR ligate within the arches of the aqueduct. Babelon Marcia 28. Sydenham 919. RBW 1524. Crawford 425/1. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Zuzim, New York, in 2016.



459

- 459 **L. Marcius Philippus.** Denarius 56, AR 3.81 g. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius r.; behind, *lituus* and below, ANCVS. Rev. PHILIPPVS Equestrian statue standing on aqueduct; at horse's feet, flower. Below, AQVA MAR within the arches of the aqueduct. Babelon Marcia 28. Sydenham 919. RBW 1524. Crawford 425/1. Lightly toned and almost Fdc 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 155, 2007, 428 and NAC 51, 2009, 48 sales.



460

- 460 **Faustus Cornelius Sulla.** Denarius 56, AR 3.97 g. FAVSTVS Diademed and draped bust of Diana r.; above, crescent and behind, *lituus*. Rev. FELIX Sulla seated l. between on l., Bocchus king of Mauretania, and on r., Jugurta king of Numidia, both kneeling. Babelon Cornelia 59. Sydenham 879. RBW 1525. Crawford 426/1. Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



- 461 **C. Memmius C. f.** Denarius 56, AR 3.76 g. C·MEMMI·C·F· – QVIRINVS Laureate head of Quirinus r.
 Rev. MEMMIVS·AED·CERIALIA·PREIMVS·FECIT Ceres l. seated r., holding torch in l. hand and corn
 ear in r.; at her feet, snake. Babelon Memmia 9. Sydenham 921. RBW 1532. Crawford 427/2.
 An absolutely spectacular portrait of masterly style perfectly struck and
 centred on a full flan. Virtually as struck and Fdc 2'000

Ex LHS sale 100, 2007, 411.



- 462 **C. Memmius C. f.** Denarius 56, AR 3.95 g. [C·MEMMI·C·F·] – QVIRINVS Laureate head of Quirinus r.
 Rev. MEMMIVS·AED·CERIALIA·PREIMVS·FECIT Ceres l. seated r., holding torch in l. hand and corn
 ear in r.; at her feet, snake. Babelon Memmia 9. Sydenham 921. RBW 1532. Crawford 427/2.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 600



- 463 **P. Fonteius P. f. Capito and T. Didius.** Denarius 55, AR 3.90 g. P·FONTEIVS·P·F· – CAPITO·III·VIR
 Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r., with trophy over shoulder. Rev. MN – FONT·TR·MIL Horseman
 thrusting spear at enemy who is about to slay unarmed captive; in r. field, helmet and oval shield. Babelon
 Fonteia 17. Sydenham 900. RBW 1536. Crawford 429/1.
 Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 600

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 966.



464

464 **P. Licinius Crassus.** Denarius 55, AR 3.72 g. Laureate, diademed and draped bust of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. P·CRASSVS· – M·F Female figure leading horse l. with r. hand and holding spear in l. hand; at her feet, cuirass and shield. Babelon Licinia 18. Sydenham 929. RBW 1539. Crawford 430/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, test cut at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 550. From the Archer M. Huntington collection, ANS 1001.1.25549.



465

465 **M. Iunius Brutus.** Denarius 54, AR 4.11 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.

Two superb portraits of enchanting style and a lovely old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive banker's mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000



466

466 **M. Iunius Brutus.** Denarius 54, AR 3.95 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.

Two very attractive portraits and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex CNG 5, 1988, 316 and NAC 86, 2015, Gasvoda, 2 sales.



467

- 467 **M. Iunius Brutus.** Denarius 54, AR 4.18 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.
Two bold portraits and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 1'500



468

- 468 **M. Iunius Brutus.** Denarius 54, AR 4.11 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 600

Ex Heritage sale 3019, 23325. From the Mayflower collection.



469

- 469 **Q. Pompeius Rufus.** Denarius 54, AR 3.77 g. SVLLA·COS Head of Sulla r. Rev. Q·POM·RVFI Head of Q. Pompeius Rufus r.; behind, RVFVS·COS. Babelon Cornelia 48 and Pompeia 4. Sydenham 908. RBW 1544. Crawford 434/1.
Rare. Perfectly struck on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Dorotheum sale 5-6 June 1956, Apostolo Zeno part II, 2755.



- 470 **Q. Pompeius Rufus.** Denarius 54, AR 3.65 g. Q·POMPEI·Q·F / RVFVS Curule chair; on l., arrow and on r., laurel branch; below, COS on tablet. Rev. SVLLA·COS Curule chair; on l., *lituus* and on r., wreath. Below, Q·POMPEI·RVF on tablet. Babelon Pompeia 5 and Cornelia 49. Sydenham 909. RBW 1545. Crawford 434/2. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 400



- 471 **C. Coelius Caldus.** Denarius 51, AR 3.85 g. C·COEL·CALDV[S] Head of C. Coelius Caldus r.; below, [COS] and, behind, tablet inscribed L·D. Rev. [CALDV]S·III·VIR Head of Sol r.; behind, oval shield decorated with thunderbolt; before, Macedonian shield. Babelon Coelia 4. Sydenham 891. RBW 1549. Crawford 437/1a. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000



- 472 **C. Coelius Caldus.** Denarius 51, AR 3.71 g. C·COEL·CALDV[S] Head of C. Coelius Caldus r.; in l. field, standard inscribed HIS; in r. field, standard in the form of a boar. Rev. Tablet inscribed L·CALDV[S] / VII·VIR·EPVL, behind which figure preparing epulum; on either side of table, a trophy. On outer l. field, C·CALDV[S], on outer r. field, IMP·A·X. In exergue, [CA]LDV[S]·III·VIR. Babelon Coelia 7. Sydenham 894. RBW 1551. Crawford 437/2a. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 5, 2013, 589.



- 473 **Mn. Acilius Glabrio.** Denarius 49, AR 4.00 g. SALVTIS upwards Laureate head of Salus r. Rev. MN·ACILIVS – III·VIR·VALETV Valetudo standing l., resting l. arm on column and holding snake in r. hand. Babelon Acilia 8. Sydenham 922. Sear Imperators 16. RBW 1556. Crawford 442/1a. Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Invisible traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 554. From the Archer M. Huntington collection, ANS 1001.1.24723.



- 474 **Mn. Acilius Glabrio.** Denarius 49, AR 3.87 g. SALVTIS upwards Laureate head of Salus r. Rev. MN·ACILIVS – III·VIR·VALETV Valetudo standing l., resting l. arm on column and holding snake in r. hand. Babelon Acilia 8. Sydenham 922. Sear Imperators 16. RBW 1556. Crawford 442/1a.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

Privately purchased from CNG.



- 475 **Mn. Acilius Glabrio.** Denarius 49, AR 3.72 g. SALVTIS upwards Laureate head of Salus r. Rev. MN·ACILIVS – III·VIR·VALETV Valetudo standing l., resting l. arm on column and holding snake in r. hand. Babelon Acilia 8. Sydenham 922. Sear Imperators 16. RBW 1556. Crawford 442/1a.
Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 648 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 176 sales.



- 476 **Mn. Acilius.** Denarius 49, AR 3.99 g. SALVTIS Laureate head of Salus r. Rev. MN·ACILIVS – III·VIR·VALETV Valetudo standing l., resting l. arm on column and holding snake in r. hand. Babelon Acilia 8. Sydenham 922. Sear Imperators 16. RBW –. Crawford 442/1b.
Lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Ex Sotheby's 1 December 1976, Eton College, 326 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 395 sales.



- 477 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.95 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and apex. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XI, 2016, 719. From the Eucharius collection.



478

- 478 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.99 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000



479

- 479 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.84 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250

Ex MDC sale 1, 2016, 64. Previously purchased from Mildenberg in 1975.



480

- 480 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.80 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.
Light iridescent tone, minor area of porosity on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 750.



481

- 481 **Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius.** Denarius, mint moving with Pompeius 49, AR 3.91 g. Q·SICINIUS – III·VIR Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band; below, star. Rev. C·COPONIUS – PR·S·C Club upright on which hangs lion's skin with head r.; in l. field, arrow and in r. field, bow. Babelon Sicinia 1 and Coponia 1. Sydenham 939. Sear Imperators 3. RBW 1558. Crawford 444/1a.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 350

Ex Artemide sale XXXIX, 2013, 170.



482 **L. Hostilius Saserna.** Denarius 48, AR 4.00 g. Female head r., wearing oak wreath. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS SASERNA Victory advancing r., holding caduceus and palm branch. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 951. Sear Imperators 17. RBW 1567. Crawford 448/1a. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300
Ex M&M 66, 1984, 426 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his mentor part II, 184 sales.



483 **L. Hostilius Saserna.** Denarius 48, AR 3.80. g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a. Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from Kricheldorf in August 1988. From a Canadian collection.



484 **L. Hostilius Saserna.** Denarius 48, AR 3.84 g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a. Rare. A wonderful portrait and a lovely light iridescent tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000



485 **C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus.** Denarius 48, AR 4.07 g. PANSA Ivy-wreathed head of Libertas r. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N Ceres, holding reins in r. hand and lighted torch in outstretched l., in chariot drawn r. by two snakes. Babelon Vibia 17. Sydenham 945. Sear Imperators 22a. RBW -. Crawford 449/3b. Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'750
Ex NAC 54, 2010, 254 and Triton XVI, 2013, 803 sales. From the Goldman Roman Imperial collection.



- 486 **D. Iunius Brutus Albinus.** Denarius 48, AR 3.93 g. A·POSTVMIVS – COS Bare head of A. Postumius r. Rev. ALBINV / BRVTIVS within wreath of corn ears. Babelon Postumia 14 and Junia 29. Sydenham 943a. Sear Imperators 27. RBW –. Crawford 450/3b.

A very interesting and attractive portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

1'000



- 487 **D. Iunius Brutus Albinus.** Denarius 48, AR 3.95 g. A·POSTVMIVS – COS Bare head of A. Postumius r. Rev. ALBINV / BRVTIVS within wreath of corn ears. Babelon Postumia 14 and Junia 29. Sydenham 943a. Sear Imperators 27. RBW –. Crawford 450/3b.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

500

Ex Rauch sale 91, 2012, 253.



- 488 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, Illyria (Apollonia ?) early to mid 48, AR 3.83 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak wreath; behind, TII. Rev. CAE – SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and carryx; on r., axe. Babelon Julia 26. Sydenham 1009. Sear Imperators 11. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW –. Crawford 452/2. Struck on a very broad flan and with an attractive old cabinet tone. Two banker's marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Coin Galleries 18 July 1990, 466 and CNG 90, 2012, 1383 sales. From the Deyo collection.



489

489 **L. Plautius Plancus.** Denarius 47, AR 3.97 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L-PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959b. Sear Imperators 29a. RBW 1586. Crawford 453/1c.
Unusually well-centred and complete, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Nomisma sale 36, 2008, 131.



490

490 **L. Plautius Plancus.** Denarius 47, AR 3.90 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L-PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959b. Sear Imperators 29a. RBW 1586. Crawford 453/1c.
Of superb style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 500



491

491 **C. Julius Caesar.** Aureus, mint moving with Caesar in the East 48-47 BC, AV 8.03 g. CAESAR – DICT Axe and culullus. Rev. ITER Jug and lituus. All within laurel wreath. C 21. Babelon Julia 15. Bahrfeldt 18 and pl. III, 21 (this reverse die). Sydenham 1027. Sear Imperators 15a (these dies). Calicó 43. RBW 1598. Crawford 456/1a.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands of this important and fascinating issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Light reddish tone and extremely fine 80'000

Caesar was in Greece and the East when this aureus was struck in the year beginning October, 48 B.C. Initially he was in Egypt sharing time with Cleopatra, then he moved through Syria and Asia Minor en route to wage a quick and successful war against Pharnaces II, king of the Bosphorus. His victory over Pharnaces at Zela in August, 47 B.C. is likely the occasion represented on this coin by the wreath. Considering his recent campaign against Pompey and his long absence from Italy, a reminder that his authority was based in venerable Roman institutions might have been recommended at this stage of his rise to supremacy. The inscriptions describe him as having held the dictatorship for the second time and the designs indicate his role as chief priest (pontifex maximus) of the Romans and his membership in the college of augurs.



- 492 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, Asia 48-47, AR 3.95 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas advancing l., carrying *palladium* in r. hand and Anchises on l. shoulder. Babelon Julia 10. C 12. Sydenham 1013. Sear Imperators 55. Woytek Arma et Nummi, p. 218 ff. RBW 1600. Crawford 458/1.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 126.



- 493 **Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio.** Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.81 g. Q·METEL Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below, PIVS. Rev. SCIPIO Elephant r.; in exergue, IMP. Babelon Caecilia 47. Sydenham 1046. Sear Imperators 45. RBW 1601. Crawford 459/1.
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300



- 494 **Q. Metellus Scipio and Eppius Legatus.** Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.93 g. Q·METELL – SCIPIO·IMP Laureate head of Africa r., wearing elephant skin; in r. field, ear of corn and below, plough. Rev. EPIVVS – LEG·F·C Hercules standing facing with r. hand on hip and resting l. on club draped with a lion's skin. Babelon Caecilia 50 and Eppia 1. Sydenham 1051. Sear Imperators 44. RBW 1605. Crawford 461/1.
Struck on a broad flan and complete, light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'750

Ex NAC 15, 1999, 196; UBS 55, 2002, 1853; Hess-Divo 317, 2010, 772; Künker 182, 2011, 494 and Künker 236, 2013, 847 sales.



- 495 **Q. Metellus Scipio and Eppius Legatus.** Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.95 g. Q·METELL – SCIPIO·IMP Laureate head of Africa r., wearing elephant skin; in r. field, ear of corn and below, plough. Rev. EPIVVS – LEG·F·C Hercules standing facing with r. hand on hip and resting l. on club draped with a lion's skin. Babelon Caecilia 50 and Eppia 1. Sydenham 1051. Sear Imperators 44. RBW 1605. Crawford 461/1.
A very attractive portrait struck in high relief and a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XI, 2016, 713. From the Eucharius collection.



496 **C. Considius Paetus.** Denarius 46, AR 4.08 g. PAETI Laureate and diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Victory in prancing quadriga l., holding, wreath and palm branch; in exergue, C·CONSIDI. Babelon Considia 6. Sydenham 992. Sear Imperators 78. RBW 1627. Crawford 465/3.
Scarce. Struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine 500

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 350 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 428 sales.



497 **C. Julius Caesar and A. Hirtius.** Aureus 46, AV 8.17 g. C CAESAR – COS TER Veiled head of Vesta r. Rev. A·HIRTIVS·P·R Lituus, jug and axe. Babelon Julia 24 and Hirtia 2. C 2. Bahrfeldt 19. Sydenham 1018. Sear Imperators 56. RBW 1634. Calicó 37a. Crawford 466/1.
Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 6'000

From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Julius Caesar's defeat of his opponents from 60 to late 47 BC was celebrated by a quadruple triumph in Rome. His battle-hardened legions had first spent eleven years in the conquest of Gaul. This was followed by a march on Rome to declare the senate mandate that Caesar step down as invalid and unacceptable. After a short time the legions marched overland to Spain to defeat the Pompeian legions stationed there – made famous by the first part of the famous quote "fighting an army without a general". After victory in Spain the troops marched back through Rome to Brundisium where they then travelled across the sea to face the "general without an army" as they defeated Pompey at Pharsalus. They chased Pompey to Egypt only to find that he had already been assassinated. While there, Caesar dealt with the family troubles between Cleopatra VII and Ptolemy XIII, placing Cleopatra firmly on the throne. On his way back to Rome, with legions in tow, Caesar travelled through Pontus to put down a rebellion by Pharnaces (The battle with the famous quote "Vini, Vidi, Vici" – I came, I saw I conquered). After a short stint back at Rome, the legions were again moved to battle in North Africa to face down Cato and Scipio. It was after the African campaign that Caesar finally returned to Rome to get what he felt was due him for years – a triumph! The triumph had four days of parades: first the day for the conquest of Gaul; followed by the defeat of Ptolemy XIII; then the defeat of Pharnaces; and lastly the defeat of Juba. It must be noted that the Romans did not celebrate defeating other Romans so the contrived intentions of the Egypt and Africa campaigns are of interest. As part of this grand celebration there were many other commitments to also settle. Caesar had promised his troops a great deal and now that his victory seemed secure he was required to pay up. His promise was for 5,000 denarii to each legionary and 10,000 denarii to each centurion. The financial needs were enormous. It is clear from the number of specimens known of the above aureus type that a large mintage in gold (one aureus equaled 25 denarii at the time) was used to supplement the payout. The highly variable nature of the obverse female head is a testament to how hastily the mint produced these coins. There may not be another gold issue from the Roman Empire that has ever been this casually engraved and produced.



498 **C. Julius Caesar.** Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.98 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, Cupid. Rev. Two captives seated at sides of trophy with oval shield and carnyx in each hand; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 11. C. 13. Sydenham 1014. Sear Imperators 58. RBW 1639. Crawford 468/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000



- 499 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.86 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, Cupid. Rev. Two captives seated at sides of trophy with oval shield and carnyx in each hand; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 11. C. 13. Sydenham 1014. Sear Imperators 58. RBW 1639. Crawford 468/1.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 411.



- 500 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.96 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, Cupid. Rev. Two captives seated at sides of trophy with oval shield and carnyx in each hand; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 11. C. 13. Sydenham 1014. Sear Imperators 58. RBW 1639. Crawford 468/1.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 390.



- 501 **C. Iulius Caesar.** Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.79 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus l., with star in hair and Cupid perched on shoulder. In l. field, *lituus* and in r. field, sceptre. Rev. A female and a male Gaulish captive at foot of trophy; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 12. C. 14. Sydenham 1015. Sear Imperators 59. RBW 1640. Crawford 468/2.

In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Lanz sale 147, 2009, 219 (illustrated on the cover page).



502 **Cnaeus Pompeius Junior and M. Minatius Sabinus.** Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.80 g. IMP – CN·MAGN Head of Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus r. Rev. PR·Q Personification of Corduba, turreted, standing r. amidst heap of arms, holding transverse spear in l. hand and grasping with r. the hand of Pompeian soldier disembarking from ship; in exergue, M·MINAT / SABIN. Babelon Minatia 2 and Pompeia 11. C 5. Sydenham 1036b. T. V. Buttrey, ANSMN 9, 1960, p. 76, type A and pl. VII, obv. 3, rev. c. Sear Imperators 49. RBW 1642. Crawford 470/1a.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 20'000

Among the towering figures of the late Republic was Gnaeus Pompeius, better known as Pompey 'the Great', who by his mid-20s had already earned his surname Magnus. Alongside his father Pompeius Strabo, and later in alliance with the warlord Sulla, Pompey lived in the eye of the storm that challenged the authority of the Senate. Time and time again Pompey (like his father) defied the Senate's requests to disband his armies. He was a merciless commander, crushing remnants of the Marian party in North Africa, fighting the rebel Sertorius in Spain, crushing the slave-army of Spartacus in Southern Italy, cleansing the eastern Mediterranean of pirates, and delivering the final defeat to Rome's great enemy in Asia, Mithradates VI of Pontus. After his great successes in Asia, Pompey joined Crassus and Julius Caesar to form the First Triumvirate in 60 B.C., which remained intact until 53, when Crassus died in battle against the Parthians. Soon Pompey found himself allied with the Senate against Caesar, which resulted in Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49, forcing Pompey and his allies to flee to Greece. In the following year their conflict shifted to Greek soil, at Pharsalus, where Pompey was defeated in the famous battle, after which he fled to Egypt and was swiftly murdered. This rare denarius was struck by Pompey's eldest son, Pompey Junior, presumably at the Spanish mint of Corduba shortly before the Battle of Munda on March 17, 45. At this battle the Pompeians suffered another crushing defeat to Julius Caesar. With the possible exception of civic bronzes of Soli-Pompeipolis in Cilicia, no portrait of Pompey appears on coinage until after his death, thus making the series to which this coin belongs his first securely dateable portrait coins.



503 **L. Munatius Plancus.** Aureus 45, AV 8.05 g. C·CAES – DIC·TER Diademed and draped bust of Victory r. Rev. L PLANC – PR·VRB Jug. C 30. Babelon Julia 18 and Munatia 1. Bahrfeldt 20. Sydenham 1019b. Sear Imperators 60a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558 and pl. 6, 140. Calicó 44. Crawford 475/1b.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with almost invisible marks, usual for this issue. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Lanz 64, 1993, 372; Lanz 88, 1998, 763 and Lanz 102, 2001, 429 sales.



- 504 **C. Iulius Caesar and C. Clovius.** Bronze end 46-early 45, Æ 15.39 g. CAESAR DIC·TER Draped bust of Victory r. Rev. C·CLOVI – PRAEF Minerva standing l., holding trophy, spear and shield decorated with gorgoneion; at her feet, snake. Babelon Julia 17 and Clovia 11. C 7. Sydenham 1025. Sear Imperators 62. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RPC 601/1. RBW 1667. Crawford 476/1a.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Of superb style and finely detailed, dark brown tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC-Spink Taisei 16 November 1994, Gilbert Steinberg, 77 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his mentor, 206 sales.



- 505 **Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius.** Denarius, Southern Spain 44, AR 3.64 g. SEX MAGN – IMP S[AL] Bare head of Gnaeus Pompeius r. Rev. [PIETAS] Pietas standing l., holding palm branch and transverse sceptre. Babelon Pompeia 18. C 14. Sydenham 1042. Sear Imperators 232a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. Buttrey, NC 1960, type 4. RBW 1670. Crawford 477/1b.
Very rare. Obverse off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 4'000

Sextus Pompeius was the youngest son of Pompey the Great. After his father was defeated by Julius Caesar at the Battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.), he joined him on Lesbos before they both fled to Egypt. The young Sextus was horrified when his father stepped off the boat at Alexandria and was promptly killed. He then joined his brother Gnaeus and senators opposed to Caesar in North Africa, but when Caesar's advance showed that resistance in the region would be crushed, the brothers escaped to Hispania. There they were defeated by Caesar at the Battle of Munda (45 B.C.), marking the end of the Caesarean civil war. Gnaeus Pompeius was captured and executed for his dogged opposition, but Sextus again escaped. Moving on to Sicily, Sextus Pompeius used the island as a base for raising an army and a fleet with which to challenge the heirs of Caesar. Despite attempts by the triumvirs to evict him, Sextus remained strong in Sicily, even managing to capture Sardinia from Octavian in 40 B.C. In the following year, Sextus and the triumvirs agreed to the Pact of Misenum, which recognised his authority in Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Peloponnesus. This settlement fell apart shortly thereafter, but Sextus handily defeated a fleet commanded by Octavian at the Battle of Messina in 37 B.C. He was worsted in 36 B.C., when Octavian's admiral, Marcus Agrippa, and the triumvir Marcus Lepidus defeated him first at Mylae and then at Naulochus. With Sicily invaded and his fleet destroyed, Sextus Pompeius fled to Asia Minor, where he was hunted down and executed in 35 B.C. This early denarius of Sextus Pompeius advertises his relationship to his father in much the same way that the coins of Octavian made much of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar. For both men, their connections to their fathers were pathways to legitimacy and power. Here the portrait of the dead Pompey the Great appears on the obverse surrounded by a Latin legend that gives Sextus his father's title, Magnus ("the Great"), purposely blurring the distinction between father and son. The portrait obverse should also be read in connection with the reverse depiction of Pietas, illustrating Sextus Pompeius' filial respect and sense of duty towards the memory of his father.



- 506 **C. Iulius Caesar and M. Mettius.** Denarius 44, AR 3.20 g. Wreathed head of Caesar r.; behind, CAESAR [DICT] and *lituus*; before, QVART. Rev. Juno Sospita in galloping biga r. holding figure-of-eight shield in l. hand and brandishing spear in r. Below horses, M·METTIVS. Babelon Julia 31. C 36. Sydenham 1057. Alföldi Caesar, pl. VII, 18 (these dies). Sear Imperators 98. RBW -. Crawford 480/2a.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. A lovely portrait and a light iridescent tone. An insignificant banker's mark on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

17'500



- 507 **C. Iulius Caesar and M. Mettius.** Denarius 44, AR 3.65 g. CAESAR·IMP Wreathed head of Caesar r.; behind, *lituus* and *culullus*. Rev. M·METTIVS Venus standing l., holding sceptre and Victory, and resting l. elbow on shield which in turn rests on globe; in l. field, G. Babelon Julia 32 and Mettia 4. C 34. Sydenham 1056. Sear Imperators 100. Crawford 480/3.

Rare. A lovely portrait, minor area of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex NGSA 5, 2008, 200 and NAC 78, 2014, JD part III, 479 sales.



- 508 **C. Iulius Caesar with L. Aemilius Buca.** Denarius 44, AR 3.62 g. CAESAR·IM - P - M Wreathed head of Caesar r.; behind, crescent. Rev. [L]·AEMILIVS - BVCA Venus standing l., holding sceptre and Victory. Babelon Julia 34 and Aemilia 13. Sydenham 1060. Alföldi, Monarchie, pl. XXIV, 12 (these dies). Sear Imperators 102. RBW -. Crawford 480/4.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a fine old cabinet tone, two minor scratches, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 447.



509



- 509 **C. Julius Caesar with L. Aemilius Buca.** Denarius 44, AR 3.78 g. CAESAR·DICT – PERPETVO Wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. Fasces and caduceus in saltire; on l., axe and on r., globe. Above, clasped hands and below, L·BVCA. Babelon Julia 37 and Aemilia 17. C 25. Sydenham 1063. Alföldi Caesar, pl. XCIX, 94 (these dies). Sear Imperators 103. RBW 1680. Crawford 480/6.

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and complete, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

5'000

Ex Leu 50, 1992, 258 and Hirsch 313, 2015, 2051, sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



510



- 510 **Sextus Pompeius and Q. Nasidius.** Denarius, Sicily circa 42 to 38, AR 3.73 g. NEPTVNI Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; below head, dolphin and in r. field, trident. Rev. Galley sailing r.; in l. field, star. Below, Q·NASIDIIVS. Babelon Pompeia 28 and Nasidia 1. C 20. Sydenham 1350. Sear Imperators 235. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1698. Crawford 483/2.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

4'000



511



- 511 **L. Flaminus Chilo.** Denarius 43, AR 3.96 g. III·VIR – PRI·FL Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r.; below horses, L·FLAMIN. In exergue, CHILO. Babelon Flaminia 2. Sydenham 1088. Sear Imperators 171. Crawford 485/2.

Rare. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 403.



512



- 512 **P. Accoleius Lariscolus.** Denarius 41, AR 3.93 g. P·ACCOLEIVS – LARISCOLVVS Draped bust of Diana Nemorensis r., with lock of hair falling down the neck. Rev. Triple cult statue of Diana Nemorensis; behind, cypress grove. Babelon Accoleia 1 var. Sydenham 1148a. Sear Imperators 172a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1702. Crawford 486/1.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1710. From an English amateur scholar collection.



513

- 513 **L. Cestius and C. Norbanus.** Aureus January-April 43, AV 8.05 g. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant-skin headdress. Rev. L·CESTIVS / EX·S·C – PR Curule chair with legs decorated with eagles, on top, two snakes facing each other; in exergue, C·NORBA. Babelon Cestia 2 and Norbana 4. Bahrfeldt 25 and pl. IV, 19 (this reverse die). Sydenham 1154. Sear Imperators 195a. (this reverse die). RBW 1718. Crawford 491/1b. Calicó 4. An extremely rare variety in an exceptional state of preservation.
 Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000



514

- 514 **C. Caesar Octavianus and P. Clodius.** Denarius 42, AR 3.71 g. CAESAR – III VIR R P C Bare head of Octavian r., with slight beard. Rev. P CLODIVS – M F Mars standing facing, head l., holding sword in scabbard and resting on spear. Babelon Clodia 21 and Julia 78. Sydenham 1122. Sear Imperators 155. RBW –. Crawford 494/18.
 Of the highest rarity, among the finest specimens of the very few in private hands. A lovely portrait struck on a full flan and a with light iridescent tone, extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Gemini sale II, 2006, 297.

Apollo became the deity that Octavian was most closely associated with following the Battle of Actium (31 BC), but during the civil war between the Second Triumvirate of Octavian, Mark Antony, and Marcus Lepidus and the assassins of Julius Caesar, Marcus Brutus and L. Cassius Longinus, Octavian associated himself with Mars, specifically in his aspect as Ultor ("the Avenger"). Following the defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC, Octavian vowed to erect a temple to Mars Ultor in thanksgiving for his success in avenging his deified adoptive father. The depiction of Mars on this denarius, which was struck in 42 BC, seems to advertise this solemn vow, although it may also represent the more general motivation of revenge behind the triumvirs at Philippi. A parallel issue depicting Antony was also struck by the same moneyer with the same Mars reverse. In both cases the portraits of Octavian and Antony are both shown unshaven to reflect their vow to avenge Caesar. Once Brutus and Cassius were dead the beards came off. It is unclear when work began on the Temple of Mars Ultor, but it was a long time before Octavian's vow was fulfilled. The temple was only inaugurated in 2 BC, but even then it was not fully complete. By this time he was no longer known by this name, but had long taken up the name of Augustus and ruled as the first Roman Emperor. Augustus made the temple the place of ritual military significance. The Temple of Mars Ultor became the place where decisions of the Senate were to be made in matters of war and the official location from which Roman generals were to set out on new campaigns. Likewise it was the place where youths received the toga virilis as a sign of their coming of age and the beginning of their eligibility for military service. In addition to the interest of this coin as a wonderfully preserved work of art and a historical document of the civil war that followed Caesar's murder, the piece is one of the greatest rarities in the late Republican series and missing from most collections.



515

- 515 **P. Clodius M. f. Turinus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.56 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P.CLODIVS – ·M·F Diana standing facing, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon Clodia 14. Sydenham 1117. Sear Imperators 184. RBW 1727. Crawford 494/23.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 800

Ex Nomisma sale 36, 2008, 74.



516

- 516 **P. Clodius M. f. Turinus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.98 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P.CLODIVS – ·M·F Diana standing facing, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon Clodia 14. Sydenham 1117. Sear Imperators 184. RBW 1727. Crawford 494/23.
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 600

Ex Triton I, 1997, 1212; Tkalec 23 October 1998, 94; Tkalec 29 February 2008, 275 and Tkalec 9 May 2011, 131 sales.



517

- 517 **L. Livineius Regulus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.78 g. REGVLVS·PR· Head of L. Regulus r. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS Curule chair; on either side, three fasces. In exergue, REGVLVS. Babelon Livineia 10. C 29. Sydenham 1109. Sear Imperators 176. RBW –. Crawford 494/27.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Baldwin's 55, 2008, 2001 and Roma Numismatics 6, 2013, 792 sales. From the Edward Hildyard collection.



518

- 518 **L. Livineius Regulus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.88 g. Head of L. Regulus r. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS Curule chair; on either side, three fasces. In exergue, REGVLVS. Babelon Livineia 11. C 29. Sydenham 1110. Sear Imperators 177. RBW 1733. Crawford 494/28.

A bold portrait perfectly struck in high relief and an attractive old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Ex Inasta sale 47, 2012, 118.



- 519 **C. Vibius Varus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.78 g. Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. C·VIBIVS – VARVS Fortuna standing l., holding Victory and cornucopiae. Babelon Vibia 29 and Antonia 26. C 4. Sydenham 1144. Sear Imperators 149. RBW –. Crawford 494/32.

A portrait of superb style struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

An insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 594. From the Archer M. Huntington collection, ANS 1001.1.10528.



- 520 **C. Vibius Varus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.78 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. VARVS Panther l. springing up towards garlanded altar upon which rests mask and against which rests thyrsus; in exergue, C·VIBIVS. Babelon Vibia 24. Sydenham 1138. Sear Imperators 192. RBW 1739. Crawford 494/36.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'250

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 333 and NAC 54, 2010, 271 sales.



- 521 **C. Vibius Varus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.87 g. Laureate head of Hercules r. Rev. C·VIBIVS – VARVS Minerva standing r., holding Victory and spear. Babelon Vibia 23. Sydenham 1139. Sear Imperators 193. RBW 1740. Crawford 494/37.

Rare. A wonderful portrait of fine style, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'500



- 522 **L. Mussidius Longus.** Denarius 42, AR 3.49 g. Laureate head of Caesar r. Rev. L·MVSSIDI·LONGVS Rudder, cornucopiae on globe, caduceus and apex. Babelon Julia 58 and Mussidia 8. Sydenham 1096a. Sear Imperators 116. RBW 1742. Crawford 494/39a.

Rare. Struck on a large irregular flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 4'500

Ex Rauch 20, 1977, 224; Lanz 88, 1998, Benz 787 and CNG Electronic Auction 271, 2012, 38 sales.



- 523 **L. Mussidius Longus.** Denarius 42, AR 4.10 g. Laureate head of Caesar r. Rev. L·MVSSIDI·LONGVS Rudder, cornucopiae on globe, caduceus and apex. Babelon Julia 58 and Mussidia 8. Sydenham 1096a. Sear Imperators 116. Crawford 494/39b.

Rare. Struck on a full flan, two banker's marks, otherwise good extremely fine 4'000



- 524 **L. Mussidius Longus.** Denarius 42, AR 4.15 g. CONCORDIA Diademed and veiled bust of Concordia r. Rev. [L·MVSSI]DIVS ·LONGVS Shrine of Venus Cloacina, the platform inscribed CLOACIN. Babelon Mussidia 6. Sydenham 1093. Sear Imperators 188. RBW 1745. Crawford 494/42a.

Scarce. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300

Ex NAC sale 83, 2015, Student and his mentor part III, 480.



- 525 **C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.85 g. C-CASSI – IMP Tripod with cortina, decorated with two laurel branches and fillets. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 14 and Cornelia 76. C 7. Sear Imperators 219. RBW 1761. Crawford 500/1. Rare. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG e-sale 293, 2012, 252.



- 526 **C. Cassius and Brutus with Lentulus Spint.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.92 g. C-CASSI-IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed and veiled head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 18 and Cornelia 77. C 6. Sydenham 1305. Sear Imperators 223. RBW 1764. Crawford 500/5. Scarce. A lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'250

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 292.



- 527 **Q. Caepio Brutus and Lentulus Spint.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 4.00 g. BRVTVS Axe, *culullus* and knife r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Junia 41 and Cornelia 71. C 6. Sydenham 1310. Sear Imperators 198. RBW 1766. Crawford 500/7. Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 2007.



- 528 **Q. Caepio Brutus and Lentulus Spint.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.94 g. BRVTVS Axe, *culullus* and knife r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Junia 41 and Cornelia 71. C 6. Sydenham 1310. Sear Imperators 198. RBW 1766. Crawford 500/7. Rare. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG e-sale 208, 2009, 373.



529

529 **Q. Caepio Brutus.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 3.91 g. LEIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. CAEPIO·BRVTVS·PRO·CO – S *Plectrum*, lyre and laurel branch tied with fillet. Babelon Junia 34. C 5. Sydenham 1287. RBW 1767. Crawford 501/1.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufauser 12, 1996, 400 and ACR 6, 2012, 713 sales.



530

530 **C. Cassius and M. Servilis.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.79 g. C CASSI IMP Laureate head of Libertas r. Rev. M SERVILIUS – LEG Aplustre, the branches ending in flowers. Babelon Cassia 21 and Servilia 42. Sydenham 1312. Sear Imperators 225. RBW 1773. Crawford 505/2.

Extremely rare. An almost invisible banker's mark on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1930.



531

531 **M. Iunius Brutus with Pedanius Costa.** Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 3.77 g. LEG – COSTA Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. IMP – BRVTVS Trophy. Babelon Junia 42 and Pedania 1. C 4. Sydenham 1296. Sear Imperators 209. RBW 1778. Crawford 506/2.

Scarce. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 40, 2007, 612 and NAC 51, 2009, 112 sales.



532

532 **M. Iunius Brutus.** Quinarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 1.81 g. LEIBERTAS Laureate head of Libertas r. Rev. Prow-stem and anchor in saltire. Babelon Junia 33. C –, after 5. Sydenham 1288. Sear Imperators 210. RBW 1779. Crawford 506/3.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'750

Ex CGB I, 1988, 43; Lanz 64, 1993, 380 and NAC 92, 2016, 428 sales.



533 **Sextus Pompeius.** Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 4.01 g. MAG PI – VS IMP ITER Head of Neptune r., hair tied with band with trident over shoulder. Rev. PRAEF·CLAS ET – [ORAE·MAR·IT EX·S·C] Trophy with trident above and anchor below; stem of prow on l. and aplustre on r., two heads of Scylla at base. Babelon Pompeia 21. C. 1. Sydenham 1347. Sear Imperators 333. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1784. Crawford 511/2b.

Rare and in exceptional condition for this issue. A beautiful portrait of masterly style with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 21, 2001, 309, Triton VII, 2004, 836 and NAC 52, 2009, 293 sales.



534 **Sextus Pompeius.** Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.66 g. MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind jug and before, *lituus*. Rev. PRÆF Neptune standing l., foot on prow, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, CLAS·E·T·ORÆ / MARIT·EX·S·C. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 17. Sydenham 1344. Sear Imperators 334. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1785. Crawford 511/3a.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

4'000

Ex Auctiones 5, 1975, 589 (part of); NFA XX, 1988, 65; Leu 57, 1993, Levy, 192 and NAC 78, 2014, JD part III, 504 sales.



535 **Sextus Pompeius.** Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.89 g. MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind jug and before, *lituus*. Rev. PRÆF Neptune standing l., foot on prow, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, CLAS·E·T·ORÆ / MARIT·EX·S·C. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 17. Sydenham 1344. Sear Imperators 334. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1785. Crawford 511/3a.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Busso Peus sale 399, 2009, 223.



- 536 **Sextus Pompeius.** Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.96 g. [MA]G·PIVS – IMP ITER Galley with aquila on prow and sceptre tied with fillet on stern; in the background, pharus of Messana surmounted by statue of Neptune, holding trident and rudder, placing l. foot on prow. Rev. PRÆ·ORÆ·[MARIT·ET·CLAS·S·C·] The sea monster Scylla wielding rudder with both hands. Babelon Pompeia 23. C 3. Sydenham 1349. Sear Imperators 335b. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1786. Crawford 511/4d.

Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 757.



- 537 **L. Servius Rufus.** Denarius 43, AR 3.89 g. L·SERVIVS – RVFVS Male head (Brutus) r. Rev. Dioscuri standing facing, both holding spears and with swords hanging from waist. Babelon Sulpicia 10. Sydenham 1082. Sear Imperators 324. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 559. RBW 1793. Crawford 515/2.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Light iridescent tone, a hairline flan crack at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex NFA VI, 1979, 558 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 502 sales.



- 538 **Marcus Antonius.** Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AV 8.01 g. ANT AVG·IMP – III·V·R·P·C Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. Fortuna standing l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; at feet, stork. Below, PIETAS·COS. Babelon Antonia 43. C 76. Bahrfeldt 82. Sydenham 1173. Sear Imperators 240. Calicó 103. RBW 1794. Crawford 516/1.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor edge marks, otherwise very fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 503. Previously privately purchased from Spink and Son in March 1973.

The year 41 B.C., when this aureus was struck at a mint travelling in the East with Marc Antony, was a period of unusual calm for the triumvir, who took a welcomed, if unexpected, rest after the great victory he and Octavian had won late in 42 B.C. against Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi. Antony's original plan of organising an invasion of Parthia was put on hold after he sailed to Tarsus, where he had summoned Cleopatra VII, the Greek queen of Egypt. She was to defend herself against accusations that she had aided Brutus and Cassius before Philippi, but it is generally agreed that the summons was merely a pretext for Antony's plan to secure aid for his Parthian campaign. Their meeting was anything but a source of conflict; indeed, they found much common ground, including their agreement that it was in their mutual interests to execute Cleopatra's sister and rival Arsinoe IV, who had been ruling Cyprus. In addition to sharing political interests, the two agreed that Antony would winter in Egypt to share a luxurious vacation with Cleopatra that caused a further postponement of Antony's designs on Parthia. Thus began another of the queen's liaisons with noble Romans, a prior having been Julius Caesar (and, according to Plutarch, Pompey Jr. before him). During the course of his stay in Egypt Cleopatra was impregnated, which resulted in twins born to her in 40 B.C. But this care-free period was only a momentary calm in the storm, for trouble was brewing in both the East and the West. Early in 40 B.C. Syria was overrun by the Parthians, seemingly while Antony travelled to Italy to meet Octavian following the Perusine War, in which Octavian defeated the armies of Antony's wife and brother. The conflict with Octavian was resolved when they signed a pact at Brundisium in October, and Syria was eventually recovered through the efforts of Antony's commanders from 40 to 38 B.C.



539

- 539 **Marcus Antonius.** Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius in 41 BC, AV 8.05 g. M ANTONIVS·IM[P III R]·P·C Bare head of Marcus Antonius r.; behind, *lituus*. Rev. PIETAS – COS Pietas standing l. holding lighted *turibulum* in r. hand and cornucopiae. Babelon Antonia 45. C 78. Voetter, Bachofen 679 (this coin). Bahrfeldt 83.7 (this coin). Sydenham 1171. Sear Imperators 237. RBW –. Crawford 516/4. Calicó 104a (these dies). Extremely rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait struck in high relief, minor areas of weakness, otherwise very fine 15'000

Ex Egger 39, 1912, Bachofen von Echt, 619; M&M 93, 2003, Arthur Bally-Herzog 66; Gemini X, 2013, Randy Haviland, 373 and NAC 91, 2016, La Borde, 3 sales.

After jointly defeating Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in late 42 B.C. with Octavian, Mark Antony went to the East in order to reorganize affairs there and prepare for his upcoming invasion of Parthia. This rare aureus was struck at a mobile military mint while he was still in route to his initial residence at Ephesus, probably at the very beginning of 41 B.C. The reverse celebrates the consulship of his brother, Lucius Antony, who had the cognomen Pietas in recognition of his familial loyalty to his brother, and features a depiction of the goddess holding a lighted censer, a stand for burning incense which featured during a consul's sacrificial duties of examining auspices before a meeting of the Senate could be held, and a cornucopiae surmounted by two storks. The obverse of our coin sports a compact portrait of the triumvir and lacks the augural title AVG in the legend, while the related issues struck subsequently while Antony was resident at Ephesus have a much broader fabric, with a larger portrait, the inclusion of the augural title in the legend, and a slightly different reverse showing Pietas holding a rudder instead of a censer.

While in the East, Antony summoned the queen of Egypt, Cleopatra VII, to Tarsus in order to answer accusations that had been made against her concerning her loyalty preceding Philippi. As she had been aligned with the Caesarean party, the accusations appear spurious, and were probably instigated by Antony in order to secure a meeting with her so that he could appeal to her for aid for his anticipated campaign against the Parthians. The queen arrived in great splendour, and charmed Antony so much that he delayed his plans and choose instead to winter with the Cleopatra in Alexandria, beginning their famous affair.



540

- 540 **Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AR 4.00 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M BARBAT·Q·P Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR IMP PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavian r. with slight beard. Babelon Antonia 51, Julia 96 and Barbatia 2. C 8. Sydenham 1181. Sear Imperators 243. RBW 1798. Crawford 517/2. Two lovely portraits and a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor marks otherwise extremely fine 600

From a Canadian collection.



541

- 541 **Marcus Antonius, Lucius Antonius with L. Cocceius Nerva.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AR 3.81 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG III VIR·R·P·C·M NERVA PROQ·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. L·ANTONIVS COS Bare head of Lucius Antonius r. Babelon Antonia 48 and Coccea 2. C 2. Sydenham 1185. Sear Imperators 246. RBW 1799. Crawford 517/5a. Very rare. Two lovely portraits and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 6, 2013, 819.



542 **Marcus Antonius and L. Cocceius Nerva.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41 BC, AR 3.90 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG III VIR·R·P·C·M NERVA PROQ·P Bare head of M. Antonius r.; behind, jug. Rev. L·ANTONIVS – COS Bare head of Lucius Antonius r. Babelon Antonia 48 and Cocceia 2. C 2. Sydenham 1186. Sear Imperators 247. RBW –. Crawford 517/5c.

Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone, a banker's mark on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'250

Ex Gorny & Mosch 159, 2007, 352 and Gorny & Mosch 215 2013, 64 sales.



543 **Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.** Denarius, mint moving with Ahenobarbus in 41, AR 4.17 g. AHENOBAR Male head r., slightly bearded. Rev. CN DOMITIVS IMP Trophy with two spears and shield standing facing on prow r. Babelon Domitia 21. Sydenham 1177. Sear Imperators 339. RBW 1803. Crawford 519/2.

Rare and unusually well-centred and complete. Old cabinet tone, invisible metal flaw on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Vecchi 8, 1997, 209, NAC 39, 2007, Feirstein part I, 90 and NAC 59, 2011, 855 sales.



544 **Q. Voconius Vitulus.** Denarius 40 (?) or later, AR 3.78 g. Laureate head of Iulius Caesar r. Rev. Q·VOCONIVS / S – C Calf walking l.; in exergue, VITVLVS·Q· / DESIGN. Babelon Voconia 1 and Julia 121. C 48. Sydenham 1133. Sear Imperators 331. RBW 1813. Crawford 526/4.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

3'000

Ex NAC 46, 2008, 948 and Triton XVI, 2013, Goldman Roman Imperial, 915 sales.



545

- 545 **C. Caesar Octavianus and M. Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with Octavianus 39, AR 3.48 g. CAESAR – IMP Head of Octavian r. Rev. ANTONIVS – IMP Caduceus. Babelon Julia 60. C 6 var. Sydenham 1327°. Sear Imperators 302. RBW 1816. Crawford 529/2c. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex CGB e-sale 2, 2015, 80. From the Robert Couet collection.



546

546

- 546 **C. Caesar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius.** Quinarius, mint moving with Octavianus 39, AR 1.60 g. III·VIR· – R·P·C Diademed head of Concordia r. Rev. M·ANTON·C·CAESAR Two hands clasped around caduceus. Babelon Antonia 42. C 67. Sydenham 1195. Sear Imperators 304. RBW 1818. Crawford 529/4b. Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 600

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 445.



547

- 547 **Marcus Antonius.** Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus (?) 39, AR 11.57 g. M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER ET·TERT Ivy-wreathed head r.; below, *lituus*. All within ivy-wreath. Rev. III·VIR – R·P·C·Head of Octavia r. on *cista mistica* between two interlaced snakes with heads erect. Babelon Antonia 60. C 2. Sydenham 1197. RPC 2201. Scarce. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'500

The relationship between Marcus Antonius and Octavian was adversarial even at the best of times. They clashed in less than tow years after Caesar's murder, after which they formed a Triumvirate with Lepidus, preferring it to a winner-takes-all contest. Both lived uncomfortably in their new skins, biding time in the hope they might gain the upper hand with the passage of time. However, the battle they avoided later in 43 B.C was only postponed until they faced off at Actium a dozen years later. Their cooperation in the short term allowed Antonius and Octavian to jointly defeat Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42, after which the victors went their separate ways: Antony departing for the east, and Octavian returning to the west. Upon arriving in Italy, Octavian was faced with two unexpected forces, Antony's wife Fulvia and his youngest brother Lucius Antonius, who took up arms against Octavian. The young triumvir scored a military victory against them in the Perusine War, and both of his opponents died of natural causes within months of war's end. Civil war with Antonius was now imminent, but was averted when the two met in southern Italy in October 40, and signed the treaty of Brundisium, by which they divided the Roman world between themselves. Not surprisingly, Antony took the east and Octavian took the west, and together they decided that Lepidus, the "third wheel" of the triumvirate, should remain restricted to North Africa. In an effort to strengthen the new agreement, Antony entered into an ill-fated marriage with Octavian's only sister, Octavia.



548 **Marcus Antonius.** Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus (?) 39, AR 11.77 g. M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT Ivy-wreathed head r.; below, *lituus*. All within ivy-wreath. Rev. III·VIR – R·P·C·Head of Octavia r. on *cista mistica* between two interlaced snakes with heads erect. Babelon Antonia 60. C 2. Sydenham 1197. RPC 2201. Scarce. About extremely fine 1'500



549 **C. Caesar Octavianus.** Denarius, mint moving with Octavianus 37, AR 3.79 g. IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·III·VIR·ITER·R·P·C Bearded head of Octavian r. Rev. COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG *Simpulum*, *aspergillum*, jug and *lituus*. Babelon Julia 140. C 91. Sydenham 1334. Sear Imperators 312. RBW 1826. Crawford 538/1. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Ex CGB e-sale 2, 2015, 82. From the Robert Couet collection.



550 **C. Caesar Octavianus.** Denarius, mint moving with Octavianus 36, AR 3.97 g. IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·III·VIR·ITER·R·P·C Head of Octavian r., slightly bearded. Rev. COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG Tetrastyle temple within which veiled figure stands facing and holding *lituus*; on architrave, DIVO·IVL and within pediment, star. Babelon Julia 139. C 90. Sydenham 1338. Sear Imperators 315. RBW 1829. Crawford 540/2. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex CGB e-sale 2, 2015, 83. From the Robert Couet collection.



551

- 551 **Marcus Antonius with M. Silanus.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 33, AR 3.89 g. ANTON·AVG·IMP·III·COS·DES·III·III·V·R·P·C Head of M. Antonius r.; behind ear, signature (?) P. Rev. M·SILANVS·AVG / Q·PRO·COS. Babelon Antonia 97. C 71. Sydenham 1208. Sear Imperators 346. RBW -. Crawford 542/1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait and an attractive old cabinet tone, extremely fine

6'000

Ex Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 877 and NAC 70, 2013, 197 sales.

According to Crawford the P, which is clearly visible behind the ear of M. Antonius, is a signature of an unknown artist.



552

- 552 **Cleopatra with Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32, AR 3.80 g. CLEOPATRAE·REGINAE·REGVM·FILIORVM·REGVM Draped and diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ANTONI·ARMENIA·DEVICTA Head of M. Antony r.; behind, Armenian tiara. Babelon Antonia 95. C 1. Sydenham 1210. Sear Imperators 345. RBW 1832. Crawford 543/1.

Very rare. Two attractive portraits and a light iridescent tone, good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

As the struggle between Marcus Antonius and Octavian dragged on in the 30s B.C., the geographical and political lines became ever more defined. Antony had become entrenched in the Eastern Mediterranean, and in doing so had allied himself with Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, whose original supporter in Rome, Julius Caesar, had been murdered years before. She had his son, Caesarion, at her side, but she needed an ally like Antonius if she hoped to preserve Egypt from the ever-widening grasp of Rome. Importantly, Antonius was easier to manipulate than Octavian, who had no sympathy for Cleopatra's motives. Although this woman of blinding intellect may have found her marriage to Antonius a degrading experience, personally, she was crafty enough to realise it was her only chance at survival. Hence, she was probably eager to issue dual-portrait coins, such as the denarius offered here. Little more indication is necessary to recognise that Cleopatra had effectively dominated her husband, the Roman warlord Antonius.



553

- 553 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.83 g. ANT AVG - III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG - II Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 105. C 27. Sydenham 1216. Sear Imperators 349. RBW 1838. Crawford 544/14.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Manhattan sale I, 2010, 174. From the A. Lynn collection.



554 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.70 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – III Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 106. C 28. Sydenham 1217. Sear Imperators 350. RBW 1839. Crawford 544/15.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG sale 99, 2015, 570.



555 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.82 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – IV Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 108. C 30. Sydenham 1219. Sear Imperators 352. RBW –. Crawford 544/17.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 600

Privately purchased from CNG. From the professore L. Fontana collection.



556 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.60 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – VI Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 111. C 33. Sydenham 1223. Sear Imperators 356. RBW 1841. Crawford 544/19.
Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Christie's sale 15 April 1977, 36. From a Canadian collection.



557 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.76 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – IX Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 116. C 37. Sydenham 1227. Sear Imperators 359. RBW –. Crawford 544/23.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG sale 99, 2015, 574.



558 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.34 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – IX Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 116. C 37. Sydenham 1227. Sear Imperators 359. RBW –. Crawford 544/23.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex New York III, 2000, 606; Triton V, 2002, 1854 and CNG 105, 2017, 756 sales. From the Jürgen K. Schmidt and Dr. Robert B. Beckett jr. collections.



559 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.71 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XI Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 118. C 39. Sydenham 1229. Sear Imperators 362. RBW –. Crawford 544/25.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500



560 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.71 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XIII Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 121. C 42. Sydenham 1232a. Sear Imperators 367. RBW 1844. Crawford 544/27.

Iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, JDL part II, 1306.



561 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.42 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XIX Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 133. C 55. Sydenham 1242. Sear Imperators 378. Crawford 544/35.

Good extremely fine 1'000



- 562 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.75 g. ANT AVG - III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XXI Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 136. C 58. Sydenham 1244. Sear Imperators 381. RBW –. Crawford 544/37.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex CNG e-sale 294, 2013, 606. From the Goldman Roman Imperial collection.



- 563 **Marcus Antonius.** Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.56 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XXIII Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 138. C 60. Sydenham 1246. RBW –. Crawford 544/39.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex CNG 87, 2011, 958 and Triton XVI, 2013, Goldman Roman Imperial, 961 sales.



- 564 **Octavianus with M. Pinarius Scarpus.** Denarius, Cyrenaica 31, AR 3.65 g. IMP·CAESARI / SCARPVS·IMP Open r. hand. Rev. DIVI·F / AVG·PONT Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath tied with fillet and palm branch over l. shoulder. Babelon Pinaris 12 and Julia 142. C 500. Sydenham 1282. Sear Imperators 413. CBN 894. RBW 1855. Crawford 546/6.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Unusually well-struck and centred on a full flan, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu-M&M 21-22 October 1966, Niggeler, 1002; Leu 25, 1980, 227 and NAC 70, 2013, 200 sales.

The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

Octavian, 32 – 29 BC



- 565 Denarius, Brundisium and Rome (?) circa 32-29, AR 3.79 g. Bare head l. Rev. CAESAR – DIVI F Victory standing r. on globe, holding palm branch and wreath. C 66. BMC 604. Sear Imperators 407. RIC 255. CBN 36. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Minor metal flaw on edge at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500



- 566 Diobol or 80 Drachms, Alexandria circa 30-28, Æ 21.40 g. ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙ[ΟΥ] Bare head r. Rev. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ – ΑΥ[ΤΟ]ΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopiae and in r. field, Π. Dattari 2. Dattari-Savio pl. 1, 2. Emmett 1. RPC 5001.

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Brown tone and good very fine

1'500

From a Canadian collection and privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1967.



- 567 Obol or 40 Drachms, Alexandria circa 30-28, Æ 9.10 g. ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙ[ΟΥ] Bare head r. Rev. [ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ – ΑΥΤΟ]ΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopiae and in r. field, Μ. Dattari 3. Dattari -Savio pl. 1, 6583. Emmett 2. RPC 5002.

Very rare. Brown tone, minor area of corrosion on reverse, otherwise very fine / about very fine

500

From a Canadian collection.



568

568 Octavian, 32-27. Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) 29-27 BC, AR 3.61 g. Bare head r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Trophy set on prow; at base, prow and anchor in saltire. C 119. BMC 625. RIC 265a. Sear Imperators 419. CBN 57. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000



569

569 Aureus, Brundisium and Roma (?) 29-27, AV 7.79 g. Bare head r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Victory standing facing on globe, head l. and wings spread, holding wreath and *vexillum*. C 113. BMC 622. Bahrfeldt 109. Sear Imperators 417. RIC 268. CBN 85. Calicó 205.

Rare. An early portrait struck on a very broad flan and an interesting reverse composition commemorating Octavian's victory at Actium. Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000



570

570 Denarius, uncertain Eastern mint 28, AR 3.86 g. CAESAR·DIVI F· – COS·VI Bare head r.; below neck, small capricorn. Rev. AEGVPTO / CAPTA Crocodile r. with jaws closed. C 4. BMC 653. Sear Imperators 432. RIC 545. CBN 928

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this important and intriguing issue. Struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Rome Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 728.

Egypt would play a surprising role in the imperial period throughout much of the civil war. Having been under Ptolemaic rule since the death of Alexander the Great it would come down to the manipulative Cleopatra VII to try and save her dynasty. Shown on coinage not to be the great beauty that has been portrayed in film she was rather a master at playing her odds to maximum success. And Egypt itself would be: the scene of the first romance between Caesar and Cleopatra; the site of the killing of Pompey the Great; the place where Cleopatra captivated Marc Antony and showed him "how to live as a king"; and it would be the place where Antony and Cleopatra would finally die. Cleopatra had seduced Julius Caesar and managed to secure her right to rule with his support when he settled the dispute with her young brother Ptolemy XIII. She was staying in Rome as a "guest" of Caesar at the time of his assassination. She was able to return to Egypt and watch things play out between the successors of Caesar and the last loyalists to the republican cause. When it became clear that the Caesareans would win she formed an allegiance with Marc Antony. It must have seemed a fortuitous move on her part when Antony divorced Octavia and wed her. Surely if Antony could maintain his power she would continue to rule Egypt unimpeded. She had placed great reliance on this relationship by supplying Antony with both funds

ammunition that he needed to declare war on Antony and, in the process, gain the blessing of the Roman senate. Overtly, war was declared on Cleopatra – not Antony. It came to the point where she could now see what a great risk she had taken. Her only hope was that Antony would prevail and her dynasty would be preserved. The battle of Actium would prove to be the turning point in the battle between the two triumvirs. Antony was significantly supported in this battle by ships supplied by the queen and when the battle was lost so, in turn, was any remaining hope that she had chosen the correct alliance. It is reported that in a last ditch effort she offered herself to Octavian with the hope that she could salvage Egypt. It was not to be and Cleopatra was eliminated and Egypt was lost. It is important to recognize that the new province of Egypt was not to be owned by Rome but to be the personal property of Octavian. The wealth of this territory would not fill the coffers at Rome but rather the pockets of the, soon to be, emperor himself. The role of Egypt as a major supplier of grain would increase with Roman control. It would become a key factor in managing the ever growing population of Rome itself. Here the coin says much but in a most interesting way. Egypt was indeed captured, but not for the empire. It was captured for Octavian. It had to be a most personal of coin types for the sole survivor of the civil war. The historical importance of this coin cannot be overstated.

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



571

571 Bronze, Sabratha 27 BC-14 AD, AE 14.33 g. SBRT'N - NIN ŠY Laureate head of Baal-Melqart r. Rev. CAESAR Bare head of Augustus r.; in r. field, *lituus*. All within laurel wreath. de Luynes 3725. SNG Copenhagen 813. MAA 42a. RPC 813. Very rare. Green patina and good very fine 500
Ex CNG e-sale 417, 2018, 404.



572

572 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 20-19 BC, AR 3.57 g. Laureate head r. Rev. CAESAR / AVGVSTVS Two laurel-branches. C 47. BMC 352. RIC 51. CBN 1225. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor porosity on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 750



573

573 Aureus, Colonia Patricia 19, AV 7.79 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. OB CIVIS / SERVATOS Shield, inscribed S P Q R / CL V, within oak wreath. C 214. Bahrfeldt 127.4 (this coin). BMC p. 24, note 2. RIC 78. CBN 1131. Calicó 255.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone. About extremely fine / good very fine 12'500

Ex Hess 9 May 1951, 10 and Gitta Kastner 6, 1974, 245 sales. From the Gotha collection.



- 574 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 19-18, AR 11.79 g. IMP IX TR POT V Bare head r. Rev. Triumphal arch inscribed IMP IX TR POT V decorated with legionary eagles l, and r., surmounted by emperor in quadriga r.; SPR / SIGNIS / RECEPIT beneath arch. C 298. BMC 703. Sutherland 448a. RIC 510. RPC 2218. CBN 984. Well struck on a very fresh metal and extremely fine 1'500



- 575 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 19-18, AR 11.90 g. IMP·IX·TR – PO·V Bare head r. Rev. MART – VLTO Vexillum within domed circular temple. C 202. BMC 704. Southerland Group VII. RIC 507. RPC 2220. CBN 989. Struck on excellent metal and extremely fine 1'500



- 576 Denarius, Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AR 3.54 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. S P Q R / CL V within round shield. C 294. BMC 333. RIC 42a. CBN 1311. Delightful old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000



577

577 Denarius, uncertain mint circa 17, AR 3.72 g. CAESAR Bare youthful head r.; all within oak-wreath. Rev. AVG – VST Candelabrum ornamented with ram's heads and surmounted by crescent within wreath and entwined with bucrania and paterae. C 2. BMC 684. RIC 540. CBN 1013.

Rare. Magnificent iridescent tone, flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse,
otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'500

Ex The New York Sale 1, 1998, 219 and NAC 64, 2012, 1049 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



578

578 Aureus, Lugdunum 15-13, AV 7.76 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting l.; in exergue, IMP X. C 140. Bahrfeldt 203. BMC 457. RIC 168. CBN 1388. Calicó 214 (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and complete,
light reddish tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC I, 1999, 1664 and Meister & Sonntag 14, 2012, 585 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



579

579 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13, AR 3.88 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Two soldiers (or Drusus and Tiberius) with *parazonium* offering branches to Augustus seated l. on platform; in exergue, IMP X. C 133. BMC 445. RIC 165a. CBN 1366. Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'500

Ex UBS sale 56, 2003, 212. Privately purchased from Baldwin's.



580

580 Aureus, Lugdunum 13-14, AV 7.91 g. CAESAR AVG DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r., holding vertical sceptre and branch. C 222. BMC 544. Bahrfeldt 236. RIC 219. CBN 1691. Calicó 261.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands of this extremely difficult issue. Minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine.

30'000

This extremely rare aureus of Augustus is a very important issue as it set the typological model for the vast series of aurei struck by his successor, Tiberius, which became an international trade coinage. Indeed, the Tiberian version of this type played a major role in the luxury trade with India as evidenced by finds and local imitations. Similar types were also employed for Tiberius' silver denarius, a coin that is identified by many as the famous "Tribute Penny" mentioned in the Bible. The enthroned deity on the reverse is widely recognized as Pax, the Roman personification of Peace. Pax was an important figure in the political message of Augustus who cast himself as the bringer of peace to Rome after a long period of civil wars. Perhaps the greatest monument to Augustus' connection to Pax is the *Ara Pacis Augustae* ("Altar of Augustan Peace"), which was commissioned by the Senate in 13 BC to celebrate Augustus' return from campaigning in Hispania. This altar and its densely decorated enclosure walls served as a focus for Roman civil religion while reinforcing the message of the abundance and prosperity that came to Rome through the peace that the emperor provided. The present aureus should also be understood as part of this same message, just in a different format. The goddess here is often thought to be a representation of Augustus' wife, the empress Livia, in the guise of Pax. Although she could not rule, the ancient historians make it clear that she was an exceedingly powerful woman who had a great influence on both Augustus and Tiberius, her son by a previous marriage. She was only deified in her own right posthumously by her grandson, the emperor Claudius in AD 42, but in this coin type she may have been able to taste divinity in her own lifetime.



581

581 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 13-14, AR 3.80 g. CAESAR [AVGVSTVS] DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure seated r., holding sceptre and branch. C 223. BMC 545. RIC 220. CBN 1693.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1467 and NAC 64, 2012, 1068 sales. From the Alberto Campana collection.



582

582 Aureus, Lugdunum 11-10, AV 7.75 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI·F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting r.; in exergue, IMP XII. C 154. Bahrfeldt 210. BMC 471. RIC 186a. CBN 1431. Calicó 222.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of masterly style and a wonderful reddish tone, minor marks on edge and in field, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Santamaria sale 29 November 1920, 215; Triton XI, 2008, 845 and Triton XIV, 2011, 618 sales. From the Richard Prideaux collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



583



583

583 *M. Salvius Otho*. Dupondius (?) 7, Æ 15.93 g. CAESAR AVGVST PONT MAX TRI – BVNIC POT Laureate head l., crowned by Victory standing behind and holding cornucopiae. Rev. M SALVIVS OTHO III VIR A A A F F around S C. C 518. BMC 224. RIC 429. Mazzini 518 (this coin). CBN 685.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A splendid portrait struck on a very broad flan and a pleasant brown tone. About extremely fine 20'000

From the Mazzini collection.

By 7 B.C. Tiberius had returned to Rome to assume his second consulship and to celebrate a triumph he had been awarded for his successful campaigns of recent years, notably in Germany. Not only did these honours provide credit due, but, as Levick points out, they demonstrated that in Augustan Rome proper triumphs were reserved for members of the imperial family. His glory of that year was followed up, in 6 B.C., with an award of the tribunician power for another five years. With Marcus Agrippa and Nero Claudius Drusus both recently deceased, and Augustus' grandsons still young, Tiberius was the obvious successor should something happen to the emperor. From an arm's length all of this would seem encouraging to a man who so diligently had worked toward becoming Augustus' heir. However, Tiberius found life in Rome intolerable: he disliked the civilian duties he was assigned, he detested his wife Julia, and he realized that to some degree these high honours were merely interim measures by Augustus, who in truth was awaiting the maturity of his grandchildren, Gaius Caesar and Lucius Caesar. In 6 B.C. Tiberius left Rome for what turned out to be eight years of self-exile on the island of Rhodes, from which he returned only after Gaius and Lucius were dead, and his path to the highest office had been cleared. The remarkable bronzes depicting the bust of Augustus being crowned from behind by Victory are important relics of this pivotal era in Roman history. Mattingly, Dressel, Giard, Carson, Kent and Sutherland all attribute the issues to c.7 B.C. due to their presumed link to the triumph held for Tiberius. For this reason, the college of moneyers comprising M. Salvius Otho, P. Lurius Agrippa and M. Maccilius Tullus are believed to have held office in 7 B.C., as each of them – and no others – produced these bronzes. Two main varieties are known: with and without a globe at the tip of the emperor's bust. There is no consensus on the denomination of these coins, which weigh anywhere from less than ten grams to more than 17 grams, and are struck on planchets that range from too small for the dies to markedly oversized with somewhat ornamented borders. It is always possible that more than one denomination was intended, as Sutherland proposed in describing some as dupondii and others as asses. Mattingly tentatively describes them as dupondii, but refers to them as "Triumphal Coinage," and Grant and Giard perhaps take the most defensible ground in describing them as medallions, not coins. This one of the few authentic specimens known of this extremely rare and interesting issue, which was extensively forged in the late 19th – early 20th century. Unfortunately many of these forgeries are not identified as such and get sold regularly in public auctions.



584



- 584 Quinarius, Lugdunum 6-9, AV 3.91 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XXVIII Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath with both hands. C 316. BMC 504. RIC 216. King 18. CBN –. Extremely rare, apparently the fourth and by far the finest specimen known. An almost invisible mark on the neck, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 60'000

Ex Gemini sale IX, 2012, 251. From the collection of a retired banker.



587



585



586



- 585 Bronze, Crete Cnossus, C. Petronius and M. Antonius duoviri before 2, Æ 6.93 g. CI – C / [CN] Bare head r. Rev. EX DD / C PETRONIO / II VIR / [M ANTONIO] Labyrinth. Svoronos 41. RPC 977. Very rare. Superb green patina, weakly struck on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 180, 2009, 270 and Gadoury 1 December 2012, 49 sales.

- 586 **Divus Augustus.** Bronze Tarraco after 15, Æ 25.46 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER Radiate head l. Rev. Altar decorated with palm; above, C – V and at sides, T – T. Vives 170-171. RPC 218. Very rare. Brown-green patina, minor areas of corrosion and encrustations along with traces of smoothing, otherwise good very fine 500

- 587 **Divus Augustus.** Bronze, Leptis Magna Syrticae 21-31, Æ 29.36 g. DIVOS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r.; above, star. Rev. LPQY in neo-Punic characters Ivy-wreathed and draped Dionysus standing l., holding cup and *thyrsus*; behind, panther. Müller 21. SNG Copenhagen 17. RPC 848. Very rare, only ten specimens cited by RPC. Dark green patina, areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 545 and NAC 64, 2012, 1071 sales. From the Villemur and Alberto Campana collections.



588

588 **Divus Augustus.** Sestertius 22-23, Æ 27.35 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS – PATER Augustus, radiate, seated l., feet on stool, holding laurel branch and long sceptre; in front, altar. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI P M TR POT XXIII round S C. C 309. BMC 74. RIC 49. CBN 50.

Rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A finely-detailed portrait of the deceased emperor of masterly style. A sublime untouched dark green patina, good extremely fine

30'000

Ex NAC 7, 1994, 675; Superior 8-9 December, 1995, UBS 72, 2007, 207 and NAC 51, 2009, 162 sales. From the William James Conte collection

The main function of Tiberius' dated aes of 22/23 was to publicize a new dynastic structure. With the death of Germanicus late in 18, the last Julian man of sufficient age and qualification had exited the political scene. Cautious of the public outcry that would result if he immediately proclaimed his own son, Drusus, his new successor, Tiberius bided his time, waiting nearly four years before he formulated what is sometimes called the "Tiberian Dynasty". As this series reveals, Tiberius made his announcement by mid-22, establishing a clear line of succession. As emperor and head of the Imperial domus, Tiberius assumed the leadership position, with the next in line being his son Drusus, whose toddler sons Tiberius Gemellus and Germanicus Gemellus represented the promise of a third generation. Divus Augustus was an integral part of this dynastic arrangement, for he was the divine forbearer from whom Tiberius derived his right to rule. Indeed, it was during Tiberius' reign that we encounter the first use in inscriptions of the term Domus Divina, a phrase that implies that the deified status of Augustus extended to other Julio-Claudians. It has long been recognized that Augustus' 'Jovian' seated figure reproduces the signum divo Augusto patri ad Theatrum Marcelli, a statue that Tacitus says that Livia erected near the theater of Marcellus in 22, the year this coinage began. It was a locus for the imperial cult and it was the site for the worship of Augustus before construction of the temple of divus Augustus was completed under Caligula. Tacitus describes how Livia had offended Tiberius by putting her name before his on the dedication, but she no doubt considered her role as Augustus' consort and political partner for 52 years to be more important than Tiberius' good fortune to be his adopted son and successor.



589



589

- 589 **Divus Augustus.** Sestertius 35-36, Æ 27.41 g. DIVO / AVGVSTO / S P Q R Quadriga of elephants carrying figure of Augustus. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI P M TR POT XXXVII around SC. C 307. BMC Tiberius 108. RIC Tiberius 62. CBN Tiberius 90.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A finely detailed obverse composition and a pleasant dark green patina, about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 8, 1937, Prinz zu Waldeck, 541; SBK 28, 1991, 395 and UBS 78, 2008, 1373 sales.



590



590

- 590 **Divus Augustus.** Sestertius 36-37, Æ 30.46 g. Hexastyle temple with flanking wings; statue of Concordia seated within, holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on either side of the temple, Hercules and Mercury standing on podium. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Victories and other figures above pediment. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI P M TR POT XXXIIX around S C. C 70. BMC Tiberius 133. RIC Tiberius 67. CBN Tiberius 119.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

2'000

Ex Hirsch sale 10 May 1909, Weber, 970.



591



591

- 591 **Divus Augustus.** As circa 98 AD, Æ 11.13 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. IMP NERVA CAES AVG REST S - C Thunderbolt upright. C 567. BMC Nerva 161. RIC Nerva 130. CBN Nerva 151.

Superb light green patina and about extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1076.

In name of Livia, wife of Augustus



592 Sesterterius circa 22-23, Æ 27.91 g. S P Q R / IVLIAE AVGVST *Carpentum* with ornamented sides drawn r. by two mules. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXIII around S C. C 6. BMC Tiberius 76. RIC Tiberius 51. CBN Tiberius 55.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with an untouched green patina, minor areas of encrustations, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 3'000

Ex Ars Antiqua sale 1, 2000, 154.

593 Dupondius 80-81 AD, Æ 13.95 g. PIETAS Veiled and diademed bust of Pietas r. Rev. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG RESTIT around S C. C 11. BMC 291 var. RIC 222. CBN 304.

Green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 33, 2006, 405 and 72, 2013, 585 sales.

Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37



594 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.64 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r., holding vertical sceptre in r. hand and branch in l. C 15. BMC 30. RIC 25. CBN 15. Calicó 305.

Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely portrait, light reddish tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Cahn 57, 1926, 9 and Lanz 97, 2000, 469 sales. From the Prof. Dr. H. Wintz collection.



595 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.85 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long vertical sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 39. RIC 27 var. CBN 17. Calicó 305. Extremely fine 5'000

From the collection of a retired banker.



- 596 Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.60 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding reverted spear and branch. C 16. BMC 42. RIC 28 var. (triple line). CBN 18.

A delicate portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan and a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

1'500

Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 72, 2013, 4127. Privately purchased from NFA in the early 1970s.



- 597 Quinarius, Lugdunum 30-31, AV 3.83 g. TI DIVI F – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XXXII Victory seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands. C 59. BMC 23. RIC 16. CBN 12. King 12.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and extremely fine

8'000

Ex Superior sale 7-10 June 1987, 4364. From the B. Ebsen and the George C. Hopkins collections.

This rare gold quinarius was struck by Tiberius in order to advertise his legitimacy as the successor of Augustus. The obverse legend names him as "Tiberius Augustus, Son of the God." Interestingly, the imperial title, which was also the personal name assumed by his adoptive father when he became the first Roman Emperor in 27 BC, is written out in full but the personal name of Tiberius is abbreviated down to two letters. Likewise, the titulature naming him as *divi filius*, "the son of the god [i.e. the deified Augustus]" is written out much fuller than the name of the new Emperor. One would have to be illiterate not to see that Tiberius was at pains to emphasize his connection to the beloved Augustus and the superhuman status that it gave. Tiberius had good reason to be concerned about the appearance of legitimacy. For one thing, he had never been Augustus' first choice as successor. The first emperor had actually intended to establish his close friend and architect of the victory at Actium, Marcus Agrippa, as his heir, but Agrippa died in 12 BC, long before his patron Augustus was in his own mausoleum. Tiberius was not even Augustus' second choice. That honour belonged to Lucius and Gaius Caesars, the sons of Agrippa, but they too died early, in AD 2 and AD 4 respectively. Tiberius only rated third place and was formally adopted by Augustus as his heir in AD 4, and then only on condition that he in turn adopt his nephew, the popular military commander, Germanicus. The coin as a whole provides a further connection to the memory of Augustus. In 7-6 BC, the first emperor struck a similar issue featuring his portrait with the legend AVGVSTVS DIVI F and featured a reverse depiction of Victory seated on a globe. The Tiberian issue clearly echoes this issue in every way except that the portrait has changed and the letters TI for Tiberius have been shoehorned into the original legend. The same Victory reverse type was employed for quinarii of Tiberius' successor, Gaius, but the previous obverse legend had to be abandoned because the unpopular Tiberius was not deified after his death.



- 598 Tessera early first century BC, Æ 4.02 g. Draped bust of Victory (?) facing, within wreath. Rev. IIII within wreath.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. Light green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine

1'500

Ex NAC 40, 2007, 652 and NAC 64, 2012, 1094 sales. From the Alberto Campana collection.



599



- 599 Sestertius 35-36, Æ 25.57 g. Hexastyle temple with flanking wings; statue of Concordia seated within, holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on either side of the temple, Hercules and Mercury standing on podium. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Victories and other figures above pediment. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVS P M TR POT XXXVII around S C. C 69. BMC 116. RIC 61. CBN 100.

A finely detailed obverse, dark brown patina and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1477.

In the name of Drusus, son of Tiberius



600



600

- 600 Sestertius 22-23, Æ 28.33 g. Confronted heads of two little boys on crossed cornucopiae with caduceus between. Rev. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II around S C. C 1. Jameson 427 (this coin). BMC Tiberius 95. RIC Tiberius 42. CBN Tiberius 72.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A magnificent and untouched brown patina with some minor green encrustations on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'00

Ex Rolin & Feuardent 8 July 1919, W. Talbot Ready, 745; Hess-Leu 26 May 1961, 50; NAC 4, 1991, 312; New York XIII, 2010, 128 (illustrated on the cover page) and NAC 59, 2011, 907 sales. From the Jameson and Paulo Leitão collections.

The crossed-cornucopiae design is familiar on ancient coinage, and here the cornucopias, grape clusters, grape leaves and pine cones seemingly allude to Bacchus or Liber in a reference to fecundity. In terms of dynastic appeal, the design boasts of the prosperity and fruitfulness of the Tiberian line, with the caduceus symbolizing Mercury as the messenger of the gods and the bringer of good fortune. Despite the hopefulness represented by this series of coins, tragedy struck on two fronts. The 'Tiberian dynasty' collapsed within months of its being announced when both Drusus and his son Germanicus Gemellus (the boy whose head is shown on the right cornucopia) died in 23. Poor fates awaited the remaining two members: Drusus' wife Livilla became increasingly associated with Tiberius' prefect Sejanus, and she died shamefully in the aftermath of his downfall in 31, and the second grandson, Tiberius Gemellus, survived long enough to be named co-heir of Tiberius with Caligula, but after Tiberius' death he was pushed into a subsidiary role and soon was executed by Caligula, who would not tolerate a second heir to the throne.

In the name of Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius and father of Claudius



601

601 Sestertius 41-42, Æ 27.89 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Bare head of Nero Claudius Drusus I. Rev. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP – S C Claudius, togate, seated l. on curule chair set on globe, holding laurel branch in outstretched r. hand and a scroll in l.; at his feet, cuirass, helmets, shields and spears. C 8. BMC Claudius 157. Kosh pl. 48, 183. Von Kaenel 120, type 57. RIC Claudius 93. CBN Claudius 198.

Rare and in superb condition for this difficult issue. A bold portrait, work of a very skilled master-engraver struck on a broad flan and with a delightful brown patina. Extremely fine

8'000

Ex M&M 79, 1994, 467; M&M 92, 2002, 35 and NAC 80, 2014, C.G. collection, 55 sales.



602

602 Aureus 41-45, AV 7.83 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies; over and on architrave, DE / GERM. C 1. BMC Claudius 95. RIC Claudius 69. CBN Claudius 95. Calicó 315.

Rare. Struck on a full flan and with a light reddish tone, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Sotheby's, London, 26 June 1974, H. Barnes, 5; Sotheby's, Hunt part III, 1991, 686 and UBS 75, 2008, 1011 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Gaius augustus, 37 – 41



603

603 Aureus, Lugdunum 37-38, AV 7.79 g. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT COS Bare head of Gaius r. Rev. Radiate head of Augustus (or Tiberius) r., between two stars. C 10. BMC 1. RIC 1. Kent-Hirmer pl. 48, 165. CBN 1. Calicó 336.

Extremely rare. Two attractive portraits struck on a full flan, wonderful light reddish tone and about extremely fine 70'000

Ex Numismatica Genevensis 3, 2004, 136 and NAC 51, 2009, 1777 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



604

604 Sestertius circa 37-38, Æ 25.89 g. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT Laureate head l. Rev. AGRIPPINA – DRVSILLA – IVLIA Gaius' three sisters standing to front in the respective roles-from l. to r.-of Securitas, holding cornucopiae resting on pedestal, Concordia, holding patera and cornucopiae and Fortuna, holding rudder and cornucopiae. In exergue, S C. C 4. BMC 37. RIC 33. CBN 48.

Very rare and a superb specimen of this prestigious and desirable coin. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and a portrait of great refinement. Dark patina and about extremely fine / extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 323.



605

605 Sestertius 37-38, Æ 28.23 g. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PON·M·TR·POT Laureate head l. Rev. S·P·Q·R / P·P / OB·CIVES / SERVATOS within oak wreath. C 24. BMC 38. RIC 37. CBN 50.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented engraver struck in high relief on a full flan. Untouched Tiber tone and good extremely fine

35'000

The young Gaius Julius Caesar, a son of the important commander Germanicus and named after the famous Julius Caesar, grew up in the military camps alongside his father. The soldiery, amused by this child who wore a scaled down version of legionary footwear, gave him the nickname, Caligula ("Little Boots"), the name by which is still popularly known today, although it was never used in any official document and Gaius reportedly did not like it. His family life deteriorated during the reign of Tiberius: his father died (possibly through poisoning), his mother was banished, and his brothers imprisoned or exiled. He naturally grew to hate Tiberius but hid it well. Gaius ingratiated himself with the emperor and had himself named in the emperor's will alongside Tiberius' grandson, Gemellus. When Tiberius died, perhaps through the agency of Gaius, Macro, the Praetorian Prefect, proclaimed him as the new emperor. Rome was happy to be rid of the austere and repressive Tiberius and the first months of Gaius' reign in AD 37 seemed to indicate that happier times were ahead. The new emperor was on good terms with the Senate and people, restoring free elections in the popular assembly and suspending the treason laws that had been so destructive under Tiberius. Then, Gaius was struck down by a serious illness in October, AD 37, and when he recovered his outlook became very different. Fearful of potential rivals and lacking an heir, he ordered the execution of both Macro and Gemellus in AD 38. His reign became increasingly autocratic, leaving little room for the engagement of courtiers or the Senate in the administration. He began to mock and humiliate members of the senatorial class and the Praetorian Guard and revived the Tiberian treason laws. Although he expanded the Empire to include Mauritania an abortive invasion of Britannia resulted in a bizarre exercise in collecting shells—"the spoils of Neptune"—on the shore of the English Channel. The emperor's mind was becoming unhinged. In AD 40, Gaius began to assume the role of a living god. Although this was acceptable and somewhat expected in the provinces it was anathema in Rome where the Emperor was still considered *primus inter pares*, first among equals. He appeared in public dressed as various deities and had the heads of cult statues removed and replaced with his own. He described himself as a New Helios and demanded universal worship. A cult image of himself as the sun god was famously ordered to be erected in the Jerusalem Temple, but Gaius died before the order could be carried out. The crisis of the Emperor's claims to divinity came to a head when he announced plans to move from Rome to Alexandria where he could more easily receive the religious adoration that he craved. It was feared that such a move would make Alexandria the new capital of the Empire and the elite of Rome would lose their former power. Rome had reached its breaking point and on January 21, AD 41, the Praetorian Guard assassinated the emperor in a passageway beneath the imperial palace. The present sestertius belongs to the early period of Gaius' reign, when he still ruled in accord with Roman custom and the precedents established by the beloved Augustus. The reverse type conspicuously links Gaius to Augustus by depicting the *corona civica* that had been awarded to Augustus *ob cives servatos* ("for saving a citizen"), that is, for saving the Roman people from continued civil war. The type not only connects Gaius to his revered great-grandfather, but implies that his succession after the death of the childless Tiberius also saved the Roman citizen body from civil war. The legend also commemorates Gaius' acceptance of the title *Pater Patriae* ("Father of the Country") which had been awarded to Augustus but refused by Tiberius when the Senate had offered it.



- 606 Drachm, Gortyna (?) Cretae 37-38, AR 2.86 g. Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ [ΕΞΟΥ] Bust of Gaius r., with drapery and sceptre over l. shoulder. Rev. Radiate head of Augustus; around, seven stars. SNG Copenhagen 569. McClean 7216. RPC 965.

Rare. Two very attractive portraits and a delightful iridescent tone, extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC 39, Barry Feirstein part I, 2007, 100 and NAC 64, 2012, 1103 sales. From the Alberto Campana collection.

Claudius augustus, 41 – 54



- 607 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus (?) circa 41-42, AR 11.20 g. TI CLAVD – CAES AVG Bare head l. Rev. COM – ASI Distyle temple within which Claudius stands facing, on l., holding spear and globe, being crowned by female figure standing facing on r., holding cornucopiae in l. hand. Architrave inscribed ROM ET AVG. C 3. BMC 228. RIC 120. CBN 304. Kent-Hirmer pl. 53, 186. RPC 2221.

Rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A bold portrait perfectly struck in high relief and a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sternberg sale VIII, 1978, 475. From an old Canadian collection.



- 608 Denarius 41-42, AR 3.78 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG [P M TR P] Laureate head r. Rev. PRAETOR – RECEPT Claudius togate standing r., clasping hands with long-haired soldier who holds Aquila and stands l. before him. C 78. BMC 9. RIC 12. CBN 26 (Lugdunum).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 8'000

Ex Cahn 17 March 1913, A. Oertel, 1079; Schulman 5 March 1923, M. L. Vierordt, 804 and Leu 36, 1985, 238 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



- 609 Sestertius circa 41-50 and later, Æ 28.27 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP Laureate head r. Rev. EX S C / O B / C I V E S / S E R V A T O S within wreath. C 39. BMC 115. RIC 96. CBN 152.
A strong portrait of fine style struck on a full flan with a wonderful green patina, minor areas of gentle smoothing on obverse, extremely fine 7'500

Ex Rauch 71, 2003, 516 and NAC 46, 2008, 504 sales.



- 610 Aureus, Roma 46-47, AV 7.88 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / P P / O B C S within oak wreath. C 86. BMC 42. RIC 40. CBN 58 (Lugdunum). Calicó 379a.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 151, 2006, 403.

Claudius faced many challenges in his life, and though his physical disabilities ranked high on the list, perhaps even more trying were his four marriages. His first two attempts at marriage failed – the first because his would-be in laws fell out of favour, the second because his bride-to-be died on their wedding day. Of the four women Claudius actually married, he divorced the first three: one because she was the sister of the defamed Sejanus, the other two because of their adulterous affairs and apparent plans to murder him. His final, fatal marriage to his young niece Agrippina Junior, was similarly disastrous as it ended not only the life of Claudius, but also the life of his only son, Britannicus. According to Tacitus, Claudius' famous statement that "it was his destiny first to endure his wives' misdeeds, and then to punish them" may have expedited his own death, for upon hearing him utter these words, Agrippina wasted no time in murdering Claudius by serving him a dish of poisoned mushrooms. Adding insult to injury was Claudius' precocious teenage successor Nero, who, after Claudius had been deified by the senate, rudely observed that mushrooms must be the food of the gods.



611

611 Sestertius circa 50-54, Æ 27.49 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. Rev. EX SC / P P / OB CIVES / SERVATOS within oak-wreath. C 38. BMC 185. RIC 112. CBN 207.

A strong portrait struck in high relief, brown-green patina gently tooled on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1110.



612

612 As 50-54, Æ 13.11 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Bare head l. Rev. LIBERTAS – AVGUSTA S – C Libertas, draped, standing facing, head r., holding *pileus* in r. hand, l. extended. C 47. BMC 202. RIC 113. CBN 230.

Superb enamel-like dark green patina and good extremely fine

3'000

Nero augustus, 54 – 68



613



613

613 Sestertius circa 64, Æ 27.70 g. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. Rev. S – C Triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga. C 307. BMC 187 var. (with aegis). RIC 147 var. (with aegis). CBN 293 var. (with aegis).

A charming portrait struck in high relief. Minor areas of corrosion on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Leu 25, 1980, 255; NAC 10, 1997, 586; Triton II, 1998, 812 and NAC 21, 2001, 385 sales.



614



614



- 614 Sestertius circa 64, Æ 25.83 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate bust r. Rev. ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES S C Ceres seated l., holding grain ears in r. hand and torch in l.; in l. field, Annona standing r., holding cornucopiae. Between them is a *modius* set on an altar and a ship's stern. C 83. BMC 137 var. (with aegis). CBN –, Mazzini 14v (this coin).

A finely detailed reverse composition and a lovely green patina,
good very fine / about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Ars Classica sale XVI, 1933, 1576. From the Mazzini collection.



615



615



- 615 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 64-67, Æ 24.71 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR PONT P P Laureate bust l. Rev. S – C Nero standing l. on low platform with praetorian prefect at his side, raising r. hand in address to three soldiers, of whom the two in front carry standards; in the background, the praetorian camp (?). In exergue, ADLOCVT COH. C 6. BMC 304. RIC 491. CBN 132.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Exceptionally well-centred
and complete, dark patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Lanz sale 154, 2012, 311.

The scene on the reverse of this sharply struck sestertius of Nero depicts the emperor saluting three Praetorian guardsmen while attended by the prefect himself. In the background can be seen what is presumably the brick walls of the praetorian camp, the *Castra Praetoria*, located just beyond Rome's religious boundary line (*pomerium*) to the east of the Quirinal and Viminal Hills. The type reuses a scene found on sestertii of Caligula that were used by that emperor to pay a promised donative to his guardsmen, which indicates a similar purpose for its use under Nero. Even if this is not the case, though, the majestic nature of the type could do nothing but serve to endear the emperor to his troops. The execution here is exceptional, with every detail distinct from the emperor's youthful portrait to the straps and laces on the guardsmen's sandals. Nero, of course, was careful to cultivate good relations with the Praetorian Guard as he owed his power principally to two of his prefects, Burrus and then Tigellinus. Additionally, the praetorians had already elevated one emperor to the throne, and perhaps Nero realized that they could just as easily remove an emperor, as indeed they were to prove on future occasions.



616

- 616 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 23.26 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l., with globe at point of neck. Rev. S – C Bird’s eye view of the harbour of Ostia. At the top pharos surmounted by statue of Neptune, holding sceptre; at bottom, reclining figure of Tiber I., holding rudder and dolphin; below, PORT AVG. To l., crescent shaped pier with portico. To r., crescent-shaped row of breakwaters. In the centre, eight ships. C 252. BMC 323 (this reverse die). RIC 441. CBN 75 var.

Very rare and a superb specimen of this prestigious and desirable issue.

Struck on a full flan and complete, pleasant brown-green patina
and good very fine / about extremely fine

25'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 337.

As an inland city of more than one million people during the reign of Nero, Rome relied heavily upon its Tyrrhenian Sea port at Ostia. Antioch, the great metropolis in Syria, was similarly positioned, as it was about the same distance (c. 15 miles) from its Mediterranean port at Seleucia. Though essential to major inland cities, ports and harbors were perhaps the most challenging of all engineering projects, and they were very costly to build and to maintain. It comes as no surprise that when great ports were completed, it was cause for celebration. To Romans, such occasions not only affirmed their international renown as engineers, but also represented a new opportunity to reap benefits in transportation, trade, grain supplies and military applications. The construction of a port at Ostia had been considered by both Julius Caesar and Augustus, but the projected expenses were so daunting that it was not until Claudius came to power that construction began; finally, it was finished during the reign of his adoptive son Nero. There are several variants of this famous reverse type, all of which show the harbor from a bird’s eye view, but which vary in the type and positioning of the vessels, which number from seven to twelve. Some fixed features are the breakwater and warehouses that form the perimeter, the Imperial statue at the top, the ocean-god Neptune holding a rudder and reclining on a dolphin at the bottom, and the inscription PORT AVG. As successful as the harbor proved to be, it was not infallible. Tacitus reports that in 62 a storm sank 200 vessels that were anchored within the harbor, and by the reign of Trajan the harbor had to be greatly expanded. The depiction on this particular coin shows eight vessels, ranging from large commercial ships to a small transport vessel.



- 617 Sestertius circa 65, Æ 23.95 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of bust. Rev. PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S – C View of the temple of Janus, door to r., decorated with garland. C 146. BMC 319. RIC 438. CBN 73.

Struck on full flan and with a bold portrait and a finely-detailed reverse.

A lovely dark green patina and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 893 and NAC 59, 2011, 926 sales.

The Temple dedicated to Janus, the god of beginnings and endings, was one of Rome's most ancient. The sources indicate it was a rather small temple consisting of two archways with doors that were joined by side-walls. Its location is not known perhaps because the foundation was small enough to have been obscured by subsequent construction. It was believed that Romulus built the temple after he made peace with the Sabines, and that king Numa decreed its doors should be opened during war and shut during times of peace. Its doors had been closed perhaps five or six times in all Roman history prior to the reign of Nero: under the legendary king Numa (to whom the tradition is traced), at the end of the Second Punic War, three times under Augustus, and, according to Ovid, once under Tiberius. Thus, when in 65 peace generally had been established on the empire's fronts, Nero did not hesitate to close the temple's doors. He marked the event with great celebrations and struck a large and impressive series of coins to document this rare event. The inscription, IANVM CLVSIT PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA, is one of the most instructive on all Roman coins, for it announces "the doors of Janus have been closed after peace has been procured for the Roman People on the land and on the sea". In relation to this, Suetonius (Nero 15) describes the visit to Rome of Tiridates, Rome's candidate for the throne of Armenia. Nero crowned Tiridates, was hailed Imperator and "...after dedicating a laurel-wreath in the Capitol, he closed the double doors of the Temple of Janus, as a sign that all war was at an end." Despite Nero's contentment with affairs on the borders, the year 65 was not happy on the home front as much of Rome was still in ashes from the great fire of the previous year, Nero narrowly survived the Pisonian conspiracy, and not long afterward he kicked to death his pregnant wife Poppaea.



618

- 618 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 28.51 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of bust. Rev. CONG I – DAT – POP Nero seated r. on platform l., before him an official seated r. on another platform handing *congiarium* to citizen standing with one foot on a flight of steps, with small boy behind him; in background on l., Minerva facing, holding owl and spear and farther r., Liberalitas facing, holding up tessera. C –, cf. 68 (head l.). BMC p. 261 note *. RIC 434. CBN –, cf. 80 (head l.).

Rare and unusually struck on large flan and complete. Green patina and good very fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 344.



619

- 619 Aureus circa 65-66, AV 7.33 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated l. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and resting l. at her side; in exergue, SALVS. C 313. BMC 87. RIC 59. CBN 227. Calicó 443a.

A portrait of fine style struck on a large flan, minor edge mark at seven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'000

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 424; Sternberg XXXII, 1996, 586 and New York XXIII, 2010, 132 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



620

620

- 620 As, Lugdunum circa 66, Æ 10.36 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Bare head r. with globe at point of bust. Rev. S – C Victory flying l., holding shield inscribed S P Q R. C 302. BMC 381. RIC 543. CBN 156. Beautiful light green patina and extremely fine 3'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 159, 2007, 383.



621

- 621 Aureus circa 66-67, AV 7.33 g. IMP NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 120. BMC 77. RIC 63. CBN 231. Calicó 413. Wonderful reddish Boscoreale tone and about extremely fine 6'000



622

- 622 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 67, Æ 26.76 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of neck. Rev. S – C Roma, helmeted and in military attire, seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and l. resting on parazonium; behind, three shields. In exergue, ROMA. C 266. BMC 326. RIC 591. CBN –.

A bold portrait struck in high relief on a full flan and with an untouched light green patina. Extremely fine

12'000

Ex NAC 27, 2004, 338 and NAC 54, 2010, 349 sales. From the Luc Girard collection.



623

- 623 Dupondius, Lugdunum circa 67, Æ 15.06 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Laureate head l., with globe at point of bust. Rev. SECVRITAS – AVGVSTI S – C Securitas seated l., resting head against throne and holding short sceptre. C 325. BMC 347. RIC 597. CBN 196.

Wonderful untouched green patina and extremely fine

1'000



624

- 624 Drachm, Alexandria 67-68 (year 14), AE 31.3 g. $\text{NEP}\Omega \text{ KAAV KAI}\Sigma \Sigma\text{EB ΓEP AV}$ Laureate head r.; in r. field, L IA . Rev. $\text{ZEY}\Sigma \text{ KAIET}\Omega\text{LIO}\Sigma$ Zeus enthroned l., holding sceptre and thunderbolt; at his feet, eagle standing l., head r. Köln -. Dattari-Savio pl. 10, 281. Emmett 140.14. RPC 5285 corr. (attributed to RY 11). Exceedingly rare, apparently only three specimens known. Lovely brown tone, two holes in field, otherwise good very fine / very fine 5'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 9 March 1972, Marcel Jungfleisch, 26. From a Canadian collection.

Galba, 68 – 69



625

- 625 Aureus July 68 – January 69, AV 8.82 g. $\text{IMP SER GALBA – CAESAR AVG}$ Laureate head r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera and leaning on long sceptre. C 54. BMC 4. RIC 184. CBN -. Calicó 473. Very rare. A bold and realistic portrait struck in high relief on a full flan, extremely fine 60'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1131. From the collection of a retired banker.

Almost more remarkable than Galba's legacy as an emperor for seven months in 68 and 69 is the life he enjoyed before he claimed the purple. He was among the wealthiest men in the empire, and is said not to have travelled anywhere, not even on a casual afternoon ride, with less than ten thousand gold pieces. Being so wealthy and belonging to a noble family, the Suplicii, it is not surprising that he held many important posts in Rome and in the provinces, and was a personal acquaintance of the Julio-Claudians. Galba began his association with the Julio-Claudians with a pinch on the cheek from Augustus when he was a child, and thereafter he was a personal acquaintance of the emperors from Tiberius onward to Nero, whom he overthrew in 68. Agrippina Junior apparently was infatuated with him, and he enjoyed especially close friendships with Claudius and Livia. Suetonius tells us Livia made Galba her principal heir, leaving him 500,000 aurei, but that Tiberius nullified her bequest on a technicality, reducing the amount to only 5,000. The reverse of this aureus depicts the standing figure of Livia, who had been deified since the accession of her grandson Claudius in 41. The point is clear: Galba advertises his famous attachment to the early Julio-Claudians, and specifically to the first empress Livia. In doing so he offers proof of his fitness to wear the purple as the first non-Julio-Claudian to claim that honour. It was an appropriate message in this age of chaos and civil war, when faith in the more recent Julio-Claudians had been justifiably shaken, and Galba proposed a return to the severitas of a bygone era.



626

626 Denarius, Carthage circa October 68 to June 69, AR 3.35 g. IMP AVG – SER – GALBA Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIA – P R Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath and palm branch; in fields, S – C. C 331. BMC 272. RIC 519. CBN 271.

Extremely rare and a very interesting issue. Surface somewhat corroded, an edge scuff at one o'clock on obverse and a flan crack, otherwise good very fine

1'500

Ex Lanz sale 157, 2013, 295.



627



627

627 Sestertertius, circa 68 – 69, Æ 28.04 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas, draped, standing l. holding *pileus* in r. hand and rod in l.; in field, S – C. C 112. BMC 69. RIC 388. CBN 194.

A bold portrait of masterly style struck in very high relief. Dark green patina very gently smoothed on obverse and less gently on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Vinchon sale 15 November 1965, 67.



628



628

628 As, Tarraco (?) September to December 68, Æ 11.06 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR P M TR P P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of the bust. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA S – C Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* in r. hand and rod in l. C –. BMC –. RIC 73. CBN –, cf. 263 (Lugdunum).

Untouched green patina and about extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500



629

- 629 **Restitution issue by Trajan.** Aureus circa 112-113, AV 7.21 g. GALBA – IMPERATOR Laureate bust r. Rev. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and *vindicta*. C Galba 354 var. (different arrangement of obverse legend). BMC Trajan 701 var. (different arrangement of obverse legend). RIC Trajan 824 var. (different arrangement of obverse legend). CBN Trajan 480 var. (different arrangement of obverse legend). Komnick 63.O. Woytek 860.1. Calicó 522 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. A bold portrait of fine style struck
on a full flan, about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 190, 2010, 468. From the collection of a retired banker.

Trajan's restoration aurei are distinct from the denarii of that series not only for their denomination but because they restore coin types of quite different periods that overlap only during the late Republic and the principate of Augustus. While the 50 recorded types of denarii replicate issues from the early Republic through to the reign of Augustus, the 28 known types of aurei restore issues of rulers from Julius Caesar through to Nerva. Due to their different ranges of coverage, the aurei consist mainly of portrait types, whereas the denarii usually bear portraits of deities. Just one reverse type – Libertas standing – was used for Galba; however, there are two variants of the obverse, with the inscription GALBA IMPERATOR being arranged differently in each case. The style of Galba's laureate bust is extraordinary, in keeping with the exceptionally high standards applied to every issue in the series. This shows that some of the mint's most gifted and experienced engravers were given the task of engraving dies for the series. That alone demonstrates that the series was somewhat of a priority in A.D. 112/3, when these coins are believed to have been struck. Though no evidence survives describing who was responsible for creating this series, it is tempting to believe it was Trajan himself, for it would have been yet another impressive domestic project for him to undertake prior to his departure on the Parthian campaign of 114-116.

Otho, 15th January - April 69



630

- 630 Aureus 15th January -March 8th 69, AV 7.35 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. VICTORIA OTHONIS Victory, draped, alighting r., holding wreath and palm branch over l. shoulder. C 26. BMC 21. RIC 13. Kent-Hirmer pl. 62, 217 (this reverse die). CBN 18. Calicó 537.

Very rare. A very attractive portrait well-centred on a large flan. Minor marks
and an area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 90'000

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 210. From the collection of a retired banker.

If Galba's rise to power was a shocking novelty because he was the first emperor to be hailed by legions outside of Rome, the stakes were raised by his successor Otho, who was the first emperor to openly attain his office through the murder of his predecessor.

Galba's last moments were filled with terror, and, as Suetonius (Galba, 20) reports, his corpse was callously defiled: "Galba was murdered beside the Curian pool, and left lying just as he fell. A private soldier returning from the grain issue set down his load and decapitated Galba's body. He could not carry the head by the hair – for there was none – but stuffed it in his cloak; and presently brought it to Otho with his thumb thrust into the mouth. Otho handed the trophy to a crowd of servants and camp-boys, who stuck it on a spear and carried it scornfully round the camp..." Such was the environment in which Otho took control – a disturbing state of affairs that seemed like it could not persist, yet would get worse for the next eleven months until soldiers loyal to Vespasian entered Rome on December 20, 69 and restored some semblance of order.

Otho's coinage is unique among his contemporaries, for he struck only at the mint in Rome, produced no imperial bronzes, nor any reverse types of direct historical value. The other emperors of the civil war – Galba, Vitellius and Vespasian – all had a variety of interesting reverse types, struck a full range of imperial bronzes, and produced many of their imperial coins at mints in the provinces. With this in mind we can see how this superb aureus distinguishes itself from the mass of Otho's coinage: not only does it have an unusually sensitive and dignified portrait, but it employs his only interesting reverse type, with which he attempts to curry optimism among his soldiers despite the long odds they faced in the upcoming contest with Vitellius.

Vitellius, April–December 69



631 Aureus, Tarraco (?) 2 January – 18 April 69, prior to the Senate's award of the title of Augustus. AV 7.38 g. A VITELLIVS - IMP GERMAN Laureate head l., globe at point of bust; in lower l. field, palm branch. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGVSTI Victory flying l., holding shield. C –. BMC 91. RIC 34. CBN 12. Calicó 576 (this reverse die).

Extremely rare. A realistic portrait, minor marks on obverse,
otherwise good very fine 15'000

Ex Lanz sale 154, 2012, Pollak, 317. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



632 Sestertius late April-December 69, Æ 28.43 g. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PAX AVGVSTI S – C Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae. C 67. BMC p. 377, †. RIC 118. CBN 92.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A fantastic portrait well struck in high relief with a lovely green patina. Extremely fine 30'000

Ex Rauch 76, 2005, 492 and NAC 46, 2008, 526 sales.



633

- 633 Sestertius 69, Æ 25.82 g. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG TRP Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. VIC – TO – RIA – AVG / S – C Victory standing r., l. foot on helmet, inscribing OB / CIV / SER on a shield attached to a palm tree. C 94. BMC –. RIC 142. CBN 109. Hendin 1462.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely untouched light green patina. Areas of encrustations on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

8'000

Ex Münzhandlung Basel sale 1, 1934, 320.

The reverse of this rare sestertius openly celebrates Vitellius' victory over Otho at the Battle of Bedriacum on April 14, AD 69, although it was traditionally considered uncouth to celebrate a victory in civil war in the same manner as a victory over a foreign enemy. But then, the character of Vitellius tends to be described as rather low in the ancient literary sources. Here the Victory of the Augustus is openly proclaimed by the surrounding legend while the personification of Victory inscribes a shield with the legend OB/ CIV/ SER, an abbreviation of *ob cives servatos* ("for saving a fellow citizen [in battle]"). The shield and inscription were intended to associate Vitellius, whose legitimacy was far from unshakeable, with the glorious memory of Augustus, the first Roman emperor. Together the shield and inscription conflate two major honours accorded to Augustus by the Senate in 27 BC in recognition of the end of civil war and the new era of peace that he ushered in. The shield itself alludes to the *clupeus virtutis*, a golden shield inscribed with the virtues accorded to Augustus: bravery, clemency, justice, and piety while the inscription refers to the *corona civic*, an oak wreath awarded to Augustus *ob cives servatos*. He was deemed to have earned it because through his victory over Antony he saved the entire Roman citizen body from the bloodshed of continued civil war. However, as advertising for the rather brief reign of Vitellius the types were a little misleading. Not only was Vitellius somewhat sub par in the virtue department, his victory over Otho had not saved the citizenry. He had only deferred the violence and destruction for a few months, until the eastern legions proclaimed Vespasian as a rival emperor on July 1, AD 69 and forces loyal to him began the march on Rome. As it turned out Vitellius had saved no fellow citizens at all. Indeed, he could not even save himself.



634

- 634 As circa late April-20 December 69, Æ 10.34 g. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P Laureate head r. Rev. I O MAX CAPITO S – C Jupiter, naked to waist, seated l. in the Capitoline temple, holding thunderbolt in r. and sceptre in l. C –. BMC –. RIC 127 (this coin). CBN –. Bastien, Vitellius et le temple de Jupiter Capitolin: un as inédit, in QT 7, 1978, p. 181-202 and pl. I, 1-2 (this coin).

Apparently unique and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination depicting the temple of Jupiter Capitolinum . A bold portrait struck in high relief, dark tone and about extremely fine

12'000

From the Pierre Bastien collection.

In his youth, Aulus Vitellius had been a companion of Tiberius after his withdrawal to the island of Capri, where he became a friend of the infamous Caligula. He served as the proconsular governor of Africa in AD 60/1 and at the end of 68, Galba, the first of the rival emperors of the Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69), appointed him to command the frontier armies of Germania Inferior. This appointment was surprising to everyone, including Vitellius. Surprise turned to shock when on January 1, AD 69, the Rhine legions refused to make their annual oaths to serve the emperor. After a period of consternation it was revealed that they preferred Vitellius to Galba and proclaimed him the new emperor at Cologne. He was initially recognised by the legions of Germania Inferior and Superior, but those of Britannia, Gaul, and Raetia soon followed suit. Having amassed this military support, Vitellius marched on Rome, but by now Galba had been overthrown and replaced by a third contender, Otho. On April 14, AD 69, Vitellius defeated the forces of his rival at Bedriacum and Otho committed suicide. He was recognized by the Senate in Rome, but his administration was reportedly one steeped in excess from the start. The gluttonous Vitellius was said to feast four times a day and eat rare foods that he used the Roman navy to seek out. The riotous and sometimes vicious party that was the reign of Vitellius began to fall apart in July of AD 69, when it was discovered that Vespasian, the commander of the eastern legions had been proclaimed the fourth and final emperor of the year. Vitellius immediately panicked and tried to find a way to lay down his power to avoid the inevitable doom that was coming for him. He attempted to deposit the imperial insignia at the Temple of Concord, but was prevented by the Praetorian Guard, whose members did not wish to give up their power without a fight. When the forces of Vespasian entered the city in December, AD 69, Vitellius' adherents put up a strong resistance while their emperor cowered in hiding. However, Vitellius was eventually found and dragged to the Gemonian Steps. There he was executed and his body cast into the Tiber—the final bloody act of the Year of the Four Emperors. The reverse type of this extremely rare bronze *as* features the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill. According to tradition, the temple was begun by Tarquinius Superbus, the last Etruscan king of Rome and dedicated in 509 BC, the first year of the Roman Republic. It is somewhat ironic that this particular temple is depicted here. During the fighting between the forces of Vespasian and those of Vitellius on the Capitoline Hill on December 19, AD 69, the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus was burnt down.

Vespasian, 69 – 79



635

- 635 Aureus, Tarraco 70, AV 7.36 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 354 (this obverse die). RIC 1311. CBN 397-399. Calicó 607. Very rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait, minor marks,

otherwise about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 672. From the collection of a retired banker.



636

- 636 Aureus July-December 71, AV 7.23 g. IMP CAES VE – SP AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. NEP – RED Neptune standing l., r. foot on globe, holding *acrostolium* and sceptre. C 272. BMC 54. RIC 44. CBN 37. Calicó 653. A bold portrait and a wonderful reddish Boscoreale tone. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Lanz sale 135, 2007, 577. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

Both historians and citizens openly criticised Vespasian – the son of a man who made a fortune as a tax collector in Asia, and later as a Helvetian banker – for his stinginess, but this proved to be an essential quality for an emperor in troubled times. Suetonius (Vesp 16.3) reports that Vespasian claimed he needed 400 million aurei (10 billion denarii) to "...put the country back on its feet again". As a result of his close attention to finance, Vespasian struck aurei in large quantities, and unlike most of his predecessors, he employed a wide variety of reverse types. For generations researchers have recognised that many of Vespasian's reverse types recall types from earlier reigns, most especially those from the age of Augustus. Attempts have been made to connect his 'Augustan' types with the centenaries of the Battle of Actium (ending in 70) and the 'foundation' of the empire (ending in 74), but all seem to have failed, as the relevant types are strewn throughout Vespasian's ten-year reign. It is perhaps better to view his recycling of types as a political strategy favoured by Vespasian and Titus, but subsequently abandoned by Domitian. In this case we have a depiction of the sea-god Neptune that certainly is derived from Octavian's pre-Imperial coinage struck in commemoration of Actium.



637

- 637 Aureus, Lugdunum 71, AV 7.26 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / P P / OB CS in three lines within oak-wreath. C –. BMC 401. RIC 1131. CBN 304. Calicó 674. About extremely fine 8'000

Ex Helios sale 5, 2010, 230. From the collection of a retired banker.



638

- 638 Aureus 71, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT II – C – OS III P P Pax seated l., holding olive branch and caduceus. C 565. BMC 60. RIC 40. CBN 42. Calicó 688 (this coin). About extremely fine 6'000

Ex Spink Taisei 41, 1992, 50 and ACR 4, 2011, 938 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



639

639 Sestertius 71, Æ 25.10 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS II Laureate head r. Rev. CAES AVG – F DESIG IMP AVG F COS DESIG – ITER Titus and Domitian, standing l. and r., both holding spears; Titus also holding *parazonium* and Domitian holding roll. Below, S C. C 50. BMC 798. RIC 154 note 45. CBN 477.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Wonderful untouched olive-green patina and extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 443; Leu 53, 1991, 221 and NAC 7, 1994, 705 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



640



640

640 Sestertius 71, Æ 26.06 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. ROMA S – C Roma, helmeted and in military attire, standing l., holding Victory on globe and spear. C 419. BMC 560. RIC 190. CBN 525.

Dark green patina and extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 40, 2007, 680.



641



641

- 641 Sestertius 71, Æ 27.35 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVSTI Pax standing r., setting fire to arms near lighted altar; to l., column surmounted by statue of Minerva, flanked by shield and lance. In exergue, S – C. C 336. BMC 553. RIC 241. CBN 518.

Extremely rare and a very interesting issue. A bold portrait of fine style and a lovely brown tone. Minor areas of weakness and small metal flaws, otherwise good very fine

3'000

When this remarkable sestertius was struck Vespasian had much to celebrate. The Roman world was finally at peace, with the emperor having scored victories over rebels in Judaea and Germany and brought an end to the enormously destructive civil war of 68-69. The reverse shows Pax raising an olive branch as she sets fire to a pile of enemy armour set beside a lighted, garlanded altar. In the background a shield and spear rest against a column topped by a statuette of Minerva, goddess of war, shown in her canonical pose, striding with raised shield and spear. Rome mint sestertii from 71 represent a turning point in Flavian propaganda, in which the themes shift from principally civil war rhetoric to an expanded range of ideas. The coinage was struck in a great variety, and on a massive scale that Carradice and Buttrey describe as overshadowing all subsequent issues. Mattingly recognized this as a special year for Rome-mint bronzes in which the designs celebrated the end of hostilities, the foundation of a dynasty, and the inauguration of a new political program. On this coin the inscription promotes Vespasian as a pacifier, to which end, in this same year, he began construction of his great temple of Pax, which was completed four years later. To some degree, a reference to the Jewish War must have been intended with this type. The hostilities had ended with Titus' capture of Jerusalem in September, 70, and a few months later, in June, 71, the Flavian triumph was held in Rome: Jewish captives, war booty and treasures from the Temple were paraded through the streets. This sestertius would have entered circulation soon after the people of Rome had witnessed the triumph, and Jewish War commemoratives were struck alongside this type. The triumph had ended with a ceremony at the Temple of Janus, at which its doors were closed in a rare acknowledgement of universal peace in the empire. Though the most immediate connection for this coin type may have been the Jewish War, other extraordinary events must have been equally represented. The revolt of Batavians sparked by Julius Civilis late in 69 was a grave concern. During the conflict, two Roman legions in Germany had surrendered to the rebels, a third was massacred by its German auxiliaries, and the rebels destroyed all of the legionary fortifications along the Rhine as far south as Mainz. Vespasian was finally able to defeat Civilis late in 70, not long before this sestertius was struck. Perhaps most significant of all, however, was the end of the civil war of 68-69, which had nursed most every division within Roman society. The destruction of Roman life and property was on a scale unknown since the wars of Antony and Octavian a century before, and it was only with the accession of Vespasian that the war came to an end. With this Pax type, Rome's new emperor momentarily pauses to commemorate peace in the empire before he, once again, turned his focus to the daunting task of rebuilding an empire that had been shaken to its very foundation.



642



642

- 642 Sestertius 71, Æ 27.00 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. ROMA – VICTRIX S – C Roma standing r., holding sceptre and *parazonium*; l. foot on cuirass. C 428. BMC p. 121, note *. RIC 196. CBN 532.

A bold portrait struck in high relief and a wonderful untouched light green patina. Extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 78, 2014, 882; Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 595 and Bertolami Fine Arts 24, 2016, 660 sales.



643

- 643 Sestertius 71, Æ 24.77 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG P M TR P Laureate bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. TITVS ET [D] CAESAR VESPASIANV S C Titus and Domitian seated r. and l. C –. BMC –. RIC 56 (these dies). CBN –.

Exceedingly rare, only very few specimen known. Tiber tone and very fine 5'000

This extremely rare sestertius was struck in AD 71 to underline the stability of the Flavian dynasty. The portrait of Vespasian appears on the obverse with his full imperial titulature while his adult sons, Titus and Domitian, are depicted seated on the reverse, giving the impression of dynastic solidarity. This same impression had also been given in the triumph celebrated by Titus in the same year for the successful completion of the war against the Jewish rebels of Judaea. Vespasian and his two sons all had a share in the triumph since Vespasian had been responsible for the early successes in the conflict and Titus had brought it to a victorious end. Although he had not been involved in the fighting, Domitian had been included in the triumphal procession mounted on a white horse. The image of a stable dynasty with grown heirs capable of rule once their father was gone was extremely important in AD 71. The reign of Vespasian was still very new and the bloody memory of the Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69) still very fresh. Fears that civil war might again return remained tangible, but by presenting the Flavians as a solid family Vespasian tried to allay these fears. However, in private the dynasty was not nearly as stable as Vespasian would like us to believe from this coin type. Although Domitian was regularly presented as a younger successor to Vespasian and often depicted as an equal heir with Titus, in reality his titles were largely honorific and only Titus was given a share in Vespasian's government. Somewhat understandably, this disparity in power between the brothers led to a deep jealousy in Domitian. This was exacerbated further after Vespasian died and Titus succeeded. Although he promised Domitian a share in the administration, Titus never granted him any true authority. Thus, when Titus fell ill at a post while travelling to the Sabine country in AD 81, Domitian is said to have abandoned him to die. The solid exterior of the Flavian dynasty was full of deep fissures and cracks on the inside.



644

- 644 Sestertius, Lugdunum 72, Æ 24.87 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. IVDAEIA – CAPTA S C Jewess seated r. on cuirass under palm tree in attitude of mourning. Behind, palm tree, Emperor standing r. with l. foot on helmet, holding spear and parazonium. C 239. BMC 812. RIC 1181. Hendin 775 (Rome). CBN 814.

Very rare. Lovely light green patina and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec sale 29 Febraury 2008, 454.



645



645

- 645 Dupondius 72-73, Æ 12.95 g. [IMP] CAES VESPASIANVS COS III Radiate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGSTA Pax standing l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC –. CBN –. RIC 393.
Rare. A bold portrait and a lovely green patina, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 2'000



646



646

- 646 Sestertius 76, Æ 26.59 g. IMP CAES VESPASIANVS AVG P M TR P P P COS VII Laureate head r. Rev. The temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus: Hexastyle temple within which, statue of Jupiter seated facing flanked by statues of Juno and Minerva standing facing; on either side of the temple, a statue. The pediment is decorated with statues of the Capitoline Triad and other figures; roof surmounted by quadriga on top, and eagles on either side. In exergue, S C. C 492. BMC 722. RIC 886. CBN 751.
Very rare. A strong portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition, dark green patina gently smoothed, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Glendining's 16-21 November 1950, Platt Hall II, 1191; M&M-Leu November 1967, Niggeler, 1161 and Lanz 164, 2017, 155 sales. From the Signorelli and George C. Hopkins collections.



647



- 647 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.25 g. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. ANNONA – AVG Annona seated l., holding bundle of ears of corn in both hands. C 29. BMC 297. RIC 965. CBN –. Calicó 591.
Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine / extremely fine 7'000

Titus caesar, 69 – 79



648

- 648 Sestertius 72, Æ 24.68 g. T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II Laureate head r. Rev. S – C Titus on horseback r., spearing fallen Jewish soldier. C 236. BMC Vespasian 634. RIC Vespasian 430. CBN Vespasian 622. Hendin 1524.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Green patina with some minor areas of smoothing on reverse and areas of encrustations, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

2'500



649



649

- 649 Aureus 74, AV 7.18 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIAN Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – PONTIF Fortuna standing l. on base, holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 166. BMC Vespasian 311. RIC Vespasian 707. CBN Vespasian 273. Calicó 752 (this coin). Biaggi 370 (this coin).

Light reddish tone and good very fine

5'000

Ex Santamaria 1 January 1949, Magnaguti, 596 and NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B., 161 sales. Privately purchased from Cahn in 1950 for 500 Swiss Francs. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



650

- 650 Aureus, 76, AV 7.27 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS V Cow walking r. C 53. BMC Vespasian 187. RIC Vespasian 868. CBN 164. Calicó 734.

A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief, minor marks and extremely fine

8'000

Ex Glendining's 16 November 1950, Platt Hall, 1210; Christie, Manson & Woods 6 October 1987, 473 and CNA VII, 1989, 307 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Titus augustus, 79 – 81



- 651 Aureus 79, AV 7.28 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head l. Rev. TR P VIII IMP XV COS VII P P Statue of radiate male facing on rostral column, holding spear and parazonium. C 290 var. (omits XV). BMC 27. RIC 45. CBN 26.

Very rare. An unusual and interesting portrait struck in high relief, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000



- 652 Sestertius 80-81, Æ 27.08 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII Laureate head l. Rev. S – C Spes standing l. raising skirt and holding flower. C 205 (omits PP). BMC 187. RIC 174. CBN 178.

A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan and a beautiful untouched brown patina. Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000



- 653 Sestertius 80-81, Æ 21.75 g. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII Laureate head l. Rev. PROVIDENT – AVGVST S C Vespasian and Titus standing facing holding together globe over rudder between them. C 179. BMC 180. RIC 162. CBN 170.

Very rare. Brown tone and good very fine

1'500



654



654

- 654 Sestertius 80-81, Æ 26.15 g. Aerial view of the *Flavian amphitheatre* (the *Colosseum*); on l., *Meta Sudans* and on r., porticoed building. Rev. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII S C Titus seated l. on curule chair, holding branch and roll; around, arms. C 399. BMC 190 (these dies). RIC 184 (these dies). CBN 189. Elkin, NC 2006, p. 216, 6.

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this desirable and important issue, green patina somewhat corroded on reverse, otherwise good very fine

10'000

The most famous monument of Italy – if not of all Europe – is the Amphitheatrum Flavium, the Colosseum in Rome. Named after the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), who began its construction in 71, it was Rome's first permanent structure of the type, as all such events in Rome had previously been held in wooden structures. Vespasian was still alive when the first three levels of his colosseum were completed and dedicated in 75. However, the final product – including the fourth and fifth levels, which are clearly represented on this sestertius – was not finished for another five years, at which point it was formally dedicated by his eldest son Titus in June, 80. The engraver went to great effort to represent the Colosseum in detail. Not only are the statues and other ornaments on the exterior shown with considerable clarity, but the interior is well represented down to the smallest features, such as spectators, staircases and what we must presume is the viewing box reserved for the emperor. Flanking the amphitheatre on the right is the *Meta Sudans* fountain and an uncertain structure that has been identified as the Baths of Titus, the porch of Nero's Golden House (*Domus Aurea*), or perhaps a temple. Various improvements were made to the Colosseum by later emperors, such as Trajan and Antoninus Pius, but little else is recorded until it was struck by lightning in 217. A conflagration resulted, and Dio reports that the damage was severe. Elagabalus began repairs in 218, and by 223 limited use of the amphitheatre was possible; it was at this point that the new emperor Severus Alexander celebrated its reopening. Restoration was completed by 244, at the end of the reign of Gordian III, after which the amphitheatre was used well into the Christian era. We have reports of it being damaged by earthquakes in 442 and 470, and of further restorations in 508 and 523 by the Germanic occupants who had overthrown the Romans. However, no effort was made to restore it after an earthquake in 847. From the numismatic perspective, the colosseum is among the least collectible of Roman monuments, for it only occurs on coinage three times – and in each instance the coins are famous rarities. It first appears on sestertii of Titus, the emperor under whom it was completed, and later on coins of Severus Alexander and medallions of Gordian III. The latter pieces are of unusual interest as the artist, in showing the monument from above, depicts a battle between wild beasts occurring within.

Julia Titi, daughter of Titus



655



- 655 Sestertius circa 90-91, Æ 32.22 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV CENS PER P P around S C. Rev. DIVAE IVLIAE AVG DIVI TITI F Richly decorated *carpentum* drawn r. by two mules; in exergue, S P Q R. C 9. BMC Domitian 458. RIC Domitian 717. CBN Domitian 490.

Rare. Brown tone and good very fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 237.

Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



- 656 Aureus 73, AV 7.39 g. DOMIT COS II – CAES AVG F Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. Domitian on horse rearing l., raising r. hand and holding sceptre in l. C 663. BMC Vespasian 124. RIC Vespasian 540. CBN Vespasian 104. Calicó 812a.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex Nomisma sale 52, 2015, 71.



- 657 Dupondius 73-74, Æ 12.74 g. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIAN COS II Laureate head l. Rev. FELICIT – AS – PVBLICA S – C Felicitas standing l., holding winged caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 99 var. (DOMITIANVS). BMC p. 157, note *. RIC Vespasian 659. CBN Vespasian 695.

Dark tone and about extremely fine 2'000



- 658 Aureus early 76-early 77, AV 7.30 g. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – IIII Cornucopiae tied up with ribbons. C 46. BMC Vespasian 196. RIC Vespasian 918. CBN Vespasian 171 (this obverse die). Calicó 817a.

Light reddish tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine 7'000

Ex M&M 93, 2003, Bally-Herzog, 130 and NAC 51, 2009, 241 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



659



659

659 Aureus 80-81, AV 7.29 g. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS Garlanded and lighted altar. C -, cf. 396 (AVG F). BMC Titus 91. RIC Titus 265. CBN Titus 74. Calicó 918a

Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



660



660 Aureus 82, AV 7.76 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head of Domitian r. Rev. TR POT IMP II COS DES VIII P P Helmeted and draped bust of Minerva l., wearing aegis and holding sceptre. C 607. BMC 33 note. RIC 137. CBN 36. Calicó 936.

Very rare. Two fine portraits of fine style struck in high relief, an almost invisible mark on reverse on the border of dots, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 12'500

From the collection of a retired banker.



661



661

661 Sestertius 85, Æ 23.90 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM – COS XI CENS PER P P Laureate head r., wearing aegis. Rev. Domitian standing r. clasp hands with officer l., over altar; in r. field, three soldiers, one holding standard, one holding aquila, and one wearing animal-skin headdress. In exergue, S C. C -. BMC 344 var. (CENS POT). RIC 403 (this coin). CBN -.

Very rare. A very interesting reverse composition and a lovely brown tone. Flan crack at seven o'clock on reverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine 2'500

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 416 and Leu 57, 1993, 264 sales.



662

662 Sestertius circa 92-94, Æ 24.29 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER P P Laureate head r. Rev. Domitian standing l., holding spear and thunderbolt, crowned by Victory standing l., holding palm branch. In exergue, S C. C 514. BMC 465. RIC 752. CBN 494.

Enchanting light green patina and about extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 29, 2005, 525.



663



663

663 Sestertius 95-96, Æ 27.47 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVII CENS PER P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S – C Two triumphal arch surmounted by quadriga driven by elephants. C 531. BMC p. 407, note +. RIC 796. CBN 509.

Extremely rare. A very interesting reverse type and a lovely green patina. A small area of restoration on the cheek of Domitian, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex NFA-Leu sale 16-18 May 1984, Garrett, 769.

The precise identity of the remarkable arch shown in three-quarter view on this sestertius of Domitian is uncertain, although it is probably the same arch mentioned in an epigram of the Latin poet Martial (Ep. 8.65). Martial's arch attributed to Domitian was also notable for its inclusion of two statues of quadrigae drawn by elephants on the top. The occasion for which the arch of Domitian was erected is unknown, but since elephant quadrigae have both a triumphal aspect (perhaps ultimately derived from Ptolemaic depictions of Alexander the Great in a similar chariot drawn by elephants) and a funerary aspect (elephants are often associated with the concept of *aeternitas*) in Roman art, it is tempting to suggest that the arch was intended to honour his deceased father and brother, Vespasian and Titus. Both men had celebrated great triumphs in the Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69) and over the Jewish rebels of Judaea (AD 71), respectively, and were elevated as gods after their deaths. Much of Domitian's reign was spent commemorating Vespasian and Titus as a means of advertising his own legitimacy as their successor to the imperial purple. Thus, in c. AD 82, Domitian erected the celebrated Arch of Titus dedicated to honouring the victories of Titus in the Jewish War—a different monument from the arch depicted on the coin. In AD 87, Domitian also completed and dedicated the Temple of Vespasian and Titus in the Roman Forum for the public worship of his predecessors. On the other hand, it is not entirely impossible that the arch was triumphal in nature, perhaps celebrating the triumph(s) that Domitian claimed over the Germanic Chatti in AD 82 and/or over the Dacians in AD 87. He is not known to have celebrated any other triumphs during his reign. If the arch was intended to commemorate two triumphs this might perhaps explain the two statues of elephant quadrigae since only a single emperor claimed the triumphs. However, it is unclear why a monument ostensibly celebrating an event or events from early in Domitian's reign should appear on a coin datable by the imperial titulature to the period AD 95-96 unless we assume that it took a decade or more for the commemorative arch to be built. Only further research combined with new discoveries are likely to elucidate the true context of this mysterious arch.

Nerva, 96 – 98



664 Aureus 96, AV 7.52 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS II P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVVM Clasped hands holding legionary eagle set on prow l. C 24. BMC 7. RIC 3. CBN 5. Calicó 957. Rare. Struck in high relief and about extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 346 and Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 480 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



665 Sestertius 97, Æ 26.80 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA S – C Libertas standing l., holding *pilleus* in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 114 var. (without drapery). BMC 112 var. (without drapery). RIC 86 var. (without drapery). CBN 100 var. (without drapery).

A bold portrait and a pleasant Tiber tone. About extremely fine 1'500

Trajan, 98 – 117



666 Aureus 102, AV 5.85 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRA – IAN AVG GERM Laureate bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. P M T – R P COS IIII P P Emperor on horseback l., raising r. hand; below fallen enemy raising arm. C –. BMC –. RIC –. Woytek –, cf. 119 (denarius but without aegis). Calicó –, cf. Künker sale 318, 2019, 1176.

Apparently unrecorded, only the second and by far the finest specimen known. Good very fine 10'000

This dramatic and apparently unpublished gold aureus belongs to a large coin series devoted to advertising Trajan's victories in his two great Dacian Wars (AD 101-102 and 105-107). As the imperial titulature on this piece dates it to AD 102, this coin was probably struck for distribution as largesse or as a military donative on the occasion of Trajan's triumph in the First Dacian War. This conflict came about due to problems left over from the reign of Domitian (AD 81-96). During Domitian's reign, several campaigns failed to conquer the Dacians and their king Decebalus. Instead the Emperor bought a shameful peace by paying an annual tribute of 8 million sestertii to the Dacian king. Trajan, who had been an important military commander before he was acclaimed emperor in AD 98, was unwilling to let this situation stand and

invaded Dacia in AD 101. After much hard fighting, Decebalus was defeated and forced to seek peace terms from the Emperor. Trajan stripped him of his territories along the Danube and forced him to raze the walls of his fortresses, but left Decebalus on his throne. The reverse of this aureus seems to represent the conclusion of the First Dacian War. Trajan in his role as military commander advances on horseback while a fallen Dacian kneels before him. However, unlike many other depictions, Trajan is not charging with couched spear to kill the Dacian. Instead the Emperor raises his hand in greeting and the Dacian does the same. Such a peaceable scene implies that the Dacian should be understood as Decebalus himself, surrendering and begging for the terms to end the war. This representation of the settlement of the conflict contrasts a little with Trajan's portrait on the obverse. The use of the aegis invites comparison with Alexander the Great, who was also associated with this divine attribute, and casts Trajan as the victorious conqueror. Unfortunately, the victory and peace settlement celebrated by this coin were not permanent. Decebalus was soon inciting rebellion among the Dacians and raiding Roman settlements, causing Trajan to embark upon the Second Dacian War in AD 105. This was a much bloodier affair than the First Dacian War, but at last the Dacians were crushed. The unfaithful Decebalus tried to escape capture, but when the Romans began to close in on him he committed suicide. His corpse was decapitated and the head sent to Rome where it was cast down the Gemonian steps—a traditional place of execution for the faithless and treasonous.



667

667

667 Sestertius 103-107, Æ 26.66 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan on horseback r., spearing down at fallen enemy; in exergue, S C. C 503. BMC 835. RIC 534. CBN 559. Woytek 203d (this obverse die).

Rare. A fantastic portrait struck in high relief and a very attractive reverse composition. Green patina with some minor metal flaws on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1158.



668

668 Sestertius 108-111, Æ 21.04 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Roma standing l. holding Victory and spear; at her feet, kneeling Dacian. C 386 var. (no drapery). BMC 773. RIC 485. CBN 513. Woytek 250.

Enamel-like green patina and extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 413 and Lanz 150, 2010, 284 sales.



669

- 669 Aureus 111, AV 7.26 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Trajan standing l. extending his r. hand towards young girl and boy standing r. with their arms raised; in exergue ALIM ITAL. C 15. BMC 378. RIC 93 var. (without cuirass). Woytek 345f. CBN 430. Calicó 984. Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 10'000

Ex Helbing 63, 1931, 580; Lanz 135, 2007, 633 and Künker 236, 2013, 1037 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



670

- 670 Aureus 112-114, AV 7.22 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Façade of Trajan's forum showing main entrance flanked by a double colonnade; above, sculptured frieze with three facing quadrigae and two standing soldiers. In exergue, BASILICA VLPPIA. C 42. BMC 492. RIC 247. Woytek 399f. CBN 660. Calicó 988.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue, among the finest specimens known for this interesting and important issue. About extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC A, 1991, 1803; Triton VIII, 2005, 1132 and NAC 51, 2009, 261 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Trajan's obsession with architectural types must be seen as a reflection of his personal brand of megalomania – not as outrageous as Commodus, not as all-encompassing as Aurelian or Constantine – but a far cry from the moderatio of emperors like Tiberius, or his own predecessor Nerva. If Trajan's coinage tells us anything, it is that he wished to be acknowledged by future generations for his accomplishments, notably in conquest and architecture. On this aureus we have a depiction of the Basilica Ulpia, part of a large building complex known as Trajan's Forum (the Forum Traiani), which was the source of his other architectural commemoratives, including Trajan's Column, the equestrian statue of Trajan, the entrance to the forum, and very likely also the Temple of Trajan. The basilica, which occupied an area of about 550 by 200 feet in the centre of Trajan's Forum, was intended to be used for meetings, making speeches, and a host of other public activities. It was dedicated in 112 in the name of Trajan's family, the Ulpia, and its first commemorative coins were sestertii of 111, struck just prior to its formal dedication. The next group, to which this coin belongs, was struck in 115. By then the basilica had been completed to the point of being useful to the public, and that aspect was celebrated with a second round of coinage, including more sestertii and a lone issue of aurei.



671

- 671 Quinarius beginning 112-Summer 114, AR 1.34 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI PP Laureate bust r., wearing drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTI – MO PRINCIPI Victory standing r., holding wreath and palm branch. C 433 var. BMC 436. RIC 281. King 61. Woytek 4406. (this coin listed). Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex New York sale I, 1998, 272. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



- 672 *Restored issue of C. Marius C.f. Capito.* Denarius circa 112-113, AR 3.01 g. CAPIT T(upside down)XXV Head of Ceres r., wearing barley wreath; before, flower. Rev. IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST Colonist driving two oxen l.; above, T(upside down)XXV and, in exergue, C MARI C F / S C. Babelon Maria 9. BMC p. 22, 15. RIC 781. CBN 496. Komnick 20.0. Woytek 8191 (this coin illustrated).
Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known of which only two are in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 129, 2004, 311 and NAC 87, 2015, 231 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Marciana, sister of Trajan



- 673 Sestertius 113-117, Æ 28.96 g. DIVA AVGVSTA – MARCIANA Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle, with spread wings, standing r. with head l.; in exergue, S C. C 6 var. (eagle l.). BMC Trajan 1084. RIC Trajan 748 var. (eagle l.). CBN Trajan 790. Woytek 716¹.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A superb portrait of finest style struck in high relief and a lovely brown-green patina. A hairline flan crack at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ulpia Marciana, elder sister of Trajan, born at the latest around 48 AD, probably married C. Salonius Matidius Patruinus (died 78 AD.), to whom she bore a daughter, Matidia. [Plinius (Paneg. 48)]. She tells us of her close relationship with Trajan and Plotina: 'And does your sister remember to be your sister! One indeed recognises in her your frankness, your sincerity, your faithfulness! Comparing her to your spouse [Plotina], one would be led to ponder what might be more efficacious to living a life of virtue, receiving a model upbringing or a lucky birth [...]. All the more worthy of the highest praise, then, must be the fact that no objection or quarrel whatsoever arose between two women of identical social status, living in the same household'. Trajan gave her name to two new colonies: Colonia Ulpia Marciana Traiana (=Thamugadi) and Marcianopolis (=Plovdiv) in Moesia Inf. Although she initially refused the title of Augusta, she accepted it in 105. She was deified at her death.

Hadrian augustus, 117 – 134.



674

674 Aureus 117-118, AV 7.12 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIAN OPT AVG G D PART Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r. Rev. DIVO TRAIANO – PATRI·AVG· Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan r. C 1. BMC 45. RIC 24b (misdescribed). Calicó 1410 (this coin). Biaggi 563 (this coin).

Very rare. Two attractive portraits struck in high relief,
good very fine /about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Santamaria 26-28 June 1950, Magnaguti part III, 106; Leu 25,1980, 257 and NAC 51, 2009, 272 sales. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.

Early in his reign Hadrian struck a variety of coins that testified to his legitimacy as Rome's new emperor. His most direct link to legitimacy was his adoption by Trajan, and on this rare aureus he has on the obverse his own portrait, and on the reverse that of the deified Trajan, whom he describes as his father. The first aureus struck by Hadrian that featured a portrait of Trajan on the reverse is attributed to 117 (see NAC 24, 2002, lot 80) when Hadrian held the rank of Caesar; it does not describe Trajan as deified and it must have been struck shortly before Trajan died. Unlike that first aureus, this one was struck after Hadrian's regime had been firmly established, thanks to the support (or possible foul play) of Trajan's widow Plotina, who for many years had been a supporter of Hadrian.



675

675 Aureus 118, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. P M TR P COS II Radiate bust of Sol r.; below, ORIENS. C 1006. BMC 76. RIC 43c. Calicó 1296 (this coin). Biaggi 627 (this coin).

Very rare. Edge nick at nine o'clock on obverse and two minor scratches
on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 208. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



676

676 Sestertertius 118, Æ 27.47 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. PONT MAX TR – POT COS DES III Annona standing l., holding corn ears and cornucopiae; at her feet, *modius* with corn ears. To her r., prow; in exergue, ANNONA AVG. C 180 var. (laureate only). BMC 1143. RIC 560.

Struck on a full flan with a wonderful enamel-like green patina, extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 564.



677



677

677 Aureus 119-122, AV 7.29 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H – ADRIANVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III Minerva standing l., holding spear and pointing with r. hand at olive tree under which is a rabbit. C 1068. BMC 117. RIC 70c. Calicó 1309 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare. Minor marks on edge and in field, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 987. From the collection of a retired banker.



678



678

678 Aureus 119-122, AV 7.07 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III Genius naked standing l., holding patera in extended r. hand and corn ears in l. C 1092. BMC 175. RIC 91. Calicó 1328a.

A lovely portrait struck in high relief, good very fine

7'500

Ex NAC 67, 2012, Huntington, 317 and Heritage 3026, 2013, 23386 sales. Ex HSA 30098. From the collection of a retired banker.



679



679 Aureus 119-122, AV 7.45 g. IMP CAESAR TRIA – N HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III Roma helmeted seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory in r. hand and spear in l.; behind, shield and quiver. C 1104 var. (not draped and cuirassed). BMC 133. RIC 77c. Calicó 1334. A

Ex Noble sale 91, 2009, 3371. From the collection of a retired banker.



680

- 680 Sestertius 119-122, Æ 24.90 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate bust r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONT MAX TR POT COS III Hadrian seated l. on platform, extending r. hand to woman standing r., holding child on l. arm and placing r. on head of a second child at her r. side; in field, at sides, S – C and in exergue, LIBERTAS RESTI / TVTA. C 949 var. (laureate and draped). BMC 1160. RIC 568. A lovely untouched enamel-like green patina, about extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 18, 2000, 518.



681

681

- 681 Sestertius 121-122, Æ 24.69 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III S – C Minerva standing l., holding spear and dropping incense on a candelabrum; a shield rests against her l. side. C 1067 var. (bust l.). BMC 1254. RIC 611b.

A superb portrait of fine style and a wonderful enamel-like dark patina.

Unobtrusive area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

8'000



682

- 682 Denarius 125-128, AR 3.24 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r. Rev. COS – I – II Victory standing r. holding long palm branch in l. hand and placing r. hand on head. C 358. BMC 422. RIC 182.

Good extremely fine

400



683



683

683 Obol Alexandria 129-130, Æ 12.53 g. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ – ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ CEB Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Snake r.; in exergue, ΛΙΑ Dattari-Savio pl. 97, 1984 (this coin) 1984. RPC 5755.23 (this coin listed). In exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely brown tone and extremely fine 500
From the Dattari collection.



684



684

684 Drachm Alexandria 131-132, Æ 25.83 g. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ - ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ CεB Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Nilus seated l. on pile of rocks, holding reed and cornucopia; crocodile below; in l. field, Λ ΙC (date). Dattari 1794 and pl. XIX (this reverse illustrated). Dattari-Savio and pl. 97. 1794 (this coin). RPC 5791.68 (this coin listed). In exceptional condition for the issue. Brown tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'000
From the Dattari collection.



685



685

685 Drachm, Alexandria, 133-134, Æ 22.91 g. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC ΤΡΑΙΑΝ - ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CεB Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Sphinx seated l.; above, ΛΙΗ. Dattari 1996 and pl. XXXI (this reverse illustrated). Dattari-Savio pl. 98, 1996 (this coin). RPC 5915.47 (this coin listed). An extremely rare year for this type and in superb condition for the issue. Brown-green patina and extremely fine 2'500
From the Dattari collection.



- 686 Hemidrachm Alexandria 133-134, AE 15.79 g. $\text{AYT KAIC TPAIAN} - \text{ADPIANOC CEB}$ Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Bust of Selene I., crowned with crescent and holding torch; in l. field, LIH. Dattari-Savio pl. 91, 7794 (this coin). RPC 5925.2 (this coin illustrated).
Extremely rare and in superb state of preservation. Two outstanding portraits and a lovely brown tone, good extremely fine 4'000

From the Dattari collection.



- 687 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.24 g. $\text{HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P}$ Bare-headed and draped bust l. Rev. AFRICA Africa, wearing elephant-skin, reclining l., resting r. hand on lion standing l. and leaning on basket; behind, corn ears. C 151. BMC 810 (these dies). RIC 298h. Calicó 1194 (these dies).
Very rare. A bold portrait and a very interesting reverse composition, light reddish tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 25'000

Ex Sotheby's 28 November 1986, a Deceased Nobleman, 56; CNG 42, 1997, 908; CNG Numismatic Review 22, 1997, 39 and Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 491 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

As famous as they became, Hadrian's travels are poorly documented, and scholars have had to reconstruct them through many different kinds of evidence. It is clear that his first trip occupied the years 121 to 125, that his second occurred from 128 to 132, and that his third and final voyage was staged from 134 to 136. Hadrian seems to have visited Africa proconsularis in 123 on his first voyage, and again in 128 on his second. Africa proconsularis was the region of North Africa directly below the length of the Italian peninsula. It was bordered in the east by Mauretania/Numidia and on the west by Cyrenaica, and it included the important centres of Leptis Magna and Carthage. The great agricultural estates of Africa generated enormous profits that sponsored many a senatorial career; indeed, the senators from Africa proconsularis accounted for the largest representation from any western province. On this aureus, struck several years after Hadrian's last visit to Africa, we see a remarkably elegant representation of the province, which is personified as a woman reclining seductively, nude to the waist. In the details of the composition we find classic emblems of the region: she wears an elephant headdress, places her hand on the mane of the lion seated at her side, and she rests her left arm on a basket filled with an agricultural bounty. On another version of this type that appears on Hadrian's coins the lion is absent and Africa is shown holding a cornucopia and a scorpion, and reclines beside a basket of produce.



688



688

- 688 Aureus 134-138, AV 6.80 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed and draped bust l. Rev. ADVENS – TVI AVG – AFRICAE Hadrian standing r., raising r. hand; before him, Africa standing l., holding patera and barley ears; between them, tripod and below, calf. C –. BMC –. RIC –. Calicó 1170 (these dies). Extremely rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine 10'000

Ex Künker sale 216, 2012, 975. From the collection of a retired banker.



689



- 689 Aureus 136, AV 7.37 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. RESTITVTORI – ACHIAIAE Hadrian, togate, standing r., holding roll in l. hand and extending r. to raise up kneeling figure of Achaia in front of him; between them, palm in vase. C 1214. BMC 868. RIC 321c. Calicó 1345 (these dies). Very rare. A magnificent portrait of high style. Almost invisible mark on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 40'000

Ex Stack's 9 December 1991, 49; NAC 18, 2000, 525; NAC 41, 2007, 79 and NAC 59, 2011, 1001 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

If any emperor could claim to be the 'restorer of Greece' it was Hadrian, whose love of the Greeks earned him the nickname "the Greekling" (Graeculus). His infatuation with Greek culture predated his reign: his first documented visit to Greece was in 111-112, during which he was made an honorary citizen of Athens and was elected archon eponymus. This was the most important magistracy in Athens, and that year in Athenian history took the name of the 36-year-old future emperor. The Athenians knew of Hadrian's importance, and their gestures paid off well, for when he became emperor Hadrian lavished Greece – particularly Athens – as would no other emperor in the history of Rome. While emperor Hadrian visited Athens at least three times: 124, 128/9 and 131/2. Without question it was his favourite destination, and had he not been afflicted by a general wanderlust and a sense of duty, Hadrian might have spent the whole of his reign in the shadow of the Parthenon. This spectacular aureus is part of the 'travel series' issued by Hadrian, and it does not require too much imagination to believe this coin pleased him the most: an aureus in honour of the Greeks. Hadrian paid for many capital improvements in Greece – new temples, statues and monuments were erected, and dilapidated ones were restored. He also sponsored games and festivals, launched the cult of Antinoüs, and established a league of Greek states, the council of the Panhellenion. This latter innovation was a focus of intense competition among Greek cities, which worked hard to demonstrate the authenticity of their Greek heritage and their record of friendship with Rome.

During his last visit to Athens Hadrian attended a revitalization of the mysteries of Eleusis and presided at the consecration of the newly completed temple of Olympian Zeus. It is believed that the council of the Panhellenion was inaugurated at this time, and that its first archon was installed, perhaps with the title 'high priest of Hadrian Panhellenios'. Plans were made for the Hadriana, a festival associated with the council and its member-cities that was to be held in Athens every four years. Hadrian went further still by assuring Athens had major festivities every year, including the rotating events of the festival of the Dionysia, the Panhellenia, new Olympic games, new Panathenaic games, and the Hadriana, which began near the end of his life or soon after he died.

Hadrian understood the cultural and political importance of games to the Greeks, and the design of this aureus clearly reflects that by the inclusion of the agonistic urn with a palm branch – a symbol of Greek games. It may specifically relate to Hadrian's most distinctive contribution, the council of the Panhellenion, as it seems likely that games were held at the council's inauguration during Hadrian's visit of 131/2.

Antinous, favourite of Hadrian



690

- 690 Medallion, Smyrna Ioniae after 130, Æ 41.95 g. ANTINOOC HPΩC Bare head l. Rev. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ – CMVPNΑΙΟIC Goat standing r.; in field r., caduceus. Blum p. 40, 4 and pl. II, 8 (this obverse die). Very rare and in extraordinary condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest coins of Antinous in existence. An elegant portrait of excellent style and a superb untouched olive green patina. Good extremely fine 80'000

Ex Egger XLVI, 1914, Prowe 1038 and Tkalec 28 October 1994, 208 sales.

In AD 123, a Bithynian youth from Claudiopolis named Antinous received the chance of a lifetime. He was brought to the attention of Hadrian on one of his many travels and sent to Rome for an education. In the three years after AD 125, the year Hadrian returned to Rome from the East, he developed a relationship with Antinous, who quickly became his favourite. The relationship appears to have come from mutual affection since there is no evidence that Antinous ever tried to parlay his closeness to the emperor into wealth or political power and Hadrian reportedly considered the youth to be intelligent and wise. Together the Emperor and his young lover embarked on a new tour of the Greek East in AD 128. In the two years that followed, they travelled through Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and North Africa, arriving in Alexandria in August, AD 130. Then it would seem that the relationship began to falter. It has been pointed out that by this time Antinous was becoming a young man and therefore losing the youthful attraction to Hadrian that he had once had. In addition, members of the elite were beginning to snicker at the relationship. The Emperor, Antinous and the imperial retinue began a relaxed cruise down the Nile River in October, but shortly after a stop at Hermopolis Magna horror struck. Antinous fell into the river and drowned. It was widely rumoured that Hadrian killed him, although accident or suicide seem equally possible, if not more plausible, explanations for the young man's untimely death. Devastated by the death of Antinous, Hadrian ordered his deification and founded the city of Antinopolis on the banks of the Nile near the spot where he died. Often syncretized with Greek Hermes or Dionysus, Hadrian used the cult of Antinous to foster his philhellenic and panhellenic aspirations as he continued his tour of the East in AD 131. By the end of his reign there were temples of Antinous in 28 cities and evidence for his worship in 70. However, unlike the official imperial cult, the cults of Antinous varied in importance and quality depending on the city and region in which they are found. The present medallion honouring Antinous is interesting because the obverse type depicting the youth clearly describes him as a hero, a status that entailed a lesser form of worship than that normally given to a full god. On the other hand, the goat and caduceus on the reverse indicates his association with Hermes, who was, unquestionably, an Olympian god. The reverse legend reports that the medallion was produced by a certain Polemon as a dedication. Presumably Polemon provided the metal and obtained the dies for the issue.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian



691



691

691 Aureus 129, AV 7.45 g. SABINA AVGVSTA – HADRIANI AVGVSTAE P P Draped bust r., hair in stephane and in long tail at back. Rev. CONCOR – DIA AVGV Concordia seated l., holding patera and leaning l. elbow on statue of Spes. C 13 var. (cornucopiae below throne). BMC Hadrian 894. RIC Hadrian 398 var. (cornucopiae below throne). Calicó 1429 (this coin). Biaggi 675 (this coin).

Rare. An attractive portrait of high style struck on large flan,
good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B, 231. Privately purchased in 1950. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.

Aelius caesar, 135 – 138



692



692

692 Aureus 137, AV 7.25 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. TRIB POT – COS II Pietas standing r. by garlanded altar, raising r. hand, box of incense in l. C 72. BMC Hadrian 996. RIC Hadrian 442. Calicó 1452 (this die).

Rare. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 9'000

From the collection of a retired banker.

Antoninus Pius caesar, 138



693



693

693 Aureus 138, AV 7.19 g. IMP T AEL CAES – ANTONINVS Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TRIB POT COS – DES·II Concordia seated l., on throne, leaning l. arm on statue of Spes and holding patera in outstretched r. hand; below throne, cornucopiae. In exergue, CONCORD. C –. BMC Hadrian 1019. RIC Hadrian 453b var. (not cuirassed). Calicó 1486 (this coin).

Very rare. An unusual portrait struck in high relief and extremely fine 8'000

Ex NFA 14, 1984, 400; Stack's 6 December 1995, 215; and Stack's 174, 2013, Ebert, 5065 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



694



694 Aureus circa 140-143, AV 7.16 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head l. Rev. The Emperor, in military attire, standing r., holding reverted spear and *parazonium*; l. foot on globe. C 1172. BMC p. 40, note *. RIC 105a. Calicó 1464 (this obverse die). Biaggi 789 (this coin).

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Tkalec & Rauch sale 14 April 1986, 320. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



695



695 Aureus 140-143, AV 6.95 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. VICTORIA / AVG Victory driving fast quadriga r., holding whip. C 1080 var. (without drapery). BMC 254 note. RIC 101b. Calicó 1690 (this coin).

Rare. Lovely reddish tone, several minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex Rollin & Feuarent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 323 and Stack's Bowers and Ponterio 168, 2012, 20499 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



696



696

696 Aureus 140-143, AV 7.12 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT – COS III Aeneas advancing r., carrying Anchises on his l. shoulder and holding Ascanius with his r. hand. C 908. BMC 327 (this reverse die). RIC 91 corr. (without P P on obverse). Calicó 1649 (these dies).

Extremely rare and a very interesting reverse type. Almost invisible scratch on reverse field, otherwise very fine 6'000

Ex CNG sale 90, 2012, 1551. From the collection of a retired banker.



697 Denarius 148-149, AR 3.24 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. C – OS – IIII Annona standing l., holding in r. hand grain ears over *modius* and rudder in l. C 284. BMC 657. RIC 175. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



698 Denarius circa 148-149, AR 3.00 g. ANTONINVS - AVG PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate head r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. C – OS – IIII Salus standing l., feeding out of patera snake twined round lighted altar and holding rudder set on globe. C 281. BMC 670. RIC. 181. A perfect Fdc 350



699 Aureus 150-151, AV 7.20 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XIII Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. LAETITIA COS IIII Ceres standing r., holding corn ears and beside her, Proserpina standing facing, head l., holding pomegranate. C 476 var. (not draped). BMC 725 (not draped). RIC 199 var. (not draped). Calicó 1556a (this obverse die).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 55, 2009, 171. From the collection of a retired banker.

Although Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian as emperor of Rome, he truly was third or fourth down the line of preference. Hadrian's first choice as successor was the nobleman Aelius, who was hailed Caesar in 136, but who died unexpectedly after a year in office. Hadrian then determined he would pass the throne to Aelius' son Lucius Verus – then only seven years old – and to the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius, who was a distant relative and a close companion. In truth the middle-aged Antoninus Pius was merely a surrogate emperor in the eyes of Hadrian, and he remained truthful to his promise to act as guardian for Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Indeed, he was so faithful to the memory of Hadrian that he earned his surname "Pius" because he fought so diligently to convince the senate's to deify Hadrian. Over the years of his own principate, Antoninus Pius groomed both as his eventual successors, and thus continued the tradition of adoptive succession. He enjoyed a productive and mostly peaceful reign, and unlike Hadrian, who traveled extensively, Antoninus Pius never once left Italy in his twenty-two years on the throne. Unlike the great variety of Hadrian's coinage on which he celebrates his extensive travels, Antoninus' reverse types are localized, and on occasion they reflect the attention he paid to the betterment of Rome and Italy.



700



700 Denarius 151-151, AR 3.32 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head r. Rev. COS – IIII Fortuna standing r., holding cornucopiae and rudder on globe. C 267. BMC 768. RIC 205. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



701



701 Denarius 151-152, AR 3.24 g. IMP CAES T AEL [HA]DR ANTONINVS PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XV – C – OS IIII Pietas standing r. by altar, holding hind and basket of fruit; in exergue, PIETAS. C 617. BMC 754. RIC 217. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



702



702

702 Sestertius 154-155, Æ 28.52 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P XVIII Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – COS IIII Libertas standing r., holding *pileus* and extending r. hand; in field, S – C. C. 540. BMC 1962. RIC 928. Superb green patina and extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 581.



703

703 Medallion 160-161, Æ 55.89 g. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Emperor standing l., inscribing on a shield attached to a column, on which there is a Victory. On r. field, the Fecunditas standing l., crowning him and holding a child; below on either sides, children. C 1181. Gneocchi 110 (this coin cited) and pl. 55, 5.

Extremely rare. A very impressive medallion with an interesting and enigmatic reverse type. Green patina with several encrustations. Good very fine 4'000

Ex Hess with Gilhofer und Ranschburg 22 May 1935, Trau, 1486 and Schulman 243, 1966, J. Graham, 2456 sales.

Antoninus Pius was born into a respected senatorial family from Nemausus in Gaul. He held various magistracies under Hadrian, assuming the consulship in AD 120 and serving as proconsular governor of Asia in AD 135-136. His wealth, popularity, character, and family connections brought him to the personal attention of Hadrian, who adopted him as his designated successor. As it turned out, Antoninus Pius was probably better than L. Aelius Caesar, Hadrian's controversial first choice as successor who conveniently died before he could succeed. The Senate was pleased to accept Antoninus as the new emperor when Hadrian died in AD 138, but did not wish to honour the latter with deification since some of his acts had caused offense to that august body. Antoninus, however, like a dutiful son, strongly petitioned the Senate to recognise his deceased adoptive father as a god. The senators were so impressed by his pleading that not only was Hadrian deified, but Antoninus was awarded the special title Pius, meaning "pious" or "dutiful." The reign of Antoninus Pius is considered the most peaceful period in the history of the Roman Empire. The new emperor never engaged in new conquests, but rather attempted to consolidate the imperial possessions, erecting the defensive Antonine Wall in northern Britannia and putting down disturbances in Mauritania, Judaea, and Dacia. All of this the emperor did from Rome through his provincial governors, never once riding forth onto the battlefield. In addition Antoninus Pius reformed the imperial administration to work more efficiently and reigned in the lavish spending of earlier times. However, he did host magnificent games to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the founding of Rome in AD 148. This increased his popularity with the masses, but its cost compelled him to reduce the weight and fineness of the silver denarius. After a successful reign as the fourth of the so-called Five Good Emperors, Antoninus Pius died in AD 161 at the age of 70. He left the imperial purple to his adopted sons, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, whom he had adopted and trained as his designated heirs since AD 138. Aurelius had no need to make any special pleas to have his adoptive father deified. The deceased Pius was made a new god by universal consent. This medallion, produced in the last years of Pius' reign, advertises secure preparations that the aged emperor had made for his death. He is shown on the reverse inscribing a votive shield while surrounded by four children and crowned by Fecunditas. The type advertises the four children born to Pius' designated heir, Marcus Aurelius, and his daughter Faustina Junior and offers a reassuring picture of dynastic stability. As the death of the emperor loomed, there was no need to fear potential civil war. Even if something were to happen to Marcus Aurelius, his children would still preserve the dynasty.



704

704 **Divus Antoninus Pius.** Denarius after 161, AR 3.52 g. DIVVS – ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing r., head l., on garlanded altar. C 156. BMC M. Aurelius 48. RIC M. Aurelius 431. A perfect Fdc 300



705

- 705 **Divus Antoninus Pius.** Denarius after 161, AR 3.41 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSE – CRATIO Funeral pyre of four tiers, decorated with garlands, surmounted by facing quadriga. C 64. BMC M. Aurelius 57. RIC M. Aurelius 436. A perfect Fdc 300



706

- 706 **Divus Antoninus Pius.** Denarius after 161, AR 3.35 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Funeral pyre of four tiers, decorated with garlands, surmounted by facing quadriga. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 60. RIC M. Aurelius 438.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

300

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 6, 2012, 948.

Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



707

- 707 **Aureus 138-139,** AV 7.36 g. FAVSTINA AVG – ANTONINI AVG P P Draped bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. IVNONI – REGINAE Throne on which is a wreath; in field l. and r., peacock and basket of fruit. A sceptre rests on throne. C 233 var. (different obverse legend). BMC A. Pius 44. RIC A. Pius 332. Calicó 1792 (this coin). Biaggi 825 (this coin).

Very rare. Light reddish tone, metal flaw on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B, 256. Privately purchased in 1950. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



708

- 708 **Diva Faustina I.** Aureus after 141, AV 7.08 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., her hair bound with pearls and piled up on top of her head. Rev. AVGV – STA Ceres, veiled, standing l. and holding torches with both hands. C 75. BMC A. Pius 403. RIC 357a. Calicó 1758.

Struck on a full flan, about extremely fine / extremely fine

3'500



709

709 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AR 3.92 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped and veiled bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AETER – R – NITAS Fortuna standing l., holding rudder in l. hand and globe in r. C 7. BMC A. Pius 366. RIC A. Pius 348b. Good extremely fine 300



710

710 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AR 3.45 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AETER – NITAS Ornamented throne, on which rests transverse sceptre; in front, peacock standing r. C 61. BMC A. Pius 384. RIC A. Pius 353a.

A hairline flan crack, otherwise Fdc 200



711

711 **Diva Faustina.** Dupondius, uncertain mint possibly Rome after 147, Æ 11.33 g. ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥ – ΚΤΕΙΝΑ Draped bust of Faustina I r. Rev. Μ ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΥΙΟC Bareheaded and draped bust of M. Annius Galerius Antoninus r. C 2. Mazzini pl. XCI, 2 var. (without drapery). cf. M&M 2/3 November 1967, Niggeler part III, 1316 (these dies).

Very rare. Lovely light green patina and good very fine 2'000

Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161



712

712 **Aureus** 145-147, AV 7.06 g. AVRELIVS CAES – AR AVG PII F COS II Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. HILA – RI – TAS Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm branch and cornucopiae. C 233 var. (no drapery). BMC A. Pius 607. RIC A. Pius 432b. Calicó 1861 (these dies).

Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

From the collection of a retired banker.



713

713 Medallion 147-148, Æ 90.44 g. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F TR P II COS II Bare-headed bust l., wearing cuirass. Rev. TEMPORVM FELICITAS Hercules standing r. on quadriga of Centauress, holding club and trophy. C 593. Gneecchi -, cf. 31 and pl. 61, 6 (without frame). Froehner p. 8. BMC pl. XVIII (without frame).

An impressive medallion mounted in its original frame. A very interesting reverse type and a lovely green patina, a light scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine

30'000

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



714

714 Aureus 161, AV 7.26 g. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P XV Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing and clasping hands; in exergue, COS III. C 70 var. (head bare). BMC 7 (head bare). RIC 10. Calicó 1821.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 22 May 2007, Bolla, 45.



715



- 715 Quinarius 162-163, AV 3.66 g. M ANTONINVS AVG Bareheaded and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR POT XVII – COS III Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiae. C –, cf. 793 (TR POT XVI COS III). BMC –. RIC –, cf. 57 (TR POT XVI COS III). King –, cf. 3 (TR POT XVI COS III).
An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type.
Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Superior sale 10-11 December 1988, Moreira II, 2454. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



716



- 716 Denarius 163-164, AR 3.58 g. ANT – ONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII IMP II COS III ARMEN Armenia seated l. in attitude of mourning, resting arm on bow; in l. field, shield and behind, *vexillum*. C 7. BMC 274. RIC 81. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



717



- 717 Denarius December 165–Summer 166, AR 3.32 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate head r. Rev. PIETAS AVG TR P XX COS III Pietas standing l., holding *acerrum* in l. hand and dropping incense onto lighted altar with r. C 463. BMC 397. RIC 148. A perfect Fdc 400



718



- 718 Aureus 166, AV 7.33 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XX IMP III COS III Victory standing to front, head r., holding palm in r. hand and fixing to a palm tree a shield inscribed VIC / PAR. C 877. BMC 405. RIC 160. Calicó 1992.
Extremely fine 6'000

From the collection of a retired banker.



719



- 719 Denarius Summer-December 166, AR 3.41 g. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM – PART MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P XX – IMP III COS III Victory standing facing, with head r., holding palm and fixing to a palm-tree a shield. C 878. BMC 406. RIC 163. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



720



- 720 Aureus 168, AV 7.40 g. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM – PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P XXII IMP V – COS III Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. C 903. BMC 471. RIC 194. Calicò 2008 (this reverse die).

A bold portrait perfectly struck in high relief, minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

From the collection of a retired banker.



721



- 721 Sestertius 176-177, Æ 29.20 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARM TR P XXXI Laureate head r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. IMP VIII COS III – P P M. Aurelius and Commodus seated l. on platform; behind them, officer holding sceptre. To l., Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus. Below, citizen mounting steps, holding out fold of toga in both hands; in field at sides, S – C and in exergue, LIBERALITAS / AVG VII. C 424 var. (without drapery). BMC 1606. RIC 1208 var. (without drapery).

Very rare and in unusually good condition for this type. Struck on a full flan with an attractive green patina and extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 464.



722

- 722 Aureus 177-178, AV 7.22 g. M AVREL ANTO – NINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXII IMP VIII COS III P P Annona standing l., holding ears of corn and cornucopiae; at her feet, modius and behind, prow. C 957 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 771. RIC 389. Calicó 2020.
An almost invisible mark on reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'000

Faustina II, daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius



723

- 723 Aureus circa 145-161, AV 7.28 g. FAVSTINA AVGVSTAE – PII AVGVSTI FILIAE Draped bust l., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. CONCORDIA Dove standing r. C 60. BMC A. Pius 1090. RIC A. Pius 503b. Calicó 2044c (these reverse die).
A superb portrait of fine style perfectly struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 15'000



724

- 724 Aureus 161-176, AV 7.19 g. FAVSTINAE AVGVSTAE – PII AVGVSTI FILIAE Draped bust r. Rev. IV – NO Juno seated l., holding sceptre and infant on lap; at her feet, another infant. C 129. BMC A. Pius 1043. RIC A. Pius 504. Calicó 2060 (this obverse die).
Rare. A lovely portrait and an interesting reverse type, extremely fine 9'000

Ex NFA XXVI, 1991, 256; NFA XXXIII, 1994, 516; Triton VIII, 2005, 1147 and Triton XI, 2008, 944 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



725



725 Aureus circa 161-176, AV 7.32 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTAE Salus seated l., feeding snake twined around altar. C 198. BMC M. Aurelius 151. RIC M. Aurelius 716. Calicó 2073b.
A lovely portrait struck in high relief. Several minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 5'000



726



726 Denarius circa 161-176, AR 3.55 g. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVND AVGVSTAE Fecunditas standing l. between two children reaching up, holding two infants in her arms. C 95. BMC M. Aurelius 89. RIC M. Aurelius 676.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



727



727 Denarius 161-176, AR 3.31 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVN – DITAS Fecunditas standing r., holding sceptre in r. hand and infant in l. C 99. BMC M. Aurelius 94. RIC M. Aurelius 677.
A perfect Fdc 300



728



728 Denarius 161-176, AR 3.48 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVN – DITAS Fecunditas standing r., holding sceptre in r. hand and infant in l. C 99. BMC M. Aurelius 94. RIC M. Aurelius 677.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200



729

- 729 Sestertius 161-176, Æ 27.03 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVND – AVGVSTAE S – C Fecunditas standing l. between two girls and holding two infants in her arms. C 96. BMC M. Aurelius 902. RIC M. Aurelius 1635.

Wonderful light green patina and extremely fine 2*000

Ex Dorotheum 16 November 2016, 245 and Dorotheum 15 November 2017, 1319 sales.

Lucius Verus, 161 – 169



730

730

- 730 Sestertius 161-162, Æ 23.61 g. IMP CAES L AVREL – VERVS AVG Bareheaded and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORD AVGV – STOR TR P II COS II S – C M. Aurelius and L. Verus clasp hands. C 38. BMC 1024 var. (not cuirassed). RIC M. Aurelius 1310.

A very attractive portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. Wonderful brown-green patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise extremely fine

4*000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1953. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



731

- 731 Aureus 163-164, AV 7.28 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P III – I – IMP II COS II L. Verus seated l. on platform; behind and before him respectively, officer and soldier. Below platform, king Soahemus standing l. and raising r. hand to his head. In exergue, REX ARMEN / DAT. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 300. RIC M. Aurelius 512. Calicó 2154 (these dies).

In exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc 25*000



732

- 732 Denarius 165-166, AR 3.55 g. L VERVS AVG ARM – PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. PAX AVG TR P VI COS II Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopiae. C 127. BMC M. Aurelius 420. RIC M. Aurelius 555. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250

Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus



733

- 733 Aureus 164-169 or 183, AV 7.26 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair caught up in double chignon. Rev. V – E – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 69. BMC M. Aurelius 320. RIC M. Aurelius 783. Calicó 2218 (these dies). A very appealing portrait, virtually as struck and Fdc 12'500



734

- 734 Denarius 164-169 or later, 183?, AR 3.38 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VOTA / PVBLI / CA within wreath. C 98. BMC M. Aurelius 329. RIC M. Aurelius 791. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



735

- 735 Denarius 164-169 or later, 183?, AR 3.45 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VOTA / PVBLI / CA within wreath. C 98. BMC M. Aurelius 329. RIC M. Aurelius 791. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



736

736 Sestertius circa 164-169, Æ 22.90 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONIN AVG F Draped and diademed bust r. Rev. PIE – TAS / S – C Pietas, draped, veiled and diademed, standing l., strewing with her outstretched r. hand incense out of a box held in her l. over garlanded altar. C 54. BMC M. Aurelius 1161. Mazzini 54 (this coin). RIC M. Aurelius 1756.

A portrait fine of fine style struck in high relief and a wonderful dark brown-green patina. Good extremely fine

5'000

From the Mazzini collection.

Commodus augustus, 177 – 192



737

737 Denarius 186, AR 2.73 g. M COMM ANT P – FEL AVG BRIT Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XI IMP VII COS V P P Statue of Janus, holding sceptre, within shrine formed by arch standing on two columns. C – , cf. 141 (for reverse type). BMC – , cf. p. 728 note † (for reverse type). RIC – , cf. 141 (for reverse type). cf. NAC sale 45, 2008, 132.

Apparently the second specimen known and unrecorded.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

600



738

738 Medallion 186, Æ 54.73 g. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS – S PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT Laureate bust l., wearing aegis and holding spear. Rev. P M TR P XI IMP – VII – COS V P P Commodus driving a triumphal quadriga r. C 508. Gnecci 88 and pl. 84, 1.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly one of the finest medallions of Commodus in existence. A spectacular heroic portrait perfectly struck in high relief and a superb reverse composition. An untouched green patina, good extremely fine

150'000

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1890.

Judging from the ancient historians, the megalomania for which Commodus is most well known was not fully apparent until the final years of his reign, when he claimed to be a new Romulus, refounding Rome in his own image, and paraded himself as a living manifestation of Hercules. However, it is clear from the obverse portrait of this medallion that the seeds of Commodus' madness were already sprouting in AD 187. Here the Emperor is presented in the manner of a hero, nude except for an aegis—a symbol of the divine protection of both Jupiter and Minerva—and brandishing a spear. This heroic representation, including the use of a back view has a long history covering vast distances. It first appears on Hellenistic coins of the Bactrian king Eukratides I (171-145 BC) but eventually made its way to Republican Rome where it was used for depictions of Veiovis (Crawford 298 and 354/1) in the late second and early first century BC. Commodus seems to have been the first to employ this portrait type on Roman Imperial coinage. It enjoyed some further popularity under the military emperors of the third century AD for whom it was paramount to appear as a superhuman warrior able to defend the Empire against its many enemies. The reverse type is rather more traditional from a Roman perspective and certainly far less dramatic than the heroic style of the obverse. Here Commodus rides in a triumphal quadriga while holding an eagle-tipped scepter. Unfortunately, it is unclear to what triumph the type refers. The Emperor is not known to have celebrated a triumph in AD 186, the year that the medallion was struck. Perhaps it still refers to the triumph celebrated for the victory of his generals in Britannia at which time Commodus assumed the title of Britannicus Maximus, even though he never set foot in the province himself. This title, abbreviated as BRIT appears in the obverse legend. A reminder of the British triumph might have been relevant in AD 186 since this year saw a revolt of the legions stationed in Britannia. This was only brought to an end through the intervention of the commander P. Helvius Pertinax, the man who would seize the imperial purple after the murder of Commodus in AD 192 and begin the bloody civil war known as the Year of the Five Emperors.



739

- 739 Medallion 190-192, Æ 45.41 g. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MINER AVG P M TR P XVI IMP VIII COS VI P P Minerva advancing r., with head l., holding olive branch and shield; in l. field, owl on column and in r. field, altar. C 363. Gnechi 47 and pl. 81, 6 (this coin).

Very rare. An impressive medallion with a bold portrait and an interesting reverse.

An appealing brown patina heavily tooled on both obverse and reverse, minor metal flaws, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Hirsch sale XXIV, 1909, Weber, 1729.



740

- 740 Denarius 191, AR 3.50 g. L AVREL CO – MM AVG P FEL Head r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. HERCVLI ROMANO AVG Bow, club and quiver with arrows. C 195. BMC 343. RIC 253.

Good extremely fine

400



741

- 741 Aureus 191-192, AV 7.35 g. L AEL AVREL CO – MM AVG P FEL Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE – AVG Hercules standing l., r. foot on prow, clasp hands with Africa; at her feet, lion. C 642 var (not cuirassed). BMC 355 note. RIC 259d. Mazzini 642 var. (this coin). Calicó 2319 (this coin). Biaggi 1009 (this coin).

Rare. Invisible graffito on obverse, scratch on reverse and two traces of edge filing at twelve and six o'clock, otherwise extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 301. From the Mazzini and the Biaggi collections. From the collection of a retired banker.



742

742 Medallion 192, Æ 74.11 g. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Commodus, holding patera over tripod in r. hand and roll in l., standing l., facing Felicitas standing facing, head r., holding in r. hand long caduceus and cornucopiae in l.; in l. field, youthful victimarius standing r., holding in r. hand sacrificial axe and rope with which he leads bull in l. C 572. Gneocchi 112.

Very rare. A very impressive bi-metallic medallion, fracture of the flan in correspondence of the junction of the metals, otherwise about very fine 3'000

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 3, 1935, 609 and Schulman 243, 1966, J. Graham, 2481 sales.

Pertinax, January 1st – March 28th 193



743

743 Aureus January 1st – March 28th 193, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. AEQVIT AVG TR P COS II Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 1. BMC 14 and pl. 1, 13 (these dies). RIC 1a. Woodward, NC 1957, pl. 10, 2. Calicó 2379a. Biaggi 1038 (this coin).

Rare. A bold portrait of fine style. Two hairline scratches; one on obverse and one on reverse and two minor marks on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2009, B.d.B, 303. Privately purchased in 1950. From the Biaggi collection.



744

744

744 Sesterčius 193, Æ 25.66 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTINAX AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE – DEORVM COS II / S – C Providentia standing l., holding up both hands to a large star. C 49. BMC 28 note. Mazzini 49 (this coin). RIC 21.

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. A bold portrait of fine style and an attractive olive-green patina, about extremely fine / good very fine 7'500

From the Mazzini collection.

Didius Julianus, 28th March – 1st June 193



- 745 Aureus 193, AV 6.73 g. IMP CAES M DID – IVLIAN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR – P COS Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae. C 8. BMC 4 and pl, 3, 7 (this obverse die). RIC 2a. A.M. Woodward, NC 1961, pl. 6, 5 (this obverse die) and 2c (this reverse die ?). Calicó 2395 (this obverse die). Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. An appealing portrait of fine style and with a light iridescent tone, extremely fine 75'000

Ex NAC sale 45, 2008, 137.

In the confusion that followed the assassination of Pertinax, the praetorian guard held a scandalous spectacle: an auction for the emperorship. There was spirited bidding between Flavius Sulpicianus, the father-in-law of the murdered Pertinax, and the senator Didius Julianus, one of the wealthiest men in Rome. When Julianus pledged an accession bonus of 25,000 sesterii per guard, it was a bid that Sulpicianus could not top. The praetorians led Julianus before the terrified Senate, which had no choice but to ratify the coup d'état. The people of Rome, however, were disgusted by this shameful turn of events and sent messengers to seek help from the commanders of the legions in the provinces. Three generals responded and marched on Rome. Septimius Severus, being the closest to Rome, had the upper hand. The praetorians were no match for the battle hardened soldiers from the frontier, and they quickly decided in favor of Severus. Didius Julianus was not so fortunate, as he was captured at the beginning of June and beheaded in the manner of a common criminal.



- 746 Sesterius 193, Æ 18.03 g. IMP CAES M DID SEV – ER IVLIAN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Didius standing l., holding globe and roll (?). C 17. BMC 28. RIC 16. Very rare. A pleasant portrait and a lovely green patina, surface somewhat porous on obverse, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex Ars Classica XI, H C. Levis 688 and Glendining's 2 April 1952, V.J.E. Ryan, 2664 sales and Santamaria List 11, 1960, 260.

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



747 Aureus 193-194, AV 7.43 g. IMP CAE·L·SEP· – SEV·PERT AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRT AV – G· – TR P·COS Virtus standing facing, head l., holding Victory and reverted spear. C 751. BMC 32. RIC 24. Calicó 2570. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief and good extremely fine 8'000
From a private American collection and privately purchased from M&M Basel.



748 Aureus 194, AV 7.19 g. L SEPT SEV PE – RT AVG IMP III Laureate head r. Rev. DIS AVSP – ICI B – TR P II Hercules, on l., standing r., holding club and lion's skin, and Bacchus, on r., standing l., holding oenochoe over panther and thyrsus; in exergue, COS II P P. C 114. BMC 63. RIC 31. Jameson 161 (this coin). Calicó 2446a (this coin). Biaggi 1069 (this coin). Very rare. Rare. Light scratch on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500
Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 305. From the Jameson, Biaggi and retired banker collections.



749 Aureus 198-200, AV 7.39 g. L SEPT SEV AVG IMP – XI PART MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE AVG – G FEL Victory flying l., holding open wreath; in l. field, shield on low base. C 718. BMC 138. RIC 144a. Calicó 2561. Very rare. An interesting and appealing reverse type, light mark on reverse field and two nicks on edge at four o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 7'000
Ex Triton XVI, 2013, 1101 (sold as coming from a bezel, statement on which we disagree). From the collection of a retired banker.



750



750

750 Medallial dupondius 200-201, Æ 17.29 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTI – TV[T]OR VR – BIS S C Roma, helmeted, draped, seated r. on shield, holding *palladium* in r. hand and spear in l.; facing her, Septimius Severus, in military attire, standing l., holding patera in r. hand on altar and spear in l. C 610. BMC p. 321, 11 note (this coin). RIC 757a, note (this coin).

Extremely rare. Struck on a medallial flan and with a very important and interesting reverse type. Wonderful brown-green patina, an attempt at piercing, otherwise extremely fine

7500

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 1944 and Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt, 763 sales.

The dupondius commemorates Severus' restoration of the Pantheon. Built by Agrippa between 27 and 5 BC, the temple was totally reconstructed by Hadrian in the first years of his reign. To evidence his high esteem for his predecessor, Hadrian did not put his own name on the new building, and reproduced the original Agrippa inscription on the architrave. Contrariwise Severus, following his minor restoration works, and anxious to be remembered by posterity, ordered that his name be sculpted right below that of Agrippa. His behaviour irked the Romans who derisively nicknamed him "herba murorum" - grass of the walls.



751



751 Aureus 201, AV 7.36 g. SEVERVS PIVS – AVG P M TR P VIII Laureate head of Septimius Severus r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of laureate, draped and cuirassed Caracalla on l., and Geta, Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed on r. C 4 var. (omits P M TR P). BMC 254. RIC 174. Calicó 2602a (this coin). Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this intriguing issue. Extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, Distinguished American collector, 222; NAC 46, 2008, 616 and Stack's 161, 2011, 21631 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

This aureus of Septimius Severus is really the companion piece and model for the dynastic medallion of Constantine the Great that also appears in this sale. It belongs to a larger Severan dynastic coinage series struck in gold, silver, and bronze in A.D. 201 to advertise the (supposed) end of civil war and the establishment of a stable imperial family in Rome. Here, a superb portrait of Septimius Severus graces the obverse, complete with his trademark Serapis curls (adopted after his tour of Egypt in AD 199-200), while the reverse depicts his two sons, Antoninus (popularly known as Caracalla after a type of Gallic tunic that he habitually wore on campaign) and Geta. The depiction of the emperor and his two sons was intended to illustrate that when Severus died there would be a smooth transition of power to Caracalla and Geta, not the bloody free-for-all that had broken out when Commodus was assassinated without any designated heir. The reverse legend AETERNIT IMPERI ("Eternity of [Roman] Rule") associated with the portraits of Severus' sons implies the expected long continuation of the Severan house as the source of legitimate emperors. Indeed, Severus also made this clear in his public policy. He had appointed Caracalla as joint Augustus with him already in AD 198 while Geta held the lesser title of Caesar. The eternal quality of the dynasty was planned for in advance with Caracalla to succeed his father and with Geta to succeed his brother. The disparity of power between Caracalla and Geta became a source of jealousy that divided the brothers. After more than a decade of discord, Severus finally gave in to Geta's demands for equal authority and appointed him Augustus as well in AD 209. This only made matters worse because just as Geta had envied Caracalla's power, now Caracalla resented sharing it with his younger brother. The two came to hate each other and when Severus died in AD 211, they were completely incapable of sharing power. Before the year was over Caracalla murdered Geta and ruled as sole Augustus. The stable happy family of the coins was really only the stuff of Severus' dreams and propaganda machine.



- 752 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.31 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory, holding whip, in prancing quadriga r.; in exergue, AVGG. C 712. BMC 369. RIC 299. Calicó 2559.
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait and a very appealing reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

Ex Roma Numismatics 6, 2013, 961 and Rauch 94, 2014, 1064 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



- 753 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.24 g. IMPP INVICTI PII AVGG Conjoined laureate, draped and cuirassed busts of S. Severus and Caracalla r. Rev. VICTORIA – PARTHICA MAXIMA Victory advancing l., holding palm in l. hand and wreath in r. C 8. BMC 266. RIC 311. Calicó 2597b (these dies).
 Very rare. Two attractive portraits of fine style and a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine 17'500

Ex NGSA sale 5, 2008, 263. From the collection of a retired banker.

At first glance, the jugate busts on this aureus suggest it belongs to the dynastic series initiated by the Severans in 201, but the overriding theme of the coin is the defeat of Parthia in 198. This is shown not only by the explicit reverse type, but also by the obverse inscription, which describes the two emperors as *invictii* – unconquered and invincible. Because Severus and Caracalla are also described as *pii* (dutiful and god-fearing), the coin must date to 201 or later, for only in that year did they adopt the title *Pius*, seemingly to reflect the membership they claimed to the dynasty founded long ago by Antoninus Pius. Thus, the issue may have been produced for the anticipated return of the royal family to Rome early in 202, following a nearly five-year absence in the East, during which they conquered the Parthians and oversaw affairs in the provinces. Severus' return was no ordinary event: not only had the royal family been gone for five years, but the yearlong celebration of Severus *decennalia*, his tenth year of power, had begun and the royal wedding of Caracalla was planned. The imperial *adventus* was celebrated with games, spectacles and *donativa* to the people and to the praetorian guards, who Dio Cassius tells us each received ten aurei – perhaps including examples of this freshly minted type.



754

- 754 Aureus, Eastern mint (?) 202-210, AV 7.22 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PACATOR – ORBIS Draped bust of Sol r. C 355. BMC 353 (Roma). RIC 282 (Roma). Calicó 2487a (this obverse die).
Very rare. Two unusual Eastern portraits and a lovely reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1031. From the collection of a retired banker.



755

- 755 Aureus 207, AV 7.28 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XV – COS III P P Helmeted and draped bust of Minerva r. C 486. BMC 528. RIC 206. Calicó 2512.
Very rare. Two lovely portraits of fine style struck on a full flan, about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Berk 134, 2003, 13 and Gemini X, 2013, 580 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



756

- 756 Sestertius 210, Æ 26.26 g. L SEPT SEVE – RVS PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P VIII COS III P P Annona seated r., holding bundle of corn ears; in front, prow and small figure. In exergue, S – C. C 554 var. (not laureate). BMC 183. RIC 794a.
Struck on a very broad flan and with a pleasant Tiber tone. About extremely fine 1'000

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



- 757 Aureus 193-196 (?), AV 7.18 g. IVLIA DO – MNA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. VENERI – VICTR Venus, naked to waist, standing r. holding apple and palm branch, resting l. elbow on column. C193. BMC Severus 47. RIC Severus 536. Calicó 2641. About extremely fine 5'000

Ex Lanz sale 125, 2005, 849.



- 758 Aureus 196-211, AV 7.15 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. VESTA – MATER Six Vestals sacrificing over altar, in front of temple of Vesta. C 239. BMC S. Severus 97. RIC S. Severus 586. Calicó 2651 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A very attractive portrait and an interesting and finely detailed reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 45'000

Ex Rollin & Feuadent 26 May 1909, Evans, 197; NGS 4, 2006, 198 and Tkalec May 2009, 159 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

The reverse of this stunning reverse depicts a sacrifice before the Temple of Vesta in the Roman Forum. Vesta was the Roman goddess of the hearth and marriage. The Romans believed that her first temple was built by Numa Pompilius, the legendary second king of Rome, in the seventh century BC. It housed a sacred fire that was perpetually tended by the priestesses of Vesta, the famous Vestal Virgins, for it was believed that if the flame went out so too would the power of Rome. It burned continuously from the seventh century BC until it was at last extinguished by the Christian emperor Theodosius I (AD 379-395). Although the original temple was destroyed by the Gauls during their sack of the city in 390 BC, the real enemy of the temple was the perpetual flame that it contained. The Temple of Vesta burned down in 241 BC, 210 BC, and in the first century BC. The sanctuary was fully rebuilt during the reigns of Augustus and Nero, but burnt down again in AD 191 causing it to be reconstructed by the reigning emperor, Septimius Severus. This aureus, struck in the name of his wife, the empress Julia Domna, commemorates Severus' rebuilding of the temple. The Temple of Vesta was important not only as the symbolic hearth of Rome, but as the depository of important documents, especially wills. One might question the wisdom of keeping paperwork in the same building as a large fire, however. The temple also contained many sacred relics from the legendary past of the city. Most notable among these was the Palladium, a statue of Minerva believed to have fallen from the sky and which Aeneas brought with him to Italy following the sack of Troy. The attention to detail of the ancient die engraver and the high level of preservation of this coin make it possible to still see the Palladium standing within the temple if one looks closely through the central intercolumniation. This is an exquisite coin that showcases the skill of a master engraver of the Severan age.



- 759 Aureus, Laodicea ad Mare 196-211, AV 7.10 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA draped bust r. Rev. L – AETI – TIA Laetitia standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and rudder in l. C 102. BMC –. RIC S. Severus –, cf. 641 (Roma). Calicò –, cf. 2619 (this reverse die, ROMA).

An extremely rare issue for Laodicea Ad Mare. An unusual and interesting portrait and a light iridescent tone, good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Tkalec May 2011, 176 and Künker 193, 2011, 842 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



- 760 Aureus 201, AV 7.18 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of Caracalla laureate, draped and cuirassed facing r. and Geta, Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed facing l. C 1. BMC S. Severus 3 var. (Caracalla bare headed). RIC S. Severus 540. Calicò 2653c.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Three exquisite portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a full flan and a superb reddish tone. Virtually as struck and Fdc

45'000

Ex Lanz sale 135, 2007, 804.

An impressive series of dynastic coins was issued for the Severans throughout 201 and into the early part of 202, presumably marking the fifth anniversary of the dynasty that Septimius Severus had formed by early 196. After so many years of civil war, Severus must have thought it appropriate to publicise his dynasty, and to advertise the stability that it represented to the Roman people. The variety of types is considerable, with the portraits of family members being shown in many combinations. This aureus was struck in the name of Julia Domna, and on the reverse portrays her two sons, Caracalla and Geta. It is tailor-made as a dynastic type since the inscription AETERNIT IMPERI ('the eternity of the empire') equates the continuity of the empire with the continuity of the dynasty. The positioning of the boys' portraits is exactly as would be expected: the elder, Caracalla, is in the honorary position on the left wearing a laurel wreath to indicate his senior status as Augustus, and the younger, Geta, is shown Bareheaded on the right to denote his lesser status as Caesar.

Caracalla caesar, 195 – 198



761

- 761 Aureus 195-198, AV 7.46 g. M AVR ANTON – CAES PONTIF Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PR – INCI – PI IVV – ENTVTIS Caracalla togate, standing l., holding baton in r. hand and spear in l.; in r. field, trophy. C 504. BMC 207. RIC 13b. Calicó 2797.

Rare. A lovely portrait, several minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

From the collection of a retired banker.



762

762

- 762 Cistophoric tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 198, AR 9.30 g. IM C M AVRAN – TONINVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. MIN – ER – REGIN Minerva standing l., holding owl in r. hand and spear in l. BMC –. RIC –. Metcalf, The Severan 'Cistophori', in Rivista Italiana 1988, –.

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Good very fine

2'000

Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217



763

- 763 Aureus 198-199, AV 7.07 g. IMP CAES M AVR – ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IVVE – NTA – IMPERII Caracalla, in military dress, standing l. holding Victory on globe in r. hand and reversed spear in l.; at feet, seated captive to l. C –. BMC p. 173, 115 note. RIC 20. Calicó 2684 (these dies). Very rare. A gentle portrait of fine style struck on a large, extremely fine

12'000

Ex CNG Mail bid 61, 2002, 1939 and Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 648 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



764

- 764 Aureus 199-200, AV 7.13 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Sol standing facing, head l., holding globe and sceptre. C 541. BMC 163. Mazzini 541 (this coin). RIC 39a. Calicó 2804 (these dies).

Rare. A very elegant portrait struck in high relief and a finely engraved reverse die. Good extremely fine

17'500

Ex Ars Classica VIII, 1924, Bement, 1213; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, 891; NGSa 2, 2002, 112; Stack's January 2005, 48 and Stack's January 2011, 149 sales. Found in Karnak and from the Sanpex and Mazzini collections. From the collection of a retired banker.



765

- 765 Aureus circa 201, AV 7.10 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG PON TR P IIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE Jugate busts r. of Septimius Severus radiate, draped and cuirassed and Julia Domna diademed, draped and on crescent. C 1. BMC 260. RIC 52. Calicó 2849.

Very rare. Three lovely portraits of fine style, several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Glendining's 7 March 1957, Late Foreign Ambassador, 417; NAC 24, European Nobleman, 2002, 145 and Triton VII, 2004, 997 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

The Severans, not unlike previous emperors, often associated themselves with certain deities. In general terms Septimius Severus likened himself to Serapis, Caracalla to Hercules, and Geta to Bacchus. On this dynastic aureus we find entirely different associations: Septimius wears a radiate crown, equating himself with the sun-god Sol, and Domna's bust rests upon a crescent moon, equating her with the moon-goddess Luna, the celestial consort of Sol. Such imagery reinforces the long-held idea that the very nature of men and women is polar: night and day. This form of expression for that distinction extends through much of Roman coinage, especially later in the empire when double-denominations are indicated, in which case if it is a coin depicting a male, he typically he wears a radiate crown, and if the coin bears the portrait of a female, her bust usually rests upon a crescent.



766

- 766 Quinarius 208, AR 1.40 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF TR P – XI COS III Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 450. BMC 571. RIC 101. King 8e (this coin).

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and very fine

1'500

Ex Gilhofer und Ranschburg / Hess 22 May 1935, Trau, 2261 (illustrated as 2271); Lanz Graz 5, 1975, 567; NFA IV, 1977, 621 and Künker 288, 2017, 691 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



767

767 Sestertius 213, Æ 22.89 g. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVI IMP II View of the Circus Maximus with its arches, the obelisk, the spina, chariots; in the background, a temple and a colonnade. In exergue, COS IIII P P / S C. C 236. BMC 251. RIC 500a.

Very rare and a pleasant specimen of this interesting and fascinating issue. A bold portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. Brown-green patina, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 915 and NFA XXX, 1992, 277 sales. From George C. Hopkins collection.

The skeletal outline of the Circus Maximus in Rome today is only a faint indication of the grand structure that once was the focal point for entertainment in capital. This hippodrome is said to have been Rome's oldest stadium. It evolved from a simple racetrack between the Aventine and Palatine hills with no formal structure, to one incorporating wooden, and then stone benches, and finally a massive superstructure as seen on this sestertius. Over time the area was decorated with monuments, statues, trophies, shrines, arcades, towers, porticoes, triumphal gates and arches. Gilded metae at each end of the spine (spina) of the sand racetrack glistened in the sun, and a tall obelisk of Ramesses II that Augustus had shipped to Rome in 10 B.C. served as the center piece of the spina. Pliny the Elder describes the circus as able to accommodate 250,000 people, but this figure no doubt includes those viewing from the slopes of the flanking hills. However, at its peak in the mid-4th Century A.D. it is believed to have been able to seat more than 200,000 spectators. The circus was damaged on many occasions, including by fire during the reigns of Augustus and Nero. Restorations to the structure, it seems, are celebrated on coinage. For this reason, Trajan issued sestertii depicting the hippodrome, which probably served as the prototype for Caracalla's issue since both show the structure from the same elevated perspective with simultaneous exterior and interior views. A variety of events were held there, including parades, theatrical events, foot races, boxing and wrestling matches and equestrian contests. Bloody spectacles were also hosted, such as gladiatorial combats (ludi gladiatorii) and exotic animal hunts (venationes). Chariot racing (ludi circenses), however, was the most popular event held in the circus. In Trajan's time two dozen races would have been held in a single day, with eight teams competing in each event. A race consisted of seven laps that could be completed in less than ten minutes. The chariots were usually drawn by teams of two, three or four horses. Occasionally there were teams of six horses, which certainly was more of a crowd-pleasing novelty than a practical event.



768

768 Denarius 213-217, AR 3.40 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P Lion, radiate, advancing l., holding thunderbolt in its jaws. C 367. BMC 178. RIC 283c.

Extremely fine

500



769



769

- 769 Sestertius circa 214-217, Æ 24.53 g. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM Providentia standing l., holding in r. hand wand on globe and sceptre in l.; in field, S – C. C 537. BMC 271. RIC 572a.

A strong portrait of excellent style and a lovely untouched brown tone. Hairline flank crack at five o'clock and a small die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000



770



- 770 Medallion, Laodicea ad Lycum 214-217, Æ 48.92 g. Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Α ΑΙΑ ΠΙΠΡΗC ΑCΙΑΡΧ Γ ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ • ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ/ΝCΩΚΟΡΩΝ Emperor standing r. on steps of distyle temple, holding wreath in r. hand; on either side, pair of togate figures raising hand in acclamation; behind, troops standing, holding shields and spears. All within precinct enclosure, seen from aerial perspective; enclosure entrance composed of six columns; figure of Hygieia, holding serpent, standing in outer intercolumnations; uncertain figures (Pigres and spouse?) standing facing in central intercolumnation. SNG von Aulock -. BMC 227. Seaby 2592. Extremely rare. Brown tone and good very fine 6'000

Ex Hirsch 21, 1908, Weber, 3572 and Ars Classica X, 1925, 723 sales.

While this extremely rare medallion depicts the portrait of Caracalla on the obverse and features him in the temple scene on the reverse its real purpose is to advertise the status of Laodicea on the Lycus and promote the Asiarch L. Aelius Pigres. The type and legend refer to the renewal of Laodicea's status as *neokoros* ("temple warden")—an honorific title granted by the emperor and Senate to worthy Greek cities that perpetuated the imperial cult through temples dedicated to the emperors. Laodicea was granted its first neokorate when Hadrian visited the city in the period AD 125-129. This medallion celebrates the city's second neokorate, which appears to have been bestowed by Caracalla when he passed through the city on his way to begin his war against the Parthians. Caracalla is prominent on the reverse, wreath in hand to honour the city with its new elevated status within the temple dedicated to the imperial cult, making it clear that the emperor was actually on hand in the city when the second neokorate was granted. The medallion has been dated AD 215-216 based on coins with related types dated to year 88 of a local era thought to count from Hadrian's visit. The treatment of the temple scene on this piece is remarkable. Whereas such scenes would normally depict the emperor and his attendants in the foreground with the temple building rising in the background (as on Burrell 8, for example), here they are depicted before the temple at the far end of the temple precinct shown from an aerial perspective. This depiction takes the emphasis off the imperial visit itself, which was a normal cause for celebration in the Roman world, and focuses attention on the temple and Laodicea's second neokorate. This medallion is also notable for the surrounding legend, which indicates that it was produced as a dedication (ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ) by L. Aelius Pigres in his role as Asiarch for the third time. The Asiarch was the high priest of the imperial cult in the Roman province of Asia and therefore his involvement in the bestowal of new neokorates is to be expected. Since the legend describes the medallion as a dedication, presumably it was Pigres who underwrote its production by providing the metal and obtaining the dies. The dedicatory aspect of this issue is especially interesting because another medallion type (Burrell 8a), produced for Laodicea in the same context, merely uses the proposition ΕΠΙ to indicate that it was produced "under L. Aelius Pigres." The reason for this distinction is unclear.



771 As 215, Æ 12.68 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS III P P / S – C Asclepius standing facing, leaning on serpent-entwined staff; in l. field, Telesphorus standing facing and in r. field, globe. C 310. BMC 293. RIC 554b.
Very rare. Green patina and about extremely fine 1'000



772 Aureus 215, AV 6.71 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. P M TR P XVIII – COS III P P Sol, naked but for cloak over l. arm, standing facing, head l. raising r. arm and holding globe. C 285. BMC 134. RIC 264e. Calicó 2720 (this coin). Biaggi 1192 (this coin).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unusual left portrait of fine style struck on a full flan, extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Rauch sale September 2012, 1118. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.

Geta caesar, 198 – 209



773 Denarius 202-209, AR 3.00 g. P SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. LAETITIA – TEMPORVM Ship in circus, between four quadrigae l.; in l. field, cock and in r. field, bear; below, lion and two tigers to r. and bull and tiger to l. C 67. BMC S. Severus 452. RIC 43.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 3'000



774

774 Quinarius 207, AR 1.10 g. P SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. NOBILITAS Nobilitas standing r., holding sceptre and *palladium*. C 93. BMC 445. RIC 48a. King 20e. (this coin). Very rare. Light iridescent tone and very fine 4'000

Ex Bourgey 16 December 1913, Ramon part II, 407 and Triton II, 1998, 963 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



775

775 Aureus 209, AV 7.34 g. P SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bare headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONT – I – F COS II Female figure standing to front, head r., holding sceptre in r. hand and drawing out fold of dress with l.; in front of her, two small figures raising hands. C 112 var. (Bare head). BMC 585 note. RIC 60c. Calicó 2899 (this reverse die).

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style well struck on a full flan, almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu 10, 1974, 250; Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt, 777 and NAC 51, 2009, 356 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

The titlature on this beautiful gold aureus as well as the absence of a laurel wreath on the portrait show that it was struck in AD 209, sometime before the autumn. In the fall of that year, Geta was made Augustus, co-emperor alongside his father Septimius Severus and his older brother Caracalla. Here he still only has the title of Caesar. Caracalla had been named Augustus already in AD 197 and the disparity in power created a deep rift of jealousy and hatred between the brothers. This was not healed in AD 209 when Geta was made equal to Caracalla despite their differences in age. The relationship between the brothers became so strained that they required the mediation of their mother, Julia Domna, while Severus was alive. After Severus died in AD 211, Geta lived less than a year more before he was murdered by his brother. The portrait on this coin is absolutely wonderful in terms of both detail and the quality of the engraving. Like several other Severan-period aurei in this sale it represents the high point of die engraving at the end of the second and the beginning of the third century AD. This particular type reflects a change in the depiction of Geta on the coinage. Up until c. AD 208 it was usual to show him as a beardless youth on the imperial coinage, but here he looks like a rugged young man armored for war and wearing the curly beginnings of a campaign beard—a style that was also used for Caracalla. As such, Geta is now presented as a worthy successor for the aging Septimius Severus. On some later issues the campaign beard becomes much fuller to emphasize Geta as a potential second Severus. The reverse type is usually described as Pietas with two small children, perhaps alluding to the office of pontifex included in Geta's titlature on the reverse. However, the two children have also suggested Fecunditas to some scholars. The female personification has even raised the possibility that the type could be read as Julia Domna and her two sons, continuing the false theme of dynastic security and harmony that was so popular on coins of the Severan family.



776

776 Sestertius 210, Æ 28.12 g. IMP CAES P SEPT – GETA PIVS AVG Laureate head r., wearing slight drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONTIF TR P II COS II Septimius Severus, with Caracalla and Geta standing r. on platform; in r. field, officer and two soldiers standing l.; soldiers carry standard and shield and spear, respectively; between them, horse, behind, legionary eagle. C 147 var. (no drapery). BMC 220. RIC 159b.

Very rare. A gentle portrait and a very interesting reverse type, brown patina with some minor areas of corrosion on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 4'000

Ex Glendining 16 November 1950, Platt Hall, 1749 and Glendining-Seaby 11 December 1974, 253 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Diadumenian caesar, 217-218.



777



777 Denarius circa 217-218, AR 3.40 g. M OPEL ANT DIADVMIAN CAES Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PRINC IVVENTVTIS Diadumenian standing facing, head r., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in field r., two standards. C 3. BMC Macrinus 87. RIC Macrinus 102.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A gentle portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 72, 2013, 4178. From the Hunter collection.



778



778 Denarius 217-218, AR 3.04 g. M OPEL ANT DIADVMIAN CAES Bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SPES PV – BLICA Spes advancing l., holding flower in r. hand and raising hem of skirt with l. C 21. BMC Macrinus 94. RIC Macrinus 116. Rare. A perfect Fdc 1'000

Elagabalus, 218 – 222



779 Aureus circa 218–219, AV 6.49 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR ANTONINI AVG Victory walking r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. C 288. RIC 154. BMC 30. Calicó –, cf. 3038 for obverse and 3038a for reverse (this die).

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style, minor marks and slightly wavy flan, otherwise extremely fine 7'000

Ex Monnaies d'Antan sale 13, 2013, 147. (Monnaie d'une qualité exceptionnelle 5710). From the collection of a retired banker.



780 Quinarius 218-222, AR 1.55 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR ANTONINI AVG Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch. C 290. BMC –, RIC 157. King 9. Very rare. Very fine 750

Ex Lanz sale 141, 2008, 597.



781 Sestertius 218-222, Æ 19.94 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS AVGVSTI / S – C Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and upright sceptre; in l. field, star. C 104. BMC 352. RIC 358d.

A superb portrait and a lovely dark green patina, gently tooled, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Hess 221, 1932, F.A. Walters and Percy H. Webb, 1225 and M&M 86, 1998, 178 sales.

Severus Alexander, 222 – 235



782 Quinarius 224, AV 3.45 g. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate and draped bust l. Rev. P M TR P III – COS P P Pax standing facing, head l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 253. BMC 166. RIC 39. King 18.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unusual and interesting left portrait struck on a very broad flan, obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 3, 2012, 515. From the collection of a retired banker.



783 Denarius 231-235, AR 2.57 g. IMP ALEXAN – DER PIVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. VOTIS / VICEN / NALI / BVS within wreath. C 596. BMC 819. RIC 261.

Rare. Good extremely fine 750

Maximus caesar, 235 – early 238



784 Denarius late 235–early 236, AR 3.69 g. IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES Bareheaded, draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVG Priestly emblems. C 1. BMC Maximinus 118. RIC Maximinus 1.

A perfect Fdc 750



- 785 Denarius 236-238, AR 2.59 g. MAXIMVS CAES GERM Bareheaded, draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVG Priestly emblems. C 3. BMC Maximinus 201. RIC Maximinus 2. Extremely fine 600

Gordian I, 238



- 786 Denarius 238, AR 3.27 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AETERNAE Roma seated l. on shield holding Victory in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 8. BMC 8. RIC 4. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly centred on a full flan with a wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'000

Found in Limoges in 1926. Sold with a French export licence.



- 787 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 238, billon 11.97 g. A K M AN ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEM ΑΦΡ ΕΥCΕΒ Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Eagle standing l., head r., holding wreath in beak; in field, L – A. Köln 2598. Dattari 4665. Dattari-Savio pl. 249, 4665. Rare. Brown tone and about extremely fine 600

Ex CNG sale 41, 1997, 1203. From a Canadian collection.

Gordian II, March – April 238



- 788 Denarius March-April 238, AR 3.25 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – AVGG Virtus standing l., r. hand on shield, l. leaning on reversed spear. C 14. BMC 30. RIC 3. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 568.



789

- 789 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 238, billon 13.30 g. Α Κ Μ Α Ν Γ Ο Ρ Δ Ι Α Ν Ο C C Ε Μ Α Φ Ε Υ C Ε Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Nilus reclining l. on rocks, holding reed and cornucopiae; in l. field, Λ Α. Dattari 4668 and pl. V (this obverse illustrated). Dattari-Savio pl. 249, 4668 (this coin).

Rare. Brown tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Ars et Nummus 5, 1973, 308 and Aretusa 4, 1996, 595 sales. From the Dattari and a Canadian collections.

Balbinus, 22nd – 29th July 238



790

- 790 Denarius 238, AR 2.69 g. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIA DEORVM Providentia standing l., holding cornucopiae and wand over globe. C 23. BMC 33. RIC 7.

A very impressive portrait struck in high relief, an almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

600

Gordian III augustus, 238 – 244



791

- 791 Quinarius March-May 240, AR 1.10 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P M TR P – II COS P P Gordian standing l., holding patera and sacrificing over altar. C 215. RIC 76. King 8c (this coin).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

2'500

Ex Sternberg XXI, 1988, 478; Lanz 100, 2000, Benz part II, 242 and NAC 84, 2015, 2005 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Philip I, 244 – 249



- 792 Aureus 244-247, AV 4.58 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ANNONA AVGG Annona standing l., holding corn ears over modius and cornucopiae. C 23 var. (laureate only). RIC 28. Calicó 3246.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly among the finest aurei of Philip I in existence. An almost invisible metal flaw on obverse field, otherwise a perfect Fdc

35'000

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 547 and NAC 52, 2009, 543 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Despite his menacing portrait and vicious rise to power, Philip I – the son of a Romanised Arab sheikh – was one of the least effective of Rome's emperors. After the murder of the praetorian prefect Timesitheus and the coup-style murder of Gordian III on the Persian front, Philip stepped into the vacant role of emperor. Instead of capitalising on Gordian's recent military gains against the Sasanians, Philip patched up a hasty and humiliating treaty with Shapur I. We cannot be sure why Philip acted in this manner - either the campaign had begun to turn against the Romans or Philip was more concerned with being confirmed by the Senate than continuing to prosecute the war. Philip proceeded to Rome to gain confirmation from the senate; the timetable for this is quite uncertain, as one inscription may suggest his arrival in July, 244, but the numismatic evidence calls for 245, as that is when his adventus types seem to have been struck. If the latter is correct, we must presume Philip stayed in Asia Minor either to oversee the Persian front or to attend to duties his brother Priscus eventually would assume. Once in Rome there was little time for rest. Philip spent much of 245 to 247 (the period during which this aureus was probably struck) on the Danube repelling invasions by the Carpi, and possibly Germans, but managed to return to Rome for the much-anticipated millennial celebrations held throughout 248. His glory in the capital suffered by several rebellions within the provincial armies. With so many catastrophes in one year, Philip was doomed. In the fall of 249 he was challenged and defeated by Trajan Decius, the commander who had recently restored order in Moesia and Pannonia.

Pacatianus, 248-249



- 793 Antoninianus, Viminacium 248-249, billon 4.47 g. [IM]P TI CL MAR PACATIANVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C 1. RIC 1.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine

7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 526; Leu 28, 1981, 543 and Sotheby's 19-20 June 1991, Hunt part IV, 861 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

The year 248 marked what Romans believed was the thousandth anniversary of their capital city – a milestone by any standard. While the games went on in Rome the empire was sinking ever deeper into danger from its enemies on the borders, and these concerns were taking their toll in the provinces. One particularly vulnerable region was the Balkans, which existed under the ever-present threat of barbarian invasion across the Danube. Finally, in the spring or early summer of 248 the legions on the Danube supported their commander Pacatian in a rebellion against the reigning emperor Philip I 'the Arab, who sent his prefect Decius to put down the uprising. The revolt lasted a few months at the most, and sometime between the spring of 248 and early 249 Pacatian was murdered by his own men. Though it had ended, Pacatian's revolt indirectly caused the downfall of Philip, for the soldiers brought their complaints forth to Decius, who in the meantime had won his men's respect by cleaning the region of Goths, Germans and Dacian Carpi who had invaded Roman territory during the rebellion. In about June, 249 the same soldiers who had sponsored Pacatian hailed Decius their emperor, and encouraged him to march on Rome. Philip brought a large army against him, but was defeated in September or October, 249, thus ending his bashful and ineffective reign of five years.

Jotapian, 248 – 249



794



794

794 Antoninianus, Nicopolis Seleucia (?) 248-249, AR 3.48 g. [IMP C M F R] IOTAPIANVS AV Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT – ORIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 2 var. (IMP M F RV IOTAPIANVS AV). RIC 2 var. (IMP M F RV IOTAPIANVS AV). Bland, Essays Carson-Jenkins, 8 and pl. XXXV, 8a (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Lanz sale 26, 1983, 822. Privately purchased from Empire Coins on 29 December 1983. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

From the outset of his reign, Philip I displayed a general gift of incompetence. He clearly was skilled enough to climb the ranks and then to treacherously eliminate the prefect Timesitheus and the emperor Gordian III, but once he had no peer to overcome it was clear that he did not have the talent to rule. Philip's first mistake was to make peace with the Sasanians on terms which were not only disgraceful to the army, but expensive. Zosimus (I, 20, 2) tells us this was the spark for the revolt of Jotapian among the Syrian legions. Philip had to pay a severe ransom to the Persians in exchange for Roman captives, while also having to absorb the expense of building his home town of Philippopolis in Arabia from the ground-up and staging lavish games for the millenary celebration in Rome. Another mistake was entrusting the administration of the East to his brother Priscus, who ruled harshly and increased taxation beyond what could be sustained. These circumstances brought forth Jotapian, an army commander who Aurelius Victor says was related to Severus Alexander, and who may in fact have been a descendant of the royal house of Commagene. Jotapian was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers and for several months may have controlled a vast area, for Polemius Sylvius places the revolt in Cappadocia and Victor describes it as having started in Syria (which, if true, could only include the northern part, for he did not strike coins at Antioch). Opinions on when the uprising began vary, with the conventional view being the summer of 248. But much light was shed on the subject by Roger Bland in a 1993 study, in which he suggests the revolt did not occur until the fall of 249. More importantly still, Bland produced convincing evidence that Jotapian's coins were struck at Nicopolis, a city located about 100 miles north of Antioch, quite near the former kingdom of Commagene. Bland catalogued only double-denarii for Jotapian, but since his study was published a piece of double-denarius weight but with a laureate bust has surfaced (CNG 61, lot 2027), allowing for the possibility, at least, that Jotapian coined aurei or intended to do so.

Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



795



795 Aureus 249, AV 4.35 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – RIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 108. RIC 7a. Calicó 3301. Rare. In exceptional state of preservation, a perfect Fdc 12'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 548.



796 Aureus 249-251, AV 4.85 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GENIVS EXERC ILLVRICIANI Genius standing l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in r. field, standard. C 48. RIC 16a. Calicó 3290a (this reverse die). Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 169, 2008, 393. From the collection of a retired banker.



797 Sestertius 249-251, Æ 16.60 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PANNONIAE / S - C The two Pannoniae standing side by side, holding standards. C 87. RIC 124a. Wonderful untouched reddish-green patina, minor traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu sale 71, 1997, 511.

Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius



798 Aureus 249-251, AV 4.49 g. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia, veiled, seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and drawing veil with r. C 18. RIC 59a. Calicó 3308. Rare. A perfect Fdc 12'500

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 553 and NAC 52, 2009, 550 sales.



799

- 799 Double Sestertius 249-251, Æ 39.67 g. HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG Draped and diademed bust r., set on crescent; hair in plait tied on top of head. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia, draped, diademed and veiled, seated l., holding transverse sceptre in her l. hand and drawing veil from face with r.; in exergue, S C. C 21. RIC 136 a. Very rare. Struck on a large flan and with a lovely brown tone, about extremely fine / good very fine 6'000

Ex Ars Classica XV, 1930, 1838; Kunst & Munzen 29, 1993, 780 and Sincona 4, 2011, 4126 sales.

Yet another of the 'blank pages' of Roman history, Herennia Etruscilla may have enjoyed the privileged upbringing of an Etruscan noblewoman, but the end of her days were anything but pleasant. Even though she held the title Augusta and resided in Rome, she was largely powerless because before he left the capital her husband installed Publius Licinius Valerianus (the future emperor Valerian) in a newly created position that gave him almost unlimited authority in the city of Rome. When the news arrived that her husband and eldest son had been killed in a Gothic ambush, Etruscilla and her youngest son, Hostilian might have expected the worst. However, they not only survived, but were honoured by the new emperor Trebonianus Gallus, who did not hail his own wife Augusta, but rather allowed Etruscilla to retain the title. Numismatic evidence shows that Etruscilla probably retained the title into Gallus' reign, for the output for her and Hostilian is higher at Antioch than that of her slain husband and son.

Herennius Etruscus caesar, 249–251



800

800

- 800 Aureus circa 250-251, AV 3.43 g. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Herennius Etruscus, in military attire, standing l., holding standard and spear. C 32. RIC Trajan Decius 148 a. Calicó 3312 corr. (showing an aureus of Hostilian in error). Very rare. Several marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine 12'500

Ex Nomos sale 13, 2016, 282. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Hostilian caesar, 251



801

- 801 Aureus 251, AV 3.89 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PRICIPI IVVENTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding wand in r. hand and spear in l. C 37. RIC 183b. Calicó 3318a (these dies). Very rare. A gentle portrait of fine style struck on a full flan, extremely fine 20'000

Ex UBS 50, 2001, 3 and Gemini IX, 2012, 517 sales. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



- 802 Aureus circa 251, AV 3.72 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVE – NTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 33 var. (omits drapery). RIC 181. Calicó 3316a.
Very rare. Light reddish tone, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 609.

Valerian I, 253 – 260



- 803 Aureus, Samosata 255-256, AV 3.61 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in prancing biga r.; in exergue, AVGG. C 239 var. (laureate only). RIC 276 var. (Antiochia, laureate and draped). Göbl, pl. 120, 1680. Calicó 3449a (these dies).
Very rare. Several edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Tkalec April 2007, 311 and NAC 54, 2010, 560 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Gallienus joint reign with Valerian I, 253 – 260 and sole reign, 260 – 268



- 804 Aureus 253-254, AV 2.87 g. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTV – S AVGG Virtus standing l., leaning on shield and holding spear in r. hand. C –. RIC –. Göbl –. Calicó 3654a (this coin).
A very attractive portrait and a superb light reddish tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Kress January 1968, 646 and Hirsch sale 193, 1997, 106 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



805



805

- 805 Sestertius 253-254, Æ 22.18 g. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS AVGG / S – C Virtus standing l., resting r. hand on grounded shield, holding spear in l. C 1295. Göbl 38ff. RIC 248. Lovely brown tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 8 July 1901, Carfrae, 250 and Hirsch 30, Astronomer, 1911, 1221 sales.



806



806

- 806 Aureus, Mediolanum (?) 253-260, AV 1.85 g. CONCORDIA AVGG Jugate busts of Gallienus, radiate, draped and cuirassed, and Salonina, diademed and draped; both on crescent. Rev. LAETITIA AVGG Laetitia standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and anchor in l. C –. RIC 1 (Aureus and Rome). Mazzini 6 (this coin). Göbl pl. 88, 1125g (this coin). Calicó 3670 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination bearing two lovely portraits of fine style, traces of double-striking on obverse and minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 19-20 June 1991, Hunt part IV, 880. From the Mazzini and the George C. Hopkins collections.

This extremely rare gold piece is remarkable and mysterious in many ways. For one thing, its denomination has been a source of uncertainty. Although it is often characterized as a gold quinarius it seems rather light for this denomination and its mint is uncertain, although Mediolanum has been suggested. The obverse features the jugate busts of Gallienus and his wife, the Empress Salonina with the somewhat unexpected legend, CONCORDIA AVGG, rather than the usual imperial titulature. This legend is also known on the obverse of gold medallions of Gallienus and Salonina attributed to the mint of Rome in RIC. It would seem to date the piece to the period of the joint reign of Gallienus and his father (AD 253-260). As is not uncommon on imperial coins of the third century AD, the emperor appears here wearing a radiate crown, thereby comparing him to Sol Invictus, a deity favored by the army and increasingly seen as the patron of emperors. Salonina, as the consort of Gallienus, has her bust set on a crescent to compare her to Luna, the female companion to the sun. The reverse type depicts the personification of Laetitia (Happiness) and the legend LAETITIA AVGG. The singular AVGG of this inscription stands in stark contrast to the plural AVGG (referring to Gallienus and his father, Valerian I) of the obverse. Here the singular form of the reverse should probably be understood to refer to Salonina, the sole Augusta. The only other LAETITIA AVGG type struck under Gallienus appears on antoniniani with the portrait and titulature of Salonina and a parallel for the plural CONCORDIA AVGG obverse with a singular reverse explicitly referring to Salonina can be found in RIC 3 (Gallienus and Salonina). However, the LAETITIA AVGG antoninianus type (RIC 17 [Salonina sole reign]) is normally dated to the period of Gallienus' sole reign (AD 260-268), which would seem to be at odds with the joint reign dating of the CONCORDIA AVGG type. To make sense of this, one wonders whether the CONCORDIA AVGG obverse legend should not refer to the Augustus and Augusta depicted there, which would then make possible the dating of both types to the sole reign of Gallienus. We note that on antoniniani featuring the CONCORDIA AVGG legend the two figures shown clasping hands in concord are not Gallienus and Valerian I, but Gallienus and Salonina. This is truly an impressive and fascinating coin worthy of much further study.



807



807 Bino 260-268, AV 5.33 g. GALLIENVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. VOTIS / DECENNA / LIB within wreath. C -. RIC 92 var. (laureate). Göbl 512e (these dies). Calicó 3662 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Perfectly struck on a large flan and good extremely fine 15'000



809



809 Bino 266-267, AV 6.09 g. GALLIEN - VS P F AVG Head l., wearing wreath of reeds. Rev. VIC - TO - RIA - AVG Gallienus standing l., holding globe and sceptre, crowned by Victory. C 1112. RIC 81. Göbl 692. Calicó 3614.
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 6'000

Ex Ars Antiqua sale IV, 2003, 1161. From the collection of a retired banker.

Salonina, wife of Gallienus



810



810 Aureus, Viminacium 261-262, AV 3.20 g. CORN SALONINA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno, veiled and draped, standing l., holding patera and sceptre. C 57. RIC -. Göbl 852a. Calicó 3675.
Extremely rare. Slightly bent, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex CNG 69, 1995, 1692 and NAC sale 54, 2010, 565 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

Divo Valeriano II, son of Gallienus



811

- 811 Sestertertius 258, Æ 18.61 g. DIVO CAES VALERIANO Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSE – CRATIO Prince in frontal biga on funeral pyre, in exergue, S C. C 17 (Saloninus), RIC 35. Göbl pl. 25, 264t. Very rare. Green patina and good very fine 1'250

Ex Roma Numismatics sale IX, 2015, 797.

When Valerian I and Gallienus came to the throne in 253, the Roman world was in great disorder. Father and son committed themselves to solving Rome's problems, which at the time included enemy incursions on the Rhine, the Danube and the Euphrates. Valerian I went east to battle the Sasanian king Shapur, and Gallienus remained in the west with his hands full. Though the joint rulership of father and son constituted an instant dynasty, Gallienus found hope for its continuation in his two sons, Valerian II and Saloninus. Gallienus wasted no time in training his eldest son, Valerian II and raising him to rank of Caesar in 256, after which he fought against Germans on the Rhine. There the young Caesar seems to have performed well, and in 258 he accompanied his father on a more urgent campaign against the Goths on the Danube, where he died. We do not know the cause of the death of Valerian II – natural causes or battle injuries are likely possibilities – but its effect was devastating on his proud father Gallienus, who then raised his youngest son, Saloninus, to the rank of Caesar in his place.

Postumus, 260 – 269



812

- 812 Aureus, Lugdunum 261, AV 6.40 g. IMP C POST – VMVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P III COS III P P Postumus, veiled and togate, standing l., holding sceptre and sacrificing out of patera over altar. C 270 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 4. Schulte 39b (this coin). Jameson 267 (this coin). Calicó 3758 (this coin). Biaggi 1525 (this coin).

Extremely rare. An exquisite portrait in the finest style of the period, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 70'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 26-27 May 1909, Evans, 258 and NAC 54, 2010, 568 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

In the chaos that enveloped the West during the mid- and later 3rd Century, resourceful generals were valued for their ability to spare their fellow Romans the horror of invasion, and were feared for their ability to inspire their legions – purposely or inadvertently – to rebellion. Such was the case in Germany and Gaul in the fall of 260, when a commander named Marcus Cassianus Latinius Postumus assumed the purple some months after news was received of the capture of Valerian I by the Sasanians. The position held by Postumus is not clear. He may have been a commander or a governor of one of the Germanies. The Historia Augusta describes him as Transrhenani limitis dux et Galliae praeses and Aurelius Victor as barbaris per Galliam praesidebat. The claim in the Historia Augusta that he came to power with the assistance of his eponymous father is considered by most to be an invention typical of that source. This aureus seems to have been struck in the first quarter of 262, by which time Postumus had been in power for well more than a year. The reverse records that he was celebrating the third renewal of his tribunician power and had entered his third consulship, presumably awarded on January 1, 262. Schulte's die study of Gallo-Roman gold reveals a complex and well-conceived series of issues under Postumus, spanning from the start of his revolt to at least early 269. Within nine of the 12 issues identified by Schulte there is significant die-linking, which may suggest each was produced in comparatively narrow time frames. The largest emissions seem to have occurred from the fall of 263 through the start of 264, and in the beginning of 268.

Laelianus, 269



813

- 813 Antoninianus, Colonia 269, AR 3.16 g. IMP C LAELIANVS P F AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – RI – A AVG Victory running r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm on l. shoulder. C 4. RIC 9. Elmer 625. Schulzki 1c. Rare. Brown tone and extremely fine 1'200

Ex Nomos sale 14, 2017, 426. From the Naegeli and Stoecklin collections.

Claudius II Gothicus, 268 – 270



814

814

- 814 Antoninianus, Cyzicus Middle 269. billon 3.38 g. IMP C M AVR CLAVDIVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust l., holding spear on r. shoulder. Rev. FEL[II]C[II]T TEMP Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in fields, M – C. C –. RIC –. RIC Online 878.2 (this coin illustrated). J. Mairut, RN 2007, 192.20. Very rare. Green patina and about extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 200, 2011, 2785 and Jacquier 39, 2014, 562 sales.

Aurelian, 270 – 275



815

- 815 Denarius, Serdica early 274, AR 2.16 g. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ORIE – NS AVG Sol, naked but for cloak over l. shoulder, standing l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 139. RIC 67 (Roma). RIC Online 2639. Göbl 645d. CBN –. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Extremely fine 500



816

- 816 Aureus 2nd half 274, AV 4.80 g. IMP C L DOM AVRE – LIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VI – RTVS AVG Mars striding r., holding spear and trophy; at foot r., captive. C 269. RIC 15. Göbl 127q0. Calicó 4048. CBN 430 (Mediolanum).

Struck on a large flan and extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 169, 2008, 401. From the collection of a retired banker.

Severina, wife of Aurelian



817

- 817 Aureus, Ticinum 275, AV 6.36 g. SEVER – INA AVGV Diademed and draped bust r., set on crescent. Rev. CONCOR – DIAE – MILITVM Concordia standing facing, head l., holding two military ensigns. C 6. RIC 2 corr. (Rome). RIC online 1559 (these dies). Göbl 79a. Estiot 79c. CBN 657 (these dies). Calicó 4063.

Exceedingly rare, among the finest of very few specimens known. A superb portrait of excellent style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 80'000

For a woman so abundantly represented on coinage, little mention is made of Severina outside the realm of numismatics. A handful of inscriptions are known, most of which refer to her as the wife of Aurelian and assign to her the title Augusta, which she very likely earned in the fall of 274 at the time of Aurelian's triumph for his defeat of Romano-Gallic and Palmyrene pretenders. All literary references to Severina must be regarded with scepticism due to the late date and dubious nature of the sources. Despite reports in *The Historia Augusta* to the contrary, Severina's origins were probably as humble as those of Aurelian. Her nomen Ulpia was common in the Balkans by this time due to the legacy of Trajan, and there is no reason to suspect any real connection to nobility in Spain. Sadly, it is fair to say that beyond her being the wife of Aurelian and holding the title of Augusta from 274 to 275, nothing that we know about her can be held above suspicion. The numismatic evidence uniformly supports the idea that she was hailed Augusta in 274, as all of her imperial coinage is of the type issued after Aurelian's monetary reform, which is thought to have occurred in the early months of 274. Furthermore, her coinage at Alexandria is limited to Aurelian's years six and seven, thus to 274 and 275. The most difficult element of the numismatic evidence occurs in the period of Aurelian's murder in October or November, 275. The *Historia Augusta* provides an elaborate framework for this period, which includes a senate-ruled interregnum of perhaps six months between the murder of Aurelian and the assumption of power by his successor, Tacitus. The notion of a rise in senatorial authority over the army at this moment in history has long been discarded as wishful thinking or revisionist thinking by the author of *The Historia Augusta*, but it is possible there was a period of sole rule by Severina after the death of her husband. Close study of the coinages of all mints, and especially those of Antioch and Alexandria, suggest a larger volume of coinage was struck in the name of Severina than Aurelian just prior to the commencement of coinage for Tacitus. If we assume that analysis is correct, there would be no good explanation other than coinage was being struck solely in the name of Severina after her husband's murder. However, much about the coinage of this period remains to be sorted and we can only entertain this as a possibility. If true, it is probably best to regard her sole-reign as a carry-over period in a moment of transition rather than a senate-sponsored interregnum of the kind described in *The Historia Augusta*.

Zenobia, mother of Vabalathus



818

818

- 818 Antoninianus, Emesa (?) late April – early Summer 272, billon 3.17 g. S ZENOBIA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. on crescent. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing l., holding patera in extended r. hand and sceptre in l.; at her feet, peacock standing l.; above, star and in exergue, H. C –. RIC 2 var. (no star). Göbl, Aurelian, 360b8 (Antiochia). Carson, Q. Tic VII, 1978, 3. CBN 1267a.

Very rare. Dark tone and good very fine 10'000

Ex Empire Coins sale 4, 1986, 465. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Decades of political and economic instability had caused the central government to lose the West to Gallic usurpers and to forfeit control of the East to the rulers of Palmyra. Initially the Romans had entrusted the defense of its provinces in the East to Odenathus, the king of the desert oasis of Palmyra, who had effectively battled the Sasanian king Shapur I. But with the murder of Odenathus in 267 the kingdom fell into the hands of a more ambitious character, his former wife Zenobia, who associated with her rule her son Vabalathus. Zenobia's poor relations with Rome were brought to a head in 268 when Gallienus sent an unsuccessful expedition against her. No progress was made under the subsequent emperors Claudius II and Quintillus, under whom Zenobia won control of virtually the whole of the Roman East. When Aurelian came to power in 270 he did much to repair the breach, for he knew firsthand the weak position of Rome. Late in his accession year, Aurelian even jointly issued coinage with Vabalathus at imperial mints in the East and at the provincial mint in Alexandria, and finally he had to approve the royal titles that had been demanded by Zenobia and Vabalathus. The stalemate lasted until Aurelian settled affairs in Europe and could lead an army against them, which he did at the end of 271 or the spring of 272. His campaign was a great success, and it resulted in the capture of Zenobia and Vabalathus. This rare portrait coin of Zenobia can be attributed to the brief period between her claim of the title of Augusta and her capture by the armies of Aurelian. The mint for these coins has been a topic of debate, though all seem to agree that they were struck in Syria, presumably at Antioch or Emesa, and that production did not begin until the late spring of 272, shortly before Aurelian besieged Palmyra and took his royal captives back to Rome for display in a great triumph.

Tacitus, 275 – 276



819

- 819 Aureus, Siscia 275-276, AV 4.40 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSERVAT – OR AVG Castor standing l. and placing hand on neck of horse standing beside him. C 30. RIC 111 (Ticinum). CBN –, cf. pl. 93, 393. Calicó 4069 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare, only five specimens known of which only two are in private hands.

Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hess 1935, Trau, 3116 and Rauch 95, 2014, 618 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

The Dioscuri, the heavenly twins Castor and Pollux who were credited with miraculously saving a Roman army at the battle of Lake Regillus in 484 BC, appeared frequently on coins of the Roman Republic, but rarely on those of the empire. In that respect this aureus of Tacitus is intriguing, not only for its artful depiction of Castor, but for its use of that divinity so late in Imperial history. Even more remarkable, though, is the fact that Castor appears on a coin of an emperor who was no juvenile heir to the throne, but an elderly man who had enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the government and the military. If literary references are any measure, interest in the Dioscuri was still reasonably strong in the early years of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, when male heirs often were likened to the Dioscuri. Subjects of that comparison include Gaius

Caesar and his brother Lucius Caesar, Tiberius and his brother Nero Claudius Drusus, Tiberius' first two heirs Germanicus and Drusus (who, in fact, was nicknamed Castor), Germanicus' eldest sons Nero Caesar and Drusus Caesar, and the twin sons of Drusus and Livilla. Thereafter, adoration of the Dioscuri faded, with references to them being rare. Except for the purposefully anachronistic 'restoration series' of Trajan, no image of Castor or the Dioscuri appears on coins for the more than two centuries between aurei issued in 41 BC for L. Servius Rufus and sestertii issued for Commodus in AD 177, during his first year as co-emperor with his father, Marcus Aurelius. Next to portray Castor was Septimius Severus on aurei, denarii, quinarii, sestertii, dupondii and asses that he struck on behalf of his youngest son, Geta, in the period 200-202. For the sake of accuracy, we note rare issues for the Gallic rebels Postumus (aurei and double-denarii showing Castor standing beside a horse) and Victorinus (an aureus using the Dioscuri as the symbol for the tenth legion Gemina). After this lone aureus of Tacitus, on which Castor is described as the emperor's conservator (protector), the only remaining issues of this kind were struck in the Tetrarchic period. An aureus of Constantius I Chlorus, struck as Caesar at Aquileia, shows the Dioscuri standing, and the rebel Maxentius produced a significant issue at Ostia from 309 to 312. That series, inscribed AETERNITAS AVG N, recalls the era of Rome's foundation by showing the Dioscuri standing beside their horses, sometimes accompanied by a miniature scene of Romulus and Remus being suckled by the she-wolf.



820

820

- 820 Aureus 275-276, AV 4.25 g. IMP C M CL T - ACITVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield decorated with she-wolf and twins. Rev. ROMAE AE - TERNAE Roma seated l., holding globe and sceptre; beside seat, shield. C 113. RIC 10. Calicó 4106 (this coin). Biaggi 1603 (this coin).

Very rare and an interesting and unusual portrait. A nick on obverse field and a scuff on reverse at nine o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B, 393. Privately purchased from Hubert Herzfelder in 1956. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



821

- 821 Aureus 275-276, AV 4.24 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AET - ERNAE Roma seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; beside throne, shield. C 115 var. (different bust). RIC 75e. Calicó 4092 (this coin). CBN 1718 (Siscia). Biaggi 1600 (this coin).

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B, 394. Privately purchased in 1952. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



822

822

- 822 Antoninianus, Ticinum 276, billon 5.40 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG Radiate bust r., wearing drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. SALVS PVBLI Salus, draped and diademed, standing r., feeding snake in r. hand out of a patera held in her l.; in exergue, T. C -. RIC -. RIC Online 3420 (this coin illustrated). CBN -.

Apparently unique. A very interesting and unusual portrait, dark tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex Jacquier sale 39, 2014, 593. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Florian, 275-276



- 823 Quinarius 275-276, billon 1.17 g. IMP C FLORIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTU – S AVG Emperor standing r., holding globe and spear. C 100. RIC 50. King 6.
Very rare. Very fine 1'200

Ex ACR sale 12, 2014, 941. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

Probus, 276 – 282



- 824 Aureus, Serdica 276–282, AV 6.24 g. IMP C M AVR PROBVS P – AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear in r. hand and shield over l. shoulder. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in slow quadriga l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l.; in exergue, AVG. C 784. RIC 833. Calicó 4229 (these dies).
Very rare. A magnificent portrait perfectly centred on a full flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 40'000

Probus' predecessor, Aurelian, paid close attention to coinage, and at great risk and expense succeeded in reforming his empire's ailing coinage by increasing purities, weights, and by re-introducing old denominations. Though Probus did not attempt any such reform of the core denominations, he more or less abandoned Aurelian's re-introduced denominations. Probus' coinage reform did not involve purity or weight, but rather design and tenor: Probus introduced the militant bust on a scale that never before had been seen on Roman coinage. Prior to his reign it was unusual to see an armoured bust with spear and shield, and especially to see the emperor wearing a helmet. Here we have the terrifying bust of an emperor ever-prepared to attack or defend on behalf of his empire. The helmet is elaborately decorated and crowned with a laurel wreath; the spear is in the prone position, and the shield is raised in defence. The impact of this war regalia is amplified by the 'heroic bust' composition, which harkens back to earlier numismatic prototypes. Probus' intention, no doubt, was to demonstrate the strength of his regime and to show the possessor of this beautiful aureus that Rome's future was secured by the strength of his command. If the obverse was meant to communicate Probus' unquestioned military supremacy, the elegant, noble reverse suggests the same level of confidence in the emperor's legislative authority.



825

- 825 Aureus, Ticinum 276-282, AV 6.30 g. IMP C M AV – R PROBVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. CONSE – RVAT AVG Sol standing facing, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 176. RIC 309 var. (P AVG). Calicó 4152a.

A lovely portrait of fine style and a lovely reddish tone, minor edge marks,
otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 451; Sotheby's 19 June 1991, Hunt, 896 and UBS 75, 1099 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



826

826

- 826 Aureus, Ticinum 276-282, AV 6.24 g. VIRTVS PROBI AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding small figure in r. hand, spear and shield. Rev. CONSE – RVA – T AVG Sol standing facing, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 196. RIC 308, pl. II. 12 (these dies). Calicó 4154 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A wonderful and unusual portrait struck on a very large flan,
several marks, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Lanz 147, 2009, 468; Gemini XI, 2014, 522; Stack's Bowers and Ponterio 185, 2014, 405 and Stack's Bowers and Ponterio January 2015, 263 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



827

- 827 Quinarius 276-282, AV 3.27 g. PROBVS – S AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES MI – LITVM Fides standing l., holding standard in each hand. C –. RIC 147. King 1.

Of the highest rarity, only the third specimen known. Light reddish tone, minor
marks on edge and in field, otherwise about extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1273. From the collection of a retired banker.



- 828 Quinarius 281-282, billon 2.03 g. IMP PRO – BVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA GERM Two captives seated at sides of trophy. C 755. RIC 275. King 13.
Rare. Dark tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 229, 2015, 1848. From the George Hopkins collection.

Carus, 282 – 283



- 829 Antoninianus, Lugdunum 282, billon 3.54 g. CARVS ET CARINVS AVGG Jugate busts r. of Carus, radiate and cuirassed and Carinus, Bareheaded and draped. Rev. PAX – AVG Pax advancing l., holding branch and sceptre. C 6. RIC 139. Bastien, Lyon, 468.
Very rare. Two finely engraved portraits perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Dark tone and good extremely fine 4'000

Ex Tkalec sale 26 March 1991, 427. From the George Hopkins collection.



- 830 Quinarius 282-283, billon 2.34 g. I[MP] C[A]V[S] A[VG] Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – AVGG Virtus standing l., holding spear and leaning r. hand on shield. C 112. RIC 58. King 1.
Very rare. Dark tone and some minor encrustations, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex NAC 15, 1999, 452 and CNG 90, 2012, 1696 sales. From the Martin Armstrong and George C. Hopkins collections.

- 831 Quinarius, Ticinum 283, billon 1.80 g. CARVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust of Carus l., wearing consular robes and holding Victory on globe and club. Rev. AV C CARINVS C Cuirassed bust of Carinus l., holding Victory on globe. C –. RIC –. King –, cf. 4.
Apparently unique and unrecorded. Two interesting portraits. Brown tone heavily tooled, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 54, 2010, 592 and NAC 87, 2015, 342 sales. From the George Hopkins collection.

This quinarius offers two portraits with virtually identical facial features, yet different treatments. The emperor Carus is shown wearing consular robes and holding a Herculean club and a globe topped with Victory. His eldest son, the Caesar Carinus, does not hold a club, and instead of consular garb, wears a soldier's cuirass. The portrait of Carinus is presented exactly as we might expect, with his beard in tight curls (a defining feature of his coin portraits), yet that of Carus is shown without his trademark receding hairline, suggesting it was produced before his likeness was well known in the West.



832

- 832 **Divo Caro.** Aureus, Siscia after 283, AV 4.62 g. DIVO CARO PARTHICO Laureate head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO AVG Eagle, with open wings, standing r. on globe and looking backwards. C –. RIC –. Calicó 4262a (this coin). Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Tkalec 18 February 2002, 235; NGSa 4, 2006, 245 and NAC 105, 2018, La Borde part III, 91 sales.

Carinus augustus, 283 – 285



833

- 833 Aureus, Lugdunum 284, AV 4.48 g. IMP CARINVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – R – I – A AVGG Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath in extended r. hand, palm over l. shoulder. C –. RIC –. Bastien, Lyon –, cf. 528 (Victory l.). Calicó –. Cf. Triton sale VII, 2014, 1039 (for an aureus of Numerianus with the same reverse type). Apparently unique and unrecorded. A spectacular portrait of excellent style and a very interesting and appealing reverse type. Minor edge marks, otherwise good extremely fine 30'000

Ex Bru sale 2010, 2067. From the collection of a retired banker.

In AD 282, the emperor Probus was killed by his own soldiers at Sirmium, apparently after he complained about the necessity of maintaining a standing army. Following the murder, Carus, the Praetorian Prefect, was proclaimed emperor by the soldiery. Not bothering to seek the endorsement of the Senate, Carus simply informed that august body of his assumption of the purple and set out to embark upon a war against the Sasanian Persian Empire that Probus had already been planning when he was killed. To aid him in this endeavour, he elevated his two sons, Carinus and Numerian, to the rank of Caesar. Carus then took Numerian to the East to serve as his lieutenant, but left Carinus to govern the Western Roman Empire in his absence. At first, Carinus seems to have fulfilled his duties, repressing rebellions in Gaul and campaigning against the Germanic Quadi, but by AD 283, he is said to have abandoned the defence of the frontiers to underlings and retired to Rome. Once ensconced in the old imperial capital, Carinus reportedly engaged in all manner of excess, the most notable of which must have been his marriage to and divorce from nine different women in the course of less than a year. His behaviour alienated the Senate and when the rumours began to reach Carus he vowed to demote his son and give the position of Caesar to Constantius Chlorus, the future Tetrarch. Carus and Numerian enjoyed great successes against the Sasanians, but the campaign fell apart unexpectedly when Carus was struck by lightning and killed. The Roman army was shocked by this development (although perhaps less so than Carus himself) and feared to continue the war. Making the best of a bad situation, Numerian decided to return to Rome to celebrate a Persian triumph and assume the title of Augustus along with his brother. The present unpublished aureus was probably struck to celebrate the victories over Persia. Unfortunately, Numerian fell ill and died (or was killed) on the return march. Diocletian, the commander of his bodyguards, was proclaimed emperor in his stead. This was a serious problem for Carinus, who, when he learned of what had happened, immediately marshalled his forces to make war on the usurper. The armies of Carinus and Diocletian clashed at the Margus River in Moesia in 285 BC. Sources disagree about the details of the battle. It would seem that initially Carinus had the upper hand, but at an inopportune moment he was murdered by a tribune whose wife he had seduced. With the death of Carinus, Diocletian carried the day and became sole emperor.

Diocletian, 284 – 305



834

834 Aureus, Cyzicus 284-286, AV 4.44 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MAR – TI VLTORI Mars advancing r., holding spear and shield. C 319 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 300D. Lukanc 15. Depeyrot 2/4 var. (not cuirassed). Calicó 4548.

Almost invisible marks on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1950. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



835

835 Medallion circa 284-286, Æ 29.72 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MONETA AVGG The three Monetae standing facing, heads l., holding scales and cornucopiae; at their feet, heaps of coins. C 326. Gnechi II, 15 and pl. 125, 1. Toynbee -. Mazzini 326 (this coin). Very rare. An excellent portrait of magnificent style struck in high relief and a lovely brown tone, extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'000

Ex M&M sale 76, 1991, 911. From the Mazzini and the Pierre Bastien collections.

The most familiar reverse type of later Roman medallions is devoted to the Tres Monetae. It perhaps first appeared on a brass medallion of Commodus, after which it becomes a staple throughout most of the 3rd Century. Initially it featured inscriptions such as AEQVITAS PVBLICA(E) or AEQVITAS AVGVSTI, but by the reign of Trajan Decius (A.D. 249-251) it had assumed its most familiar inscription MONETA AVGG. Each of the three figures holds a cornucopia and set of scales, and stands beside a heap of coins. Invariably the two outer figures hold scales hung at the end of rods of more or less equal length, whereas the central figure suspends her scale from a much longer rod or cord. Since the figures represent the three principal coining metals – gold, silver and copper – we may presume the central figure represents gold, and that her distinctive presentation indicates the more careful standard to which gold was weighed.



836

- 836 Aureus, Cyzicus 286, AV 4.45 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI C - ONSE - RVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding in r. hand Victory on globe and sceptre in l. C 248 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 295. Lukanc 10. Depeyrot 2/2. Calicó 4482.
 Minor metal flaws, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Seaby in 1982. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



837

- 837 Aureus, Antiochia 287-290, AV 5.80 g. DIOCLETIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS - II - I Emperor on horseback r., raising r. arm. C 54. RIC 310. Lukanc 4. Depeyrot 7/2 (Cyzicus). Calicó 4445.
 Extremely fine 7'500



838

- 838 Aureus, Cyzicus 290, AV 5.25 g. DIOCLETIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL IIII - P P PRO COS Emperor togate, standing l., holding globe. C 46. RIC 285. Lukanc 1. Depeyrot 11/1. Calicó 4434.
 Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000

Ex Leu sale 38, 1986, 347.



- 839 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 290-293, AV 5.30 g. DIOCLETIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – III Emperor riding r., raising r. hand. C 55. Lukanc 4. RIC 288. Depeyrot 9/1. Calicó 4446 (this coin).
An unobtrusive edge nick at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 9'000

Ex Florange & Ciani 10 February 1923, 190 and Rauch 20 September 2012, 1422 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.

The reverse inscription allows this coin to be dated to a three-year period, as Diocletian entered his fourth consulship in January, 290 and his fifth in January, 293. It was an eventful period for the tireless and dutiful emperor, who devoted the summer of 290 to deal with Bedouin and Saracen raiders who continually interrupted trade and border security by raiding the exposed settlements in Syria. He then travelled the great distance back to the Balkans where, at his palace in Sirmium, he began to work out the details of restructuring the empire. He then moved further westward, to Milan, where he discussed those plans with his co-emperor, Maximian, over the winter of 290/1.

The two must have worked diligently through the early spring, as there were many reforms to implement and some pressing concerns: the attacks of Nubian raiders in the Thebaid, the separatist state of Carausius, the raids of Berber tribesmen in North Africa, and even more distressful, the prospect of a resurgent Persia. Diocletian perhaps left Milan as winter ended early in 291, and returned to the Balkans. He is attested as being in Sirmium on May 13, and he may have remained in the Balkans and the north-western part of Asia Minor for the next five years.

It is unfortunate that the sources are silent for the period 291 to 292, though there is good reason to believe that at least part of this time Diocletian campaigned against the Sarmatians. Since we have so little information, one can only speculate as to the occasion for this adventus type, but the most likely candidate is his arrival in Milan late in December, 290. He is attested as being in Sirmium as late as December 18, which accords well with the account of a Gallic orator who, in the panegyric he delivered to Maximian on his birthday in 291 (Pan. Lat. XI(3) 10.4-5), recounted his marvel at the arrival in Milan of the two emperors – likened to their patrons Jupiter and Hercules – over snow-capped mountains so late in the year:

"...when from each summit of the Alps your deity first shone forth, a clearer light spread over all Italy; wonder seized upon all who gazed up no less than uncertainty, whether some god was arising from those mountain crests, or by these steps descending to earth from heaven. But when you came closer and closer and people began to recognize you, all the fields were filled not only with men running forth to see but even with flocks of beasts leaving their distant pastures and woods; farmers rushed about among each other, told everyone what they had seen, altars were ignited, incense placed upon them, libations of wine were poured, sacrificial victims slain, everything glowed with joy, everyone danced and applauded, to the immortal gods' praises and thanks were sung: they invoked not the god transmitted by conjecture but a visible and present Jupiter near at hand, they adored Hercules not as the stranger but as the Emperor."



- 840 Aureus 293-294, AV 5.50 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, P ROM. C 221 var. (no mintmark). RIC -. Lukanc 22. Depeyrot 9/1. Calicó 4473. Good extremely fine 7'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1959. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



- 841 Octodrachm, Alexandria 298, Æ 7.71 g. DIOCLETII – ANVS AVG Radiate head of Diocletian r. Rev. MAXIMI – ANVS AVG Radiate head of Maximianus r. RIC 338 (Siscia) and pl. X, 6 (these dies). Dattari - Savio, pl. 282 10626 and tav. xxx, 10625 (this coin illustrated). G. Staffieri, Testimonianze sulla fine della monetazione autonoma alessandrina (296-298 d.C.), in Proceedings of the 13th International Numismatic Congress (Madrid, 2005), –.

Very rare. Brown tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 4'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 324, 2013, 76. From the Dattari and Herold collections. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



- 842 Argenteus, Ticinum circa 300, AR 3.52 g. DIOCLETII – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. XCVI / T within wreath. C 548. RIC 20a. Rare. Virtually as struck and Fdc 750



- 843 Follis Treviri 305, Æ 10.61 g. D N DIOCLETIANO BEATISSIMO SEN AVG Laureate bust r., wearing imperial mantle, holding olive branch and mappa. Rev. PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG Providentia standing r., receiving olive branch from Quies standing l., holding sceptre; in field, S – F; below, KB and in exergue, PTR. C 422 var. RIC 671.

A wonderful portrait and intact silvering. Good extremely fine 500

Carausius, 286 – 293



- 844 Denarius, Londinium 289-290, AR 3.95 g. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. VIRTVS SAECC Radiate lion advancing l., holding thunderbolt in its mouth; in exergue, RSR. C –. RIC –. Shiel –. Apparently unrecorded. Lovely light iridescent tone, flan crack at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500
 Ex Timeline sale 27/30 May 2015, 2221. Found in Hampshire in 2015 (see Portable Antiquities Scheme, reference BM-B49CF4).

Maximianus Herculius first reign, 286 – 305



- 845 Aureus, Antiochia circa 286, AV 6.10 g. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding eagle-tipped sceptre. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATO – RI AVGG Emperor standing r., holding sceptre and receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter standing l. and holding sceptre; between them, N. In exergue, SMA. C –. RIC –. Depyrot –. Bastien, Donativa p. 62, a. Calicó –. For this type, cf. Lukanc, Diocletian, p. 162, 5 (this reverse die). Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting and unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC 27, 2004, 500; Gemini I, 2005, 451; NGS 4, 2006, 251 and NAC 105, 2018, La Borde III, 104 sales.



- 846 Aureus 286, AV 6.54 g. IMP M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSE – R – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 348. Bastien & Metzger, Beaurain 137 (this coin). RIC 492. Depyrot 2D/3. Calicó 4688. A magnificent portrait of fine style struck on an extremely large flan, light reddish tone and extremely fine 8'000

Ex Bourgey sale 7 December 1955, Duquénoy, 68. From the Arras Hoard and from the Pierre Bastien collection.



847

847 Aureus, Siscia 286, AV 5.50 g. IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding sceptre surmounted by eagle. Rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM Hercules standing r., leaning on club and holding bow in l. hand and lion's skin on l. arm. C -. RIC 574H var. (radiate). Depeyrot 1/16 var. (radiate). Calicó 4751 var. (radiate bust and with rock on reverse).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. A very interesting and finely detailed portrait, work of a very talented master engraver. Traces of welding at twelve o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 211, 2013, 668.



848

848

848 Denarius 286, billon 2.20 g. IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO - NSER - VAT AVG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C -, cf. 351. RIC -, cf. 517.

Extremely rare. Green patina and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Lanz sale 154, 2012, Pollak, 497. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



849

849 Aureus 287, AV 5.46 g. MAXIMI - ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVL - I - P - ACIFERO Hercules, nude, standing facing, head l., holding club and lion's skin in l. hand and branch in r. C 271. RIC -. Depeyrot 6/1. Calicó 4666.

Rare. A portrait of excellent style and an interesting and finely executed reverse die. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Bourgey sale 19 December 1958, Perret, 134. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constantius I Chlorus augustus, 305 – 306



- 850 Aureus, Aquileia 305-306, AV 5.14 g. CONSTANT – IVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. FELICITAS AVGG NOSTR Felicitas seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. In exergue, AQ. C 37 var. (AVG NOSTR). RIC 43 var. (AVG NOSTR). Depeyrot 6/4 var. (AVG NOSTR). Calicó 4822 var. (AVG NOSTR). Paolucci-Zub –.

An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare type. A bold portrait and a coin of exceptional quality, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Hirsch sale 298, 2014, 777. From the collection of a retired banker.



- 851 Aureus 305-306, AV 4.94 g. CONSTANT – IVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIR – TVS – AVGG Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, draped, cuirassed, riding r. over fallen enemy. C –. RIC 114 (this coin). Depeyrot 13/2 (this coin). Calicó 4877 (this coin). Biaggi 1854 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A very interesting and fascinating reverse type. Surface somewhat porous and minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 19-20 June 1991, Hunt part IV, 917. From the George C. Hopkins collection.

On May 1, AD 305, the unthinkable happened. The senior emperors of the tetrarchic system, Diocletian and Maximian, officially retired from power, passing on the title of Augustus to their Caesars, Constantius Chlorus ("the Pale") in the West and Galerius in the East. The political machinations of Galerius forced Constantius to appoint Valerius Severus, a friend of Galerius, as his Caesar rather than his own son Constantine. Nevertheless, when Constantius set out on a new grand campaign against the Picts of northern Britannia, it was Constantine who joined him as his lieutenant. Together they advanced further north into Britannia than any Roman army had gone in decades, crossing the Antonine Wall and inflicting major defeats on the foe. In recognition of these victories, Constantius Chlorus accepted the honorific titles of Britannicus Maximus II (he had previously received the title for defeating the usurper Allectus in AD 296). This apparently unique aureus was probably struck as a donative paid out to the army in the context of the victory celebrations. The reverse type depicts Constantius and Galerius on horseback, although perhaps some might have read the image as representing Constantius and Constantine. Together they charge right, trampling a fallen enemy to the right. The enemy in question seems likely to be a Pict. He is nude or seminude and seems to have a rather spiky hairstyle. This appearance matches ancient reports describing Pictish warriors going into battle with little or no clothing, painted blue with woad (the Latin word *pictus* means painted) and with their hair spiked up with lime in order to make them look more terrifying. Constantius planned to press on even further in the north and perhaps might even have earned the title of Britannicus Maximus III if not for the fact that he fell ill at Eboracum in the summer of AD 306 and died. Constantine was acclaimed as the new Augustus by the army in complete defiance of the Tetrarchic system devised by Diocletian to guarantee the smooth transition of power. A new war was coming and it was not going to be against the peoples of northern Britannia.



852

852 Aureus, Nicomedia 305-306, AV 4.50 g. CONSTANTINI – VS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – VICTORINX ligate Hercules standing facing, head r., leaning r. hand on club and holding up apples and lion skin in l.; in exergue, SMN. C –. RIC 32. Depeyrot 9/1. Calicó 4845.

Very rare. About extremely fine / extremely fine

6'000

From the Pierre Bastien collection.



853

853 Aureus, Nicomedia 305-306, AV 5.33 g. CONSTANTINI – VS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. X / CONS / TANT / I AVG / S M N within wreath closed at top by medallion inscribed NK ligate. C 29. RIC 37. Depeyrot 9/5. Calicó 4888.

Rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief, good extremely fine

10'000

Galerius Maximianus ceasar, 293 – 305



854

854 Aureus, Antiochia circa 293-295, AV 5.19 g. MAXIMIANVS – NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – CAES Jupiter standing l., chlamys over l. shoulder, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, SMAZ. C 117. RIC –, cf. 4b (eagle at foot of Jupiter). Depeyrot 8/4. Calicó 4911.

Rare. Struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 413. From the collection of a retired banker.



855 Aureus, Treveri 293-305, AV 5.24 g. MAXIMI – ANVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG – ET CAESS N N Jupiter, naked to waist, seated on throne l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, T R. C 121. RIC 53. Depeyrot 4/15. Baldwin, NC 1933, pl. 25, 4 (these dies). Bastien & Metzger, Beaurain 329 (this coin). Calicó 4914.

Wonderful reddish tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Vinchon sale 7 May 1955, 439. From the Arras hoard and from the Pierre Bastien collection.



856 Aureus, Antiochia 299-302, AV 5.28 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – CAES * Jupiter, nude but for cloak, standing facing, bearded, laureate head turned l., holding sceptre and thunderbolt; at his feet, eagle standing l. and in l. field, *. In exergue, SMAΣ. C –. RIC 25. Depeyrot 16/4. Calicó 4910.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A bold portrait struck in high relief, minor scratch on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

7'000

Ex Superior's sale 10-11 1988, Moreira part II, 2549. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



857 Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 3.10 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTU – S MI – LITVM Camp gate with four turrets, with open door; above entrance, star. In exergue, TS•Γ•. C 227. RIC 12b.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



858 Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 3.26 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. CONCOR – IA MI – LITVM Camp gate with four turrets, with open door; above entrance, star. In exergue, TS•Γ•. C 22. RIC 8.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



859



- 859 Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 3.44 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTV – S MI – LITVM Camp gate with four turrets, with open door; above entrance, star. In exergue, TS•T•. C 227. RIC 12b. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

Galerius Maximianus augustus, 305 – 311.



860



- 860 Aureus, Aquileia 305-306, AV 5.21 g. MAXIMIA – NVS PF AVG Laureate head r. Rev. FELI – CITAS AVGG NOSTR Felicitas seated l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, AQ. C –, cf. C M. Herculius 100 (Ticinum). RIC –, cf. 52 (Ticinum). Depyrot –, cf. 8/5 (Ticinum). Calicó –, cf. 4900 (Ticinum). Apparently unrecorded. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Hirsch sale 298, 2014, 779. From the collection of a retired banker.



861



- 861 Argenteus, Serdica 305-306, AR 3.45 g. MAXIMI – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Camp gate with three turrets; in exergue •SM•SDE•. C 228. RIC 11b. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600

Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius



862



862

- 862 Follis, Cyzicus circa 308-309, Æ 6.33 g. GAL VAL – ERIA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENVS V – ICTRICI Venus standing l., holding globe; in l. field, Δ and in exergue, MKV. RIC 46. Wonderful green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400

Maximinus II Daia caesar, 305 – 309



- 863 Aureus late spring-summer 307, AV 5.32 g. MAXIMINVS – S NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI – IVVENTVT Prince, in military attire, standing l., holding sceptre and raising r. hand; in r. field, ensign. In exergue, P R. C 140. Alföldi 319. RIC 149 (misdescribed). Depeyrot 14/10. Calicó 5023a.
Rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1971. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Maximinus II Daia augustus, 310 – 313



- 864 Follis, Antiochia 313, Æ 5.24 g. IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – VICTORI Hercules standing r., holding club and lion's skin; in l. field, E / Δ. In exergue, ANT. C 105. RIC 170b.
Dark tone and a perfect Fdc 300

Ex CNG sale 32, 1994, 456.

Licinius I, 308 – 324



- 865 Follis, Treveri 320-321, Æ 3.41 g. LICINI – VS P AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCIT Two captives seated at base of standard inscribed VOT / XX. In exergue, STR. C 191. RIC 294 note.
Very rare. Dark green patina and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



- 866 Follis, Treveri 320-321, Æ 2.92 g. IMP LICI – NIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCIT Two captives seated at base of standard inscribed VOT / XX; in field, T – F. In exergue, STR. C 192 var. (laureate head). RIC 295.
Very rare. Dark green patina and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250

Martinian usurper, 324



867

- 867 Follis, Nicomedia 324, Æ 2.44 g. D N M MARTINIANO P F AVG Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONS ERVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, eagle standing l., head r., holding wreath in its beak; in r. field, bound captive seated r., head l., and X / III. In exergue, SMNB. C 3. RIC 46. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.
Dark green patina and good extremely fine 7'500

Constantine I, 307 – 337



868

- 868 Half argenteus, Treveri 307-308, AR 1.50 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Four-turreted camp gate. In exergue, TR. C 708. P. Strauss, RN 1954, 58. RIC 758. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'000



869

870

- 869 Follis 312-313, Æ 3.87 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBER – A – TOR ORBIS Emperor on horseback r., hunting lion r.; in exergue, R*P. C 317. RIC –. Failmezger 234. Very rare. Green patina and about extremely fine 500
- 870 Follis, Thessalonica 318-319, Æ 2.63 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOT X X / MVLT / X X X / TSA within wreath. C 741. RIC 28. Very rare. Brown tone and good extremely fine 300



871

- 871 Solidus, Ticinum 320-321, AV 4.43 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SOLI COMITI AVG N Sol standing r., presenting Victory on globe to Emperor, in military attire, standing l; between them, suppliant. C 504. Alföldi 479. RIC 108. Depyrot 17/9. Very rare. A lovely portrait and an interesting reverse composition, a minor scratch on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 8'000



872

872 Follis, Treveri 321, Æ 2.77 g. CONSTA – NTINVS AVG Laureate and mantled bust r., holding eagle tipped sceptre. Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS Altar inscribed VOT / IS / XX, surmounted by globe and three stars. In exergue, • STR •. C 17. RIC 305.

Very rare. An interesting and unusual portrait and a dark green patina. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250



873

873 Follis, Arelate 322-323, Æ 3.19 g. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SARMATIA – DEVICTA Victory advancing r., holding trophy and palm; bound captive at feet with head l. In exergue, P*AR. C 487 var. (laureate only). RIC 257.

A portrait of excellent style, dark green patina and virtually as struck and almost Fdc

300



874

874 Solidus, Sirmium 323, AV 4.35 g. CONSTANTI – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SECVRITAS PERPETVA Emperor, in military attire, standing l. and holding spear, crowning trophy at foot of which cuirass and shield; in exergue, SIRM. C 496. RIC 42 var. (PERPETVAE). Alföldi 451 var. (PERPETVAE). Depyrot 7/5 var. (PERPETVAE). Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 767. From the collection of a retired banker.



875



875

875 Solidus, Cyzicus 324, AV 4.63 g. CONSTANT – INVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIB AVGG ET CAESS NN Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, holding shield inscribed VOT / XX. In field r., trophy at foot of which captive. In exergue, SMKE. C 649 var. (SIRM). RIC 22. Alföldi 632. Depyrot 16/4. Biaggi 2027 (this coin). Good very fine 4'500

Ex M&M 13, 1954, 767 and NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B, 474 sales. From the Biaggi collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



876

- 876 Solidus, Ticinum 324-325, AV 4.40 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANTINVS AVG Victory seated l. on shield, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, SMT. C 102. RIC 179. Alföldi 42. Depeyrot 18/1. Rare. An excellent portrait of masterly style, light reddish tone and good extremely fine 18'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 494; NAC 38, 2007, 233 and New York XXXII, 2014, 54 sales. From the Aurora collection. From the collection of a retired banker.

- 877 No Lot.



878

- 878 Medallion of 1½ solidi, Nicomedia 325, AV 6.75 g. D N CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. EQVIS ROMANVS Constantine on horseback r., raising r. hand; in exergue, SMN. C 139. Gnechi 9. Alföldi 105. Bastien, Donativa, p. 79 note 1 and pl. 4, 16. RIC 100 (this coin listed). Depeyrot p. 154. Very rare. Traces of mounting, otherwise very fine 15'000

Ex Hirsch XXXIII, 1913, 1467; Busso Peus 269, 1968, 289; Busso Peus 270, 1969, 399 and Hess-Divo 314, 2009, 1628 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



879

- 879 Solidus, Treveri 328-329, AV 4.35 g. FL CL CONSTAN – TINVS IVN N C Laureate head r. Rev. GAVDIVM RO – MANORVM Alemannia seated l. on ground, wearing pointed cap and resting head on r. hand; behind, trophy on bow and shield at base. In exergue, ALAMANNIA. C 108. RIC 516. Alföldi 154 var. (in exergue, TR). Bastien, Donativa 80, d/4. Depeyrot 35/1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and with a very interesting reverse type. Good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Art Monaco 7 November 1977, 132; NAC 2, 1990, 842 and New York XXIII, 2010, 251 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



880

880 Medallion of five siliquae, Constantinople 11 May 330, AR 17.00 g. Head r., wearing rosette diadem. Rev. D N CONSTANTINVS – MAX TRIVMF AVG Roma, turreted and draped, seated r. on throne, head facing, holding globe and sceptre; l. foot on stool. On l. of throne, shield; in exergue, M CONS S. C –. Grecchi –. Alföldi –. Toynbee –. RIC –. Hollard, BSFN 66, 2011, p. 95, 12 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only the third and by far the finest specimen known. A medallion of tremendous historical importance struck to commemorate the foundation of Constantinopolis. An interesting portrait struck in high relief and a finely detailed representation of Roma on the reverse. Light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

150'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk 100, 1998, 684 and Tkalec 23, 1998, 330 sales.

This medallion was struck to commemorate the foundation of Constantinople on May 11, AD 330. Over the course of the third century it had become increasingly apparent that Rome was too far away from the borders for an Emperor to reside there and still be able to fend off the advances of Germanic peoples across the Rhine and Danube frontiers or to defend against the attacks of the Sasanian Persian Empire. Rome was also too steeped in its own history and traditions to adapt well to the novelties required by the age—such as autocratic emperors drawn from the ranks of the humble soldiery rather than the senatorial class, and Christianity, to name but two. While earlier military emperors and the Tetrarchy had tried to solve the problem by dividing up the Empire so that each tetrarch had his own territory to govern with his own capital, as sole ruler, Constantine's solution was to found a new capital on the site of the ancient Greek city of Byzantium. Its location on the Bosphorus put it in close communication with the Danube frontier as well as in proximity to Syria and the frontier with the Sasanian Empire. Although Constantine certainly struck issues depicting the enthroned personification of Constantinopolis to celebrate the city foundation, this particular issue actually honours Rome rather than Constantine's new capital. It is true that the figure here is similar to depictions of Constantinopolis in that she wears a helmet, sits on a throne and holds a spear, but the presence of a shield on the ground beside her and her bared breast make it clear that the figure is intended to be Roma, the Amazonian personification of Rome. Rome appears here to show that the grandeur of her past was not forgotten as Constantine established his new city, but rather it was being transferred to Constantinople. As the Emperor would have it old Rome was merely being relocated to his new Rome on the Bosphorus. To make this point, depictions of Roma and Constantinopolis appeared on their own coins struck for the same occasion under Constantine and his successors. Indeed, some issues even go so far as to show both Roma and Constantinopolis together holding a shield inscribed with imperial votae to further underline the point. We may gauge the success of Constantine's transference of old Rome to new Rome by the fact that down to the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 the Emperors who resided continued to themselves in Greek as *basileus Romaion*, "King of the Romans."





881



- 881 1.5 scripula, Thessalonica 330-331, AV 1.57 g. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass, inscribing VOT / XXX on shield supported by Genius; in exergue, MTS. C –. Alföldi –. RIC 179. Depeyrot 14/6.
Extremely rare. Extremely fine 3'500

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1965 and from the Pierre Bastien collection.



882



- 882 Solidus, Nicomedia 335, AV 4.47 g. CONSTANTI NVS NAX AVG Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTIN AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT/XXX on shield, supported by Genius; in exergue, SMN*. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot 45/1 (this coin cited).
Apparently unique. An unusual and interesting portrait, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 462; NFA XXVI, 1991, 321; NFA XXXIII, 1994, 681; Ponterio 141, 2007, 1719 and CNG 88, 2011, 1430. From the Sierra collection. From the collection of a retired banker.



883



- 883 Solidus 336-337, AV 4.52 g. CONSTANTI – NIVS MAX AVG Laurel, rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. VICTO – RIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in exergue, R. C –. Alföldi –. RIC 373. Depeyrot 22/1.
Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1969. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



884



- 884 Solidus, Constantinople 336-337, AV 4.17 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass, behind which is a shield; she supports on her l. knee a shield inscribed VOT XX / XX. Before her, a small winged genius also supporting the shield with both hands; in exergue, CONS. C 617. Alföldi 617. RIC 108. Depeyrot 7/14.
Rare. Extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1954. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Fausta, wife of Constantine I



885

885 Follis, Cyzicus 324-325, Æ 3.42 g. FLAV MAX – FAVSTA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. SPES REIP – VBLICAE Empress as Salus standing facing, head l., holding two children. In exergue, •SMKI•. C 15. RIC 29. Green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Helena, mother of Constantine I



886

886 Follis, Treviri 324, Æ 3.36 g. FL HELENA – AVGVSTA Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICAE Securitas standing l., holding branch. In exergue, STRE. C 12. RIC 458. A perfect Fdc 500

Crispus caesar, 316 – 324



887

887 Follis, Treviri 321, Æ 3.60 g. IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield. Rev. BEATA TRAN – QVILLITAS Globe on altar inscribed VOT / IS / XX; above, three stars. In exergue, STR•. C 22. RIC 321. A lovely portrait, dark green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



888

888 Follis, Treviri 321, Æ 3.71 g. IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield. Rev. BEATA TRAN – QVILLITAS Globe on altar inscribed VOT / IS / XX; above, three stars. In exergue, •PTR•. C 7. RIC 321. A very interesting portrait, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



889



889 Follis, Treveri 323, Æ 2.90 g. IVL CRIS – PVS NOB C Laureate and mantled bust r., holding eagle tipped sceptre. Rev. BEATA TRAN – QVILLITAS Globe on altar inscribed VOT / IS / XX; above, three stars. In exergue, STR - crescent. C 19 var. (NOB CAES). RIC 405.

A very interesting portrait, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

300

Constantine II caesar, 316 – 337



890



890 Follis, Siscia 320, Æ 3.16 g. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding Victory on globe. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCIT Two captives seated at the base of standard inscribed VOT/X; in filed, S – F/HL. In exergue, ESIS – star on crescent. C 246. RIC 133.

A lovely portrait, dark green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

300



891



891 Follis, Londinium 320-321, Æ 3.41 g. CONSTANTI – NVS IVN NO Radiate, trabeate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCIT Two captives seated at the base of standard inscribed VOT / X X. In exergue, PLN. C –. RIC –, cf. 198 (radiate, draped and cuirassed).

A lovely portrait, dark green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

300



892

- 892 Medallion of 2 Solidi, Thessalonica 327, AV 8.84 g. Diademed head of Constantine II r., looking upward. Rev. VOTIS / X / CAES N / SMTS. C-. Gneecchi -. Toynbee -. Bastien, RBN 1958, pp. 35-43 and pl. I, 6. (this coin). RIC 167 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A spectacular medallion with a very interesting portrait perfectly struck on full flan. An unobtrusive mark on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine 40'000

Privately purchased from Florenge Ciani in 1956. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Roman gold medallions such as this extremely rare piece struck in the name of Constantine II as Caesar (AD 317-337) were produced primarily to make donative payments to the army. From the point of view of the soldiery such payments, often associated with the renewal of imperial vows at the New Year festival or special occasions in the lives of the emperor and the imperial house, were critical since the silver coinage was largely debased and could not hold value as did gold. Donative payments were also crucial to the emperor as there is no greater danger to a ruler than to lead a disgruntled army into battle. The third century AD is littered with examples of emperors who fell under the swords of their own men because they were unsatisfied with their earnings and Constantine the Great was not about to let that happen to the dynasty he had established. Indeed, this particular piece belongs to a larger series that advertises the dynasty in beautiful gold. Constantine the Great appointed Constantine II as his Caesar in the western portion of the Roman Empire at the ripe age of one year old. However there is no evidence to suggest that he did any campaigning or had any impact on the administration there until he was seven and participated in his father's war against the Sarmatians in AD 323. At the age of ten, in AD 327, Constantine II was made commander of Gaul in order to replace his disgraced and executed half-brother Crispus. This medallion, which was struck in the same year was probably intended to celebrate this elevation at the same time it advertised Constantine II as a legitimate heir of Constantine the Great in the same way that other issues of the same period presented his brothers, Constantius II and Constans. The line of Constantine the Great and Fausta was to be the only source of legitimate rulers and the coinage was used to emphasize this fact. The portrait of the ten-year-old Constantine II is remarkable here as he is represented with an elevated gaze and wearing a plain diadem rather than the usual laurel wreath normally worn by Caesars as a sign of their status in the third and fourth centuries. The portrait of Constantine the Great is depicted in similar fashion on other coins where the elevated gaze is often considered to indicate a focus on the divine informed by his support for Christianity. However, in light of the plain diadem rather than the jewelled diadem normally worn by the Augustus it seems more likely that this portrait type was intended to cast the Emperor as a latter day Alexander the Great. Alexander was known, not only for wearing a plain diadem, as was the custom for kings of the Hellenistic age, but for his longing gaze. If the portraits of Constantine the Great were indeed intended to compare him to the Macedonian conqueror then we can only assume that when the same portrait style was deployed for Constantine II there was a similar intent. Unfortunately, as it turned out Constantine II was no Alexander, nor was he even Great as was his father. After the death of Constantine the Great, Constantine II soon quarrelled with his brothers over his allotment of the Empire. Quarrelling turned to warfare in AD 340 and Constantine II was killed in an ambush.

Constantine II augustus, 337 – 340



893

893 Solidus, Constantinopolis 337-340, AV 4.43 g. DN CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed head r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass, behind which is a shield; she supports on her l. knee a shield inscribed VOT / XX. Before her, a small winged genius also supporting the shield with both hands; in exergue, CONS. C 207. RIC 3. Depeyrot 1/3.

Lovely reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1969. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



894

894 Solidus, Siscia 337-340, AV 4.37 g. CONSTANTI – NVS P F AVG Laurel, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GAVDIVM POPVLI ROMANI around wreath inscribed SIC / XX / SIC / XXX. Below, SIS *. C 160. RIC 20. Depeyrot 4/2.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1961. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



895

895 Siliqua, Siscia 337-340, AR 2.98 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Laurel, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in exergue, SIS. C –, for reverse type, cf. 69. RIC 57.

Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



896

896 Commemorative issue, 330 – 354. 1/3 siliqua, Constantinopolis circa 330, AR 0.96 g. Pearl-diademed and draped female bust r. (Helena ?), wearing earring and necklace. Rev. K within border of dots. C 287 (Constantine II). Mazzini 287. Bendall RN 158, 2002, 4.

In exceptional condition for the issue, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Constans caesar, 333 – 337



897

- 897 Solidus, Constantinopolis 335, AV 4.55 g. FL CONSTANS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI – IVVE – NTVTIS Constans standing l., in military attire, holding *vexillum* and long sceptre; behind, two standards. In exergue, CONS. C 91 var. (in exergue, TSE). RIC 91 var. (NOB C). Depyrot 7/9 (midescribed). Very rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1960. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constans augustus, 337-350



898

- 898 Solidus, Siscia 340-350, AV 4.50 g. FL IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OB VICTORIAM TRIVMPHALEM Two Victories facing each other, holding between them wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVL / XV; in exergue, SIS*. C – cf. 89 (MVLX XX). RIC 115. Depyrot 9/1. Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1960. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



899

- 899 Solidus, Aquileia 340-350, AV 4.55 g. FL IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OB VICTORIAM TRIVMFALEM Two Victories facing each other, holding between them wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVL / XV. In exergue, SMAQ. C 88. Paolucci-Zub 373. RIC 39. Depyrot 3/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Constantius II, 337 – 361



900

- 900 Solidus, Siscia 337-340, AV 4.39 g. CONSTANTI – VS MAX AVG Rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. GLORIA – CONS – TANTI AVG Emperor, diademed and in military attire, standing facing, head r., holding sceptre and standard with banner inscribed VOT / XX; to r., captive seated on ground, raising l. hand to his head. In exergue, SIS. C –. RIC 5. Mazzini prima 91 (this coin). Depeyrot 1/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1958. From the Mazzini and the Pierre Bastien collections.



901

- 901 Solidus, Constantinople circa 337-340, AV 4.53 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl and rosette diademed head r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTI AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass, behind which is a shield; she supports on her l. knee a shield inscribed VOT / XV. Before her, a small winged genius also supporting the shield with both hands; in exergue, CONS. C 255. RIC 6. Depeyrot 1/5.

Minor marks on edge and on field, otherwise about extremely fine 1'250

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 872. Privately purchased from Florange-Ciani. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



902

- 902 Solidus, Antiochia circa 337-347, AV 4.41 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – RIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy in r. hand and palm in l.; in field l., star and in field r., LXXII. In exergue, SMAN•. C 200. RIC 4. Depeyrot 2/2.

Very rare. An interesting and unusual portrait, minor mark on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex M&M sale XV, 1955, 871. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



903

- 903 Solidus, Thessalonica 340-350, AV 4.46 g. CONSTANTIVS – AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE D D N N AVGG Two Victories standing facing one another, holding between themselves a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX. In exergue, TES. C 280. RIC 63. Depeyrot 5/1. Rare. A perfect Fdc 2'500

Ex M&M FPL 159, 1959, 38. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



904

- 904 Solidus, Treveri 347-348, AV 4.49 g. CONSTANTI – VS AVGVSTVS Laurel, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE D D N N AVGG Two Victories standing facing one another, holding between themselves a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX. In exergue, TR. C –. RIC 126. Depeyrot 6/2. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



905

- 905 Solidus, Antiochia 347-355, AV 4.48 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, SMANA. C 108. RIC 83. Depeyrot 6/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1961. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



906

- 906 Solidus, Cyzicus 347-355, AV 4.35 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, SMKE. C –. RIC 38. Depeyrot 1/1. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Bourgey sale 16 June 1948, 138. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



907

- 907 Medallion 350, Æ 18.19 g. DN CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed bust l., wearing imperial mantle and *chlamys*; raising r. hand. Rev. VICTORIA • – AVGVSTORVM Constantius II in military dress and *chlamys* standing r., holding spear in his l. hand, head turned l. towards Victory standing l., head turned r., placing her l. arm around the emperor's shoulders; she holds palm branch in her r. hand. C 238. Gneecchi I, 35 and pl. 137, 5. W. Froehner, *Les Médallions de l'Empire Romain depuis le règne de Auguste jusqu'à Priscus Attale*, p. 309. P. Bastien, *Le Buste monétaire des empereurs romains*, *Numismatique romaine* 19, pp. 559–572, pl. 190, 7. RIC 409. M.-M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, 2009, 89 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A spectacular medallion, work of a very skilled master-engraver.

An unusual portrait in the finest style of the period and an interesting reverse composition. Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan, lovely green patina with some minor areas of corrosion on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex M&M 76, 1991, 912; New York III, 2000, 788 and NAC-Tradart 79, 2014, 45 (illustrated on the front cover page) sales.

The dating of late Roman medallions is especially difficult since they rarely have inscriptions with precise chronological information. This undated medallion of Constantius II is part of a close-knit group of pieces that Kent suggests was struck at the Rome mint in the first half of 350. The period is bracketed by Magnentius' overthrow of the Emperor Constans on January 18 and the short-lived counter-rebellion of Nepotian starting on June 3 of that same year. Though this medallion very likely was struck during Magnentius' occupation of Rome, the possibility that it was struck either soon before or soon after this eventful half-year cannot be dismissed. It would seem that many base metal medallions of this era were struck for festivities associated with the New Year and/or the assumption of the consulship early in January. Thus, the period of January 18 through June 3 would preclude those occasions. Even so, it was an eventful era with ample reasons for the issuance of medallions at irregular times. In Kent's group of January 19 to June 3 there was much sharing of reverse dies among the different issues. For example, Magnentius and Constantius II shared dies in this period for the issues RIC 404/405 and 406/407. Yet, medallions in this group are also die linked to ones attributed by Kent to earlier and later periods. Examples include one of Magnentius (RIC 414) that shares a reverse die with a medallion of Constans (RIC 394) attributed to the period 347 to January 19, 350, and the present issue of Constantius II (RIC 409) which is reverse die-linked with a medallion of Decentius (RIC 417) attributed to the period of Spring 351 through September 26, 352. The sharing of dies from both earlier and later periods demands caution in holding too strictly to any proposed chronology. Thus, the question thus remains: was this medallion issued before, during, or after the first half of 350? If before that period the issuer would be Constans, if during, Magnentius, if soon afterward it may have been Nepotian or Magnentius. We might presume that throughout the political upheavals of the era the Rome mint continued to operate, striking at the behest of whoever was in power at the moment, and often using dies that had been prepared when the city had been under other authority. Thus, all that can be said with certainty is that this medallion was issued in the name of Constantius II, presumably in the year 350.



908

- 908 Solidus, Treviri 353, AV 4.56 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Laurel, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVG NOSTRI Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head l., holding globe in r. hand and spear in l.; in l. field, Victory advancing l., head r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. In exergue, TR. C 207. RIC 331. Depeyrot 14/2.

Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc

7'500



909

- 909 Solidus, Antiochia 355–361, AV 4.38 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield ornamented with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, SMANΓ•. C –. RIC 162. Depeyrot 9/1.

Light reddish tone and extremely fine

2'000



910

- 910 Solidus, Sirmium 355–361, AV 4.30 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield ornamented with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXXV / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, SIRM*. C 124. RIC 57. Depeyrot 10/1.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'000

Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1950. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Magnentius, 350 – 353



911

911 Solidus, Treveri 350, AV 4.38 g. IMP CAE MAGN – ENTIVS AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTIBVS ROMANORVM Victory standing r. and Libertas standing l., holding short sceptre in l. hand, supporting between them a hooked shaft carrying a trophy. In exergue, TR. C 46. Bastien Magnence, 4. RIC 248. Depeyrot 8/1.

Very rare. A bold portrait, almost invisible traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Credit Suisse Bern sale 4, 1985, 633. From the George C. Hopkins collection.



912

912 Solidus, Arles 350-351, AV 4.37 g. FL MAGNEN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE AVGVSTIBVS ROMANORVM Two Victories standing facing, holding between them a wreath inscribed SRP; in exergue, PAR. C –. RIC –. Bastien, Magnence –. Depeyrot 2/1 (this coin). Biaggi 2199 (this coin). Bastien, Solidus inédit de Magnence de l'atelier d'Arles, in SM 143, 1986, pp. 67-69, fig. 1 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A very interesting and fascinating issue with an unusual and interesting portrait. Lovely light reddish tone, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Privately purchased from H. Herzfelder in 1955. From the Biaggi and the Pierre Bastien collections.



913

913 Solidus, Aquileia 351, AV 4.48 g. D N MAGNEN – TIVS P F AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTIBVS ROMANORVM Victory standing l. and Libertas standing r., supporting between them a trophy. In exergue, SMAQ. C 48. RIC 134. Paolucci-Zub 542. Bastien, Magnence 343 (this coin mentioned). Depeyrot 7/1.

Very rare. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine

8'000

Ex Naville VIII, 1924, Bement, 1528; Glendining-Seaby 1, 1927, 325 and Glendining's 26 May 1959, Lockett part VII, 211 sales. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Decentius caesar, 352 – 353



914



914 Solidus, Treveri beginning 353-August 353, AV 3.89 g. D N DECENTI – VS FORT CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG LIB ROMANOR Victory standing r. and Libertas standing l., holding short sceptre in l. hand, supporting between them a hooked shaft carrying a trophy. In exergue, TR. C 26. Bastien, Magnence 78. RIC 288. Depeyrot 11/2.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

40'000

Ex Künker sale 273, 2016, 953.

Julian II augustus, 360 – 363



915



915

915 Æ1, Cyzicus 361-363, billon 9.15 g. DN FL C L IVLI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB Bull standing r.; above, two stars. In exergue, CVZB. C 38. RIC 127.

Dark tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'200



916



916

916 Æ1, Sirmium 361-363, billon 9.15 g. DN FL C L IVLI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB Bull standing r.; above, two stars. In exergue, *B STAM wreath. C 38. RIC 106.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000



- 917 Æ3, Sirmium 361-363, Æ 3.33 g. D N FL C L IVLI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield. Rev. VOT / X / MVLT X X within wreath. In exergue, BSIAN. C 151. RIC 108. A very attractive portrait, brown tone and Fdc 300

Jovian, 363 – 364

- 918 Æ3, Sirmium 363-364, Æ 3.39 g. D N IOVIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VOT / V / MVLT / X within wreath. In exergue, ASIRM. C 35. RIC 118. Brown tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200

Valentinian I, 364 – 375



- 919 Semis, Antiochia 367-375, AV 2.25 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, inscribing VOT X / MVL XX, below shield, winged genius supporting it.; in exergue, ANT. C –. RIC 24a. Depeyrot 34/1. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 24 March 1959, 387; Leu 25, 1980, 450; Tkalec 7 May 2009, 213; NGSA 6, 2010, 206; Hess-Divo 324, 2013, 123; Palombo 13, 2014, 127 and CNG 108, 2018, 686 sales.



- 920 Solidus, Antiochia quinquennialia 368, AV 4.44 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl and rosette-diademed bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding *mappa* in r. hand and sceptre in l. Rev. VOTA – PV – BLICA Valentinian and Valens, nimbate and wearing imperial mantle, seated facing on throne, each raising *mappa* and holding sceptre; at sides, two kneeling captives. In exergue, ANTI+. C 68. RIC 23a. Depeyrot 31/1. Bastien, *Les Solidi des Vota Publica de Valentinien I à Théodose I*, in QT XIV, 1985, p. 333, 31c (this coin). Extremely rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex M&M FPL 465, 1984, 29. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Valens, 364 – 378



921

- 921 Æ1, Nicomedia 364-367, Æ 7.33 g. D N VALEN – S P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum with Christogram and Victory on globe; in exergue, SMNB. C 39 var. (standard). RIC 7b.

Very rare. Brown tone and very fine

500

Ex Sternberg sale 33, 1997, 380.



922

- 922 Solidus, Treveri circa 367-375, AV 4.48 g. D N VALEN – S P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TR•OB•. C 53. RIC 17d. Depeyrot 42/2. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'250

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1966. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



923

- 923 Solidus, Antiochia 367-375, AV 4.45 g. DN VALENS – PERF AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass with shield behind, writing VOT / X / MVL / XX on shield; in lower r. field, Christogram. In exergue, ANOBF. C 62. RIC 22c. Depeyrot 38/4.

Several minor marks including a traces of tooling on cheek, otherwise good very fine

500

Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1957. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Valentinian II, 375 – 392



924

- 924 Solidus, Treviri 378-383, AV 4.46 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TROBS. C 36. RIC 49c. Depeyrot 45/3.

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Bourgey sale 12 November 1951, Motte, 59. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



925

- 925 Solidus, Treviri 378-383, AV 4.47 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TROBT. C 36. RIC 49c. Depeyrot 45/3.

Light reddish tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1965. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



926

- 926 Solidus, Thessalonica 378-383, AV 4.47 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed small bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG• Two emperors seated facing holding together globe, emperor on r. smaller; above, Victory facing with spread wings. In lower centre field, palm branch. In exergue, TESOB. C 36. RIC 34e. Depeyrot 35/4. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

750

Theodosius I, 379 – 395



927

- 927 Solidus, Constantinopolis 379-383, AV 4.44 g. DN THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Rosette and pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCOR – DIA AVGG Constantinopolis, helmeted and with head r., seated facing on throne ornamented with lion's head, holding sceptre and globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. C 8. RIC 44c. Depeyrot 32/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1978. From the Pierre Bastien collection.



928

- 928 Solidus, Constantinopolis 383-388, AV 4.42 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGΘ Constantinopolis enthroned facing, head r. with r. foot on prow, holding sceptre and shield inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV. In exergue, CONOB. C 11. RIC 71b. Depeyrot 47/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500



929

- 929 Solidus, Constantinopolis 383-388, AV 4.44 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG Constantinopolis enthroned facing, head r. with r. foot on prow, holding sceptre and shield inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV. In exergue, CONOB. C 11. RIC 71b. Depeyrot 47/1. Good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Florange-Ciani in 1962. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Magnus Maximus, 383 – 388



930

- 930 Solidus, Treveri 383-388, AV 4.46 g. DN MAG MA – XIMVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing on throne; the emperor on r. holding *mappa* and the two together holding globe. Above, Victory facing with spread wings; in lower field between them, palm branch. In exergue, TROB. C 9. RIC 77b. Depeyrot 52/1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A perfect Fdc 7'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1965. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Arcadius, 383 – 408



931

- 931 Semissis 404, AV 2.24 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Peal-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT X / MVLT XX, below shield, winged genius supporting it. In field, R – M and in exergue, COMOB. C –. RIC 1256. Depeyrot 35/1. Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Rauch 45, 1990, 580; CNG 24, 1992, 487 and Busso Peus 349, 1996, 669 sales.

Aelia Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius



932

932 Solidus, Constantinopolis 402-403, AV 4.50 g. AEL EVDO – XIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., crowned by the hand of God. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which shield, supporting on her l. knee a shield inscribed with Christogram; in exergue, CONOB. LRC 273. RIC Arcadius 28. Depeyrot 55/5.

Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

The daughter of Bauto the Frank, a general and consul under Valentinian I, Aelia Eudoxia was married to Arcadius with the help of the court eunuch Eutropius. Her position was one of great power, and she used it to dominate palace politics as well as her weak husband. A very pious woman who often argued with the Church's leadership, Eudoxia gave birth to five children, among them the future emperor Theodosius II, and the chaste empress Aelia Pulcheria, wife of the future emperor Marcian. After only a decade of marriage and deep involvement in court affairs, Eudoxia died in the midst of a miscarriage in October, 404.

Honorius, 393 – 423



933

933 Solidus, Constantinopolis 397-402, AV 4.43 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGG E Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in exergue, CONOB. C 3. LRC 748. RIC Arcadius 8. Depeyrot 55/2.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000



934

934 Solidus, Constantinopolis 402-403, AV 4.49 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG E Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow and in exergue, CONOB. C 3. LRC 745 (this officina unlisted). RIC Arcadius 24. Depeyrot 56/1.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1961. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constantine III, 407 – 411



- 935 Solidus, Lugdunum 407-408, AV 4.50 g. D N CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AA AVGGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, L – D and in exergue, COM. C 5. Bastien Lyon 241b (this coin). LRC –. RIC 1510. Lafaurie 3b¹. Depeyrot 21/2.
Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine 7'000

Ex Spink & Sons Numismatic Circular 1984, 7. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constantine III, a general of obscure origins but considerable talent, was proclaimed emperor in Britain in 407 by his soldiers following the assassinations of the usurpers Marcus and Gratianus (neither of whom issued coins). He led his troops across the Channel into Gaul, where his authority was swiftly accepted locally, but was opposed by the reigning Western emperor Honorius, who sent his general Sarus from Italy to harass his defences. After initial setbacks, Constantine gained the upper hand and occupied all of Gaul up to the Alps, establishing his base at Arles. At its greatest extent, the territories controlled by Constantine included all of Western Europe, from Britain in the North and Spain in the South. Soon, however, his grip began to loosen. First Britain rose in revolt, and then Gerontius, Constantine's own magister militum, whom he had sent to Spain to quell another revolt, ended up turning against him. His fate was sealed in 411 when Honorius sent a general by the name of Constantius (the future emperor Constantius III) to defeat him. Although he had taken refuge in a church and was ordained before surrendering, the former rebel was murdered in captivity and his head sent to Ravenna where it was exhibited for some time.



- 936 Solidus, Arles 408-411, AV 4.46 g. D N CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, A – R. In exergue, CONOB. C 5. LRC 803. RIC 1517. Lafaurie 12. Depeyrot 22/2. Very rare. A portrait of unusually fine style, extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1954 and from the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constans, son of Constantine III, 410 – 411



937

- 937 Siliqua, AR 1.38 g. 410-411, AR 1.38 g. D N CONSTA – NS P F [AVG] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AAGGG Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; in exergue, SMCS. C 1 var. (in exergue, KON). RIC 1537 var. (in exergue, SMTR). Laufaurie –. LRC – Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. A scuff on obverse and surface somewhat corroded, otherwise about very fine 2'500

As the son of Constantine III, a soldier who was hailed emperor by his comrades in Britain, it was natural that Constans II would serve in his father's regime. Times were difficult in the West, and desperate measures were required to preserve the order. The soldiers abandoned hope that Honorius would defend the western provinces, as he was occupied with trying to keep the Visigoths out of Italy. So they hailed their own emperor three times in rapid succession – Marcus, Gratian and Constantine III. The first two were killed quickly and issued no coins, but the last survived approximately four years before he was captured and executed. Though Britain had just been ravaged by the Picts, Constantine III crossed the Channel into Gaul to fend off Honorius general Sarus and to try to expel the Burgundians, Vandals, Alans, Alemanni, Franks and Suevi who had crossed the frozen Rhine into Germany and Gaul. Constantine III found success and eventually enlarged his domain to include Britain, northern Spain, Germany, Gaul and seemingly also Rhaetia. His victories were significant, but his gains were temporary, as rebellions soon arose in Britain and in Spain. Constans II apparently was a monk before he was hailed Caesar. Even his younger brother Julian seems to have been given the title *nobilissimus* at the time Constans II was hailed Caesar, but nothing else is known of him. Presumably in 408 Constans II was sent to Spain with his father's *magister militum* Gerontius to secure the peninsula. Their work was only partially successful and Constans II returned to Gaul with two ringleaders of the pro-Honorius resistance, Verenianus and Didymus, both of whom were executed at Arles. By 410 Constans father had raised him from Caesar to Augustus. The only coins struck for Constans II are siliquae from Arles and Trier, the inscriptions of which confirm he held the rank of Augustus. Though flattering, the promotion was an empty gesture, and we are fortunate that a handful of his coins survive as a testament to his reign. From Spain Gerontius returned to Gaul to besiege, capture and execute Constans II at Vienne, and a few months later helped to assure his father was also captured and executed.

Theodosius II, 408 – 450



938

- 938 Solidus, Constantinopolis 408-420, AV 4.44 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGG Z Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in l. field, eight-rayed star and in exergue, CONOB. LRC 313 (this officina unlisted). MIRB 12b. RIC 202. Depeyrot 73/2. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000



939

- 939 Semis, Constantinopolis circa 420 or 422, AV 2.23 g. DN THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGG Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which shield, inscribing XX / XXX on shield. In l. field, star and in r. field, Christogram; in exergue, CONOB. LRC 356. MIRB 39. RIC 223. Depeyrot 73/4. Very rare. A metal flaw on cheek and a graffito on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 500



940

- 940 Solidus, Constantinopolis 441-450, AV 4.46 g. D N THEODOSI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. IMP XXXXII COS – XVII P P: Constantinopolis enthroned l., holding sceptre and *globus cruciger*, l. foot on prow, shield at her side. In l. field, star and in exergue, COMOB. LRC 414. MIRB 33. RIC 292. Depeyrot 84/1. Almost invisible nick on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 500

Ex Busso Peus 349, 1996, 674; Busso Peus 353, 1997, 668 and NAC 92, 2016, 846 sales.

Johannes, 423 – 425



941

- 941 Solidus, Ravenna 423–425, AV 4.48 g. D N IOHAN – NES P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 4. LRC 819. RIC 1901. Depeyrot 12/1. Very rare. Struck on a full flan and complete, about extremely fine 8'000

Ex UBS sale 78, 2008, 2023



942

- 942 Tremissis, Ravenna circa 423–425, AV 1.56 g. D N IOHAN – NES P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 8. LRC 820. RIC 1904. Depeyrot 12/3. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex Cahn 80, 1933, 1008 and Leu-M&M 2-3 November 1967, Niggeler part III, 1574 sales.

Valentinian III, 425 – 455



- 943 Solidus, Constantinopolis 441-450, AV 4.45 g. DN VALENTIN – IANVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. IMP XXXXII COS – XVII P P Constantinopolis enthroned l., holding sceptre and *globus cruciger*, l. foot on prow, shield at her side; in l. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. C 4. LRC –. MIRB 34aa. RIC Theodosius II 325. Depeyrot 84/2.

Extremely rare. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 1'250

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 1959. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Leo I, 457 – 474



- 944 Solidus, Ravenna 457, AV 4.43 g. D N LEO PER – PETVVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; r. foot on head of human-headed serpent; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. Lacam pl. 14, 65 (these dies). RIC 2501. Depeyrot 24/5.

Very rare. Several edge marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 528 From the Erik Kruse collection.



- 945 Solidus, Constantinopolis 462 or 466, AV 4.49 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AVGGGS Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 3b. LRC 525. RIC 605. Depeyrot 93/1. Good extremely fine 800



946

- 946 Solidus, Constantinopolis 468, 471 or 473, AV 4.35 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AVGGGI Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 3b. LRC 529. RIC 630. Depeyrot 93/1.

Graffito on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

500

Majoran, 457 – 461



947

- 947 Solidus, Arles 457–461, AV 4.24 g. D N IVLIVS MAIORI – ANVS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., holding spear pointing forward and shield bearing Christogram. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; foot on man-headed serpent; in field, A – R. In exergue, COMOB. C 1. LRC 884. Lacam 36 (these dies). RIC 2634 (these dies). Depeyrot 26/1 (these dies).

Very rare. Unusually complete and with a lovely reddish tone, striking imperfections on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

10'000

By the time he was hailed emperor in 457, the nobleman Majorian had seen considerable experience in government and military affairs and, in fact, he had almost become emperor in 455 after the murder of Valentinian III. By the standards of the time, Majorian was an uncommonly gifted and dutiful emperor, and we may attribute his downfall to a stroke of bad fortune. During the reign of the puppet emperor Avitus (455–456) Majorian began to cultivate an alliance with the Master of Soldiers Ricimer, and together they ousted him in 456. As they awaited approval from Constantinople for Majorian's appointment, the old emperor of the East Marcian died, at which point Ricimer did not hesitate to hail Majorian emperor of the West on April 1, 457, but he was not officially installed until December 28. Majorian soon left Ravenna to campaign in Gaul against the Visigoths and Burgundians in 458 and 459. He then returned to Italy to take on the Vandals, who he first encountered in Campania in the form of a raiding party that he drove back out to sea. By 460 he had assembled a fleet of about 300 warships to sail against the Vandals, but the entire fleet was captured while in port in Spain, and Majorian had to make peace under humiliating terms. He returned to Italy in 461 to a dispirited public and a wary Ricimer, who turned against him. The dejected emperor was captured on August 2, 461, and five days later he was dead, either by execution, suicide or dysentery.

Libius Severus, 461 – 465



948

- 948 Solidus, Mediolanum 462, AV 4.45 g. DN LIBIVS SEVERV – S PERPET AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA — AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, foot on man-headed serpent; in field, M – D and in exergue, COMOB. C 8. LRC 893. Ulrich-Bansa 113. Lacam 39. RIC 2723. Depeyrot 27/3. Very rare. Good very fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 2543.



949

- 949 Tremissis 462, AV 1.33 g. D N LIB SEVE – RVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; below, COMOB. C 19. LRC 897. Lacam 67. RIC 2709. Depeyrot 55/5.

Very rare. Very fine 1'500

Privately purchased from M&M Basel.

Leo II, 18 January – 17 November 474, and Zeno from 9 February



950

- 950 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 474, AV 4.46 g. DN LEO Et Z – ENO P P AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE Two emperors, nimbate, enthroned facing, each holding *mappa* in r. hand; above them a star, behind them a cross. MIRB 1a. LRC 600. RIC 803. Depeyrot 98/1. Extremely fine 1'500

Basiliscus and Marcus joint reign, Autumn 475 – August 476



951

- 951 Solidus, Constantinopolis 475-476, AV 4.44 g. DN bASILISCI – Et MARC P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield decorated with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGCH Victory standing l., holding a long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. RIC 1024. Depeyrot 105/2.

Almost invisible graffito on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 92, 2016, 2549 sales.

Zeno second reign, 476 – 491



952

- 952 Solidus, Constantinopolis 476-491, AV 4.42 g. D N ZENO – PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC Θ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star, and in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 7. LRC 639. RIC 910. Depeyrot 108/1.

About extremely fine 500

Migration of the German Tribes

The Ostrogoths, Theoderic, 493-526



953

- 953 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Zeno, 474-491.** Solidus, uncertain mint 493-526, AV 4.44 g. DN ZENO – PERP AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC Z Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star, and in exergue, CONOB. BMC Vandals –. Kraus –. Lacam pl. 57, cf. 60. MEC I, –. RIC –. Rare. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 4'500

Privately purchased from Apollo Numismatics.



954

- 954 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Solidus, Roma 493-526, AV 4.50 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – I – A AVCCC A • Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star, and in exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 61. MIB I, 9. MEC I, 112. Metlich 8. Rare. Slightly wavy flan, otherwise extremely fine 3'000



955

956

Athalaric, 526-534

- 955 **In the name of Justin, 518-527.** Solidus, Rome 526-527, AV 4.43 g. D N IVSTI – NVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGA Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, star and in exergue, COMOB. MIB 24. MEC I, –. Metlich 32.

Traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 56, 2010, 539.

Witigis, 536 – 540

- 956 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Justinian I, 527-565.** Half siliqua, Ravenna 536-540, AR 1.49 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS PF AVC (AV ligate) Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. DN/VVIT/ICES/REX; all within wreath. BMC Vandals 1. Kraus 1. MIB 57. MEC I, 151 var. (for legend). Metlich 63. Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750

The Byzantine Empire

The mint is Constantinople unless otherwise stated

Justin II, 15 November 565 – 5 October 578



957

- 957 Solidus 565-578, AV 4.37 g. D N I – VSTI – NVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing, holding *globus* surmounted by Victory and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG E Constantinopolis seated facing, head r., holding long sceptre and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOB. DO 4d. MIBE 5. Sear 345. Extremely fine 350



958

- 958 Solidus, Ravenna 565-578, AV 4.38 g. D N I – VSTI – NVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing, holding *globus* surmounted by Victory and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGZ (Z retrograde) Constantinopolis seated facing, head r., holding long sceptre and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOΘ (?). DO 210a. MIBE 20c. Sear 407. Rare. Flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Maurice Tiberius, 582 – 602



959

- 959 Solidus 583-601, AV 4.31 g. O N mAVRC – Tlb P P AVC Cuirassed and draped bust facing, wearing crowned and diademed plumed helmet and holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGG I Angel standing facing holding long cross surmounted by Christogram and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOB. DO 5j. MIBE 6. Sear 478. Good extremely fine 400

Phocas, 23 November 602 – 5 October 610



960

- 960 Solidus 607-610, AV 4.51 g. d N FOCAS – PERP AVC Draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown and holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVCC S Angel standing facing, holding *globus cruciger* and long staff surmounted by *Christogram*. In exergue, CONOB. DO 5f. MIBE 7. Sear 618. Good extremely fine 250

Revolt of the Heraclii, Summer 608 – 5 October 610



- 961 Tremissis, Eastern military mint 609-610, AV 1.30 g. DN Tib – RI PP AY Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius r. Rev. VICTORI TIBERI AV Cross potent; below, CONOB. DO –. MIBE 9 (this obverse die) 8 (this reverse die). Sear 721 note (Alexandria).
Exceedingly rare. Unobtrusive mark at 12 o'clock on obverse and an edge nick at 7 o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

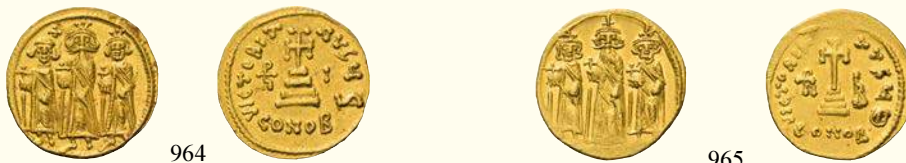
Heraclius, 5 October 610 – 11 January 641, with colleagues from January 613



- 962 Solidus 610–613, AV 4.36 g. d N hCRACLI – VS P P AV Draped and cuirassed bust facing wearing plumed helmet with cross on circlet and holding cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVSY E Cross potent on three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1a. MIB 1a. Sear 729.
A graffito on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 250



- 963 Tremissis, uncertain Italian mint 610-641, AV 1.48 g. d N herAC – IIV PP A Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVIVISTORVM Cross potent; in exergue, COMOB. DO –. MIB 3, pl. X, 1.1.
Very rare. Good extremely fine 1'000
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 249, 2017, 1100.



- 964 Solidus 636-637, AV 4.43 g. Heraclius, Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas standing facing, each holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGY S Cross potent set upon three steps; in l. field, Heraclian monogram and in r. field, I. In exergue, CONOB. DO 38a. MIB 42. Sear 761.
A perfect Fdc 450
- 965 Solidus circa 638–639, AV 4.44 g. Heraclius, with long beard, standing facing between his two sons, all crowned and wearing *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger* in r. hand. Rev. VICTORIA – AYG Y Θ Cross potent on base and three steps. In l. field, Heraclian monogram and in r. field, IB ligate; in exergue, CONOB. DO 41 var. (unlisted officina). MIB 48. Sear 767.
Good extremely fine 300



966



967



Constans II, 641 – 668 and associate rulers from 654

- 966 Solidus 654-659, AV 4.37 g. d N CONSTANTINVS C CONSTANT Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and *chlamys*; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCH E Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 25e. MIBE 26. Sear 959. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Constantine IV, Pogonatus 13 April 654 – 10 July 685

- 967 Solidus, 674-681, AV 4.45 g. d N CO• – ANY P P Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORIA – A – VGYH Facing figures of Heraclius on l., and Tiberius on r., both beardless, each wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding long cross; between them, cross potent on base and three steps. In exergue, CONOB. DO10g. MIB 8a. Sear 1156. A mark on edge at 11 o'clock and insignificant marks, otherwise good extremely fine 300

Anastasius II Artemius, 3 June 713 – 715



968



- 968 Solidus 713–715, AV 4.35 g. d N APTEMIVS A – NASTASIVS MYL Facing bust, wearing crown with cross on circlet and *chlamys*, holding *anexikakia* and *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCH B Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 2b. MIB 2. Sear 1463. Rare. Possible traces of edge filing, otherwise extremely fine 1'200

Constantine V Copronymus, 741 – 775 and Leo IV from 751



969



- 969 Solidus, Rome 764-765, billon 3.61 g. DNO CONS – TANTI Crowned facing bust of Constantine V, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*. Rev. DNO LC – O PPA MUL Crowned facing bust of Leo III, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*; in r. field, Γ. DO 30. Sear 1570. RP 137 (unique). Exceedingly rare and an extremely important issue from the mint of Rome. Very fine 1'000



970

- 970 Solidus, Rome 751-775, AV 3.61 g. DNO CONS – TANTI Crowned facing bust of Constantine V, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*. Rev. DNO LC – [O] PPA MUL Crowned facing bust of Leo III, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*; in field, I and d. DO 33. Sear 1570. RP 147 (attributed to the pope Adriano).
Extremely rare. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Nomisma sale 57, 2018, 242.

Nicephorus I, 802 – 811



971

- 971 Debased solidus, Naples 803-811, AV 4.06 g. ...SPOHE Crowned bust of Nicephorus I, holding cross potent and *akakia*. Rev. ...SPOHE Crowned facing bust of Stauracius, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*. DO 12. Sear 1614.
Extremely rare. minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Michael II the Armorian, 25 December 820 – 2 October 829, with Theophilus from May 821



972

- 972 Miliarion 821-829, AR 2.12 g. +MIXA / HL SØEOFI / LEECØEY / BASILIS RO / MAIOh within a triple border of dots. Rev. his XRIS – tYS hICA Cross potent on base and three steps. DO 6. Sear 1641.
In exceptional condition for the issue and good extremely fine 150

Theophilus, 2 October 829 – 29 January 842, with colleagues from 830 or 831



973

- 973 Miliarion 840-842, AR 1.95 g. IhsYS XRIS-TYS hICA Cross potent on three steps. Rev. +ΘEO/ FILOS S MI/XAHL CC ΘC/ BASILIS RO/ MAIOh in five lines within triple border. DO 12. Sear 1664.
Old cabinet tone, unusually complete and about extremely fine 100



974

- 974 Solidus, Syracuse 829-830, AV 3.79 g. ΘEO – FILOS Bearded bust of Theophilus facing, wearing crown and *chlamys*, holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. ΘE – OFILOS Bearded bust of Theophilus facing, wearing crown and *loros*, and holding *globus cruciger*. DO 24.1. Spahr 422. Sear 1670.
Rare. Good extremely fine 750

Basil the Macedonian, 27 September 867 – 29 August 886, with colleagues from 870



975

- 975 Miliarion 868-879, AR 2.76 g. +bASI / LIOS CE / COhSTAh / tIN PIStV / bASILIS / ROMEO' within a triple border of dots, the outermost not visible. Rev. IhsYS XRI – StYS hICA Cross potent on base and three steps; beneath globe. DO 7. Sear 1708.
Light iridescent tone, well struck on a full flan and extremely fine 150

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, 913 – 959, with Romanus I Lacapenus, 920 – 944, and colleagues from 921.



976

- 976 Miliarion 931-944, AR 2.59 g. IhsuS XRIStuS nICA Oval medallion with facing bust of Romanus I, wearing crown and *loros*, set on cross potent on four steps; beneath, small dotted cross. In field, R / w - M A. Rev. < + > / + ROMAnO' / COntSTAnT' / STEFAnOS / CE COntSTA' / En Xw b'R' / < + >. Do 18. Sear 1755.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 100

Constantine VIII, 15 December 1025 – 12 November 1028



977

- 977 Tetarteron 1025-1028, AV 4.05 g. + Ihs XIS RCX REGNANTI hM Bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, bearded, in front of cross nimbus with two pellets in arms, wearing *chiton* and himation, r. hand in sling of cloak raised in benediction and holding ornamented book of Gospels in l. Rev. CWNSTANTIN bASI LC4S ROM (Ϸ retrograde) Facing bust of Constantine, bearded, wearing collar piece, *loros* and crown with *pendilia*, holding *globus cruciger* and *akakia*. DO 4. Sear 1817.
Very rare. Slightly wavy flan, otherwise good very fine 2'500
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 133, 2004, 579.

Constantine IX Monomachus, 11 June 1042 – 11 January 1055



978

- 978 Tetarteron 1042-1055, AV 4.00 g. +IhS XIS REX RESNATIhm' Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, raising r. hand in benediction and holding the Book of Gospels in l. Rev. +CōNST – Ant – BASILEVS Rm Crowned bust facing, holding trefoil-tipped sceptre and globe surmounted by pelleted cross. DO 5b. Sear 1832.
Struck on a large flan and about extremely fine 600

Ex CNG sale 51, 1999, 1717.



979

- 979 Tetarteron 1042-1055, AV 3.99 g. + his XIS REX REGNANTIhm Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, raising r. hand in benediction and holding the Book of Gospels in l. Rev. + C-ω k- Ant bASILEm Crowned bust facing, holding *labarum* and globe surmounted by pelleted cross. DO 6.2. Sear 1833.
Marks on edge, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 500

Ex CNG mail bid sale 72, 2006, 2156. From the Marc Poncin Collection.

Theodora, 11 January 1055 – 31 August 1056



980

- 980 Histamenon 1055-1056, AV 4.35 g. +IhS XIS DCX RCGNANTIhm Christ, nimbate, standing facing on footstool, wearing *pallium* and *colobium* and holding Book of Gospels. Rev. +ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ – ΛΥΓΟΥCτ Λ Theodora, crowned, and the Virgin, nimbate, standing facing holding *labarum* between them; the Empress wears *saccos* and *loros*, the Virgin is clad in a *pallium* and *maphorion*. On either side of her shoulders, M – Θ. DO 1a. Sear 1837.
Rare. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500



- 981 Tetarteron 1055–1056, AV 3.97 g. Nimbate bust of Christ facing, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l.; in field, IC – XC. Rev. +ΘεοΔω – AVΓΟΥΥ Crowned bust of Theodora facing, wearing *loros*, holding jewelled sceptre and *globus cruciger*. DO 2. Sear 1838. Rare. Reverse struck from a worn die, an almost invisible graffito (X) on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 889.

Michael VI Stratioticus, 1056 - 1057



- 982 Histamenon nomisma 1056-1057, AV 4.45 g. + IηC XIIC ReX ReGNANTIHm Facing bust of Christ, nimbate with one pellet in each limb, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in blessing and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. M I X A - H L A Y - t O C R A t Standing figures of Michael VI, l., wearing crown and jewelled chlamys, holding *globus cruciger*, blessed by Virgin, r., wearing *pallium* and *maphorion*, between their heads, MΘ. DO 1b. Sear 1840. Extremely rare. In exceptional condition for the issue, an insignificant area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 20'000

The year long reign of Michael VI is a lesson in poor judgment in emperor selection. As his surname Stratioticus "the warlike" suggests, he at one time must have been a formidable soldier, but by the time he became emperor he was no more than an elderly and incompetent palace official. He inherited the purple from Theodora, the last ruling member of the venerable Macedonian House, when her death was imminent. Michael was proclaimed on August 31, 1056, and though he apparently made a good faith attempt to bridge the gap between Constantinople and the West, he is chiefly remembered for his failure to properly handle the interests of high military officials in Asia Minor, which caused a rebellion in the summer of 1057. The uprising was led by Isaac Comnenus, a wealthy member of the Comneni who was proclaimed emperor in June. Michael initially offered to accept the lesser office of Caesar and to promise that the succession would fall to Isaac, but his ability to negotiate faded quickly, and he was forced to abdicate on August 30. Isaac entered the capital late on the 31st and was crowned the following day in St. Sophia, with Michael taking up the monastic life and dying not long afterward. Michael's gold coins bear the title autocrator, which seldom appears on coins of this era. Not only does it help distinguish his coins from those of Michael IV and Michael V, but it may signify the fact that unlike his two predecessors who bore that name, this Michael ruled without having to share power with a woman of the Macedonian dynasty.



983

- 983 Tetarteron 1056-105, AV 4.08 g. Facing bust of the Virgin, nimbate and orans, wearing tunic and *maphorion*; in field, MHP ligate – ΘV. Rev. +MIXAHL – AVCOC RAT Michael standing facing, wearing loros and crown with cross and *pendilia*, holding long cross in r. hand and *anexikakia* in l. DO 2.2 Sear 1841. Very rare. Very fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale VI, 2003, 1223.

Isaac I Comnenus, 1 September 1057 – 22 November 1059



984

- 984 Histamenon 1057-1059, AV 4.43 g. +IhS XIS REX – RGNANTIhm Christ, nimbate, seated facing on backless throne, raising r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in l. Rev. +ICAAKIOC – RACIAE CPom Isaac standing facing, wearing crown with cross and *pendilia* and *loros*, holding *labarum* and sword. DO 1. Sear 1844.

Insignificant marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 400



985

- 985 Tetarteron 1057–1059, AV 4.05 g. +IhS XIS DCX REGNANTIhm Facing bust of Christ, with decorated nimbus, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. +ICAAKIOC – BASIAEY CPM Isaac standing facing, wearing crown with cross and *pendilia* and *loros*, grasping scabbard with l. hand and holding globus surmounted by pelleted cross with r. DO 3.3 (this obverse die). Sear 1845. Rare. An insignificant metal flaw on obverse and a small scuff on reverse, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex CNG mail bid sale 72, 2006, 2161. From the Marc Poncin collection.



986

- 986 Tetarteron 1057–1059, AV 4.05 g. +IhS XIS DCX REGNANTIhm Facing bust of Christ, with decorated nimbus, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. +ICAAKIOC – BASIAEY CPM Isaac standing facing, wearing crown with cross and *pendilia* and *loros*, grasping scabbard with l. hand and holding globus surmounted by pelleted cross with r. DO 3.3 Sear 1845. Rare. Good very fine 2'000

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufauser 10, 1993, 726. Privately purchased from Baldwin's

Constantine X Ducas, 23 November 1059 – 23 May 1067



- 987 Histamenon circa 1059-1067, AV 4.37 g. +IhS XIS RCX – RCGNANTIhm Christ, nimbate, enthroned facing, raising r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in l. Rev. +KωNRACA – OΔOYKAC Constantine standing facing, wearing crown with cross and *pendilia* and *loros*, holding labarum and *globus cruciger* surmounted by pelleted cross. DO1b. Sear 1847. About extremely fine 250
- 988 Histamenon circa 1059-1067, AV 4.39 g. Christ, nimbate, seated facing on lyre-backed throne, raising r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels. Rev. Emperor standing l., wearing crown with cross and *pendilia* and *loros*, placing r. hand on chest and holding *globus* surmounted by pelleted cross with l., blessed by Virgin, nimbate and veiled, standing beside him; between their heads, M and in upper r. field, Θ. DO 2. Sear 1848. Extremely fine 250



- 989 Tetarteron 1059-1067, AV 4.01 g. Facing bust of the Virgin, nimbate and orans, wearing tunic and *maphorium*; in field, MHP ligate – ΘV. Rev. KωN – RACIAOΔΘK Constantine standing facing, wearing *loros* and crown with cross and *pendilia*, holding *globus* surmounted by pelleted cross in r. hand and *anexikakia* in l. DO 3a. Sear 1849. Scarce. Flan crack at 4 o'clock on obverse, obverse struck from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine 500
- Privately purchased from Baldwins.

Romanus IV Diogenes, 1 January 1068 – September 1071 and associate rulers



- 990 Histamenon circa 1068-1071, AV 4.33 g. KωN – MX – ANΔ Three figures standing facing: Michel VII, in centre, wearing crown and *loros* and holding sceptre; Constantius, on l. and Andronicus, on r., both in similar attire and each holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. +Iω – MAN EVΔX Three figures standing facing: Christ, nimbate, in centre, on dais crowning Romanus on l. and Eudocia on r., both wearing crown and *loros* and holding *globus cruciger*; in upper field, IC – XC. DO 2. Sear 1861. Extremely fine 300



991

991 Tetarteron 1068-1071, AV 4.06 g. +ΘKE – ROHΘ Facing bust of the Virgin, wearing tunic and *maphorium*; holding medallion of the Infant Christ; in field, MHP ligate – ΘV. Rev. +IωMAS EVANP.bI Half-figures of Romanus, wearing *loros* and crown with cross and *pendilia*, on l. and Eudocia, wearing *loros* and crown with pinnacles and *pendilia*, on r.; holding between them globe which supports long cross. DO 3. Sear 1862.

An insignificant area of weakness, an almost invisible mark on *loros*, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

750



992

992 Tetarteron 1071-1078, AV 4.04 g. +ΘKE – POHΘ Facing bust of the Virgin, veiled and holding medallion of the Infant Christ; in field, MHTP ligate – ΘV. Rev. +MIX – ... M – PIA Half figures of Michel on l., wearing crown and *loros* and Maria, on r., similarly dressed, both holding between them long cross with terminal pellets. DO 3. Sear 1870.

Rare. Struck from worn dies, otherwise good very fine

600

Ex CNG e-sale 386, 2016, 670.



993

993 Tetarteron 1071-1078, AV 4.02 g. +ΘKE – ROHΘ Facing bust of the Virgin, veiled and holding medallion of the Infant Christ; in field, MHTP ligate – ΘV. Rev. +MIX – AHA – SM – PA Half figures of Michel on l., wearing crown and *loros* and Maria, on r., similarly dressed, both holding between them long cross with terminal pellets, the shaft decorated with X. DO 4. Sear 1871.

A metal flaw on reverse and an insignificant area of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine

750

Ex CNG e-sale 388, 2016, 571.



994

994 Tetarteron 1071-1078, AV 3.88 g. +ΘKEPO – HΘEI+ Facing bust of the Virgin, veiled and nimbate, holding medallion of the Infant Christ; in field, MHTP ligate – ΘV. Rev. +MI – X – AHA – SMA – PIA Half figures of Michael on l., wearing crown and *loros* and Maria, on r., similarly dressed, both holding between them long cross with terminal pellets, the shaft decorated with X and pellet on crescent. DO 5a. Sear 1872.

Flan crack at 2 o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 899.

Nicephorus III Botaniates, 3 April 1078-1 April 1081



- 995 Tetrarteron 1078-1081, EL 3.15 g. Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, holding Book of Gospels with both hands; in field, IC – XC. Rev. +NIKHΘΔEC – TΩPOTANIAT Emperor standing facing, wearing crown and *loros*, holding *labarum* with X on shaft and *globus cruciger*. DO 5b. Sear 1884. Rare. The gold plating is missing in some areas, otherwise very fine 500

Privately purchased from Baldwins.

Alexius I Comnenus, April 1081 – August 1118, with colleagues from 1088



- 996 **Pre-reform coinage, 1081-1092.** Debased Tetrarteron, Thessalonica 1081-1087, EL 3.87 g. Half-length facing bust of the *Theotokos*, orans, facing bust of the Holy Infant on breast. Rev. Crowned facing bust, wearing short beard and *loros*, holding jewelled sceptre and *globus cruciger*; crown topped with cross and *pendilia*. DO 8. Sear 1906.

Old cabinet tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 400

Empire of Nicaea, John III Ducas, 1222-1254



- 997 Hyperpyron, Magnesia 1232-1354, AV 4.37 g. Christ *Pantokrator* enthroned facing. Rev. John standing facing, holding *labarum* in r. hand and *akakia* in l., being crowned by the Virgin Mary. DO 5. Sear 2073. Extremely fine 200

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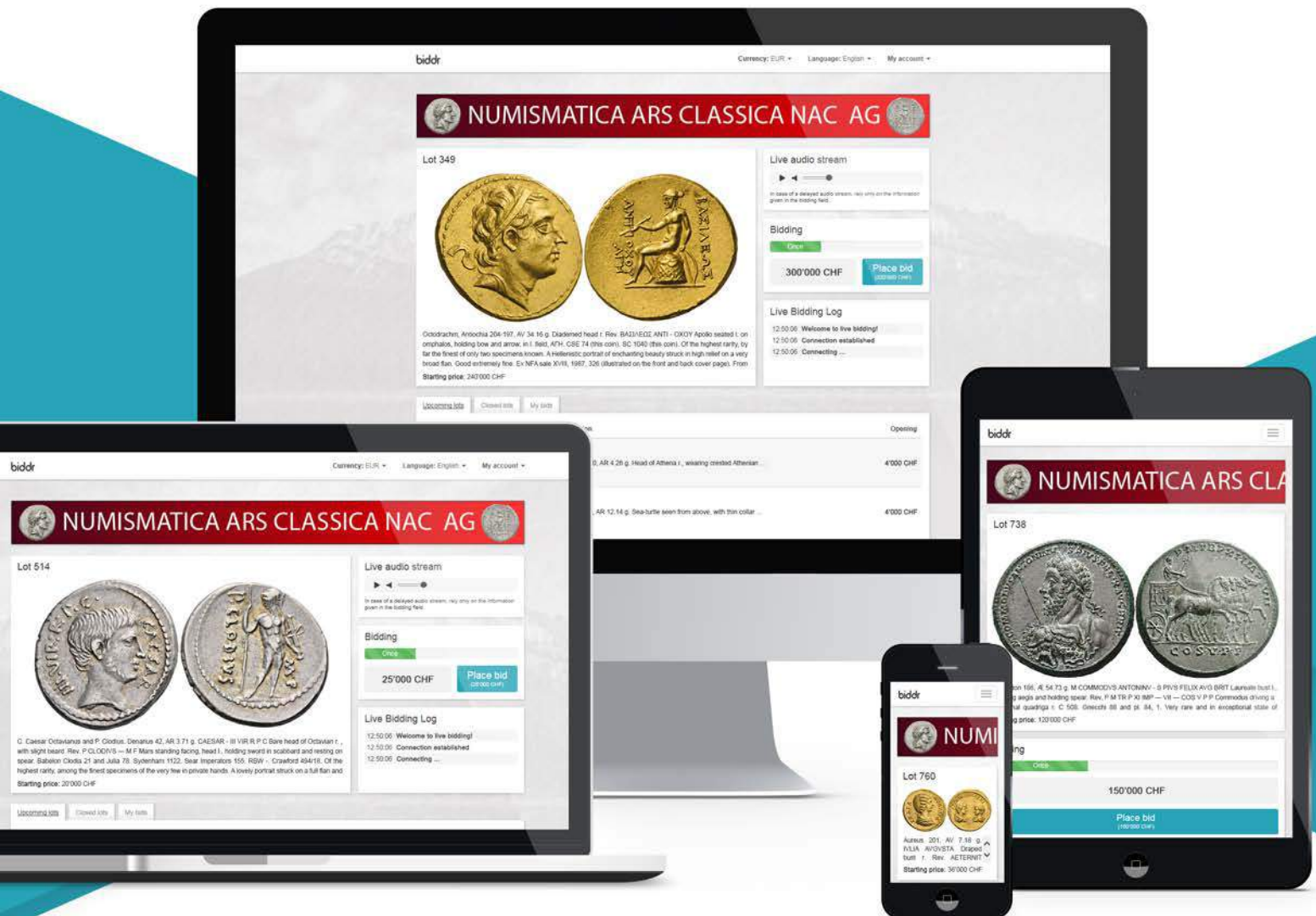
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