

# A U C T I O N

## 67

THE ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON COLLECTION OF  
ROMAN GOLD COINS PART I

17 October 2012

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG  
ZÜRICH - LONDON



# **AUCTION 67**

17 October 2012

## **The Archer M. Huntington collection of Roman Gold Coins part I**

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5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld von 18% zu entrichten - Telefonbieter und Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1.5% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 8,0% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld und auf allen andern vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellten Beträgen) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MWST befreit.**  
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6. Der Gesamtpreis ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag fällig und bei der Aushändigung des versteigerten Objekts in Schweizerwährung zu bezahlen. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt.
7. Versand- und Versicherungskosten 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.
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## 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.
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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 18% 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 8% 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 stamped by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment is in Swiss Francs and is immediately due upon adjudication of the lot. Late payments will incur a monthly default interest of 1%.
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.

## Condizioni di vendita

*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 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 18% 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 8,0 % 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 adjugé 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, revêtu du cachet original des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total est exigible après application du supplément et doit être acquitté en devises suisses lors de la remise de l'objet adjugé. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement, une pénalité de retard de 1 % par mois sera facturée.
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.

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## 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 o telefonica.
3. I partecipanti, per concorrere all'asta, dovranno esibire un documento d'identità. 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 18%. 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 8,0%, 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 e corredata da timbro originale dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è immediatamente dovuto in franchi svizzeri. In caso di ritardato pagamento, il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile.
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, cioè 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.



**TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA****Wednesday, 17 October 2012****16:00 – 19:00****100 – 426****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

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**London**

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30 August – 2 October 2012

Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30  
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At our premises

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**Zurich**

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Tuesday 16 October 2012 14:00 - 19:00  
Wednesday, 17 October 2012 09:30 - 15:00Hotel Baur au Lac  
Talstrasse 1, 8022 Zürich  
Tel. + 41 (44) 220 50 20**Please visit our auction online at [www.arsclassicacoins.com](http://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.**

<b>Gradi di conservazione</b>	<b>Grades of preservation</b>	<b>Erhaltungsgrad</b>	<b>Degrés de conservation</b>	<b>Grados de Conservación</b>
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

*“Wherever I put my foot down, a museum springs up”*



Born in New York in 1870, Archer Milton Huntington was to become not only one of the wealthiest and most generous benefactors of his time, but also one of the greatest and most devoted champions of Hispanic art and culture.

Son of Arabella Huntington, and stepson of the wealthy railroad magnate Collis P. Huntington, Archer M. Huntington developed an interest in Hispanic history, art, culture and letters from an early age. It appears that he was inspired by his early travels including a trip to Mexico with his stepfather when he was still a teenager; his parents actively encouraged him to travel as part of his fine education. Excited by the dramas that punctuated Spain's long and rich history, and enthralled by the artistic and literary heritage of all countries

where Spanish influence had permeated, Huntington renounced the idea of a regular college course in favour of focussing on Hispanic studies under the watchful eye of Yale Professor William Ireland Knapp who, in 1892, escorted the young student on his first trip to Spain. This was to be the first of many journeys to the Iberian Peninsula made by the young enthusiast. Travelling by stagecoach, mule and foot, he covered the Northern territories of Spain in particular, acquainting himself with the land that was the setting of the *El Cid*, a poem which he annotated, translated and later published along with some of his own writings in the late 1890s. Not content to confine himself to writing about his travels, Huntington would also actively participate in archaeological digs including the excavations in the ruins of Roman Italica near Seville in 1898.

The railroad heir turned down his father's offer of a job in business and management to pursue his passion rather than a business career. Ardently setting out to assemble a collection from every period and every land where Spanish influence was felt, however remotely, Huntington travelled tirelessly all over the globe collecting coins, books, paintings, sculptures, glass, pottery and a whole host of other artefacts. The aim of this huge undertaking being to create a visual, encyclopaedic and exciting testament to every period and aspect of Hispanic culture; a collection of collections that would convey the human side of history in a way that books alone could not. His love for collecting and eye for beauty was no doubt inherited from his mother, herself a keen collector of art, jewellery, antiques and other luxury items. In 1905, at the age of just 35, Archer M. Huntington was already well on the way to completing his collection, of which the numismatic component alone contained a staggering number of coins spanning two and a half millennia from the pre-Roman Spanish aboriginal period, the Roman imperial era, the Visigothic takeover, Umayyad Islamic Spain (for which he learned Arabic), the medieval ages, up to the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella and their royal successors.

In the process of assembling his collection, Huntington made many new acquaintances and crossed paths with many distinguished dealers and collectors. As a collector, he adhered



strictly to the guidelines for purchasing coins outside Spain, having no interest in removing treasures from the country. Realising that Spanish coins were cheaper to buy in France, he travelled often to Paris and bought a substantial number of coins from Etienne Bourgey; their relationship is charmingly described in 'Sous le Signe du Metal' p. 117-125, a book written by Etienne's granddaughter Sabine Bourgey which also contains excerpts of their correspondence. Another fruitful meeting for Huntington was with the rare book collector Marquez Jerez Marin de los Caballeros whose entire collection, considered the most important collection in Spain at the time, he subsequently bought and went on to exhibit at the Hispanic American Society, an institution he founded in 1904.

At a time when Americans were fairly indifferent about the nation's Hispanic heritage, the philanthropist's love for Spain and the need to house the tens of thousands of books and coins, as well as all the other artefacts he had acquired, led him to fulfil his ambition of establishing New York's Hispanic Society of America. This was conceived as a free museum and research library for study of the arts and cultures of Spain, Portugal and Latin America. In 1949 Huntington transferred ownership of his collection to the HSA's board of trustees, just three years after the numismatic collection had been transferred on indefinite loan to the American Numismatic Society next door.

Huntington had been a great source of support for the American Numismatic Society. Not only did he donate land and subsidies to allow for the construction of the ANS' first building located at Audubon terrace located between 155th street and Broadway but he also financed the publication of the ANS' famous Numismatic Notes. Huntington was president of the ANS from 1905 to 1910 in which year he was named honorary president. Ever the generous benefactor, he continued to support and donate pieces to the ANS for the rest of his life until his death in 1955. An enduring monument to his dedication to numismatic scholarship is the Summer Seminar of the ANS which Huntington made possible: initiated in 1952 it has continued to function annually up to this day.

The ANS is just one of the countless educational institutions and projects which Huntington generously supported. Apparently no complete list of the modest philanthropist's benefactions is recorded but his support was far-reaching, stretching much further than just Manhattan. Huntington himself is often quoted as having remarked to his mother, "Wherever I put my foot down, a museum springs up".

It is impossible to underestimate the magnitude of Archer M. Huntington's achievement. From a numismatic standpoint, he put together an astonishingly complete collection rivalling the world's largest institutions. His collection is characterized not only by its sheer size, but also by the exceptional rarity and quality of so many pieces. It is widely accepted that the collection could never be repeated, regardless of cost. From an early age, Archer M. Huntington was particularly passionate about numismatics recognising the exceptional importance of coins for bettering our understanding of history. It was typical of his passion and enthusiasm for the field that he attempted to catalogue the vast coin collection himself, only to be defeated by the sheer scale of the task and his other commitments. Instead he decided to fund the distinguished scholar George Miles to catalogue and publish collection at the ANS.

Standing fully 6 feet 5 inches tall, Archer Huntington has cast a long shadow over the study of Hispanic culture. Wherever he put down his sizeable feet he has indeed created a marvellous legacy of museums and societies and, not least, a stunning and diverse collection of coins.

Numismatica Ars Classica is delighted to present the first part of the Archer M. Huntington collection of Roman gold coins. Having touched upon the personal aspects of Archer M. Huntington's life and his other collections in the specially-dedicated biography, we would like to use this brief foreword to concentrate on this specific part of the collection.

Huntington set out to collect Roman coins in all metals not only because they were an integral part of his plan to build a collection which included all coins linked to Spain and Hispanic culture, but also because he probably had a specific interest in archaeology and the history of Rome as seen from his participation in archaeological excavations. The result is an extraordinary collection put together in line with the conventions of the early 1900s, obviously far different to today's, but this just renders the collection all the more fascinating. Favouring completeness over the agonizing quest for quality so typical of modern collecting, not all of the coins are in a perfect state of preservation and some exceedingly rare pieces in superb quality can be found alongside some rather common coins in modest condition. Accordingly, if not fully endorsing this approach, we have preferred to divide the catalogue into two series, offering the higher quality coins in the first tranche and the more modestly preserved selection in the second. For commercial reasons we took the decision to divide the collection into two parts, the first part being undoubtedly the more important and larger offering, while the second part will feature less than 100 aurei. Nevertheless, in order to preserve the unity of the collection, we will publish it in its entirety in 2013, arranged exclusively in accordance with a scientific and chronological schema. We will do so with the sincerest hope that the Huntington collection of Roman coins will remain an important bibliographic reference work and to allow for it to be studied and admired by enthusiasts in its entirety, as originally intended.

The sale of the Huntington collection is the first occasion since 1973, when the Ward collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts was sold, in which a numismatic collection of such importance, coming from a public institution, has been offered at a public auction. In the past, the sale of coins (more often than not duplicates) formerly belonging to public collections was a custom carried out by almost all large museums in order to raise the funds necessary for acquiring the specimens missing from their collections. Unfortunately today this practice, with a few laudable exceptions, has completely died out and honestly we really cannot comprehend why. Not only could the sale of duplicates finance the acquisition of missing specimens, but it could also fund the computerization of coin cabinets thus improving usability and accessibility to the public. Furthermore, the enormous number of coin issues with not only licit but also highly prestigious provenances would be a great deterrent for the clandestine market.

The process of cataloguing this collection has proved to be immensely interesting and stimulating. Huntington left no information detailing how he acquired the coins in his collection, thus making it rather complicated to trace the provenances; especially if one considers that the images in auction catalogues of the early 20th century were all photographs of casts and not the coins themselves. That said, we have managed to seek out a considerable number of provenances and leafing through the catalogue, you will find many coins previously belonging to some of the most prestigious and best known collections such as Du Chastel, de Quelen, Montagu, Ponton d'Amécourt, Astronomer, Evans, Prowe and Caruso. We are sure that many others have eluded us and we are equally convinced that many more coins come from highly prestigious sales. However, identification cannot be confirmed as they were not photographed in the respective auction catalogues. By way of example, of over 2,400 coins of the De Quelen collection, only 200 were illustrated.

Beyond the means of auctions, Huntington had the opportunity of buying coins directly from the most important dealers of the period. We know that Huntington bought from Etienne Bourgey, as mentioned in the biography, whilst we can only speculate that Huntington bought



a substantial part of his aurei from, Ercole Canessa. The similarities between the Huntington and Caruso collections are startling. Both collections are exceptionally strong in the period of the “Severans” and the tetrarchy as if they were together given the chance to choose from two wonderful hoards of that period. We know that Caruso bought the majority of his coins at the turn of the century in New York at the Canessa Gallery. This family of great numismatists and Neapolitan antiquarians, who in 1895 had the opportunity of purchasing the entire Boscoreale hoard, by the early 1900s had not one but three galleries; one in Naples, one in Paris’s Place Vendôme and one in New York on 5th Avenue. Given Huntington’s interest in the relationship between Spain and Italy, the link with the Canessa in New York, would seem quite natural.

Let us now focus more specifically on the coins. It would be practically impossible to list all of the coins deserving a special mention therefore we will limit ourselves to a select few. For the Republican part, we must mention the stupendous aurei of Octavian and Julius Caesar (lot 103) and that of Sextus Pompey (lot 105), both from the Ponton d’Amécourt collection. The imperial series opens with an important series of aurei of Augustus featuring some exceptionally rare pieces followed by many highlights such as the outstanding aurei of Galba (lot 127), Otho (lot 128) and Vitellius (lot 129) not forgetting the aureus of Domitian with the mourning Germania on the reverse (lot 139). The series of aurei from the second century is characterised by a succession of tremendously well-preserved coins. Standing out in particular is an exquisite array of aurei of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus and Commodus as well as two aurei of Pertinax (lots 177 and 178) both of superb quality and style. The series of the Severans is extraordinary with a wonderful series of “dynastic” aurei (lots 185, 189, 190 and 194). The sublime aureus of Macrinus certainly deserves a particular mention (lot 195). The selection of aurei of the tetrarchy will certainly not disappoint with its series of perfect aurei, nor will the late empire with some great rarities such as the solidus of Priscus Attalus (lot 238) and the semisses of Galla Placidia (lot 240) and Anthemius (lot 254).

The second part of the collection presents a selection of fascinating coins, albeit of a more modest state of preservation and presents a unique opportunity for collectors to buy a coin from this exceptional collection.

To conclude we would like to briefly comment on the discussions and controversy that have surrounded the sale and dispersal of the Huntington collection. Firstly, we would like to point out that before the collection was dispersed, absolute priority was given to the American Numismatic Society so that it could buy back a part of the collection. Thanks to this initiative, entire components of the collection such as the Visigothic and Islamic coinage and the Roman silver and bronze coins, returned to the Society. Secondly, we consider this a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the work done by dealers and auction houses and the importance of their role in the development, study and dispersal of numismatics. Those who attend the scientific congresses and those who read numismatics journals, are fully aware that the majority of photographs come from auction catalogues and almost all numismatic publications are financed by dealers and collectors. Unfortunately very few public collections are published and the digitising of coin cabinets, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, is a project far from completion. It goes without saying that great distinctions can be made between the different institutions: there are virtuous examples such as the ANS. This society not only places the coins at everybody’s disposal, with the staff happy to provide images to students, scholars and collectors, but also and above all, it fully supports the study and development of numismatics through the publication of scientific articles and the organisation of seminars. There are many other institutions that are open to the public and which exercise a fundamental role for the development and diffusion of numismatics. Among these we would like to mention only the most important, apologising in advance for any unforgivable omissions: the British Museum; the Bibliothèque Nationale de France; the Ashmolean Museum; the Israel Museum; the Fitzwilliam Museum; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and the Museo Archeologico di Firenze.

Unfortunately many examples can be found of less virtuous institutions whose coins are inaccessible, not only to the general public but also to scholars whose requests for images get turned down. Some museums keep coins only to discover many years later that they have been stolen because nobody has taken the trouble to open the drawers! Ironically, these coins that have been denied to public use are infinitely more private and inaccessible than those kept in private collections which are very often much more accessible to scholars.

Of course the Huntington collection will be dispersed, but consolation can be taken from the fact that it will be published in its entirety and accessible through auction catalogues both in printed form and on the internet for everybody-scholars, students, dealers and collectors- and we honestly believe that this should not be overlooked or forgotten.

**None of the coins offered in this sale are subject to any kind of US import restrictions**

Nonetheless, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG endeavours to provide its American clients with the best service possible and we will therefore take it upon ourselves whenever possible to carry out all of the customs formalities for importation into the USA and will then ship the lots to each individual client from within the United States.



# The Archer M. Huntington collection of Roman Gold Coins part I

## The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



- 100 *Julius Caesar and A. Hirtius Praetor.* Aureus 46, AV 8.01 g. C·CAESAR – COS TER Veiled head of Vesta r. Rev. A HIRTIVS·PR *Lituus*, jug and axe. C 2. Babelon Hirtia 1 and Julia 22. Bahrfeldt 19. Sear Imperators 56. Calicó 36. Crawford 466/1. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine 6'500  
Ex HSA 22262.



- 101 *L. Munatius Plancus.* Aureus 45, AV 8.04 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. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1896, Montagu, 29 and HSA 22263.



- 102 *L. Cestius and C. Norbanus.* Aureus January-April 43, AV 8.01 g. C·NORB – ANVS / L·CESTIVS Draped bust of Sibyl r.; in r. field, PR. Rev. Cybele on throne in biga of lions l., holding patera in r. hand and resting l. hand on *tympanum*; in upper l. field, S·C. Babelon Cestia 3 and Norbana 5. Bahrfeldt 26.22 (this coin). Sear Imperators 196. Calicó 5b. Crawford 491/2. Rare. Good very fine 7'000

Ex Bruger Egger sale November 1904, Prowe, 2033 and HSA 22268.



- 103 *Octavianus*. Aureus, Gallia Transalpina and Cisalpina 43, AV 8.17 g. C·CAESAR·COS·PONT·AVG· Bare and bearded head of Octavian r. Rev. C·CAESAR·DICT·PERP PONT·MAX Laureate head of Julius Caesar r. Babelon Julia 64. Bahrfeldt 28. Sear Imperators 132. Woytek Arma et Nummi 243. Calicó 52. Crawford 490/2.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two attractive portraits unusually well-centred on a full flan, about extremely fine 90'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 24 and HSA 22218.

This aureus is a declaration of triumph by Octavian over military opponents and factions in the Senate that wished to renew the independence of that body. Octavian had achieved a great deal since he arrived in Rome in the summer of 44 B.C., but each accomplishment was backed with threats or the use of arms. For the meantime, though, Octavian had triumphed in Italy: Marc Antony was in Gaul, Brutus and Cassius were in the East, and Sextus Pompey was in command of a fleet.

Gold from this issue was probably used to pay the eight legions Octavian brought to invade and take control of Rome in May, 43 B.C. after he failed to receive satisfaction from the Senate. Once in the capital with his army he was able to extort from the Senate the consulship for himself and his uncle Q. Pedius, as the original consuls for the year, Hirtius and Pansa, had died while relieving Anthony's siege of Decimus Brutus.

With this in mind, hardly a more useful design could have been selected for this aureus, as most of Octavian's soldiers had served under Caesar. It was also good propaganda against Anthony (whose similar Antony/Caesar portrait issue was largely only silver), for it reinforced the claim that Octavian – not Anthony – was the rightful heir of Caesar.

The inscriptions are of some interest, for Octavian cites his membership to the colleges of the augurs and pontifices and advertises his newly extorted consulship; that of Caesar bears his titles *dictator perpetuus* ('dictator for life') and *pontifex maximus* ('chief priest'). The first of these titles had expired upon Caesar's death and the second had been assumed by Lepidus, the man who was destined to join the second triumvirate that would be formed not long after this aureus was struck.



- 104 *Octavianus*. Aureus, mint moving with Octavian 42 BC, AV 8.01 g. CAESAR·III – VIR·R·P·C Bare head r. Rev. Equestrian statue l., with rider holding *lituus* in r. hand; in exergue, *rostrum tridens*, at side, S – C. C 245. Babelon Julia 66. Bahrfeldt 55. Sydenham 1319. Sear Imperators 136. Woytek Arma et Nummi 273. Calicó 266. Crawford 497/1.

Extremely rare, apparently only ten specimens known and one of two in private hands. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 30'000

Ex HSA 30088.

The narrative portion of the *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* opens with the following passage: "At the age of nineteen on my own responsibility and at my own expense I raised an army, with which I successfully championed the liberty of the republic when it was oppressed by the tyranny of a faction. On that account the senate passed decrees in my honour enrolling me in its order in the consulship of Gaius Pansa and Aulus Hirtius, assigning me the right to give my opinion among the consulars and giving me *imperium*. It ordered me as a propraetor to provide in concert with the consuls that the republic should come to no harm. In the same year, when both consuls had fallen in battle, the people appointed me consul and triumvir for the organization of the republic."

As should be expected, in this autobiographical document Augustus presents his actions in the best possible light, just as his great-uncle Julius Caesar had done in his retelling of the Gallic Wars. This aureus was struck in reflection of events named (and others conveniently overlooked) in the above account, when Augustus – then Octavian – was still a young man.

Its obverse inscription CAESAR III VIR R P C contains the triumviral title he describes in the last sentence, and the equestrian statue on the reverse must be the one the senate voted in his honour early in 43 B.C. in anticipation of his providing military assistance. The senate's motive in making Octavian a propraetor and offering him a statue was clear: they needed his legions to aid the consular army under Pansa and Hirtius that had been sent to relieve Decimus Brutus, whom Marc Antony had besieged in Mutina.

It is likely that the senators believed the promise of a statue would not need to be kept, and thus the offer may have been made with ease. But after his success at Mutina, where both consuls perished and he was hailed *imperator* by his soldiers, Octavian led his army to Rome; its mere presence allowed Octavian to extort the consulship in place of Hirtius and Pansa, and, no doubt, to demand completion of the statue that appears on this aureus and on denarii of two earlier issues. Since this aureus was a military issue struck by Octavian under his own authority, the S C ("by decree of the senate") certainly refers to the statue itself, and the rostrum in the exergue may indicate that the statue had been erected in the Roman Forum, where the speaker's platform (the Rostra) was located.



105

- 105 *Sextus Pompeius*. Aureus, Sicily 37-36, AV 7.97 g. MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER. Bearded and bare head of Sextus Pompeius r.; all within oak-wreath. Rev. PRAEF Heads of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, on l., and Cn. Pompeius Junior, on r., facing each other; at sides, *lituus* and tripod. Below, CLAS·ET·ORAE / MARIT·EX·S·C. C 1. Bahrfeldt 87 (this coin cited) and p. 81, 12 (these dies). Babelon Pompeia 24. Sear Imperators 332. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 559. Calicó 71a. Crawford 511/1.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. An exceptional specimen of this important and fascinating issue with three superb portraits of masterly style.

Struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

100'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 34 and HSA 22219.

Most probably this coin also comes from the Rollin & Feuardent sale June 1879, Racine, lot 490, since the drawing of the catalogue depicts an obverse with absolutely the same centring of the present coin, while the reverse is slightly different which is why we cannot be absolutely certain of this provenance.

Sextus Pompey was the first Roman to use dynastic imagery on coinage. This crucial step was taken in an age when the senate and traditions were losing ground to the cult of personality. The careers of the recent warlords Marius, Sulla, Crassus, Caesar, and Sextus' own father, Pompey Magnus, had benefited disproportionately from the strength of their charisma. In 42 B.C., when aurei of portrait type originally were struck, Antony, Octavian, Lepidus, Brutus, Cassius, and Sextus Pompey all were fighting for supremacy. Thus, this issue sets an enormously important precedent with Sextus honouring his family in so complete a manner. He and his brother Cnaeus earlier had initiated that practice by portraying their deceased father on denarii as early as 45-44 B.C., but here Sextus takes it a step further by portraying himself with his deceased brother and father. The issue amounts to an exhibition of his pedigree, as well as a nostalgic call to arm for all who had thus far served the Pompeian cause. Both Antony and Octavian made use of the coinage to advertise their relationship with the murdered Julius Caesar, a publicity war that was won by Caesar's nephew and heir, Octavian. But Antony took the practice to a level even beyond Sextus Pompey by representing living relatives on his coinage. Lacking a pedigree that was comparable with Octavian or Sextus Pompey, Antony pursued the next best option by promoting his active dynasty, for the coins bore portraits of his brother, his son, and perhaps three of his four wives. On this aureus we find the only coin portrait of Sextus Pompey; it is shown within an oak wreath, traditionally an award for those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, which must relate to the many lives he saved by taking in political refugees who escaped the Caesarean proscriptions. On the reverse the portraits of Pompey Magnus and Cnaeus Pompey are flanked by priestly objects, a *lituus* and a tripod, which represent the priesthoods to which they had been appointed.



# The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

## Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



106

- 106 Aureus 27 BC, AV 7.86 g. CAESAR·COS·VII – CIVIBVS·SERVATEIS Head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS Eagle with spread wings and head l., standing facing with oak wreath flanked by S – C; behind, two laurel branches. C 30. Bahrfeldt 113. Kent-Hirmer pl. 35, 125. BMC 656. RIC 277. CBN 911 (Ephesus). Calicó 173a (these dies).

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A very interesting and intriguing reverse and an unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan. An almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

70\*000

Ex HSA 22264.

This aureus is one of the clearest testaments to the foundation of the Roman Empire, for it seems to be the first issue after Octavian was awarded the name Augustus at the senate meeting of January 16, 27 B.C. Its inscriptions and designs are laden with symbolism, reflecting Augustus' newly confirmed role as leader, commander and saviour of the nation. The reverse composition is heraldic in appearance, as if a new coat of arms for Rome's first emperor.

Though he accepted the name Imperator Caesar Augustus, Dio (53.16) notes that Augustus' heart had been set on the name Romulus, an idea he abandoned when it aroused suspicions that he desired the kingship. Dio suggests that the name Augustus signified "...that he was something more than human, since indeed all the most precious and sacred objects are referred to as augusta. For this reason when he was addressed in Greek he was named Sebastos, meaning an august individual..."

In addition to awarding his new name, the senate heaped further honours upon Rome's first citizen at this historic meeting, including the placement of laurel trees in front of his residence, and the hanging an oak wreath, the corona civica, above them. The laurel trees were symbols of honour and respect, and the oak wreath symbolised his having saved the lives of many citizens in his effort to restore peace throughout the empire. Augustus was voted these highest honours, Dio says, "...to recognise in perpetuity his status as victor over his enemies and the saviour of the citizens."

Dominating the reverse is an eagle, perched upon the oak wreath. As the bird sacred to the supreme Roman deity Jupiter, it is difficult to miss the intended parallel between Jupiter's status in the heavens and Augustus' unrivalled position on earth. The SC, usually absent on precious metal coins, here refers to this monumental decree by which the senate embraced monarchy in all but name.

This coinage is often attributed to a period just prior to 27 B.C., yet its inscriptions and designs clearly demand a date soon after the senate meeting of January 16. We may also set aside attributions to a mint in the East, notably Ephesus, as an Italian mint – perhaps Rome – is to be preferred.



- 107 Aureus, uncertain mint in Spain Colonia Patricia (?) circa 19 BC, AV 7.82 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head l. Rev. Hexastyle temple within which Jupiter standing l. holding thunderbolt and leaning on sceptre. At sides, IOV – TON. C –, cf. 178 (head r.). Bahrfeldt 164. BMC –, cf. 362 (head r.). RIC 63b (this coin cited). CBN 1097\* and pl. 44, 1097d (this coin). Calicó 238.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known.

A very appealing portrait, good very fine

8'000

Ex HSA 22223.



- 108 Aureus, uncertain mint in Spain Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AV 7.89 g. AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. OB·CIVIS / [S]ERVATOS Shield inscribed S·P·Q·R / CL·V within oak wreath. C –, cf. 216 (head l. Bahrfeldt –. BMC p. 57, note\*. RIC 30a (this coin cited). CBN p. 188 † and pl. LI, a (this coin). Calicó 257a (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only two specimens known. Minor nicks on obverse and light scratches on reverse, otherwise very fine

8'000

Ex HSA 22266.

We sold the other known specimen of this coin in our auction 59 in April 2011 noting it as the only specimen in private hands. We would have never imagined that the coin in the ANS would have become available on the market and that we would have had the chance to offer it at auction the following year.



- 109 Aureus, uncertain mint in Spain Colonia Patricia (?) 18 BC, AV 7.84 g. CAESARI – AVGVSTO Laureate head l. Rev. Domed temple of six columns within which *aquila* r. flanked by two standards. C 203. Elberling, Publications [...] de Luxembourg XIX, 1863 (this coin). Bahrfeldt 159b and p. 133 (this coin illustrated). BMC –. RIC –, cf. 104 (head r. and MAR VLT). CBN –, cf. 1201 (head r. and MAR VLT). Calicó 248 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare, apparently only four specimens known. Minor marks and a graffito on reverse, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex HSA 30089.



- 110 Aureus, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AV 7.82 g. AVGVSTVS DIVI·F Bare head l. Rev. IMP·X Bull butting r. C 138. Bahrfeldt 202. BMC 454. RIC 166b. CBN 1385. Calicó 213.

A very rare variety. A metal flaw on the neck and an edge scuff at twelve o'clock on obverse. A slightly wavy flan, otherwise about extremely fine

7'000

Ex Bourgey sale 2 March 1925, 29 and HSA 22222.



- 111 Aureus, Lugdunum 11-10 BC, AV 7.88 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI·F Laureate head r. Rev. IMP – XII Apollo Citharedus, in long drapery, standing r., holding *plectrum* in extended r. hand and lyre in l.; in exergue, ACT. C 162. Bahrfeldt 215. BMC 481. RIC 192a. CBN 1443. Calicó 229.

Very rare. About extremely fine

8'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale 26-27 May 1889, Du Chastel, 200 and HSA 30087.



- 112 Aureus, Lugdunum 2 BC-4 AD, AV 7.94 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS – DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT Gaius and Lucius, each togate, standing facing and resting hand on shield; behind shields, two crossed spears. In upper centre field, *simpulum* and *lituus*. In exergue, CL CAESARES. C 42. BMC 515. RIC 206. CBN 1648. Calicó 176.

Unusually struck on a large flan and complete. About extremely fine / good very fine

7'000

Ex HSA 30045.

**Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37**



- 113 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.73 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 46. RIC 29. CBN 32. Calicó 305a.

A magnificent portrait of excellent style struck on a full flan. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex HSA 30060.



- 114 Quinarius, Lugdunum 18-19, AV 3.82 g. TI DIVI F – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XX Victory seated r. on globe, holding wreath with both hands. C 50. BMC 14. RIC 6. CBN –. King 2(1) (this coin). Rare. Two insignificant edge nicks, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Ex HSA 22257.

**In the name of Nero Claudius Drusus**



- 115 Aureus circa 41-45, AV 7.73 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies; over and upon architrave, DE / GERM. C 1. BMC Claudius 95. RIC Claudius 69. CBN Claudius 1. Calicó 315.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and complete, two absolutely insignificant marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex HSA 22212.



### In the name of Antonia, wife of Nero Claudius Drusus



116

- 116 Aureus circa 41-45, AV 7.84 g. **ANTONIA AVGVSTA** Draped bust r., wearing crown of barley ears. Rev. **CONSTANTIAE – AVGVSTI** Antonia as Constantia standing facing, holding long torch and cornucopiae. C 1. BMC Claudius 109. RIC Claudius 65. CBN Claudius 9. Kent-Hirmer pl. 51, 177. Calicó 318.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. An insignificant scratch

at five o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 85 and HSA 22213.

This aureus is part of the series that was struck by the emperor Claudius in honour of his deceased parents – in this case his mother, Antonia. Neither of Claudius' parents had been honoured with coinage during the previous three regimes, so the task was left to their afflicted 50-year-old son, whom no one could have predicted would one day be emperor. Antonia, even more so than Livia, was the model of a Roman noblewoman. Her parents Marc Antony and Octavia (Augustus' sister) represented both sides of the civil war that ended at the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C., and from her father, who died shortly after Actium, she inherited an economic empire in the east. Throughout her life Antonia managed her considerable business, political and domestic responsibilities with skill and personal flair. While in her late teens Antonia married Livia's youngest son Nero Claudius Drusus, with whom she seems to have been ideally matched. Together they had three children, with the youngest (the future emperor Claudius) being born in the summer of 10 B.C. on the same day her husband dedicated the Altar of Lugdunum to Augustus. To Antonia at that time, life must have seemed unimprovable. However, the remainder of her life would be a string of sore disappointments. In 9 B.C. her husband died tragically (and she refused ever to remarry), her youngest son Claudius developed severe physical disabilities, her promising son Germanicus was murdered in A.D. 19, and her only daughter, Livilla, was forcibly starved to death (by Antonia herself) after it was exposed that she had poisoned her husband. Antonia's grandchildren fared no better: the three girls were terribly disturbed and unfortunate, her two eldest grandsons were executed after being branded public enemies, and the behaviour of her youngest grandson, Caligula, was so objectionable that many historians believe Antonia took her own life in 37 because she could not face the prospect of living in the reign of Caligula. The reverse of this aureus features Antonia in the guise of Constantia, the personification of courage and perseverance, both qualities for which she was renowned.

### Gaius, 37 – 41



117

- 117 Aureus 37-38, AV 7.69 g. **C CAESAR AVGVSTVS GERM P M TR POT** Laureate head of Gaius r. Rev. **DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE** Radiate head of Augustus r. C 1. BMC 16. RIC 15. CBN 19. Calicó 332. Very rare. Two attractive portraits struck on a full flan and about extremely fine 40'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sale 10 June 1895, Bunbury, 560 and pl. III, 4. From the Devonshire collection and HSA 30059.

Few of Rome's emperors enjoy as foul a reputation as Gaius, who is generally known by the nickname Caligula, meaning 'bootikin' or 'little boots', which he received from his father's soldiers while he was still an amiable child. He grew to despise the nickname almost as much as everyone grew to despise him. There is little need to revisit the list of his debaucheries, incests and acts of depravity – we need only note that his behaviour was a special blend of intellect and insanity, and that he has few peers beyond Nero, Commodus and Elagabalus. On the bright side, Caligula was dutiful when it came to his well-produced coinage. Caligula honoured his great-grandfather Augustus, very likely Tiberius, his murdered parents, Germanicus and Agrippina Senior, and his murdered brothers, Nero Caesar and Drusus Caesar. Among the living he honoured his three sisters – in whom he had more than a casual interest – and, on provincial coinage, his final wife Caesonia and their daughter Drusilla Minor, both of whom were murdered within an hour of Caligula.

## Claudius, 41 – 54



118

- 118 Aureus 41-42, AV 7.60 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR·AVG·PM·TR·P Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGUSTAE Winged Pax-Nemesis advancing r. pointing winged caduceus at snake before her and holding out fold of drapery below chin. C 50. BMC 6. RIC 9. CBN –. Calicó 363.

A light reddish tone, three unobtrusive edge nicks, otherwise  
about extremely fine / good very fine

6'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 95 and HSA 22216.



119

- 119 Aureus 45, AV 7.77 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR·AVG P M T·R·P IIII Laureate head r. Rev. IMPER RECEPT inscribed on praetorian camp, at the door of which stands a soldier with a standard. C 43. BMC 23. RIC 25. CBN 43. Calicó 361.

Very rare. Struck on a full flan and complete, minor edge marks,  
otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex HSA 22215.

The accession of Claudius might best described as an unplanned coup, for he was swept into office by a praetorian guard that believed he was an ideal replacement for Caligula. Just as it had insulated him from harm for the previous five decades, his physical disabilities and reputation for mental ineptness worked in his favour under these dire circumstances. For Claudius this must have been an alarming moment, for he just as easily could have been executed on account of his blood relation and close association with Caligula. Instead, he was hailed emperor by the praetorian guardsmen, who made certain the senate supported their decision. As a result, Claudius dedicated some of his early coinages to the praetorian guardsmen to whom he owed his principate. Previously, Caligula had acted similarly by striking a brass sestertius depicting himself addressing the praetorians. This particular aureus depicts Claudius standing safely within the praetorian camp, the walls of which are inscribed IMPER RECEPT. A companion issue in gold shows Claudius clasping hands with a praetorian (presumably the praetorian prefect).



120

- 120 Aureus 49-50, AV 7.78 g. TI C[LAVD C]AESAR·AVG P·M·TR·P·VIII IMP·XVI Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / P·P / OB CS within oak wreath. C 88. BMC 54. RIC 48. CBN –. Calicó 381.

A bold portrait struck on a full flan, about extremely fine / extremely fine

9'000

Ex HSA 30058.



- 121 Aureus circa 50-54, AV 7.81 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TRIB·POT·PP· Laureate head r. Rev. AGRIPPINAE – AVGVSTAE Draped bust of Agrippina r., wearing crown of corn ears. C 3. BMC 72. RIC 80. CBN 78. Calicó 396c.

Rare. Two lovely portraits and an attractive light reddish tone, an almost invisible mark on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

15'000

Ex HSA 30042.

#### Nero augustus, 54 – 68



- 122 Aureus 55, AV 7.64 g. NERO CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P COS Conjoined busts of bareheaded Nero, and draped Agrippina Minor r. Rev. AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER Quadriga of elephants l., bearing two chairs holding Divus Claudius, radiate, holding eagle-tipped sceptre and Divus Augustus, radiate, holding patera and sceptre; in l. field, EX S C. C 3. BMC 7. RIC 6. CBN 10. Calicó 397a (this obverse die).

Very rare and an interesting representation. Two finely engraved portraits struck in high relief, good very fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex HSA 22305.

The last of Nero's early issues, this aureus honours mother and emperor on the obverse and the deified Claudius on the reverse: as such we may consider it a compilation of the two separate coinages of Nero's accession issue. The reverse scene is of great interest as it depicts four elephants drawing a wheeled platform with two seated figures. Clearly this is a depiction of Claudius' funeral. He was only the second emperor to be deified, and the scene is virtually identical to the one on Tiberius' sestertii dedicated to Divus Augustus. The scenes differ in that on the coins dedicated to Claudius the elephants have no riders (undoubtedly because the format was smaller) and Augustus' statue is joined by another, which we must presume to be that of his divine companion Claudius. Some have described the seated figures differently: Cohen questioned if they were Augustus and Livia, and it has also been suggested that they are Augustus and Fides Praetorianum. However, these should be dismissed considering the direct iconographic link to the Tiberian sestertii and the remark by Tacitus, who notes that Claudius' funeral "...was modelled on that of the divine Augustus...". He further relates that the senate placed his widow Agrippina in charge of his priesthood, and that in his funeral she imitated "...the grandeur of her great-grandmother Livia, the first Augusta".



- 123 Aureus 60-61, AV 7.69 g. NERO CAESAR·AVG IMP Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR – P VII COS IIII P·P Virtus, helmeted and in military attire, standing l, holding *parazonium* and sceptre; r. foot on pile of arms; at his sides, EX – SC. C 219. BMC 27. RIC 25. Calicó 429.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief with a light reddish tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex HSA 22209.



124

- 124 Aureus 64-65, AV 7.34 g. NERO – CAESAR Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS Nero, radiate, standing facing, holding branch and Victory on globe. C 44. BMC 56. RIC 46. CBN 202. Calicó 402.  
A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful reddish tone,  
about extremely fine / good very fine 6'000

Ex HSA 30049. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



125

- 125 Aureus circa 64–65, AV 7.49 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IANVM CLVSIT PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA Temple of Janus with closed doors. C 114. BMC 64. RIC 50. CBN 212. Calicó 409 (this reverse die).  
Very rare. Unusually well-centred and complete for the issue, light reddish tone,  
minor mark on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Ex HSA 30052.

The Temple of Janus – the god of beginnings and endings – was one of Rome's most ancient. It was believed that Romulus built it 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 shut perhaps five or six times in all Roman history prior to the reign of Nero – once under king Numa (who originated the tradition), once at the end of the Second Punic War, three times under Augustus, and, according to Ovid, once under Tiberius. Thus, when in 65 peace had been generally established on all 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. The inscription on this issue 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". Despite Nero's contentment with affairs on the empire's borders, the year 65 was not a happy one on the home front: much of Rome was still in ashes from the great fire of the previous year, Nero had narrowly escaped murder in the Pisonian conspiracy, and not long afterward he had kicked to death his pregnant wife Poppaea.



126

- 126 Aureus circa 66-67, AV 7.29 g. IMP 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 317. BMC 94. RIC 66. CBN 236. Calicó 445.  
Superb reddish tone and about extremely fine 9'000

Ex HSA 30057. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



**Galba, 68 – 69**



127

- 127 Aureus, Tarraco circa 68-69, 7.71 g. GALBA IMP Laureate head r. globe at point of bust. Rev. ROMA – RENASCENS Roma helmeted and in military attire advancing r. holding sceptre in l. hand and victory on globe in outstretched r. C 214 var. BMC –, cf. 182 note. RIC (1st edition) 89 var. CBN 13 var. (reverse legend inward and clockwise). Calicó 493 var. (Obverse legend outward and anti-clockwise; reverse legend inward and clockwise).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. A very interesting portrait struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan. Good extremely fine

100'000

Ex HSA 22302.

Of all Galba's coin types, this aureus, issued in Spain at the outset of his rebellion, offers perhaps the clearest statement of his intentions: *Roma renascens* ('Rome rising again' or 'Rome reborn'). The reign of Nero was in many ways a low-point in Roman history, and to men like Galba, who had benefited from their attachment to earlier Julio-Claudians, the time had come to restore traditional Roman ways. Though this type was used on singular occasions by Vitellius and Vespasian, it was used extensively by Galba both as Imperator and Augustus.

With faith in the more recent Julio-Claudians justifiably shaken, it was an appropriate message for the age. Galba proposed a return to the *severitas* of a bygone era that he promised to usher back. However noble his intentions, Galba was naïve to think that a reform of moral and social code might be achieved in short order, especially during a civil war. He removed incompetent men from their offices and was stern – even stingy – with the army. Tacitus reports he did not provide his soldiers even a "mere token act of generosity," all of which assured his downfall only six months into his reign.

## Otho, 69



128

- 128 Aureus 15 January-8 March 69, AV 7.34 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECVRITAS – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 16. BMC 13. RIC 7. CBN 7. Calicó 531.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of fine style struck in high relief, good extremely fine 90'000

Ex Ratto sale May 1912, Grande Numismatico Straniero, 1419 and HSA 8049.

In the emperor Otho, as in his successor Vitellius, one can find little to admire. As a youth Otho was a lush, and he achieved the high office that only through bribery and treachery. Indeed, there had been many 'firsts' of late: Claudius achieved his office through open support of the praetorians, Galba was the first non-Julio-Claudian emperor and the first one hailed outside of Rome, and now Otho was the first to openly attain his office through the murder of his predecessor. (Even if we believe Caligula suffocated Tiberius, or that Nero had a hand in Claudius' death, these were achieved behind closed doors.) Otho had been governor of Lusitania (Portugal) when the Spanish governor Galba was hailed Imperator, so it was natural that Otho – long since tired of his cultural isolation – would join Galba on his trek to Rome. Therefore Otho had two great hopes: to exact revenge on Nero (who sent him to Lusitania to keep him far from his former companion Poppaea) and to be adopted as son and successor of the 70-year-old Galba. When neither of these goals came to fruition, Otho went heavily into debt in order to bribe the praetorian guardsmen to murder Galba, under whom they were suffering. After Galba had been brutally murdered in public view, the terrified senate hailed Otho emperor. Few in Rome would have wanted to be emperor since the German governor Vitellius was leading his army toward Italy at a rapid pace. Otho's reign was as brief, chaotic and desperate as it was degrading. It culminated in a battle in the north of Italy at which as many as 40,000 Roman soldiers died. Having lost the battle to Vitellius' army, and no doubt disheartened at the carnage, Otho committed suicide some two days later.

## Vitellius, 69



- 129 Aureus, Tarraco (?) 2 January – 18 April 69, prior to the Senate's award of the title of Augustus. AV 7.50 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 inscribed S P / Q R. C –. BMC 91 note (this coin cited). RIC 35. CBN 12. Calicó 576.

Extremely rare, possibly the finest of very few specimens known. A very appealing portrait of high style, light reddish tone and extremely fine 100'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 126 and HSA 22299

The civil war of A.D. 68-69 involved most almost every province in the empire, so it is not surprising that several mints outside of Italy struck coins for those who battled for the throne. This aureus of Vitellius was struck at a Spanish mint, usually identified as Tarraco. The style and fabric are distinctive, with the globe and palm branch at the tip of the bust offering further confirmation that this piece is not a Rome mint product.

The obverse inscription, IMP GERMAN VITELLIVS, includes the title *imperator* and his surname *Germanicus*, both of which Suetonius (*Vitellius* 8) tells us he received at the outset of his revolt from the legions of his province, Upper Germany. This, along with the absence of the title Augustus, allows its attribution to the three months he was *imperator* from early January to April 19. Some of Vitellius' other Spanish-mint aurei addressed the armies, upon whose support he relied. One notable type, CONSENSVS HISPANIARVM, celebrates the approval he received from the Spanish army that originally had supported Galba. Others are directed toward all of Rome's armies or specifically to the Praetorian guards, whose support he would need by the time he arrived in Rome.

This reverse type of Victory alighting, holding a shield inscribed SPQR was presumably taken from Nero's coinage. It was his most common type for copper asses and brass dupondii, with the former being anepigraphic and the latter bearing the same inscription as this aureus. They were issued in enormous quantities at Rome and Lugdunum, and were widely distributed throughout the Western provinces and Italy. The theme of a victorious emperor is appropriate for civil war propaganda, though it was premature in this case, since Vitellius did not reign long enough to support such a claim.

## Vespasian, 69 – 79



- 130 Aureus circa 69-70, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 23. CBN 17. RIC 28. Calicó 607.

A masterly engraved portrait struck in high relief, extremely fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex HSA 22297.



- 131 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 72, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P IIII P P COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. PACI AVGVSTI Nemesis advancing r., pointing caduceus at snake before her. C 284. BMC 403. CBN 307. RIC 1180. Calicó 656.  
A very attractive portrait and a lovely reddish tone, extremely fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Ex HSA 22292. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



- 132 Aureus, Antioch 72-73, AV 7.39 g. IMP·VESPA·AVG·PM – TRI P P P COS IIII Head laureate l. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. CAE DVM ET TI CAES IMP VESPAS Confronted bare heads of Titus facing l. and Domitian facing r. C 8 (this coin misread). BMC pag. 106, note\* (this coin). CBN –. RIC 1548 (this coin). Calicó 717 (this coin misread). RPC 1923 (this coin).  
Unique and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Struck on a  
a full flan with a light reddish tone and very fine 18'000

Ex Rollin & Feuadent sale May 1889, Du Chastel 297; Rollin & Feuadent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 201; Rollin & Feuadent 2 May 1898, Hoffman, 2 sales. Ex HSA 22289.

This aureus of Antioch, struck in A.D. 72 (or perhaps early in 73), is of extraordinary artistic and historical interest. It is a clear declaration of the newly formed Flavian Dynasty intended for distribution in Syria and neighbouring provinces – the very region where Vespasian was hailed emperor by his troops at the start of July, 69.

A personal account of this coin appears in "Rare and Unpublished Roman Gold Coins In My Collection" by the late H. Montagu, F.S.A. published in *The Numismatic Chronicle* of 1897. The foreword reveals the circumstances of its composition: "The following notes...were compiled by Mr. Montagu shortly before his death. They are now published with the consent of his widow. It is a somewhat touching circumstance that not only is this the last numismatic work by our late Vice-President, but it is probably his last writing of any kind whatsoever. He was engaged on these notes on the eve of his illness, and they were found just inside the drawer of his writing-table as casually thrown in by him."

Montagu wrote: "This coin, depicted in Cohen (No. 8), was formerly in the collection of M. Jarry, of Orleans, which, after his death, was sold in 1878. It passed into my hands from the Du Chastel collection, and I venture to think...it may be the only known example of the type... The fabric and lettering appear to be provincial, and the misspelling of DVM for the first letters of the name of Domitian, and the unusual form of the reverse legend, tend to confirm this."

It belongs to a tightly-knit group consisting of five reverse types that are linked through shared obverse dies. This obverse die is linked at least to the PAX AVGVSTI, VICTORIA AVGVSTI and VIRTVS AVGVSTI types. All three portraits are of exceptional style, with the one of Vespasian being identical to those on some silver tetradrachms of Antioch (Wruck 88-89) dated to 71/2 and 72/3. The likeness is so precise that the engraver(s) responsible for these imperial aurei and denarii are the same as the ones who produced the aforementioned provincial tetradrachms.





133



- 133 Aureus 74, AV 7.29 g. IMP CAESAR – VESP AVG Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNA – AVGVST  
Fortuna standing l. on garlanded altar decorated with rams' heads, holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae  
in l. C 174. BMC 145. CBN 117. RIC 682. Calicó 632.

Rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief, two absolutely insignificant marks,  
otherwise extremely fine

12'000

Ex HSA 22294.



134



- 134 Aureus 75, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVST  
Pax seated l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 319. BMC 280. CBN 251. RIC 770.

A bold portrait and an enchanting reddish tone, good extremely fine.

15'000

Ex HSA 22291. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

### Titus caesar, 69 – 79



135



135

- 135 Aureus 72-73, AV 7.30 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. VIC – AVGVST  
Victory standing r. on globe holding wreath. C 352. BMC Vespasian 81. CBN Vespasian 71. RIC Vespasian 367.  
Calicó 798.

About extremely fine

7'500

Ex HSA 30085.



- 136 Aureus 75, AV 7.24 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIAN Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. Bull butting r.; in exergue, COS III. C 48. BMC Vespasian 171. CBN Vespasian 145. RIC Vespasian 780. Calicó 371a (these dies). Struck on a very broad flan with a lovely light reddish tone, extremely fine 12'500

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale May 1909, Evans, 66 and HSA 30083.

#### Titus augustus, 79 – 81



- 137 Aureus 79, AV 7.22 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. TR P VIII IMP XIII COS VII P P Garlanded quadriga l. filled with corn ears. C 277. BMC 16. CBN 13. RIC 24. Calicó 762. Very rare. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine / about extremely fine 12'500

Ex HSA 22287.

#### Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



- 138 Aureus early 76-early 77, AV 7.20 g. CAESAR AVG F – DOMITIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – III Cornucopiae overflowing with fruit tied up with ribbons. C 46. BMC 196 Vespasian. CBN Vespasian. RIC Vespasian 918. Calicó 817.

A magnificent portrait and an absolutely enchanting reddish tone, extremely fine 15'000

Ex HSA 30063. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

## Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



- 139 Aureus 84, AV 7.69 g. IMP CAES DIVI – VESP F DOMITIAN AVG Laureate and draped bust l. Rev. GERMANICVS COS X Germania seated r. on shield, in attitude of mourning; below, broken spear. C –, cf. 139 (different obverse legend). BMC p. 307\*. CBN 43. RIC 201. Calicó 828 (this obverse die).

Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. A magnificent portrait in the finest style of the period struck on a full flan and an interesting reverse composition, extremely fine

40'000

Ex HSA 22283.

Domitian harboured an inferiority complex toward his brother and father. In the matter of military glory, the jealousy was acute: his brother had led the siege of Jerusalem, and his father had led most of the war in Judaea, and had won much glory in his earlier years, including the *ornamenta triumphalia* for his command in Claudius' invasion of Britain. Domitian had always been eager for a military command, and Suetonius (Domitian 1) tells us that when his father established his government in Rome, Domitian wanted glory so badly that he "planned a quite unnecessary expedition into Gaul and Germany, from which his fathers friends managed to dissuade him". In actuality, his skills in the art of war were enviable: he is said to have been able to shoot an arrow between the spread fingers of a hand without fail. His first campaign – which this well-composed issue celebrates – was against the Chatti in 83. Domitian led a perfectly successful campaign in which the Chatti were roundly defeated and the Roman border was extended beyond the Rhine. In honour of this victory Domitian was hailed Germanicus, won a triumph, and even had an arch erected. The series of coins he struck for several years are especially beautiful and imaginative compared with the rather pedestrian issues of his later years.



140

140

- 140 Aureus 88, AV 7.66 g. DOMITIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. GERMANICVS – COS XIII Minerva standing l. holding thunderbolt in r. hand and leaning l. on vertical spear; at her feet, shield. C 142. BMC 142. CBN 131. RIC 558. Calicó 832.

Light reddish tone and about extremely fine

6'500

Ex HSA 30061.



141

- 141 Aureus 90-91, AV 7.54 g. DOMITIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. GERMANICVS COS XV Minerva advancing r. holding shield in l. hand and spear in upraised r. C 152. BMC p. 334, note \*. CBN –. RIC 695. Calicó 842.

An attractive reddish tone and extremely fine

12'500

Ex HSA 22247.



- 142 Aureus 90-91, AV 7.57 g. DOMITIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. GERMANICVS COS XV Minerva standing l. holding vertical spear. C 150. BMC 173. CBN 162. RIC 698. Calicó 839.  
Very rare. A bold portrait of excellent style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000  
Ex HSA 30062.

#### Nerva, 96 – 98



- 143 Aureus circa 97, AV 7.48 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNA – AVGVST Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 65. BMC 36. RIC 16. CBN –, Calicó 964.  
Rare. A bold portrait, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500  
Ex HSA 22274.

#### Trajan, 98 – 117



- 144 Aureus 103-111, AV 7.37 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R / OPTIMO / PRINCIPI within laurel wreath. C 581. BMC 253. RIC 150. CBN 368. Woytek 224f. Calicó 1121.  
A bold portrait struck on a full flan and extremely fine 10'000  
Ex HSA 22179.



## Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138



- 145 Aureus 117-138, AV 7.39 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 (these dies).  
Very rare. Two attractive portraits of high style struck in high relief, extremely fine 40'000

Ex Rollin & Feuarterdent sale 13 May 1888, de Quelen, 1085 and HSA 22187.

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.



- 146 Aureus 117, AV 6.86 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO AVG DIVI TRA PARTH F Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. DIVI NER NEP·P – M TR·P·COS· Fortuna seated l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in exergue, FORT RED. C 741 var. (rudder on globe). BMC 34 note. RIC 15 var. (rudder on globe). Calicó 1257 (this coin).

An extremely rare variety. Struck in high relief, unobtrusive edge nick at twelve o'clock on obverse and minor traces of edge filing, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex HSA 22175.

On this aureus Hadrian extends his dynasty back to his grandfather Nerva (by two adoptions through Trajan): NERVAE NEPOS (grandson).



- 147 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.29 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. IVSTITIA – AVG Justitia seated l., holding patera and sceptre. C 878. BMC 661. RIC 252. Calicó 1281 (these dies).

A bold portrait struck on a full flan, minor marks on reverse below the exergual line, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex HSA 30101.



148

- 148 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.19 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head l. Rev. HISPANIA Hispania reclining l., holding branch in r. hand and resting l. arm on rock behind; before, rabbit. C 828. BMC 844. RIC 305. Calicó 1273 (these dies).

Very rare. A spectacular portrait and a very interesting reverse type.

About extremely fine

20'000

Ex HSA 13122.

Of all Rome's provinces, Spain was perhaps the most Romanized. It had been won by the Romans through centuries of contests with Carthaginians and local Celt-Iberians and it proved to be one of the empire's most useful possessions. Though Hadrian was born and raised in Rome, his father was a member of the Aelii, a Roman family which had prospered at Italica since the time of the Scipios, and his mother was from nearby Gades. The only evidence we have of Hadrian spending time at his family estates in Spain is in the year 90, just after he assumed his *toga virilis*. He spent less than a year there, during which he became involved in military training and no doubt continued to be tutored. Before the end of 90 Hadrian seems to have returned to Rome with the future emperor Trajan, who was preparing to assume the consulship on January 1, 91. When Hadrian's father had died five years before, Trajan was appointed one of his wards, for he was a first cousin once removed who also hailed from two noble families of Italica, the Ulpii and the Traii. We have no good details about Hadrian's brief stay in his ancestral homeland, but the fact that he did not visit Italica during his travels to Spain as emperor more than three decades later suggests that the young aristocrat considered his time in Italica uninspiring; indeed, while there we are told he indulged himself in hunting, perhaps to pass the boredom of provincial life.

#### Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



149

- 149 Aureus 140, AV 7.08 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TRP COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AVRELIVS CAESAR – AVG P II F COS Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust l. C 26 var. (TRP missing in obverse legend). BMC 168. RIC 418b. Calicó 1730 (this reverse die).

Very rare. A delightful light reddish tone, an almost invisible graffito on reverse field,

otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Sotheby's, Wilkinson and Hodge sale June 1906, Astronomer, 59 and HSA 22188

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 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 travelled 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. This aureus is one of his more interesting types, as it bears the portrait of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and that of his elder heir Marcus Aurelius on the reverse.



- 150 Aureus 145-161, AV 7.39 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. TR PO – T – COS IIII Roma seated l. on throne, l. hand on spear and holding victory in outstretched r.; shield set on throne. C 557 var. (no drapery). BMC 557. RIC 147. Calicó 1656 (these dies).  
Good extremely fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22126.



- 151 Aureus 148-149, AV 7.25 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR.P XII Bare-headed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 237 var. (no drapery). BMC 646 var. (no drapery). RIC 177. Calicó 1499 (these dies).  
A bold portrait struck in high relief, good extremely fine 7'500

Ex HSA 30006.



- 152 Aureus circa 151-152, AV 7.34 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head l. Rev. COS – IIII Antoninus standing l., holding globe in outstretched r. hand. C 305. BMC 771. RIC 206. Calicó 1518 (this obverse die).  
Minor marks, an almost invisible nick at six o'clock on reverse and a slightly wavy flan, otherwise extremely fine 4'500

Ex HSA 30002.



- 153 Aureus circa 153-154, AV 7.22 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XVII Laureate head r. Rev. CO – S – IIII Antoninus standing l., holding globe in outstretched r. hand. C 312. BMC 813 note. RIC 233. Calicó 1528.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex HSA 30003.





- 154 Aureus 155-156, AV 7.41 g. ANTONINVS AV – G PIVS P P IMP II Bare head r. Rev. TR POT XIX – COS IIII Antoninus standing l., holding globe in outstretched r. hand. C 996. BMC 863. RIC 256. Calicó 1674. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex HSA 30005.



- 155 Aureus 156-157, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XX – COS IIII Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. C 1113 var. (no drapery). BMC 889. RIC 266. Calicó 1676 (these dies). A magnificent portrait struck on a very broad flan, a perfect Fdc 12'500

Ex HSA 30011.

### Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



- 156 Aureus after 141, AV 7.31 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r. Rev. AETER – NITAS Fortuna standing l., holding patera in r. hand and rudder in l. C 2. BMC A. Pius 368. RIC A. Pius 343a. Calicó 1743. Struck on a very broad flan, reddish tone and good extremely fine 9'000

Ex HSA 22119.



- 157 Aureus after 141, AV 7.01 g. DIVA AVG – FAVSTINA Draped and veiled bust r. Rev. AETER – R – NITAS Providentia standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 35. BMC A. Pius 287. RIC A. Pius 350a. Calicó 1749. A very elegant portrait and a lovely reddish tone, good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 22120.



### Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161



- 158 Aureus 148-149, AV 7.36 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG P II F Bare head r. Rev. TR POT III – COS II Fides standing r. holding two corn ears in r. hand and basket of fruit in l. C –, cf. 612 (POT II). BMC A. Pius 692. RIC A. Pius 445a. Calicó 1930.

A lovely portrait and a pleasant light reddish tone, an almost invisible edge nick at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

7'000

Ex HSA 22198.



- 159 Aureus 159-160, AV 7.18 g. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT XIII – C – OS II Mars advancing r. carrying spear and trophy over shoulder. C 754. BMC A. Pius 995. RIC A. Pius 481c. Calicó 1976 (this coin). Light reddish tone and extremely fine 10'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1896, Montagu, 381 and HSA 22121

### Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 171



- 160 Aureus 161, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P XV M. Aurelius and L. Verus standing facing each other with clasped hands; the one on the l. holds roll; in exergue, COS III. C 71. BMC 7 note. RIC 9. Calicó 1823.

A very interesting reverse type and a light reddish tone.

About extremely fine /extremely fine

12'000

Ex HSA 22200.



- 161 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TRP XVIII·IMP II COS III Victory standing r. leaning on shield set on palm tree on which is inscribed VIC / AVG. C 466 (misdescribed). BMC 270 note. RIC 90 var. (with drapery). Calicó 1887 var. (with drapery). Extremely fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22112.



- 162 Aureus December 166-167, AV 7.29 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXI·IMP IIII COS III Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 883. BMC 444 note. RIC 174. Calicó 1995 (this obverse die).

A bold portrait struck in high relief on a very broad flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 30012.



- 163 Aureus February-December 168, AV 7.25 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. FORT RED TR P XXII·IMP V Fortuna seated l. holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, COS III. C 207. BMC 548 and pl. 61, 17 (these dies). RIC 183. Calicó 1857 (these dies). Extremely fine 10'000

Ex HSA 30014.

### Faustina II, daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius



- 164 Aureus circa 145-161, AV 7.16 g. FAVSTINAE – AVG PII AVG FIL Draped bust r., hair caught up behind. Rev. VE – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder. C 260. BMC –, cf. A. Pius 1063 (rudder on dolphin). RIC A. Pius 515b. Calicó 2095 (these dies). About extremely fine / extremely fine 7'000

Ex HSA 22246.

**Lucius Verus, 161 – 169**



- 165 Aureus December 161-162, AV 6.41 g. IMP CAES L AVREL VERVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P II M. Aurelius and L. Verus standing facing each other with clasped hands; the one on the l. holds roll; in exergue, COS II. C 50 var. (not cuirassed). BMC M. Aurelius p. 411, note †. RIC M. Aurelius 470 var. (not cuirassed). Calicó 2121 (these dies).  
An extremely rare variety of a scarce type. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 12'500

Ex HSA 30040.



- 166 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.31 g. ·L·VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P IIII – IMP II COS II 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).  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 30025.



- 167 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.41 g. ·L·VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P IIII IMP II COS II Victory, half-draped, standing r., placing a shield inscribed VIC / AVG on a palm tree. C 248. BMC 294. RIC M. Aurelius 522. Calicó 2174 (these dies).

A spectacular portrait and a coin of extraordinary quality, a perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex HSA 22113.





- 168 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.35 g. L VERVVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P IIII IMP II COS II Victory, half-draped, standing r., placing on a palm tree a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C 247 var. (without drapery). BMC M. Aurelius 296 note. RIC M. Aurelius 525. Calicó 2177 (these dies). Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex HSA 30020.



- 169 Aureus February-December 165, AV 7.31 g. L VERVVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P V – IMP III COS II L. Verus on prancing horse r. spearing down fallen enemy. C 275. BMC M. Aurelius 390. RIC M. Aurelius 545. Calicó 2185.

Struck on a very broad flan and good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 22203



- 170 Aureus February-December 168, AV 7.23 g. L VERVVS AVG ARM – PARTH MAX Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FORT RED TR – P VIII-IMP V Fortuna seated l. holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, COS III. C 110 var. (draped). BMC M. Aurelius 476 and pl. 62, 4 (these dies). RIC M. Aurelius 584. Calicó 2133. An attractive portrait struck on a very large flan, about extremely fine 7'000

Ex HSA 22206.



## Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



- 171 Aureus circa 164-169, AV 7.31 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair tied 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 (this obverse die).

A pleasant reddish tone and an attractive portrait. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex HSA 30114.

Lucilla was the second of six daughters born to the emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina II. She was a twin of Titus Aurelianus Antoninus, but he died within a year of their birth. When the emperor Antoninus Pius died in 161 and was succeeded by Lucilla's father and his co-heir Lucius Verus, Lucilla was betrothed to Verus in a gesture meant to tie the two emperors along family lines as well as by their collective Imperial duties. However, since she was just twelve years old, the marriage was delayed until 164, when Lucilla was fifteen or sixteen. At that time her prospective husband was in Asia Minor leading a campaign against the Parthians, so she sailed east and he took leave of campaign to marry her at Ephesus. The imperial couple had at least one child, but the fate of it or any others they may have had is unknown. After Verus' unexpected death in 169, Lucilla's personal life worsened. The young woman was next married to an elderly senator and she engaged in frequent infidelities. A decade later Lucilla was involved in the plot to assassinate her only surviving brother Commodus, who had become unstable and despotic as emperor. However, her role was discovered in the plot before it came to fruition, and in 182 or 183 she was banished to Capri where she subsequently was executed.

## Commodus caesar, 166 – 177



- 172 Aureus 175-176, AV 7.29 g. COMMODO CAES AVG FIL GERM SARM Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ADVENTVS CAES Commodus on trotting horse r. extending r. hand. C 1. BMC M. Aurelius 641. RIC M. Aurelius 604. Calicó 2220 (these dies).

Extremely rare and an interesting and historically important issue. A gentle portrait struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 349 and HSA 22202.

This *adventus* aureus, which celebrates the arrival of Commodus in Rome at an eventful moment in the reign of his father, Marcus Aurelius, appears to be the only *adventus* issue in all Roman coinage explicitly devoted to a Caesar.

The period 175 to 176, to which this coin is ascribed, was unsettling for the royal family and the empire. Marcus Aurelius was ill, and it was obvious that his health was failing. As he struggled with physical pain, sleeplessness, and a possible mild addiction to opium, the war on the northern front was discouragingly renewed. In light of this, the emperor made every effort to promote Commodus as an eligible and suitable heir should he die unexpectedly.

In the meantime, Commodus had left Rome in May, 175, reaching his father's headquarters at Sirmium within two or three weeks. On July 7, the day on which Romulus was thought to have disappeared from the earth, Commodus received the *toga virilis* and was commended by his father to the army. He assumed the title *princeps iuventutis* ('the leader of the knights' or 'the leader of the youth'), and was now fully enrolled in the pathway to succession.

In the midst of these events, false rumours of Marcus Aurelius' death helped fuel a rebellion in the East by one of his close friends and trusted allies, Avidus Cassius, who had been entrusted with virtually complete command over the Eastern provinces. The betrayal was on a scale that was hard to bear. Though the rebellion was put to rest after perhaps three months, Marcus Aurelius considered it necessary to visit the East so as to restore confidence among the army and the people.

He was fortunate that this urgent need to travel was accompanied by resounding Roman victories on the Northern front. Thus, the Romans were in a position to entertain peace. The terms were favourable, and required the Jazyges to return some 100,000 Roman captives and to provide 8,000 cavalymen to the army.

By the end of July the royal family departed for the East. Included in the entourage were Commodus and his mother, Faustina Senior, who died en route. After having traversed the Balkans, Asia Minor, and Syria, the expedition reached Alexandria, Egypt, which had been the seat of Cassius' revolt. They wintered there, and in the spring of 176 made their way northward again, this time visiting Antioch, Smyrna, and Athens, where in September the emperor and his son were initiated into the Eleusynian Mysteries. The royal family was back in Rome by late fall, 176, which clearly is the event celebrated by this aureus. Interestingly, there was no companion *adventus* issue for Marcus Aurelius, who was making every effort to showcase his son, even at his own expense.

Not long after they arrived, the stream of honours for Commodus was renewed. On November 27 he was granted *imperium* and at the long-anticipated German and Sarmatian triumph on December 23, the aged emperor shocked the crowd in the Circus Flaminius by running beside the triumphal chariot that bore his son, who was seated. All of this led up to January of the following year, when Commodus, then 15, became the youngest Roman to date to become Consul, yet another sign that he was the unquestioned heir to the throne.

### Commodus augustus, 177 – 193



173

- 173 Aureus 179, AV 7.31 g. L AVREL COM – MODVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P IIII – IMP III COS II P P Mars Victor, naked but for helmet and *chlamys* around waist, advancing r., carrying spear in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder. C 768. BMC 659. RIC 659. Calicó 2339.

Struck on a broad flan with a light reddish tone and good extremely fine

16'000

Ex HSA 22240.



174

- 174 Aureus 183-184, 7.29 g. M COMMODVS AN – TON AVG PIVS Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P VIII IMP VI COS III P-P Jupiter seated l., holding Victory in r. hand and long sceptre in l. C 421. BMC 118. RIC 69. Calicó 2296 (this obverse die). Good very fine / about extremely fine 7'000

Ex HSA 22239.



175

- 175 Aureus 192, AV 7.36 g. L·AEL·AVREL·CO – MM·AVG P FEL Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. LIB AVG VIII P M TR P XVII COS VII P P Liberalitas standing l., holding *abacus* and cornucopiae. C 324. BMC p. 747, 311 note. RIC 239a. Calicó 2281 (these dies).

A bold portrait struck on a very large flan, good extremely fine / extremely fine

14'000

Ex HSA 22238.

### Crispina, wife of Commodus



176

- 176 Aureus 180-182, AV 7.35 g. CRISPINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair in coil at back. Rev. VENVS·FELIX Venus seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; below seat, dove standing l. C 39. BMC 48. RIC Commodus 287. Calicó 2377d (these dies).

Rare. A very elegant portrait work of a skilled master engraver, extremely fine

30'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale 13 May 1888, de Quelen, 1250 and HSA 22241.

The daughter of a nobleman who had campaigned alongside Marcus Aurelius against barbarians on the northern border of the empire, Crispina was reportedly an exceptionally beautiful woman, a fact supported by the portrait of this coin. She was married to the fifteen-year-old future emperor Commodus, but as he steadily became more paranoid and megalomaniacal, their relationship disintegrated, and they both partook in extramarital affairs. In 182 Crispina was banished to the island of Capri where she met her end by strangulation, presumably on the orders of her husband. The official reason given for her severe treatment was her adulterous activities, but more than likely it was because she, along with her sister-in-law Lucilla, was implicated in the failed plot to assassinate Commodus.

**Pertinax, 1 January – 28 March 193**



- 177 Aureus 1 January-28 March 193, AV 7.24 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PROVID – DEOR COS II Providentia standing l., raising r. hand toward star in upper l. field, and resting l. on breast. C 42. BMC 11. RIC 11b. Woodward NC 1957, pl. 10, 11. (this reverse die). Calicó 2389.  
Rare. An impressive portrait of stunning beauty struck in high relief, good extremely fine 40'000

Ex HSA 30032.

A self-made man who rose to prominence through dedication and talent, Pertinax's career was illustrious. His father was a former slave and merchant whose wealth bought Pertinax a good education. Pertinax began his adult life as a teacher, but afterwards he embarked on a military career. He rose through the ranks serving in Parthia, Britain and Noricum, and he subsequently served as governor of several provinces. In 189 the emperor Commodus appointed him prefect of Rome, and he was still serving in that capacity when Commodus was assassinated on New Year's Eve, 192. Though Pertinax has often been portrayed as an unimpeachable moralist, he was more likely an opportunist who was intimately involved in the plot against Commodus. After his accession, Pertinax may have viewed himself as a benevolent dictator, but the praetorians nonetheless murdered him after a reign of just eighty-six days.



- 178 Aureus 1 January – 28 March 193, AV 7.17 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PROVID – DEOR COS II Providentia standing l., holding up both hands to large star in upper l. field. C 42. BMC 12. RIC 11a. Woodward NC 1957, pl. 10, 12 (this reverse die). Calicó 2390.  
Rare. An elegant portrait work of a very skilled master engraver struck on a very large flan and well-centred, extremely fine 35'000

Ex HSA 22243.



Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



- 179 Aureus 193-194, AV 7.23 g. IMP CAE·L·SEP SE – V·PERT AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICT·AVG·TR – P·COS Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. C 681 var. (SEPT). BMC 28. RIC 22. Calicó 2546. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 18'000

Ex HSA 22231.



- 180 Aureus, uncertain mint in the East (Emesa or Alexandria?) 193-194, AV 7.41 g. IMP CAE L SE – P SEV PEPT AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRT AVG – TRP COS Virtus standing facing, head l., holding Victory and reverted spear. C –. BMC –. RIC –. Calicó –.

Apparently unique and unpublished and an issue of great importance and fascination.

A strong portrait struck in a high relief and a delightful reddish tone,

virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Ex HSA 30028.

The style and fabric of this seemingly unique aureus is that of an Eastern mint, though which one is not immediately clear. Laodicea, Caesarea, Emesa, and Alexandria are all worth consideration. Antioch is not possible since the coin is from early in Severus' reign, which means that Severus either would not have had controlled Antioch or he would have been punishing it for its support of Pescennius Niger. It suffered what appears to have been economic sanctions and a reduction to the status of a village (*kome*) within the territory of Laodicea. The duration of Antioch's suffering is not known, but clearly it extended beyond the period in which this aureus could have been struck.

Laodicea, which had supported Severus at great expense, was amply rewarded for its assistance in the civil war. This is borne out by the large quantities of coins it produced early in Severus' reign. It would be a good candidate for this aureus if the style and fabric was in line with the known issues of Laodicea, which were distinctively Eastern, yet well made. On this aureus the engraving falls considerably short of the standard at Laodicea, especially as regards the crude inscriptions.

Caesarea, Emesa, and Alexandria all remain possibilities since the style of engraving, theoretically, would be appropriate in each case, yet none is easy to prove. The lettering is very much like that found on denarii of Pescennius Niger that now are attributed to Caesarea in Cappadocia, but an attribution for Severus may not be warranted. Thus, Emesa and Alexandria emerge as the two most likely choices, and it seems clear that crude denarii of Severus that match the style and fabric of the present aureus are the product of a single mint, though they are alternately attributed to Emesa or Alexandria. Since this bust of Severus is draped and cuirassed, a key diagnostic for classifying these coins – a sharply scalloped neck truncation – is not visible on this aureus.



181



- 181 Aureus 193-194, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAE·L·SE – V·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 on a very broad flan, good extremely fine 15'000

Ex HSA 30029.



182



- 182 Aureus 194-195, AV 7.16 g. L SEPT SEV PERT – AVG IMP IIII Laureate head r. Rev. VICT AVG – T – R – P II COS II Victory advancing r. holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C –. RIC 56a var. (Victory l.). BMC –. Calicó 2551 (this obverse die). Extremely fine 12'500

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 381 and HSA 22232



183



- 183 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.31 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERA – LI – TAS AVG VI Liberalitas standing l., holding account-board with r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 297. RIC 278a. BMC p. 220, 348 note. Calicó 2479 (these dies). A very attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan, good extremely fine 20'000

Ex HSA 30027.

## Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



- 184 Aureus 193-196, AV 7.36 g. IVLIA DO – MNA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. VENE – RI – V – ICTR Venus standing r., leaning l. elbow on column and holding apple in r. hand and palm in l. C 193. RIC S. Severus 536. BMC S. Severus 47. Calicó 2641. Good extremely fine 12'000

Ex HSA 30113.



- 185 Aureus circa 201, AV 7.24 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of Julia Domna r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of Caracalla laureate and draped facing r. and Geta, bare-headed and draped facing l. C 1. RIC S. Severus 540. BMC Joint Reign of S. Severus and Caracalla 3 var. (Caracalla cuirassed). Calicó 2653c.

Very rare. An outstanding specimen with three delightful portraits of high style,  
good extremely fine / extremely fine 50'000

Ex 30112.

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 bare-headed on the right to denote his lesser status as Caesar.



## Caracalla caesar, 195 – 198



- 186 Aureus 195-198, AV 7.15 g. M AVR ANTON – CAES PONTIF Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PR – INCIPI – IVVEN – TVTIS Caracalla togate, standing l., holding baton in r. hand and spear in l.; in r. field, trophy. C 504. RIC 13b. BMC 207. Calicó 2797 (this obverse die).

Good extremely fine 18'000

Ex HSA 30076.

When Septimius Severus was hailed emperor by the senate in June, 193, it was clear that his work had only begun. Since two rivals waited in the wings, he made a pact with one, Clodius Albinus, by appointing him Caesar. This allowed Severus to lead an army eastward to face the other, Pescennius Niger. After a series of battles in Thrace and Asia Minor, Severus had defeated Niger by the fall of 194.

The Severan family remained in the East for a year or more campaigning against enemies, and taking his army as far east as Mesopotamia. While there, and before returning to Rome late in 195, Severus adopted himself into the family of Marcus Aurelius – surely the first indication of his plan to found a dynasty. By the time he returned to Italy it must have been known that war with Albinus was inevitable, and on December 15 Severus declared him a public enemy. He also raised his eldest son, Caracalla, to the rank of Caesar. Though from the literary record it is not certain if this occurred late in 195 or early in 196, it does not appear that any coins were struck for Caracalla prior to 196.

This aureus, which Hill places in 197, is a perfect expression of Severus' dynastic ambitions, for it is struck in the name of his eldest son, Caracalla, who bears his new title of Caesar. The PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS ('to the leader of the knights' or 'to the leader of the youth') type leans heavily on a tradition that had been familiar for two centuries. During the reign of Augustus the honorific title *princeps iuventutis* had no concrete political meaning, but it soon became an official title bestowed upon successors to the throne that was used in one form or another on coinage up through the reign of Gratian. In this case, Caracalla is shown holding a baton and a spear as he stands next to a trophy of arms, which presumably alludes to victories in the East following the defeat of Niger. Two other types issued for Caracalla's appointment as Caesar and *princeps iuventutis* show a display of priestly implements, with one being inscribed SEVERI AVG PII FIL, and the other DESTINATO IMPERAT.

## Caracalla augustus, 198-217



- 187 Aureus circa 198, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAE·M·AVR·ANT – AVG·P·TR·P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MINER – VI – CT – RIX Minerva standing l., holding Victory in r. hand and reverted spear in l., at her feet, shield; in r. field, trophy. C 158. RIC 25a. BMC 106. Calicó 2696 (this obverse die).

A very elegant portrait work of a skilled engraver, good extremely fine 20'000

Ex HSA 30077.





- 188 Aureus 199-200, AV 7.32 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Bust laureate, draped and cuirassed r. Rev. SEVERI – PI – I – AVG FIL Caracalla, in military attire standing l., holding Victory on globe with r. hand and spear in l.; to l., captive seated. C 589. RIC 45. BMC p. 187, 172 note. Calicó 2818 (these dies).  
An exquisite portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 22235.



- 189 Aureus circa 201, AV 7.39 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla r. Rev. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta r. C 1. RIC 38. BMC 162 note. Calicó 2861 and 2862 (the latter, this obverse die).  
Very rare and in exceptional condition. Two extraordinary portraits in the finest style of the period, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 50'000

Ex HSA 22236.

Among the least ornate, yet the most beautiful of the Severan dynastic aurei is this issue with the bust of Caracalla on the obverse and that of his younger brother Geta on the reverse. Although the two boys were relatively close in age, Caracalla was hailed Augustus in 198, whereas Geta remained Caesar until 209. This piece was struck quite early in their Imperial experience, and the hatred that existed at this point was probably viewed as simple boyhood competitiveness rather than the true disdain into which it later evolved. By that time each had their own faction of supporters in Rome and throughout the empire, and after Caracalla had murdered Geta in their mother's arms he wasted no time in tracking down and murdering a great many other people who had been loyal to Geta. Beyond that Caracalla went to great length to destroy busts and images of his brother, even to the point of having his portrait chiseled off of dual-portrait coins struck in the provinces.



- 190 Aureus 201, AV 7.23 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 and draped, and Julia Domna, diademed and draped, on crescent. C 1. RIC 52 var. (S. Severus cuirassed). BMC 260. Calicó 2849. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a large flan with three magnificent portraits of fine style. Good extremely fine 50'000

Ex HSA 30072.

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.



- 191 Aureus 205, AV 7.01 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF TR P – VIII COS II Mars standing l., r. foot on helmet, holding branch and spear. C 419. RIC 80a. BMC 476. Calicó 2777 (this reverse die). A bold portrait perfectly struck on a full flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 30069.



- 192 Aureus 214, AV 7.27 g. ANTONINVS PIVS – AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERAL AVG VIII Caracalla seated l. on platform; behind him, *lictor* and in front, *Liberalitas*. At foot of platform, citizen mounting steps. C 138 var. (no drapery and cuirass). RIC 303 var. (no drapery or cuirass). BMC –, cf. p. 444, note \* (no drapery or cuirass). Calicó 2693 var. (no drapery or cuirass).  
Very rare. A very interesting reverse composition and a bold portrait, extremely fine 20'000

Ex HSA 30070.

The reasons for Caracalla's military expedition to Upper Germany in 213 will probably never be known, for there is no evidence of destruction of Roman cities or fortresses in the region at that time. Perhaps it was a pre-emptive strike to head off trouble that was expected, or it was an exercise to prepare the legions that would lead the imminent campaign against the Parthians.

Limited military encounters seem to have occurred in August and September of 213, for on October 6, in Rome, the Arval Brothers made sacrifices "for the safety and German victory of the emperor." Caracalla earned the title *Germanicus maximus*, and whatever measures he had taken were effective, for peace reigned on the German front for the next two decades. This aureus, with its platform scene, records the emperor's ninth largess, distributed in 214 for that victory.

Dio indicates that the campaign was waged against the Alamanni, a confederation of Germanic tribes which had adopted the non-ethnic name ("all men"). This may be questioned because that portion of his work survives only as an epitome. The original name may have been exchanged for one more familiar to a contemporary audience. Caracalla did not assume the title *Alamannicus*, but *Germanicus*, and the first properly attested use of Alamanni does not occur until a panegyric of 289 in which the emperor Maximian is lauded for a victory over the *Burgundiones et Alamanni*.

Even if the battles were few, the preparations and related activities were many. Not since the reign of Domitian had so large a Roman army gathered between the Rhine and Danube. The campaign was conducted from Raetia and Mainz, which apparently was the main base of operations. Commemorative inscriptions show there was much road repair and building activity in the region and it seems that the *limes* were improved, with the palisade being backed up with a bank and ditch. In some areas, stone walls were built like the ones that already existed along the Raetian *limes*, and inscriptions at some forts in Raetia show that Caracalla visited after the campaign.

While in the region, Caracalla is said to have visited the temple of Apollo Grannus at Aquae Granni (Aachen) to seek a cure for his chronic illness. Some authorities suggest that the limited scale of the German campaign and the subsidies offered to the tribes afterward were a consequence of the emperor's health concerns. Soon afterward, on his trek through Asia Minor, Caracalla would invest much hope in the healing powers of the priests of the temple of Aesculapius in Pergamum.



- 193 Aureus circa 216, 6.59 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P Serapis standing facing, head l., raising r. arm and holding sceptre in l. hand. C 347. RIC 280a. BMC 164. Calico 2745 (these dies).  
A superb portrait struck on a full flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 22233.

By 214, Caracalla had embarked on his long-anticipated march eastward to expand Roman control of the East. The time seemed right, for the rival brothers Vologaes VI and Artabanus V were battling for control of the Parthian Kingdom.



Yet there was no easy path to victory. After the annexation of Osroene, an attempt to do the same in Armenia was unsuccessful, and that glitch prevented an invasion of Parthia in 215. By the year's end, the emperor and his entourage had travelled to Alexandria, Egypt, where they spent the winter until the campaign season of 216.

Caracalla, no doubt, had hoped for an enjoyable visit. But even long before his arrival, the locals had been making jokes and crude remarks about the emperor. Herodian of Antioch (iv.9) reports: "The people of that city are by nature fond of jesting at the expense of those in high places. However witty these clever remarks may seem to those who make them, they are very painful to those who are ridiculed... Thus they made many jokes at the emperor's expense about his murdering his brother, calling his aged mother Jocasta, and mocking him because, in his insignificance, he imitated the bravest and greatest of heroes, Alexander and Achilles.

Although they thought they were merely joking about these matters, in reality they were causing the naturally savage and quick-tempered Caracalla to plot their destruction. The emperor therefore joined the Alexandrians in celebrating and merrymaking. When he observed that the city was overflowing with people who had come in from the surrounding area, he issued a public proclamation directing all the young men to assemble in a broad plain... After he had visited them all, he judged that they were now trapped in the net of steel formed by his soldiers' weapons, and left the field, accompanied by his personal bodyguard. At a given signal the soldiers fell upon the encircled youths, attacking them and any others present.

Some did the killing while others outside the ring dug huge trenches; they dragged those who had fallen to these trenches and threw them in, filling the ditch with bodies. Piling on earth, they quickly raised a huge burial mound. Many were thrown in half-alive, and others were forced in unwounded... So great was the slaughter that the wide mouths of the Nile and the entire shore around the city were stained red by the streams of blood flowing through the plain. After these monstrous deeds, Caracalla left Alexandria and returned to Antioch..."

It was one of the least successful imperial visits in Roman history, and did much to damage Caracalla's reputation. Thus, it is rather interesting that in 216, soon after he departed Alexandria to revisit his Parthian ambitions, Caracalla issued a coin type honoring Serapis, the state-god of Egypt, in whose temple, the Serapeum, he had stayed during his eventful visit.

## Geta caesar, 198 – 209



- 194 Aureus 200-202, AV 7.21 g. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SEVERI INVICTI AVG PII FIL Half-length and radiate bust (of Caracalla ?) l., draped and cuirassed wearing aegis; r. hand raised. C Geta and Caracalla 1. RIC 21 (misdescribed legend). BMC 244. Calicó 2930 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two enchanting portraits of great style and beauty struck in high relief on a full flan, good extremely fine 60'000

Ex HSA 30075.

Hill places this dual-portrait aureus in the final issue of 200, thus predating by a few weeks the inauguration of the more familiar dynastic series of 201. The combination of an unusual inscription and an ambiguous type has solicited many opinions about the interpretation of this coin. Due to the saluting pose of the young man on the reverse, his radiate crown, and likely also the inclusion of INVICTI in the inscription, there is no reason to doubt that this imperial figure is being equated with *Sol Invictus*, the 'unconquered' or 'invincible' sun-god. The question remains, though, is it Caracalla or Geta? Alföldi, van Heesch, and Carson all consider it to be Geta, with Carson suggesting that it celebrates the appointment of Geta as Caesar and Caracalla as Augustus, which had occurred at Ctesiphon on January 28, 198. Mattingly, Hill, and Calicó all favour Caracalla, though when Mattingly and Sydenham penned the fourth volume of RIC, they made no firm decision.



**Macrinus, 217 – 218**



195

- 195 Aureus 217, AV 7.16 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P II COS P P Annona standing l., holding corn ears and cornucopiae; at her feet, *modius* containing corn ears. C 46. RIC 25. BMC –. Calicó 2948 (these dies).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait in the finest style of the period, a perfect Fdc

60'000

Ex HSA 30034.

A trusted administrator under the Severans, Macrinus rose to become one of two praetorian prefects under the emperor Caracalla. He took a leading role in the plot to murder his benefactor, having himself enlisted the assassin. Three days after Caracalla's assassination, Macrinus was nominated Augustus by the soldiers after pretending to show sorrow for his master's death. For a time he continued the war against the Parthians, but soon tired of it and sued for peace, offering the enemy large payments in exchange for a non-aggression pact. This did not bode well with the soldiers, who perhaps wanted to pursue the campaign and have an opportunity to claim their share of the legendary wealth of the East. Thus, many soldiers soon deserted to the cause of a new rival, the 14-year-old grandnephew of Julia Domna, Elagabalus, who was alleged to be an illegitimate son of Caracalla. When the opponents finally clashed near a small Syrian village outside Antioch, the forces of Elagabalus got the upper hand and Macrinus fled the field. He made his way in disguise as far as Calchedon before he was captured and executed.

## Elagabalus, 218 – 222



- 196 Aureus circa 218–219, 6.33 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES EXERCITVS Fides seated l., holding eagle in r. hand and standard in l.; in l. field, standard. C 34. RIC 69. BMC 10. Calicó 2992 (these dies).  
Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine / good very fine 8'000  
Ex HSA 30068.



- 197 Aureus, Antiochia circa 218-219, AV 7.18 g. IMP C M AVR ANTONINVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SANCT DEO SOLI Slow quadriga r., on which is the Stone of Emesa surmounted by eagle, surrounded by four parasols; in exergue, ELAGABAL. C 265. RIC 143. BMC 273. Calicó 3033.  
Very rare and an issue of great historical interest. About extremely fine 15'000  
Ex HSA 8054.

Few emperors are known almost exclusively for their peculiarities and perversions, but on the short list of qualified applicants, Elagabalus rises to the top. The 19th Century antiquarian S.W. Stevenson, ever a delight for his artfully delivered comments, did not fail to deliver in his summary of Elagabalus whom he called: "...the most cruel and infamous wretch that ever disgraced humanity and polluted a throne..." Elagabalus and his family had lived in Rome during the reign of Caracalla, who was rumoured to have been Elagabalus' natural father. When Caracalla was murdered, his prefect and successor, Macrinus, recalled the family to their homeland of Syria. Upon arriving, Elagabalus assumed his role as hereditary priest of the Emesan sun-god Heliogabalus. For the Roman soldiers in the vicinity, who engaged in the common practice of sun worship, and who had fond memories of the slain Caracalla, Elagabalus was an ideal candidate for emperor. He was soon hailed emperor against Macrinus, who was defeated in a pitched battle just outside Antioch. Conservative Rome was introduced to their new emperor's eccentricities and religious fervour when they learned of his overland journey from Emesa to Rome, with a sacred meteorite in tow. The journey, which took a year or more, in this collection is depicted on two aurei, this piece from Antioch and another from Rome. Both show the sacred conical stone of Emesa – in all likelihood a meteorite – being transported in a chariot drawn by four horses. The stone is usually emblazoned with an eagle, which on the Rome piece is uncommonly bold.



- 198 Aureus circa 218–219, 6.21 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 3038.  
Rare. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and about extremely fine 9'000  
Ex HSA 22110.

## Philip II, 244 – 247



199



199

- 199 Aureus circa 245-246, AV 4.47 g. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI I – VVENT Philip II, in military attire, standing l., holding globe in r. hand and spear in l. C 46. RIC 218a (misdescribed). Calicó 3275.

Extremely rare. Minor marks in field and on edge, possibly traces of mounting,  
otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Bruder Egger sale 28 November 1904, Prowe, 2668 and HSA 22103.

## Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius



200



- 200 Aureus circa 249-251, AV 4.26 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 T. Decius 59a. Calicó 3308 (these dies).

Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Bruder Egger sale 28 November 1904, Prowe, 2678 and HSA 22097.

## Hostilian caesar, 251



201



- 201 Aureus circa 251, AV 4.26 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS NC 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. RIC 181 var. (spear instead of sceptre). Calicó 3316a (these dies).

Very rare. A delicate portrait of fine, almost invisible marks,  
otherwise about extremely fine

20'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sale June 1906, Astronomer, 100 and HSA 22226.

Life for Hostilian, the younger of two sons of Trajan Decius and Herennia Etruscilla, was brief and tragic. His is one of the most difficult reigns for historians to reconstruct due to the poor evidence of the period and the great many changes that occurred in the political scenario. As the youngest son of Trajan Decius, perhaps only just beginning his 'teen' years, Hostilian remained in Rome with his mother when his father and older brother departed for the Danube, never to return.

During the course of his father's absence, Hostilian was hailed Caesar. This may have occurred as early as 250 when his brother Herennius Etruscus was still Caesar, or more likely it occurred when his brother was raised to the rank of Augustus after the initial defeat of the Goths in the spring of 251. In either case, when his father and brother died in battle in the summer of 251 Hostilian and his mother were still safely residing in Rome. The new emperor, Trebonianus Gallus, soon journeyed to Rome where he was confirmed by the senate and honoured Hostilian and his mother by sparing them of harm. The widowed empress seemingly retained her title of Augusta, and young Hostilian was actually raised from Caesar to Augustus, a title he shared with his new 'adoptive father' Gallus. This was no minor act, for Gallus' son Volusian (who apparently was older than Hostilian) was given the junior rank of Caesar. As honourable as Gallus' overture was, it mattered little, for within a few months Hostilian died of the plague that was then ravaging the capital.

### Volusian, 251 – 253



- 202 Binio 251-253, AV 5.08 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX AVGG Pax standing l. holding branch and transverse sceptre. C –, cf. 69 (aureus). RIC –, cf. 157 (aureus). Calicó 3363a (this coin).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, reddish tone, an edge marks at seven o'clock on obverse, and about extremely fine / good very fine

7'500

Ex Bruder Egger sale 28 November 1904, Prowe, 2694 and HSA 22106.

The radiate head suggests a double-aureus, but the gold content is much less than that. The issuers must have been inspired by the double-denarius, the "antoninianus" (which contained nothing like as much silver as two denarii), and hoped the gold piece would circulate at a nominal value rather than at its metallic content.

### Gallienus, 253 – 268



- 203 Aureus 254, AV 3.56 g. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing l. holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 368. RIC 77 and pl. 2, 20 (this obverse die). Göbl MIB 36, 23. Calicó 3519 (these dies).

A magnificent reddish tone and an unusually attractive portrait, good extremely fine

6'000

Ex HSA 22098.



## Tacitus, 275 – 276



- 204 Aureus, Siscia 275-276, AV 4.58 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AET – ERNAE Roma seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; below seat, shield. C 112. RIC 74. CBN 1718. Calicó 4088.

Rare. Two almost invisible edge nicks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale 26-27 May 1889, Du Chastel, 580 and HSA 22230.

## Carus, 282 – 283



- 205 Aureus, Ticinum 282-283, AV 4.75 g. IMP C M AVR CARVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVID – ENT AVG Providentia standing l., holding globe and transverse sceptre. C 66. RIC 62. Calicó 4271.

Rare. Extremely fine 12'500

Ex HSA 22165.

## Diocletian, 284-305



- 206 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 285-286, AV 4.58 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA – AVG Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 465 var. (not cuirassed). Lukanc 3 (this coin cited). RIC 3 var. (not cuirassed). Depeyrot 1/2. Calicó 4572.

A portrait of fine style, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex HSA 22153.



- 207 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 286-287, AV 5.20 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, SC\*. C 254. Lukanc 12 (this coin cited). RIC 297 var. (no star in exergue). Depeyrot 5/6 var. (no star in exergue). Calicó 4500 (this obverse die).

Struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine

10'000

Ex HSA 22160.



- 208 Aureus circa 287, AV 5.28 g. DIOCLETIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI – CONS – ERVATORI Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet, eagle holding wreath in her beak; in exergue, PR. C 266. Lukanc 12 (this coin cited). RIC 142 a var. (no cuirass). Depeyrot 5b/2. Calicó 4509.

A bold portrait of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex HSA 22163.



- 209 Aureus, Antiochia 290, AV 5.32 g. DIOCLETIANVS AVG VSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet, eagle; in exergue, SMA. C 261. Lukanc 9 (this coin cited). RIC 315 var. (no cuirass). Depeyrot 6/3. Calicó 4502.

An impressive portrait struck on an exceptionally broad flan,

a perfect Fdc

16'000

Ex HSA 22161.



- 210 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 290-293, 5.32 g. DIOCLETIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – IIII Emperor riding r., raising r. hand. C 55. Lukanc 4 (this coin cited). RIC 288. Depeyrot 9/1. Calicó 4446 (these dies). A bold portrait and an interesting reverse composition, a perfect Fdc 15'000

Ex HSA 30104.

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.”



- 211 Aureus, Antiochia circa 290-292, AV 5.40 g. DIOCLETIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL IIII – P P PRO COS Diocletian, in consular robes, standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 46. Lukanc 1 (this coin cited). RIC 307. Depeyrot Cyzicus 11/1. Calicó 4434.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'000

Ex HSA 22089.





- 212 Aureus, Treveri circa 293-294, AV 5.36 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI FVL – GERATORI Jupiter advancing r., holding thunderbolt and striking down Titan; in exergue. P T. C 285 var. (PR in exergue). Lukanc 8 (this coin cited). RIC 20. Depeyrot 1a/5. Calicó 4526 (these dies).  
Very rare. An almost invisible graffito on neck, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22152.

The reverse of this aureus of Trier, like so many of the period 293-294, presents a novel type of historical interest. The need for fresh propaganda ran high at this moment, for the emperors Diocletian and Maximian had each selected a junior colleague to help them rule their vast territories. In the West, Maximian had chosen his praetorian prefect Constantius, who in recent years had proven to be loyal and effective. One goal of this imperial expansion was to mount a new offensive against Carausius, the rebel who since 286/7 had ruled Britain and parts of coastal Gaul.

To meet the needs of this great effort, a temporary mint was established at Iantium (Meaux) and the Trier mint resumed production after about 20 years of inactivity. This coin type describes Jupiter, the patron of Diocletian, as *fulgurator* ("thunderbolt hurler") and shows him aiming his bolt at an anguipede, on whose head Jupiter places his hand. This creature beseeches Jupiter for mercy, which the god does not seem prepared to grant. Interestingly, a passage in the panegyric of 291 makes reference to Jupiter (i.e. Diocletian) and his battle with these creatures (*Pan. Lat. XI(3) 3.4*). The creature is called a giant by Cohen and a Titan by Pink, and Bastien suggests it is none other than Typhoeus (Typhon), the most formidable giant defeated by Zeus.

Based on the events of the era, the creature can only represent Carausius, and Zeus the emperor Diocletian. The renewed efforts against Carausius were successful: in 293 Constantius was able to besiege and take the Gallic port city of Boulogne, thus starving the rebel of his main base on the continent. Perhaps because of that critical loss, upon returning to Britain Carausius was murdered by his successor, Allectus. Though the Romano-British Empire was still intact in Britain, its time would soon expire as fresh preparations were being made for a full-scale invasion of the island that would take place in 296.



- 213 Aureus circa 294-296, AV 5.44 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI C – ONSE – RVAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, PROM. C 221 var. (PROM not recorded). Lukanc 22 (this coin cited). RIC –. Depeyrot 9/1. Calicó 4473 (this obverse die).  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500

Ex HSA 22158.



## Maximianus Herculius, 286 – 305



- 214 Aureus, Antiochia circa 286-287, AV 5.18 g. IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. VIRTVTI HERCVLIS Hercules standing r., leaning on club covered with lion's skin set on rocks. In exergue, S C. C 663. RIC 605. Depeyrot 5/12. Calicó 4758.

Rare. A very attractive type and a perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex HSA 22141.

This aureus was struck soon after Diocletian had raised Maximian to the rank of Augustus on April 1, 286. Since Maximian was then in command of the western provinces, coins such as this aureus of Antioch were important tools for bringing that news to those in the eastern half of the empire. For those unaware it would serve notice, and for those who might be sceptical, it would furnish proof.

It would seem that Maximian had been a companion of Diocletian in the army for many years before the fateful events of November, 284, when Diocletian was hailed emperor outside of Nicomedia. Thereafter, Maximian assumed a top role in the new regime. It would appear that he was hailed Caesar on July 21, 285 at Milan or Ticinum, though Eutropius is our only source on that point, and no coins of Maximian as Caesar are known. In any event, about this time Maximian and his trusted colleague, Constantius, led an army to Gaul because many parts of that province had descended into anarchy.

In the summer of 285 Maximian took the field against the *Bagaudae*, disorganized groups of bandits fomenting the disorder. However, he could only make a limited amount of progress before, in the fall and winter, Burgundians, Alemanni, Chaibones, and Heruli crossed the Rhine in two great invasions of Gaul. At this time he put a capable man, Carausius, in charge of operations against Frankish and Saxon pirates who had become a terror in the English Channel. This seemed to be a smart move at the time, but it soon introduced far greater problems.

If it was possible, things worsened in the next year, 286. As Maximian was in the midst of a brutal campaign against the Chaibones and Heruli near the mouth of the Rhine, Carausius revolted and established his own empire in Britain and some coastal regions in northwestern Gaul. Realizing that a full-rank emperor would now be required in the region, Diocletian raised Maximian to the rank of Augustus on April 1.

By the fall of 286, the new emperor had eliminated the *Bagaudae* and had started to gain the upper hand on the German invaders. His victories, which included sorties across the Rhine deep into German territory, continued to mount through the end of 287, when they were so numerous that he assumed the titles *Germanicus maximus* and *Germanicus maximus II*. He had chosen as his patron the mythical hero Hercules, who appears on the reverse of this aureus in a pose best known from a statue discovered in the mid-16th Century that was acquired by Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, grandson of Pope Paul III. That sculpture – a Roman copy by Glykon of a Greek original thought to be the work of Lysippos – had once graced the Baths of Caracalla in Rome, and by the 3rd Century must have been a familiar image throughout the empire.



- 215 Aureus circa 287, AV 5.60 g. MAXIMIA – NVS PF AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. HERCVLI – VICTORI Hercules seated facing on rock, head r., with lion's skin on lap; on l., club and on r., bow and quiver. In exergue, P R. C 306. RIC –. Depeyrot 6/3. Calicó 4681 (these dies).

A very attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan,  
extremely fine / good extremely fine

12'500

Ex HSA 22137.

The invocation on this coin "to Hercules, the Victor" was appropriate in 287 as Maximian was just starting to overcome

the anarchy that had reigned in the West for the previous two years. Not only was Hercules the emperor's patron, but he was renowned for his ability to take on a proverbial 'Herculean task' and emerge victorious. Maximian faced threats so numerous and daunting that people might well have presumed that if he triumphed, it was with the benefit of divine assistance.

Hercules is shown as an older, bearded man seated facing upon a rock, looking right, with the skin of the Nemean lion draped over his lap. With his left hand he holds his club, and his bow and arrow-filled quiver are prominently displayed in the right field. The standing figure of Hercules was a universal image and was used on coins from numerous mints over a long period, whereas this powerful image was used only for aurei of Rome in c.287 and aurei of Trier in c.294, when that mint re-opened in anticipation of a new effort to reclaim Britain.



- 216 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 288, AV 5.34 g. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – II Emperor on horse r., raising r. hand. C 86. Depeyrot 8/1. Calicó 4633 (this obverse die).

Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex HSA 22144.



- 217 Aureus, Antiochia circa 290-293, AV 5.34 g. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head l. Rev. CONSVL III – P P PROCOS Maximianus seated l., holding Victory on globe and sceptre. C 79. RIC 610. Depeyrot Cyzicus 11/7. Calicó 4624 (this obverse die).

A bold portrait, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex HSA 22157.



- 218 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 291, AV 5.37 g. MAXIMIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL III – P P PROCOS Maximianus, in consular robes, standing l., holding globe and sceptre. C 78. RIC 609. Depeyrot 11/6. Calicó 4621.

A magnificent portrait and a perfect Fdc

15'000

Ex HSA 30105.



- 219 Aureus circa 294, AV 5.21 g. MAXIMIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – DEBELLAT Hercules standing r., fighting Hydra with club in r. hand; in exergue, PROM. C 255 var. (Hercules l.). RIC – (this type is unknown for this mint). Depeyrot 9/7. Baldwin Brett NC 1933, 49. Calicó 4662 (these dies). Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation. An interesting and fascinating reverse type, a perfect Fdc 25'000

Ex HSA 22148.

Around the time the Tetrarchy was formed in 293 minting in the empire began to increase, partly because the size of the imperial bureaucracy had perhaps doubled, and the needs of the army were not lessened. Furthermore, there were donatives for Diocletian's *decennalia* and the courts and bodyguards of the new Caesars Constantius I and Galerius had to be established. All of these expenses carried into 294, when this aureus was struck at the Rome mint, about the time Diocletian implemented his monetary reform. In the West the increase in expenses was piqued in 293 with the mounting of a fresh offensive against Carausius, the naval commander-turned-rebel who since 286 (or possibly early 287) had ruled Britain and controlled much of the north-western coast of Gaul. All this meant that the mint at Trier resumed production (in 293/4) after a 20-year hiatus, and that in 293 a temporary mint was established at Iantium (Meaux). If recent events were any guide, the success of this new venture was far from guaranteed. Maximian already had failed twice to defeat Carausius: in the spring of 289 he suffered a great naval disaster when moving against the rebel, and two years later a second attempt seems to have been thwarted, though no details of it survive. This was a source of great embarrassment to Maximian, who ultimately had to answer to Diocletian, the senior emperor in the East. It also took a great toll on the resources of the Western provinces, and threatened to inspire other would-be rebels. Thus, when the new campaign was mounted in 293, success was essential. Maximian was relying on Constantius, his former praetorian prefect and new Caesar, who had proven his skills as a commander in the previous years. He'd registered impressive (if somewhat brutal) victories against Carausius' Frankish allies in the estuaries of the Rhine, trekking as far as the shores of the North Sea. Now, without the luxury of a fleet, he had to focus on defeating the rebel's allies in Gaul. The campaign was fraught with hardship and uncertainty, but Constantius emerged victorious after he forced the surrender of Bononia (Boulogne), Carausius' major stronghold in Gaul. Constantius blocked the entrance to this port-city by a feat of engineering that seems to have given way to the rising tide only hours after the city had capitulated. It is not known if Carausius was in the city and escaped, or if he had been in Britain throughout the siege, but the loss of Bologne and the consequent surrender of the rest of the Continental allies caused his murder, seemingly by his successor Allectus. Several coin types refer to this campaign, including the reverse of this aureus, which is dedicated "to Hercules the vanquisher" who is shown in the midst of his second labour, the defeat of the Lernaean Hydra. The message is clear, for Hercules was the patron deity of the ruling house of Maximian and Constantius, and the allusion of this coin type to this fresh and inspiring victory cannot be missed.



- 220 Aureus, Treveri circa 294, AV 5.40 g. MAXIMI – ANVS P AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI D – EBELLAT Hercules standing l., fighting Hydra with club in r. hand; in exergue, PT. C 253. RIC 10. Depeyrot 1c/2. Calicó 4659. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex HSA 22146.



## Galerius Maximianus, 305 – 311



221



221

- 221 Aureus, Nicomedia 305, AV 5.43 g. MAXIMIA – NVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI NK ligate Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l. In exergue, SMN. C Maximianus Herculeus 347. RIC 33. Depeyrot 9/2. Calicó 4926. Extremely fine 7'500  
Ex HSA 22139.

## Maximinus II Daia augustus, 310 – 313



222



- 222 Aureus, Alexandria 311-313, AV 5.38 g. MAXIMI – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SOLI IN – VICTO Sol, radiate and in long robe, standing l., raising r. hand and holding with l. head of Serapis; in exergue, ALE. C-. RIC 132. M. Alföldi 488. Depeyrot 13/4. Calicó 5038 (this reverse die).  
Very rare. An impressive portrait of great style, good extremely fine 20'000

Ex C. & E. Canessa sale 28 June 1923, Caruso, 537 and HSA 22143.

We had great difficulty in identifying this coin as the piece from the Caruso sale due to the fact that the catalogue photograph appears to show a coin with a slightly different flan shape on the reverse to the coin offered here. However, this disparity can be explained through the fact that the photograph in the catalogue is of a cast rather than the coin itself. This aside, there are some other characteristics that make it impossible for it to be a different coin. The practice of photographing casts, commonly used until the 1930s, often makes it challenging to identify a coin, not only due to the approximate proportions of the flan which often makes the coin appear to be of a different shape, but especially because flaws such as scratches and nicks were often deliberately removed from the cast to make the coin seem more attractive.

According to the ancient sources, Daia was among the least-savory emperors of the Tetrarchic period. Though many accusations levied against him may be accurate, it must be borne in mind that the victors – in this case, Constantine I – write history, and the literary accounts that survived into the Middle Ages were scrutinized by monastic scholars who were biased against those branded as persecutors.

One source, the Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea, whose writings were so extensive that he is considered the father of Church history, offers a grim appraisal of Daia. Though Burkhardt is perhaps too judgmental when he describes Eusebius as “the first thoroughly dishonest historian of antiquity,” we should take this passage from Eusebius’ *Life of Constantine* with a grain of salt: “[Daia] had even striven to outdo [Galerius] in a sort of competition in evil, and prided himself on the invention of novel punishments to use on [Christians]. He was not satisfied with fire and iron and crucifixion, wild beasts and deep seas, but went on to invent a new form of torture in addition to all these, and decreed that the organs of sight should be mutilated. So great throngs not only of men, but of women and children, the sight of their right eyes and their ankle-joints maimed by iron and branding, were committed to forced labor in mines. For these things he also was soon pursued by the judgment of God...” (VC I.58.2-3)

This boldly designed aureus, with its depiction of the sun-god Sol holding aloft the head of Serapis, is typical of Daia’s pagan coin designs. It was struck at Alexandria between 311 and 313, by which time he had achieved the rank of Augustus and ruled over many of the eastern provinces of the empire. When he learned of the death of the senior emperor, Galerius, in May, 311, he engaged in a land-rush that was simultaneously offensive and defensive: he needed to take possession of Galerius’ former territories in Asia before the rival emperor Licinius had the chance. In fact, both men acted likewise and confronted one another at the straits that separated Europe and Asia, which became the *de facto* border. He thus did not return to his capital of Antioch, but instead wintered nearby in Nicomedia.

In 312 it was apparent that Constantine I would challenge Maxentius. In anticipation of an invasion of Italy, Constantine formed an alliance with Licinius, which forced Daia to enter into a similar agreement with Maxentius. When Constantine defeated Maxentius outside of Rome on October 28, Daia found himself in a difficult position. As Constantine and Licinius met at Milan in February of 313, Daia led his army on a fast march from Antioch to the Bosphorus and made a pre-emptive strike into the territory of Licinius, who left Italy immediately to oppose. Daia got as far as Heraclea before he was defeated by Licinius and began his retreat to Asian soil. He was forced into flight until he died, perhaps by suicide, in Cilicia in August or September.



### Constantine I, 307 – 337



- 223 Aureus, Siscia 317, AV 4.48 g. CONSTANT – INVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory advancing l., on either side, captive seated on ground; in exergue, SIS. C 602. RIC 28 (this coin cited). Depeyrot 19/1. Alföldi 580.  
Very rare. Some absolutely invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 12'500  
Ex HSA 22131.

### Constans, 337-350



- 224 Solidus, Treveri circa 345, AV 4.45 g. CONSTANS – AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG Two Victories standing facing and supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / X / MVLT XX; in exergue, TR. C 171. RIC 129. Depeyrot 6/3.  
Several minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 800  
Ex HSA 30133.

### Constantius II, 337 – 361



- 225 Solidus, 354–355, AV 4.50 g. FL IVL CONST – ANTIVS PF AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust three-quarters r., holding spear and shield decorated with star pattern. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VO / XXX / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, R·E. C 108. RIC 228 (in exergue R P). Depeyrot 8/1.  
Rare. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 800  
Ex HSA 30179.

### Magnentius, 350 – 353



226



226

- 226 Solidus, Treveri January-February 350, AV 4.55 g. IM CAE MAGN – ENTIVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG' LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing l. and Libertas standing r., supporting between them a trophy; in exergue, T R. C 46. RIC 247. Depeyrot 8/2. P. Bastien, Le monnayage de Magnence, Very rare. A lovely reddish tone, almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 4'500

Ex HSA 30125.

### Jovian, 363 – 364



227



227

- 227 Solidus, Sirmium 363-364, AV 4.43 g. D N IOVIA – NVS P F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICAE Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head l., holding standard with Christogram and globe; to his l., a bound captive seated l., with head turned towards the Emperor; in exergue, \*SIRM\*. C 16. RIC 110. Depeyrot 23/1  
Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex HSA 22133

### Valentinian I, 364 – 375



228



229



- 228 Solidus, Treveri 370, AV 4.48 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield on which is represented a horseman charging over an enemy. Rev. VICTORE – S – AVGVSTI Valentinian and Gratianus seated facing, holding together a globe; between them, Victory flying l. to crown them. In exergue, TROB. C 39. RIC 16b. Depeyrot 36/1.  
Very rare. A very interesting and unusual bust, several nicks and marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex HSA 22134.

- 229 Solidus, Treveri 389-391, AV 4.53 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, holding globe; behind them, Victory facing with spread wings; in lower centre field, upright palm branch and at sides, T – R. In exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 90a. Depeyrot 53/1.  
A faint scratch on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 800

Ex HSA 30127.

## Gratian, 367 – 383



230



230

- 230 Solidus, Treveri 373-374, AV 4.49 g. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG Pearl and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, holding globe between them; behind them, Victory facing with spread wings; in lower centre field, upright palm branch and in exergue, TROBT. C 38. RIC 17g. Depeyrot 43/3. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex HSA 10637.

## Valentinian II, 375-392



231



232



233



- 231 Solidus, Treveri circa 377-380, AV 4.51 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 globe together; above, Victory facing with spread wings; between them, in lower centre field, palm branch and in exergue, TROBS. C 36. RIC 39e. Depeyrot 47/3. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 22135.

- 232 Solidus, Thessalonica 379, AV 4.46 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; above, Victory facing with spread wings; in lower centre field, palm branch and in exergue, TESOB. C 36. RIC 34b. Depeyrot 34/2. A rare variety. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 22101.

- 233 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 388-392, AV 4.43 g. DN VALENTI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne ornamented with lion heads, holding sceptre and globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. C –. RIC 46c. Depeyrot 46/2.

An edge nick at seven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex HSA 30144.



231



232



233



## Magnus Maximus, 383 – 388



- 234 Solidus, Treveri 385-386, AV 4.31 g. DN MAG MA – XIMVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, 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 and in exergue, TROB. C 9. RIC 77b. Depeyrot 52/1.

Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine

7'000

Ex HSA 22093.

## Eugenius, 392 – 394



- 235 Solidus, Lugdunum 392–394, AV 4.47 g. D N EVGENI – VS P F AVG Pearl-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; below, palm branch. In outer field l. and r., L – D; in exergue, COM. C 6. RIC 45. Depeyrot 18/1. Bastien, Lyon, 229.

Very rare. An attractive portrait in the finest style of the period and a lovely light

reddish tone, several light nicks on edge and in field, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex HSA 22170.

History records little of Eugenius, a professor of Latin and rhetoric who gave up teaching to occupy the throne of the Western Roman Empire for two years and a few days. The very fact that he was not qualified to be emperor made him the perfect candidate, for the Frankish general Arbogast wanted him as a puppet. It was a perfect follow-up to his murder of Valentinian II – the young Western emperor whom Theodosius had entrusted to Arbogast's regency. Afterwards the throne remained vacant for three months as Arbogast sought a replacement. Although only Theodosius I, the senior reigning emperor in the East, had the constitutional right to appoint the next emperor in the west, this did not deter Arbogast, who was firmly in control of the West. The elevation of Eugenius was of value to Arbogast on some level, for the old professor was not prone to religious fanaticism, and (as his bearded effigy attests) he was tolerant of pagans. When the army backing Eugenius seized Italy in 393, Theodosius responded with a campaign of his own, and routed them in September, 394. In the aftermath Eugenius was executed and the former Master of Infantry, Arbogast, was driven to flight and soon took his own life. During the six months between the defeat of Eugenius and his own natural death in January of 395, Theodosius remained in Milan and from there ruled over a united empire. Unity occurred on only two occasions after the empire had been divided by Valentinian I and Valens in 364, both of which were equally as brief and transient. With the death of Theodosius the temporary unity of east and west ceased, and the empires entered a period of great unrest under his two incompetent sons, Arcadius and Honorius, who promptly divided the empire between themselves.



## Arcadius, 383-408



236

- 236 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 397-402, AV 4.54 g. DN ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. Depeyrot 55/1. LRC 212. RIC 7. About extremely fine 750

Ex HSA 30178.

## Honorius, 393 – 423



237

- 237 Tremissis, Ravenna 402/3-405/6, AV 1.48 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath and cross on globe; in field, R – V. In exergue, CON. Depeyrot 10/1. LRC 737. RIC 1289 (this coin cited). Good extremely fine 500

Ex HSA 22095.

## Priscus Attalus, 409 – 410



238

- 238 Solidus 409-410, AV 4.45 g. PRISCVS ATTA – LVSP F F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. INVICTA RO – MA AETERNA Roma seated facing on throne, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; in field, R – M and in exergue, COMOB. C 3. Depeyrot 39/1. LRC 812. RIC 1404 (this coin cited). Extremely rare. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine / about extremely fine 80'000

Ex Rollin & Feuadent April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 802 and Rollin & Feuadent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 987, sales. Ex HSA 22096.

The Roman world was at risk of extinction in 409 when Visigoths under king Alaric occupied Italy, captured Rome's granaries and laid siege to the great, walled capital. Faced with eventual starvation, the senate cooperated by electing one of their own members, Priscus Attalus, as emperor in opposition to Honorius, whose court was based in Ravenna. Attalus, a senator of Ionian Greek extraction, was known to Alaric, for in the previous year he had been the Senate's representative in negotiations with the king. Since he was a pagan, Attalus had to be baptized before he could be crowned.

In the following year, 410, Alaric led part of his army north to challenge Honorius in Ravenna, but his venture failed and the Vandal king returned to Rome. In June he deposed Attalus (who was pardoned by Honorius), and late in August he led his armies into Rome, sacking the great city for three days, August 24 through 26. Every portable item of value, including hostages such as Priscus Attalus and the emperors half-sister Galla Placidia, was taken.

Attalus remained a prisoner of the Visigoths until he was again hailed emperor against Honorius in 415 by Alaric's successor Athaulf. His second reign was based in Gaul, not Rome, and it was equally brief. Attalus' career as puppet emperor of the Goths ended in the spring of 416 when he was captured by Honorius' soldiers and taken to Rome to be paraded through the streets. He was then banished to the Lipari islands where he lived out the rest of his days, having been relieved of his right thumb and forefinger in a symbolic gesture against any future revolt.

### Constantine III, 407 – 411



- 239 Solidus, Arles after 408, AV 4.48 g. D N CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AAVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, A – R. In exergue, CONOB. C 5. Depeyrot 22/1. LRC 804. RIC 1520 (this coin cited). Very rare. An unusually attractive portrait, minor edge marks, otherwise good extremely fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22127.

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.

### Galla Placidia, wife of Constantine III and mother of Valentinian III



- 240 Semis, Ravenna and Roma 421-422, AV 1.95g. D N GALLA PLA – CIDIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE Christogram within wreath; below, COMOB. C 10. Depeyrot Roma 47/5. LRC 818. RIC Valentinian 2054 (this coin cited).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and well-centred, a light scratch on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

7'500

Ex HSA 22167.



- 241 Solidus, Ravenna 430-445, AV 4.42 g. D N GALLA PLA – CIDIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., wearing necklace and crowned above by the hand of God; Christogram on shoulder. Rev. VOT XX – MVLT XXX Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in upper field, star and in l. and r. field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 13. Depeyrot 13/2. LRC 828. RIC Valentinian 2020 (this coin cited).

Good very fine

4'500

Ex HSA 30141.

### Johannes, 423 – 425



242



242

- 242 Solidus, Ravenna 423–425, AV 4.26 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. Depeyrot 12/1. LRC 819. RIC 1901 (this coin cited). Rare. Struck on a full flan and about extremely fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22128.

The closest surviving male relative of the Western emperor Honorius when he died in August 423 was Valentinian III, the son of Galla Placidia. When alive Honorius had banished his half-sister, so at the time of his death both she and her son were living in Constantinople. Her absence afforded the primicerius notariorum (chief notary) Johannes the opportunity to seize power in Rome, which he did with support from Castinus and Aëtius, both barbarians in the service of the Western empire. However, Johannes' rule was short-lived. Theodosius II had sent a small armada to Italy under the command of the general Arbadurius to oust Johannes and then install Valentinian III on the throne. Although Johannes managed to capture Arbadurius, the crafty general convinced several of Johannes' officers to betray him. The rebel was captured and then taken to Aquileia where, before he was executed, he was mutilated and paraded before jeering crowds.

### Theodosius II, 402 – 450



243



244



- 243 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 420–422, AV 4.45 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. VOT XX – MVL T XXX A Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 15b. Depeyrot 74/2. LRC 350. RIC 219. Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 30172.

- 244 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 430–440, AV 4.45 g. D N THEDO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VOT XXX – MVL T XXXX S Constantinopolis seated l., holding spear and globus cruciger, r. foot on prow, shield at her side; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 25b. Depeyrot 81/1. LRC 382. RIC 257. Extremely fine 800

Ex HSA 30177.

### Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II



245



245

- 245 Tremissis, Constantinopolis circa 430, AV 1.51 g. AEL EVDO – CIA AVG Draped bust r., wearing elaborate and pearl-diademed headdress. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB\*. MIRB Theodosius II 50. Depeyrot 72/2. LRC 461. RIC Theodosius 281 (this coin cited). Rare. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 30153.

### Aelia Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius II



246



246

- 246 Tremissis, Constantinopolis circa 430, AV 1.49 g. AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Draped bust r., wearing elaborate and pearl-diademed headdress. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB\*. MIRB Theodosius II 49. Depeyrot 72/4. LRC 445. RIC Theodosius 280 (this coin cited).  
Rare. Reddish tone and good very fine 800

Ex HSA 30152.

### Valentinianus III, 425 – 455



247



247

- 247 Tremissis, Mediolanum 430-455, AV 1.48 g. DN PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 53. Ulrich-Bansa, Moneta Mediolanensis pl. X, 95. Depeyrot Ravenna 18/1. LRC 855. RIC 2029 (this coin cited)  
Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 22129.

### Majoran, 457 – 461



248



248

- 248 Solidus, Arles 457–461, AV 4.36 g. D N IULIVS 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. Lacam (36 (this coin). Depeyrot 26/1. LRC 884. RIC 2634 (this coin cited).

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. Unusually well struck and complete,  
about extremely fine / extremely fine

10'000

Ex HSA 30143.

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.





249



249

- 249 **Visigothic imitation.** Tremissis, Arles (?), AV 1.43 g. DN IVLIVS MAIOR – IANVS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., holding spear pointing forward and shield bearing Christogram. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C – cf. 16. Lacam 52. Depeyrot les imitations occidentales 13 var. (obverse legend separated differently). LRC 885 (obverse legend separated differently). RIC 3748 (this coin cited). Extremely rare. A graffito on obverse field and traces of edge filing, otherwise very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 30151.

### Libius Severus, 461 – 465



250



250

- 250 Solidus 462, AV 4.43 g. DN LIBIVS SEVE – RVSP F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, foot on man-headed serpent; in field R – M. In exergue, COMOB. C 8. Lacam pl. 15, 8 (this coin). Depeyrot 52/1. LRC 895. RIC 2704 (this coin cited).

Very rare. An area of weakness on cheek and a minor scuff on reverse, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30138.



251



251

- 251 Solidus, Mediolanum circa 462, AV 4.43 g. DN LIBIVS SEVER – VS PERPETV AG 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. In exergue, COMOB. C 10. Ulrich-Bansa, Moneta Mediolanensis, 112. Lacam 45 (these dies). LRC 894. RIC 2724.

Very rare. A graffito on obverse, otherwise very fine 4'000

Ex HSA 30136.



252



- 252 Tremissis 462, AV 1.46 g. DN LIB SEVE – RVSP F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; below, COMOB. C 19. Lacam 70. Depeyrot 55/5. LRC 897. RIC 2709 (this coin cited) Very rare. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex HSA 22173.

**Anthemius, 467 – 472**



253



253

- 253 Solidus circa 467, AV 4.37 g. D N ANTHE – MIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS R – EI P – VBLICAE Two emperors, in military attire, standing facing, holding spears and supporting a globe surmounted by cross between them; in centre field, Christogram. In exergue, CORMOB. C 4. Lacam 71. Depeyrot 61/1. LRC 918. RIC 2823 (this coin cited).

Rare. A small scratch on obverse, otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex HSA 30176.



254



- 254 Semis circa 468, AV 2.19 g. D N ANTHE MIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS REI PVBLICAE Christogram within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 15. Lacam 112. Depeyrot 71/1 (this coin). LRC 926. RIC 2838 (this coin cited).

Of the highest rarity, apparently three specimens known and the only one in private hands of this variety and one of only nine specimen known of this denomination of which apparently only two are in private hands. A very interesting portrait struck on a full flan, two small die-breaks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent April 1887, Ponton d'Amécourt, 827 and Rollin & Feuardent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 1021, sales. Ex HSA 22094.



255



- 255 Tremissis circa 468, AV 1.48 g. D N ANTHE MI – VS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 24. Lacam –. Depeyrot 71/5 var. (P F AVG). LRC 29 var. (PERPET AVG). RIC 2845 (this coin cited).

Extremely rare. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex HSA 22172.

## Julius Nepos first reign 474-475



256



- 256 Tremissis, Mediolanum 474-475, AV 1.47 g. D N IVL NE – POS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 16. Lacam 85. Depeyrot 43/1. RIC 3221

Very rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine

4'000

Ex HSA 30154.

## Zeno augustus with Leo caesar, 476 – 477



257



- 257 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 476-477, AV 1.50 g. D N ZENO ET LI – EO NOV CAES Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath and cross on globe; in r. field, star. In exergue CONOB. Kent "Zeno and Leo, the most noble caesaris" in NC 1959 pl. 8, 9 (these dies). Depeyrot 107/2. RIC 907 (this coin cited).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only three specimens known of this variety and six of this type of which this is the only one private hands. Reddish tone and about extremely fine

3'500

Ex HSA 30165.

After having survived various kinds of palace intrigues, the general Zeno became sole emperor of the Eastern Roman empire in November, 474. In the previous months Zeno had shared the title of Augustus with his sickly son Leo II, who for a short while prior to that also had been co-emperor with his grandfather, Leo I. The seemingly natural deaths of Leo I and Leo II left Zeno the sole (and rightful) heir to the throne.

The subtle transitions by which Zeno became emperor had been orchestrated by his mother-in-law Aelia Verina, the widow of Leo I. However, she soon regretted her decision and hatched a devious plan to oust Zeno. She warned him of a plot against his life, and advised him to leave Constantinople if he wished to survive. Believing his mother-in-law's tale, Zeno fled on January 9, 475, crossing the Bosphorus to Calchedon, where he remained in exile for the next 19 months.

Verina ordered the slaughter of Isaurians loyal to Zeno and the coup appeared to be a success until her personal designs were foiled: her intended candidate for the throne, her lover Patricius, was rejected in favor of her brother Basiliscus, who was thus hailed emperor. In a move that no doubt was necessary, Basiliscus had Patricius executed. Verina then devoted herself to a counter-coup by which she caused her brother to be overthrown and she restored Zeno as emperor late in August, 476.

Zeno was now the uncontested ruler of the Roman East, and after having endured such grotesque palace intrigues he no doubt was a more skilled survivor; he ruled until his death by natural causes on April 9, 491. Though Verina seems to have masked her guilt in these affairs, her brother Basiliscus and his family were exiled to Cappadocia, where they were starved to death.

Based upon the historical narrative, this extremely rare tremissis inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO NOV CAES might appear to have been issued during the brief period when Zeno and his son Leo II ruled jointly after the death of the boy's grandfather Leo I. But there are other solidi inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO P P AVG which are attributed to that historical episode – and rightly so, as it styles both son and father Augusti. Instead, this tremissis appears to belong to the first months after Zeno's triumphant return in August, 476.

While in exile, Zeno had made promises to those willing to support his return to the throne. One such promise was to Armatus, the Master of Soldiers and nephew of the usurper Basiliscus. He was assured that he would be appointed to high office and that his son (named Basiliscus) would be raised to the rank of Caesar. When the Emperor Basiliscus was overthrown and Zeno replaced him emperor, he honoured his promises to Armatus, whose son was hailed Caesar.

But Zeno soon had a change of heart: sometime in 477 he executed Armatus and deposed his son, the *Nobilissimus* Caesar. The most likely explanation for the solidi and tremisses inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO NOV CAES was first proposed in 1822 by the French numismatist Baron Marchant: the boy's original name, Basiliscus (which, impractically, he shared with the recently deposed emperor) was changed to Leo upon his accession, and thus he and Zeno are represented by this coinage.

## Barbaric Coinage imitating Imperial Issues

### The Ostrogoths, Theodoric, 490-526



258

- 258 *In the name of Anastasius I.* Solidus, Rome 491-518, AV 4.48 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Victory standing l. holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star. In exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 1. MIB 9. MEC 1, 112. Metlich 8.

Very rare. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex HSA 30174.



259

- 259 *In the name of Justin I.* Tremissis, Rome 518-526, AV 1.45 g. DN IVSTI – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath and cross on globe; in r. field, star. In exergue COMOB. BMC Vandals 15. MIB 25. Metlich 30a.

About extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 30163.

### Athalaric, 526 – 534



260

- 260 *In the name of Justin I.* Solidus, Rome 526-527, AV 4.44 g. DN IVSTI – NVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – I – A AVGGG A Victory standing l. holding long jewelled cross; in field l., star. In exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 12. MIB 24. Metlich 32. Rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex HSA 30170.



## The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



261



261

- 261 *L. Cestius and C. Norbanus*. Aureus 43, AV 8.01 g. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. L·CESTIVS / S C – PR Curule chair with legs decorated with eagles, on top, Corinthian helmet; in exergue, C·NORBA. Babelon Cestia 1 and Norbana 3. Bahrfeldt 24. Sydenham 1153. Sear Imperators 195. Calicó 3a. Crawford 491/1a.

Lovely reddish tone, minor marks, otherwise very fine / good very fine

4'000

Ex HSA 22267.

## The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

### Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



262



264



263



- 262 Aureus, Caesaraugusta 19-18 BC. AV 7.88 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS Two laurel branches. Rev. OB / CIVIS / SERVATOS Within civic oak crown. C 206. Bahrfeldt 123. BMC 317. RIC (first edition) 249. CBN 1280. Calicó 249. Very rare. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine 4'500

Ex Merzbacher sale November 1910, van Muyden, 1302 and HSA 22210.

- 263 Aureus, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AV 7.96 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI·F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting r.; in exergue, IMP X. C 136. Bahrfeldt 201. BMC 450. RIC 166a. CBN 1372. Calicó 212.

Several edge marks, otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex HSA 22221.

- 264 Quinarius, Lugdunum 7-6 BC, AV 3.87 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI·F Laureate head r. Rev. TR·POT –XVII Victory seated r. on globe. C 314. Bahrfeldt 224. BMC 497. RIC 203. CBN 1471. King 13.

Very rare. Several edge marks, otherwise about very fine

2'500

Ex HSA 30117.



## Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37



265



265

- 265 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 14-15, AV 7.73 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XVI Tiberius standing in slow quadriga r., holding laurel branch and eagle-tipped sceptre. In exergue, IMP VII. C 45. BMC 1. RIC 1. CBN 3. Calicó 307. Rare. Good very fine 6'000

Ex HSA 30044.



266



- 266 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-16, AV 7.83 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head of Tiberius r. Rev. DIVOS AVGVST – DIVI F Laureate head of Augustus r.; above, six-pointed star. C Tiberius and Augustus 3. BMC 29. RIC 24. CBN 1. Calicó 311.

Very rare. Struck on a broad and unusually well centred for the issue, very fine

6'500

Ex HSA 22258.

## Claudius, 41 - 54



267



268



- 267 Aureus 41-42, AV 7.52 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P Laureate head r. Rev. CONSTANTIAE – AVGVSTI Ceres seated l. on curule chair, raising r. hand. C 5. BMC 11. RIC 13. CBN 27. Calicó 338.

Rare. Traces of edge filing, otherwise very fine / about very fine

2'500

Ex HSA 22260.

- 268 Aureus 44-45, AV 7.76 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P IIII Laureate head r. Rev. [PACI] – AVGVSTAE Pax-Nemesis advancing r., holding caduceus in l. hand pointing at snake and raising fold of drapery below chin. C 55. BMC 26. RIC 27. CBN 40. Calicó 366.

Light reddish tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

4'500

Ex HSA 30043.

### In the name of Antonia, wife of Nero Claudius Drusus



269

269

- 269 Aureus circa 41-45, AV 7.70 g. ANTONIA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., wearing crown of corn ears. Rev. CONSTANTIAE – AVGVSTI Antonia as Constantia standing facing, holding long torch and cornucopiae. C 1. BMC Claudius 109. RIC Claudius 65. CBN Claudius 10. Calicó 318.

Rare. Minor edge marks and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise very fine

5'000

Ex HSA 22259.



270

- 270 Aureus 41-45, AV 7.75 g. ANTONIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., wearing crown of corn ears. Rev. SACERDOS – DIVI – AVGVSTI Two long torches alighted and linked by ribbon. C 4. BMC Claudius 112. RIC Claudius 67. CBN Claudius 15. Calicó 319.

Rare. Minor traces of edge filing and a graffito on reverse field, otherwise very fine / good very fine

4'500

Ex HSA 30108.

### Nero caesar, 50 – 54



271

- 271 Aureus 50-54, AV 7.64 g. NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT Bare-headed and draped bust of Nero I. Rev. SACERD COOPT IN OMN CONL SVpra NVM EX S C. *Simpulum* on r. and *lituus* on l., above tripod and patera respectively. C 311 var. (obverse legend omits CAES). BMC Claudius 84. RIC Claudius 76. CBN Claudius 91. Calicó 441.

Struck on a very broad flan, two light scratches on reverse and minor edge marks,

otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

5'000

Ex HSA 22252.

### Nero augustus, 54 – 68



272

272

- 272 Aureus 54, AV 7.55 g. AGRIPP AVGVSTI NERONIS CAES MATER Confronted busts of Nero, bare-headed r., and Agrippina Minor, draped l. Rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVGVSTI GERM IMP TR P. around oak wreath, enclosing EX S C. C Agrippina and Nero 6. BMC 6. RIC 1. CBN 4. Calicó 399.

Very rare. Two attractive portraits struck in high relief and edge nick at nine o'clock

on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine

5'000

Ex HSA 22306.



273



- 273 Aureus 60-61, AV 7.56 g. NERO·CAESAR·AVG·IMP· Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P – VII COS IIII P P EX – S C Ceres, veiled and draped, standing l. holding two corn ears in r. hand and long vertical torch in l. C 217. BMC 25. RIC 23. CBN 31. Calicó 428. Very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 30050.



274



274

- 274 Aureus circa 64-65, AV 7.30 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IANVM CLVSIT PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA Temple of Janus with closed doors. C 114. BMC 64. RIC 50. CBN 212. Calicó 409. Rare. Light reddish tone and very fine / good very fine 4'500

Ex HSA 30053.



275



- 275 Aureus 64-65, AV 7.24 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. C 118. BMC 67. RIC 52. CBN 213. Calicó 412. A bold portrait and a very pleasant good very fine 6'000

Ex HSA 22208.



276



277



278



- 276 Aureus 64-65, AV 7.07 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. C 118. BMC 67. RIC 52. CBN 213. Calicó 412. Fine 1'750

Ex HSA 57.4626.

- 277 Aureus circa 65-66, AV 6.96 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated on throne l., holding patera in l. hand; in exergue, SALVS. C 313. BMC 87. RIC 59. CBN 225. Calicó 443. Fair 1'250

Ex HSA 57.4628.

- 278 Aureus circa 65-66, AV 7.11 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated on throne l., holding patera in l. hand; in exergue, SALVS. C 313. BMC 87. RIC 59. CBN 225. Calicó 443. Fair 1'250

Ex HSA 57.4627.



## Vespasian, 69 – 79



279



280



281



282



- 279 Aureus January-June 70, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 23. CBN 17. RIC 28. Calicó 607. Light scratches on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22254.

- 280 Aureus, Lugdunum 71, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. COS III – FORT RED Fortuna standing l., holding globe and caduceus. C 97. BMC 383. CBN 292. Calicó 613. Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 5'500  
Ex HSA 22253. Possibly from the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

- 281 Aureus 75, AV 7.46 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PON MAX – TR P COS VI Victory, holding wreath, standing l. on *cista mistica* flanked by snakes. C 370. BMC 168. CBN 143. RIC 775. Calicó 665. Struck on a very broad flan and good very fine 4'500  
Ex HSA 30079.

- 282 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.21 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. Vespasianus standing l., in military attire, holding sceptre and *parazonium*, crowned with wreath by Victory standing behind him and holding palm branch in l. hand; in exergue, COS VIII. C 131. BMC 205. CBN 183. RIC 936. Calicó 625. An unobtrusive edge nick at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22296.



283



284



- 283 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.29 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. Vespasianus standing l., in military attire, holding sceptre and *parazonium*, crowned with wreath by Victory standing behind him and holding palm branch in l. hand; in exergue, COS VIII. C 131. BMC 205. CBN 183. RIC 936. Calicó 625. Light reddish tone and very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 30086.

- 284 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.03 g. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. ANNONA AVG Annona seated l. on throne, holding sack of corn ears. C 27. BMC 290. CBN 256. RIC 963. Calicó 590. A bold portrait, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22298.



279



280



281



284



285



285

- 285 Aureus 79, AV 6.97 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT X – COS VIII Victory standing l., placing shield on trophy; below, captive l. C 551. BMC 245. CBN –. RIC 1067. Calicó 684. Hendin 1470 (misdescribed).

Extremely rare type of the Judaea-series. Traces of mounting on edge, otherwise fine 5'000

Ex HSA 57.4817.

#### Titus caesar 69 – 79



286



- 286 Aureus 73, AV 7.27 g. T CAESAR IMP – VESP CENS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – TRI POT Titus seated r. on curule chair holding sceptre and branch. C 168. BMC Vespasian 114. CBN Vespasian 95. RIC Vespasian 555. Calicó 753.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30084.



287



288



- 287 Aureus 75, AV 7.39 g. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – TR P COS IIII Victory standing l. on *cista mistica*, holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l.; on either side, coiled snake. C 163. BMC Vespasian 173. CBN Vespasian 151. RIC Vespasian 785. Calicó 750.

Good very fine 4'500

Ex HSA 30078.

- 288 Aureus 76, AV 7.24 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIAN Head laureate r. Rev. AETER–NITAS Aeternitas, veiled, standing l. holding heads of sun and moon in her hands; before, altar. C 13. BMC Vespasian 302. CBN Vespasian 256. RIC Vespasian 856. Calicó 725.

Lovely reddish tone, an interesting counter-mark in field (Σ), otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 22255.

#### Titus augustus, 79 – 81



289



- 289 Aureus January-June 80, AV 7.21 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P Curule chair upon which, wreath. C 317. BMC 64. CBN 52. RIC 106. Calicó 784.

Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine 2'750

Ex HSA 22256.

### Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



- 290 Aureus 75, AV 7.32 g. CAESAR AVG F – DOMIT COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS – IVVENTVT Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising robe. C 374. BMC Vespasian 155. CBN Vespasian 131. RIC Vespasian 787. Calicó 912.

Light reddish tone, an unobtrusive edge nick at seven o'clock on obverse,  
otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 22279. Possibly from the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

- 291 Aureus 80-81, AV 7.37 g. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS Garlanded lighted altar. C –, cf. 396 (AVG F). BMC Titus 91. CBN Titus 74. RIC Titus 265. Calicó 918. Very fine 2'500

Ex HSA 22278.

### Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



- 292 Aureus 84, AV 7.57 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS – AVG GERMANIC Laureate bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. PM TR POT III – IMP V COS X P P Minerva advancing r., holding spear and shield. C –. BMC –. CBN –. RIC 177 (this coin cited and illustrated). Calicó 903b.

Extremely rare. Very fine / about very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 13123.

- 293 Aureus September-December 87, AV 7.39 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VII Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XIII COS XIII CENS P P P Minerva standing l. holding spear with r. hand and resting l. on waist. C 221. BMC 114 note. CBN 112. RIC 520. Calicó 887.

An attractive portrait, about extremely fine / good very fine 4'500

Ex HSA 22248.



- 294 Aureus 90-91, AV 7.53 g. DOMITIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. GERMANICVS COS XV Germania seated r. on shield, in attitude of mourning; below, broken spear. C 156. BMC 174. CBN 163. RIC 699. Calicó 846.

Rare. A very attractive portrait and a very interesting reverse type, good very fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22281.

# Nerva, 96 – 98



295



296



295

- 295 Aureus 96, AV 7.33 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVM Clasped hands holding legionary eagle set on prow l. C 24. BMC 7. RIC 3. CBN 5. Calicó 957. Rare. Good very fine 6'000

Ex HSA 22249.



297



- 296 Aureus 97, AV 7.46 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVM Clasped hands holding legionary eagle set upon prow l. C 28. BMC 27. RIC 15. CBN 16. Calicó 958. Rare. A light scratch on obverse field and minor edge marks, otherwise very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 22276.

- 297 Aureus 97, AV 7.36 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBICA Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 112. BMC 46 note. RIC 19. CBN 31. Calicó 976. Rare. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30048.



298



- 298 Aureus 97, AV 7.41 g. IMP NERVA CAES – AVG P M TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. COS III PATER PATRIAE *Simpulum*, sprinkler, jug and *lituus*. C 47. BMC 32. RIC 24. CBN 21. Calicó 960. Rare. Well-centred on a full flan and good very fine 8'000

Ex HSA 22275.



299



- 299 Aureus 97, AV 7.47 g. IMP NERVA CAES – AVG P M TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. COS III PATER PATRIAE *Simpulum*, sprinkler, jug and *lituus*. C 47. BMC 32. RIC 24. CBN 21. Calicó 960. Rare. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 22250.



## Trajan 98 – 117



- 300 Aureus 101-102, AV 6.74 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRA – IAN AVG GERM Laureate head r. Rev. P·M·TR P – COS·III·P·P Hercules naked standing facing, holding club in r. hand and lion's skin in l. C 231. BMC –, cf. 81. RIC 49. CBN 108. Calicó 1052. Woytek 99a.  
Traces of edge filing, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30092.
- 301 Aureus 101-102, AV 7.37 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRA – IAN AVG GERM Laureate bust r., with aegis on l. shoulder. Rev. P·M·TR P· COS·III·P·P Hercules naked standing facing, holding club in r. hand and lion's skin in l. C 232. BMC 82. CBN –, cf. 108. RIC 50. Calicó 1053. Woytek 99c.  
Several edge nicks, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22270.
- 302 Aureus 103-104, AV 7.09 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V PP Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S·P·Q·R· OPTIMO PRINCIPI Abundantia standing r. emptying *cornucopiae*. C 475. BMC 74. CBN –, RIC 168. Calicó 1099. Woytek 173b (this coin cited).  
Extremely rare, only four specimens recorded. Fine 2'500  
Ex HSA 57.4894.



- 303 Aureus 104-107, AV 7.20 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S·P·Q·R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan galloping r. and thrusting spear at fallen Dacian in front of horse. C 501 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 246. CBN 193. Calicó 1107a. Woytek 202f.  
A couple of nicks on edge and several in field, otherwise about very fine 1'500  
Ex HSA 7882.
- 304 Aureus 107, AV 7.38 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R / OPTIMO / PRINCIPI within laurel wreath. C 581. BMC 253. RIC 150. CBN –, Calicó 1121. Woytek 224f.  
Several nicks in field and traces of mounting on edge, otherwise good very fine 2'000  
Ex HSA 22124.
- 305 Aureus 108-110, AV 7.14 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR·P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC· Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and rod. C 70 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 312. RIC 123 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 422. Calicó 1001. Woytek 292f.  
Lovely reddish tone and very fine 2'500  
Ex HSA 30091.
- 306 Aureus 113-114, AV 7.24 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER – DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S·P·Q·R OPTIMO PRINCIPI· *Aquila* between standard and *vexillum*. C 578 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 456. RIC 294 var. (not cuirassed). CBN –, Calicó 1120. Woytek 418f.  
Minor edge marks and two light scratches on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30090.



307

- 307 Aureus circa 113-114, AV 7.30 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSERVATORI PATRIS PATRIAE Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l., protecting Trajan who stands l. below him, holding branch in r. hand. C 46 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 494. RIC 249 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 736. Calicó 991. Woytek 428f.  
About extremely fine 6'000

Ex HSA 22273.



308

309

- 308 Aureus 113-114, AV 7.16 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, FORT RED. C 155 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 478 note. RIC 253 var. (not cuirassed). CBN -. Calicó 1027 var. Woytek 426f (this coin cited and illustrated).  
Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 22251.

- 309 Aureus 114-115, AV 7.14 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Jupiter standing l., holding a long sceptre in l. hand and a thunderbolt in r. over a smaller figure of Trajan, togate, standing l. holding a branch in r. hand and a small sceptre in l. C 268 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 533. RIC 336 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 814. Calicó 1065. Woytek 512f.  
Several edge nicks, traces of mounting, otherwise very fine / about very fine 2'000

Ex HSA 30095.



310

311

- 310 Aureus 114-116, AV 7.34 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS - VI P - P S P Q R Fortuna seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae; in exergue, FORT RED. C 153 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 569. RIC 569. CBN 805. Calicó 1026. Woytek 525f. An insignificant light scratch on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine 4'500

Ex HSA 22271.

- 311 Aureus 114-116, AV 7.26 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS - VI P - P S P Q R Genius standing l., holding patera and corn ears. C 275 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 545. RIC 347 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 805. Calicó 1066. Woytek 518f.  
Good very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 30094.



312



312

- 312 Aureus 114–116, AV 7.26 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P · COS VI P P S P Q R Salus seated l. on throne feeding out of patera snake coiled around lighted altar. C 331 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 585. RIC 368 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 812. Calicó 1087. Woytek 529f (this reverse die).

Traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30093.



313



- 313 Aureus 116, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. REGNA·AD – SIGNATA Trajan seated l. on platform with two attendants standing behind him; before platform, three kings standing r. C –. BMC 613. RIC 367. CBN 862. Calicó 1079. Woytek 564f.

Very rare and a very interesting reverse type. Lovely reddish tone, a minor trace of edge filing at nine o'clock and a metal flaw at six o'clock on reverse,  
otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

6'000

Ex HSA 22269.

This attractive type records Trajan's assignment of rulers to the kingdoms of Armenia, Parthia and Mesopotamia in concert with his invasion of the East. The event may have resembled the design on this coin: kings approaching a platform to receive their charters from Trajan and his attendants. In his campaign of 114-116 Trajan briefly enlarged the Roman Empire to its greatest territorial extent, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, but all of his gains except Arabia were ephemeral, and were abandoned by his successor Hadrian. Like so many of Rome's emperors, Trajan was campaigning in the shadow of Alexander the Great. Alexander's success was not quantifiable merely in terms of the amount of territory he conquered, but in how he established an enduring Greek presence in so much of that territory, and how he was able to impart Western culture in even the remotest parts of the Near East. By contrast, Trajan's conquest was typical of warfare between Rome and the Parthians or the Sasanians: one side would gain the upper hand because of the emergence of an energetic ruler or by consequence of difficulties caused by barbarian invasion or civil war. The result inevitably was a half-hearted campaign in which the aggressor would drive deep into the lands of its enemy, sack wealthy cities, and soon return to its homeland. Long-term occupation often occurred in disputed border territories and buffer states, but never deep in enemy territory. Trajan left Rome in October, 113 after the Parthians had placed their own candidate on the throne in Armenia; understandably he rejected a settlement offered by a Parthian embassy in Athens, and from there he moved to Antioch, which served as the winter headquarters throughout the campaign. In 114 Trajan campaigned in Armenia, in 115 he was victorious in northern Mesopotamia and Adiabene, and in 116 he revisited Adiabene before marching down the Tigris to sack Ctesiphon. Afterward he made a brief excursion to the Persian Gulf before returning to Babylon to sacrifice in honor of Alexander. Trajan's presence in the East, however, did not prevent unrest at the end of his life, and soon afterward revolts erupted in Armenia, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Egypt and Cyrene, as well as in western North Africa and along the northern borders in Europe.



314



314

- 314 Aureus 116-117, AV 7.17 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM GERM DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Radiate and draped bust of Sol r. C 187 var. (GER). BMC 621. RIC 329. CBN 880. Calicó 1038. Woytek 572f.

Rare. An edge nick at ten o'clock on reverse and a few minor marks,  
otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex HSA 22122.





315



315

- 315 Aureus 117-118, AV 7.08 g. DIVO TRAIANO PARTH·AVG PATRI Laureate and draped bust of Trajan r. Rev. PLOTIN – AE·AVG Draped and diademed but of Plotina r. C Plotina and Trajan 1. BMC 50. RIC Hadrian 29 var (DIVI). Calicó 1141.

Extremel rare. Pierced and skillfully repaired at twelve o'clock on obverse and a light scratch on cheek on obverse, otherwise good very fine

4'500

Ex Rollin & Feuardent sale 13 May 1888, de Quelen, 1044 and HSA 22177.

### Hadrian augustus, 117 – 134



316



- 316 Aureus 117, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO AVG DIVI TRA PARTH F Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. DIVI NER NEP·P M TR·P·COS· Radiate bust of Sol r.; below, ORIENS. C 1003. BMC 35. RIC 16. Calicó 1293.

Rare. Struck on a broad flan, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex HSA 30097.



317



317

- 317 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

4'500

Ex HSA 30098.



318



318

- 318 Aureus 119-122, AV 7.36 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 1328.

Traces of edge filing and a nick on edge at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine

3'500

Ex HSA 22174.





319



319

- 319 Aureus 125-128, AV 7.21 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on horse pacing r., raising r. hand. C 406. BMC 430. RIC 186. Calicó 1215.  
A very attractive portrait struck on a broad flan, minor marks in field  
and on edge, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex HSA 30103.



320



- 320 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.17 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. SPES – P·R· Spes standing l., holding flower and raising skirt. C 1410 var. (no drapery). BMC 732 note. RIC 274 var. (no drapery). Calicó 1380.  
Good very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30099.



321



321

- 321 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.21 g. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P Bare head r. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on horse pacing r., raising r. hand. C 408. BMC 502. RIC 348. Calicó 1219 (these dies).  
A bold portrait of fine style, good very fine / very fine 4'500

Ex HSA 30102.



322



322

- 322 Aureus probably soon after the death of Hadrian in 138, AV 7.22 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Bare youthful head r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III·P·P Hadrian standing l., raising r. hand and holding spear; two standards on l. and one on r. C 485. BMC 530. RIC 204. Calicó 1239 (this reverse die).  
Very rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style, very fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30100.

When Hadrian became emperor he exhibited a shocking new feature for an emperor: a beard. This was a novelty among the noblemen of Rome, who had been clean-shaven for centuries; beards were for Romans of low status, or for Greeks – especially philosophers and poets. Despite having to overcome centuries of tradition, Hadrian's Greek bearing took hold immediately, and beards remained the fashion for emperors through the fall of the Tetrarchy.

Virtually all of Hadrian's portraits show a middle-aged man with a full, closely cropped beard. However, on this aureus we observe a separate category of portrait: a youthful Hadrian with a partial beard that culminates into two tufts of hair at his jaw line which was described by Mattingly and Sydenham as a portrait of "exceptional beauty and distinction". This type has long puzzled scholars, and there has been no general acknowledgment of when or why it was employed.

This may be explained by the methods used to date and arrange the coins of Hadrian: there are very few chronological guideposts in his coin inscriptions, so scholars have had to rely on the evolution of inscription formats and the styles of the portraits. This approach has yielded useful conclusions, though seemingly at the expense of a clear understanding of this portrait style.

In recent decades this type has been recognized as a distinct category of Hadrianic portraiture. Comparison with sculptures in the round has identified it as Hadrian in the guise of Diomedes, the Trojan War hero who stole the Palladium from Troy, and thus assured a Greek victory in the epic siege. The Palladium reportedly was taken to Italy, either by the Trojan prince Aeneas or by Diomedes, who by one tradition returned it to Aeneas in Italy. The episode had numerous versions by Hadrian's time, but it was a core of the Roman foundation myth and thus was a perfect marriage of this emperor's infatuation with Greece and his dedication to Rome.

Hill was probably correct when he described this aureus as having been struck by Antoninus Pius in 138, shortly after Hadrian's death. Most scholars, however, have seen it as a lifetime issue struck c. 132-135. The main problem is that this portrait type is utilized principally (or exclusively) with three different obverse inscriptions and four reverse types (and some of these reverse types are also paired with normal busts). Thus, conventional wisdom would disperse these few coins with the Diomedes portrait into different phases of Hadrian's coinage. But their great rarity and unique character argues for a separate treatment.

We must also take into account that the other three reverse types used with this bust comprise a retrospective coinage that focuses on the divine parentage of Hadrian and of Rome. They are: ROMVLO CONDITORI ('Romulus the founder'), Romulus striding r.; VENERI GENETRICI ('Venus who brings forth') Venus standing; and DIVIS PARENTIBVS ('to his parent deities'), busts of Trajan and Plotina.

All considered, it seems that the Diomedes-portrait aurei probably were all struck contemporarily, perhaps soon after Hadrian's death as a special issue that, for reasons that remain a mystery, employed different inscriptions and reverse types. The other option is to categorize the Diomedes-portrait aurei by other dating criteria, which would seemingly eliminate any special occasion for the use of this distinctive portrait type.

### Sabina, wife of Hadrian



323



323

- 323 Aureus circa 129, 7.18 g. SABINA – AVGVSTA Draped and diademed bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. VES – TA Vesta seated l., holding *palladium* and sceptre. C 79 var. (omits drapery). BMC Hadrian 953. RIC Hadrian 397. Calicó 1437 (these dies) Good very fine / very fine 4'000

Ex HSA 22186.

### Aelius caesar, 136 – 138



324



324

- 324 Aureus 137, AV 7.12 g. L·AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head l. Rev. TRIB POT – COS II PIE – TAS Pietas standing r., raising r. hand and holding box of perfumes in l.; in r. field, altar. C 42. BMC Hadrian 1004. RIC Hadrian 444. Calicó 1449. Very rare. Good very fine / very fine 7'000

Ex HSA 22185.

### Antoninus Pius caesar, 138



- 325 Aureus 138, AV 7.10 g. [IMP T] AEL CAES – ANTONINVS Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TRIB – POT·COS 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 129 var. (CAESAR misread?). BMC Hadrian p. 371 \* note. RIC 453. Calicó 1487 (these dies). Scarce. Good very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 22184.

- 326 Aureus 138, AV 7.62 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 *cornucopiae* and holding patera in outstretched r. hand; in exergue, CONCORD. C 133 var. (not cuirassed; obverse legend CAESAR misread ?). BMC Hadrian 1019 note. RIC Hadrian 458 var. (not cuirassed; reverse misdescribed). Calicó 1490 (these dies). Very fine 2'500

Ex HSA 30016.

### Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



- 327 Aureus 138, AV 7.22 g. IMP T AEL CAES HADR – ANTONINVS Laureate head r. Rev. AVG PIVS·P·M TR·P·COS·DES·II Pietas standing r., holding incense box over garlanded and lighted altar. C 71 var. (HADRI). BMC 27 note var. (HADRI). RIC 13 var. (HADRI). Calicó 1474 var. (bare-headed and draped). Minor edge marks, otherwise very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 30022.

- 328 Aureus 139, AV 7.08 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Bare head r. Rev. TR·POT – COS II Pietas, veiled, standing l. holding incense box over garlanded and lighted altar. C 862. BMC 108. RIC 53. Calicó 1643. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex HSA 22193.



- 329 Aureus 140-143, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI –VS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. LI – B – E – RA – LITAS Antoninus seated l. on platform extending r. hand and holding scroll in l.; before him Liberalitas standing l., holding account-board and *cornucopiae*; in front, citizen with outstretched hands. In exergue, AVG III. C 485. BMC 219. RIC 75. Calicó 1562. Good very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 22181.



- 330 Aureus 140-143, AV 7.21 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. LIBE – RA – LITAS Antoninus seated l. on platform extending r. hand and holding scroll in l.; before him Liberalitas standing l., holding account-board and *cornucopiae*; in front, citizen with outstretched hands. In exergue, AVG III. C 485. BMC 219. RIC 75. Calicó 1562. Very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 30023.

- 331 Aureus 145-161, AV 7.16 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS IIII Laureate head l. Rev. A. Pius seated l. on platform extending r. hand and holding scroll in l.; before him woman (Liberalitas ?) standing l., pouring coins out of *cornucopiae* to citizen with outstretched hands who stands before platform; in exergue, LIB IIII. C 494 var. (head r.). BMC 544. RIC 140. Calicó 1569.

A very attractive portrait, two edge nicks, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Ex HSA 22194.



- 332 Aureus 148-149, AV 7.25 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Bare head r. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales and *cornucopiae*. C 237. BMC 646. RIC 177. Calicó 1498.

Good very fine

3'500

Ex HSA 30007.



- 333 Aureus 148-149, AV 7.33 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P TR P XII Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales and *cornucopiae*. C 237 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 647. RIC 177. Calicó 1500.

A bold portrait struck in high relief, good very fine

3'750

Ex HSA 22182.



- 334 Aureus 152-153, AV 7.30 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XVI Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. COS – IIII Antoninus, togate, standing l., holding globe in r. hand. C 308. BMC 798. RIC 226. Calicó 1523.

A very attractive portrait. Traces of mounting and several light scratches, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

2'500

Ex HSA 30001.





335

- 335 Aureus 153-154, AV 7.26 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P XVII Laureate head l. Rev. COS – IIII Antoninus, togate, standing l., holding globe in r. hand. C 314. BMC 815. RIC 233. Calicó 1530.  
Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 4'000  
Ex HSA 30000.



336

337

- 336 Aureus 155-156, AV 7.15 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XIX – COS IIII Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 993. BMC 862. RIC 255. Calicó 1670.  
Light scratches and marks, otherwise very fine / about very fine 2'000  
Ex HSA 30010.

- 337 Aureus 155-156, AV 7.29 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI –VS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT X – IX COS IIII Antoninus, togate, standing l., holding globe in r. hand. C 995. BMC 864. RIC 256. Calicó 1673.  
Good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22118.



338

338

- 338 Aureus 159-160, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII Bare head r. PIETATI – AVG COS IIII Pietas standing l., holding globe in outstretched r. hand and carrying child; around her two further children. C 622 var. (Laureate). BMC 983 note. RIC 302 note. Calicó 1600 (these dies).  
Struck on a very broad flan with a lovely reddish tone, about extremely fine / good very fine 4'500  
Ex HSA 22125.



339

- 339 **Divus Antoninus.** Aureus after 161, AV 7.19 g. DIVVS – ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. Decorated and garlanded pyre of four tiers surmounted by quadriga. C 163. BMC M. Aurelius 55. RIC M. Aurelius 435. Calicó 1491b (this obverse die).  
Very rare. Good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22183.

### Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



340



341



342



- 340 Aureus after 141, AV 7.25 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. AVG – VSTA Ceres, veiled, standing l., holding torch in each hand. C 75. BMC A. Pius 403. RIC A. Pius 357a. Calicó 1758. Reddish tone and good very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 30121.

- 341 Aureus after 141, AV 7.30 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. AVGV – STA Fortuna standing l. holding patera and rudder on globe. C –. BMC A. Pius 447. RIC A. Pius 372. Calicó 1761. An insignificant edge nick at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22201.

- 342 Aureus after 141, AV 7.23 g. DIVA AVG – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. PIET – AS AVG Pietas, veiled, standing l., sprinkling incense on altar and holding box. C 233. BMC A. Pius 334. RIC A. Pius 394. Calicó 1794. Traces of edge filing, otherwise very fine 2'500  
Ex HSA 30122.

### Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161



343



- 343 Aureus 148-149, AV 7.37 g. AVRELIVS – CAESAR AVG P II F Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT III – C – OS II Fides standing r. holding two corn ears in r. hand and basket of fruit in l. C –. BMC A. Pius 693. RIC A. Pius 445a. Calicó 1932. A bold portrait struck in high relief and good very fine 4'500  
Ex HSA 30038.



344



- 344 Aureus 155-156, AV 7.30 g. AVRELIVS CAES ANTON AVG P II F Bare head r. Rev. TR POT – XI – C – OS II Apollo standing l. holding patera and lyre. C 704. BMC A. Pius 890 note. RIC A. Pius 469a. Calicó 1957. About extremely fine / good very fine 4'500  
Ex HSA 30008.



345



345

- 345 Aureus 158-159, AV 7.27 g. AVRELIVS – CAES AVG PII F Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT XIII – COS II Virtus, helmeted, standing r., l. foot on helmet, holding spear and *parazonium*. C 747 var. (AVRELIVS ANTON...). BMC A. Pius 692. RIC A. Pius 480b. Calicó 1969 (this obverse die).  
Good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30039.



346



346

- 346 Aureus 158-159, AV 7.28 g. AVRELIVS – CAES AVG PII F Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT XIII – COS II Virtus, helmeted, standing r., l. foot on helmet, holding spear and *parazonium*. C 747 var. (AVRELIVS ANTON...). BMC A. Pius 692. RIC A. Pius 480b. Calicó 1969 (this obverse die).  
Good very fine 4'000  
Ex HSA 22197.

#### Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



347



348



- 347 Aureus December 162-163, AV 7.21 g. ·M·ANTONINVS AVG Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVI Salus standing l. holding sceptre and feeding snake coiled around altar; in exergue, COS III. C –. BMC –. RIC 74 var. (laureate). Calicó 1919b var. (not cuirassed).  
Rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine 3'750  
Ex HSA 30019.
- 348 Aureus December 162-163, AV 7.28 g. IMP M ANTONINVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII Salus standing l., feeding out of patera snake coiled around altar and holding sceptre; in exergue, COS III. C 560. BMC 226. RIC 77. Calicó 1915.  
Good very fine / very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30018.



349



349

- 349 Aureus December 162-163, AV 7.26 g. IMP M ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII Salus standing l., feeding out of patera snake coiled round altar and holding sceptre; in exergue, COS III. C 560 var. (laureate). BMC 226 note. RIC 77 var. (laureate). Calicó 1918.  
Good very fine 4'000  
Ex HSA 30017.



350

- 350 Aureus December 164 – August 165, AV 7.23 g. ANTONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XIX·IMP II COS III Victory standing r. placing on palm shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C 475 var. (bare-headed). BMC 364 note. RIC 128. Calicó 1890 (these dies).  
An edge nick at one o'clock on reverse and a few light marks on reverse field, otherwise good very fine 4'000  
Ex HSA 22199.



351

- 351 Aureus December 167 – February 168, AV 7.20 g. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. TR P XXII·IMP IIII COS III Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 894. BMC 457. RIC 180. Calicó 2000 (these dies).  
Several edge marks, otherwise very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 30013.

#### Faustina II, daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius



352



353



354



- 352 Aureus 147-152, AV 7.17 g. FAVSTINAE AVG – PII AVG FIL Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. LAETITIAE – PVBLICAE Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 156. BMC A. Pius 1047. RIC A. Pius 506c. Calicó 2069a (these dies).  
Very fine 2'500  
Ex HSA 22245.
- 353 Aureus 161-176, AV 7.18 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. IVNONI – LVCINAE Juno standing l., holding infant in l. arm; on either side, an infant standing. C 134. BMC M. Aurelius 116. RIC M. Aurelius 692. Calicó 2064.  
Light reddish tone and good very fine 3'750  
Ex HSA 30118.
- 354 Aureus 161-176, AV 7.26 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust l. Rev. DIANA – LVCIF Diana standing l., holding torch with both hands. C 84. BMC M. Aurelius 86. RIC M. Aurelius 673. Calicó 2051 (these dies).  
Light reddish tone and good very fine 3'750  
Ex HSA 30119.



# Lucius Verus, 161 – 169



- 355 Aureus December 162-163, AV 7.19 g. IMP CAES L VERVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P III Salus standing l., feeding out of patera snake coiled around altar and holding sceptre; in exergue, COS II. C 172. BMC 323. RIC M. Aurelius 494. Calicó 2162. Light reddish tone and good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22205.

- 356 Aureus December 161-162, AV 7.16 g. IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROPECTIO AVG TR P II Verus on horseback r., holding spear; in exergue, COS II. C 135. BMC 200 note. RIC M. Aurelius 477. Calicó 2141. Very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 30041.



- 357 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.30 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P IIII – IMP II COS II 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 157. BMC 302. RIC M. Aurelius 511 note. Calicó 2152a. Light reddish tone and good very fine 5'000  
Ex HSA 30021.



- 358 Aureus circa 166-167, AV 7.22 g. L VERVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P VII·IMP IIII COS III Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 294. BMC 449. RIC M. Aurelius 573 var. (not draped). Calicó 2197. Good very fine / very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30009.

### Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



359

- 359 Aureus 164-169 or 183 (?), AV 7.17 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r. Rev. VOTA / PVBLI / CA within wreath. C 97. BMC M. Aurelius 327. RIC M. Aurelius 790. Calicó 2219.  
Several minor edge marks, otherwise very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30115.

### Pertinax, 1 January – 28 March 193



360

- 360 Aureus 1 January – 28 March 193, AV 7.96 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LAETITIA·TEMPOR·COS II Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 19. BMC 7. A.M. Woodward, The Coinage of Pertinax, NC 1957, pl. 10, 6. RIC 4a. Calicó 2383.  
Very rare. A bold portrait struck on a full flan, about extremely fine / good very fine 12'500  
Ex HSA 22242.

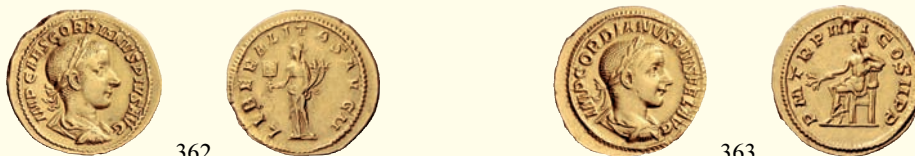
### Severus Alexander, 222 – 235



361

- 361 Aureus 232, AV 6.81 g. IMP ALEXAN – DER PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SPES – PVBLICA Spes advancing l., holding flower and raising skirt. C 542 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 894. RIC 253 var. (not cuirassed). Calicó 3137 (these dies).  
Two edge nicks and a minor scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 22225.

### Gordian III augustus, 238 – 244



362

363

- 362 Aureus March-May 240 (?), AV 5.04 g. IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVG II Liberalitas standing l., holding *tesserae* and double cornucopiae. C –. RIC 58. Calicó 3204.  
Very fine 2'000  
Ex HSA 30106.
- 363 Aureus 241-243, AV 5.17 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PM TRP IIII COS II P P Apollo seated l., holding olive branch in r. hand and leaning l. on lyre. C 249 var. (laureate head). RIC 102. Calicó 3221a.  
Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine 2'500  
Ex HSA 22111.



364

- 364 Aureus 241-243, AV 4.80 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI Hercules, naked, standing r., resting r. hand on hip and leaning with l. on club set on rock. C 401 var. (laureate head). RIC 108. Calicó 3242. Minor marks, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex HSA 22104.

### Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



365



366

- 365 Aureus 249-251, AV 4.22 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ABVNDANTIA AVG Abundantia standing r., emptying cornucopiae held in both hands. C 1. RIC 10. Calicó 3282. Very fine 2'500

Ex HSA 30046.

- 366 Aureus 249-251, AV 4.04 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. VBERITAS AVG Uberitas standing l., holding purse and *cornucopiae*. C 104. RIC 28. Calicó 3299. An attempt of piercing at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise about very fine 2'000

Ex HSA 22105.

### Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius



367



- 367 Aureus 249-251, AV 3.56 g. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia standing l., drawing veil over her head with r. hand and holding sceptre. C 16. RIC 58a. Calicó 3307. A scratch on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex HSA 30110.

### Volusian, 251 – 253



368

- 368 Aureus 251-253, AV 3.70 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLUSIANO AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS AVGG Libertas standing l., leaning on column, holding *pileus* and sceptre. C – cf. 57 (binio). RIC – cf. 149 (binio). Calicó – cf. 3362 (binio).

Apparently unique and unpublished. Traces of mounting, otherwise about very fine

3'500

Ex HSA 22227.

### Gallienus, 253 – 268



369



369

- 369 Aureus 260-268, AV 1.17 g. GALLIENVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. [FORT]VNA REDVX Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and *cornucopiae*. C 275. RIC 105. Extremely fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 22228.



370



370

- 370 Aureus 260-268, AV 1.28 g. GALLIENVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIA AET Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm. C – cf. 1069 (GALLIENVS AVG). RIC cf. 123 (GALLIENVS AVG). Extremely fine 3'500  
Ex HSA 30123.

### Postumus, 260-269



371



- 371 Aureus, Lugdunum Winter 263-264, AV 5.98 g. POSTVMVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. QVINQVENNALLES POSTVMI AVG Victory standing r., l. foot on cuirass, writing on shield, set on her knee, X. C 308. RIC 34. Shulte 85b (this coin cited and illustrated). Calicó 3773.  
Very rare. A very attractive portrait, a hole filled in, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 20 April 1896, Montagu, 651 and HSA 22229.

### Probus, 276 – 282



372



372

- 372 Aureus, Cyzicus 276-282, AV 6.27 g. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSE – RVAT AVG Sol standing facing, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 175. RIC 175. Delbrueck pl. 26, 7. Calicó 4149.  
Traces of mounting and a few marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 22099.





373



374



### Magna Urbica, wife of Carinus

- 373 Aureus circa 283, AV 4.69 g. MAGNIA V – RBICA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENERI VICTRICI Venus standing r., holding up drapery at her l. shoulder and apple in l. hand. C 8. RIC 340. Calicó 4409. Very rare. An hole filled in at three o'clock on obverse and several marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 22166.

### Constantine I, 307 – 337

- 374 Solidus, Treveri 310, AV 4.49 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI IV – VENTVTIS Prince, in military attire, standing r., holding globe and transverse spear; in exergue, PTR. C 412. RIC 814. Depeyrot 15/7. Calicó 5185b. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 30071.



375



377



376



### Constans, 337 – 350

- 375 Solidus, Treveri circa 345, AV 4.55 g. CONSTANS – AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG Two Victories standing facing, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XX; in exergue, TR. C 171. RIC 135. Depeyrot 6/3. Good very fine 500  
Ex HSA 30134.

### Constantius II caesar, 324 – 337

- 376 Solidus, Sirmium 325-326, AV 4.43 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANTI – VS CAESAR Victory standing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, SIRM. C 75 (mint mark not listed). RIC 65 (this coin cited). Depeyrot 10/4. Very rare. Traces of mounting, otherwise very fine 3'000  
Ex HSA 22132.

### Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361

- 377 9 siliquae or ½ scrupula, Antiochia 355-361, AV 1.69 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing r. on cuirass, supporting shield, inscribed VOT / XXXX, with winged little genius, standing naked before her. C 246. RIC 179. Depeyrot 14/3. Very rare. Two scratches on cheek, otherwise very fine 1'000  
Ex HSA 30155.





- 378 Solidus, Aquileia 355-361, AV 4.37 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / XXXV / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, SMAQ. C –. RIC 210. Depeyrot 10/1. Paolucci-Zub 444. Very fine 500

Ex HSA 30130.

#### Constantius Gallus caesar, 351 – 354

- 379 Solidus, Antiochia 351–354, AV 4.36 g. DN CONSTANTI – VS NOB CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VO / TIS / V; in exergue, SMANΘ•. C 22. RIC 90. Depeyrot 7/4. Very rare. Good very fine 3'500

Ex HSA 30124.

#### Julian II augustus, 361-363



- 380 Solidus, Arles 361-363, AV 4.41 g. FL CL IVLIA – NVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / V / MVLT / X; in exergue, KONST. C 27. RIC 283. Depeyrot 8/4. Very rare. Good very fine 2'500

Ex HSA 30132.

- 381 Solidus, Antiochia 361-363, AV 4.48 g. FL CL IVLIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS EXERCI – TVS ROMANORVM Soldier, helmeted, standing r., holding trophy over l. shoulder and placing r. hand on head of kneeling captive; in exergue, ANTI. C. 79. RIC 199. Depeyrot 15/2. Rare. Good very fine 3'000

Ex HSA 22092.

#### Jovian, 363 – 364

- 382 Solidus, Sirmium 363-364, AV 4.38 g. D N IOVIAN – VS P F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing and supporting shield inscribed VOT / V / MVLT / X; in exergue, \*SIRM•. C 12. RIC 113. Depeyrot 23/4. Rare. Traces of edge filing and two edge nicks, otherwise very fine 2'000

Ex HSA 30131.

#### Valens, 364 – 378

- 383 Solidus, Treveri late 370, AV 4.41 g. DN VALEN – S P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing holding globe; above, Victory facing with spread wings between them, and below, palm branch. In exergue, TR·OB•. C 53. RIC 17c. Depeyrot 37/2. Traces of mounting, otherwise about very fine 400

Ex HSA 30129.



384



385



386



387



### Valentinian II, 375-392

- 384 Solidus, Treveri circa 375-378, AV 4.48 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 globe together; above, Victory facing with spread wings and below, palm branch. In exergue, TROBT. C 36. RIC 39e. Depeyrot 45/3. Very fine 500  
Ex HSA 30128.

### Theodosius I, 379 – 395

- 385 Solidus, Mediolanum or North Italy 383-387, AV 4.49 g. DN THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing holding globe together; the one on r. holds a mappa in l. hand. Above, Victory facing with spread wings between them and below, palm branch. In exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 8b. Depeyrot 1/3. Very fine 500  
Ex HSA 30126.

### Arcadius, 383-408

- 386 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 383-388, AV 4.43 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGH Constantinopolis seated facing on throne, head r. and r. foot on prow, holding spear and shield inscribed VOT / V / MVL / X. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 70c. LRC 77. Depeyrot 47/3 About very fine 400  
Ex HSA 7888.
- 387 Solidus, Mediolanum 394-395, AV 4.51 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, M – D and in exergue, COMOB. RIC 35b. LRC 265. Depeyrot 16/1 Good very fine 750  
Ex HSA 30135.



388



389



390



- 388 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 397-402, AV 4.42 g. DN ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGA Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., holding sceptre and Victory on globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. LRC 208. Depeyrot 55/1. RIC 7. Good very fine / about extremely fine 500  
Ex HSA 57.5009.
- 389 Solidus, Sirmium 395-402, AV 4.32 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGGGI Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, S – M and in exergue, COMOB. LRC –. Depeyrot 31/2. RIC 12c. Traces of mounting, otherwise about very fine 250  
Ex HSA 57.4344.
- 390 Solidus, Ravenna 402/3-405/6, AV 4.48 g. DN ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. LRC 272. Depeyrot 7/2. RIC 1286 (this coin cited). Traces of edge filing, otherwise good very fine 500  
Ex HSA 7885.



391



392



- 391 Tremissis 404 or 407-408, AV 1.51 g. DN ARCADIAVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath in r. hand and *globus cruciger* in l.; in field R – M. In exergue, CON. LRC –. Depeyrot 36/2. RIC 1258. A nick on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 350  
Ex HSA 22171.

- 392 Tremissis 404 or 407-408, AV 1.52 g. DN ARCADIAVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath in r. hand and *globus cruciger* in l.; in field R – M. In exergue, CON. LRC –. Depeyrot 36/2. RIC 1258. Very fine 250  
Ex HSA 7887.

### Honorius, 393 – 423



393



394



395



397



396



- 393 Solidus, Mediolanum 395-402, AV 4.35 g. DN HONORIUS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, M – D. In exergue, COMOB. C 44. Ulrich- Bansa pl. 61, a. LRC 712. Depeyrot 16/2. RIC 1206 (this coin cited). Very fine 400  
Ex HSA 7886.
- 394 Tremissis, Mediolanum 402, AV 1.48 g. DN HONORIUS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath in r. hand and *globus cruciger* in l.; in field M – D. In exergue, COM. C 47. LRC 715. Depeyrot 18/2. RIC 1215. Very fine 300  
Ex HSA 22169.
- 395 Tremissis, Ravenna 402/3-405/406, AV 1.48 g. DN HONORIUS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath in r. hand and *globus cruciger* in l.; in field R – V. In exergue, COM. C 47. LRC 737. Depeyrot 10/1. RIC 1289 (misdescribed). Good very fine 300  
Ex HSA 22168.
- 396 Solidus, Ravenna after 408, AV 4.41 g. DN HONORIUS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, crowned from above by the Hand of God, holding long staff surmounted by Christogram and placing l. hand on hilt of sword, r. foot resting on recumbent serpent-tailed lion. In field, R – V; in exergue, COB. C 43. LRC 742. Depeyrot 3/1. RIC 1310. Rare. Traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 1'250  
Ex HSA 30142.

### Theodosius II, 402 – 450

- 397 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 402-450, AV 1.39 g. DN THEODOSIUS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 45. LRC 319. Depeyrot 70/1. RIC 213 (this coin cited). Extremely fine 500  
Ex HSA 30158.





398



399



400



401



- 398 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 402-450, AV 1.49 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 45. LRC 319. Depeyrot 70/1. RIC 213 (this coin cited). Good very fine 300

Ex HSA 22136.

- 399 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 402-450, AV 1.50 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA – AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 45. LRC 319. Depeyrot 70/1. RIC 213 (this coin cited). Good very fine 300

Ex HSA 30159.

- 400 Semis, Constantinopolis circa 420 or 422, AV 2.18 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. MIRB 39. LRC 356. Depeyrot 73/4. RIC 223. Good very fine 750

Ex HSA 30145.

- 401 Tremissis, Constantinopolis circa 444, AV 1.38 g. DN THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Trophy between two stars; in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 48. LRC 361. Depeyrot 71/1. RIC 333. Good very fine 350

Ex HSA 30166.

### Valentinian III, 425 – 455



402



403



404



- 402 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 425-429, AV 1.51 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r., head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 47 var. (star in field). LRC 329 var. (star in field). Depeyrot 70/2 var. (star in field). RIC 250 var. (star in field). An apparently unrecorded variety. Good very fine 300

Ex HSA 30157.

- 403 Solidus, Ravenna 426-430, AV 4.46 g. DN PLA VALENTI – NIANVS PI AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning man-headed serpent with his r. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue COMOB. C 19. LRC 841. Depeyrot 17/1. RIC 2011. Very fine 400

Ex HSA 30140.

- 404 Tremissis, Ravenna and or Roma circa 455, AV 1.48 g. D N PLA VALENTIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; below, COMOB. C 49. LRC 851. Depeyrot 47/7. RIC 2070. Extremely fine 500

Ex HSA 30149.

### Marcian, 450 – 457



- 405 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 450, AV 4.48 g. D N MARCIA – 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 AVGGG Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 5a. LRC 476. Depeyrot 87/1. RIC 510. Extremely fine 700  
Ex HSA 30171.

### Leo I, 457-474



- 406 Solidus, Constantinopolis 465 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 enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGH Victory standing facing, head l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 3b. LRC 527. Depeyrot 93/1. RIC 605. A light scratch on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 500  
Ex HSA 30167.
- 407 Solidus, Constantinopolis 465 or 466, AV 4.47 g. D N LEO PE – RPET 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 facing, head l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. MIRB 3b. LRC 527. Depeyrot 93/1. RIC 605. Good very fine 500  
Ex HSA 30168.

### Anthemius, 467-472



- 408 Tremissis 468, AV 1.44 g. D N ANTHEMIVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB. C 468. LRC –. Lacam 120. Depeyrot 71/5 (legend separated differently). RIC 2841. Very rare. Good very fine 1'500  
Ex HSA 30150.

### Zeno, second reign 476-491



409

- 409 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 476-491. DN ZENO – PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r., head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 14. LRC 646. Depeyrot 108/4 RIC 914.  
Ex HSA 30160. Very fine 300

### Basiliscus sole reign, 475 –476



410



410

- 410 Solidus, Constantinopolis early 475, AV 4.40 g. DN BASILIS – CVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGH Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB 1a. LRC 607. Depeyrot 101/1. RIC 1003.  
Ex HSA 30169. Traces of edge filing, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

## The Byzantine Empire

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated

### Anastasius I, 491 -518



411



411

- 411 Semis circa 491-498, AV 2.16 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG Victory seated r., inscribing shield set on her knee; in r. field, Christogram. In exergue, CONOB. DO 8. MIBE 9. Sear 6.  
Ex HSA 30146. Scarce. Very fine 400



412



412

- 412 Tremissis circa 491-518, AV 1.25 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r., head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. DO 10. MIBE 12. Sear 8.  
Ex HSA 30164. Very fine 250

## Justinian I, 527 -565



- 413 Solidus, Ravenna 552-565, AV 4.43 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS P P AG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding *globus cruciger* and ornamental shield. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGA Victory standing facing, holding long cross surmounted by Christogram and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star and in exergue CONOB. DO 333. MIBE 37. Sear 312. Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex HSA 30180.

- 414 Tremissis circa 527–565, AV 1.37 g. D N IVSTINI – A[NVS P P AVG] Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG[VSTORVM] Victory walking r., head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. DO 19. MIBE 19. Sear 145. Very fine 250

Ex HSA 16752.

## Phocas, 602 – 610



- 415 Solidus circa 607–610, AV 4.27 g. [d] N FOCAS – PERP AVC Draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown surmounted by cross and holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORI – AVGY I Angel standing facing, holding long linear staff surmounted by Christogram and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOB. DO 10. MIBE 11. Sear 620. Traces of edge filing, otherwise very fine 250

Ex HSA 489.

## Heraclius and colleagues, 610 – 641



- 416 Semis, Ravenna 610-641, AV 2.26 g. Dn HERACLI – PERP AVG Filets diademed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVN Cross potent on dotted globe; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. DO 274 var. (no star). MIB 119i (these dies). Sear 899b.

Nick on edge at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

400

Ex HSA 30147.



- 417 Solidus circa 610-613, AV 4.35 g. dN hERACLI – uS P P AVC Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVyVE Cross potent on three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 3. MIB 5. Sear 731. Very fine 300

Ex HSA 30181.





418

- 418 Solidus circa 616-625, AV 4.48 g. dd NN HERACLIVS ET HERAC CONSTANTIN Facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing *chlamys* and crowned with cross; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVyI Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 13. MIB 11. Sear 738. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 400  
Ex HSA 493.



419

- 419 Solidus 629-631, AV 4.28 g. dd NN HERACLIVS [ET HERAC CONSTANTIN] Facing bust of Heraclius, with long beard on l. and Heraclius Constantine with short beard or r.; between them cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVyH Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 26. MIB 29. Sear 749. Good very fine 400  
Ex HSA 494.



420



421



- 420 Solidus circa 638-639 (?), AV 4.29 g. Heraclius, in centre, Heraclius Constantine on r. and Heraclonas on l., standing facing, each wearing *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGyS Cross potent on four steps; in l. field, monogram of Heraclius and in r. field, IB ligate. In exergue, CONOB. DO 41. MIB 48. Sear 767. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 300  
Ex HSA 495.

- 421 Solidus circa 638-639 (?), AV 4.36 g. Heraclius, in centre, Heraclius Constantine on r. and Heraclonas on l., standing facing, each wearing *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGyE Cross potent on four steps; in l. field, monogram of Heraclius and in r. field, E. In exergue, CONOB. DO 44. MIB 53. Sear 770. Very fine 250  
Ex HSA 496.

#### Constans II, 641 – 668 and associate rulers



422



- 422 Solidus 648-649, AV 4.17 g. dN [CONS]tAN [tINVS P P] AV Diademed and draped bust facing, holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGy Cross potent on three steps; in r. field, Z. DO 13. MIB 16. Sear 949. Good very fine 350  
Ex HSA 488.

**Constantine IV Pogonatus, 668 – 685, and associate rulers Heraclius and Tiberius**



423

423

- 423 Solidus circa 668–673, AV 4.42 g. d CONS – t – ANS o Beardless bust facing three-quarters r., wearing helmet and cuirass and holding spear. Rev. VICTORIA – A VGYI Cross potent on base and three steps between facing figures of Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., both beardless, each wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger*. In exergue, CONOB. DO 4. MIB 4. Sear 1151.

Good very fine

350

Ex HSA 490.



424

424

- 424 Solidus circa 674–681, AV 4.36 g. d N C – O – NyS P Beardless bust facing three-quarters r., wearing helmet and cuirass and holding spear. Rev. VICTORIA – A VGYS Cross potent on base and three steps between facing figures of Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., both beardless, each wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger*. In exergue, CONOB. DO 8. MIB 7. Sear 1154.

Good very fine / about extremely fine

450

Ex HSA 491.



425

- 425 Solidus circa 674–681, AV 4.42 g. d N CON – NyS P Beardless bust facing three-quarters r., wearing helmet and cuirass and holding spear. Rev. VICTORIA – A VGYS Cross potent on base and three steps between facing figures of Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., both beardless, each wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding *globus cruciger*. In exergue, CONOB. DO 10. MIB 7a. Sear 1156.

Two graffiti on obverse, otherwise good very fine

350

Ex HSA 492.

**Theophilus, 829 – 842**



426

- 426 Semissis, Syracuse 831–842, AV 1.73 g. ΘEO – FILOS Facing bust, wearing crown and *chlamys*, holding *globus cruciger*. Rev. ΘEO – FILOS Facing bust, wearing crown and *loros*, holding *globus cruciger*. Spahr 411. DO 26. Sear 1673.

Good very fine

250

Ex HSA 7893.