

A U C T I O N

125

23-24 June 2021

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 125

23 – 24 June 2021

A Highly Important Series of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Germanic Migration Coins

featuring

*The Viggo Collection of Flavian Imperial Coins from
Provincial Mints*

and

*The Peter Bartlett Collection of German Migration Coins
with a Main Focus on the Visigoths*

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Auktionsbedingungen

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

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

Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically until the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. 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. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 21% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7.7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**
If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.
If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith. Should an item sold later be found to be a fake, NAC shall cancel the sale made on behalf of the consignor and refund the sale's price (including VAT as applicable) to the buyer. The buyer is entitled to claim such a refund within a period of two years from the date of the auction, provided that they have notified NAC of the defect by registered letter within 5 days from its detection.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are 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. NAC reserves the right to use photographs and other representations of objects sold at auction, for promotional purposes, in its own publications and on its website.
11. 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 be 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.
12. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

Conditions de la vente aux enchères

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

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire-priseur et qui constitue une obligation (pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques il y aura le commissaire-priseur virtuel). 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 (ou plutôt en ligne pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques) doivent être réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Toutes les offres sont finales et contraignantes. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 21% 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%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 7,7 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**

En cas d'exportation de l'objet 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, des autorités douanières suisses.

6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté lors de la remise de l'objet adjugé. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet pas l'objet adjugé à l'acquéreur avant paiement. Une éventuelle remise de l'objet n'a cependant pas de l'influence ni sur la propriété du vendeur ni sur l'obligation de l'acquéreur de payer.
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acheteur. Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi. S'il s'avérait après la vente qu'un objet n'était pas authentique, NAC annulerait la vente faite de la part du consignataire et rembourserait le prix de vente (y compris toute TVA appliquée) à l'acheteur. L'acheteur a droit à demander un tel remboursement entre une période de 2 ans à partir de la date de la vente aux enchères, pourvu qu'il ait averti NAC du défaut par lettre recommandée dans un délai de 5 jours depuis sa détection.
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. NAC se réserve le droit d'utiliser les photographes et d'autres représentations des objets vendus lors de ses ventes aux enchères à des fins promotionnelles, dans ses propres publications et sur son site Internet11.
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.
12. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

Condizioni di vendita

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

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Ogni offerta è finale e vincolante. Coloro che trasmettono la propria offerta telefonicamente, prestano il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non si assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. Per concorrere all'asta, i partecipanti dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di rifiutare la partecipazione all'asta di un soggetto.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha la facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 21%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 7,7%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**
In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA a seguito di consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di pagamento ritardato, il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che NAC non riceverà il saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale, né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore.
Se il compratore non dovesse effettuare il pagamento subito o entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) il quale è responsabile della conoscenza di norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'asta non si assume alcuna responsabilità nell'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive ed espresse in buona fede. Nel caso in cui un oggetto venisse ritenuto falso, NAC annullerà la vendita condotta per conto del consegnatario e rimborserà all'acquirente il prezzo di vendita (compreso di IVA, se applicata). L'acquirente ha diritto di richiedere tale rimborso entro un periodo di due anni a partire dalla data della vendita all'asta, a condizione che abbia avvisato NAC del difetto tramite lettera raccomandata entro cinque giorni dalla sua scoperta.
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. NAC si riserva il diritto di usare fotografie e altre ripresentazioni di oggetti venduti durante l'asta, nelle proprie pubblicazioni e sul proprio sito internet per motivi promozionali.
11. 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 non dovesse essere più totalmente conforme alle vigenti disposizioni di legge, ciò non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
12. 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 ZEITTAFEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA

Wednesday, 23 June 2021	17:30 – 18:30	258 – 342
Thursday, 24 June 2021	14:30 – 19:30	343 – 1046

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**London – At our premises**

20 May – 3 June 2021

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor): Monday, 21 June 2021 09:30 – 17:30

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

Tuesday, 22 June 2021	10:30 – 18:00
Wednesday, 23 June 2021	10:30 – 15:00
Thursday, 24 June 2021	10:30 – 14:30

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

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

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

NGC Grading

Starting from this sale, Numismatica Ars Classica has decided to include in its electronic catalogue the NGC grading, when available.

We decided that the printed version of the catalogue will continue to feature only our own grading since we firmly believe that this is an integral part of the professionalism and expertise that an auction house should offer to its clients. Nevertheless, we do understand that some clients consider an external and independent grading an additional tool for valuing any lots they might considering.

This decision was also made in recognition of the excellent work carried out over the years by David Vagi and Barry Murphy from NGC, and the contribution that independent grading has made to the development of the numismatic market.

Not all coins offered herein come with NGC grading, however, Numismatica Ars Classica would be happy to apply for it on behalf of any purchased requiring it, strictly upon request and for an additional cost.

To obtain a quotation for this service, please do not hesitate to contact our London office at info@arsclassicacoins.com.

Note on US Import Restrictions

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek and Roman coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, either have an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy or were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 1 December 2011. In addition, all coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria Libya, Algeria, Jordan and Morocco were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990, in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011, in the case of Libya before February 2018, in the case of Algeria, before August 2019, in the case of Jordan before 5 February 2020 and in the case of Morocco before January 2021. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

Celtic Coins

Eastern Celts, Danube region and Balkans



- 258 Tetradrachm imitating Philip III circa 2nd century BC, AR 16.46 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, two monograms and below the throne, Z. Pink 581. KMV 1467. Z 1345.

Light tone, an almost invisible scratch on reverse and a die break on obverse, otherwise good very fine

400

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 999.



- 259 Drachm circa 2nd-1st century BC, AR 3.63 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Celticized horse prancing l; above, swastika. Dembski 1110 var. (four-spoked wheel). Lanz 458 (four-spoked wheel). OTA 188/2 var. (four-spoked wheel).

An apparently unrecorded symbol. Extremely fine / about extremely fine

300

Greek Coins

Etruria, Populonia



- 260 5 Asses 3rd century BC, AR 1.97 g. Facing head of Metus, wearing diadem; below, V. Rev. Trident. Vecchi II, 72-73. Vicari 70. EC 64. Historia Numorum Italy 154.

Exceedingly rare, apparently the finest of only three specimens known. About extremely fine

5'000

Ex Artemide Vienna sale LIII, 2020, 14

Apulia, Uncertain mint



261

- 261 Bronze circa 300-250, AE 11.89 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. [K]ΑΙΣΙΕΣ – [ΕΟΥΜΕΝΘΙ] Thunderbolt; below, star. Hunter I, p. 152, 9 (these dies). McClean 804 (these dies). Lemmo, ΚΑΙΣΙΕΣ ΕΟΥΜΕΝΘΙ in Rivista Italiana di Numismatica, 1 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 1099 (Uxentum).

Exceedingly rare, only three specimens known and the only one in private hands.

Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely green patina. Very fine

500

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

Calabria, Tarentum



- 262 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.90 g. ΤΑΡΑΣ retrograde Oecist seated on dolphin r., l. arm extended; below, pecten. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto 66 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 5. Jameson 80 (these dies). Gulbenkian 16 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 190 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 826.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, an insignificant die break on obverse, otherwise very fine

5'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1979 (sold with the original purchase invoice of 1979).

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



263

263

- 263 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.68 g. ΤΑΡΑΣ retrograde Oecist on dolphin l., raising both hands; below, pecten. Rev. Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 94 (these dies). SNG Sweden II, 144 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 89. Historia Numorum Italy 833. A very rare issue. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

500

From a private Swiss Collection.



264



264

- 264 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.62 g. TARAS retrograde Oecist on dolphin r., raising l. hand and resting r. on dolphin's back; below, pecten. Rev. Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 74 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 204 (these dies). Boston, MFA 47 (these dies). Jameson 82 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 81. Historia Numorum Italy 833.
Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500

From a European private collection.



265



265

- 265 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.86 g. TAPAS Oecist on dolphin l., raising both hands; below, pecten. Rev. Female head (Satyra ?) l., within linear circle in incuse circle. Vlasto 149 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 206 (these dies). BMC 53 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 101. Historia Numorum Italy 838.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine

500

From a Swiss private collection.



266



- 266 Nomos circa 315-300, AR 7.88 g. Armed horseman galloping r., spearing downward; below horse, ΣΑ. Rev. TAPΑΣ Dolphin rider l., holding trident and cantharus; in l. field, K. Below, small dolphin. SNG ANS 998 (this obverse die). McClean 609 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 869. Historia Numorum Italy 937.

Of excellent style and with a superb old cabinet tone. A die-break on obverse and several light marks, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

From an American collection and privately purchased in London in 1998.



267

- 267 Stater circa 276-272 BC, AV 8.55 g. Laureate head of Zeus l.; behind, NK ligate. Rev. TAPANTINΩN Eagle with open wings standing r., perched on thunderbolt; before, two amphorae. On top of r. wing, [NIKAP]. Vlasto 40. Gulbenkian 41 (these dies). SNG ANS 1039 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G42c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 983.

Very rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style and struck in high relief and a lovely reddish tone, about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Superior 10 December 1988, 1703; Leu 52, 1991, 3; Busso Peus 332, 1991, 12 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 96, 2017, 1500 sales. Previously privately purchased from F. Kovacs in 1991. From the Hanbery collection.

This very rare gold stater dates to the time of King Pyrrhos of Epiros' involvement in Tarentine affairs in southern Italy. During the first decades of the third century B.C., Roman power had extended to most of Italy. Attempting to subdue the loose tribal confederation of Lucanians in the southwestern tip of the peninsula who had proven a nuisance to their ambitions, the Romans violated their pre-existing treaty with Tarentum when they sent warships into the Tarentine Gulf to blockade the city of Thurium. The Tarentines responded in force, expelling the garrison which the Romans had installed at Thurium. Knowing that this would precipitate an unwanted war with Rome for which they were unprepared, the people of Tarentum called on Pyrrhos for assistance. At the time that this request from Tarentum came, Pyrrhos had just been evicted from his Macedonian possessions by King Lysimachus of Thrace. The previous decades had seen Pyrrhos largely as a pawn in the great games of the warring Diadochs, the successors of Alexander the Great, and their sons. While he had certainly proven to be a capable and dynamic general during these events, at the time Tarentum called on him, having recently lost his kingdom in Macedonia and reduced to only his possessions in Epiros (and that owing substantially to financial and material support from the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt), the prospect of a western campaign offered Pyrrhos an outlet for his energies as well as a chance for expanding his domain and for earning greater glory. While Pyrrhos defeated the Romans decisively in three engagements, he had not counted on Roman tenacity. At this time the Romans controlled an incredibly vast territory and also had the support of a large network of allied states, all of which could provide more troops and materiel. Additionally, his gains were not without cost: in each engagement he lost large numbers of his most experienced officers, which indeed provides some insight into Roman military tactics. According to Plutarch, these losses caused him to quip "[if] we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined" (Plutarch, Pyrrhus 21.9), which gives us the modern phrase Pyrrhic victory, meaning a success earned at such a heavy toll that any sense of achievement or profit is negated. The gold of Tarentum is all very rare today, but must have originally seen a very large output. In addition to staters, there are halves, thirds, quarters, eighths, tenths, twelfths, and sixteenths. Additionally at this time the silver nomoi were reduced in weight from circa 7.9 g to circa 6.6 g, and were struck in prodigious quantities. This increased productivity simply illustrates the effect of war on a mint, especially of a city like Tarentum needed to hire mercenaries in order to wage war. The gold is often signed, as in the case here with the signature NIKAP (other signatures that appear are ΣΩΚ and ΑΠΙΟΛ), and features the portraits of Zeus, Herakles, Apollo and Athena on the obverse, with either their respective animals (the eagle and the owl) or representations of eponymous founder of Tarentum, Taras, either driving a biga of horses or of dolphins, on the reverse.

Lucania, Laos



268

268

- 268 Nomos circa 480-460, AR 7.53 g. ΛΑΣ Man-headed bull l., head reverted, standing on dotted ground line. Rev. ΛΑΣ Man-headed bull l., head lowered, standing on solid ground line. Historia Numorum Italy –, cf. 2275. For type, Sternberg 8. Jameson 255. Cf. Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020, 199 (these dies).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. Light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good very fine

500

From a European private collection.

Metapontum



- 269 Nomos circa 430-400, AR 7.74 g. Head of Apollo Carneios r. Rev. [M]ETA Ear of barley. Noe 336. SNG ANS 287 (these dies). Jameson 272 (this obverse die). de Luynes 472 (this obverse die). Gillet 141. Gulbenkian 61. SNG Ashmolean 687 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1508.

Very rare. A superb portrait of excellent style perfectly centred on a large flan
and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 4 and Nomos 8, 2013, 15 sales. Previously purchased privately from H. Kreindler. From the B. in B. collection.



- 270 Tetrobol circa 330, AV 2.85 g. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠ[ΙΙΟΣ] Bearded head of Leucippus r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with Scylla hurling stone. Rev. M – E at sides of two barley ears each with a leaf outward; between them, ΣΙ. SNG Lockett 404 (these dies). Gulbenkian 72 (these dies). SNG ANS 396 (these dies). AMB 153 (these dies). Johnston G 5.1. Historia Numorum Italy 1630.

Rare. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 10 and NAC 92, 2016, 91 sales.

Sybaris



- 271 Nomos circa 453-448 BC or 440-400, AR 7.90 g. Bull standing l. Rev. A(retrograde B)VM Bull standing r. Historia Numorum Italy –, cf. 1747. cf. Stack's sale 12 January 2009, 2063. cf. Roma Numismatics sale XI, 2016, 25. cf. Triton sale XXIV, 2021, 346.

Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'000

From a European private collection.

Bruttium, Croton



272



272

- 272 Nomos circa 530-500, AR 8.04 g. [koppa]PO Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. The same type incuse. Gorini 3. AMB 194. de Luynes 701. SNG ANS 230. Historia Numorum Italy 2075.
Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone, an insignificant area of oxidation at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 32.



273



273

- 273 Nomos circa 500-480, AR 7.40 g. [koppa]PO – TON Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. Eagle flying r., incuse. SNG ANS 286 var. ([koppa]PO – TO). Dewing 499. Attianese 299. SNG Lockett 607. Historia Numorum Italy 2095.
A rare variety. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Alliance issue with Sybaris



274



- 274 Nomos circa 510-500, AR 7.37 g. [(koppa)PO] Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. VM Incuse bull standing r., head reverted. BMC 2. SNG ANS 873 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 631 (this obverse die). Gorini 1 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 1535 (these dies). Attianese 271 (these dies). Kraay, NC 1958 14 and pl. III, 2 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer 266 (these dies). AMB 206. Historia Numorum Italy 2098 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine

5'000

From a European private collection.

This documents the historical period in which the alliance between Croton and Sybaris took place. We know that, after being influenced by the politics of Sybaris and defeated by the Locrese near the river Sagra, Croton reached its political and economic peak towards the end of the VI and the first half of the V century (the epoch in which this coin was minted). Under Pythagora of Samos there was a rapid transformation of the State of Croton, which became more conservative and aristocratic in structure. Its expansion policy resulted in the destruction of Sybaris, and Croton's control over the northern part of the area which is known as Calabria.

Sicily, Catana



275

- 275 Drachm in the style of Procles circa 405, AR 4.20 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown her. Double exergual line. Rev. Diademed head l. of river-god Amenanos; at either side, two fish and below chin, crayfish. Above, AMENANOS. SNG Lloyd 906 var. (ethnic on obverse). SNG Manchester 384 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An exquisite portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a large flan and with a light iridescent tone.

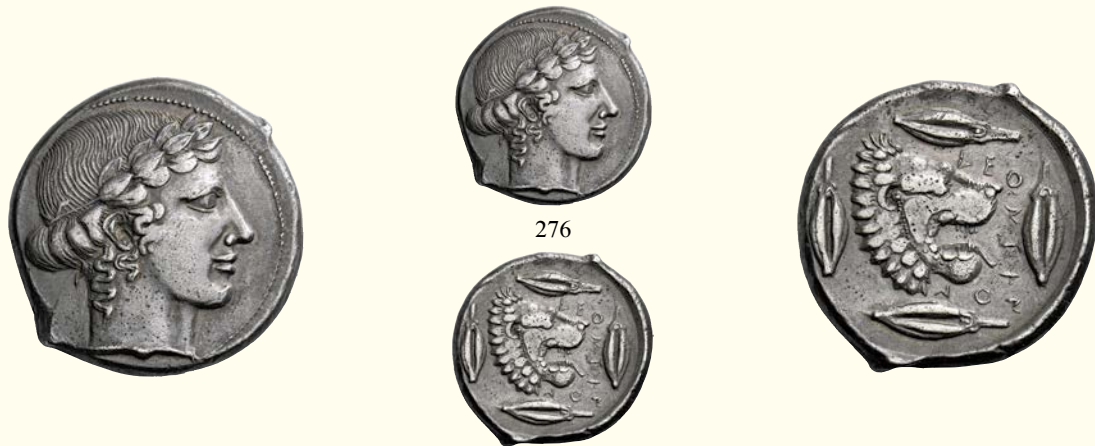
A hairline flan crack at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 23 and NAC 116, 2019, 44 sales.

The obverse of the present drachm of Catana reflects the typological influence of Syracuse in its use of a racing quadriga. However, it is unusual in that the expected male charioteer has been replaced by a female figure, perhaps representing the eponymous nymph of the city. The reverse depicts the head of Amenanos, the god of the nearby river. While Sicilian river-gods were often depicted as bearded man-faced bulls in emulation of their father Acheloos, Amenanos appears in fully realized and youthful human form. The only obvious indicator that he is a river-god comes from the petite bull's horn that emerges from his hair and the fact that his head is surrounded by such riverine creatures as fish and crayfish. This coin is remarkable and highly desirable not only for its high artistry, but for the fact that its style (e.g. double exergue lines, positioning of the horses' legs, posture of the charioteer, and treatment of Amenanos' hair) identifies it as a rare unsigned issue of Procles, an engraver who signed tetradrachms of Catana. His unsigned drachms are a rarity in the drachm series of Catana. The issues signed by Euainetos, Herakleidas and Choirion are more common. The present drachm was struck at the high point of the engraver's art at Catana, which also fell at the cusp of the city's fortunes. As a Chalkidian Greek city, Catana was frequently in conflict with Dorian Syracuse and in 427 BC joined neighbouring Leontinoi in seeking Athenian aid against their shared enemy. When the Athenians arrived in force in 415 BC, Catana became an important staging area for the war against Syracuse. Unfortunately for Catana, the Sicilian Expedition (415-413 BC) ended in complete disaster for the Athenians and the Syracusans never forgot. In the year that the coin was struck, Dionysios I became tyrant of Syracuse. Two years later, in 403 BC, Catana was betrayed into the hands of the tyrant. He plundered the city, enslaved the inhabitants, and repopulated Catana with Campanian mercenaries.

Leontini



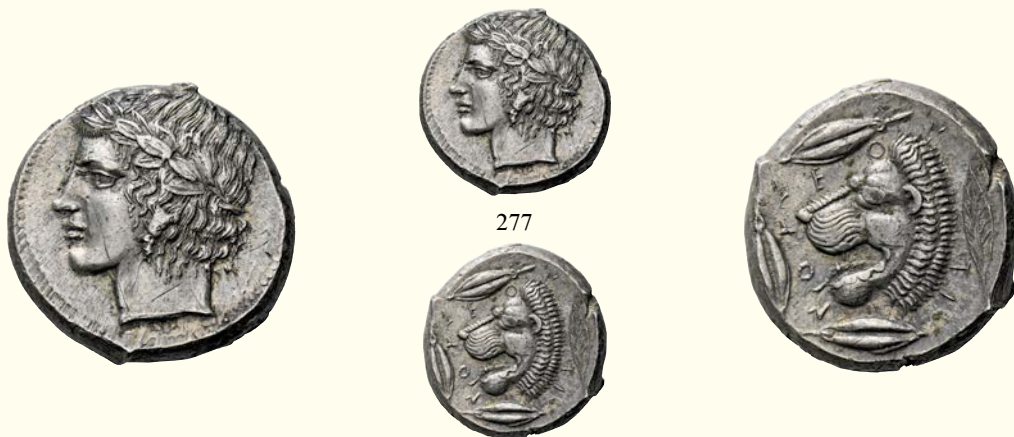
- 276 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 17.29 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LEO – NTI – NO – N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXII, 21 (these dies). Gulbenkian 213 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 237 (this obverse die). Gillet 447 (this coin). Boehringer, *Studies Price*, 52 (this obverse die).

Rare. A wonderful portrait of Apollo of masterly style struck in high relief on a full flan and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Privately purchased from M&M in 1974. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Leontini was a Chalkidian Greek colony established by Sicilian Naxos in the late eighth century BC. It gained notoriety in c. 608 BC as the first city in Sicily to have its constitution subverted by a tyrant—in this case by a local strong man named Panaitios. The great success enjoyed by Panaitios of Naxos inspired other Sicilian Greeks to establish tyrannies in their own cities, setting a pattern for governance on the island that lasted into the third century BC. Leontinoi suffered the ill-effects of tyrannies through most of the fifth and fourth centuries BC. In c. 496/5 BC, the city was conquered by Hippokrates, the tyrant of Gela. A few decades later, it was subject to Hieron I, the tyrant of Syracuse, and compelled to accept the populations of Katane and Naxos after he expelled them in 476 BC. Only after his death in 466 BC were the Leontines able to restore the Katanaeans and Naxians to their homes and recover their own freedom. This wonderfully preserved tetradrachm of Leontini is struck in very high relief and may very well be the finest example in private hands. It was produced in a period of relative peace between the overthrow of the Deinomenid dynasty of tyrants at Syracuse (465 BC) and the assumption of the Syracusan tyranny by Dionysios I in 405 BC. The obverse features a head of the god Apollo that is so beautiful and delicate that it approaches the feminine. If one did not know that the deity in question was Apollo (his identity is given away by the large laurel wreath on his head), the patron of both Chalkidians and colonial foundations, one might almost mistake the head for that of a water nymph with hair falling in what look like wet strands down the side of the head and neck. The reverse type features a dramatic lion's head as a punning badge of the city. The Greek word for lion was *leon*. The four barley corns that surround the head allude to the richness of Leontini's agricultural territory, but their arrangement reflects the influence of contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse which depict the head of Aetusa encircled by four dolphins.



- 277 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 17.08 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lions' head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). Boehringer, *Studies Price*, pl.12, 55 (these dies).

Good extremely fine

4'500

Ex Leu sale 36, 1985, 49.

Messana



- 278 Tetradrachm circa 425-421, AR 17.33 g. MEΣΣΑΝΑ Biga of mules driven r. In exergue, two dolphins snout to snout. Rev. MEΣ - ΣΑ - ΝΙ - Ο - Ν Hare leaping r.; below, dolphin r. SNG Copenhagen 400 (these dies). SNG Lockett 826 (these dies). Caltabiano 519.

Perfectly struck and centred on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics XII, 2016, 89 and Roma Numismatics XVI, 2018, 144 sales. From the B.R.H. and Patrick Mulcahy collections.

Selinus



- 279 Didrachm circa 460-440, AR 8.77 g. Σ - Ε - ΛΙ - ΝΟ - ΤΙ - ΟΝ Heracles, naked, to r., pressing l. knee against Cretan bull and grasping r. horn with l. hand; r. hand wields club, about to strike the bull. Rev. ΗΥΨ - ΑΣ The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; to r., heron walking r. Above, parsley leaf. Rizzo pl. XXXI, 16. Boston, MFA 318. Dewing 684 (these dies). SNG ANS 709 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1265 (these dies). Boehringer SNR 76, pl. 3, 75 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 67, 187.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Unusually well centred and with a superb old cabinet tone, an insignificant die break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 15, 1960, 80.

Much like the contemporary tetradrachms of Selinus, the designs on the didrachm are laden with complex symbolism that has drawn a variety of interpretations, some of which conflict with ancient literary evidence that, in theory, provides information to explain the coin type. The historian Diogenes Laertius, who early in the 3rd Century A.D. chronicled the lives and doctrines of ancient philosophers, preserves a deed that tradition attributed to Empedocles, a philosopher who lived at least five centuries earlier. Empedocles was said to have brought relief to Selinus, whose people suffered a pestilence from nearby brackish waters. He accomplished this feat by re-routing two rivers to bring fresh, flowing water of a different character into the marshes that were the source of pestilence. His effort was so successful that the people of Selinus began to worship him as a god. Since two river-gods are identified on the Classical-period coins of Selinus – the eponymous Selinus, and Hypsas – it might be assumed that these were the two rivers that Empedocles had diverted. However, A. H. Lloyd, in his 1935 study of the coin types of Selinus, noted that the course of the Hypsas is several miles from Selinus, and is separated by elevated territory that would make any such diversion impossible. Instead, Lloyd suggested the river diversion occurred at Acragas, and that during the five centuries that passed between the event and its retelling by Diogenes Laertius, the understanding of the true location was lost. As for the obverse type of Heracles subduing the Minoan bull, Lloyd considered it a canting reference to Selinus, which earlier had been named Heraclea Minoa.



- 280 Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 17.32 g. ΣΕΛΙΝΟ – Ν – ΤΙ – ΟΣ retrograde. Slow quadriga l. in which stand Apollo and Artemis, respectively shooting arrow and holding reins. Rev. ΣΕΛΙ – Ν[Ο – Σ] The river-god Selinos, naked, standing l. holding branch and pouring libation over garlanded altar, in front of which stands cockerel; in r. field, statue of bull standing l. on platform set upon stepped block; above, selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. 31, 7 (this obverse die). Schwabacher 2. SNG Fitzwilliam 1159 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1219 (this obverse die). Very rare. A very appealing issue with a lovely old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre and a die-break at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 7 April 1960, 80 and Leu 15, 1976, 94 sales.

Syracuse



- 281 Tetradrachm circa 510-500, AR 17.09 g. ΣΥΡΑ Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in each hand. Rev. Head of the nymph Arethusa l., hair curving back from forehead with dotted parallel lines and falling over neck, positioned in a circle sunken at the centre of a swastika developed from the quartering of an incuse square. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 1-2. SNG ANS 5. SNG Lloyd 1277 (these dies). Boehringer 28. Rare. Of excellent Archaic style and with a superb iridescent tone. About extremely fine / extremely fine 12'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale VI, 2013, 411.



282



282

- 282 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion series circa 480-465, AR 17.25 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him; in exergue, *pystrix* r. Rev. ΣVR – AK – ΟΣ – ION Pearl diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. de Nanteuil 331 (these dies). Boston, MFA 360 (these dies). Boehringer 434.

Very rare. A magnificent issue of superb style of the Demareteion series, lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NFA II, 1976, 60; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 250 and NAC 66, 2012, 11 sales.



283



283

- 283 Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 17.49 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, *pystrix* to r. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙ – Ο – Ν Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 147 (these dies). Randazzo 534 (this coin). Boehringer 474.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a delightful iridescent tone.

Die-break on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'000

Ex Leu 72, 1998, 101; Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Masterpiece of Ancient Coinage, 9 and NAC 92, 2016, 129 sales.



284



284

- 284 Tetradrachm circa 430, AR 17.35 g. Charioteer, wearing a long chiton, driving a slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing a double spiral earring and a simple necklace, and with her hair bound in a *sakkos* decorated with a meander pattern. Around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 206 (these dies). Jameson 783 (these dies). Weber 1751 (these dies). Boehringer 642.

A very interesting portrait of fine style and a light iridescent tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

6'000

Ex M&M 88, 1999, 92; Gorny & Mosch 133, 2004, 68 and Roma Numismatics XIX, 2020, 295 sales.



285

- 285 Tetradrachm, unsigned but attributed to Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 17.29 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown the driver. Beneath horses' hooves, wheel and in exergue, ear of barley. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ – [N] Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing double-hook earring and necklace with six pearl-shaped pendants; hair bound by *ampyx* in front and *sphendone* ornamented with stars; in l. field, small, K. Around, two pairs of dolphins swimming downwards. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 12 (these dies). Gulbenkian 287 (these dies). AMB 470 (this coin). Tudeer 68A. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 68Aa (this coin).

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this magnificent issue, undoubtedly one of the finest of the entire Syracusan series. A portrait of Arethusa of enchanting beauty in superb Classical style perfectly struck and centred on a broad flan and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

150'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 470. Privately purchased from Leo Mildenberg at Bank Leu in December 1955. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

This tetradrachm is a tour de force from the greatest age of creativity at the Syracuse mint. Though the portrait on the reverse is a sublime masterpiece, it is the obverse that demands our attention, for it is perhaps the most daring and inventive of all chariot scenes produced at Syracuse. Only about a decade before these dies were cut, the chariot scene on Syracusan tetradrachms had evolved from a somber, canonical depiction inspired by an Attic vase painting into an explosive scene in which the horses were shown in high action. With this innovation it was shown at a slight angle so the artist could dwell on the physiognomies of the horses and could show the chariot with a new perspective. The style of the chariot scene in the century prior to these innovations was formulaic: though the position of the Nike varied, the chariot was shown in profile, with only the slight overlapping of the horses and the separation of their heads to indicate that more than one was present. Very few dies from that initial century diverged even slightly from the standard formula (see Boehringer dies V45, V107, V286, V291, V326), with the work of a single artist in about 440 B.C. (Boehringer dies Boeh. V295 and V296) being noteworthy, if not especially accomplished. Once we enter this dynamic period of about 415 to 385 B.C. some extraordinarily talented artists energized Syracusan coins with a level of innovation that had never before been seen. Not surprisingly, several of these artists signed their dies and produced works that were influential far beyond the shores of Sicily. Leading the way was Euainetos, who seems to have been the first to express complete freedom in the way he depicted the chariot at an angle, as if it was turning the bend (Tudeer die 10). This particular die, Tudeer die 25, takes Euainetos' inventiveness to a new level by adding unexpected elements to the scene. Here we have a snapshot of a calamity: one of the reins has been pulled from the driver's hand and the horses trample upon a wheel that has broken away from a competing chariot. The fact that our charioteer is being crowned by Nike is all the confirmation we need that he and his team emerged victorious at the expense of a competitor whose chariot had overturned in close proximity.





- 286 Tetradrachm signed by Euth... and Phrygillos circa 413-399, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by winged young god, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown the driver. In exergue, EYΘ, dolphin, Scylla to r., holding trident in l. hand over l. shoulder and pursuing a fish with her outstretched r. Rev. ΣΥ – PAK – ΟΣ – Ι – ΟΝ Persephone or Demeter (or Arethusa with the features of Persephone or Demeter) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace with single pendant; below neck truncation, ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛΑ / ΟΣ. In l. field, two dolphins swimming snout to snout and in r. field, two dolphins swimming downwards. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 12 (these dies). Gulbenkian 280 (these dies). SNG ANS 274 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 37, 107 (these dies). Tudeer 47. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 47.

Rare. An attractive portrait struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

15'000

Ex Stack's 11 January 2010, 60 and Stack's, Bowers & Ponterio 17 January 2020, 20008 sales.

The signed tetradrachms of Syracuse are easily one of the most celebrated coinages of the fifth-century Sicilian series. Struck during the Second Democracy (ca. 466-405 BC), these coins represent the pinnacle of classical numismatic art in Sicily. Most contemporary (and later) Greek dies are anonymous, leaving no indication as to the artists who engraved them, but the Syracusan engravers of this period seem to have been well aware of the extreme beauty of their miniature artworks and were justifiably proud. They therefore added their names (in full or abbreviated) to their dies.

This particular tetradrachm is signed by Euth... (probably to be completed as Euthydemus) on the obverse and by Phrygillos on the reverse. One can fully understand the pride of these engravers in their exemplary work. The treatment of Euth[ydemos]' quadriga is reminiscent of the horses found on the very best of Classical Greek architectural monuments, like the Parthenon of Athens. It is also worth pointing out that it is driven not by a mortal charioteer or by Nike (often the driver on Syracusan tetradrachms of the period), but by an uncertain winged male deity - possibly Agon, the personification of competition. Nike flies above to crown him while the sea monster, Skylla, swims in the exergue. According to Greek tradition, she inhabited the Strait of Messina between Italy and Sicily opposite the home of the equally monstrous Charybdis. Between the two of them they ground to splinters many a ship passing through, sending their cargo and crews to the watery depths.

Likewise, Phrygillos' treatment of the head of Persephone on the reverse reflects the highest level of Classical idealism. This grain goddess - here probably assimilated with Arethusa, the patron nymph of Syracuse, as indicated by the surrounding dolphins - symbolized the importance of Syracuse (and indeed all of Sicily) as an important grain producer and exporter to the rest of the Greek world.

This tetradrachm series may have been struck during the struggle of Syracuse against the Athenians in 415-413 BC or in the years that followed the resounding victory of the Syracusans over the Athenian fleet at the Assinaro River (413 BC). The cost of defending Syracuse and the wars against the neighboring Chalkidian cities that followed the withdrawal of the Athenians required money to fund them. Likewise, the victory at the Assinaro River must have put plunder into the hands of the Syracusans that would have been most useful melted down and restruck as Syracusan coin.



- 287 Litra signed by Eukleidas circa 405-395, AR 0.81 g. ΣΥΡ – A Head of nymph Arethusa, wearing earring, necklace, sakkos and ampyx on which, E; in r. field, barley grain. Rev. Octopus. SNG ANS -. Béréd, Essays Kraay-Mørholm pl. 6, 17 (this reverse die).

Very rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a talented master engraver.

Struck on a very large flan and with a dark tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 232, 2015, 73.



- 288 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400, AR 42.62 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [AΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – Ο – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, ΕΥ – ΑΙΝΕ. De Luynes 1248 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 422 (this obverse die). Pozzi 615 (this obverse die). Gallatin C. IV / R. III.

A very impressive specimen of this desirable issue displaying one of the finest Arethusa portraits of the entire series. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone.

Minor areas of oxidation and porosity, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

30'000

From a Swiss private collection and in Switzerland prior to 2001.



- 289 Quarter stater or 30 litrae circa 344-339/8, AV 2.15 g. [ZEY]Σ ΕΛΕΥ – [ΘΕΠΙΟΣ] Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios l. Rev. ΣΥΠ – Α – ΚΟ – ΣΙΩΝ Pegasus flying l.; to l. AP ligate and below, three pellets. Rizzo pl. LVIII, 1 (these dies). Jameson 851 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1440 (these dies). Boston, MFA 451. SNG ANS 493 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 710 (these dies).

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style struck on a full flan. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 233; Triton VII, 2004, 96; Stack & Kroisos 14 January 2008, 2123 and Triton XIII, 2010, 66 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti, Ferrendelli and Lawrence R. Stack collections.

This rare gold issue was struck in support of the conflicts undertaken by the Corinthian general Timoleon and his army of Peloponnesian mercenaries on behalf of the Syracusans, who had fallen on dark days. In an attempt to expel their tyrant, Dionysius II, in 345 BC, the Syracusans had initially enlisted the aid of Hicetas, the tyrant of Leontini, but his real intention was to take control of Syracuse and become the preeminent power in Greek Sicily. At the same time fear was growing that the Carthaginians would take advantage of the chaos in Syracuse to launch a new offensive and perhaps overwhelm the Greek cities of the island. Faced with all of these problems, the Syracusans begged for aid from Corinth, the mother city of Syracuse. In response, Corinth dispatched Timoleon and a large mercenary force to set things straight. In 344 BC, Timoleon defeated Hicetas at the Battle of Adranon and in the following year he negotiated the surrender of Dionysius II in return for safe passage to Corinth. With the immediate danger to Syracuse now out of the way, Timoleon restored the city's democracy (its third in a series punctuated by tyrannies) and increased the population. However, there still remained the distant clouds of Carthaginian menace while Timoleon was undoing the damage of war and tyranny in Syracuse. In 339/8 BC, the Punic storm broke on Sicily and a Punic army of some 70,000 men was poised to overrun the Greek cities. Timoleon met this army with his much smaller force of mercenaries at the Krimissos River and defeated it. This severe loss forced the Carthaginians to renegotiate the boundaries of Punic and Greek territory on Sicily and subsequently recognized the old division at the Halycus River. Shortly after saving both Syracuse and Greek Sicily, the much-loved Timoleon was forced to retire from his leadership position in 337 BC due to blindness, and he died shortly thereafter. The types of this coin reflect both the influence of Timoleon and of his Peloponnesian mercenaries. The obverse depicts the head of Zeus Eleutherios ("Zeus of Freedom"), a god who was invoked for obvious reasons in the context of Timoleon's work to rid the Syracusans of their tyrants. The same head of the god also appears with a full Greek label on bronze coins struck at Syracuse under Timoleon. The Pegasus of the reverse type is derived from the coins of Corinth, which regularly employed it as the badge of the city.



290



- 290 2 litrae circa 344-317, AR 1.09 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ – ΙΩΝ Female janiform head; in r. field, one dolphin. Rev. Horse prancing r.; above, star. SNG ANS 516 var. (no star). SNG Copenhagen 718 var. (no star). SNG Lloyd 1451 var. (horse l.). An extremely rare variety. Perfectly centred and with a lovely iridescent tone. About extremely fine 750
- From an English private collection.



291



- 291 Decadrachm circa 317-310, AV 4.25 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑ] – ΚΟ – ΣΙΩΝ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below, *triskeles*. Bérend, *Studies Price*, pl. 9, cf. 1 (triskeles l.) SNG München 1191. Dewing 935. Sharply struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 4'500
- Ex Leu 22, 1979, 38; Leu 42, 1987, 132 and 51 Gallery 30 May 2014, 5 sales.



292



- 292 Decadrachm, circa 317-310, AV 4.23 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind head, pellet. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – Κ – [ΟΣΙΩΝ] Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below, *triskeles*. Gulbenkian 327 var. (Σ). SNG ANS 551 var. (Σ). McClean 2851 var. (ear of barley). A minor metal flaw on chin, otherwise extremely fine 2'500



293



293

- 293 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 16.97 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flowing freely over neck in loose curls. Rev. [Α]ΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Nike, naked to hips standing r. holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered r., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In field l., monogram AI and in r. field, *triskeles*. SNG ANS –. SNG Lloyd 1489 (this obverse die). Dewing 947 (this reverse die). Ierardi 104. A wonderful old cabinet tone with lovely iridescence. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 83, 2002, 104; Edward J. Waddell 73, 2003, 20 and Triton XII, 2009, 111 sales. Privately purchased from Roma Numismatics in 2010. From the Paul H. Gerrie collection.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 294 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 16.78 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing wreath of reeds; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing r.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. McClean 3043 (these dies). Gulbenkian 366 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 131.
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Asta del Titano May 2000, 37; NAC 64, 2012, 764 and NAC 114, 2019, 106 sales.



- 295 Tetradrachm "mint of the Camp" circa 320-300, AR 16.92 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace, below the chin, cockle shell; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head l.; behind, palm tree with date clusters. Below neck truncation, 'mmhnt in Punic characters. SNG Fitzwilliam 1488 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 85 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 163.
A portrait of the finest style struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 94; Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 44 (cover coin) and NAC 96, 2016, 1036 sales. Privately purchased from Ratto in February 1945.



- 296 Trihemistater, Carthage circa 260, AV 12.46 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 74, 210. Gulbenkian 384 (these dies). Jenkins-Lewis group IX, 389.

Good extremely fine 25'000

Privately purchased from Freeman and Sear and from the Tunis Hoard of 1948 (ICGH 2271).

Macedonia, Acanthus



- 297 Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 17.23 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r.; on rump of bull, ΔΙ. In exergue, fish l. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙΟ – N around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. AMNG III, pl. VII, 3. Desneux 103 (unlisted obverse die / R92 this reverse die).

Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan, wonderful light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 3, 2018, 103.

Aenus



- 298 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 13.36 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΑΙΝ Goat walking r.; in r. field, caduceus. The whole within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 395. SNG Lockett 1157. May 259.

Rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue, a severe portrait of great intensity in full classic style. Two almost invisible scuffs on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 155.

The Chalcidian League, Olynthus



299



299

- 299 Tetradrachm circa 410-401, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ / ΚΙΔ / ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara. SNG Copenhagen 242. SNG Lockett 1307 (these dies). Robinson-Clement 24.
Struck in high relief on exceptionally fresh metal, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'000

From an American collection and privately purchased from Herb Kreindler on 18th November 2011.



300



- 300 Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara. SNG ANS 496 (this obverse die). De Nanteuil 773 (these dies). Robinson-Clement 128.
A wonderful portrait of superb style struck on a very broad flan. Exceptionally well-centred and complete for the issue, wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 25'000

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in the 1990s. Ex Gemini V, 2009, 59 and NGSA 9, 2015, Thyssen-Kaplan collection, 37 sales. From the Jacob K. Stein collection and on display at the Cincinnati Museum of Art from 1994 to 2008.

Olynthus was an ancient Greek city situated on the Chalcidice Peninsula of north-western Greece. A Thracian people called the Bottiaeans inhabited Olynthus until 479 BC, when Persian forces killed them and handed the town over to local Greeks from Chalcidice. Though dominated for a time thereafter by Athens, Olynthus revolted against the latter in 424 BC and was subsequently able to maintain its independence. Olynthus became the chief Greek city west of the Strymon river, and in 432, during the early years of the Peloponnesian war, it founded and became the chief city of the Chalcidian League, a confederation of the Greek cities of the Chalcidice Peninsula. The League issued its own federal coinage soon from the beginning but it was only around the 420 BC that the tetradrachms, the most famous coins, appeared. On the obverse they depict the patron deity of the League, Apollo, and on the reverse one of his major attributes, the lyre. The tetradrachms continued as an important regular series until the coinage of the League ended with the rise of Philip II of Macedonia, who completely destroyed Olynthus and dissolved the League in 348 BC.

Kings of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498-454



301



301

- 301 Octodrachm circa 492-480, AR 29.00 g. Warrior, wearing causia and holding two spears, standing behind horse. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. 12, 6 (The Bisaltæ). D. Raymond, *Macedonian Regal Coinage to 413 B.C.* in *ANS NNM 126* (1953), pl. II, 6. Kraay, *ACGC* pl. 27, 493 (The Bisaltæ). Kent-Hirmer 385 (this obverse die).

Rare. An impressive specimen of this interesting issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light tone, extremely fine

18'000

Ex Leu 65, 1996, 129; CNG Review XXI, 1996, 9; Hess-Divo 329, 2015, 50 and NAC 96, 2016, 1044 sales.

The traditional attribution of this and similar types to the Bisaltæ is by no means certain. As a matter of fact, while Svoronos, arguing from stylistic features, actually listed uninscribed octodrachms among the issues of the Bisaltæ (cfr. Svoronos, *L'hellenisme primitif de la Macédoine*, Paris/Athens, 1919), Doris Raymond (*Macedonian Regal Coinage to 413 B.C.*, New York, 1953) allotted this issue among the earliest coinage of Alexander I by means of similar motifs appearing on several octodrachms of the Macedonian king. This theory would be also consistent with hoard evidence which indicates that the Bisaltæ eventually did not initiate their coinage until after 475 B.C., that is after their conquest by Alexander I.



302



302

- 302 Octodrachm circa 476-460, AR 29.01 g. Warrior, wearing causia and holding two spears, standing behind horse. Rev. AΛE – EA – NΔ – PO around a shallow incuse square frame which surrounds a quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. XIII, 9. Raymond, p. 101, 57 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 23.

Very rare. Of excellent Archaic style and with lovely iridescent tone.

About extremely fine / good very fine

20'000

From a private English collection.

Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



- 303 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342/1-337/6, AR 14.48 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, thunderbolt and in exergue, N. de Nanteuil 796 (this coin). Le Rider 276a (this coin illustrated).

A superb portrait struck in very high relief and a beautiful old cabinet tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine 6'000

Ex Jean Vinchon sale April 1988, 345. Privately purchased from Tradart. From the Henry de Nanteuil de la Norville collection.

Philip III, 323 – 317



- 304 Stater, Colophon circa 322-319, AV 8.62 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Fast biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; tripod below horses. Thompson, Studia Paulo Naster Oblata, 12 (this obverse die). Jameson 978. Le Rider 16.

A wonderful portrait of superb style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000
Ex NGSA 4, 2011, 62 and Gadoury 15 November 2019, 256 sales.

Philip V, 220 – 179



- 305 Tetradrachm, Pella (?) circa 202-200, AR 16.49 g. Head of young Perseus I., wearing winged griffin-headed helmet, sword on his r. shoulder, in centre of Macedonian shield. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club within oak-wreath; in l. field, monograms. SNG Ashmolean 3267 (this obverse die). SNG Berry 388 (this obverse die). Burrer, Tetradrachmenprägung 13.1 (this coin illustrated).

Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a spectacular old cabinet tone.

Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'500

Ex Bourgey 18 November 1957, de Castro Maya, 71 and Bourgey 4 June 1991, 81 sales.

Kings of Paeonia, Audoleon, circa 315 – 286



- 306 Tetradrachm, in the name and types of Alexander III, Astibus or Damastion circa 300-286, AR 17.09 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding long sceptre in his l. hand and eagle standing r. with closed wings in his r.; in l. field, trident. Price -. Waggoner, Further reflections on Audoleon and his Alexander mint, RBN 129 (1983), -, cf. 17 (same obverse die). Price -. cf. CNG sale 84, 2010, 334 (these dies). Leu sale 1, 2017, 61-62 (these dies).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Thrace, Maroneia



- 307 Stater circa 350, AR 11.30 g. Horse with loose bridle prancing l.; below, dog l. Rev. ΕΠΙ Κ - ΑΛΛ - ΙΚΡΑ - ΤΕΟΣ around square in which vine with four clusters of grapes; the whole within incuse square. Jameson 1061. A.B. West, Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast, ANS NNM 40, 88. Schönert-Geiss 491.
Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex 51 Gallery December 2013, 72 and Künker 270, 2015, 8169 sales.

Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



- 308 Stater, Alexandria Troas (?) 305–281, AV 8.51 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nicephoros seated l., holding Nike and leaning l. arm on rim of shield ornamented with a lion's head; in l. field, ram's head. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG Lockett –. Müller –. M. Thompson, –. M.-M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, Genève, 2009, 11 (this coin).

In exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly one of the finest gold staters in existence bearing a portrait of masterly style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex Tkalec 1992, 82 and NAC 74, 2013, JDL, 284 sales.

Most, if not all, coins in the name of Lysimachus produced before the Battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. were struck by the Macedonian King Cassander. Those issues were limited, consisting of small bronzes and small silver coins (tetrobols or 1/5th tetradrachms) which resurrected types of Philip II. With the defeat of Antigonos Monophthalmus and Demetrius Poliorcetes at Ipsus, vast territories were divided among the three victors: Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus. The latter received the western part of Asia Minor and retained his traditional realm of Thrace. A number of cities within Lysimachus' newly acquired territories already had established, active mints, which provided him with the opportunity to issue coins on a large scale. Thompson identified twenty mints in her study of the lifetime coinage of Lysimachus, and others may have existed. Lysimachus first produced coins with the familiar types of Alexander III. Initially they had both the types and inscriptions of Alexander, but eventually they had the types of Alexander and the inscriptions of Lysimachus. The final evolution was his introduction of innovative types that reinforced Lysimachus' connection to Alexander, yet were unique to this king. His standard precious metal coins show on their obverse a portrait of the deified Alexander, wearing a diadem and the horn of Zeus-Ammon, and on their reverse Athena enthroned, holding Nike, who crowns Lysimachus' name. Though it seems obvious why he portrayed Alexander, the explanation for Athena is not so clear. Price suggested that Athena and Nike were borrowed from the gold staters of Alexander, which had a portrait of Athena on their obverse and a standing Nike on their reverse. He also reasoned that Nike crowning Lysimachus' name was a reference to the triumph at Ipsus. This rare, lifetime issue is struck from a particularly artistic set of dies. The skillfully idealised portrait of Alexander has mature features and somewhat gaunt cheeks that seem to be diagnostic of an engraver responsible for some extraordinary issues attributed to Alexandria Troas by Margaret Thompson (*The Mints of Lysimachus*, pl. 20, 139-144). Though the symbol, a ram's head, is not documented for staters of this mint, it does occur on one issue of tetradrachms (Thompson 151).

Thessaly, Larissa



- 309 Drachm circa 380-365, AR 6.00 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly r., wearing *ampyx* and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ / ΣΑΙΩΝ Horse grazing l., preparing to roll. Lorber, *Middle*, series 1, type A)1/R5. BCD Thessaly I, 1149 (this coin).

Struck in high relief on a very broad flan with a light old cabinet tone. Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1149; Manhattan IV, 2013, 41 and Heritage 3037, 2015, 30914 sales. From the California collection.

Acarnania, Leucas



310



310

- 310 Stater circa 400-350, AR 8.51 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, caduceus and Λ. Calciati, Pegasi 86. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien –.
Lovely light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 600

From a private English collection.



311



311

- 311 Stater circa 400-350, AR 8.46 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, caduceus. Calciati, Pegasi 91. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien –.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 600

Ex Auctiones sale 17, 1988, 180.

Locri, Locri Opuntii



312



- 312 Stater circa 340, AR 12.01 g. Wreathed head of Demeter r., wearing necklace and earrings. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Ajax advancing r., dagger and shield decorated with a griffin. Corpus group 22, 159. BCD Lokris-Phokis 457.4 (this coin). A portrait of superb style struck in high relief on a broad
flan and with a light tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC 55, 2010, BCD, 457.4 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 78, 2014, 2319 sales.

Attica, Athens



313



313

- 313 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Asia Minor or the Levant circa 520, AR 17.62 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig. All within incuse square. For a l. facing Athens tetradrachm cf. NAC sale 120, 2020, 370 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known. An area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

5'000



314



- 314 Tetradrachm, civic mint circa 510, AR 17.34 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig. All within incuse square. Asyut 179. Seltman pl. XV, A214 (for obverse) and P275 (for reverse). Svoronos pl. 6, 7 (for obverse) and 11 (for reverse). Cf. Gemini sale XIII, 2017, 41.

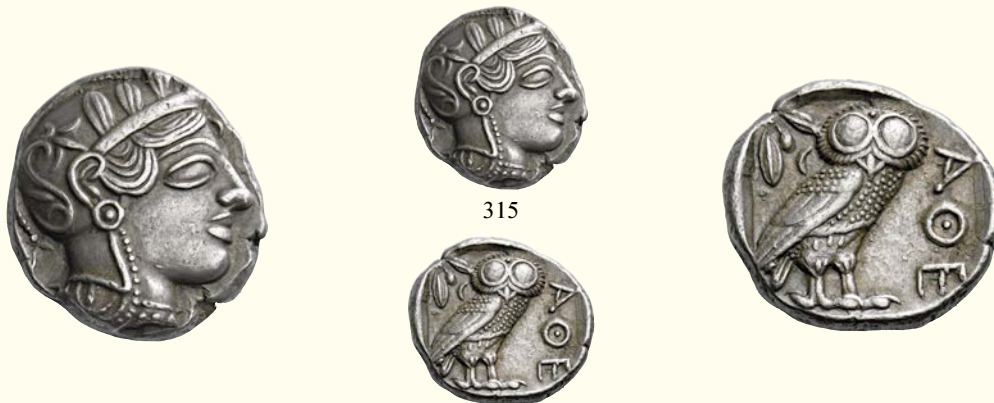
Very rare. Struck in high relief on a very large flan and of magnificent Archaic style. Light iridescent tone, a minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

20'000

The Athenian tetradrachm featuring the head of Athena on the obverse and her owl on the reverse is easily one of the most well-recognized and influential coins of the ancient Greek world. Although it is perhaps most closely associated with the age of Athenian radical democracy and imperialism in the fifth century BC, the type was actually introduced already under the late Peisistratid tyrants of Athens. The present coin, however, is thought to have been struck around 510 BC, when the Athenians stood on the threshold of establishing their celebrated democratic constitution which ultimately impacted the course of Western history.

A few years earlier, it had become clear that rule by tyrants was losing its popularity in Athens when Hipparchus, the brother of the tyrant Hippias, was famously murdered by Harmodius and Aristogeiton in c. 514 BC. This event is said to have turned Hippias into a harsh ruler who executed his political opponents and sought the support of Persia to crush dissent in the city. The brutality of Hippias fomented civic unrest at Athens, which the powerful Alcmeonid clan harnessed in an attempt to expel Hippias from the city. In 510 BC, the Athenians called for the support of Sparta and their fight against the tyrant. This was answered by the arrival of Cleomenes I at the head of Spartan army that captured the children of Hippias and forced the tyrant to seek safety on the Athenian acropolis. In order to have his children restored to him, Hippias was compelled to leave the city and never return. Although Hippias made an abortive attempt to sweep back to power in 490 BC, the archaic Athenian tyrants were finished. Shortly after his expulsion and a brief oligarchic interlude, Athens accepted the constitution devised by Cleisthenes that established rule by democracy.

The wonderful archaic obverse head and reverse owl obviously refer to Athena as the patron goddess of Athens, but the meaning of the olive spray on the reverse—a standard feature of all archaic and classical Athenian owl types—requires slightly more explanation. This detail refers to the Athenian tradition that Poseidon and Athena had competed with one another on the acropolis for the right to be patron of the city. Poseidon struck a rock with his trident and a spring burst forth while Athena caused an olive tree to grow up where she touched the ground with her spear. Due to the great utility of the olive, the goddess was proclaimed the winner and subsequently became the protector of Athens. As late as the second century AD, the olive tree and the marks of Poseidon's trident were shown to tourists on the acropolis.



- 315 Tetradrachm circa 420-404, AR 17.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in upper field l., olive twig with two leaves and berry. All within incuse square. Dewing 1621. Svoronos pl. XV, 35.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000
Ex M&M sale 88, 1999, 177. Privately purchased from CNG in 1998.

Aegina, Aegina



- 316 Stater circa 380, AR 12.01 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Skew pattern within incuse square. Millbank pl. 2, 15. SNG Lockett 1995. Dewing 1686. SNG Delepierre 1545.
Struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan.
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 10'000
Ex CNG XXIII, 1992, 167; Ira & Larry Goldberg 26 May 2008, Millennia, 31; Gemini VII, 2011, 389 and Gemini XI, 2014, 139 sales. From the Patrick Tan collection.

Corinthia, Corinth



- 317 Stater, circa 375-300, AR 8.53 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, [koppa]. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet and necklace; behind, wreath. Below, A. BCD Corinth 116. Calciati 403. Ravel 1041.
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Kingdom of Pontus, Mithradates VI Eupator, 120 – 63



- 318 Stater, uncertain mint circa 74, AV 8.33 g Diademed head of Mithradates VI r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΥΣ Stag grazing l.; in inner l. field, star on crescent / ΓΚΣ (year 223 of the Pontic era); in inner r. field, monograms and in exergue, IB (month 12). All within ivy-wreath with berries. de Callatay – (cf. tetradrachm O52-55 all of the same date). cf. CNG sale 93. 2013, 339 (these dies).

Very rare. A very attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan, about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 92. 2016, 184.

Mysia, Cyzicus



- 319 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.05 g. Head of Athena facing three-quarters r. with triple-crested Attic helmet, hair in heavy, twisted locks on either side of the head; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 133 and pl. IV, 19. Boston, MFA 1503. SNG France 285.

Extremely rare and in an exceptional state of preservation for the issue. A very impressive portrait perfectly struck in high relief on a full flan. Good extremely fine 35'000

By the late sixth century BC, the Greek world had largely abandoned the use of electrum—an alloy of gold and silver that may have been first found naturally in the Pactolus River of Lydia—in favor of parted silver and gold for their precious metal coinages. Nevertheless, even after this a few cities on the coast of Asia Minor, including Cyzicus, Mytilene, and Phocaea, continued to produce electrum staters and fractions down to the fourth century BC, apparently because this alloy was favored for trade along the coasts of the Black Sea. Indeed, a fourth-century BC inscription from Olbia still survives in which exchange rate is given for Cyzicene staters in terms of Olbian silver drachms. The present electrum stater is remarkable not only for its great rarity and perfectly struck obverse, but for its treatment of its subject matter. The obverse features Athena wearing a triple-crested helmet. While Athena was a fairly ubiquitous goddess for Greek coinage, the decision to depict her facing and turned slightly to the left is a radical departure. This issue is normally dated broadly to the second half of the fifth century BC, but the facing Athena may suggest that it was struck at the end of this period, or perhaps at the beginning of the fourth century. The celebrated facing Athena type of Syracuse was engraved by Eukleidas in ca. 405-400 BC and went on to inspire similar types throughout the Greek world over the course of the fourth century BC. If we presume that the Eukleidas type has influenced this Cyzicene issue then it must have been struck later than 450-400 BC. On the other hand, if Eukleidas' Athena has not influenced the Cyzicene type—and there are very clear differences in the treatment of the hair and the eyes—then it may be that the latter precedes the former, in which case this Cyzicene type may be the earliest representation of a facing Athena on a Greek coin.



320



320

- 320 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.01 g. Youth on horseback l., crowning horse; below, tunny l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 214 and pl. VI, 26. Boston, MFA —. SNG France 344.
Extremely rare. A very interesting issue struck on a full flan, about extremely fine 15'000

Whereas the ultimate source for the obverse type of the preceding Cyzicene electrum stater is somewhat uncertain, it is very clear that the obverse type of the present issue comes from a silver nomos of Tarentum struck in the last quarter of the fifth or early fourth century BC. The nomoi of this period frequently feature a youth crowning his horse while he rides it. This type does not seem to appear anywhere else earlier although it is possible to find numerous examples in Sicily of chariot horses crowned by victory. Thus, it would appear to be a specifically Tarentine type that has been picked up for use on coins of Cyzicus. Since Cyzicus was located in western Asia Minor, quite a distance away from Tarentum in southern Italy, it raises the question of why this type was adopted—a question that can be posed for many types used for Cyzicene electrum that derive from the coinages of other cities. Was there some kind of general type model book that the Cyzicene engravers used to come up with their designs or did cities order electrum coins from Cyzicus with their own types? The tunny fish that appears below the obverse type served as the civic badge of Cyzicus from the very beginning of Cyzicene electrum. This symbol refers to the fisheries from which the city derived much of its wealth. It is not clear whether it should be understood to reflect a period prior to the introduction of coinage when goods were valued at Cyzicus in terms of dried fish, as has been suggested occasionally.



321



321

- 321 Stater circa 450-400, EL 15.98 g. Head of young male l.; below, tunny l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 143 and pl. IV, 30. Boston, MFA 1514. SNG France 294.
Very rare. A very interesting and appealing portrait struck on a very large flan, light reddish tone and about extremely fine 15'000



322



322

- 322 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.03 g. Two eagles, with closed wings, confronting each other and standing on omphalos covered with network of fillets; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 220 and pl. VI, 32. Boston, MFA 1535. SNG France 348.
Very rare. A very appealing and interesting issue struck in high relief. Good very fine 7'500

Ex Künker sale 332, 2016, 332.

Pergamum



- 323 Stater circa 334-332, AV 8.50 g. Head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Facing *Palladium*, wearing calathus on head and holding lance in upraised r. hand and shield on l. arm; in lower l. field, helmet. de Luynes 2493 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 699 (these dies). Callataÿ, Stater p. 181, a. von Fritze Pergamon pl. I, 7. SNG France 1557 (this obverse die).
Rare. Good very fine 5'000

Kings of Pergamum, Eumenes I, 262 – 241



- 324 Tetradrachm 262-241, AR 17.00 g. Laureate head of Philetairos r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated l., holding spear and resting r. hand on shield; in inner l. field, ivy-leaf and on seat, A. In outer r. field, bow. Boston, MFA 1609. SNG France 1604. Westermarck Group V.XXIV.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Troas, Skepsis



- 325 Drachm circa 460-400, AR 3.83 g. Σ – ΚΗ – ΨΙ – ΟΝ Forepart of Pegasus r. Rev. Palm tree; below, two bunches of grapes. All within shallow incuse square. BMC 5 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 1575 (these dies). Weber 5428 (these dies).
Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton XVI, 2013, 438 and NAC 114, 2019, 229 sales.

Ionian, Magnesia ad Maeandrum



- 326 Tetrobol circa 465-400, AR 2.07 g. Male figure standing facing, head l., leading with his r. arm a horse standing facing l., head r. Rev. Eagle flying r. within incuse square. cf. CNG sale 72, 2006, 733. Cf. Roma Numismatics e-sale 79, 2021, 222.

Extremely rare, possibly the fourth specimen known. Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine

400

Islands off Caria, Cos



- 327 Tetradrachm circa 285-260, AR 14.96 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion skin. Rev. Crab; below, bow in case. All within dotted square. SNG Copenhagen 627. SNG Berry 1116. P. Requier, *Les Tetradrachmes Hellénistiques de Cos*, SNR 75, 1996, 50a.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG 54, 2000, 706; Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 190; NAC 84, 2015, 1549 and NAC 114, 2019, 1203 sales.

Dynasts of Caria, Maussolus, 377 – 353



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

A sublime portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master engraver.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 8'000

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

The Hecatomnid dynasty, comprised of a founding father, two daughters and three sons, was something of a political marvel, for it endured nearly sixty years under the authority of four Persian Kings. Early in the 4th Century B.C. the dynastic founder, Hecatomnus, was installed as satrap of Caria by King Artaxerxes II. Being so distant from Persepolis, the seat of the Persian administration, the Carian satrap enjoyed a great deal of autonomy – a blessing which posed problems of its own, and which demanded crafty and enterprising leadership to survive.

The coinage of the dynasty began under Hecatomnus, who initially found inspiration in the types of Miletus, but who soon introduced Rhodian-weight tetradrachms with a personal type showing on their obverse the standing figure of Zeus Labraundus, and on their reverse a lion ready to pounce. Though the lion type was abandoned by Hecatomnus' successor, Maussollus, in favour of the facing head of Helios, Zeus was retained as the standard reverse type for all of the major coinages of the dynasty in precious metal.

This particular Zeus, who holds a sceptre and a double-axe (labrys), was avidly worshipped at a picturesque sanctuary at Labraunda, a remote village along a mountain pass some distance from Hecatomnus' home town of Mylasa. Though several ancient literary accounts, including those of Strabo, Herodotus and Callimachus, name the cult at Labraunda as that of Zeus Stratios ('warlike'), inscriptions at the site typically identify the god as Zeus Labraundus.

Of all Carian satraps, Maussollus is the best remembered because his name is embedded in "mausoleum", a word inspired by this satrap's elaborate burial structure at Halicarnassus, which was canonized as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. When Maussollus died in 353 an interesting chain of succession was initiated. Power was assumed by his sister-wife Artemisia, who two years later is said to have died of grief; then one of Maussollus' brothers, Hidrieus, assumed the title of Satrap, and upon Hidrieus' death, his sister-wife, Ada, came to power, only to be ousted by her last sibling, Pixodarus.



329



329

- 329 Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus after 367, AR 15.13 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters r. Rev. MAYΣΣΩ[ΛΛΟ] Zeus Labraundus standing r., holding double axe and spear; in l. field, Π and below, [M]. SNG Kayan –. SNG von Aulock 2360. Dewing 2376.

Lovely light iridescent tone and good very fine

1'000

Ex CNG 42, 1997, 504 and NAC H, 1998, 1382 sales.

Hidrieus, 351-344



330



- 330 Tetradrachm circa 351-344, AR 15.24 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus standing r., holding labrys in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below in field, Ε. Traité II, 100 Pixodarus 3. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 340. SNG von Aulock 8046.

A finely detailed reverse, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

4'000

Ex Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt, 525 and NAC 6, 1993, 170 sales.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



331



- 331 Stater circa 330-250, AR 10.38 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower middle field, Ε. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΥ Slinger standing r.; in r. field, *triskeles* on club. All within dotted frame. SNG von Aulock 4574. SNG France 124.

Perfectly centred on a large flan, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Spink America 7 December 1995, 2133 and NAC 114, 2019, 255 sales.

Selge



- 332 Stater circa 325-250, AR 8.51 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower middle field, K. Rev. ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Slinger standing r.; in r. field, triskeles on club and cornucopiae; below legs, star. All within dotted frame. SNG Copenhagen 247 var. (without star). SNG France 1945 var. (without star).
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 273 and NAC 114, 2019, 256 sales.

Dynasts of Lycia. Kuprilli circa 470-435



- 333 Stater circa 470-435, AR 7.81 g. Sphinx seated r. Rev. KO – ΠΠ – ΛΛΕ Triskeles l.; all within a square beaded border in an incuse square. BMC –, cf. 66 (diobol). Mørkholm & Zahle, Kuprilli –, cf. 190 (diobol). Müseler –, cf. 125 (diobol). cf. Obol sale 13, 2019, 373.
Apparently unrecorded denomination for this type. Very fine / good very fine 300

Phoenicia, Byblos



- 334 Shekel third quarter of V century BC, AR 13.42 g. Winged sphinx seated l. Rev. Hawk standing l., wearing the double crown of Egypt, holding crook and flail; in r. corner, olive sprig. All within slight incuse square. Lemaire-Elay, RBN 137, 30 = Elayi-Elayi 67 (1/3 shekel).
Apparently unrecorded. An issue of tremendous interest and fascination. Of excellent style, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine / very fine 20'000

This apparently unrecorded coin of Byblos illustrates the great eclecticism of Phoenician coinage and art in general in the fifth century BC. The obverse depicts a winged male sphinx wearing the *pschent* crown traditionally worn in Egypt as a sign of a pharaoh's legitimate rule over Upper and Lower Egypt. Sphinxes wearing this crown are known from Egypt and Nubia, and the Great Sphinx at Gizah is thought to have originally sported this royal headdress. However, in all of these cases the sphinxes have no wings. This feature was a Phoenician addition to the essentially Egyptian type under the

influence of Near Eastern griffin and winged monster motifs. Winged and *pschent*-crowned sphinxes are known from sculptural and ivory-work remains from Cyprus, an island with an important Phoenician population. The reverse type depicts a falcon wearing the *pschent* crown and carrying the crook (*heka*) and flail (*nekhakha*) emblems of pharaonic authority. In Egypt these symbols represented the pharaoh's responsibility to shepherd his people and to maintain the fertility of the land. They were also attributes of Osiris and served as emblems of the pharaoh in death. Here they are paired with the crowned falcon, the symbol of Horus, the Egyptian god with whom the pharaoh was associated in life. The iconography of the falcon with crook and flail goes back before the 11th century BC in Egypt and was already internalized in the Near East by the 9th century BC, when it was used as a motif for locally produced scaraboids. Thus, by the time that the image was employed for this Byblian issue, it was already extremely old and had become a staple of Near Eastern iconography and lost much of its explicitly Egyptian quality. A remarkable addition to the reverse type on this coin, however is the olive spray in the upper right corner. This is clearly derived from Athenian tetradrachms circulating in the southern Levant and which are known to have exerted a strong influence on the development of coinage in Philistia, Samaria, and Judaea. The intrusion of the Athenian olive spray onto this otherwise Egypt-derived reverse type now raises questions about the owl with crook and flail that appears on coins of Tyre. Might the expected falcon have turned into an owl at Tyre under the influence of Athenian coinage, which of course employed an owl as its standard reverse type?

Judaea, Bar Kokhba revolt



- 335 Tetradrachm or sela, Jerusalem 134-135, AR 14.78 g. *Simon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Tetrastyle Temple of Jerusalem; in the middle, bread table or Ark of the covenant in chest form with semicircular lid and short legs and above, star. Rev. *For the freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew lulav with etrog at l. Hendin 1411. Mildenberg 87 (O12/R67). TJC 267.

Well struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a superb dark tone. Almost invisible traces of overstriking, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

Ex New York sale XLII, 2018, 301.

Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I Soter as king, 305–285



- 336 Triobol, Alexandria 305-282, AV 1.77 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with spread wings; in l. field, monogram. Svoronos 197. SNG Copenhagen 45. CPE 129.

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Extremely fine

3'000



337

- 337 Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 294-285, AV 17.82 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram. Svoronos 210. Dewing 2740. Boston, MFA 2263. CPE 166. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3161 and NAC 114, 2019, 360 sales.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 221



338

- 338 Octodrachm in the name of Berenice II, Alexandria 244/243-221, AV 27.71 g. Diademed, veiled and draped bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet. SNG Copenhagen 169. Boston, MFA suppl. 322. Svoronos 1113 and pl. XXXV, 1.

Very rare. A gentle portrait of the finest style struck in high relief on a very broad flan, about extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC 59, 2011, 660 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2104 sales. From the Dr. Lawrence A. Adams collection.

Coinage in the name of Berenice belongs to a large, complex and attractive series that has benefited from much discussion in recent years. There is continual debate about the mints, dates, denominations, and weight standards, and even which Berenice is honoured: Berenice II, the wife of Ptolemy III, or Berenice Syra, the king's sister?

The traditional view is that the king's wife is honoured, but Hazzard suggests it may be the sister of Ptolemy III. He sees the coins as products of the Third Syrian War (Laodicean War), which began in 246 upon the death of the Seleucid King Antiochus II under mysterious circumstances. It caused a dynastic crisis, for he had two wives, the Seleucid Laodice and the Ptolemaic Berenice Syra, both of whom had children who were considered legitimate heirs to the Seleucid throne. When Berenice Syra and her son were murdered in 246, it eliminated Ptolemaic claims to the Seleucid throne, thus causing Ptolemy III to invade Seleucid territories. The offensive was successful, but ground to a halt when domestic crises in Egypt forced Ptolemy III to return in haste. In 241, after a series of conflicts that often took place in the realm of international politics, Ptolemy III made peace with Seleucus II, the young man who had been made king in place of his nephew. As much sense as Hazzard's suggestion makes, the case for Berenice II, a queen in her own right, is perhaps stronger. She had married Ptolemy III in about 246, the eventful year of Berenice Syra's death. Throughout the Third Syrian War she capably ruled in Egypt in his absence. Furthermore, the portrait bears no symbols that suggest that the subject was deceased. On the earlier coinage for the deceased Arsinoe II, the bust is adorned with the divine attributes of a ram's horn and a lotus-tipped sceptre. Neither is present on the Berenice coinage, and Berenice II was alive throughout her husband's reign, whereas Berenice Syra was deceased. A third option – equally impossible to prove – is that the coinage was intentionally ambiguous so as to honour Berenice II and Berenice Syra simultaneously.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221-205



339



339

- 339 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.80 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887 Well struck in high relief and extremely fine 12'000



340



340

- 340 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.76 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887. An extremely rare variety with a smaller and very refined portrait. An unobtrusive scratch on the obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 196.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 or Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, 145 – 116



341



- 341 Octodrachm in the name of Arsinoe II, Alexandria 180-116, AV 27.60 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 18. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293. Well struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500



269



276



275



285



300



302



314



328



267



289



304



308



319



340



320



321

The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



- 342 Didrachm, Neapolis (?) 269-266, AR 6.84 g. Head of Hercules, hair bound with ribbon, with club and lion's skin over shoulder. Rev. She-wolf r., suckling twins; in exergue, ROMANO. Sydenham 6. Historia Numorum Italy 287. RBW 23. Crawford 20/1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Toned,
minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 678. This coin was in the United Kingdom prior to the 19th January 2011.



- 343 Didrachm circa 241-235, AR 6.67 g. Helmeted head of beardless Mars r., bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ROMA Bridled horse's head r.; behind, sickle. Sydenham 24. RBW 38. Crawford 25/1. Historia Numorum Italy 297.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 368.



- 344 Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.85 g. Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga driven r. by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 64. Crawford 28/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine

500



345



345

- 345 Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.69 g. Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga driven r. by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 76. Crawford 29/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and extremely fine

500



346



- 346 60 Asses circa 211-207, AV 3.36 g. Bearded and draped head of Mars r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, mark of value, VX. Rev. Eagle standing r., with spread wings, on thunderbolt. Below, ROMA. Bahrfeldt 4. Sydenham 226. RBW 160. Crawford 44/2.

A portrait of superb style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 105, 2018, La Borde, 1. Privately sold by Robert Kokotailo – Calgary Coin Gallery in June 2005.



347



- 347 Denarius circa 214-213, AR 3.58 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X (very large). Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 167. RBW —. Crawford 44/5 and pl. IX, 13.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine

250

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 243.



348



348

- 348 Denarius circa 214-213, AR 3.86 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 167. RBW 169 (this reverse die). Crawford 44/5 and pl. IX, 22.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

200



- 349 Denarius circa 214-213, AR 4.48 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 167. RBW —. Crawford 44/5 and pl. IX, 22. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300



- 350 Denarius circa 214-213, AR 4.83 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham —. RBW —. Crawford 44/5 and pl. IX, 24. Brinkman-Debernardi Group 6. Struck on a very broad flan, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 250



- 351 Denarius circa 208, AR 4.55 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, M and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 171. RBW 189. Crawford 51/1. Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Lovely light iridescent tone, an almost invisible metal flaw on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000



- 352 Denarius, South Italy or Sicily after 211, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 229. RBW —. Crawford 53/2. Brinkman-Debernardi Group 20 and 53/2.17 (this coin illustrated). Of attractive style and with an iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 300

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 246.

This variety is not illustrated in the RRC plates. The sibling series of this specimen could be the cornucopiae (first). (Crawford 58/2).



353



- 353 Denarius, Central Italy (?) circa 207, AR 4.11 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham —. RBW 196. Crawford 53/2 and pl. X, 13.
Light iridescent tone and good very fine 200

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 247.



354



- 354 Denarius, uncertain mint after 211, AR 4.57 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham —. RBW 197. Crawford 54/1.
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine 200



355



355

- 355 Denarius South East Italy circa 211-210, AR 3.41 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, H and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 174. Crawford —. Witschonke NC 2008, pp. 141-145 and pl. 22.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the seventh specimen known and only the third one in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and very fine

3'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 536.



356



- 356 Denarius circa 207, AR 4.08 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, cornucopiae and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 216. RBW 224. Crawford 58/2.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

250

Ex Asta del Titano sale 9, 2001, 105.



357



357

- 357 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 4.49 g. Head of Roma r., wearing helmet with straight visor; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; above, apex and hammer. Below, ROMA on tablet. Sydenham 149. RBW 232. Crawford 59/1a. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 400

Ex Asta del Titano sale 9, 2001, 103.



358



- 358 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 4.13 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; behind, Victory with wreath. Below, ROMA in partial linear frame. Sydenham 147. RBW 251. Crawford 61/1. Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good very fine 500

Ex Asta del Titano sale 9, 2001, 118.



359



- 359 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 4.29 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in partial linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW -. Crawford -, cf. 62/1 (rostrum tridens series). An apparently unrecorded variety of the rostrum series missing the symbol. Light iridescent tinge and good very fine 300



360



361



- 360 Denarius, Sicily circa 211-208, AR 4.59 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 191. RBW 280. Crawford 68/1b. Wonderful iridescent tone and very fine 100

Ex Nomisma sale 24, 2003, 37.

- 361 Victoriatus, Sicily circa 211-208, AR 3.23 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, C. Rev. Victory standing r., crowning trophy; in field, M and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 112. RBW 300. Crawford 71/1a. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 200



- 362 Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 3.98 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, dolabella and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 196. RBW 315. Crawford 73/1.
Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500
Ex Asta del Titano sale 10, 2002, 96.



- 363 *C. Allius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 4.39 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., with loop beneath visor; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Babelon Allia -. Sydenham 191a. RBW 321. Crawford 75/1c. Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 300



- 364 Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 4.06 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., with loop beneath visor; behind head, branch and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 201. RBW 322. Crawford 76/1a. Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 200
Ex Aes Rude 14, 1990, 99 and Aes Rude 51, 1992, 94 sales.

- 365 Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 4.35 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, staff and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 208. RBW 326. Crawford 78/1 (this reverse die).
Scarce. A portrait of lovely style, a wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300



- 366 Denarius, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.29 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, dolphin to r. and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 214. RBW 328. Crawford 80/1a. Scarce.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 400



- 367 Denarius, South East Italy circa 211-210, AR 3.83 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, spearhead upright and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 152. RBW 338. Crawford 83/2.
Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex De Falco Fixed price list December 1969, 83 and Asta del Titano sale 10, 2002, 100. From the Bastianelli collection.



- 368 Quinarius, South East Italy circa 211-210, AR 2.81 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, H and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 174. RBW 347. Crawford 85/1a.
Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 200

Ex Asta del Titano sale 11, 2002, 81.



- 369 Denarius after 211, AR 3.77 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW 372. Crawford 88 ~.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 400

According to R. Russo this coin, despite being without symbol, is definitely an unrecorded variety of the second spearhead series for stylistic reasons.



- 370 Denarius, South East Italy circa 208, AR 4.41 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, club set horizontally to r. In exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 211. RBW 382. Crawford 89/2.
In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750



- 371 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 4.17 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., curl on l. shoulder; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, B and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 204. RBW 469. Crawford 104/1b. Very rare. Perfectly centred and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor porosity, otherwise extremely fine 3'500
Ex Vico sale 133, 2012, 2082.



- 372 Denarius, Central Italy circa 209-208, AR 4.36 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; above, C and below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 155. RBW 495. Crawford 107/1b. Rare. Struck on a broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Very fine 250
Ex De Nicola Fixed price list June 1967, 229.

- 373 Denarius, Central Italy circa 209-208, AR 4.32 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 155. RBW -. Crawford 107/1d. Wonderful light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300
Ex Nomisma sale 24, 2003, 32.



- 374 Denarius, Central Italy (?) circa 211-208, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, knife and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 165. RBW 498. Crawford 109/1. Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 300
Ex Asta del Titano sale 9, 2001, 108.



- 375 Denarius, circa 211-208, AR 4.08 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW 505. Crawford 110/1b and pl. XXI, 2. Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 300



- 376 Denarius circa 206-195, AR 3.37 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, sow r. and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 252. Crawford 121/2.

Very rare. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

750

Ex Sternberg XXI, 1988, 241 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 38 sales.



- 377 Denarius, circa 206-195, AR 3.18 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, dog r. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 249. RBW 562. Crawford 122/2.

Rare. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex Aes Rude sale 36, 1988, 79.



- 378 Denarius circa 194-190, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, owl r. and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 282. RBW 605. Crawford 135/1.

Scarce. Good very fine

200



- 379 *L. Autronius*. Denarius circa 189-180, AR 3.82 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, AVTR ligature and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Autronia 1. Sydenham 341a. RBW 651 (this coin). Crawford 146/1.

An extremely rare variety (TR ligature on the upper part) of a rare type.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

750

Ex Varesi 9, 1988, 48 and Ex NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 645 sales.



- 380 Denarius circa 179-170, AR 2.81 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. Luna in prancing biga r.; below, prawn and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 343. RBW 688. Crawford 156/1.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 250



- 381 Denarius circa 169-158, AR 4.20 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, gryphon and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 283. RBW 770. Crawford 182/1.
Light iridescent otne and about extremely fine 200



- 382 *C. Scribonius*. Denarius 154, AR 4.04 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, C·SCR and ROMA in tablet. Babelon Scribonia 1. Sydenham 380. RBW 864. Crawford 201/1. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 400
Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 363.



- 383 *C. Iunius C.f.* Denarius 149, AR 4.04 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, C·IVNI·C·F and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Junia 1. Sydenham 392. RBW 893. Crawford 210/1. Good extremely fine / extremely fine 350
Ex Naville Numismatics sale 61, 2020, 278. Privately purchased from Varesi in 1970.



384

- 384 Denarius 143, AR 3.87 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Diana in prancing biga of stags r., holding double torches and reins; below, crescent and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 438. RBW 946. Crawford 222/1. Extremely rare. Wonderful light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250
Ex Asta del Titano sale 11, 2002, 77.



385

- 385 *M. Baebius Q.f. Tampilus*. Denarius 137, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma l., wearing necklace of beads; below chin, X. Behind, TAMPIL. Rev. Apollo in prancing quadriga r., holding bow and arrow with reins in l. hand and branch in r.; below, ROMA. In exergue, M·BAEBI·Q·F. Babelon Baebia 12. Sydenham 489. RBW 977. Crawford 236/1c. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300
Ex NAC 106, 2018, 374.



386

- 386 *Cn. Lucretius Trio*. Denarius 136, AR 3.82 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X. Behind, TRI. Rev. Dioscuri galloping r., below, CN·LVCR. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Lucretia 1 var. Sydenham 450 var. RBW 979. Crawford 237/1b var. An exceedingly rare variety (TRI instead of TRIO). Old cabinet tone and good very fine 500
Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 704



387

- 387 *C. Aburius Gem*. Denarius 134, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, * and behind, GEM. Rev. Mars in quadriga r., holding spear, shield, trophy and reins; below, C·ABVRI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Aburia 1. Sydenham 490. RBW 1006. Crawford 244/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300
Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 6, 2012, 535.



388

- 388 Denarius 128, AR 3.87 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, *. Rev. Goddess in biga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and branch in r.; below horses, elephant's head with bell attached / ROMA. Babelon Caecilia 38. Sydenham 496. RBW 1060. Crawford 262/1.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

300



389

- 389 *M. Caecilius Q.f. Q.n. Metellus*. Denarius 127, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., with star on flap; behind, ROMA upwards and below chin, *. Rev. M·METELLVS·Q·F around Macedonian shield decorated with elephants head; All within laurel wreath. Babelon Caecilia 29. Sydenham 480. RBW 1064. Crawford 263/1a.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

500



390

- 390 *M. Furius L.f. Philus*. Denarius 121, AR 3.95 g. M·FOVRI·L·F Laureate head of Janus. Rev. Roma standing l., wearing Corinthian helmet and holding sceptre, crowning trophy flanked by a *carnyx* and shield on each side; above her head, star. To r., ROMA and in exergue, PHLI. Babelon Furia 18. Sydenham 529. RBW 1105. Crawford 281/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics XII, 2106, 499 and Roma Numismatics XVI, 2018, 526 sales. Privately purchased from Waddell in 2016. From the Dr. Allan Smith collection.



391

- 391 *Q. Curtius and M. Silanus*. Denarius 116 or 115, AR 3.89 g. Q·CVRT Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r., holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt; below, M·SILA and above, lituus. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Curtia 2 and Junia 9. Sydenham 537. RBW 1114 (this coin). Crawford 285/2.

Struck on an unusually large flan for the issue and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

400

Ex NAC 2, 1990, 289 and NAC 61, 2011, RBW part I, 1109 sales.



392

- 392 *P. Licinius Nerva*. Denarius 113 or 112, AR 3.15 g. Helmeted bust of Roma l., holding shield in l. hand and spear over shoulder in r.; in l. field, *. Above helmet, crescent and in r. field, ROMA. Rev. Voting scene: three citizens in the *comitium*; one of them placing ballot in *cista*. In middle field, above, a *tabella* inscribed P; below, P·NERVA. Babelon Licinia 7. Sydenham 548. RBW 1125. Crawford 292/1.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 200



393

- 393 *M. Herennius*. Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.97 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder; in r. field, · C. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567. RBW —. Crawford 308/1b.
Good extremely fine 250
Ex Vico sale 150, 2018, 481.



394

- 394 *A. Manlius Q. f. Sergianus*. Denarius 118-107, AR 3.87 g. SER – ROMA Helmeted head of Roma r., bowl decorated with plumes. Rev. Facing quadriga of Sol over waves; on either side, star. Above, X – crescent and in exergue, A·MANLI·Q·F. Babelon Manlia 1. Sydenham 543. RBW 1152. Crawford 309/1.
Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. A flan crack at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'000
Ex Nomisma sale 58, 2018, 123.



395

- 395 *Q. Minucius M. f. Ter.* Denarius 103, AR 3.92 g. Helmeted head of Mars l. with branch and annulet on bowl. Rev. Roman soldier fighting enemy in protection of fallen comrade; in exergue, Q·THERM·MF. Babelon Minucia 19. Sydenham 592. RBW 1174. Crawford 319/1.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250



396

- 396 *C. Publicius Malleolus, A. Postumius Sp. f. Albinus and L. Metellus*. Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.72 g. Helmeted head of Mars r.; above, hammer and below chin, *. Rev. C MAL Naked warrior standing l., holding spear and placing r. foot on cuirass; in l. field, trophy and in r., prow. Babelon Poblacia 6. Sydenham 615. RBW 1203. Crawford 335/3b.

Scarce. Exceptionally complete for the issue. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 500
Ex Artemide sale XXXI, 47.



397

- 397 *The Bellum Sociale*. Denarius, Corfinium 90, AR 3.88 g. ITALIA Wreathed head of Italia l., wearing earring and dotted necklace. Rev. Oath-taking scene; in exergue, M. Sydenham 621. Campana 69g (this coin). RBW -. Historia Numorum Italy 408.

Rare. Traces of restoration on cheekbone, otherwise extremely fine 2'500
Ex Cahn-Hess sale 17 July 1933, Haeblerlin, 1466; M&M Fixed price list 282, 167, 49 and NAC sale 92, 2016, 298.



398

- 398 *L. Piso Frugi*. Denarius 90, AR 3.94 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; below chin, P and behind, anchor. Rev. Horseman galloping l., holding torch in upraised r. hand; above, V and below, L·PISO FRVGI and sword (?). Babelon Calpurnia 11. Sydenham 669b. RBW -. Crawford 340/1. Good extremely fine 350

Ex Naumann sale 98, 2021, 659.



399

- 399 *L. Piso Frugi*. Denarius 90, AR 4.01 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; below chin, H. Rev. Horseman galloping l., holding torch in upraised r. hand; above, anchor and below, L·PISO FRVGI / ROMA. Babelon Calpurnia 12. Sydenham 658a. RBW -. Crawford 340/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250



400

- 400 *L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi*. Denarius 90, AR 3.96 g. Laureate bust of Apollo l.; below chin, G. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding whip in upraised r. hand; above, lizard and below, L·PISO·FRVGI / ROMA. Babelon Calpurnia -. Sydenham 657. RBW -. Crawford 340/1.

Of the highest rarity, among the finest of very few specimens known.

Lightly toned and about extremely fine / good very fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 200.

This L. Piso denarius, unknown to Babelon and Sear, is not a simple variant of the classical type but rather a distinct type in its own right. Infact, classical L. Piso denarii represent the head of Apollo facing left, whilst this type presents the bust in paludamentum in high style and bears a vague resemblance to issues of L. Piso with horse prancing left, hence the reason why we believe them to be the first struck of this magistrate's copious issue.

There are two known varieties of the reverses published by Bahrfdt NZ 1896, pl. III, 61 with horseman and whip and pl. III, 62 with horseman and palm leaf.

Of the horseman and whip variety we are familiar with the following specimens:

1) Haeberlin 1308, ex. Coll. FONTANA, Paris 1860 n. 84; 2) Haeberlin 1309 sold by HAMBURGER; 3) FFC 344, perhaps even the specimen offered here; 4) Private collection. All from the same pair of dies.

Of the palm leaf type three symbols are known to exist:

Stirrup: 1) Paris 6254; 2) Paris 6255; 3) Turin; 4) Bignami; 5) Gotha; 6) Vidal Quadras y Ramon; 7) Private collection

It is possible that specimens 4, 5 and 6 ended up either in Paris or Turin.

Arrow: 1) FFC 342; 2) Vienna

Anchor: Turin

In conclusion, we know of no more than five specimens of the fantastic whip variety and all are from the same pair of dies whereas of the palm leaf variety, taking into account the three symbols, between six and nine are known to exist. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest rarities of the Republican series. This coin cannot be found at either the British Museum or the American Numismatic Society and has never been offered at a private auction since the sale of Haeberlin in 1933. As for the stirrup, out of respect for learned scholars, we have interpreted thus this symbol, but we would like to humbly point out that this accessory to smoother riding was introduced in Europe only in the VIII. Century AD.



401

- 401 *C. Vibius C.f. Pansa*. Denarius 90, AR 3.78 g. PANSA Laureate head of Apollo r.; below chin, control mark. Rev. Minerva in fast quadriga r., holding spear and reins in l. hand and trophy in r.; in exergue, C·VIBIVS·C·F. Babelon Vibia 1. Sydenham 684. RBW -. Crawford 342/5b.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVIII, 2019, 841. From the Dr. N. Lowe collection.



402

- 402 *M. Cato*. Denarius 89, AR 4.00 g. Diademed and draped female bust r., behind, ROMA and below neck truncation, M CATO. Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm branch in l.; below seat, ST and in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 6. Sydenham 596a. RBW 1297. Crawford 343/1c.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

300

Ex Sotheby's sale 4 November 1982, Duke of Northumberland, 288 (part of).



403

- 403 *Mn. Fonteius C.f.* Denarius 85, AR 3.99 g. MN·FONTEI – [C·F] Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, thunderbolt. Rev. Winged figure on goat r.; above, pilei. In exergue, thyrsus. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Fonteia 10. Sydenham 724a. RBW 1351. Crawford 353/1c.

Superb iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



404

- 404 *L. Marcius Censorinus.* Denarius 82, AR 3.73 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. L·CENSOR Marsyas walking l. with r. arm raised and holding wine-skin over l. shoulder; behind, column bearing statue on top. Babelon Marcia 24. Sydenham 737. RBW 1372. Crawford 363/1d.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

300



405

- 405 *L. Marcius Censorinus.* Denarius 82, AR 3.92 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. L·CENSOR Marsyas walking l. with r. arm raised and holding wine-skin over l. shoulder; behind, column bearing statue on top. Babelon Marcia 24. Sydenham 737. RBW 1372. Crawford 363/1d.

Light iridescent tone, a minor metal flaw on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

300



406

- 406 *C. Annii.* Denarius, North Italy 82-81, AR 3.92 g. C·ANNI·T·F·T·N· PRO·COS·EX·S·C Diademed and draped female bust r.; behind, caduceus, before, scales and below, T· Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch; above horses, Q·. In exergue, L·FABI·L·F·HISP. Babelon Annia 2 and Fabia 17. Sydenham 748a. RBW –. Crawford 366/1b.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Heritage 3067, 2018, Long Beach, 30262 and Heritage 3088, 2020, 34125 sales. From the V.D.T. collection.



407

- 407 *L. Cornelius Sulla Imperator with L. Manlius Torquatus Proquaestor. Aureus, mint moving with Sulla 82, AV 10.78 g. L·MANLI – PRO Q. Helmeted head of Roma r. Rev. Triumphator, crowned by flying Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and caduceus; in exergue, L·SVLLA·IM. Bahrfeldt 13. Babelon Manlia 3, Cornelia 38. Sydenham 756. ANS exhibit September 1996, 64 (this coin). RBW 1385 (this coin). Crawford 367/4. Calicó 16. Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this intriguing issue.*

Struck in high relief on a full flan and extremely fine 100'000

Ex Superior Galleries May 1988, Moreira, 1736; Leu 52, 1991, 144; Triton III, 1999, 816; NAC 63, RBW part II, 161 and NAC 94, 2016, Gasvoda 1 sales.

In the Roman Republic gold coinage was struck only on rare occasions. It was introduced during the Second Punic War, when Rome and her Italian allies struggled to defeat the Carthaginian invader Hannibal, and it was not struck again for nearly 125 years. This next occasion was a crisis that equally tested the Romans, the uprising of their Italian allies in 91 B.C. After suffering initial defeats, Rome was able in 90 and 89 to satisfy most of its former allies with promises of Roman citizenship. Despite Rome pacified most of its opponents, the Samnites continued to resist, and in 88 even appealed to king Mithradates VI of Pontus for help. Mithradates sent financial aid and, in the meantime, he caused the murder of 80,000 Romans and Italians living in Asia before ravaging Roman territories in Asia Minor and Greece. These two crises – the resistance of the Samnites and the aggressions of Mithradates – set the stage for a conflict between the Roman warlords Sulla and Marius. Despite many tribulations, Sulla overcame all of his opponents, in part by unleashing Rome's own armies against the capital, something which had never before occurred. Sulla was able to impose what later Roman historians called the *Regnum Sullanum*, a dictatorial era during which he executed his enemies with appalling cruelty. However, he eventually restored the senate's power, and in 79 retired to Campania shortly before he died. This rare aureus celebrates the triumphs Sulla was awarded for his defeat of Mithradates, and of the Samnites at the Battle of the Colline Gate in 82. On the reverse a triumphal quadriga bears the figure of Sulla, who is crowned by a Victory flying above. The inscription *L SVLLA IM* makes it clear that Sulla is the figure in the quadriga. This aspect should not be overlooked, for it is an early example of a Roman coin depicting a living person – something that would eventually become a defining feature of coins of the Imperial period. In this aureus we have a precursor to the royal portraiture initiated by Julius Caesar nearly four decades later. Also, since this coin was issued either contemporarily or soon after Sulla's triumphal procession through the streets of Rome, it serves as a document of that great event.



408

- 408 *A. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.84 g. HISPAN Veiled head of Hispania r. Rev. A· – POST·A·F – ·S·N – ALBIN Togate figure standing l., raising l. hand to legionary eagle and to r., fasces with axe. Babelon Postumia 8. Sydenham 746. RBW 1393. Crawford 372/2.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250



409

- 409 *Q.* Denarius, uncertain mint 81, AR 19 mm, 3.98 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Double cornucopiae tied with fillet; below, Q. Babelon Cornelia 33. Sydenham 755. RBW 1398. Crawford 375/2.
Light iridescent tone and good very fine 350



410

- 410 *L. Procilius*. Denarius 80, AR 17 mm, 3.99 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. L·PROCILI / F Juno Sospita standing r., holding shield and hurling spear; at her feet, snake. Babelon Procilia 1. Sydenham 771. RBW 1406. Crawford 379/1.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300



411

- 411 *L. Papius*. Denarius serratus 79, AR 3.72g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, crook. Rev. Gryphon leaping r.; below, mask. In exergue, L·PAPI. Babelon Papia 1. Sydenham 773. RBW –. Crawford 384/1 and symbol, pl. LXVI, 69.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 319, 2018, 531.



412



- 412 *L. Cassius Q. f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.80 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r., with thyrsus over shoulder. Rev. L·CASSI·Q·F Vine-wreathed head of Liber l. Babelon Cassia 6. Sydenham 779. RBW 1419. Crawford 386/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 44, 2018, 268.



413



- 413 *C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxumus.* Denarius serratus 75, AR 3.90 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus r., with Cupid perched on shoulder; behind, MAXSVMVS. Rev. Libertas in slow biga l., crowned by Victory flying r.; behind, *pileus*. In exergue, C·EGNATIVS·CN·F / CN·N. Babelon Egnatia 1. Sydenham 786. RBW 1426. Crawford 391/1a.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 631 and Aureo & Calicó 319, 208, 334 sales.



414



- 414 *L. Farsuleius Mensor.* Denarius 75, AR 3.95 g. MENSOR Diademed and draped bust of Libertas r.; behind, S·C / *pileus*. Rev. Warrior in biga r. holding spear and reins, assisting togate figure into biga; below horses, XCIT. In exergue, L·FARSVLEI. Babelon Farsuleia 2. Sydenham 789. RBW —. Crawford 392/1b.

Struck on a very large flan and exceptionally complete.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 87, 2020, 369.



415



- 415 *L. Plaetorius L. f. Cestianus.* Denarius 74, AR 3.55 g. Diademed and draped bust of Juno Moneta r.; behind, MONETA; before, S C. Rev. Victorious boxer running r., holding palm branch and *caestus*; behind, L·PLAETORI; before, L·F·Q S·C. Babelon Plaetoria 2. Sydenham 792. RBW —. Crawford 396/1a.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Minor marks and porosity in field, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex Bourgan-Florange sale 17 November 2017, 115.



416

- 416 *Q. Pomponius Rufus*. Denarius 73, AR 3.96 g. RVFVS Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Eagle perched on sceptre with l. talon and holding wreath with r.; on sceptre's tip, III and behind, bird. In exergue, Q·POMPO[NI]. Babelon Pomponia 23. Sydenham 793. RBW –. Crawford 398/1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known of this difficult and desirable issue. A very attractive portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Ex NFA 21, 2001, 201; LHS 100, 2007, 393 and NAC 21, 2001, 201 sales.



417

- 417 *C. Hosidius C.f. Geta*. Denarius 68, AR 4.11 g. III·VIR – GETA Diademed and draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C F. Babelon Hosidia 1. Sydenham 903. RBW 1456. Crawford 407/2.

Good extremely fine

350

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 596.



418

- 418 *C. Hosidius C.f. Geta*. Denarius 68, AR 4.10 g. III·VIR – GETA Diademed and draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C F. Babelon Hosidia 1 var. Sydenham 903. FFC 750 (this coin). RBW 1457. Crawford 407/2 note.

An extremely rare variety (no spear on the back of the boar). Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

1'500

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 442 and Aureo & Calicó 319, 2018, Alba Longa, 392 sales.



- 419 *C. Piso L.f. Frugi*. Denarius 61, AR 3.93 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing taenia; behind, stand surmounted by ring. Rev. Horseman galloping r., wearing conical hat, holding palm frond and reins; above, wing and in exergue, C PISO L FR[V]. Babelon Calpurnia 24a. Sydenham 847. RBW –. Hersh 397. Crawford 408/1b.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

Ex Leu Fixed price list 19, 1984, 83.

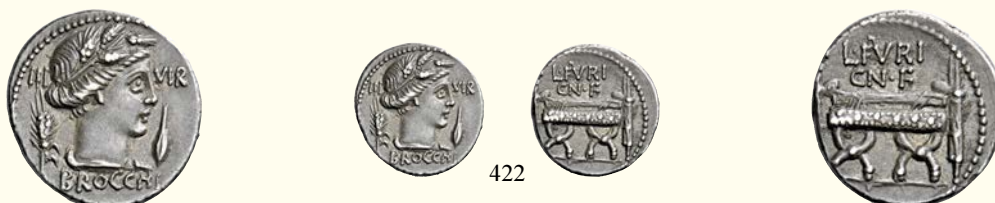


- 420 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 3.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, tortoise. Rev. Terpsichore standing r. holding square lyre in l. hand and plectrum in r.; behind Q·POMPONI and before, MVSA. Babelon Pomponia 18. Sydenham 820. RBW –. Crawford 410/7c.
Lovely light iridescent tone, a small banker's mark on obverse,
otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 400



- 421 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 4.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sandal. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Talia standing l. and resting against column, holding comic mask and crook. Babelon Pomponia 21. Sydenham 822. FFC 1048 (this coin). RBW –. Crawford 410/9a.
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. About extremely fine 750

Ex NFA-Sotheby's 27-28 October 1993, 1259 and Aureo & Calicó 319, 2018, Alba Longa, 610 sales.



- 422 *L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus*. Denarius 63, AR 3.86 g. III – VIR Head of Ceres r.; at sides, corn ear and barley grain. Below, BROCCHI. Rev. L·FVRI· / CN·F Curule chair; on either side, fasces. Babelon Furia 23. Sydenham 902. RBW 1495. Crawford 414/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Superior 31 May 1988, Moreira, 1714; Ira & Larry Goldberg 59, 2010, 2327 and NAC 114, 2019, 454 sales.



423

- 423 *L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus*. Denarius 62, AR 3.91 g. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS – CONCORDIA Diademed and draped bust of Concordia r. Rev. Trophy; to r., togate figure (L. Aemilius Paullus) and to l., three captives (King Perseus of Macedon and his sons). Above, TER and in exergue, PAVLLVS. Babelon Aemilia 10. Sydenham 926. RBW 1497. Crawford 415/1. About extremely fine 200

Ex Hirsch 352, 2019, 2563 and Rauch 111, 2020, 600 sales.



424

- 424 *L. Scribonius Libo*. Denarius 62, AR 3.82 g. BON EVENT LIBO Diademed head of Bonus Eventus r. Rev. PVTEAL – SCRIBON Scribonian well; tongs set on base. Babelon Scribonia 8. Sydenham 928. RBW 1501. Crawford 416/1b. Struck on a very broad flan and complete with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 350

Ex OGN sale 19 October 2016, 188.



425

- 425 *Paullus Aemilius Lepidus and L. Scribonius Libo*. Denarius 62, AR 3.99 g. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS – CONCORD Diademed and veiled head of Concordia r. Rev. PVTEAL·SCRIBON Scribonian well, at base of which, hammer; in exergue, LIBO. Babelon Aemilia 11 and Scribonia 9. Sydenham 927. RBW 1503. Crawford 417/1a. Extremely fine 500

Ex Hirsch 352, 2019, 2667 and Rauch 111, 2020, 598 sales.



426

- 426 *M. Calpurnius M. f. Frugi*. Denarius 61, AR 3.92 g. Terminal statue of Mercury (?); on l., wreath and on r., two-handled cup. Rev. M·PISO·M·F / FRVGI Knife and patera. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Calpurnia 22. Sydenham 826. RBW 1504 (this reverse die). Crawford 418/1. Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 33, 2006, 275 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 367 sales.



427

- 427 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 3.97 g. FAVSTVS Diademed and draped bust of Diana r.; above, crescent and behind, lituus. Rev. FELIX Sulla seated l. between on l., Bocchus king of Mauretania presenting branch, and on r., Jugurta king of Numidia, both kneeling. Babelon Cornelia 59. Sydenham 879. RBW 1525. Crawford 426/1. Rare. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'250



428

- 428 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 3.79 g. FELIX Diademed bust r. (Hercules), wearing lion's skin. Rev. Diana in prancing biga r., holding reins and lituus; above her head, crescent and two stars. Below horses, one further star / FAVSTVS. Babelon Cornelia 60. Sydenham 881a. Crawford 426/2. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. A bold portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 167; Ira and Larry Goldberg 80, 2014, 3056 and New York XXIV, 2015, 499 sales. Previously privately purchased in June 1966.



429

- 429 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 4.17 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion skin headdress; in l. field, S·C. Rev. Globe surrounded by four wreaths; beneath, *aplustre* on l. and corn ear on r. Babelon Cornelia 62. Sydenham 883. RBW 1530. Crawford 426/4b. Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Elsen sale 135, 2017, 143.



430

- 430 *C. Memmius C. f.* Denarius 56, AR 3.34 g. C·MEMMI·C·F Head of Ceres r., wearing barley wreath. Rev. C·MEMMIVS – IMPERATOR Trophy; in the foreground, kneeling captive with hands tied behind his back. Babelon Memmia 10. Sydenham 920. RBW 1531. Crawford 427/1. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor marks and area of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 200



431



- 431 *M. Iunius Brutus*. Denarius 54, AR 4.02 g. LIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. The consul L. Iunius Brutus walking l. between two lectors preceded by an *accensus*. In exergue, BRVTVS. Babelon Junia 31. Sydenham 906. RBW 1542. Crawford 433/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Rauch sale 102, 2016, 12.



432



- 432 *M. Iunius Brutus*. Denarius 54, AR 3.76 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.

Two very attractive portraits and a spectacular iridescent tone. About extremely fine

500



433



- 433 *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. Denarius 54, AR 3.74 g. SVLLA·COS Head of Sulla r. Rev. Q·POM·RVFI Head of Q. Pompeius Rufus r.; behind, RVFVS·COS. Babelon Cornelia 48 and Pompeia 4. Sydenham 908. RBW 1544. Crawford 434/1.

Scarce and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Two superb portraits struck on a broad flan. Good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Bolaffi sale 34, 2019, 359. Sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy



434



- 434 *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. Denarius 54, AR 3.81 g. Q·POMPEI·Q·F / RVFVS Curule chair; on l., arrow and on r., laurel branch; below, COS on tablet. Rev. SVLLA·COS Curule chair; on l., *lituus* and on r., wreath. Below, Q·POMPEI·RVF on tablet. Babelon Pompeia 5 and Cornelia 49. Sydenham 909. RBW 1545. Crawford 434/2.

Light iridescent tone, extremely fine

200

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 273, 2020, 427. From the Paulo Leitao collection.



435

- 435 *P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus*. Denarius 50, AR 4.04 g. MARCELLINVS Bare head of consul M. Claudius Marcellus r.; behind, *triskeles*. Rev. MARCELLVS – COS QVINQ The consul carrying trophy in front of tetrastyle temple. Babelon Claudia 11 and Cornelia 69. Sydenham 1147. RBW 1554. Crawford 439/1. Very rare. A bold portrait struck on very fresh metal, good extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC 51, 2009, 58 and Triton XXII, 2019, 896 sales. From the Arlan J. Harlan collection.



436

- 436 *Q. Sicinius*. Denarius 49. AR 3.79 g. FORT – P·R Diademed head of Fortuna Populi Romani r. Rev. Palm branch tied with fillet and winged caduceus in saltire; above, wreath. On either side, III – VIR and below, Q·SICINI[VS]. Babelon Sicinia 5. Sydenham 938. Sear Imperators 1. RBW 1555. Crawford 440/1. Light iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 200

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 1275.



437

- 437 *L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus*. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.89 g. *Triskeles* with winged head of Medusa in centre and corn ears between legs. Rev. LENT – MAR / COS Jupiter standing facing, head r., holding thunderbolt and eagle; in outer r. field, harpa. Babelon Cornelia 64 and Claudia 9. Sydenham 1029a. Sear Imperators 4. RBW 1561. Crawford 445/1a. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Nomisma sale 59, 2019, 38.



438

- 438 *L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus*. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.71 g. Head of Jupiter r. Rev. L·LENTVLVS – MAR COS Cultus statue of Ephesian Artemis with hands extended, ornamented with fillet hanging. Babelon Cornelia 66 and Claudia. Sydenham 1031. Sear Imperators 6. RBW 1564. Crawford 445/3b. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750

Ex Ratto Fixed price list 1, 1971, 170.



439

- 439 *Cn. Pompeius Magnus and Terentius Varro*. Denarius, mint moving with Pompeius 49, AR 3.95 g. VARRO·PRO· – Q Terminal bust of Jupiter r., wearing diadem. Rev. Sceptre between dolphin and eagle; in exergue, MAGN·PRO / COS. Babelon Terentia 15 and Pompeia 7. Sear Imperators 8. C 3. Sydenham 1033 var. Woytek *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. RBW –. Crawford 447/1a.

Rare. A superb portrait in the finest style of the period and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 536.



440

- 440 *C. Vibius C.f. Cn. Pansa Caetronianus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.92 g. Mask of bearded Pan r.; behind, *pedum* and below, PANSA. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·[N] – IOVIS AXVR Jupiter, laureate, seated l., holding patera and sceptre. Babelon Vibia 19. Sydenham 948. Sear Imperators 20a. RBW 1572. Crawford 449/1b.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 342 and Elsen 141, 2019, 179 sales.



441

- 441 *D. Iunius Brutus Albinus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of young Mars r. Rev. ALBINVS – BRVTI·F Two Gaulish trumpets in saltire; above, oval shield and below, round shield. Babelon Junia 26 and Postumia 11. Sydenham 941. Sear Imperators 25. RBW 1576. Crawford 450/1a.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

300

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 611.



442

- 442 *D. Iunius Brutus Albinus*. Denarius circa 48, AR 3.99 g. PIETAS Head of Pietas r. Rev. Two hands clasped around winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS·BRVTI·F. Babelon Junia 25 and Postumia 10. Sydenham 942. Sear Imperators 26. RBW 1577. Crawford 450/2. Extremely fine

250

Ex Asta del Titano sale 29, 1987, 203.



443

- 443 *C. Antius C.f. Restio*. Denarius 47, AR 4.04 g. RESTIO Head of C. Antius Restio r. Rev. C·ANTIVS·C·F Hercules walking r., with cloak over l., arm holding trophy and club. Babelon Antia 1. Sydenham 970. Sear Imperators 34. RBW 1593. Crawford 455/1a.

Rare and in superb condition for the issue. An exceptional portrait struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone, extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1699. From an English amateur scholar collection.



444

- 444 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius 47, AR 4.02 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L·PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959. Sear Imperators 29. RBW 1583. Crawford 453/1a.

Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

500



445

- 445 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, Asia 48-47, AR 3.89 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas advancing l., carrying *palladium* in r. hand and Anchises on l. shoulder. Babelon Julia 10. C 12. Sydenham 1013. Sear Imperators 55. Woytek *Arma et Nummi*, p. 218 ff. RBW 1600. Crawford 458/1.

Struck on a very broad flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 614.



446

- 446 *Mn. Cordius Rufus*. Denarius 46, AR 3.95 g. RVFVS Owl perched on Corinthian helmet r. Rev. MN CORDIVS Aegis decorated with head of Medusa. Babelon Cordia 4. Sydenham 978. Sear Imperators 64. RBW 1607. Crawford 463/2.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

200



447

- 447 *Cn. Pompeius Magnus and M. Poblcius*. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.91 g. M·POBLICI·LEG PRO
 Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PR. Rev. CN·MAGNVS·IMP Female figure standing r., with shield
 slung on back, holding two spears in l. hand and presenting palm branch to soldier standing l. on prow of
 ship. Babelon Pompeia 9 and Poblucia 10. C 1. Sydenham 1035. Sear Imperators 48. RBW -. Crawford
 469/1a. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Lanz 150, 2010, 203; Rauch 99, 2015, 97; Rauch 103, 2017, 185 and Rauch 111, 2020, 612 sales. From the
 Quintessenz collection.



448

- 448 *L. Papius Celsus*. Denarius 45, AR 3.70 g. Head of Juno Sospita r. Rev. CELSVS·III·VIR Wolf r., placing
 stick on fire; on r., eagle fanning flames with its wings. In exergue, L·PAPIVS. Babelon Papia 2. Sydenham
 964. Sear Imperators 82. RBW 1647. Crawford 472/1. Scarce. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby's Zurich 26-27 October 1993, 1401 (part) and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 436 sales.



449

- 449 *L. Valerius Acisculus*. Denarius 45, AR 3.40 g. ACISCVLVS Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band; above,
 star and behind, *acisculus*. Rev. Europa seated on bull walking r.; in exergue, L·VALERIVS. Babelon
 Valeria 17. Sydenham 998. Sear Imperators 90. RBW 1656. Crawford 474/1a. Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Ratto in 1972.



- 450 *L. Valerius Acisculus*. Denarius 45, AR 3.87 g. ACISCVLVS Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, *acisculus*. All within laurel wreath. Rev. Anguipedic giant facing, holding with r. hand a thunderbolt that has pierced his side and raising l. hand. In exergue, [L•VA]JLERIVS. Babelon Valeria 21. Sydenham 1003. Sear Imperatores 93. RBW –. Crawford 474/4.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for one of the rarest denarii of the entire Republican series. Struck on very fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone.

Areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Nomisma sale 59, 2019, 65.

This is undoubtedly one of the rarest denarii of the entire Roman Republican series. For instance it was missing, among the others, from the collections of Nicholas (Leu 17) Leo Benz, Student and his Menthor, RBW and Alba Longa (Pepe Fernandez Molina).

The main types of this extremely rare denarius refer to the myth of the Gigantomachy—a cataclysmic battle between the Olympian gods and the earth-born Giants that took place when the former established themselves as the new rulers of the cosmos. In this titanic conflict, the Giants, who were traditionally depicted with serpents for legs as a sign of their origin as sons of Gaia, were led by their king Porphyryon. According to the Roman version of the Greek myth, Porphyryon attacked Hercules and Juno and was on the point of destroying them when Jupiter inspired a desire for Juno in the Giant king. While Porphyryon was thus distracted, Jupiter took the opportunity to strike him down with a thunderbolt while Hercules shot him with an arrow. The obverse of the present coin depicts Jupiter, the slayer of Porphyryon, while the reverse illustrates the death throes of the greatest of the Giants as the thunderbolt protrudes from his side. The pick symbol that appears with the head of Jupiter on the obverse is a punning reference to the cognomen of the moneyer. The Latin word for "pick" was *acisculus*. These remarkable types appeared only briefly on this issue of *L. Valerius Acisculus*, which has led David Sear to suggest that they may have been interpreted (perhaps rightly) as an allegory for Julius Caesar's intention to overthrow the old order in which the Senate was supreme and establish himself as a Jupiter on earth to rule the Roman world as king. It is well known that Caesar's intimations of kingship and divinity played an important role in pushing the cabal of senatorial Liberators to murder him on 15 March 44 BC and these coin types, which seem to have been quickly replaced, may have been a contributing factor.



- 451 *Sextus Pompeius Magnus*. Denarius, Southern Spain 44, AR 3.54 g. SEX MAGNVS – SAL IMP Bare head of Cnaeus Pompeius I. Rev. PIETAS Pietas standing l., holding palm branch and transverse sceptre. Babelon Pompeia 18. C 15. Sydenham 1043. Sear Imperatores 233. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. Buitrey, NC 1960, 3 and pl. V, 5 (this obverse die) and unlisted reverse die. RBW –. Crawford 477/2.

Very rare. Some areas of corrosion on obverse, otherwise very fine

2'000



- 452 *C. Iulius Caesar and P. Sepullius Macer*. Denarius 44, AR 3.87 g. CAESAR·IMP Wreathed head of Caesar r.; behind, eight-rayed star. Rev. P·SEPVLLIVS – MACER Venus standing l., holding Victory and sceptre resting on star. Babelon Julia 46 and Sepullia 1. C 41. Sydenham 1071. Alföldi, Caesar, type V. Sear Imperators 106. RBW –. FFC 32 (this coin). Crawford 480/5a.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 339, 2019, Alba Longa, 1041 anr Roma Numismatics XX, 2020, 457 sales.



- 453 *C. Iulius Caesar with L. Aemilius Buca*. Denarius 44, AR 4.04 g. CAESAR·DICT – PERPETVO Wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. Fasces and caduceus in saltire; on l., axe and on r., globe. Above, clasped hands and below, L·BVCA. Babelon Julia 37 and Aemilia 17. C 25. Sydenham 1063. Alföldi Caesar, pl. XCII, 3 (this coin illustrated). Sear Imperators 103. RBW 1680. Crawford 480/6.

A superb portrait of magnificent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Ars Classica XVIII, 1938, 478 and Schweizerischer Bankverein 28, 1991, 366 sales



- 454 *P. Sepullius Macer*. Denarius 44, AR 3.92 g. Bearded and veiled head of M. Antonius r; before, *lituus* and behind, jug. Rev. P·SEPVLLIVS / MACER Desultor galloping r., holding whip in r. hand and reins of second horse with l.; in field l., wreath and palm branch. Babelon Sepullia 8 and Antonia 2. C 74. Sydenham 1077. Sear Imperators 142. RBW 1689. Crawford 480/22.

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on very fresh metal, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 339, 2019, Alba Longa, 1138.



- 455 *Sextus Pompeius and Q. Nasidius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 42 to 38, AR 3.80 g. NEPTVNI Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; below head, dolphin and in r. field, trident. Rev. Galley sailing r.; in l. field, star. Below, Q·NASIDIVS. Babelon Pompeia 28 and Nasidia 1. C 20. Sydenham 1350. Sear Imperators 235. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1698. Crawford 483/2.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

6'000

Ex M&M 19, 1959, 139 and Nomisma 59, 201, 76 sales



- 456 *L. Flaminus Chilo*. Denarius 43, AR 3.77 g. Laureate head of Caesar r. Rev. L·FLAMINIVS – IIII VIR Goddess standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and sceptre in l. Babelon Julia 44 and Flaminia 3. C 26. Sydenham 1089. Sear Imperators 113. RBW –. Crawford 485/1.

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style struck in high relief,

old cabinet tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex Aretusa 2, 1994, 294 and NAC 72, 2013, JD, 494 sales.



- 457 *L. Flaminus Chilo*. Denarius 43, AR 3.96 g. IIII·VIR – PRI·FL Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r.; below horses, L·FLAMIN. In exergue, CHILO. Babelon Flaminia 2. Sydenham 1088. Sear Imperators 171. RBW 1700. Crawford 485/2.

Beautiful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

200

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 624.



458

- 458 *Petillius Capitolinus*. Denarius 41, AR 3.94 g. CAPITOLINVS Head of Jupiter r. Rev. Hexastyle temple with decorated roof; within pediment, uncertain figure. In exergue, PETILLIVS. Babelon Petillia 1. Sydenham 1149. Sear Imperators 173. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1703. Crawford 487/1.

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a skilled engraver,
wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks,
otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sternberg XVII, 1986, 518 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 454 sales.



459

- 459 *Petillius Capitolinus*. Denarius 41, AR 3.89 g. PETILLIVS Eagle on thunderbolt r., with open wings; below, CAPITOLINVS. Rev. F – S Hexastyle temple with decorated roof; between central four columns, hanging decoration. Babelon Petillia 4. Sydenham 1152. Sear Imperators 174b. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1707 (this coin). Crawford 487/2c.

Scarce. Exceptionally well centred on a broad flan and with a
lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex NAC 6, 1993, 333; NAC 63, 2012, RBW part II, 477 and Triton XVI, 2013, 852 sales.



460

- 460 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, Gallia Cisalpina 43, AR 3.95 g. M ANTON IMP Bearded head of Marcus Antonius r.; behind, *lituus*. Rev. CAESAR DIC Laureate head of Caesar r.; behind, jug. Babelon Antonia 4 and Julia 54. C 2. Sydenham 1165. Sear Imperators 118. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1708. Crawford 488/1.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

1'500



- 461 *M. Aemilius Lepidus with L. Livineius Regulus*. Aureus 42, AV 8.03 g. M·LEPIDVS·III·VIR·R·P·C Bare head of Lepidus r. Rev. L·REGVLVS – IIII VIR·A·P·F The Vestal Aemilia standing l., holding *simpulum* and sceptre. Babelon Livineia 7 and Aemilia 36. C 3. Bahrfeldt 47.4 (this coin). Sydenham 1105. Sear Imperators 159. T.V. Buttrey, ANSNM, pl. 5, 47.4 (this coin). RBW –. Crawford 494/1. Calicò 77 (this coin). Biaggi 59 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known of which only two in private hands.

A coin of great historical importance and fascination, undoubtedly one of the finest aurei of Lepidus in private hands. A realistic portrait struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan. Good very fine

100'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 1887, Ponton d' Amécourt, 36; Rollin & Feuardent 1896, Montagu, 50; J. Hirsch 1909, A.J. Evans, 8; Ars Classica 18, 1938, 28; Glendinig 1956, Ryan, 1581; NAC 27, 2004, 275 and NAC 46, 2008, 446 sales. From the Biaggi and William H. Williams collections.

This piece ranks among the finest known portrait aurei of Lepidus, the doomed member of the Second Triumvirate (43-36 B.C.). His powerful colleagues, Marc Antony and Octavian, demonstrated early in their pact that Lepidus was the subordinate member, and they would continually remind him of it throughout the decade that the triumvirate remained intact. From the outset Lepidus was given a subsidiary role: as the brother-in-law of Brutus he was left behind in Italy when Antony and Octavian departed to face Brutus and Cassius at Philippi late in 42 B.C. In the aftermath Lepidus was almost expelled from the triumvirate, but instead he had his sphere of authority reduced to North Africa. Despite the help he offered Octavian in the Perusine War (41-40 B.C.) and in his campaign against Sextus Pompey in 36 B.C., Lepidus was denied the spoils of war. During the latter campaign, Lepidus landed 14 legions in Sicily to support from land the war Octavian was waging at sea against Sextus Pompey. But before a naval victory had been secured for Octavian, Lepidus demanded Sicily be added to his North African territories. Rather than granting his request, Octavian challenged Lepidus, whose legions quickly deserted to Octavian. The humbled triumvir was stripped of all authority except his title pontifex maximus, which he held until his death in exile in 13 or 12 B.C. Though Lepidus had struck coins as a moneyer in 61 B.C., his portrait occurs for the first time on aurei struck at a Gallic mint by Antony in 43 to celebrate the creation of the Second Triumvirate. In the following year, 42, Lepidus' portrait occurs on aurei for the second (and final) time. In this case his aurei were struck at Rome by the moneyers C. Vibius Varus, L. Mussidius Longus, P. Clodius and L. Livineius Regulus.



- 462 *L. Cestius and C. Norbanus*. Aureus January-April 43, AV 8.10 g. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant-skin headdress. Rev. L·CESTIVS / EX·S·C – PR Curule chair with legs decorated with eagles, on top, two snakes facing each other; in exergue, C·NORBA. Babelon Cestia 2 and Norbana 4. Bahrfeldt 25 and pl. IV, 19 (these dies). Sydenham 1154. Sear Imperators 195a. RBW 1718. Crawford 491/1b. Calicó 4.

A very rare variety in exceptional state of preservation.

Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine

12'500

Ex Lanz 64, 1993, 375 and Nomos 19, 2019, 239 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.



463

- 463 *L. Livineius Regulus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.05 g. Laureate head of Caesar r.; behind, laurel branch and before, caduceus. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS / REGVLVS Bull charging r. Babelon Julia 57 and Livineia 1. Sydenham 1106. Sear Imperators 115. RBW 1730. FFC 23 (this coin). Crawford 494/24.

Rare. Struck on a very fresh metal and perfectly centred. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 319, 2019, Alba Longa, 1031 and Gorny & Mosch 273, 2020, 439 sales.



464

- 464 *L. Livineius Regulus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.50 g. Head of L. Regulus r. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS Curule chair; on either side, three fascces. In exergue, REGVLVS. Babelon Livineia 11. Sydenham 1110. Sear Imperators 177. RBW 1733. Crawford 494/28.

A portrait of superb style and a lovely old cabinet tone, an almost invisible nick on cheek, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex M&M 79, 1994, 446; Künker 71, 2002, 632; Hess-Divo 317, 2010, 786 and NAC 78, 2014, 746 sales.



465

- 465 *L. Livineius Regulus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.95 g. Head of Livineius Regulus r. Rev. Combat of *bestiarii*; in exergue, L·REGVLVS. Babelon Livineia 12. Sydenham 1112. Sear Imperators 179. RBW 1735. Crawford 494/30.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Nomisma sale 59, 2019, 115.



466

- 466 *C. Vibius Varus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.86 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. VARVS Panther l. springing up towards garlanded altar upon which rests mask and against which rests thyrsus; in exergue, C·VIBIVS. Babelon Vibia 24. Sydenham 1138. Sear Imperators 192. RBW 1739. Crawford 494/36.

Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex Vico sale 9 June 1992, 339.



467

- 467 *C. Vibius Varus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.84 g. Laureate head of Hercules r. Rev. C·VIBIVS – VARVS Minerva standing r., holding Victory and spear. Babelon Vibia 23. Sydenham 1139. Sear Imperators 193. RBW 1740. Crawford 494/37. Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty and a wonderful old cabinet

tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Triton sale XVIII, 2014, 563. From the Archer M. Huntington collection (inv. ANS 1001.1.24850).



468

- 468 *L. Mussidius Longus*. Aureus 42, AV 8.14 g. Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of corn ears. Rev. L·MVSSIDI / LONGVS within wreath of corn ears tied at bottom. Babelon Mussidia 3. Bahrfdelt 35b. Sydenham 1090a. Sear Imperators 185b. Calicó 24a. RBW 1750. Crawford 494/45.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. An attractive portrait struck on an extremely large flan, a light scratch on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

35'000

Ex Leu 91, 2004, 489 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 481 sales.

L. Mussidius Longus was one of the new *quattuorviri monetales* established by the Triumvirate of Octavian, Mark Antony, and Marcus Lepidus in 42 BC. Previously, Roman Republican coinage had been produced at Rome under a board of three men, the *tresviri monetales*, but as part of the extraordinary measures taken to crush opposition at home and to encompass the destruction of Caesar's assassins abroad, the Triumvirs expanded the board of *monetales* from three to four men. This particular aureus features a wonderfully classicizing head of Ceres on the obverse that is made doubly beautiful by its stunning state of preservation. The classical style of the head is very different from the usual style found on most Roman Republican issues and points to the work of an exceptional (Greek?) die engraver at the Roman mint. The head is very reminiscent of depictions of Demeter on coins of Syracuse struck under Agathocles (317-289 BC) and Pyrrhus of Epirus (278-275 BC). A potential Sicilian model may be no accident since in 42 BC the island had largely fallen into the hands of Sextus Pompey and had become a base of naval operations against the Triumvirate. Typological reference to Sicily and emphasis on the Ceres and the grain that was her divine purview suggests that this aureus emission was intended to allay fears that Sextus Pompey's presence in Sicily might threaten Rome's grain supply and may have been produced to finance measures to protect it.



- 469 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, Castrensis moneta in Greece (?) 42, AR 3.78 g. IMP Head of M. Antonius r. with light beard; behind, lituus. Rev. M ANTONIVS III VIR R P C Radiate head of Sol r. Babelon Antonia 31. C 70. Sydenham 1169. Sear Imperators 129. Mazzini 70 (this coin). FFC 78 (this coin). RBW 1755. Crawford 496/3.

Very rare and in unusual condition for this very difficult issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a delightful light tone. A minor banker's mark on obverse and unobtrusive areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'250

Ex Triton II, 1998, 735; CNG 50, 1999, Vermuele, 1355 and Aureo & Calicó 339, 2019, Alba Longa, 1134 sales. From the Mazzini collection.



- 470 *C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.90 g. C·CASSI – IMP Tripod with cortina, decorated with two laurel branches and fillets. Rev. Jug and lituus; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 14 and Cornelia 76. C 7. Sear Imperators 219. RBW 1761. Crawford 500/1. Rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Tkalec 7 May 2009, 120 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 28 sales.



- 471 *C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 4.01 g. C·CASSI·IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 16 and Cornelia 75. C 4. Sydenham 1307. Sear Imperators 221. FFC 1 (this coin). RBW 1762. Crawford 500/3. Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 339, Alba Longa, 1071.



472

- 472 *M. Junius Brutus and Q. Caepius*. Denarius, military mint 43-42, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Q CAEPIO – BRVTVS – IMP Trophy bearing two shields, below, male and female captive. Sydenham 1293. C 8. RBW –. Crawford 503/1.

Extremely rare, undoubtedly among the rarest denarii of the Republican series.

A very attractive portrait of Apollo of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

25'000

Ex Hirsch XXIV, 1909, Weber, 730; Hess 20 May 1912, Prowe, 932; Glendining's 2 April 1952, Ryan, 1893 and UBS 78, 2008, 1153 sales.

This is undoubtedly one of the rarest denarii of the entire Roman Republican series. For instance it was missing, among the others, in the collections of Nicholas (Leu 17) Leo Benz, Student and his Mentor, RBW and Alba Longa (Pepe Fernandez Molina).

Despite his original adherence to the Pompeian cause in the Caesarean Civil War (49-45 BC), M. Junius Brutus was forgiven and went on to enjoy the friendship and patronage of Julius Caesar. Thanks to the latter, Brutus became pontifex and then governor of Cisalpine Gaul in 47 BC. After this he was made *praetor urbanus* (the senior magistrate in Rome after the consuls) in early 44 BC. Despite all of this, Brutus was deeply troubled when Caesar assumed the unprecedented title of *dictator perpetuo* ("dictator in perpetuity"), which basically gave him powers equivalent to that of a king. Burdened by the fact that his family claimed descent from L. Junius Brutus, the man responsible for the expulsion of the Etruscan kings from Rome and the foundation of the Republic, Brutus led a senatorial conspiracy that assassinated Caesar on 15 March 44 BC. Somewhat naively, he and his co-conspirators allowed Caesar's adopted nephew, Octavian, and his lieutenant, Mark Antony, to live and turn public sentiment against them. Brutus and the other Liberators were forced to flee Rome to the Greek East where they set about making preparations for the inevitable war that would come. The Liberators were ultimately defeated at the Battle of Philippi in October 42 BC. Realizing that all hope was lost Brutus committed suicide. This extremely rare denarius was struck by a mobile military mint moving with Brutus during several plundering campaigns into Lycia undertaken in the spring and early summer of 42 BC. He had initially requested a contribution of money and soldiers from the Lycian League in preparation for the final showdown of the Liberators with the Triumvirs at Philippi, but this was refused. Unwilling to take no for an answer, Brutus led his forces into Lycia, plundering the smaller cities and villages and laying siege to the capital at Xanthus. Once the latter was captured, he carried off its wealth and consigned the city to the flames. The present coin, which could very well have been produced from silver taken from Xanthus or other Lycian cities, features an unusual obverse depiction of Apollo that is almost certainly derived from contemporary hemidrachms of the Lycian League. The god is shown with tight curls wearing not only a laurel wreath, but also a taenia. This double headgear is very unusual. On Greek and Roman coins Apollo is usually shown wearing either the laurel wreath or the taenia, but almost never both. The trophy with seated captives on the reverse probably refers to the victories in Lycia or perhaps to earlier victories in Thrace for which Brutus was acclaimed as *imperator*. This coin is among the last struck by Brutus with his adopted name Q. Caepio Brutus (he had been adopted posthumously by his uncle Q. Servilius Caepio around 59 BC). By the late summer of 42 BC as war with Octavian and Antony approached, the coinage of Brutus named him only as "Brutus" or "M. Brutus," indicating a return to the use of his birth name, M. Junius Brutus.



473

- 473 *C. Cassius Longinus and M. Servilius*. Aureus, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42 BC, AV 7.96 g. C·CASSI·IMP Laureate head of Libertas r. Rev. M·SERVILIUS – LEG Aplustre with each branch ending in a flower. Babelon Cassia 20 and Servilia 41. C 8. Bahrfeldt 60.19 (this coin). Sydenham 1311. Sear Imperators 224. RBW 1772. Calicó 67 (these dies). Crawford 505/1.

Very rare. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and with a wonderful reddish tone. About extremely fine

25'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 1909, Evans, 7; Sotheb7's 28 November 1986, 6; Lanz 88, 1998, Benz, 808 and NAC 39, 2007, 88 sales. Found in Sicily in 1886.

Plutarch held Cassius in low regard, describing him as a man who was not well liked and who ruled his soldiers through fear. He wrote: "...Cassius was known to be a man of violent and uncontrolled passions, whose craving for money had often tempted him to stray from the path of justice, and it therefore seemed natural that his motive for fighting, wandering about the empire and risking his life was not to win liberty for his fellow-countrymen, but to secure some great place for himself." Plutarch has precisely the opposite to say of Cassius' co-conspirator: "Brutus' virtues, on the other hand, made him popular with the rank and file, beloved by his friends, and admired by the nobility, while even his enemies found it impossible to hate him." With this in mind one can imagine the simmering conflict between the two leaders, with Cassius being increasingly resentful of Brutus' popularity; indeed, their rivalry was no less significant than that of their opponents, Marc Antony and Octavian. By the time they met at Sardis and were hailed imperator by their troops, the strains of partnership had reached an intolerable pitch. Plutarch states: "...as often happens in great enterprises in which a large number of friends and commanders are engaged, there had been some sharp differences and mutual accusations had been exchanged. So...their first action was to meet in a room face to face. The doors were shut, and with no one else present the two men first began blaming one another and then fell to recriminations and counter-charges. These soon led to indignant reproaches and tears, and their friends, who were amazed at the vehemence and bitterness of their anger, were afraid that the quarrel might end in violence." This confrontation occurred just before Brutus departed to campaign in Lycia and Cassius set out to capture Rhodes, which he did successfully, but with extreme severity. We may be sure this aureus was struck after Cassius' defeat of the Rhodians, for the reverse depicts an aplustre, a ship ornament that symbolized naval victory. The flowers at the extremities of the ornament suggest Rhodes since the rose had been the symbol of that island for many centuries. Its symbolism is sealed when the other issue of this legate is considered: it shows a crab holding an aplustre in its claws, above a loose diadem and a rose. This rose is a certain reference to Rhodes, and it appears below the crab, the badge of the island of Cos, near where the decisive battle took place. The loosened diadem might symbolize the kingship Cassius claimed to have undone at Rhodes (Plutarch, Brutus, 30) or it could be a general reference to the termination of Julius Caesar's tyranny some two years before.



474

- 474 *L. Staius Murcus*. Denarius, mint moving with *L. Staius Murcus* 42-41, AR 3.63 g. Laureate head of Neptune r., with trident over l. shoulder. Rev. Trophy; before, male figure standing r. holding sword in l. hand and with r., raising kneeling female on l. In exergue, *MVRCVS IMP*. Babelon Statia 1. Sydenham 1315. Sear Imperators 337. RBW 1782. Crawford 510/1.

Extremely rare. Struck on unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Very fine

3'000



475



- 475 *Sextus Pompeius*. Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.63 g. *MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER* Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind, jug and before, lituus. Rev. *PRÆF* Neptune standing l., foot on prow and holding aplustre, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, *ORÆ MARIT E.T / CLAS EX S C*. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 18. Sydenham 1345. Sear Imperators 334a. Woytek, *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. RBW —. Crawford 511/3b.

Extremely rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and exceptionally complete, wonderful iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 194, 2015, 166 and CNG 111, 2019, 628 sales.

The issue with the reverse legend *ORÆ MARIT E.T / CLAS EX S C* (Crawford 511/3b) is incomparably more rare than the usual type with *CLAS ET ORÆ MARIT EX S C* (Crawford 511/3a). This denarius was missing in all major collections of Republican denarii offered with the exception of that of Alba Roma (Pepe Fernandez Molina).



476



- 476 *Sextus Pompeius*. Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.70 g. *MAG·PIVS – IMP ITER* Galley with aquila on prow and sceptre tied with fillet on stern; in the background, pharus of Messana surmounted by statue of Neptune, holding trident and rudder, placing l. foot on prow. Rev. *PRÆF·ORÆ·MARIT·ET·CLAS·S·C* The sea monster Scylla wielding rudder with both hands. Babelon Pompeia 23. C 3. Sydenham 1349. Sear Imperators 335b. Woytek, *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. RBW 1786. Crawford 511/4d.

Rare and in fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Hirsch 255, 2008, 1705 and Rauch 99, 2015, 99 sales.



477

- 477 *C. Clodius C.f. Vestalis*. Aureus 43, AV 8.00 g. CLODIVS – C·F· Wreathed head of Flora r.; behind, flower. Rev. VESTALIS Female figure seated l., holding culullus in r. hand. Babelon Claudia 12. Bahrfeldt 73. Sydenham 1134. Sear Imperators 316. Woytek, *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. Calicò 10. RBW 1788. Crawford 512/1. Very rare and in superb condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and of lovely style, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine. 40'000

Ex J. Schulman 1938. La Haye, 197; Ciani-Vinchon May 1955, 247; Aretusa 4, 1996, 402 and NAC 78, 2014, JD, 506 sales.

The moneyer issues of the eventful year 41 B.C. are a mixed grouping. Some, such as this aureus of C. Clodius Vestalis, bear strictly personal types, whereas others have political messages that are only scarcely veiled. The coins reveal a divergence of political sympathies among the four moneyers – a circumstance that Octavian would never allow again after this year, when he emerged victorious in the Perusine War (41-40 B.C.) and his authority in Rome was strengthened.

Of the members of this year's college of moneyers we may say that M. Arrius Secundus was politically aligned with Octavian since he issued denarii which bear a portrait that almost certainly represents Octavian (Cr. 513/2-3). One of his colleagues, C. Nummonius Vaala, probably was in the same camp, as his denarii seemingly portray the deified Julius Caesar (Cr. 514/2), yet the bust of Victory on his aurei (Cr. 514/1) may have been intended to show support for Marc Antony's wife Fulvia, who was instrumental in sparking the Perusine War. The sympathies of another member, L. Servius Rufus, must have been opposed to Octavian, for he produced denarii with a distinctive and recognizable portrait of Brutus (Cr. 515/2), who in 42 B.C. had been defeated by the coalition of Antony and Octavian.

The political views of the foremost moneyer of this college, C. Clodius Vestalis, remain a mystery as his coin types are entirely personal. However, we might suspect that he supported Octavian since he survived the vicissitudes of this dangerous age to later be awarded the proconsular command of Crete and Cyrene. Without taking too much on faith, we may presume that he was an adept politician for not having used the coinage to express his political sympathies, but instead to focus on the promotion of his family and career.

This aureus of Clodius Vestalis bears a reverse type that must be a punning allusion to his cognomen, for it depicts the seated figure of a Vestal Virgin. The obverse portrays a relatively obscure deity, Flora, who presided over flowers and gardens, and whose worship is thought to have predated the foundation of Rome. Devoid of any obvious political connotations, this type seems to have been personal to the moneyer or to some achievement of his ancestors. Crawford rejects the idea that it is commemorative of the establishment of the goddesses' games, the Floralia, in 238 B.C.



- 478 *Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius.* Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AV 8.01 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Bare head of Octavian r. Babelon Antonia 50 and Barbatia 1. C 7. Bahrfeldt 77. Sydenham 1180. Sear Imperators 242. RBW 1797. Crawford 517/1a. Calicó 109.

Rare. Two wonderful portraits of superb style struck on a full flan. Extremely fine 40'000

Ex Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Evans, 682; Karl Kress – Otto Helbing Nachf., 129, 1964, 427; Gorny & Mosch, 211, 2013, 540 and NAC 105, 2018, La Borde, 8 sales.

From the outset of their acquaintance, Marcus Antonius and Octavian were at odds. Both were ambitious, and were closely associated with Julius Caesar, yet their qualifications and temperaments could hardly have been less alike. Antony was then in his thirties and was an experienced soldier who had earned his reputation by serving loyally at Caesar's side. Octavian was but eighteen, an unproven student whose association with Caesar was through family, for his mother was Caesar's niece. As the years passed Octavian demonstrated that he possessed a rare capacity for good decision making and leadership, and despite his comparative youth he was able to stand his ground against Antony.

As neither man was able to best the other, Antony and Octavian became fair-weather allies, and with the pontifex maximus Lepidus they formed the Second Triumvirate late in 43 B.C. On many occasions they cooperated out of necessity. It is impossible to say who was the more frequent aggressor, but they often found themselves on the brink of war. After several near misses, there was a resolution in 31 B.C.: Octavian declared war on Antony's wife and ally, the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra VII. In September of that year Octavian and his general Marcus Agrippa defeated Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium, essentially ending all resistance to Octavian's ascendancy.

During their periods of cooperation Antonius and Octavian issued coins for each other, including this aureus, thought to have been struck in 41 B.C., not long after they had combined their armies to defeat the Republican leaders Brutus and Cassius. Though this coin portrays both men, it clearly gives the advantage to Antonius, who issued the coin, perhaps at Ephesus. Not only does Antonius' head occupy the obverse, but it is engraved on a larger scale than that of Octavian's. It is also clear that more effort was devoted to the production of Antonius' portrait, which has highly individualized features, whereas Octavian's is little more than a stereotyped image of a young man. We might presume that the depiction of Octavian in a juvenile manner was a calculated effort by Antony to stress the difference in their age and level of experience.



- 479 *Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius.* Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AR 3.92 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavian r. with slight beard. Babelon Antonia 51, Julia 96 and Barbatia 2. C 8. Sydenham 1181. Sear Imperators 243. RBW 1798. Crawford 517/2.

Two attractive portraits perfectly centred on a full flan. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Bolaffi sale 34, 2019, 389. Sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 480 *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus*. Denarius, mint moving with Ahenobarbus in 41, AR 3.92 g. AHENOBAR Male head r., slightly bearded. Rev. CN·DOMITIVS IMP Trophy with two spears and shield standing facing on prow r. Babelon Domitia 21. Sydenham 1177. Sear Imperators 339. RBW 1803. Crawford 519/2.
Rare. A magnificent portrait struck on a very broad flan with a superb light iridescent tone. Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 6'000

Ahenobarbus was present at Pharsalus, but unlike his father he survived and was pardoned by Julius Caesar. The self-serving purpose of Caesar's mercy did not fool him, and after Caesar was struck down on the Ides of March, he fled to Macedon with Brutus. When he was named in Octavian's proscriptions of 43 B.C. Ahenobarbus had little option but to cast his lot with the cause of Brutus and Cassius. Ahenobarbus patrolled the Adriatic for the Republicans, and together with Murcus, the naval commander of Cassius, he defeated the Caesarean Calvinus in a sea battle. For this critical victory, which prevented additional supplies and men from reaching the main forces of Antony and Octavian in Illyria, Ahenobarbus was hailed Imperator. Since this coin bears the inscription IMP we must date it to soon after that event at the earliest. After Brutus and Cassius were defeated at Philippi in October, 42 B.C., Ahenobarbus patrolled the seas until 40 B.C., when the political tide shifted yet again, and he allied himself with Marc Antony just when war between Antony and Octavian seemed imminent. The Treaty of Brundisium restored peace, Ahenobarbus was made governor of Bithynia and then witnessed Antony's disastrous campaign against the Parthians in 36 B.C., and in the following year helped capture the renegade Sextus Pompey. Having thus far survived the civil war, Ahenobarbus was returned to Rome to assume the consulship in 32 B.C. However, the inevitable showdown between Antony and Octavian began when Octavian marched on Rome and forced the consuls Ahenobarbus and Sosius to flee to the East along with some 300 senators who opposed Octavian. By this stage of his life Ahenobarbus' health was suffering and he was not enthusiastic about throwing his lot in with Cleopatra, so he defected to Octavian just before the battle of Actium took place on September 2, 31 B.C. He did not long survive, dying of natural causes late in 31, or early in 30 B.C.



- 481 *Q. Voconius Vitulus*. Denarius 40? or later, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of J. Caesar r. Rev. Q·VOCONIVS / S - C Calf walking l.; in exergue, VITVLVS·Q· / DESIGN. Babelon Voconia 1 and Julia 121. C 48. Sydenham 1133. Sear Imperators 331. RBW 1813. Crawford 526/4.
Very rare. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and fresh metal.
Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 395.



482



482

- 482 *Marcus Antonius*. Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus (?) 39, AR 11.57 g. M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER ET·TERT Ivy-wreathed head r.; below, *lituus*. All within ivy-wreath. Rev. III·VIR – R·P·C·Head of Octavia r. on cista mistica between two interlaced snakes with heads erect. Babelon Antonia 60. C 2. Sydenham 1197. RPC 2201. Scarce. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'500
Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 547.



483



- 483 *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*. Denarius, Osca 39, AR 3.88 g. OSCA Head of Hercules, r. Rev. DOM·COS·ITER·IMP *Simpulum*, *aspergillum*, axe and apex. Sydenham 1358. Burgos 1509. Sear Imperators 342. RBW 1819. Crawford 532/1.
Rare. Light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 2'500
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 446.



484



- 484 *L. Lollius*. Bronze, Cyrene circa 37-34, Æ 17.70 g. Head of Zeus Ammon r.; in r. field, lotus-tipped sceptre. Rev. Curule chair; between legs, I – H. RPC I 911. Müller –.
Very rare. Brown tone and fine / very fine 350
Ex CNG e-sale 255, 2011, 145.



485



- 485 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.58 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C·Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – II Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 105. C 27. Sydenham 1216. Sear Imperators 349. RBW 1838. Crawford 544/14.
Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 1'250
Ex Vico sale 150, 2018, 693.



- 486 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.63 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – II Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 105. C 27. Sydenham 1216. Sear Imperators 349. RBW 1838. Crawford 544/14.
Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 750
Privately purchased from Crippa in 1973.



- 487 *Octavianus with M. Pinarius Scarpus*. Denarius, Cyrenaica 31, AR 3.72 g. AVGVR – PONTIF Head of Jupiter Ammon r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR / DIVI – F Victory on globe r., holding wreath tied with fillet in r. hand and palm branch over l. shoulder. Babelon Julia 141. C 125. Sydenham 1281. Sear Imperators 411. RIC 535. CBN 898. RBW 1854. Crawford 546/4.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.
Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. About extremely fine 5'000
Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIV, 2017, 640.



- 488 *C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Pinarius Scarpus*. Denarius, Cyrenaica 31, AR 3.67 g. IMP·CAESARI / SCARPVS IMP Open r. hand. Rev. DIVI F / AVG·PONT Victory standing on globe r., holding wreath tied with fillet and palm branch over l. shoulder. Babelon Pinaria 12 and Julia 142. Sydenham 1282. C 500. Sear Imperators 413. CBN 894. RBW 1855. Crawford 546/6.
Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone, a banker's mark on reverse, otherwise very fine 5'000
Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, Ploil, 44.



416



433



428



439



472



453



463



458



450





407



461



478



468



473



477



610



595



598

The Viggo Collection of Flavian Imperial Coins from Provincial Mints

The collection started with the purchase of lot 554 from Spink in 1998. Over the next 20 plus years the collection grew and so did my enjoyment of learning about them. The Flavian imperial coinage from provincial mints, is a window into the political and cultural forces at work at the time. Vespasian was not in charge of Rome or the imperial mint and so needed to produce coins from provincial locations. Coins provided means to obtain and retain the loyalty of the troops, helped distribute images of the new imperial family, and provided propaganda for themes like the new Flavian dynasty, harmony and peace. The variation in both style and quality of the coins show the haste in they were initially produced.

However, some are of exceptional style and workmanship and so speak directly to your heart, for example (lots 540, 740 and 801). I would like to thank all the people who helped me with this collection including David Michaels, Victor England, Hadrien Rambach, David Vagi and the late Harry Sneh. A special thanks to Arturo Russo and Giuliano Russo at NAC, visiting their office to talk about coins, look at inventory and future auctions is always one of the highlights of my trips to London.

It truly is a great honour for Numismatica Ars Classica to present the Viggo collection of Flavian Imperial Coins of Provincial Mints. Forewords often begin with this opening line, but never has the meaning of these words been more heartfelt.

Over the years, NAC has been fortunate enough to present some of the most important and prestigious collections of ancient coins and this one, in purely economical terms, is certainly not the largest. That said, the sheer skill with which it has been assembled, and its impressive completeness are such that the pleasure it gives us to present it is perhaps greater than what we might have felt for a more expensive collection put together with less love, skill and research.

The Viggo collection is without doubt the most complete collection of Imperial Coins of Provincial Mints to ever be offered in a public auction and it represents a practically unrepeatable selection of this type of coins, especially for silver.

Seldom did our collector let the rarest and most important denarii of Provincial mint to appear on the market over the last twenty years escape him. Indeed, many of the coins from this collection are illustrated in the revised edition of the second volume of RIC. This reference work compiled by Ian Carradice and the late Ted Buttrey, together with RPC by Michel Amandry and Andrew Burnett, have enabled the publication of many coins which were completely unknown 20-25 years ago. We can now appreciate how the Flavian imperial production from provincial mints was in reality much vaster and richer in typologies and varieties than anyone could have imagined until the 1980s.

All these additions have been possible thanks to the market. Without their initial publication in auction catalogues, they would have remained completely unknown not only to collectors, but also and above all, to scholars, leaving a gap in their knowledge which would have been difficult to fill.

As per the collector's wishes, the coins in this catalogue have been ordered by mint and we entirely agree with this decision. It allows us to better appreciate the iconographic peculiarities of each of the mints and provides a very interesting overview of the portraits which vary so greatly from those produced in Rome. One can observe portraits produced by engravers whose works are just as accomplished as those produced by their "Italian" counterparts and that often, and above all for Eastern Mints, some could be defined as "Hellenistic" for their richness of detail.

We would like to end this preface on a personal note. We have known the collector for almost twenty years and we have always found our numismatic discussions to be very stimulating and interesting. It has been a source of great pride for us that he has decided to entrust us with the dispersal of his collection, not least given what an excellent numismatist he is.

We are sure that you will very much enjoy going through this superb collection, which will undoubtedly become a seminal reference for Flavian Imperial coins from Provincial mints.

Spanish Mint, possibly Tarraco
Vespasian augustus, 69 - 79



- 489 Aureus circa late 69 to 70, AV 7.19 g. IMP CAESAR AVG VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. MARS – VLTOR Mars advancing r., holding spear and trophy. C 270. BMC 350. RIC 1297. CBN 312 (Espagne). Calicò 651. Very rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait, reverse, as usual for this issue slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on 15th May 2009.

This extremely rare aureus of Vespasian is among his earliest issues, perhaps even predating his Rome mint issues, and was struck in late AD 69 or early AD 70, probably after Spain had declared its support for Vespasian after the Battle of Cremona in October. Although not firmly established, the principal Spanish mint, probably located at Tarraco, was likely responsible for striking this issue as the coin shows type and stylistic affinities to pre-Flavian coinage struck at this mint. Interestingly, there is a second group of Spanish mint denarii of a different style (cf. RIC 1339-1341) linked stylistically to the Spanish issues of Galba and Vitellius and which have also been attributed to Tarraco (?). If, however, the mint responsible for our coin is indeed Tarraco, it then throws into question the attribution of these earlier, pre-Vespasianic issues.

The reverse of our coin shows the war god Mars advancing to the right, holding a spear in his right hand and carrying a trophy over his far shoulder with his left. The type originates with Vitellius' common MARS VICTOR bronze issues. Here, though, the accompanying legend is MARS VLTOR ("Mars the Avenger"), which was most frequently used on Spanish mint coins struck during the recent Civil War of AD 68-69. Its use here should be understood as a clear statement of the newly-established emperor's intent to correct the injustices of the preceding period of civil strife, and a warning to anyone who might think of disrupting the peace.



- 490 Denarius circa late 69 to 70, AR 3.46 g. IMP CAESAR AVG VESPASIAN[VS] Laureate head r. Rev. HISPANIA Hispania, draped, standing l., holding corn-ears, spears and shield behind shoulders. C –. BMC 2002. RIC 1296. CBN –. Villaronga Benages 4270 (this coin).

Extremely rare and an issue of great historical importance and fascination. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 879.

This extremely rare denarius is believed to have been struck by partisans of Vespasian in Hispania, probably in the period between his acclamation as a rival emperor to Vitellius on 1 July AD 69 and his arrival in Rome in AD 70. The types are somewhat crudely rendered, which may perhaps suggest production at an unofficial mint, although Tarraco(?) is preferred by *RIC*. If so, the coin may belong to the period when Vitellius still held power in Rome and Flavian victory was not yet assured. The reverse type depicts the personification of Hispania, but this is not the passive figure found on later Hadrianic issues with a branch and rabbit for attributes. Here she carries spears and a shield slung over her shoulder, making clear reference to the role that the armies of Hispania had played in the outbreak of civil war following the suicide of Nero and the establishment of Galba as the first emperor of the Year of the Four Emperors. This issue, however, indicates the backing of Vespasian by the same rebellious armies in the hope of bringing back some semblance of peace and order to the Roman Empire after a year of blood and chaos.



- 491 Denarius circa late 69 to 70, AR 3.69 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AV Laureate head r. Rev. MARS – VLTOR Mars advancing r., with trophy and spear. C –. BMC –. RIC 1299 (this coin illustrated). CBN –.
Of the highest rarity, a unique variety of a type known in only two specimens.
Lovely iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous and minor marks,
otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 134, 2004, 2653.



- 492 Aureus 70, AV 7.36 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 354 (this obverse die). RIC 1311. CBN 397-399. Calicó 607.
Rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait, minor marks,
otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 672 and NAC 114, 2019, 635 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker



- 493 Denarius, uncertain Spanish mint (possibly Tarraco) circa 69-70, AR 3.23 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and rod. C 259 var. (...AV). BMC 360. RIC 1339b. CBN –.
Very rare. An unusual and interesting portrait struck on excellent metal and a large flan.
Lovely light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 26th of November 2002.

Lugdunum



- 494 Aureus 71, AV 7.41 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 382. RIC 1111. CBN 292. Calicó 313. A pleasant portrait and with a light reddish tone. Extremely fine 10'000

###

Ex Lanz 148, 2010, 84 and NAC 59, 2011, 942 sales. From the Paulo Leitão collection. Possibly from the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



- 495 Aureus 71, AV 7.17 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNA – AVGVST Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 177 var. (AVGVSTI). BMC p. 78, ‡. RIC 1116. CBN 295. Calicó 634.

Of the highest rarity, the third specimen known and the only one in private hands.

A very interesting portrait, good very fine 8'000

Ex ARC sale 37, 2017, 498. Privately purchased from NAC on the 17th January 2018.



- 496 Denarius 71, AR 3.24 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. Jewess seated r. on ground, in attitude of mourning with hands tied behind her back; in exergue, IVDAEA. C 231. BMC cf. p. 79, ‡. RIC 1118 (this reverse die). CBN 298. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 750

Privately purchased from H. Snell on the 5th September 2011.



- 497 Aureus 71, AV 7.06 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. TITVS ET DOMITIAN CAESARES PRIN IVEN Titus and Domitian seated l. on curule chairs, both holding branch. C 543 var. (IVVEN). BMC 392. RIC 1123. CBN 300. Mazzini 543 (this coin). Biaggi photofile 337 (this coin). Calicó 677 (this coin).

Very rare. A symbolic and interesting reverse type and with a light reddish tone.

Heavy traces of edge filing, otherwise very fine 5'000

Ex Bourgey, 2 March 1925, Récamier, 185; NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B., 153; UBS 85, 2010, 48 and NAC 106, 2008, 1403 sales. From the Mazzini and Biaggi collections.



498



498

- 498 Denarius 71, AR 3.35 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. TITVS ET DOMITIAN CAESARES PRIN IVEN Titus and Domitian seated l. on curule chairs, both holding branch. C 543 var. (IVVEN). BMC 393. RIC 1124. CBN –.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and about very fine

200

Ex Artemide sale 14, 2007, 1231.

Uncertain Western Mint



499



- 499 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 3.23 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. T DOM CAE VESPASIANI AVGVSTI FILI Titus and Domitian, togate, standing facing; between them, two shields and two spears. C –. BMC –. RIC 1344 (this coin illustrated). CBN –.

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only three specimens known. A very interesting and fascinating issue struck on a very large flan and complete.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Gemini sale IV, 2008, 406 sales.

This is the most fascinating coin in the entire collection. All five known examples of this Flavian type are documented in the excellent article by BERNHARD E. WOYTEK & MARYSE BLET-LEMARQUAND, "The C. L. CAESARES denarii RIC I Augustus 208", published in REVUE NUMISMATIQUE 2017. As stated in the article, many have noted that the Flavians were happy to copy republican and earlier imperial coin types and this coin is clearly modelled on the C.L. CAESARES denarii of Augustus which would have still been in wide circulation at the time. The coin falls squarely into one of the central themes of Flavian coinage, especially evident in the coinage of the provincial mints. Propaganda that Vespasian's sons would ensure the continuation of a new Flavian Dynasty, without issues of succession and under strong leadership. As also noted by Bernhard and Blet-Lemarquand, the type seems so on point for the Flavian Dynastic propaganda, that more widespread copying could only have stopped because Gaius and Lucius never lived to become Emperor. It is also possible that the C.L. CAESARES type was the prototype for the more common reverse type of Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to the left, each holding a patera.



500



- 500 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 3.31 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVSTV Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and rod. C 259. BMC 360 note. RIC 1345 (this coin illustrated). CBN –.

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only two specimens known. A hairline flan crack at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 126, 2003, 2338. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2008.



501

- 501 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 3.14 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVGVS Laureate head l. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and rod. C 259 var. (...AV) BMC 360 var. (AVG). RIC 1347 (this obverse die). CBN –.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. A hairline flan crack at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Ponterio sale 124, 2003, 443. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2009. From the A. Lynn collection.



502

- 502 Aureus circa 69 to 70, AV 7.36 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – AVG Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae. C 64. BMC p. 73, †. RIC 1348 (these dies). CBN 382 (these dies). Calicó –.

Extremely rare, apparently the finest and only specimen in private hands of three known. An unusual and interesting portrait and about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Bertolami sale 29, 2017, 444.



503

- 503 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 2.99 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. GENIVS – P R Genius standing l., holding patera over altar and cornucopiae. C –. BMC –. RIC 1356 (this coin illustrated, seen at BM in 1980). CBN –.

Possibly unique. Attractive old cabinet tone, minor area of corrosion, otherwise good very fine / very fine

750

Ex V-Auctions sale 222, 2009, 104. Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011

Despite the low weight we believe that this coin is not plated.



504

- 504 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 3.29 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. ROMA – PERPETVA Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory and *parazonium*. C 423. BMC 423 (Illyricum). RIC 1359 (this reverse die). CBN 380 (these dies, atelier indéterminé d'Orient).

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine

300



505

- 505 Denarius circa 69 to 70, AR 3.30 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS[IANVS AVG] Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / OB C S within wreath. C –. BMC –. RIC 1361. CBN –.

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and about very fine

200

Privately purchased from Klassische Münzen on the 20th of February 2008.



506

- 506 Aureus circa 69 to 70, 7.73 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VESP AVG FILI CAESERES Titus and Domitian, both togate, standing l. and r., each holding patera and roll. C 52. BMC 6. RIC 1364. CBN 4. Calicó 592 (this coin). Biaggi 339 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Struck on a very broad flan, traces of edge filing, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 151 and NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B, 151 sales. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 30th of March 2012.

The mint for this rare and intriguing aureus has not been determined, though it is generally considered to have been in the West. Like the other coins in this group, this aureus has the diagnostic small portrait in high relief, and has a somewhat unusual reverse type. Carradice and Buttrey suggest it could be a Spanish mint and Carson notes that Aquileia and Poetovio (in modern Yugoslavia) have been suggested, and that a mint moving with armies loyal to Vespasian is also possible. If a moving mint is the answer, the most likely solution would be the legions commanded by G. Licinius Crassus Mucianus, the governor of Syria who threw his support behind Vespasian. As Vespasian left the Judaean war in the hands of Titus and went to Egypt to secure the grain supply, he instructed Mucianus to lead 20,000 men on a slow march from Antioch through Asia, the Balkans and the Italian peninsula, hoping he would arrive just about the time the Romans either had murdered Vitellius or were willing to do so to ensure the delivery of grain. Another possibility is M. Antonius Primus, a commander in the Balkans who was eager to beat Mucianus to Rome. Before Mucianus was within striking range, Primus invaded Italy with 30,000 men, sacking Aquileia, defeating the armies of Vitellius in a horrific second battle of Bedriacum, and looting Cremona for five days straight. His advance caused chaos in Rome, which resulted in the burning of the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter and the execution of Vitellius. Soon afterward Mucianus arrived and ordered Primus' legions back to the Balkans, after which he controlled the capital for the next several months, until Vespasian arrived. The reverse of this aureus fits well with early Flavian dynastic rhetoric, showing Vespasian's two sons, Titus and Domitian. The inscription is particularly interesting since it has been read as VESP AVG FILI CAESERES or as CAESERES VESP AVG FILI, depending on where the break in the inscription is thought to be. It is unique within this group of coinage for the engraving of its reverse inscription: the word FILI is inverted in relation to the rest of the words, and CAESERES would seem to be a misspelling of CAESARES.



507

507

- 507 Denarius mint circa 69 to 70, AR 2.84 g. IMP CAESAR [VESPASIANVS AVG] Laureate head r. Rev. CONSEN – EXERC[IT] Soldier, on l., l. holding aquila and clasping hands with togate figure. C 78 var. (two soldiers holding aquila). BMC 415 var. (CONSENSVS, two soldiers holding Aquila, Illyricum). RIC 1365 var. (two soldiers holding aquila). CBN –.

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare reverse type.

Old cabinet tone and about very fine

350

Ex Obolos sale 2, 2015, 240.



- 508 Aureus circa 69 to 71, AV 7.21 g. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate bust r. Rev. Vespasian riding l., r. hand raised; below, IMP. C –. BMC –. RIC – cf. 1367 (denarius). CBN –. Calicó –.
Apparently unique and a very interesting new reverse type. Very fine 4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 55, 2019, 731 (attributed to the mint of Rome).

Although the types of this coin were certainly used for denarii of Vespasian struck in the period AD 69-71 (RIC 1367), the present coin is the only gold specimen known to employ them. This unique aureus depicts Vespasian on horseback raising his hand in an apparent gesture of greeting. As similar types were frequently used in the third century to celebrate the arrival of the emperor (as clearly indicated by the legend ADVENTVS) it seems very likely that this issue was struck in honor of Vespasian's arrival in Rome from the East. Although Rome had been captured on his behalf by M. Antonius Primus and the Pannonian legions in late December AD 69, Vespasian did not arrive at the capital from Alexandria until the middle of AD 70. It is tempting to think that this aureus and associated denarii were struck to commemorate his *adventus* and the end of civil war that it represented. Such coins may even have been distributed to the crowds as imperial largesse as Vespasian rode through the streets to take his place as the first Flavian Emperor of Rome.



- 509 Denarius circa 69 to 71, AR 3.39 g. IMP CAESAR [VE]SPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r. Rev. Vespasian, holding sceptre, in slow quadriga r. accompanied by Titus and Domitian caesars. C –. BMC –. RIC 1370 (this coin). CBN –.

Unique and most probably another issue related to the campaign in Judaea.

A very unusual portrait struck in high relief and with a light old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre. Otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Triton VI, 2003, 840 and Aureo & Calicò 241, 2012, Pepe Fernandez Molina, 58 sales.

This unique denarius is remarkable for the unusual stylistic treatment of the obverse portrait in high relief and especially for the reverse type that depicts Vespasian in a slow quadriga accompanied by Titus and Domitian. The latter are represented on a smaller scale than Vespasian with their heads just peeking over the top of the chariot car. Although it is not explicitly indicated by the bald legend IMP, the chariot suggests a triumphal context and in the period AD 69-71 this could only be the triumph celebrated in AD 71 by Vespasian and Titus for the fall of Jerusalem (AD 70) representing Roman victory in the Jewish War (AD 66-73). If the reverse type does indeed represent the Jewish triumph, the engraver has taken some artistic license. According to Josephus, who described the triumphal procession in detail, Vespasian and Titus appeared separately, riding in their own chariots as victors, while Domitian, who had actually played no role in the victory but was nevertheless included in the triumph, rode on a white horse. This reverse type was true to the aims of Flavian dynastic propaganda by reducing real events into a single image to emphasize the family solidarity of Vespasian and his sons.



510



511



512

- 510 Denarius, uncertain western mint circa 69 to 71, AR 3.44 g. [IMP] CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r. Rev. PACIS EVENTVS Bonus eventus standing l., with patera, poppy and corn ears. C 295. BMC 421. RIC 1374. CBN 379.

Extremely rare, apparently four specimens known of this variety of which only two are in private hands. Old cabinet tone and about very fine

500

Ex Morton & Eden sale 49, 2011, 346.

- 511 Denarius circa 69 to 71, AR 3.51 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r. Rev. PACIS – EVENTVM Bonus eventus standing l., with patera, poppy and corn ears. C 295 var (EVENT). BMC 422. RIC 1375. CBN –.

Extremely rare, the finest of only three specimens known. Old cabinet tone and very fine

750

Privately purchased from David Vagi on 25th September 2003.

- 512 Denarius circa 69 to 71, AR 3.16 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r. Rev. SECVRITAS P R Securitas, seated l., holding sceptre. C –. BMC –. RIC 1375A (Securitas erroneously described as standing). CBN –.

Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known. Surface somewhat porous and a flan crack at seven o'clock on reverse, otherwise very fine

250

Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



513



- 513 Aureus circa 69 to 71, AV 7.06 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS A – VG Laureate head r. Rev. CONSESVS – EXERC. Two soldiers clasping hands, each holds a vexillum surmounted by aquila. C 77 var. (CONSEN EXERCIT). BMC – cf. 369 note. RIC 1381 var. (CONSEN EXERCIT). Calicó 599 var. (CONSEN EXERCIT).

An apparently unrecorded reverse variety of an extremely rare type. An important and interesting reverse type. Minor mark, otherwise good very fine / very fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1812.

The Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69) had seen great bloodshed as the armies of the Roman Empire fought against each other in an attempt to place their own candidates on the imperial throne in Rome. It began with the legions of Lusitania and Hispania, which raised Galba to power on 8 June AD 68 and continued with the legions of Germania Inferior, which replaced Galba (or rather Otho after 15 January AD 69) with Vitellius on 19 April AD 69. On 1 July AD 69, Vespasian was also proclaimed emperor by the eastern legions. These were also joined by the armies of Moesia, Pannonia, and Illyricum, which were instrumental in seizing Rome from Vitellius, thereby establishing Vespasian as undisputed emperor and ending the civil war. This aureus explicitly celebrates the end of conflict between Roman legions that had characterized AD 69 by representing two soldiers with legionary standards clasping hands along with a legend referring to the "Agreement of the Armies." Here the implication is that not only did the legions agree to stop warring with each other, but to recognize Vespasian as the legitimate Emperor. This type proved to be very influential for Roman coins and was frequently deployed in various forms during and in the aftermath of periods of civil war down to the fourth century AD.



514

- 514 Denarius circa 69 to 71, AR 3.16 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r. Rev. CONSEN [EXERCIT]. Two soldiers clasping hands, each holds a vexillum surmounted by aquila. C 78. BMC p. 69*. RIC 1382. CBN 393.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. An issue of great interest. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

300

Ex Numismatic Circular 100, 2004, 24 and DNW A11, 2011, 2198 (part of) sales.

Antiochia



515

- 515 Aureus 70, AV 7.58 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PONT MAX – TRIB POT Pax seated r. on throne, holding olive branch and vertical sceptre. C –. BMC p. 109 †. RIC 1539 (these dies). CBN –. RPC 1914 (these dies). Calico 666 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare, only the third specimen known and one of two in private hands. Minor traces of double-striking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1139.

This lovely aureus of Vespasian is extremely rare, being just one of only three known. It is from the same dies as the Paris specimen illustrated in the hardcopy version of RPC, but it is the coin used to illustrate the type in the online version of RPC. The reverse features the goddess Pax seated to the right, holding an olive branch in her right hand and a scepter in her left, and ultimately derives from the PONTIF MAXIM coinage of Augustus (RIC 220) and, much more commonly, that of Tiberius (RIC 29). However, it has its closest parallels to coins of Galba, which sport the same type and employ the same reverse legend, PONT MAX TRIB POT. Although undated, the coin was struck around AD 70, probably at Antioch (although K. Butcher in *The Coinage of Roman Syria*, p. 96, states that this coin and its related issues "need not be Syrian"). The portrait of Vespasian here shows a heavyset man, with a strong jaw and a heavy chin, which is very similar to his portrait found on his group 4 Syrian tetradrachms. Additionally, the scalloped neck truncation on this aureus is stylistically identical to that on the tetradrachm issues RPC 1954-5. The use of Pax as the reverse type falls in line with Vespasian's overall policy of advertising on his coinage a return to peace and prosperity, an ending to the preceding turbulent period of Rome's civil wars. Other coins from this period likewise reflect a strong and just society – images of the goddesses Aequitas, Concordia, Justitia and Roma, and of the god Virtus appear frequently. Pax's ultimate origin in the coinage of Augustus and Tiberius is highly suggestive of Rome's greatest period to date, and thus draws continuity with it.



516

516

- 516 Denarius 70, AR 3.47 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – [AV]GVST Virtus standing r., l. foot on prow, holding spear and *parazonium*. C 640. BMC 501. RIC 1542. CBN 315. RPC 1916.

Extremely rare, only six specimens listed in RPC and none of them in private hands. Lovely light iridescent tone and good very fine

600

Ex Gitbud & Naumann sale 37, 2015, 647.



517

- 517 Aureus, Antiochia 72-73, AV 7.55 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IVSTITIA – [AVG] Iustitia seated r. on chair holding long staff in r. hand and laurel branches in outstretched l. C –. RBN, Notice sur l'ancien médaillier de la ville de Lyon, 1882, p. 403, 7. BMC p. 75*. RIC –. CBN –. Calicó 648.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known and the only of two still in existence (the coin mentioned in RBN and BMC was probably melted during the French revolution).

A very interesting issue bearing an unusual portrait, slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 86, 2015, Gasvoda collection, 161.

We have decided to attribute this aureus to the mint of Antioch based on stylistic similarities found for the portraits and epigraphies with the obverse dies of RIC 1549, 1550 and 1551 and RPC 1917, 1922 and 1923-6, all listed as Antioch. The obverse of this coin bears such a resemblance to that of 1917 that T.V. Buttrey has rightly remarked that it could indeed be the work of the same die-engraver, noting in particular the similitude of the bust cut.

This aureus is only the second specimen with this reverse type to survive from antiquity down to modern times. A similar piece is noted by *BMC* to have existed in an old French collection but this appears to have been seized and melted down during the French Revolution. The type was completely lost until a second example was found by a metal detectorist in the United Kingdom and sold at auction in 2012. The present coin is an additional specimen struck from the same dies as the 2012 piece. As such, it is easily one of the extreme rarities of the Roman Imperial series. The coin is attributed to Antioch on the basis of artistic and epigraphic style. Indeed, the portrait of Vespasian, including the neck truncation, is so close to that found on the aureus issue RIC 1544, that both obverse dies might have been cut by the same engraver. The arrangement of the reverse legend, IVSTITIA AVG, on the present coin also matches that of LIBERTAS AVG on RIC 1544. Like many coins of Vespasian, this one also looks back to earlier imperial numismatic models for its reverse type. The enthroned figure of Iustitia, the Roman personification of justice, is clearly based on the type used for the PONTIF MAXIM denarii and aurei of Augustus (RIC 220) and Tiberius (RIC 29). However, whereas the Augustan and Tiberian issues were struck at Lugdunum for very wide circulation, Vespasian's IVSTITIA issues appear to have been intended for eastern use. IVSTITIA types do not appear at any other mint except Antioch under Vespasian (cf. RIC 1532). Perhaps in this case it refers to the victory in the Jewish War, which from a Roman perspective would have been seen as a just outcome against rebels. RIC 1532 was struck in AD 70, the year of the fall of Jerusalem and the present coin, probably in AD 72 (on analogy with RIC 1544), the year in which the holdout Zealots capitulated to Roman forces at the fortress of Machaerus.



518

- 518 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.39 g. [IMP CAESAR V]ESPA – SIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. VICTORIA – AVG Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath and palm branch. C 588. BMC 498. RIC 1547. CBN –. RPC 1921.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A superb portrait and a lovely light iridescent tone. A hairline flan crack at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Gorny & Mosch 117, 2002, 500 and Helios 4, 2009, 292 sales.



- 519 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.31 g. [IMP] CAES VESP AV – G P M COS II[II] Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTI Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae. C 79. BMC 505. RIC 1554. CBN –. RPC 1927.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

500

Ex Heritage Long Beach sale 3049, 2016, 30252.

Carradice and Buttrey note in RIC II/1, p. 45, the difficulties of classifying and attributing the early Flavian precious metal issues from Egypt, Judaea and Syria. This wonderfully preserved denarius with a youthful and idealized portrait of Vespasian is from RIC's final group of denarii from the region, group 5, which is dated from sometime in AD 72 to early 73, as indicated by Vespasian's fourth consulship (COS IIII). It is also the largest of RIC's groupings and consists solely of silver denarii. The reverse type depicting the goddess Concordia seated to the left on a low-backed chair and holding a patera and cornucopiae is a type also employed on group 5 denarii of Titus. Like Vespasian's other coinage designs not related to the Jewish War, it emphasizes the peace and prosperity of the Roman Empire which the Flavian dynasty brought after the recent Year of the Four Emperors.



- 520 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.39 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. NEP – RED Neptune standing l., r. foot on globe, holding acrostolium and sceptre. C 274. BMC 508. RIC 1555. CBN 54 (Roma). RPC 1928.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine

250

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2009. From the A. Lynn collection



- 521 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.10 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. VES – TA Vesta, veiled, standing l., holding simpulum and sceptre. C –. BMC –. RIC 1556 (this coin illustrated). RPC –.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second and by far the finest specimen known. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex CNG 61, 2002, 1689 and Helios 4, 2009, 293 sale. Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011. From the A. Lynn collection.



522

- 522 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.44 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTI Victory standing r., holding palm branch and crowning standard. C 618. BMC 509. RIC 1557 (this obverse die). RPC 1929.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually struck on a very broad flan and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



523

- 523 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.40 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. Vespasian on slow quadriga r., holding branch and sceptre. C 643. BMC 512. RIC 1559. CBN 320. RPC 1931.

A bold portrait struck in high relief. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from CNG on the 29th of July 2005.

Titus caesar 69 – 79



524

- 524 Denarius, 72-73, AR 3.20 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTI Concordia, seated l., with patera and cornucopiae. C 44. BMC Vespasian 515. RIC Vespasian 1560. CBN Vespasian –. RPC 1932.

Extremely fine

350

Privately purchased from RM Smythe on the 11th of January 2008



525

- 525 Denarius, 72-73, AR 3.34 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. NEP RED Neptune standing l., r. foot on globe, with acrostolium and sceptre. C 122. BMC Vespasian 516. RIC Vespasian 1561. CBN Vespasian 321. RPC 1933.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

350

Ex Tkalec sale February 2008, 456.



526

- 526 Denarius, 72-73, AR 3.34 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Palm tree; to l. Titus standing r., with foot on helmet and holding spear and parazonium; to r. Judaea seated r. in attitude of dejection. C 392. BMC Vespasian 518. RIC Vespasian 1562. CBN Vespasian 322. RPC 1934. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk on the 8th of January 2010.



527

- 527 Denarius, 72-73, AR 3.57 g. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Titus in slow quadriga r., holding branch and sceptre. C 395. BMC Vespasian 521. RIC Vespasian 1563. CBN Vespasian 324. RPC 1935.

In exceptional state of preservation. A bold portrait perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 12th of September 1998.

Ephesus

One of the striking differences of the Ephesus mint issues during 69-74, and RIC ii.1 Antioch group 5, was the tight control on the obverse and reverse types. The Ephesus Vespasian obverse followed the same type and style for this five-year period, with alterations after 69-70 being limited to changes in consulship. For the reverse, the same six types were utilized for Vespasian. AVG in wreath; the Concordia type with Ceres seated left; two types depicting Titus and Domitian with a legend unique to the mint; a Victory type (to the left or right) unique to the mint and a turreted female bust also unique to the mint. Titus and Domitian issues used the four reverse types that did not represent them in 71 & 74. It is likely these types where what was initially authorized for use by the mint and so continued to do so during this five-year period. One of the reasons it is hard to firmly attribute the RIC "Mints of Asia Minor" group (RIC 1471- 1496) to Ephesus is the muddled nature of obverse and reverse types. This collection does provide ample examples of what did change during this period, the marks employed by the Ephesus mint. For a small period, there were none. Then they appear on the reverse, and then finally on both sides. The marks utilized included Φ, ΦΥ, EPHE ligate, star, and o annulet, in a variety of locations and orientations.

Vespasian augustus, 69 - 79



528

- 528 Aureus 69-70, AV 7.55 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS – IANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae. C 44. BMC 368A. RIC 1398. CBN cf 5 (Roma). RPC –. Calicó 597 (Lugdunum?) (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. A very intriguing issue with a bold portrait of fine style. Very fine

6'000

Ex Gemini sale III, 2007, 349 and privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



529

- 529 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.39 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding patera. C 248. BMC 430. RIC 1395. CBN 334. RPC 805.

An extremely rare variety, without mint-mark (Φ) on reverse exergue, of a scarce type.

A severe portrait and a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from David Vagi on the 7th of May 2000.



530

- 530 Denarius 69-70, AR 2.91 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, Φ C 65. BMC 434A. RIC 1400. CBN –. RPC 809.

Scarce. A superb portrait and a lovely light tone. Good extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 17th of November 2006.



531

- 531 Denarius 69-70, AR 2.99 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, Φ C 65. BMC 434A. RIC 1400. CBN –. RPC 809.

Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from CNG on the 27th of May 2006.



532

- 532 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.04 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; beneath throne, Φ. C 65 var. (CAESAR, no Φ beneath throne). BMC note to 434. RIC 1400 var. (Φ in exergue). CBN –. RPC 809 var. (Φ in exergue).

An apparently unique and unrecorded variety with the mint-mark (Φ) below throne. Good very fine

500

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 8th of January 2010. From the A. Lynn collection



- 533 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.59 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Confronted and bare heads of Titus, r. and Domitian, l.; below, Φ . C –. BMC –. RIC 1401. CBN –. RPC 810.

An exceedingly variety, only the second specimen known, with the mint mark (Φ) between the busts on reverse. Three impressive portraits struck on a very broad flan and a light old cabinet tone. About extremely fine / extremely fine

5'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Mail Bid sale 17, 2009, 179.



- 534 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.53 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERI IMP AVG VESPAS Confronted and bare heads of Titus, l. and Domitian, r.; in r. field, Φ . C –. BMC –. RIC 1402. CBN –. RPC 810.

An exceedingly variety, only the second specimen known and by far the finest, with the mint mark (Φ) in the outer r. field. Three impressive portraits struck on a very broad flan and a light iridescent tone. Almost invisible metal flaws on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex G. Hirsch sale 235, 2004, 2217.

We have already discussed the iconographic significance of Vespasian's dynastic issues showing the confronted busts of his sons, Titus and Domitian, on the reverse and how they derive from a Pompeian model. Here, the interesting feature is the placement of the mint mark (Φ , or perhaps a monogram of Φ I) in the right field of the reverse. RPC 810 encompasses all mint mark placements for this variety, and it can appear in the left or right fields as well as below the busts. RIC does distinguish the varieties (RIC 1401-1403, but reports the letter Φ as placed sideways, which it only is when it appears below the heads of Titus and Domitian). Our coin is only the second known example of the variety with the mint mark in the right field, the other known example having appeared in Münzhandlung Basel 6, 1936, lot 1619, and which has an environmentally damaged reverse showing considerably corrosion on the portraits of Titus and Domitian.



- 535 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.42 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESP Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding patera; in exergue, Φ . C 248. BMC 430. RIC 1404. CBN 334. RPC 811.

Rare. A bold and impressive portrait. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1138.



536

- 536 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.41 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower l. field, Φ . C –. BMC 435. RIC 1406. CBN –. RPC 812.
Rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 600
Ex Helios sale 3, 2009, 111.



537

- 537 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.08 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower l. field, Φ (oriented 90° degrees from usual orientation). C 280 var. (CAESAR). BMC 435. RIC 1406. CBN –. RPC 812.
Rare. Struck on a very large flan and good extremely fine 1'000
Ex CNG sale 90, 2012, 1497.



538

- 538 Denarius 69-70, AR 3.48 g. IMP CAES – VESPAS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PACI ORB – TERR AVG Turreted and draped female bust r.; beneath Φ . C 291. BMC 437. RIC 1407. CBN 335. RPC 813.
Rare. Two interesting portraits, almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine 750
Ex Triton sale IX, 2006, 1419.



539

- 539 Denarius 70. AR 3.28 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, Φ . C 66. BMC 442. RIC 1409. CBN –. RPC 818.
Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000
Ex Helios sale 4, 2009, 289.



540

- 540 Denarius 70, AR 3.23 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate bust of Vespasian r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Confronted busts of Titus, r., and Domitian, l. ; in l. field, Φ . C 1. BMC p. 92, note. RIC 1410. CBN –. RPC 816.

Extremely rare and probably the finest specimen known. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and with three very expressive portraits of Eastern craftsmanship.

Lightly toned and good extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 349.

Vespasian was keenly aware that he had risen to power through force of arms instead of by lineage or constitutional means. As such he constantly looked for means to legitimate his Flavian dynasty by appealing to the past. In this way he could cast himself and his sons not as the military usurpers that they were, but rather as reflections of the Roman past, prior to the disastrous reign of Nero and the civil war that followed his suicide. Interestingly, this extremely rare denarius takes its iconographic cues from Sicilian issues struck by Sextus Pompey during his conflict with Octavian and the Second Triumvirate in c. 42 BC (Crawford 511). Sextus' coins depict the head of Sextus Pompey on the obverse and the confronted heads of his deceased father, Pompey the Great, and his brother Gnaeus Pompey on the reverse. Vespasian's issue follows this same format, but places the head of the Emperor on the obverse and the confronted heads of Titus and Domitian on the reverse. Notably, the engraver has played such close attention to the Pompeian model that one of Vespasian's sons (Domitian?) on the reverse is depicted with a stubby beard like that sported by Gnaeus Pompey. Although Sextus Pompey was dead by the time the Principate was established by Augustus, it is easy to understand how the Pompeian legacy might have had a special appeal for Vespasian. Pompey the Great was renowned as one of the greatest generals of the late Republic and had imposed a Roman settlement on the Near East that created the Roman province of Syria (under whose jurisdiction Judaea fell during the Jewish War). All of this sounded suspiciously like Vespasian, who had outmaneuvered Vitellius and the Jewish rebels and reorganized the administrative structures of the Roman Near East. He was no usurping imperial upstart, but the return of the glorious past.



541

- 541 Denarius 70, AR 3.54 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. AVG / ΦY within wreath. C –. BMC 439. RIC 1414. CBN 336. RPC 822.

Very rare. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

300

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 19th of May 2013.



542

543

- 542 Denarius 70, AR 3.41 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate head r. Rev. AVG / ΦY within wreath. C –. BMC 439. RIC 1414. CBN 336. RPC 822.

Very rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

200

Privately purchased from H. Sneh in November 2011.

- 543 Denarius 70, AR 3.10 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS [AVG COS II TR P P P] Laureate bust of Vespasian r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG V[ESPAS] Confronted busts of Titus, r., and Domitian, l.; below, ΦY . C –. BMC p. 92, note. RIC 1417. CBN –. RPC 827 (this coin illustrated online).

An extremely rare variety, mint mark ΦY instead of Φ , of a very rare type. Lovely light iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex Lanz sale 112, 2002, 112.



- 544 Denarius 70, AR 3.53 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding patera; in exergue, ΦY . C 249 var. (Φ on rev. exergue). BMC 443 var. (Φ on rev. exergue). RIC 1420. CBN –. RPC 819 var. (Φ on rev. exergue).

An exceedingly rare variety, only the second specimen known with the mint mark ΦY instead of Φ , of a very rare type. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 26th of May 2007.



- 545 Denarius 70, AR 3.36 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS II TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower l. field, ΦY . C 278. BMC 446. RIC 1421. CBN 330. RPC 825. Very rare. Extremely fine 500

Ex Rauch sale 89, 2011, 1406.



- 546 Denarius 71, AR 2.79 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / ΦY within wreath. C –, cf. 40 (EPHE ligate on rev.). BMC –, cf. 451 (EPHE ligate on rev.). RIC –, group 5, cf. 1427 (EPHE ligate on rev.). CBN –, cf. 341 (EPHE ligate on rev.). RPC –, cf. 829 (EPHE ligate on rev.). Lanz sale 146, 2009, 411.

An extremely rare variety, apparently only four specimens known.

Light iridescent tone good very fine

300

Privately purchased from H. Sneh on 9th April 2011.



- 547 Denarius 71, AR 2.91 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, ΦY . C 67. BMC 453 var. (EPHE ligate on rev.). RIC –, group 5, cf. 1428 (EPHE ligate on rev.). CBN 346 var. (EPHE ligate on rev.). RPC –, cf. 830 (EPHE ligate on rev.).

An extremely rare variety, apparently only four specimens known. Surface somewhat porous and light marks, otherwise about extremely fine

300

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 170, 2008, 2044 (miscatalogued).



548



- 548 Denarius 71, AR 3.44 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI ORB – TERR AVG Turreted and draped female bust r.; below, ΦY . C 293 var. (EPHE ligate on rev). BMC 450. RIC 1426. CBN –, cf. 356 (EPHE ligate on rev.). RPC 828.

A rare variety of a scarce type. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 14th of December 2010. From the A. Lynn collection



549



- 549 Denarius, 71, AR 2.96 g. IMP CA[ESAR] VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / EPHE within wreath. C 40. BMC 451. RIC 1427. CBN 341. RPC 829.

Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

400

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 1, 2010, 324.



550



- 550 Denarius 71, AR 3.48 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, EPHE ligate. C –. BMC 450. RIC 1428. CBN 343. RPC 830.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC 29, 2005, 502 and Rauch 85, 2009, 434 sales.

This superb denarius of Vespasian was struck at Ephesus in AD 71 as the war in Judaea was finally being brought to its close. While the stern and martial laureate portrait of Vespasian is outstanding, it's the depiction of the goddess Ceres that truly vitalizes this coin. Here she is seated to the left on an ornate throne, complete with a high back topped by a bow-like headrest, and with low armrests. She is veiled and wears a tiara, is draped in a flowing gown, and holds in her right hand two corn ears and a poppy, and in her left a cornucopiae overflowing with fruits, symbols denoting her role in the prosperity of the Roman Empire. The purpose of its use as a type was to promote the continuity of the Flavian dynasty after Vespasian had designated his two sons, Titus and Domitian, as Caesars, presenting them as his heirs and thus establishing stability after the turbulent period of the Civil War of 68-69. She is paired with the legend CONCORDIA AVG, further implying a harmonious state of affairs within the imperial household, and by extension, the entire Roman Empire. As a type on coinage, Ceres is often featured in conjunction with the goddess Pax, who also makes a prominent appearance on the Ephesian imperial issues of Vespasian (e.g., RPC 833-4, but especially 835). In the exergue is the mint monogram of Ephesus, opened under Vespasian as an imperial mint for unknown reasons, but probably as a counter to the short closing of the mint at Caesarea in Cappadocia due to local unrest.



551

- 551 Denarius, 71, AR 3.48 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. LIBERI IMP AVG VESPAS Confronted bare busts of Titus, r., and Domitian, l.; between the busts, EPHE ligate. C 2 var. (VESPASIANVS). BMC 455. RIC 1429. CBN 347. RPC 831.

Rare. Three impressive portraits struck on a very broad flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Manhattan sale 1, 2010, 215. From the A. Lynn collection.



552

- 552 Denarius 71, AR 3.53 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding patera; in exergue, EPHE ligate. C 250. BMC 456. RIC 1430. CBN 349. RPC 832.

Lovely light iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

600

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 27th of May 2006.



553

- 553 Denarius 71, AR 3.48 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. LIBERI IMP – AVG VESPAS Titus and Domitian, both veiled and togate, standing facing slightly to l., each holding patera; in exergue, EPHE ligate. C 250. BMC 456. RIC 1430. CBN 349. RPC 832.

Light tone and extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2008.



- 554 Denarius, 71, AR 3.16 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, EPHE ligate. C 276. BMC 457. RIC 1431. CBN 352. RPC 833. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 600

Privately purchased from Spink & Son on the 8th of July 1998.



- 555 Denarius 71, AR 3.42 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower l. field, EPHE ligate. C 281. BMC p. 96, *. RIC 1432. CBN 354. RPC 834.

An extremely rare variety. A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan, good extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 588.

This coin is an example of the far rarer type struck by the Ephesus mint in Vespasian's third consulship, where Victory is advancing to the left rather than to the right. For all earlier issues of the type from this mint, Victory is advancing to the left. The concurrent and later issues from this mint would have Victory advancing to the right, except for a very rare Titus (RIC ii.1 1467). Rare variations in orientation on the reverse are often assigned to die engraver error. However, in this case the move from left to right facing victory must have been a deliberate change for reasons unknown and maybe this rare type was issued before the change was made.



- 556 Denarius 71, AR 3.44 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI ORB – TERR AVG Turreted and draped female bust r.; below, EPHE ligate. C 293. BMC 459. RIC 1433. CBN 356. RPC 835. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 500

Ex NAC 6, 1993, 387; Hirsch 186, 1995, 932 and Italo Vecchi 10, 1998, 811 sales. Privately purchased from D. Vagi on the 1st of February 2000.



557

- 557 Denarius late 73, AR 3.56 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS IIII TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, [star]. C –, cf. 68 (COS V). BMC –, cf. p. 99, † (COS V). RIC 1453. CBN –. RPC 850.

Very rare. A very attractive portrait, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

350

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 129, 2003, 2237.



558

- 558 Denarius late 73, AR 2.92 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS IIII TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, star. C –, cf. 277 (COS V). BMC –, cf. 475 (COS V). RIC 1454. CBN –, cf. 368 (COS V). RPC 850B.

An extremely rare variety, only three specimens known. Minor areas of corrosion, otherwise good very fine

200

Ex Gitbud & Naumann sale 10, 2013, 424.



559

- 559 Denarius 73, AR 3.22 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS IIII TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / star within wreath. C 39. BMC p. 99, *. RIC 1455. CBN 367. RPC 851 (this coin illustrated online).

Extremely rare. A superb and severe portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine

500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 121, 2003, 408.



560

- 560 Denarius 73, AR 3.06 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS IIII TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / star within wreath. C 39. BMC p. 99, *. RIC 1455. CBN 367. RPC 851.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

350

Ex Künker sale 216, 2012, 868.



561

- 561 Denarius 74, AR 3.56 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, [star]. C 68. BMC p. 99, †. RIC 1464 var. (anulet on the obverse). CBN –. RPC 852.

Very rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Baldwin sale 96, 2015, 3231.



562

- 562 Denarius, 74, AR 3.22 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P annulet Laureate bust r. Rev. Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, star. C –. BMC –. RIC 1464. CBN –. RPC 852.

Very rare. Good extremely fine

750

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 219, 2014, 383.



563

- 563 Denarius 74, AR 3.14 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGUSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, star. C 277. BMC 475. RIC 1466 (this coin illustrated). CBN 368. RPC 853.

Rare. Almost invisible marks and flaws on obverse, otherwise good very fine

250

Ex Lanz sale 109, 2002, 346. Privately purchased from H. Sneh.



564

- 564 Denarius 74, AR 3.32 g. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS V TR P P P Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGUSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower l. field, star. C 277 var. (star r.). BMC 475 var. (star r.). RIC 1457 var. (star r.). CBN 368 var. (star r.). RPC 853 var. (star r.).

An apparently unrecorded variety without star in r. field. About very fine

300

Titus caesar 69 – 79



- 565 Denarius 71, AR 3.16 g. IMPERATOR T CAESAR AVGVSTI E Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / EPHE ligate within wreath. C 23. BMC Vespasian 464. RIC Vespasian 1436. CBN Vespasian 357. RPC 841. Very fine / good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from David Vagi on the 5th of July 2000



- 566 Denarius 71, AR 3.26 g. IMPERATOR T CAESAR AVGVSTI E Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, EPHE ligate. C 39. BMC Vespasian 466. RIC Vespasian 1440. CBN Vespasian 358. RPC 843.

Rare. Extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 6th of May 2000.



- 567 Denarius 71, AR 3.47 g. IMPERA[TOR T CAES]AR AVGVSTI F Bare-headed bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, EPHE ligate. C 124. BMC p. 98 note. RIC Vespasian 1441. CBN Vespasian 360. RPC 838.

An extremely rare variety, only very few specimens known. A spectacular portrait, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2009. From the A. Lynn collection



- 568 Denarius 71, AR 3.31 g. IMPERATOR T CAESAR AVGVSTI E Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, EPHE ligate. C 125. BMC Vespasian 468. RIC Vespasian 1442. CBN Vespasian 361. RPC 844.

Very rare. An interesting portrait struck in high relief. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from Tom Cederlind on the 15th of January 2005



569

- 569 Denarius 71, AR 3.28 g. IMPERATOR T CAESAR AVGVSTI E Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI ORB – TERR AVG Turreted and draped female bust r.; below, EPHE ligate. C 127. BMC p. 98 note. RIC Vespasian 1444. CBN Vespasian 361. RPC 845.

An extremely rare variety, only very few specimens known. Light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

350

Ex Gorny & Mosch 126, 2003, 2376 and Freeman & Sear Mail bid 17, 2009, 208 sales.



570

- 570 Denarius 74, AR 3.46 g. IMP T CAESAR COS III Laureate bust r. Rev. AVG / star within wreath. C 21. BMC p. 100 note. RIC Vespasian 1459. CBN Vespasian 369. RPC 855.

An extremely rare variety, only very few specimens known. A spectacular portrait, light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Tkalec sale April 2007, 204. Privately purchased from NAC on the 15th of June 2009.



571

- 571 Denarius, Ephesus 74, AR 3.41 g. IMP T CAESAR COS III Laureate bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AV[G] Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, star. C 39 var. (EPHE in exergue). BMC Vespasian 477. RIC Vespasian 1460. RPC 856 var (small o under the throne).

An extremely rare variety. Light tone and about very fine

250

Ex Italo Vecchi 10, 1998, 820 and CNG 54, 2000, 1517 sales. Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



- 572 Denarius, Ephesus 74, AR 3.18 g. IMP T CAESAR COS III Laureate bust r., at point of bust, o. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; below throne, o. In exergue, star. C 39 var. (EPHE in exergue). BMC Vespasian 477. RIC Vespasian 1469 (this coin illustrated). RPC 856. An extremely rare variety. Light tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 126, 2004, 2352; Freeman & Sear Mail bid sale 17, 2009, 212. Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011. From the A. Lynn collection.



- 573 Denarius, Ephesus 74, AR 3.49 g. IMP T CAESAR COS III Laureate bust r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, star. Below Victory o. C 123. BMC Vespasian 479. RIC Vespasian 1470. CBN Vespasian 370. RPC 857 (this coin illustrated online). Rare. A lovely portrait and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 57, 2007, 1149. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 4th of August 2009. From the A. Lynn collection.

Domitian Caesar, 69 – 81



- 574 Denarius, Ephesus 71, AR 2.92 g. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. wearing aegis. Rev. AVG / EPHE ligate within wreath. C 22. BMC Vespasian 469. RIC Vespasian 1445. CBN Vespasian 362. RPC 846.

Rare and in unusual condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A very interesting portrait, irregular flan and areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

1'250

Ex Helios sale I, 2008, 449.



575



- 575 Denarius, Ephesus 71, AR 3.38 g. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. wearing aegis. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Ceres, veiled, seated l. on throne and holding corn ears, poppy and cornucopiae; in exergue, EPHE ligate. C 38. BMC Vespasian 470. RIC Vespasian 1446. CBN Vespasian 363. RPC 847.

Scarce. An interesting portrait and a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from David Vagi on the 3rd of October 2000.



576



- 576 Denarius, Ephesus 71, AR 2.84 g. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. wearing aegis. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in lower r. field, EPHE ligate. C 336 (omits F in error?). BMC Vespasian 473. RIC Vespasian 1447. CBN Vespasian 365. RPC 848.

Rare. A lovely portrait and a light iridescent tone, about extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



577



- 577 Denarius, Ephesus 71, AR 3.36 g. DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG F Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. wearing aegis. Rev. PACI ORB – TERR AVG Turreted and draped female bust r.; below, EPHE ligate. C 337. BMC Vespasian 474. RIC Vespasian 1448. CBN –. RPC 849.

Rare. Two very attractive portraits and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'250

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 12th of September 2003.

As part of Vespasian's policy of giving his sons a share in power and presenting the public image of a stable dynasty, he regularly placed the images and titles of Titus and Domitian on coins with reverses referring to accomplishments of their father. This attractively struck and toned denarius features a cuirassed portrait of Domitian designed to give the impression that he was a victorious commander. Indeed, the prominent gorgoneion on his cuirass and the sideburn that he sports may have been intended to cast him as a Roman version of Alexander the Great. However, in AD 71, when this issue was struck, Domitian had not yet served in any military capacity. The reverse type, which celebrates the return of peace throughout the world, refers to the end of the bloody Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69) that was brought about by Vespasian's assumption of power in Rome at the beginning of AD 70. Even more topical when this coin was produced was the fall of Jerusalem (September AD 70), which concluded the real fighting in the Jewish Revolt (AD 66-73) and which was celebrated by Vespasian and Titus in a great triumphal procession in AD 71. Domitian, however, had played no direct role in any of these events contributing to the return of peace. Late in the Year of the Four Emperors he had been placed under house arrest and might have been killed by the Vitellian forces if he had not escaped disguised as a worshipper of Isis. He had never spent any time campaigning in Judaea and was prevented from taking part in the operations to quell the Batavian revolt of AD 70. Thus, there is no other way to describe the types and legends of this coin than as pure Flavian propaganda.

Uncertain mint in Asia, Ephesus (?)

Vespasian augustus, 69 – 79



- 578 Denarius 76, AR 3.59 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r.; at neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – VII Eagle standing facing, head r. on altar with open wings. C –. BMC –. RIC 1471. CBN –. RPC 1451B. Extremely rare, apparently the finest of only four specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Tradart 17 November 1994, 164 and Tradart 20, 2014, 271 (miscatalogued) sales.

We were hesitant to include this coin among the series of the uncertain mints of Asia as the style of the portrait was not too different from the portrait of the mint of Rome, but the collector rightly argued that the presence of an annulet below neck truncation strongly points to an uncertain Asian Mint (possibly Ephesus).

This interesting denarius of Vespasian is just one of only three or four known examples. At the time Carradice and Buttrey published the revised edition of RIC II, part 1, in 2007, there was but a single example known, the citation in RIC being "eBay 5/3/03." Since then, two additional specimens have appeared, both at auction, the first sold in Gemini sale X, 2013, lot 743, the second from the collection of A. Tricarico which was sold in Rauch sale 110, 2020, lot 233. The specimen cited in RIC is, unfortunately, not illustrated. This coin comes from an issue of denarii which has a small o below the neck truncation that, although invariably there, is quite often difficult to see (fortunately on our coin it is clearly struck). From the consular dates found on the coins – COS VII for Vespasian, COS V for Titus, and COS III and COS IIII for Domitian – it appears to have been struck in AD 76. The issue is clearly provincial, but the mint has not yet been securely established. The small o below the neck truncation seems to be a mint signature, similar to the various mint signatures found on Flavian coins from Ephesus (RIC 1390-1470), but the coins are stylistically distinct from the earlier Ephesian issues and display broader portraits and crowded legends with large, uneven lettering. Nonetheless, the last issue of Ephesian coins do have a small annulet as the mint mark, and the small o here may have been intended as an extension of that annulet. It is for this reason that the authors of RIC attributed this issue to Ephesus (?). A most unusual aspect of this series is that there exist many examples with incompatible obverses and reverses, producing unlikely and bizarre titles (e.g. PON MAX TR P COS V for Titus, and TR P and P M for Domitian).



- 579 Denarius 76, AR 3.18 g. IMP [CAESAR] VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r.; at neck truncation, o. Rev. PON MAX TR P COS VII Winged caduceus. C 375. BMC 483. RIC 1477. CBN 371. RPC1453. Scarce. A bold portrait and a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine 400

Ex Lanz sale 128, 2006, 320.



580

- 580 Denarius 76, AR 3.05 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVT Spes standing l., holding flower in extended r.hand. C 393 var. (annulet "o" on obverse). BMC 492 var. (annulet "o" on obverse). RIC 1479. CBN -. RPC 1455.

Extremely rare, apparently only the sixth specimen known.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

350

Privately purchased from H. Sneh on the 9th of April 2011



581

- 581 Denarius 76, AR 3.05 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r.; at neck truncation, o. Rev. Domitian on horse l., rising r. hand and holding sceptre in l. C-. BMC -. RIC 1480. CBN -. RPC -. Exceedingly rare, only the third and by far the finest specimen known.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Tkalec sale February 2012, 168.

This coin was unique when the RIC volume II revised edition was published in 2007. The authors of RIC presumed it was a mule using an obverse of Vespasian and a reverse of Domitian. From 2007 two more specimens (including this one) have appeared on the market, all from different die couples from the one published in RIC. This element is a strong indication that this issue is most probably not a mule.

Titus caesar 69 – 79



582

- 582 Denarius 76, AR 3.52 g. T CAES IMP VESP CENS Laureate head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – V Eagle standing facing, head r. on altar with open wings. C 61. BMC Vespasian 485. RIC Vespasian 1481. CBN Vespasian 373. RPC 1457.

Scarce. Lovely light tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from David Vagi on the 3rd of November 2000.



- 583 Denarius 76, AR 3.33 g. T CAES IMP VESP CENS Laureate head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – V Bull or heifer (?) standing r. C 56. BMC Vespasian 486. RIC Vespasian 1483n (this coin illustrated). CBN Vespasian 374. RPC 1458.

Very rare. A bold portrait of excellent style struck on a very broad flan. Light old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive metal flaw on reverse field, otherwise good very fine

1'500

Privately purchased from H.Sneh on the 9th of April 2011.



- 584 Denarius 76, AR 3.17 g. T CAES IMP VESP CENS Laureate head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – V Pegasus standing r. . C 62. BMC Vespasian p 101, *. RIC Vespasian 1484. CBN Vespasian 372 (these dies). RPC –.

Extremely rare, possibly the only specimen in private hands.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine

1'500

Ex CNG 58, 2001, 1149 and Gemini IX, 2012, 433 sales. From the H.Sneh Collection.

Domitian Caesar, 69 – 81



- 585 Denarius 76, AR 2.96 g. CAES AVG F DOM[IT COS III] Laureate and bearded head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – VII Eagle standing facing, head r. on altar with open wings. C –. BMC Vespasian 493. RIC Vespasian 1487. CBN –. RPC 1464.

Extremely rare, only the third and by far the finest of the two in private hands.

Light iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous and obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

200

Privately purchased from H.Sneh on the 5th of September 2011.



- 586 Denarius 76, AR 2.73 g. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS III Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. PON MAX – TR P COS VI Victory standing l. on prow, holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C –. BMC Vespasian –, cf. 53 (Titus). RIC Vespasian 1490 (this coin illustrated). CBN –, cf. 142 Vespasian. RPC –, cf. Vespasian 1454. Apparently unique. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Rauch 79, 2006, 2336 and NAC 101, 2017 218 sales .

As observed in RIC II.1, Page 170, note 67, this coin is presumed to be a mule with a Vespasian reverse as yet unattested to Vespasian. However, as noted for lot 581, other possible mule issues from the mint at this time are probably not mule. It will be interesting to observe if other example come to light in the future.



- 587 Denarius 76, AR 3.49 g. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS III Laureate and bearded head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. PON MAX TR P COS VII Winged caduceus C –. BMC Vespasian 494. RIC Vespasian 1491. CBN –. RPC 1463.

Extremely rare, apparently the finest of three specimens of which this is the only one in private hands. A superb portrait and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

750

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 113, 2001, 5748.



- 588 Denarius 76, AR 3.45 g. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS Laureate head r.; below neck truncation, o. Rev. COS – IIII Minerva standing r. with spear and shield; at her feet, owl. C –. BMC p. 426. RIC Vespasian 1493 (these dies). CBN –. RPC 1468. Very rare. Light iridescen tone and good very fine 600

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



489



492



502



494



506



517



515





490



534



509



499



550



533



550



551



535



565



535



570

The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

Octavian, 32 – 27



589

- 589 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 32-29 BC, AR 3.65 g. Bare head r. Rev. CAESAR – DIVI·F Pax, draped, standing l., holding olive branch and cornucopia. C 69. BMC 605. Sear Imperators 399. RIC 252. CBN 27. A wonderful portrait of fine style, iridescent tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Naumann sale 96, 2020, 537.



590

- 590 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29–27 BC, AR 3.87 g. Laureate head of Octavian as Apollo r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Cloaked figure (Octavian ?) holding spear and parazonium, set on rostral column with two anchors. C 124. BMC 633. Sear Imperators 423. RIC 271. CBN 68.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

2'500

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 348; M&M 81, 1995, 158; Lanz 141, 2008, 294 and Rauch 99, 2015, 106 sales.



591

- 591 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29-27 BC, AR 3.67 g. CAESAR – COS·VI Bare head r.; behind, *lituus*. Rev. AEGVPTO / C[AP]TA Crocodile advancing r. C 2. BMC 650. RIC 275a. Sear Imperators 430. CBN 905 (Ephesus).

Rare. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics XIII, 2017, 732 and Roma Numismatics XVIII, 2019, 1024 sales.

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – AD 14



- 592 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 27-26 BC, AR 11.74 g. IMP CAESAR Bare head r.; before, *lituus*. Rev. AVGV – STVS Six bunched corn ears. C 32. RIC 490. CBN 953. Sutherland group III. RPC 2209.
Rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 10'000



- 593 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 27-26 BC, AR 11.97 g. IMP CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS Capricorn r., head r., bearing cornucopiae on its back. All within laurel wreath. C 16 var. (different positioning of obverse legend). BMC –. RIC 493. Sutherland group IV. CBN 955. RPC 2211.
About extremely fine 750



- 594 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus circa 25 BC, AR 11.91 g. IMP CAE – SAR Bare head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS Capricorn r., head reverted, carrying cornucopia on its back; all within laurel wreath. C 16. BMC 696. Sutherland group V, 156. RIC 477. CBN 916. RPC 2213.
Wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG sale 100, 2015, 1831.



- 595 Aureus, Colonia Caesaugusta 19 BC, AV 7.93 g. Oak-wreathed head l. Rev. FORT RED / CAES AVG / S·P·Q·R inscribed on rectangular altar. C 105. Bahrfeldt 152. BMC 360 note (Colonia Patricia). RIC 53b note (Colonia Patricia). CBN 1343 (Nemausus). Calicó 200.

An exceedingly rare variety with the oak-wreath of an extremely rare type.

A very unusual and interesting portrait of fine style, a scratch and a few minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Glendining 20 February 1951, Ryan, 1599 and Hess-Leu 22 1963, 145 sales. From the duplicates of the Berlin Museum, Frankfurt 1929.

The legend inscribed on the side of the altar of this handsome aureus, FORT RED CAES AVG S P Q R, commemorates the dedication of the altar to Fortuna Redux that was awarded by the senate and people in Augustus' honour upon his return to the city in 19 B.C. Augustus' health was never robust, he was often sickly, and this altar which was set up near the gate through which the emperor returned expresses vows for his continued good health.

The attribution of this issue has been much discussed by scholars. In the catalogue of the British Museum, Mattingly attributed the issue to the mint of Colonia Patricia while Le Gentilhomme attributed the issue to Nemausus on the grounds of the discovery of a bronze die in that location. The latter's attribution was accepted by Grant in "Roman Imperial Money" (pp. 42-43) and Giard in his work on the catalogue of France's Bibliothèque Nationale; however, in the revised version of RIC Vol. I, Sutherland adopts Mattingly's attribution. We personally feel that an attribution to a Spanish mint is most logical and thus adhere to the theory originally put forth by Mattingly and Lanfranchi. Nevertheless, we maintain that in reality there are two distinct issues for this type: one for the mint of Colonia Caesaraugusta and one for Colonia Patricia. The aurei and denarii ascribable to Colonia Caesaraugusta can be distinguished from those of Colonia Patricia by the very different portrait style. Furthermore, in our opinion it is evident on this coin that the wreath worn by the emperor is composed of oak leaves rather than laurel which would support the notion that this is indeed a Colonia Caesaraugusta issue.



- 596 *M. Durmius*. Denarius circa 19 BC, AR 3.86 g. AVGVSTVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. M DVRMIVS III VIR Victory flying r. crowning man-headed bull r. C 432. BMC 66. RIC 319. CBN 219.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this extremely difficult issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Several minor scratches, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

In 27 BC, a settlement was made between Octavian and the Senate that made him Augustus, sole ruler of the Roman Empire, and effectively brought an end to the Roman Republic, which had been dying since the civil war of 88-87 BC. However, whereas Julius Caesar had previously attempted to become a new Roman monarch and paid for it with his life, Octavian was much wiser in the public representation of his power than had been his adoptive father. Caesar had paraded himself as a virtual king and god, which became cause for offence and murder, but Augustus cloaked his monarchic rule under republican terms and institutions. Thus, he was not really a Roman king, but rather *primus inter pares* or *princeps*, "first among equals." This sort of dissimulation caused Augustus to retain and even promote certain traditional Republican institutions. Among these was the college of *monetales*, the Roman magistrates responsible for striking coins. During the period of the Triumvirate this board exceptionally consisted of four men (the *quattuorviri monetales*), but Augustus

reduced this down to three men (the *tresviri monetales*) that had been traditional since the Romans began to strike coins in gold, silver and bronze in the third century BC. Augustus advertised himself as Republican traditionalist not only by his restoration of the *tresviri monetales*, but also by permitting these moneyers to continue to advertise themselves and their families on the coins as had been customary in the second century BC. Augustus allowed the *tresviri monetales* leeway to employ coin types for their own ends until ca. 4 BC, when he finally took total control of the coin types at Rome for the dissemination of his imperial propaganda. One could only press the illusion of a surviving Republic so far before the mask had to come off. This remarkable denarius was struck by an obscure *tresvir monetalis* M. Durmius around 19 BC. It features a superb bare-headed portrait of Augustus on the obverse and a reverse naming Durmius and giving his abbreviated title as moneyer. The central reverse type depicts a man-headed bull crowned by Nike and clearly copies the Greek coinages struck by the cities of Campania—especially Neapolis, which may have served as a regional mint—from the fifth to the third century BC. It has been suggested that the type here alludes to a Campanian origin for the family of Durmius, but it has been recently noted that this allusion may have backfired in Rome, where the local elite considered Campanians to be prideful and arrogant. Whatever the case, the reverse type shows that in the late first century BC, there were still centuries-old Campanian coins to be had in Rome to use as models. It may also speak to the popularity of coin collecting in ancient Rome. Indeed, Suetonius reports that Augustus himself was known to collect old and foreign coins and to have given them to his friends as gifts on occasion. This of course leads to the question of whether the reverse type of this denarius actually represents the ethnic origin of Durmius or whether it might have been copied from a coin collected by the first Roman Emperor, perhaps even one gifted to the moneyer.



- 597 *M. Durmius*. Denarius circa 19 BC, AR 3.99 g. M DVRMIVS III VIR HONORI Head of Honos r. Rev. AVGVSTVS – CAESAR Augustus standing l. in biga of elephants l., holding laurel branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 427. BMC 52. RIC 311. CBN 191.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue, among the finest specimens known. Struck on very fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Hess 06 1926, Löbbecke, 876; Stack's May 1980, Knobloch, 25; Lanz 88, 1998, Leo Benz, 936 and Rauch 99, 2015, 110 sales.



- 598 Aureus, Pergamum 19–18 BC, AV 7.89 g. AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. Sphinx, with raised wings, seated r. C 333. Bahrfeldt 141 (these dies). BMC 682. RIC 512 corr. (head r.) CBN 973 (these dies). Calicó 156. Very rare. A fine specimen of this important and fascinating issue. An attractive portrait of excellent style struck on a large flan. Very fine

20'000

Ex SKA 7, 1987, 772 and CNG 94, 2013, 1139 sales.

Though Suetonius informs us the Sphinx was the personal badge of Augustus, appearing on the signet ring he used to seal diplomatic papers and private letters, it rarely is used on his coinage. Aside from an issue of Athenian bronzes probably struck for one of his visits in the 20s B.C., the Sphinx otherwise appears only on aurei, denarii and cistophori from an Eastern mint usually identified as Pergamum.

In each of these cases the Sphinx coins would seem to reflect the presence of the princeps in the region. The aurei are of particular interest, for they can be associated with the pre-emptive campaign of his son-in-law Tiberius in Armenia against the ambitions of the Parthian King Phraates IV. Augustus had come to the region from 21 to 19 B.C., eager to deal with Phraates and to reform administration in the Eastern provinces.

Augustus must have chosen the Sphinx because of its reputation as a guardian spirit and a heraldic badge. Both attributes may have been associated with the Sphinx ever since its origin, traceable in Egypt and Mesopotamia to the 3rd millennium B.C. However, it was also a fierce creature that often is depicted as killing humans. Pliny notes that the sinister aspect of its character convinced Augustus to abandon the Sphinx, which he replaced with the head of Alexander the Great.



- 599 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 19-18, AR 11.66 g. IMP IX TR POT V Bare head r. Rev. Triumphal arch inscribed IMP IX TR POT V decorated with legionary eagles l, and r., surmounted by emperor in quadriga r.; SPR / SIGNIS / RECEPTIS beneath arch. C 298. BMC 703. Sutherland, Gorup VII. RIC 510. RPC 2218. CBN 984.

A very attractive portrait of fine style and a light iridescent tone. Reverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVI, 2018, 469.



- 600 Denarius, Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AR 3.73 g. Oak-wreathed head r. Rev. CAESAR / AVGVSTVS Two laurel branches. C 47. BMC —. RIC 33a. CBN 1283.

A bold portrait of great style struck on an exceptionally large flan, old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

12'000

Ex Rauch 82, 2008, 203 (illustrated on the front cover page); NAC 64, 2012, 1033; Ira & Larry Goldberg 80, 2014, 3104; New York XXXIV, 517; Ira & Larry Goldberg 91, 2016, 1960; New York XLII, 2018, 432; and Roma Numismatics XX, 2020, 509 sales. From the Alberto Campana collection.



- 601 Denarius, Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AR 3.79 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Oak-wreathed head r. Rev. DIVVS – IVLIVS Eight-rayed comet with tail upwards. C 98 var. (laureate). BMC 323. RIC 37a. CBN 1297.

A superb portrait struck on a very broad flan and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Heritage sale 3084, 2020, 30031.



- 602 Denarius, Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AR 3.80 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head l. Rev. Round shield inscribed S P Q R / CL V. C 293. BMC 335. RIC 42b. FFC 216 (this coin). CBN 1316.
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'200

Ex Aureo & Calicó 339, 2019, Alba Longa, 1302 and Gorny & Mosch 273, 2020, 453 sales.



- 603 Denarius, Colonia Patricia circa 18 BC, AR 3.85 g. CAESARI – AVGVSTO Laureate head r. Rev. S P – Q R Tetrastyle domed within which triumphal currus. C 279. BMC 385. RIC 119. CBN 1210.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'000

Ex Münzhandlung 10, 1938, 523; Leu 86, 2003, 750; Helios 4, 2009, 215 and Künker 257, 2014, 8455 sales.



- 604 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 18-17/16 BC, AR 3.77 g. Bare head r. Rev. Capricorn r., holding globe over rudder; above, cornucopia. Below, AVGVSTVS. C 21. BMC 347. RIC 126. CBN 1271 (auxiliar mint).
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 353, 2020, 120.



- 605 *L. Mescinius Rufus*. Denarius 16 BC, AR 3.93 g. CAESAR AVGV – STVS TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. L-MESCINIVS – RVFVS IIIVIR Cippus inscribed IMP / CAES / AVGV / LVD / SAEC, flanked by XV – S F. C 461. BMC 90. RIC 355. CBN 339.

Rare. A bold portrait and a magnificent old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Although the dates are uncertain, the Ludi Saeculares, the centennial games celebrating the anniversary of Rome's foundation, were first celebrated in either the mid-4th or the mid-3rd century B.C. The games should have been celebrated in the early 40s B.C., but at the time Caesar had cast his die, crossing the Rubicon and bringing to the Roman world two long decades of civil war and upheaval. After the wars and once firmly established in power, in 17 B.C. Augustus revived the ancient Tarentine games as the Ludi Saeculares, allowing future emperors who wished to hold the games two different dating cycles from which to choose. The reverse of this fine denarius of Augustus shows a cippus, or short dedicatory pillar or column, upon which is inscribed the commemorative inscription IMP CAES AVGV LVD SAEC in five lines. It was struck by the moneyer L. Mescinius Rufus in the year following the games, and in the field either side of the cippus is inscribed XV S F (quindecimviri sacris faciundis), which honours the fifteen members of the priestly college whose responsibilities in part included the proper sacred observances associated with the games. Although it is not certain where the cippus was located in Rome, it was probably erected within the confines of the Campus Martius as it was the scene of the rituals that preceded the celebrations (see *Atti del Congresso internazionale di numismatica*, Roma, ii, pp. 277ff).



- 606 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13, AR 3.86 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI·F Bare head r. Rev. Two soldiers (or Drusus and Tiberius) with *parazonium* offering branches to Augustus seated l. on platform; in exergue, IMP·X. C 133. BMC 445. RIC 165a. CBN 1366.

Rare. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000



- 607 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AR 3.86 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting r. In exergue, IMP X. C 137. BMC 451. RIC 167a. CBN 1373.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex Heritage sale 3088, 2020, 34130.



608

- 608 *Cossus Cornelius Lentulus*. Denarius 12 BC, AR 4.09 g. AVGVSTVS – COS XI Oak-wreathed head of Augustus r. Rev. M AGRIPPA – COS TER / COSSVS LENTVLVS Head of Agrippa r., wearing combined mural and rostral crown. C Agrippa and Augustus 1. BMC 121. RIC 414. CBN 550.

Very rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known of this important issue.

Two portraits of enchanting beauty perfectly struck and a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Glendining's 20 November 1969, 77; NAC 18, 2000, 403 and Aureo & Calicò 339, 2019, Alba Longa, 1376 sales.

Of all the coinages honouring Agrippa, this denarius is perhaps the most interesting, not only because it represents what Augustus hoped would be his final dynastic settlement, but because Agrippa wears a composite crown with towered embattlements and ship's prows to commemorate his many victories at land and at sea. Indeed, when this denarius was issued in 12 B.C., the aspirations of Marcus Agrippa appeared limitless: he was a proven, loyal friend to Augustus, was husband to the emperor's only child, and was the father of the emperor's two grandsons. The joint renewal of the tribunician power for Augustus and Agrippa – the basis for this 'dynastic' coinage – was not awarded lightly, as it announced to all that Augustus' heir was none other than Agrippa. Yet in the following year, the man whose skills in war had been the bedrock of Augustus' political success, was dead. Once again Augustus had no suitable heir. Tiberius was his obvious replacement, but Augustus' personal disregard for his stepson, and his desire to keep Augustan blood flowing in the future emperors of Rome, caused him instead to place his hopes in his grandsons Gaius and Lucius, neither of whom had reached manhood when their father died. Before too long both Gaius and Lucius were dead, and a third grandson, Agrippa Postumus, born to Julia soon after his father died, proved so unbearable that Augustus eventually banished him. As Augustus' life neared its end he reluctantly made Tiberius his heir on the secret proviso that he would not preserve the throne for his own son Drusus, but for Germanicus, who had some Augustan blood in his veins and whose wife, Agrippina Senior, was one of Augustus' granddaughters.



- 609 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 13-14, AR 3.80 g. CAESAR [AVGVSTVS] DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure seated r., holding sceptre and branch. C 223. BMC 545. RIC 220. CBN 1693. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1467; NAC 64, 2012, 1068 and NAC 114, 2019, 581 sales. From the Alberto Campana collection.



- 610 Aureus, Lugdunum 8 BC, AV 8.01 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head r. Rev. C CAES Caius Caesar galloping r., holding sword and shield in l. hand; behind, aquila between two standards. In exergue, AVGVST. C 39. Bahrfeldt 233. BMC 498. RIC 198. CBN 1459 (these dies). Calicó 174a. Very rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. A gentle portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan, extremely fine 15'000

Ex Lanz 112, 2002, 295 and NAC 117, 2019, 256 sales.



- 611 Denarius, Lugdunum circa 13-14 AD, AR 3.56 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS – DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head of Augustus r. Rev. TI CAESAR AVG – F TR POT XV Bare head of Tiberius r. C 2. BMC 507. RIC 226. CBN 1682. Very rare. Two lovely portraits and a light iridescent tone. Good very fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 350.

In the name of Livia, wife of Augustus



612



612

- 612 Dupondius circa 21-22, Æ 14.10 g. IVSTITIA Diademed and draped bust of Livia as Iustitia r. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG PM TR POT XXIII around S C. C 4. BMC Tiberius 79. RIC Tiberius 46. CBN Tiberius 57.

A very elegant portrait struck in high relief and a lovely dark green patina with some minor encrustations on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Arsantiqua I, 2000, 156; Triton VIII, 2005, 990 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 98 sales

Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37



613



- 613 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-16, AV 7.78 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – [AVG F AVGVST]TVS Laureate head of Tiberius r. Rev. DIVOS AVGVST – DIVI F Laureate head of Augustus r., six-pointed star above. C 3. BMC 29. RIC 24. CBN 1. Calicó 311.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two magnificent portraits of superb style, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex NAC 41, 2007, 39 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 99 sales.

This aureus testifies to the definitive adoption and the ensuing appointment of Tiberius as Augustus' heir. It is worth mentioning how the minting of this extremely rare issue occurred so shortly before the death of the emperor, of whose demise various leading inferences have been made. We indeed know from sources that Augustus retired to Nola and, suspicious of his entourage, would eat only figs from his gardens. All the same, this cautious diet did not save him from a possible death by poisoning. Some have suggested the involvement of Livia, a powerful and controversial personality who may have been the shadowy orchestrator behind at least some of the inexplicable deaths of many heirs previously appointed by Augustus. The first to succumb to a sudden and questionable disease, in 23 BC, was his nephew Marcellus, son of the emperor's sister Octavia and most loved potential heir. Next in line for succession was now Agrippa, but he also was not to outlive the Emperor, for an untimely albeit natural death took him in 12 BC. Then it was the turn of Agrippa's sons Lucius Caesar, who died of a suspicious illness in Gaul in 2 AD, his brother Gaius having died two years previously of a fatal wound while at war in the East. Agrippa Postumus, younger brother of Gaius and Lucius, thus became the last male descendant of the Emperor who, if the truth be told, despised him for his intractability and madness, to the point of promoting a "senatus consultu" to have him transferred to an island, in perpetual isolation and surrounded by a body of soldiers (Suet., Augusti Vita, 65). However, after Augustus' death the position of Agrippa, next of blood, as legitimate heir – madness notwithstanding – could not be challenged and so he was immediately disposed of by one of his guardians. Tiberius' path to the throne was finally clear.



614

- 614 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.86 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 30. RIC 25. CBN 27. Calicó 305.
Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 3'500



615

- 615 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.87 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 30. RIC 25. CBN 27. Calicó 305.
An unusual and interesting portrait, a minor mark on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu sale 7, 2020, 1537.



616

- 616 Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.82 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 16. BMC 48. RIC 30. CBN 33.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex NAC sale 5, 1992, 403.



617

- 617 Quinarius, Lugdunum 15-16, AV 3.92 g. TI DIVI F – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XVII Victory seated r. on globe, holding wreath in both hands. C 49 corr. BMC 12. RIC 5. CBN 125. King 1k (this coin).
Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely reddish tone, edge nick at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 390 and Künker 236, 2013, 924 sales.



618

- 618 Aureus 15-16, AV 7.95 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XVII Tiberius standing in slow quadriga r., holding laurel branch and eagle-tipped sceptre. In exergue, IMP VII. C 47. BMC 2. RIC 3. CBN 4. Calicó 308.

Rare. A portrait of fine style and good very fine 6'000

Ex NAC 67, 2012, 265; New York XXXIV, 2015, 524; Baldwin's 100, 2016, 581; New York XL, 2017, 1197; Baldwin's of St. James's 10, 2017, 3004 and Baldwin's of St. James's 14, 2018, 11 sales. From the Archer M. Huntington collection (HSA 30044).



619

- 619 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-16, AR 3.86 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XVII – IMP VII Tiberius in triumphal quadriga r., holding laurel branch and eagle-tipped sceptre; the horses' heads are all turned r. C 48. BMC 8. RIC 4. CBN 8.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

In the name of Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius and father of Claudius



620

- 620 Aureus 41-45, AV 7.75 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies, DE GERMANIS on architrave. C 3. BMC Claudius 100. RIC Claudius 71. CBN Claudius 4. Calicó 316.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine 12'000

Ex Künker 216, 2012, 815 and Rauch 91, 2012, 275; Rauch 94, 2014, 739 and Künker 280, 2016, 518 sales.

Roman history, like that of any enduring empire, allows for speculation about how the course of events might have changed had certain people died, or in this case, not died. A perfect study in this is Nero Claudius Drusus, the younger brother of Tiberius. Unlike Tiberius, whom Augustus had always disliked, Drusus was much beloved by Rome's first emperor. When Augustus wrested Livia from her first husband, she was pregnant with Drusus, and gave birth to him months after her marriage to Augustus. It is commonly understood that Livia's first husband had sired Nero Claudius Drusus – but perhaps it is not impossible that Augustus was the father. Speculation aside, Augustus took instantly to the newborn Drusus and treated him as if he was a son of his own blood. The same cannot be said for Drusus' brother Tiberius, who was already four years old when he came to live in Augustus' household. Augustus saw personally to Drusus' education and arranged his marriage to his extraordinarily noble and wealthy niece Antonia. Drusus' career advanced quickly and, after commanding alongside his brother, he spent three years leading a campaign in Germany. Whilst there Drusus was able to dedicate the great Altar of Lugdunum to Augustus on August 1, 10 B.C., the very day that his youngest son, Claudius (who struck this aureus in posthumous remembrance 50 years after his death) was born. However, Drusus' great possibilities ended tragically in 9 B.C. when he died of injuries he received falling off a horse at age 29. This reverse type celebrates his German campaign – for which his eldest son, Germanicus, was renamed – and depicts a now-lost triumphal arch.



621



621

- 621 Aureus 41-45, AV 7.81 g. NERO CLAUDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies, each with seated captive; over and on architrave, DE / GERM. C 1. BMC Claudius 69. CBN Claudius 2 (Lugdunum). Calicó 315. Rare. Minor marks on obverse field, otherwise good very fine 6'000

In the name of Nero and Drusus caesares, sons of Germanicus



622



622

- 622 Dupondius 40-41, Æ 15.59 g. NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES Nero and Drusus riding r., with cloaks flying. Rev. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P IIII P P around S C. C 2. BMC Gaius 70. RIC Gaius 49. CBN Gaius 120. Rare. A lovely reddish-brown patina and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Künker 83, 2003, 752 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 107 sales.

Gaius augustus, 37 – 41



623



- 623 Denarius 40, AR 3.75 g. C·CAESAR·AVG·PON·M·TR·POT·III·COS·III Laureate head of Gaius r. Rev. GERMANICVS·CAES·P·CAES·AVG·GERM Bare head of Germanicus r. C 5. BMC 28. RIC 26. CBN 34. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two elegant portraits

of fine style perfectly struck and centered on a full flan, lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

12'500

Ex Tkalec 23 October 2003, 218 and NAC 86, 2015, 103 sales.



624



624

- 624 Sestertius circa 37-38, Æ 26.66 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT Laureate bust l. Rev. SPQR / P P / OB CIVES / SERVATOS within wreath. C 24. BMC 38. RIC 37. CBN 50.

Rare. An attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief with a pleasant green patina. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 180.



625



- 625 Sestertius 37-38, Æ 28.68 g. C-CAESAR-AVG-GERMANICVS P-M-TR-POT Pietas, veiled and draped, seated l., holding patera and resting l. arm on small facing figure; in exergue, PIETAS. Rev. DIVO – AVG / S – C Gaius, veiled and togate, sacrificing over garlanded altar; in the background hexastyle temple. C 9. BMC 41. RIC 36. CBN 51.

Perfectly centred on a full flan and with finely detailed dies. A lovely brown-green patina gently smoothed under the exergual line on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex Triton IX, 2006, 1391; Hess-Divo 308, 2007, 148 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 113 sales.



626



- 626 As 37-38, Æ 11.40 g. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT Bare head l. Rev. VESTA / S – C Vesta, diademed and veiled, seated l. on ornamental throne, holding patera and long transverse sceptre. C 27. BMC 47. RIC 38. CBN 55. A magnificent portrait of excellent style and a wonderful enamel-like green patina. Good extremely fine

6'000

Claudius augustus, 41 – 54



627

- 627 Diassarion, Thessalian league Antigonos strategos circa 45-54, Æ 13.70 g. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ Laureate head l. Rev. ANTIFONOIY [Σ]ΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥY Apollo standing r., playing cithara; in l. field, monogram. BMC 72. BCD Thessaly I, 1401 (this coin). RPC 1433.17 (this coin illustrated).
Dark green patina and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1401.



628

- 628 Aureus 46-47, AV 7.75 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VII IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. IMPER RECEPT inscribed on praetorian camp, at the door of which stands a soldier with a standard. C 45. BMC 37. RIC 36. CBN 52. Calicó 362a (this obverse die).
Very rare and unusually complete for the issue. About extremely fine / extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, Ploil, 124. Privately purchased from CNG.

The Praetorian Guard originated during Republican times as a small troop of specially selected guards for Roman generals while encamped; by the reign of Augustus, the troops were drawn from the elite of Rome's legions throughout the empire and it had become the personal domain of the emperor, serving to protect his person as well as that of the imperial family. In A.D. 22/3 the praetorian prefect, Sejanus, convinced Tiberius to construct a camp for the troops, the Castra Praetoria, the walls of which are depicted on the reverse of this coin. The camp was erected just outside the north-eastern boundary of Rome, between the Viminalis and Colline Gates beyond the Servian Wall. The location both allayed concerns from the populace about having armed troops within the city itself, but also by its very proximity served as a healthy reminder which discouraged any sort of civil disorder. Being physically disabled and suffering a severe speech impediment, Claudius was a longshot for the imperial purple. His elevation came about immediately after the assassination of his nephew, the former emperor Gaius Caligula, who had treated him cruelly by making him the butt of jokes due to his physical ailments. When the praetorians stormed the palace in the aftermath of their assassination of Caligula, Claudius was discovered hiding amongst the curtains. His fears that he would also be killed, however, proved unfounded; the guardsmen immediately hailed him emperor and took him to the Castra Praetoria, where Claudius then pronounced he would pay each praetorian a bonus of 15,000 sesterterii (150 aurei). Thus dramatically secured in his accession, Claudius recognized the support of the Praetorian Guard with two issues of coinage, this type showing a guardsman (or more likely Fides Praetorianorum – see RIC I p. 149, 6) standing behind the battlemented walls of the camp with the legend IMPER(atore) RECEPT(o), and a second type showing him greeting a soldier and with the legend PRAETOR(ianus) RECEPT(us) (RIC 11ff). Both types were employed on aurei and denarii during the first three years of Claudius' reign, although this reverse alone saw continued use until A.D. 47. During the later third century, three of the Praetorian camp's four walls were incorporated into construction of the Walls of Aurelian. The camp continued to serve as the base of the praetorians until A.D. 312, when Constantine the Great defeated Maxentius at the Battle of Milvian Bridge. Constantine disbanded the Praetorian Guard and had the camp destroyed. The only existing remains of the camp today are the camp's walls that were incorporated within the Walls of Aurelian.



629

- 629 Aureus 46-47, AV 7.86 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. DE BRITANN on architrave of triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue l., between two trophies. C 17. BMC 32. Von Kaenel, type 27. RIC 33. CBN 54 (Lugdunum). Calicó 349a.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue and historically important issue. A portrait of fine style struck on a full flan. About extremely fine

20'000

Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 154.

Claudius was the youngest of the three surviving children of Drusus and Antonia Minor and the first Roman emperor to have been born outside Rome. He suffered an illness while still very young which left him with a speech impediment and limp. This caused much embarrassment to his aristocratic family who attempted to keep him from both the public and, unlike other sons of the imperial household, out of politics. It was this same disability, however, that saved him from the intrigues at court that proved fatal to so many of his relatives during the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula; by the time he was elevated to the throne by the Praetorian Guard after Caligula's assassination, he was the last surviving male of his family. Despite having little experience in politics, Claudius had a keen and scholarly intellect, and soon proved himself an able administrator. He respected the senate and declined many honors traditionally bestowed on an emperor, preferring to earn them instead, and he initiated extensive public works that were necessary and beneficial. Despite his effectiveness as ruler, however, it seems Claudius possibly fell victim to the intrigues of his fourth wife, Agrippina the Younger: wanting her own son, Nero, to succeed her husband on the throne, she fed Claudius a dish of poisonous mushrooms, or so the story goes as related by Suetonius. Seneca said that Claudius died of natural causes, and as he was already 64 at the time of his death and an alcoholic, it may be that he simply succumbed to infirmity related to old age and excessive drinking. This wonderfully preserved aureus of Claudius includes a rather pleasant portrait of the emperor, showing the long Julio-Claudian neck common on the portraits of his predecessors. We must assume this was simple artistic convention; under Claudius' successor, Nero, an imperial patron of the arts, we see a distinct departure from the preceding idealization to a more refined realism and more exact proportions in imperial portraiture. The reverse displays the triumphal arch of Claudius, inscribed on its entablature the legend DE BRITANN and surmounted by an equestrian statue of the emperor between two military trophies. The type celebrates Claudius' successful invasion of Britain in AD 43 under the leadership of the illustrious senator and general, Aulus Plautius. The arch depicted was a converted arch of the Aqua Virgo, the Roman aqueduct which crossed the main road to leading north through Rome, the Via Flaminia. At the time this coin was struck in AD 46, the arch had not yet been converted, so according to Hill, *The Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types*, p. 51, the type represents a 'blueprint' of the actual structure.



630

- 630 Denarius 46-47, AR 3.84 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / P P / OB CS within wreath. C 87. BMC 46. RIC 41. CBN 59.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief on fresh metal and with a superb light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu 38, 1986, 234; NFA XX, 1988, 110; Tkalec 1998, 120 and NAC 40, 2007, 660 sales.



631

- 631 Denarius 46-47, AR 3.62 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate bust r. Rev. DE BRITANN on architrave of triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies. C 18. BMC 35. RIC 34. CBN 57. Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 3'000

The reverse of this denarius depicts a triumphal arch celebrating the successful invasion and conquest of Britannia by Claudius' renowned senatorial general Aulus Plautius. Although the invasion of Britain had taken place in AD 43, the arch was not yet constructed when this coin was struck in AD 46-47. The arch was not actually constructed from new materials, but converted from an arch of the Aqua Virgo, an aqueduct crossing the Via Flaminia in Rome. While it is clear that the arch on the coin was intended to advertise what the real arch would look like, one wonders whether it was originally intended to be a new arch, but for uncertain reasons (cost cutting measures?) it was decided to convert the aqueduct arch instead. The inscription on the entablature of the arch on the coin clearly indicates that the arch was supposed to have been financed by British plunder. In AD 43, between two and four legions were assembled by Aulus Plautius at the English Channel and ferried from Gaul to Britain on the pretext that they had come to restore Verica, an exiled client king of the Atrobates, to power. Possibly landing on the coast of what is now Kent, the Roman forces marched inland against the British Celts who attempted to present a unified opposition under the leadership of the Catuvellauni kings Togodumnus and Caratacus. The legions defeated the Celts at the rivers Medway and Thames and with the death of Togodumnus at the Thames, Plautius called for Claudius to join him. After a campaign of 16 days, which involved additional forces from the Praetorian cohorts as well as war elephants(!) and saw the surrender of some 11 British kings, a Roman capital was established at Camulodunum (Camelot) and Claudius declared victory. The emperor returned to Rome to celebrate while the Roman army continued to wage a war of conquest against the British Celts. Claudius had added a new western province to the empire, but it was destined to be an expensive one that was never completely pacified and frequently subject to native rebellion, military mutiny, and attack from the unconquered peoples of the north.



632

- 632 Aureus circa 50-54, AV 7.64 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P Laureate head of Claudius r. Rev. NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT Bare-headed and draped bust of Nero l. C 4. BMC 79. RIC 82. CBN 85 (Lugdunum). Calicó 391.

Very rare. Two superb portraits of fine style, a light scuff on obverse and a nick on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CGB sale 60, 2013, 28. From the des Vignes hoard.



633

- 633 Denarius 50-54, AR 3.50 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P Laureate head of Claudius r. Rev. AGRIPPINAE – AVGVSTAE Draped bust of Agrippina Minor r., wearing barley wreath. C 4. BMC 75. RIC 81. CBN 83 (Lugdunum).

Rare. Two fine portraits and a lovely light iridescent tone. Surface somewhat cristalysed, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Vecchi sale 16, 1999, 413.



634



- 634 **Divus Claudius.** Aureus October-December 54, AV 7.72 g. DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head l. Rev. Ornamental slow quadriga r., surmounted by four miniature horses flanked by Victories on either side. In exergue, EX S C. C 31. BMC Nero 4. RIC Nero 4. CBN Nero 1. Calicó 354.
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue.
Good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Künker sale 280, 2016, 528.

Nero augustus, 54 – 68



635



635

- 635 Aureus circa 60-61, AV 7.59 g. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P VII COS IIII P P around oak wreath enclosing EX S C. C 215. BMC 23. RIC 21. CBN 28 (Lugdunum). Calicó 427.
A very pleasant good very fine 5'000

Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 155.



636



636

- 636 Sestertius circa 64, Æ 28.08 g. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch; in field, S – C. C 306. BMC 188. RIC 148. CBN 292.
A spectacular portrait of excellent style finely detailed struck in high relief. Dark brown-green patina with some minor encrustations, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex M&M 52, 1975, 578; M&M Fixed price list 377, 1976, 28 and NAC 2, 1990, 551 sales.



637

- 637 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 26.72 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of neck. Rev. ANNONA – AVGVSTI – CERES Ceres, veiled and draped, seated l., holding corn ears and torch, her feet on stool, facing Annona standing r., r. hand resting on hip and l. holding cornucopia; between them, modius on garlanded altar. In the background, ship's stern. In exergue, S C. C 14. BMC 305. RIC 430. CBN 70.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a somewhat tooled pleasant green patina, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Schulman 1 April, 1927 and NFA-Leu 16 May 1984, Garrett part 1, 743 sales. From the baron Delbeke collection.



638



638

- 638 Denarius circa 65-66, AR 3.35 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated l. holding patera in r. hand and resting l. elbow on arm of throne. In exergue, SALVS. C 314. BMC 90. RIC 60. CBN 228.

Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'500

The Civil Wars, 68 – 69



639



639

- 639 Denarius, Gaul, March-May 68 AD, AR 3.61 g. MARS – VLTOR Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r. Rev. Aquila between two standards, altar to r.; in field, P – R and in exergue, [SI]GNA. C Galba 406. BMC Galba 39. Martin 60. RIC 51. CBN 18.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on unusually good metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Antiqua XII, 2003, 134 and NAC 86, 2015, Gasvoda 138 sales.



640



640

- 640 Denarius, Southern Gaul (?) 69, AR 3.44 g. I.O.M. CAPITOLINVS Diademed and draped bust of Jupiter l., with small palm branch in front. Rev. VESTA P R QVIRITIVM Vesta, veiled, seated l. on throne, holding patera and long torch. C Galba 432. BMC 72. Martin 96 (this obverse die). RIC 125a. CBN 79 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A portrait of exquisite style and a lovely old cabinet tone.

Very fine / good very fine

4'000

Ex M&M 43, 1970, 315 and Bru 3, 2011, 79 sales.



- 641 Aureus, lower Germany 69-70, AV 7.68 g. SALVTIS Draped bust of Salus r., hair knotted above neck. Rev. CONCORDIA Concordia standing l., holding cornucopia and branch. C 357. BMC p. 308, a and pl. 51, 24. Martin 1. RIC 134. CBN -. Calicò 450 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second and by far the finest specimen known and the only one in private hands. A very interesting and historically important issue.

Good very fine

40'000

This extremely rare aureus was struck in the context of the Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69), but not in support of any of the major claimants to the imperial purple. Instead, it was produced as part of a revolt in Germania Inferior ostensibly on behalf of the imperial claims of Vespasian, but really aiming to foment a general uprising in Gaul and create an independent Gallic empire. Under the Batavian leader C. Julius Civilis and the Gallic auxiliary commanders Julius Classicus and Julius Tutor, the rebels marched to victory against the two legions sent against them and followed up by besieging them at Castra Vetera. At the beginning of AD 70, Castra Vetera was surrendered to Civilis and plundered by the rebels. He went on harrying Roman forces sent against him, but by late AD 70, Civilis sued for peace. Jerusalem had fallen in the spring, meaning that the Jewish Revolt that had absorbed so many military resources was almost at an end and those resources could be redirected to destroy him and his followers. Under the negotiated peace terms, the Batavians who had been the motive force behind the revolt were compelled to resume their former status as auxiliary troops in the Roman army, but it is unclear what became of Civilis. The aureus does not name Civilis or any of the other rebel leaders, but simply expresses the same desire that must have been felt by many throughout the Roman world in the tumultuous years AD 69-70. The obverse invokes Salus, the personification of safety and security while the reverse depicts Concordia, the personification of harmony. Both had been noticeably lacking since the suicide of Nero in AD 68.

Galba, 68 – 69



- 642 Aureus, Spanish mint (Tarraco ?) circa April to December 68, AV 7.11 g. GALBA – IMP Laureate head r., with globe at point of neck. Rev. LIBERTAS – RESTITVTA Libertas standing l., holding sceptre and pileus. C -, cf. 134 (IMPERATOR). BMC -. RIC -, cf. 37 (IMPERATOR). CBN -. Calicò -, cf. 487 (IMPERATOR).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an exceedingly rare type. A very interesting and unusual portrait struck in high relief, minor marks

on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

35'000

The reverse of this extremely rare aureus variant of Galba celebrates the "Restoration of Freedom" in contrast with the curtailment of freedom (from a senatorial perspective) that had taken place under Nero. When Nero committed suicide on 9 June AD 68, Galba, the governor of Hispania Tarraconensis proclaimed himself the new Emperor and marched on Rome in October, thereby becoming the first of the four emperors who would rule in AD 69. Unfortunately, Galba lacked wide popularity with the army and displeased the German legions to such an extent that they refused to swear the oath of loyalty and chose Aulus Vitellius as a rival emperor. Galba immediately panicked when the news of Germania reached Rome and adopted Lucius Calpurnius Piso Licinianus, a young and ambitious senator, to be his heir. It was hoped that this adoption might strengthen his position with the Senate as a counterbalance to the disgruntled elements in the army. This was a miscalculation because it offended many other ambitious and wealthy men in Rome, including M. Salvius Otho. Using his wealth to bribe the Praetorian Guard, Otho staged a *coup d'état* during which the hapless Galba took to the streets in the hope of defeating Otho on a tide of popular support. This never materialized and both Galba and Piso were ignominiously killed, leaving Otho to rule as the second of the four emperors of AD 69. Galba may have restored freedom for the brief period in which he ruled, but he had done nothing to restore peace or security. Thus, he actually managed to shackle the Roman world to a bloody year of civil war and four emperors in rapid succession.



- 643 Denarius, Spanish mint (Tarraco ?) circa April to December 68, AR 3.46 g. GALBA – IMP Laureate head r., with globe at point of neck. Rev. HISPANIA Hispania standing l., holding poppy and two stalks of grain: in r. field, two spears and shield. C 80. BMC 172. RIC 21. CBN 10.

Rare. A bold portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

2'500

Ex Schulman 258, 1974, 1602 and CNG 88, 2011, 1247 sales.



- 644 Denarius, uncertain mint in Spain or North Africa, October 68 - January 69, AR 3.65 g. SER SVLPICIVS GALBA IMP AVG Bare head r.; below, S C. Rev. VIRTVS Virtus standing l. holding Victory in outstretched r. hand and sceptre in l. C –. BMC –. RIC –. CBN –, cf. 267 (for similar obverse type). Fitzwilliam Museum CM.196-2002.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known of this very interesting and historically important issue. An unusual portrait and with a nice tone, good very fine

5'000

Ex Lanz 149, 2010, 360; Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2011, 92 and NAC 86, 2015, Gasvoda, 147 sales.



- 645 Denarius, Africa (Carthago?) circa October 68 to January 69, AR 3.19 g. SER SVLPICIVS GALBA IMP AVG Laureate and draped bust of Africa r.; behind, two javelins, below, round shield and before, two ears of barley. Rev. S – P – Q – R Round shield set upon two crossed spears. C 284. BMC 267. RIC 518. CBN 269 var. (SVLPICI). Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC 64, 2012, 1133 and Triton XVII, 2014, 664 sales.

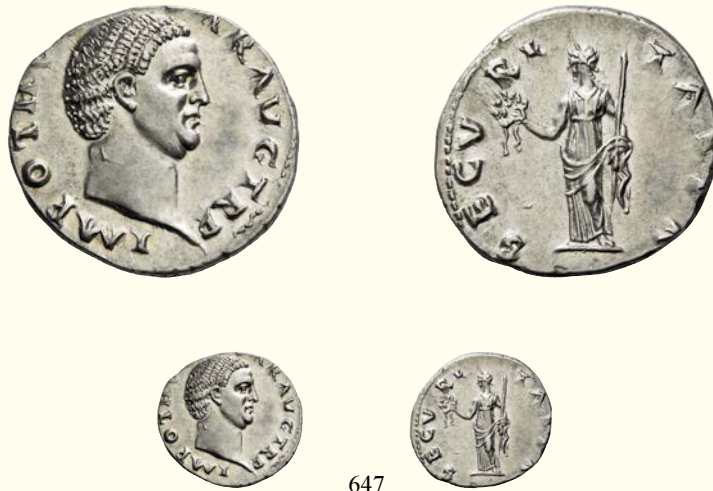


646

- 646 Sestertius, circa 68 – 69, Æ 26.09 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas, draped, standing l. holding pileus in r. hand and rod in l.; in field, S – C. C 112. BMC 69. RIC 388. Kraay 200. CBN 194. cf. Glendining sale 3-4 December 1929, 92 (these dies). Rare. An absolutely spectacular sestertius of Galba, undoubtedly among the finest in existence. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master engraver struck in high relief. Wonderful green patina and extremely fine 30'000

The quality of portraits on Galba's sesterterii has mesmerized antiquarians ever since the dawn of the Renaissance, when they began to be unearthed in the excavations in Rome and elsewhere. After having endured more than a millennium of thin, low-relief coinage with utilitarian designs, these ancient masterpieces were nothing less than a spark for the cultural awakening in Europe. From the 15th Century onward the study and acquisition of coins was considered almost a standard requirement for gentlemen, and Enea Vico (1523-1567), author of five works on the subject, suggested that the study of coins could, over time, improve or reform a person's character. Leonardo da Vinci even referenced coins to find images of ancient triumphal arches when he created his designs for the equestrian monuments of Francesco Sforza and Gian Giacomo Trivulzio. Even so, the fine artistry of this portrait shines within a field of excellence. Galba's advanced age and grim determination are transmitted in a way that allows the viewer to recall the stern personality of this emperor as memorably described by Suetonius. The realism of the portrait offers a marked contrast to Libertas on the reverse, which is comprised of soft, youthful and delicate contours.

Otho, 15th January - April 69



647

- 647 Denarius 15th January-Mid April 69, AR 3.43 g. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECVRI – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 15. BMC 19. RIC 10. CBN 7.
A very impressive portrait struck on very fresh metal. Obverse slightly off centre, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc. 5'000

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 881 and Roma Numismatics XX, 2020, 497 sales. From the G.T. collection of the twelve Caesars.



648

648

- 648 Drachm, Alexandria January-April 69 (year 1), Æ 30.12 g. [AVTOK M]APK OΘΩNOC KAI Σ[EB], Laureate head of Otho r. Rev. Bust of winged Nike r., in r. field, L A (date). Dattari 335. Dattari-Savio 335. RPC 5363. Savio, RNS 79, 2000, p. 132, 1.
Extremely rare, possibly only the fourth specimen in private hands, and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Brown tone and good very fine / very fine 6'000

According to Savio this issue is known in only ten specimens, of which only two are in private hands. To his list we must add one more specimen sold in Heritage sale 3046, 2016, lot 2029. The coin offered here is sold with its original handwritten ticket and therefore we cannot exclude that it is indeed the Peckitt specimen sold in 1929 by Sotheby's. In this case, this coin would be only the third specimen in private hands.

Vitellius, April –December 69



649

- 649 Aureus, Tarraco (?) 2 January – 18 April 69, prior to the Senate's award of the title of Augustus, AV 7.17 g. A VITELLIVS – IMP GERMAN Laureate head l. with globe at point of bust. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTI Victory alighting l., holding shield inscribed SP / Q R. C 95. BMC 91. RIC 34. CBN –. Calicó 576. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb and unusual portrait struck on a very large flan. Extremely fine 60'000

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.



650

- 650 Denarius circa late April to December 69, AR 3.56 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERTAS – RESTITVTA Libertas standing facing, head r., holding pileus and long rod. C 47. BMC 31. RIC 105. CBN 67.

A superb portrait of excellent style and a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 4'000

Ex NFA XX, 1988, 137; NFA XXVII, 1991, 108; Sotheby-NFA 28 October 1993, 1478 and Tkalec 28 October 1994, 191 sales.



651

- 651 Sestertius late April-December 69, AE 27.87 g. A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PAX AVG VSTI / S – C Pax standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 67. BMC p. 377, †. RIC 118. CBN 93.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A spectacular portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a lovely brown-green patina very gently smoothed on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

18'000

Ex Glendining's 26 May 1959, Lockett, 16; NFA II, 1976, 391 and Sotheby's 19 June 1990, Hunt part I, 129 sales. From the mrs. Studd and S. Weintraub collections.

Offended by accusations that they had not adequately supported Galba during the revolt of Vindex, on 1 January AD 69, the German legions refused to swear the oath of loyalty and instead proclaimed their commander, Aulus Vitellius as rival emperor on the next day, thereby igniting the nightmare Year of the Four Emperors. As it turned out, Vitellius was only an enemy of Galba for a few days as the latter's unwise policies in Rome resulted in his murder on 15 January. Galba was replaced by his killer, M. Salvius Otho, who used the Praetorian Guard to provide his military power. Realizing that his forces were unlikely to do well against the hardened German legions, Otho attempted to negotiate a marriage alliance with Vitellius, but to no avail. Vitellius had already sent half of his legions south to take possession of Rome. Otho initially won several small victories against the Vitellian forces, but suffered a terrible defeat at Bedriacum (14 April AD 69), after which he gave up hope and committed suicide. Rome now belonged to Vitellius. Unfortunately, the new Emperor is said to have abused his new power, draining the imperial coffers with constant banqueting and triumphal processions. Then, when the money was gone, he reportedly took to improving the imperial finances by arranging the untimely deaths of rich flatterers who had named him as their heirs. Vitellius' financial mismanagement took on an extremely dangerous dimension only a few months into his reign. On 1 July, Vespasian, the commander responsible for prosecuting the Jewish War (AD 66-73), was proclaimed a rival emperor in Alexandria. This was bad enough, but the situation became far worse when it was discovered that M. Antonius Primus, the commander of the Danubian legions, had also declared for Vespasian and was marching on Rome. Although he had little money to raise additional forces or buy off those of his enemies, Vitellius sent his army to face Primus. In an ironic twist of fate, they met near Bedriacum on 24 October AD 69, but this time, the Vitellians were defeated. Vitellius was doomed. He knew it even before the battle thanks to the numerous astrologers who predicted his overthrow, but instead of listening to their warnings he had ordered their expulsion from Rome and in a few cases even executions. Now it was too late. Vitellius offered to abdicate in return for his life and Primus reportedly accepted, but he was prevented from making good on his promise to lay down his insignia of power by the Praetorian Guard. Primus and the forces loyal to Vespasian breached the walls of Rome in December AD 69 and although Vitellius attempted to hide, he was captured and executed at the Gemonian Steps. His body was cast into the Tiber and his head paraded through the city. This extremely rare and exceptionally preserved sestertius was probably struck early in Vitellius' reign in Rome as the reverse type advertises the "Peace of the Emperor." The only thing close to real peace under Vitellius occurred between the death of Otho in April and the proclamation of Vespasian as a new rival at the beginning of July. The coin type advertises the end of the civil wars of AD 69 and the return of peace at the hand of Vitellius. In truth the end had not yet come, but only a brief respite from the fighting. The obverse features a spectacular portrait of Vitellius surrounded by a Latin legend that is notable for its use of the name Germanicus in the same way that the Julio-Claudians had used Caesar. Germanicus had been a cognomen used by the Claudian *gens*, most recently by the emperors Claudius and Nero and its resurrection as a title on the coinage of Vitellius served to connect him to the memory of Nero—who was still popular among the lower classes—and perhaps also referred to the military power at his disposal in the form of the German legions.

Vespasian augustus, 69 – 79



- 652 Aureus 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. RIC 28. CBN 17. Calicó 607.
Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 7'500



- 653 Denarius 70, AR 3.43 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS – ITER – [TR POT] Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C 94. BMC 26. RIC 29. CBN 18.
Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine 300

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 652.



- 654 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 72, AV 7.25 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P IIII P P COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTI Winged Nemesis advancing r., pointing caduceus at snake before her. C 284. BMC 403. RIC 1180. CBN 307. Calicó 656 (these dies).
A very attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 199, 2020, 26. Privately purchased from Segarra in 1984. This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the government of Spain.



- 655 Denarius 72-73, AR 3.58 g. IMP CAES VESP – AVG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. VES – TA Vesta standing l. holding *simplulum* in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 574. BMC 71. RIC 360. CBN 55.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex NAC sale 94, 2016, Gasvoda, 161.



- 656 Aureus 73, AV 7.77 g. IMP CAES VESP – AVG CENS Laureate head r. Rev. VES – TA Vesta standing r. in tetrastyle temple, holding long sceptre in l. hand and extending r.; on either side, statues. The one on l., holding vertical sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on hip; the one on r., naked, holding long sceptre in l. hand. C 578. BMC 109. RIC 549. CBN –. Calicó 691.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone. A small nick on the jawbone, otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3180.



- 657 As 73, Æ 10.47 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M T P COS IIII CENS Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGSTI Pax standing l., holding winged caduceus and branch; column to r. In field, S – C. C 305. BMC 663. RIC 589. CBN 655.

Lovely untouched green patina and good very fine

300



- 658 Aureus 75, AV 7.31 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVS Pax seated l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 319. BMC 280. RIC 770. CBN 251. Calicó 662 (this coin illustrated).

A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex NFA-Leu 16 May 1984, Garrett part 1, 759 and Vinchon 20 November 1992, 101 sales. Privately purchased by T. Harrison Garrett from the Chapman brothers on 22 November 1884.

Both historians and citizens openly criticised Vespasian - the son of a man who made a fortune as a tax collector in Asia, and later as a banker in Helvetia - for his stinginess, but this proved to be an essential quality for an emperor in his troubled times. Suetonius (Vesp 16.3) reports that Vespasian claimed he needed 400 million aurei (10 billion denarii) to "...put the country back on its feet again". As a result of his close attention to finance, Vespasian struck aurei in large quantities, and unlike most of his predecessors, he employed a wide variety of reverse types. For generations researchers have recognised that many of Vespasian's reverse types recall types from earlier reigns, most especially those from the age of Augustus. Attempts have been made to connect his 'Augustan' types with the centenaries of the Battle of Actium (ending in 70) and the 'foundation' of the empire (ending in 74), but all seem to have failed, as the relevant types are strewn throughout Vespasian's ten-year reign. It is perhaps better to view his recycling of types as a political strategy favoured by Vespasian and Titus, but subsequently abandoned by Domitian.



- 659 Aureus 75, AV 7.39 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS VI Capricorn r., holding cornucopiae, rudder and globe. C –. NMC –. RIC 769. Calicó –.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one in private hands.

Struck on a very broad flan and with an interesting reverse type. About extremely fine

12'000

Ex Baldwin's of St. James 10, 2017, 3005 and Baldwin's of St. James 14, 2018, 13 sales.

Vespasian had a promising career serving as a commander during Claudius' invasion of Britannia in AD 43 and as proconsular governor of Africa in AD 63, but occasional personal conflicts with Agrippina and Nero (Vespasian famously drifted off to sleep during one of Nero's lyric recitals!) caused him to lose some degree of imperial favour. Nevertheless, once the Syrian legate C. Cestius Gallus had utterly botched the repression of a growing rebellion in Judaea, Vespasian was given command of Jewish War (AD 66–73). Following his arrival in AD 67, Vespasian and his son Titus spent the year crushing the revolt in Galilee, which had become a stronghold for the Zealot rebel faction led by John of Gischala. In the following year, operating from a base at Caesarea Maritima, they took back the coastal cities of Judaea that had fallen to the Jewish rebels as well as the regions of Samaria, Idumaea, and Peraea. At this point, Roman victory was already a certainty, but the campaign became derailed after Nero committed suicide on 9 June AD 68 and the usurpers Galba, Otho, and Vitellius spent much of AD 69 fighting for the imperial purple. This year became known as the Year of the Four Emperors in August, when the eastern legions proclaimed Vespasian *Augustus* in opposition to Vitellius and he began a march on Rome. Vitellius was easily defeated by Vespasian's hardened troops, thus allowing Vespasian to establish his Flavian family as the ruling dynasty to succeed the Julio-Claudians at the head of the Roman Empire. Much of Vespasian's reign after the civil war was taken up with rebuilding Rome and expanding its grandeur. Much of this was financed by the vast numbers of slaves and booty carried off following Titus' capture of Jerusalem in AD 70. For example, an inscription indicates the building of the Colosseum over an artificial lake created by Nero was entirely paid for by the spoils of the war. Vespasian is also known to have raised new temples dedicated to Pax and to *Divus Claudius*, thereby emphasising the discontinuity of his dynasty with the excesses of Nero. In all of this, Vespasian attempted to present himself as a sort of new Augustus, who had taken power at Rome after a period of destructive civil war, but whose intention was to create peace and a new prosperity. Indeed, his building program even echoed Augustus' famous claim to have found Rome brick and made it marble. The reverse of this extremely rare aureus plays on this type of propaganda by pairing the obverse portrait of Vespasian with the depiction of capricorn with a cornucopiae, rudder, and globe on the reverse. The identical reverse type had been previously used by Augustus to advertise his universal power and authority sealed with his zodiacal birth sign: Capricorn. The purposeful association of Vespasian with Augustus is unequivocal here since Vespasian was born on 17 November, AD 9 and therefore his birth sign was Scorpio.



660

- 660 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.16 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 about extremely fine / good very fine 5'000

Ex Künker sale 304, 2018, 1096.



661

- 661 Denarius 77-78, AR 3.48 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. Pair of oxen under yoke l. In exergue, COS VIII. C 133. BMC 206. RIC 943. CBN 184. Good very fine 300

Ex Naumann sale 86, 2020, 490.

Titus caesar, 69 – 79



662

- 662 Dupondius 74, Æ 13.55 g. T CAESAR IMP COS III CENS Radiate head with slight beard r. Rev. FELICITA – S – PVBLICA Felicitas standing l. holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopia in l.; in field, S – C. C 81. BMC Vespasian 707. RIC Vespasian 742. CBN Vespasian 729. A bold portrait and a lovely green patina. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Rauch 71, 2003, 594 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 205 sales.



663

- 663 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.37 g. T CAESAR VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. ANNONA – AVG Annona seated l., holding cornucopia. C 16. BMC Vespasian 316. RIC Vespasian 971. CBN Vespasian 278. Calicó 726. A superb portrait struck in high relief on a very large flan and with a wonderful reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Ex LHS 97, 2006, European Scholar, 14 and NAC 91, 2016, La Borde, 12 sales. Probably from the Boscoreale hoard.

For someone who died at the relatively early age of 41, Titus accomplished a great amount in a short period. Even from a young age, when he counted Britannicus, the ill-fated son of Claudius, among his best friends, Titus was recognised as having potential. Suetonius (Titus 2) tells us that "...when one day Claudius' freedman Narcissus called in a physiognomist to examine Britannicus' features and prophesy his future, he was told most emphatically that Britannicus would never succeed his father, whereas Titus (who happened to be present) would achieve that distinction". Perhaps his greatest accomplishment was the siege of Jerusalem in the First Jewish Revolt, a remarkable task of engineering genius and perseverance that he orchestrated personally. Upon returning to Rome his contributions to the empire were not quite so spectacular, but they were even more valuable. For nearly a decade before he became emperor in 79, Titus was the backbone of his father's administration. When he became emperor his popularity rose, and though he was privileged to dedicate the Colosseum, he also had to deal with the terrible consequences from the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Titus augustus, 79 – 81



664

- 664 Denarius after 1st July 79, AR 3.22 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P VIII IMP XIII COS VII P P Venus standing r., leaning on column and holding helmet and sceptre. C 268. BMC 9. RIC 34 note. CBN 9.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, several cleaning marks on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

500

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 656.



665

- 665 Aureus 80, AV 7.34 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV – COS VIII P P Draped seat; above, winged thunderbolt. C 315. BMC 49. RIC 117. CBN 42. Calicó 782 var. (different arrangement of legend on reverse).

Very rare. Several edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Rolin & Feuardent 26 May 1906, J.E., 71 and Lanz 163, 2016, 303 sales.

Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



666

- 666 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.44 g. CAESAR AVG F – DOMITIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS V She-wolf l., with twins; in exergue, boat. C 50. BMC Vespasian 237. RIC Vespasian 960. CBN Vespasian 210. Calicó 820.

An impressive portrait struck in high relief on a broan flan. Wonderful

light reddish tone and good extremely fine

20'000

From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

The Italian peninsula had been occupied long before the hills of Rome were home to a large population during the Iron Age. Numerous people had lived in the region throughout the Bronze Age, as perhaps best defined by the 'Apennine culture' that flourished from around 1800 to 1200 B.C. It is now believed that by 900 B.C. distinct cultural identities had been established throughout Italy, and that the first large settlements in Latium had arisen sometime in the 9th century B.C. Extensive urbanization followed in the 7th and 6th Centuries. Though modern scholars have expressed an interest in both factual and mythological explanations of Rome's origins, the ancient Romans indulged only in the latter. Archaeology was a science not yet born, and in Roman eyes the history of their state began with the mythological circumstances of its foundation in 753 B.C. Even so, the Romans recognised that the hills of Rome had been settled long before 753 B.C., starting with a certain Evander, an Arcadian who had established a city on the Palatine Hill prior even to the Trojan War. Most mythological traditions suggest there was a gap between that earliest settlement and what would become the city of Rome. The founder of the city, Romulus, belonged to a royal family that traced its origins to the Trojan War hero Aeneas and had long ruled the mythical city of Alba Longa in the Alban Hills. Though Romulus and his twin brother Remus were of noble blood, their birth was no cause for celebration as their mother, Rhea Silvia, was a Vestal Virgin. Much was at stake with their birth since Rhea Silvia's father, King Numitor, earlier had been deposed by his brother Amilius, and the new-born twins raised the spectre of political rivalry. Amilius ordered the twins drowned, but they survived and washed ashore on the bank of the Tiber at the Palatine Hill. Upon landing they were suckled by a she-wolf and taken into the care of shepherds. Only by the time they were young men and had taken up a life of brigandry did the twins learn of their noble heritage. After this revelation they led an assault on Alba Longa in which they deposed Amilius and restored their grandfather Numitor to the throne. The brothers then led a group of colonists to the site of their landing as infants, at the Palatine Hill, and with much toil founded a city that one day would be home to more than a million people. Their achievement, however, was marked with tragedy when Romulus killed Remus, leaving Romulus as the eponymous founder of the city and its first king. When building the city Remus wanted to name it Remuria and Romulus preferred Roma, which led to a quarrel. In one version of the tale they left the decision to the tutelary gods of the countryside. The signs of the augury were interpreted differently by supporters of each brother and a combat ensued in which Remus was killed. An alternative tradition suggests the murder was an act of vengeance after Remus mocked Romulus by leaping over the half-built walls of their new settlement.



- 667 Aureus 77-78, AV 7.41 g. CAESAR AVG F – DOMITIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. Bearded Parthian wearing cloak and trousers, kneeling r., offering standard with vexillum attached; in exergue, COS V. C 48. BMC Vespasian 231. RIC Vespasian 959. CBN Vespasian 205. Calicó 819b.

Good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 215, 2013, 1029 sales.

Domitian augustus, 81 - 96



- 668 Aureus 82-83, AV 7.74 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head of Domitian r. Rev. DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT Draped bust of Domitia r. C Domitian and Domitia 3. BMC 58. RIC 210. CBN 58. Calicó 943b.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Two superb portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a large flan. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex Busso Peus 351, 1997, 697 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 227 sales.

Like the aurei depicting Divus Vespasian and Domitilla, this piece was issued by Domitian early in his reign to honour a royal lady of the Flavian dynasty. However, the two issues have a completely different flavour: the one of Vespasian and Domitilla honours the dead, and this one celebrates the living. In this case the portraits are Domitian himself and his wife Domitia, who at the time was alive and held the title of Augusta. That title had also been awarded to two other Flavian women, Domitian's deceased sister Domitilla and his niece Julia Titi, who in the future would succumb, tragically, to a romance with her uncle, only to consequently die of what seems to have been a botched abortion. Uncle and niece were already engaged in their love affair when this coin was struck, though their attachment remained hidden from the public until after Domitian divorced and banished his wife in about 83. Hence, this aureus was hardly a reflection of a blissful marriage, but rather an insincere representation of a royal marriage that was, at the moment of this coin's striking, on the brink of collapse.



- 669 Aureus 82, AV 7.76 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head of Domitian r. Rev. TR POT IMP II COS VIII DES VIII PP Helmeted and draped bust of Minerva l., wearing aegis and holding sceptre. C 607. BMC 33 note. RIC 137. CBN 36. Calicó 936.

Very rare. Two portraits of fine style struck in high relief, an almost invisible mark on the dotted border on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Astarte Mail bid 5, 1999, 900; NAC 114, 2019, 660 and NAC 117, 2019, 273 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.



608



600



623



616



630



640



650



647



655



649



641



663



642



658



659



668



666





670



670

- 670 Sestertius 90-91, Æ 24.49 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM – COS XV CENS PER[P P P] Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI – VICTORI Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding Victory and sceptre; in exergue, S C. C 314. BMC 439. RIC 702. CBN 476.

A very impressive portrait struck in high relief and a pleasant brown tone.

Extremely fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Leu 10, 1974, 125 and E. Bourgey 4 June 1991, 243 sales.



671



672



- 671 Denarius 92-93, AR 3.41 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P Minerva standing l., holding spear. C 278. BMC 207. RIC 742. CBN 186.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

300

- 672 Denarius 93-94, AR 3.41 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XIII Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P Minerva standing r. on prow, holding spear and shield; at her feet, owl. C 284. BMC 216. RIC 762.

Extremely fine

200

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 660.

Diva Domitilla the younger, daughter of Vespasian and sister of Domitian



673



- 673 Denarius 82-83, AR 3.41 g. DIVA DOMITILLA AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair in long plait at back. Rev. FORTVNA – AVGVST Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 3. BMC Titus 137. RIC Domitian 157. CBN Titus 102.

Very rare. A gentle portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, Ploil, 239.

Nerva augustus, 96 – 98



- 674 Aureus 97, AV 7.58 g. IMP NERVA CAES – AVG P M TR POT II Laureate head r. Rev. COS III PATER PATRIAE Simpulum, sprinkler, jug and lituus. C 47. BMC 32. RIC 24. CBN 21. Calicó 960.
Rare. A realistic portrait of fine style, a graffito on obverse field and a small edge nick at ten o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine 7'000



- 675 Sestertius 97, Æ 28.97 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVVM Clasped hands, holding legionary eagle set on prow; in field, S – C. C 30. BMC 102. RIC 80. CBN 95.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. An attractive green patina and a bold portrait, good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Triton VI, 2003, 855; CNG 64, 2003, 1034; NAC 87, 2015, 201 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil 243 sales.



- 676 Denarius 97, AR 3.27 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNA – P R Fortuna seated l., holding corn ears and sceptre. C 79. BMC 41. RIC 17. CBN 28.
Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 300

Ex Lanz 106, 2001, 358 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 198 sales.

- 677 Sestertius 97, Æ 27.36 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNA – AVGVS Fortuna standing l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopia in l.; in field, S – C. C 67. BMC 108. RIC 83. CBN 98.
Rare. A bold portrait and an attractive light green patina, gently tooled, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 913.



678

- 678 Aureus 98, AV 7.59 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG GERM P M TR P II Laureate head r. Rev. IMP II – COS IIII P P Aequitas standing facing, head l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopia in l. C –. BMC –. RIC –, cf. 44 (denarius). CBN –. Calicó –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded and undoubtedly one of the best-preserved aurei of Nerva in existence. An unusual and interesting portrait, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

75'000

Ex CNG 102, 2016, 924 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32094 sales.

History is best understood in hindsight, and the Romans of the time could not have known how pivotal an event the murder of Domitian would prove to be. We have since recognised a clean break between the 'Twelve Caesars' and the 'Adoptive' emperors – something that would not have crossed the mind of a Roman living in the transition year of 96. Replacing Domitian was an elderly, childless senator named Marcus Cocceius Nerva, who was descended from a long line of successful lawyers. His reign was not remarkable, but it served as a buffer between the dynastic nature of the previous century and the 'adoptive' character of the era that followed. Nerva's reign was one of moderation and tolerance in comparison with that of his predecessor, and had he been a younger, more energetic man – perhaps with an heir – it is hard to predict how the fate of Rome might have been altered. Instead, it more or less continued along its militant and expansionist path throughout the reign of Trajan, only to be briefly curtailed under Hadrian, and restored out of necessity by later emperors.

Trajan augustus, 98 – 117



679



679

- 679 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus (?) 98-99, AR 10.63 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRAI – AN AVG GERM P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – COS II Eagle between two standards. C 608. BMC p. 146*. RIC 719.
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Tkalec 19 February 2001, 279; Nomos 5, 2011, 237 and Rauch 111, 2020, 662 sales.



680



680

- 680 Sestertius 98-99, Æ 27.82 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRAI – N AVG GERM P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – COS II P P Pax seated l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue S C. C 611. BMC 718. RIC 401. CBN 61. Woytek 58a.

A very early portrait of Trajan, brown-green patina very gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC sale 95, 2016, Ploil, 211.



681



- 681 Denarius circa 103-107, AR 3.24 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Pax standing l., holding olive branch in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., resting r. foot on Dacian. C 400 var. (with aegis). BMC 212. RIC 190a var. (with aegis). CBN 395 var. (bust draped and cuirassed). Woytek 194aA. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250

Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, Ploil, 247.



682



682



- 682 Dupondius circa 103-107, Æ 13.21 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS [V P] P Radiate head r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Cuirass; in field, S – C. C 573 var. (with aegis). BMC 913. RIC 582 var. (with aegis). CBN 233. Woytek 188bA (this coin cited).

A finely detailed reverse composition. Lovely green patina somewhat smoothed on obverse and a small flan crack, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Gorny & Mosch 117, 2002, 563 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 214 sales.



683



- 683 Sestertius circa 104/5-107, Æ 28.66 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C P ax standing l., holding olive branch and cornucopiae, r. foot on shoulder of protome of Dacia. C 409. BMC 803. RIC 506. CBN –, Woytek 200o-1 (this obverse die).

Scarce. Green patina and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 967.



684



- 684 Sestertius circa 108-109/10, Æ 24.06 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r. with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI / S – C. Fortuna standing l. holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 477 (omits drapery). BMC 798. RIC 500. CBN 533. Woytek 329bD.

A wonderful untouched enamel-like light green patina.

About extremely fine

2'000



685



685



- 685 Denarius circa 110, AR 3.32 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG [GER DAC P M TR P] Laureate heroic bust l., wearing paludament. Rev. COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC Arabia standing facing, head l., holding branch and bundle of cinnamon sticks (?); at side, camel advancing l. C –. BMC 297. RIC –. CBN 453. Woytek 285q (this coin illustrated).

A very rare variety with the heroic bust left facing.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Ex Gilhofer & Hess sale 22nd May 1935, Trau, 914.



686

- 686 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. BMC 478 note. RIC 253. CBN —. Calicó 1027 (these dies). Woytek 426f¹ (this obverse die). Rare. An attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan. Minor traces of edge filing, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gemini -Heritage VIII, 2011, 321 and Heritage 3020, 2012, 25218 sales.



687

- 687 Aureus 114-115, AV 7.38 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. Woytek 512f. Calicó 1065. About extremely fine / extremely fine 6'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 809.



688

- 688 Denarius circa 114-116, AR 3.10 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS – VI P P S P Q R Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 278. BMC 541. RIC 434. CBN 821. Woytek 519v. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200

Ex NAC sale 95, 2016, Ploil, 229.



689

- 689 Sestertius circa 114-116, Æ 27.84 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Trajan, in military dress, seated on platform, haranguing soldiers; by his side two officers and in front of him on the ground another officer with four soldiers. In the background, three standards. In exergue, IMPERATOR VIII / S C. C 178. BMC 1020. RIC 658. CBN 844. Woytek 549 v.

Rare. A finely executed reverse composition struck on a full flan. Wonderful brown-green patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1544 and NAC 101, 2017, Ploil, 254 sales.



690

- 690 Aureus circa 115, AV 7.27 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS VI P P S P Q R Genius, naked, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and ears of grain in l. C 104 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 518. RIC 303 var. (not cuirassed). CBN -. Calicó 1016. Woytek 487f.

Rare. Extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 40, 2007, 701 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3189 sales.



691

- 691 **Divo Traiano.** Aureus 118, AV 6.98 g. DIVO TRAIANO PART – H AVG PATRI Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Phoenix, radiate, stands r. on laurel branch. C 659. BMC Hadrian 49 note. RIC 28 var. (also cuirassed). Calicó 983 (these dies).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. An interesting and fascinating issue struck on a very broad flan with a light reddish tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex Sotheby's 28 November 1986, 47; Stack's Bowers Gallery 174, January 2013, 5006 and CNG 94, 2013, 1167.

In the summer of 117 the Roman world mourned the death of Trajan, a most energetic emperor who served his empire with great distinction. With his passing an age of conquest had come to an end, which would be followed by a strong counter-reaction. Rome would enter a new phase in its history when expansion and conquest no longer were the paths of choice, but there was a preference to consolidate and fortify.

Trajan was succeeded by his kinsman Hadrian. He encountered no serious opposition despite rumours that he was not the rightful heir, but that his accession had been arranged by Trajan's widow Plotina, who had a strong emotional attachment to Hadrian. The memory of Trajan was dutifully honoured, with Hadrian requesting that the senate deify him and that a temple be erected on his behalf. When in the Autumn of 117 the senate offered Hadrian a triumph for the Roman victories in Parthia, he refused and insisted that the honour be awarded posthumously to Trajan. Not only did this demonstrate humility and restraint, but there may have been an element of self-preservation, for Hadrian knew that Trajan's territorial gains were ephemeral and that the splendour of his victory was fast unwinding.

Since the tomb of Augustus had reached capacity with the addition of Nerva in 98, Trajan's ashes were interred at the base of the column he had erected to commemorate his victories in Dacia. It was an unusual choice to be sure, and was contrary to the normal practice, but it was a suitable decision considering how much attention Trajan had paid to creating his legacy.

This aureus inscribed DIVO TRAIANO PARTH AVG PATRI and depicting a radiate phoenix standing upon a laurel branch was struck early in the reign of Hadrian. Among the other types struck in Trajan's posthumous honor were issues inscribed TRIVMPHVS PARTHICVS, celebrating his triumphal procession, and issues bearing the portraits of both Trajan and Hadrian.

Marciana, elder sister of Trajan



692

- 692 **Diva Marciana.** Denarius circa 112-117, AR 3.26 g. DIVA AVGVSTA – MARCIANA Draped bust r., hair elaborately dressed, above which crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle with spread wings perched l. on sceptre, head r. C 4. BMC Trajan 650. RIC 743. CBN Trajan 756. Woytek 7191.

Very rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. A lovely portrait of fine style and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Tkalec 17 May 2010, 206 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 237 sales.

Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138



693

- 693 Aureus 118, AV 7.30 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. P M TR P COS II Radiate bust of Sol r.; below, ORIENS. C 1006. BMC 76. RIC 43c = RIC II, 123. Calicó 1296 (this coin). Biaggi 627 (this coin).

Very rare. Edge nick at nine o'clock on obverse and two minor scratches on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

7'500

Ex NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B., 208 and NAC 114, 2019, 675 sales. From the Biaggi and Retired Banker collections.



694

- 694 Sestertius 119-120, Æ 27.88 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HA – DRIANVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONT M – A – X T – R POT COS III Roma seated l. on pile of arms, holding Victory and sceptre, r. foot on helmet; in exergue, S C. C 1187 var. (laureate only). BMC 1148. RIC 562b. = RIC II.3, 254. A magnificent enamel-like green patina and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Tkalec 2007, 222 and NAC 52, 2009, 425 sales.



695

- 695 Aureus 121-123, AV 7.11 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H – ADRIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M T – R P – COS III Hercules standing facing in distyle temple, head r., resting on club and holding apples (?); flanked by two female figures (Hesperides?); below temple, river god (Baetis?) reclining r. Behind in l. field, prow. C 1084. BMC 99 and pl. 48, 19 (these dies). Strack 89. RIC 59 = RIC II, 575 (these dies). Faces of Power 152 (this coin). Calicó 1321.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. An interesting reverse composition and a pleasant portrait struck on a full flan. Extremely fine

35'000

Ex Christie's London 9th October 1984, Property of a Lady, 31 and NAC 119, 2019, 56. From the Adda collection. This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the government of Spain.

The reverse type of this aureus depicts a temple enclosing an image of Hercules holding apples and flanked by two female figures, thought to represent the Hesperides. The Hesperides were the daughters of Nyx or the Titan Atlas who tended the great golden apple tree in the far West. Although only two are represented here, the number of the Hesperides is more commonly given as three, four, or seven, by ancient writers.

According to mythological tradition, Eurystheus ordered Hercules to obtain the golden apples of the Hesperides as his Eleventh Labour, on the grounds that two of his previous labours had not counted (the Hydra and the Augean stables) because he had human and natural assistance. In order to obtain the apples, Hercules took the place of Atlas holding up the heavens while Atlas picked them. Atlas enjoyed being free of his usual burden and offered to deliver the apples himself, but Hercules managed to trick him into taking back his usual position holding up the sky and carried the apples back to Eurystheus.

The Garden of the Hesperides was believed by the Greeks and Romans to have been located in the Iberian Peninsula, the most western Mediterranean land known to them. The cult of Heracles flourished there, also in part due to Punic influence, and his sanctuaries were commonplace. The particular temple depicted on this coin was located in Gades, in the province of Hispania Baetica, as indicated by a related issue inscribed HERC GADIT (Hercules Gaditis or the "Hercules of Gades"). This sanctuary may have been known to Hadrian personally in his youth, before he was called to Rome by his uncle Trajan at the age of 14. His mother, Domitia Paulina, had been from Gades. Thus the type not only alluded to Hadrian's Spanish ancestry, but perhaps also to filial piety towards his mother, who had died in his youth.



- 696 Aureus 121-123, AV 7.22 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS AVGVS AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T – R P – COS III Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 1060. BMC 107. RIC 64 = RIC II, 512v. (this coin illustrated). Calicó 1304b.
Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 6'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 151, 2006, 432; CNG 78, 2008, 1778 and CNG 94, 2013, 1168 sales.



- 697 Denarius 124-127, AR 3.45 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Libertas standing l., holding pileus and rod. C 374. BMC 402. RIC 175 = RIC II, 2990.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex Triton V, 2002, 1975 and Gorny & Mosch 273, 2020, 517 sales.



- 698 Aureus 136, AV 7.33 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. IOVI – VICTORI Jupiter seated l., holding Victory in r. and long sceptre in l. C 863. BMC 658 var. RIC 251c = RIC II, 2208. Calicó 1278.

A very elegant portrait of superb style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 28 May 2013, 52 and Aureo & Calicó 300, 2017, Roma Aeterna, 58 sales.



- 699 Aureus 136, AV 7.16 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. G – EN – I – O P R Genius standing l., holding cornucopiae in l. hand and sacrificing out of patera over altar. C 800. BMC 656. RIC 249 = RIC II, 2207. Calicó 1269 (this reverse die).

A portrait of excellent style and a finely detailed reverse composition.

Several edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 158.



- 700 Denarius 136, AR 3.66 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. FIDES – PVBLICA Fides standing r., holding grain ears and dish of fruits. C 716. BMC 627. RIC 241Aa = RIC II, 2200.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Lanz sale 82, 1997, 363.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian



- 701 Aureus 128-137, AV 7.16 g. SABINA AVGVSTA – HADRIANI AVG P P Draped bust r. with hair waved, rising into crest on top above diadem. Rev. Vesta seated l., holding palladium in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 84 var. (not draped). BMC Hadrian 922. RIC Hadrian 413a = RIC II, 2484 (these dies). Calicó 1420. Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and good very fine 6'000

Ex Münzen und Medaillenhandlung Dr. Brandt 8, 1990, 411 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3192 sales.

While Sabina's mother, Matidia, may have been quite fond of Hadrian, the same cannot be said of his wife Sabina. Their marriage in 100 essentially guaranteed Hadrian as successor to Trajan, but it did not bring with it domestic bliss. Hadrian was a flagrant adulterer, both with married women and handsome youths such as his favourite companion, the Bithynian youth Antinoüs. Hadrian, however, would not tolerate such behaviour from his wife; in 121 or 122 he dismissed his praetorian prefect Septicius Clarus and the historian Suetonius, both court officials with whom Sabina had developed close relationships. After an unpleasant thirty-six year marriage, Sabina died in 136 or 137. It was widely rumoured that her husband, knowing that his death was not far off, either had her poisoned or forced her to commit suicide.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



- 702 Medallion 139, Æ 45.12 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR POT – COS II P P Apollo advancing r., holding lyre; on the l., high tripod and in r., altar with wreath. C –, cf. 880 (different obverse legend and bust). Banti –, cf. 431 (different obverse legend and bust). Gnecci –, cf. 46 (different obverse legend and bust). Cf. Rauch sale 98, 2015, 414 (these die). Extremely rare. Dark tone, an impressive portrait and a very interesting reverse type, good very fine 10'000



- 703 Sesterce 140-144, Æ 28.50 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS S C Bare-headed and draped bust l. C 37. BMC 1215. RIC 1215. Two interesting portraits, struck on a very broad flan with a pleasant green patina. Good very fine 1'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 353, 2020, 236.



704

- 704 Aureus 145-161, AV 7.35 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR PO – T – COS IIII Roma seated l. on a shield, holding Victory and spear. C 934. BMC 557. RIC 147c. Calicó 1655 (this obverse die). Good extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey on 16th of September 2013



705

- 705 Sestertius circa 145-161, Æ 25.32 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. SECVND / DECEM / ANNALES / COS IIII / S C within wreath. C 779 var (DECEN). BMC 1717. RIC 785. Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Lovely brown tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 2'500



706

- 706 Denarius 151-152, AR 3.28 g. IMP CAES T AEL HADRAN – TONINVS PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XV – COS IIII Tranquillitas standing r., holding rudder and barley ears; in exergue, TRANQ. C 826. BMC 757. RIC 218. Extremely fine 200

Ex Solidus sale 49, 2019, 31.



- 707 Aureus 152-153, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XVI Draped, cuirassed and bare-headed bust l. Rev. CO – S – IIII The Emperor, togate, standing l., holding globe in extended r. hand and scroll in l. C 308. BMC 798. RIC 226e. Calicó 1523. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 6 December 1907, 130; Ars Classica VIII, 1924, Bement, 950; Hess-Leu 16 April 1964, 304; Künker 111, 2006, 6759; Künker 133, 2007, 8878 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 277 sales.



- 708 Sestertius 153-154, Æ 28.16 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P XVII Laureate head r. Rev. INDVLGENTI – A AVG COS IIII Indulgentia seated l., extending r. hand and holding sceptre in l.; in exergue, S C. C 454. BMC 1939. RIC 914. Dark green patina and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 106, 2018, 959 and Naumann 96, 2020, 590 sales. From the PML collection.



- 709 Aureus circa 158-159, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XXII Bare head r. Rev. VOTA SVSCE – PTA DEC III Antoninus, veiled, standing l., sacrificing out of patera over tripod; in exergue, COS IIII. C –. BMC 952. RIC 294a. Calicó 1711 (this coin illustrated). Lovely light reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex NAC 18, 2000, 541; NAC 24, 2002, 98 and Maison Palombo 12, 2013, 71 sales.



710

- 710 **Divus Antoninus Pius.** Denarius after 161, AR 3.35 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Funeral pyre of four tiers, decorated with garlands, surmounted by facing quadriga. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 60. RIC M. Aurelius 438.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

300

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts 6, 2012, 948 and NAC 114, 2019, 706 sales.



711

- 711 **Divus Antoninus Pius.** Denarius after 161, AR 3.29 g. DIVVS ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing r. on globe, with head l. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 45. RIC M. Aurelius 433.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 1569.

Diva Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



712

- 712 **Aureus after 141, AV 7.24 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA** Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AVGV – STA Ceres, veiled, standing l. and holding torch in each hand. C 75. BMC A. Pius 403. RIC A. Pius 357a. Calicó 1758.

About extremely fine

4'000

Ex Glendining 7 April 1971, dr. G.R. Drewry, 298 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3197 sales. From the Durant collection.

Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161



713

- 713 **Aureus 145-147, AV 7.12 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F COS II** Bare head r. Rev. HILA – RI – TAS Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm branch and cornucopiae. C 233. BMC A. Pius 606. RIC A. Pius 432a. Calicó 1860a.

About extremely fine

5'000

Ex Leu-NFA 16 May 1984, Garrett, 808; NFA XX, 1988, 211; Elsen 26, 1992, 760; Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 501 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3198 sales.

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



714



715



- 714 Denarius 162-163, AR 2.71 g. IMP M ANTONINVS AVG Bare head r. Rev. CONCORD AVG TR P XVII Concordia seated l., holding patera and resting arm on statuette of Spes; in exergue, COS III. C 37. BMC 209. RIC 64. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

Ex Naumann sale 97, 2020, 472.

- 715 Denarius 166-167, AR 3.30 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – ARM PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P XXI IMP III COS III Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 882. BMC 435. RIC 171. Dark tone and extremely fine 200



716



- 716 Sestertius 172-173, Æ 20.35 g. M ANTONINVS – AVG TR P XXVII Laureate head r. Rev. RESTITVTORI ITALIAE – IMP VI COS III Emperor standing l., holding spear, raising Italia, who kneels r., holding globe. In exergue, S C. C 538. BMC 1449. RIC 1077.

Rare. Wonderful dark green patina and extremely fine

1'500



717



717

- 717 Sestertius 173-174, Æ 28.26 g. M ANTONINVS – AVG TR P P XXVIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IMP VI – COS III Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; in exergue, S C. C 252. BMC 1472. RIC 1098. A wonderful untouched enamel-like dark green patina. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale 11, 1988, 448.



- 718 Aureus 178, AV 7.31 g. M AVREL ANTO – NINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXII IMP – VIII COS III P P Annona, draped and diademed, standing l., holding cornucopia and two ears of corn over modius filled with ears of corn and a poppy-head; on r., prow of ship. C 957 var. (not draped). BMC 771. RIC 389. Calicó 2019.

A coin of extraordinary quality. Virtually as struck and Fdc 20'000

Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 161.

Faustina II, daughter of A. Pius and wife of M. Aurelius



- 719 Aureus circa 147-149, AV 7.26 g. FAVSTINAE AVG – PII AVG FIL Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VE – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder with dolphin twined around. C 260. BMC A. Pius 1063. RIC A. Pius 515a. Calicó 2097c.

A very elegant portrait and a coin of extraordinary quality. Virtually as struck and Fdc 15'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 343 and NAC 4, 1991, 379 sales. From the duplicates of the British Museum. From the collection of Tappia.



- 720 Denarius circa 147-149, AR 3.55 g. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL Draped bust r. Rev. LAETITIAE – PVBLICAE Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 155. BMC A. Pius 1049. RIC A. Pius 506b.

A portrait of superb style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor mark under patina, otherwise good extremely fine 350

Ex Glendining 20 November 1969, 114; Sternberg IV, 1974, 129 and Bru 3, 2011, 82 sales. From the Baldwin collection.



721

- 721 Aureus after 161-176, AV 7.46 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTAE Salus seated l., feeding snake twined around altar. C 198. BMC M. Aurelius 151. RIC M. Aurelius 716. Calicó 2075a. A very gentle portrait, about extremely fine / extremely fine 6'000

Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 162.

Lucius Verus augustus, 161 – 169



722

- 722 Aureus March-December 161, AV 6.97 g. IMP CAES L AVREL VERNVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing each other, clasping hands; in exergue, COS II. C 45. BMC 32 note. RIC M. Aurelius 451. Calicó 2112 (this obverse die). About extremely fine 7'000

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 1176.



723

- 723 Denarius 162-163, AR 3.30 g. IMP L VERNVS AVG Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROV DEOR TR P III COS II Providentia standing l., holding globe in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 156. BMC 229. RIC M. Aurelius 491a. Dark tone and good extremely fine 200



724

- 724 Medallion sestertius 162-163, Æ 46.00 g. IMP – CAES L AVREL – VERNVS AVG Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELIC AVG TR P III / COS II Galley with five oarsmen and hortator at stern. C 73. BMC M. Aurelius 1050. RIC M. Aurelius 1328.

Very rare. Struck on a medallion flan, a very interesting reverse type and a lovely green patina. About extremely fine / extremely fine

10'000



678



695



698



707



709



719



718





730



735



742



745



744



738



749



751



725



- 725 Aureus 163-164, AV 7.28 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P III – I – IMP II COS II L. Verus seated l. on platform; behind and before him respectively, officer and soldier. Below platform, king Soahemus standing l. and raising r. hand to his head. In exergue, REX ARMEN / DAT. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 300. RIC M. Aurelius 512. Calicó 2154 (these dies).

In exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc

20'000

Ex NAC 114, 2019, 731 and Triton XXIV, 2021, 1108 sales. From the Grand Haven collection.

Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



726



- 726 Aureus circa 164-169 or 183, AV 7.28 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair caught up in double chignon. Rev. V – E – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 69. BMC M. Aurelius 321. RIC M. Aurelius 783. Calicó 2218 (these dies).

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

12'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 37, 2006, 3464 and NAC 97, America, 164 sales.

Commodus caesar, 166 – 177



727



- 727 Aureus 175, AV 7.29 g. COMMODVS CAES AVG FIL GERMANICVS Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PR – INC – IVVENT Caesar standing l., holding branch and spear; in r. field, trophy. C 604 var. (not cuirassed). BMC M. Aurelius 637 var. (not cuirassed). RIC M. Aurelius 600 var. (not cuirassed). Calicó 2314 (this reverse die).

A very rare variety. Struck on a very large flan and about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Vinchon 23 April 1976, 250; Vinchon 30 November 1993, 49 and Nomisma 60, 2019, 18 sales.

Commodus augustus, 177 – 192



728

- 728 Sestertius 183-184, Æ 25.76 g. M COMMODVS AN – TONINVS AVG PIVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P VIII IMP VI COS III P P Pax seated l. holding branch and cornucopiae; in exergue, S C. C 453. BMC 531. RIC 405.

Wonderful light green patina and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 2309.



729

- 729 Tetradrachm 188-189 (year 29), billon 12.18g. Laureate head r. Rev. Galley sailing, r., flag at masthead, standard on prow; below, waves; behind, Pharos; in exergue, LKΘ. RPC Online 14216. Geissen 2242. Dattari 3903.

Brown tone and very fine / good very fine

500

Ex Bru sale 3, 2011, 84.

Pertinax, 1st January – 28 th March 193



730

- 730 Aureus 1st January-28th March 193, AV 7.08 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VOT DECEN TR P COS II Pertinax, veiled, standing l., sacrificing out of patera over tripod. C 55. NMC 22. RIC 13a. Woodward, NC 1957, obverse die K. Calicó 2391.

Extremely rare. A magnificent portrait of superb style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine

30'000

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 afterward he embarked on a military career. He rose through the ranks serving in Parthia, Britain and Noricum, subsequently serving 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 none the less murdered him after a reign of just eighty-six days.



731



732



- 731 Denarius 1st January-28th March 193, AR 3.23 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. OP DI – VIN – TR P COS II Ops seated l., holding grain ears and resting other hand on throne. C 33. BMC 19. RIC 8a. Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Didia Clara, daughter of Didius Julianus

- 732 Denarius 193, AR 3.07 g. DIDIA CL – ARA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. HILA – R – TEMPOR Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 3. BMC 14. RIC D. Julianus 10. Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500

Pescennius Niger, 193 - 194



733



734



- 733 Denarius, Antiochia 193-194, AR 3.03 g. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER [IVSTA] Laureate head r. Rev. FORTVNAE – R – EDVCI Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 28. BMC 11. RIC 26a or b. Struck on a very broad flan and very fine 500

Ex Haufhäuser 13, 1997, 403; Haufhäuser 15, 2000, 361 and NAC 106, 2018, 1579 sales. From the Ploil collection.

- 734 Denarius, Antiochia 193-194, AR 2.68 g. [IMP] CAES C PESCE NIGER [IVST] Laureate head r. Rev. INVICTO I – MPERAT Trophy and arms. C 33. BMC –. RIC 34a or b. Rare. Very fine / good very fine 500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 1580. From the Ploil collection.

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



735



- 735 Aureus circa 193, AV 7.34 g. IMP CAE·L·SEP SE – V·PERT·AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LEG·XIII·GEM·M·V Legionary eagle between two standards; two small capricorns projecting outward from standards. In exergue, TR P COS. C 271. BMC 18. Calicó 2472a.

Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue, struck on a large flan and with a light reddish tone. Extremely fine

25'000

Ex Herrero 31 May 2017, 144 and Roma XX, 2020, 625 sales.

Among the very first coins issued by Septimius Severus were legionary types in gold, silver and base metal. He derived the type from the famous 'legionary denarii' of Marc Antony struck 225 years before. This type had been revisited on more than one occasion: it inspired issues of the rebel Clodius Macer on the 100th anniversary of Actium, and was copied almost verbatim on a joint issue of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus on the 200th anniversary of Actium. Like Marc Antony, Severus issued his coins for numerous legions. This coin is dedicated to the Legion XIV Gemina, which in 60 earned the additional title Martia Victrix for its role in the defeat of the British queen Boudicca, and at the time Severus came to power was probably stationed in Pannonia. Curiously, of all the legions Severus honours on this coinage, the IV Scythia, a legion he once commanded, is absent.



736

- 736 Aureus 193-194, AV 7.24 g. IMP CAE·L·SEP·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. About extremely fine 6'000

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 1182.



737

- 737 Aureus 194, AV 7.20 g. L SEPT SEV PERT – AVG IMP IIII Laureate head r. Rev. ARAB – ADIAB COS II P P Victory advancing l., holding wreath and trophy. C –. BMC p. 33 note *. RIC 41. Calicó 2433 (these dies). Exceedingly rare and a very intriguing and historically important issue. Good very fine 15'000

This historical type naming the people of Arabia and Adiabene, though common enough in silver, is a rarity in gold. It was unknown to Cohen when he compiled his monumental work near the end of the 19th Century.

Severus encountered and defeated these peoples after his successful campaign of A.D. 194 against his rival in the East, Pescennius Niger, for which he was acclaimed emperor three times for successive victories. He next indulged in a triumphant tour of Syria, rewarding those who had been loyal and punishing others.

After wintering at Antioch, Severus led his army into Mesopotamia in the spring of 195 to ferret out any of Niger's soldiers who had fled east, and to exact revenge on foreigners who had supported Niger's cause. He first annexed the Kingdom of Osroene, installing there a Roman governor yet allowing its king, Agbar, to retain rule over the capital of Edessa and its hinterlands. He next overcame the Scenite Arabs and the Adiabeni (whose kings, Josephus tells us, had converted to Judaism in the 1st Century B.C.). Consequently, Severus assumed the titles Parthicus Arabicus and Parthicus Adiabenicus, which are preserved on coinage and are engraved on the Arch of Severus in Rome as PARTHICO ARABICO ET PARTHICO ADIABENICO. In using these full titles, Severus made it clear that these nations were Parthian vassals, yet he did not assume the title Parthicus, presumably to avoid causing offense and sparking an unwanted war.

It is curious that Severus assumed these titles before he earned any of the three emperorships (V, VI and VII) that would follow later in 195. Birley proposes that this odd sequence of events might be explained if these nations submitted quickly, and only later offered resistance; battles must have occurred afterward that were hard-fought enough to merit another rapid sequence of emperorships.

Severus' coinage celebrating the assumption of these titles was limited to aurei and denarii with two main reverse types, Victory advancing and two captives seated at the base of a trophy (though in one case the trophy is missing and the captives are seated upon shields). Denarii are known from Rome, Alexandria and Laodicea, and aurei only from Rome. Though the main issues were struck at Rome from 195 to 197, the denarii of Laodicea were struck as late as 198, perhaps because the message was of greater import to citizens in the East.



738

- 738 Aureus 195, AV 7.27 g. L SEPT SEV PERT – AVG IMP VII Laureate head r. Rev. DIVI M PII F P M TR P III COS II P P Mars advancing r., holding spear and trophy. C 123. BMC p. 45 note †. RIC 65. Calicó 2447. A superb portrait struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Nomos 15, 2017, 261 and Nomos 16, 2018, 192 sales.



739



- 739 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.24 g. IMPP INVICTI PII AVGG Conjoined laureate, draped and cuirassed busts of S. Severus and Caracalla r. Rev. VICTORIA – PARTHICA MAXIMA Victory advancing l., holding palm in l. hand and wreath in r. C 8. BMC 266. RIC 311. Calicó 2597b (these dies).

Very rare. Two attractive portraits of fine style and a light reddish tone. About extremely fine

20'000

Ex NGSA 5, 2008, 263 and NAC 114, 2019, 753 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.

At first glance, the jugate busts on this aureus suggest it belongs to the dynastic series initiated by the Severans in 201, but the overriding theme of the coin is the defeat of Parthia in 198. This is shown not only by the explicit reverse type, but also by the obverse inscription, which describes the two emperors as invictii – unconquered and invincible. Because Severus and Caracalla are also described as pii (dutiful and god-fearing), the coin must date to 201 or later, for only in that year did they adopt the title Pius, seemingly to reflect the membership they claimed to the dynasty founded long ago by Antoninus Pius. Thus, the issue may have been produced for the anticipated return of the royal family to Rome early in 202, following a nearly five-year absence in the East, during which they conquered the Parthians and oversaw affairs in the provinces. Severus' return was no ordinary event: not only had the royal family been gone for five years, but the yearlong celebration of Severus decennalia, his tenth year of power, had begun and the royal wedding of Caracalla was planned. The imperial adventus was celebrated with games, spectacles and donativa to the people and to the praetorian guards, who Dio Cassius tells us each received ten aurei – perhaps including examples of this freshly minted type.



740



- 740 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.26 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERA – LI – TAS AVG VI Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus with r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 297. BMC p. 220, 348 note. RIC 278a. Calicó 2479 (these dies). Rare. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 1183.



- 741 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.14 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta on horses prancing l., each with r. hand raised. C 770. BMC 374. RIC 305. Calicó 2578.

Very rare. An interesting issue with a finely detailed reverse. Two die breaks on reverse on edge, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Maison Palombo sale 12, 2013, 79.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



- 742 Aureus circa 196-211, AV 7.26 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. MATRI – CASTRO – RVM Julia Domna, sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over altar and holding a box of incense in l. hand; in l. field, two standards. C –. BMC S. Severus 56. RIC S. Severus 567. Calicó 2631 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. A magnificent portrait and an interesting reverse type. Extremely fine

25'000

In AD 187, Septimius Severus is said to have sought out and married Julia Domna in response to an oracle that foretold his future rise to imperial power. At the time, he was a commander in the Roman army and she was the daughter of one of the hereditary priests of Elagabal, the sun god of Emesa. She had a warm relationship with her husband, giving birth to their two sons, L. Septimius Bassianus (popularly known as Caracalla) and P. Septimius Geta, and regularly following Severus on his various military campaigns. She was with him even during the tumultuous Year of the Five Emperors (AD 193), which ended with Severus assuming power in Rome as the new Emperor. Julia Domna received the title of Augusta at the same time that Severus became Augustus and in AD 195 she was honored as mater castrorum ("Mother of the Camps") in recognition of her frequent presence with Severus in the field.

This extremely rare aureus features a beautiful obverse portrait of Julia Domna in her role as Augusta and a reverse type celebrating her status as the Mother of the Camps. She stands offering a sacrifice over an altar erected before two legionary signa. To soldiers, the standards of their maniples and legions were sacred objects associated with the imperial cult and as such regularly received worship in special chapels erected in the military camps. Thus, the reverse type of the present coin serves to advertise Domna as having a deep respect for the traditions and customs of the legions, something that no doubt contributed to her appellation as mater castrorum.

Unfortunately, the job of any mother is a tough one and Julia Domna's was especially tough. While she was respected as the Mother of the Camps, her influence over her sons only went so far. Caracalla and Geta had grown to hate each other through the disparity of power allotted to them by their father. While Severus lived, she was able to hold the family together, but after his death in AD 211, everything fell apart. Before the end of that year, she found herself cradling a bloody Geta in her arms, murdered by his own brother. She went on to serve in the imperial chancery under Caracalla, but after he was assassinated in AD 217 she took her own life in despair.

Caracalla caesar, 195 – 198



- 743 Aureus circa 196, AV 7.25 g. M AVR ANTO – NINVS CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SEVERI AVG P II FIL *Lituus*, axe, patera, jug, *simpulum* and sprinkler. C 582. BMC 183 (these dies). RIC 3 (these dies). Calicó 2817b (these dies).

Rare. An unusual and interesting portrait struck on a very broad flan. Light reddish tone, minor scratch on obverse field and an unobtrusive edge scuff at six o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Stack's 3 December 1996, 335; Heritage 3032, 2014, Andre Constantine Dimitriadis 23620 and NAC 117, 2019, 319 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.

Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217



- 744 Aureus 201, AV 7.10 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG PON TR P IIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE Jugate busts r. of Septimius Severus radiate, draped and cuirassed and Julia Domna diademed, draped and on crescent. C 1. BMC 260. RIC 52. Calicó 2849.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Three magnificent portraits of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

40'000

Ex Hess 25 March 1929, Vogel, 896; Vinchon 15 November 1989, 153; Vinchon 5 May 2019, 2891 sales. Probably from the Karnak Hoard of 1901.

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 wears a radiate crown, and if the coin bears the portrait of a female, her bust usually rests upon a crescent.



624



626



646



651



636



759



670



717



745

- 745 Aureus 202, AV 7.52 g. ANTON P AVG PON – TR P V COS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE Draped bust of Plautilla r. C 1. BMC 395 note. RIC 6 (described as denarius). Calicó 2858.

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Two exceptional portraits of excellent style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 275'000

Ex Hess-Leu 17, von Schulthess-Rechberg, 270; Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 61; Aureo & Calicó 241, 2014, Imagines Imperatorum, 174; Aureo & Calicó 300, 2017, 131 and Maison Palombo 17, 2018, 93 sales. From the Jameson collection. From the Karnak Hoard (1901).

This issue was struck to celebrate the marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla, the daughter of Septimius' praetorian prefect Plautianus.

The marriage was an act of political expedience rather than love; we are told she despised her husband so much that she would not even dine with him. Plautilla's father Plautianus had for five years been Caracalla's praetorian prefect, and by this marriage he sought to strengthen his ties to the Imperial family. He had prepared his daughter well, sparing no expense along the way. Dio, who attended the wedding, tells us that Plautianus had castrated one hundred Romans of good birth just so his daughter would have a suitable number of eunuchs to school her in the finer arts of life, and that the dowry he offered was fifty times the normal amount for a royal woman. Plautianus' wealth, power and ego grew immensely, and he even held the consulship in 203. This alone would have infuriated Caracalla, but the additional insult was that Geta, the brother who Caracalla hated perhaps even more than Plautianus, was his colleague in that consulship. The prefect had become virtual co-emperor with Septimius Severus, the senior emperor and Caracalla's father. But, as history has shown Caracalla was no shrinking violet, and as his own power and independence grew he became less tolerant of Plautianus and Plautilla. By early 205 he had assembled enough evidence to murder Plautianus and to banish his wife to Lipari, a volcanic island north of Sicily. Plautilla remained there for the better part of a decade until, upon becoming sole Augustus, Caracalla had her murdered.

This gold aureus features stunning portraits of the young Caracalla on the obverse and his wife, Fulvia Plautilla. This issue was almost certainly struck for distribution as a military donative or public largesse on the occasion of their marriage in April AD 202. Unfortunately, while the couple was married in a lavish ceremony in Rome it took place entirely for political reasons. Plautilla's father, C. Fulvius Plautianus, was not only the Praetorian Prefect, but also a first cousin of Caracalla's father, Septimius Severus, and had been a loyal supporter of his rise to power. Despite the cheerful countenances depicted on the coin, Caracalla despised Plautilla from the start and she reportedly made matters worse by her lavish spending habits. Nevertheless, in AD 204 Plautilla appears to have given birth to a son and was honored along with her father-in-law Septimius Severus, mother-in-law Julia Domna, her husband, and brother-in-law Geta (also hated by Caracalla) on the Arch of Septimius Severus erected in the Forum. After this, things quickly began to fall apart.

In January AD 205, Plautilla's father was arrested for plotting against Severus. Whether Plautianus was actually guilty of treason or whether the charge was invented still remains a mystery. Regardless, he was executed and his ancestral lands were confiscated by the Emperor. Taking advantage of these circumstances, Caracalla divorced Plautilla and condemned her to exile along with her brother C. Fulvius Plautius Hortensianus. The two were first sent to live out their lives on Sicily, but later they were transferred to the much smaller and far less populated island of Lipara. At last, in AD 211, shortly after the death of Septimius Severus, the hapless siblings were strangled to death by their jailers, probably on the orders of Caracalla. Thus, in its golden surfaces, this attractive coin simultaneously bears witness to the grandeur and beauty as well as the deep tragedy of the Roman Empire and its masters.





746



- 746 Aureus 205, AV 7.19 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. BMC 476. RIC 80a. Calicó 2777 (this reverse die). Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Glendining's 7 March 1957, Foreign Ambassador, 418 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3205 sales.



747



747



- 747 Sestertius 214, Æ 23.40 g. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVII IMP COS III P P / S – C Mars standing l., holding Victory and resting hand on shield; spear against l. side; at feet l., captive. C 257. BMC 261. RIC 524a.

A bold portrait and a pleasant brown-green patina. Flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000



748



748



- 748 Sestertius circa 214-217, Æ 24.40 g. M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM Providentia standing l., holding in r. hand wand on globe and sceptre in l.; in field, S – C. C 537. BMC 271. RIC 572a.

A magnificent portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Dark green patina very gently smoothed, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 95, 2016, Ploil, 336.



- 749 Aureus 215, AV 7.21 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII – COS IIII P P Caracalla in military attire, standing l., sacrificing over lighted altar before domed temple of Vesta, behind him pontifex, wearing apex, and a child; before him, two Vestales and a child. C 350 var. (not draped). BMC p. 458 note * var. (not draped). RIC 272b var. (not draped). Calicó 2735a

An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare and interesting type. A bold portrait perfectly centred on a very large flan and an interesting and finely detailed reverse composition. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 25'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 82, 1997, 307; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 100, 1999, 1089; Rauch 82, 2008, 397 and Rauch 103, 2017, 432 sales.

Late in his reign Caracalla was afflicted with megalomania. He began to consider himself Alexander novus, a second Alexander the Great, and he satisfied this inclination in 214 by mounting an expedition against the Parthians in imitation of Alexander's famous invasion of Persia nearly 550 years before. He first recruited a phalanx of 16,000 men whom he outfitted just as Alexander's soldiers had been, and whom he had led by men with the same names as Alexander's subordinates. He then followed the same path as Alexander, visiting Troy, where he held military exercises to honour heroes of the Trojan War, casting himself in the role of Achilles. In 215, in the midst of his operations in the East, he visited Alexander's tomb in Alexandria, Egypt. His long-anticipated invasion of Parthia began in 216 – an ideal moment since the kingdom was then divided between rival siblings, Artabanus IV and Vologases VI. Perfect timing aside, Caracalla could not realize his Alexandrine dream, for he was murdered near Carrhae on April 8, 217 by his praetorian prefect and successor, Macrinus. The reverse scene on this aureus perhaps shows sacrifices Caracalla had made at the Temple of Vesta before departing on campaigns, though he may have been absent from Rome from 213 until the end of his life. Motivation for this type may also have come from his mother Julia Domna, who travelled with Caracalla on his campaign, and who played a key role in his administration. She was especially devoted to the cult of Vesta, which she commemorated extensively on coinage struck in her name. Always a religious and superstitious woman, Domna's interest may have been piqued when in 191, not long before her husband rose to imperial power, a slight earthquake and a devastating fire caused great damage to Rome: the Temple of Peace, part of the imperial palace, and the Temple of Vesta were among the casualties. The destruction of the Temple of Vesta was so complete that the Palladium – the most sacred of Roman relics – was exposed, and had to be rushed along the Sacred Way by Vestal Virgins, who deposited it in part of the palace which had survived the conflagration. Upon becoming Augusta in 193, Domna took it upon herself to restore the temple, which, apart from some modern restoration, is the version that survives to this day.

Diadumenian caesar, 217-218



- 750 Denarius circa 217-218, AR 4.04 g. M OPEL ANT DIADV MENIAN CAES Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PRINC IVVENTVTIS Diadumenian standing facing, head r., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in field r., two standards. C 3. BMC Macrinus 87. RIC Macrinus 102.

A portrait of fine style and a perfect Fdc 2'000

Severus Alexander augustus, 222 – 235



- 751 Aureus 223, AV 6.24 g. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P II COS P P Salus seated l. on throne, feeding snake, coiled around altar, out of patera. C 204. BMC 116. RIC 31. Calicó 3094.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An almost invisible mark on reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex Maison Palombo sale 12, 2013, 84.



- 752 Aureus 230, AV 5.87 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P VIII – CO – S – III P P Romulus walking r., carrying spear and trophy. C –. BMC 620. RIC 103. Calicó 3121 (these dies).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 211, 2013, 648 and Leu 7, 2020, 1649 sales.

Gordian III augustus, 238 – 244



- 753 Aureus 241-243, AV 5.08 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AETERNITATI AVG Sol, radiate, standing facing, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 37 var. (only laureate). RIC 97. Calicó 3186a.

Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Maison Palombo sale 12, 2013, 85.



754

- 754 Medallion 244, Æ 47.82 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MVNIFICENTIA GORDIANI AVG Colosseum: within, bull on l. fighting elephant on r.; in l. field, Fortuna standing facing behind the Meta Sudans, holding rudder and in r. field, statue within small temple or shrine. C 16. Gnechi II 23 and pl. 104, 6. Mazzini 166 (this coin). Banti 54.

Extremely rare. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination issued to celebrate the renovation of the Colosseum. Struck on a very broad flan and with a

brown-reddish tone. Good very fine

25'000

Ex Münzhandlung 1, 1934, 1945; Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 525; M&M 66, 1984, 798; NFA XXXII, 1993, 339 and CNG 102, 2016, 1075 sales. From the Mazzini collection.

In early AD 238, the infamous Year of the Six Emperors, the highly respected but octogenarian Gordian I and his son Gordian II led a revolt in North Africa against the unpopular military emperor Maximinus Thrax. While they were recognised in Rome by the Senate, the two Gordiani were slain after a reign of only 20 days. Nevertheless, still desirous of capitalising on their respectable backgrounds and popularity, the Senate named Gordian III, the thirteen-year-old grandson of Gordian I as *Augustus* alongside the senators Pupienus and Balbinus. As elder statesmen, the latter were to protect the interests of the Senate while Gordian III served as a figurehead, but Pupienus and Balbinus were deeply unpopular and on 29 July AD 238, the Praetorian Guard murdered them and made Gordian III sole *Augustus*. The inexperienced Gordian III was strongly influenced by Timesitheus, the Praetorian Prefect, who arranged the marriage of the young emperor to his own daughter and convinced him that the time was right to attack the Sasanian Persian Empire and its new ruler, Shapur I. In AD 243, Gordian III and Timesitheus began the campaign in Mesopotamia, where they won a victory at Rhaesena and forced the Persians to withdraw across the Euphrates River. Problems began after this. Over the winter of AD 243-244, Timesitheus died under mysterious circumstances and Gordian III was convinced by C. Julius Priscus, who had served as Praetorian Prefect with Timesitheus, to name Priscus' brother, M. Julius Philippus, as a replacement. The war resumed in early AD 244 under the new management and promptly turned the gains of the previous year into disaster. According to the Persians, the Romans were defeated in battle near Misiche (Fallujah), but Roman sources indicate that the campaign was brought to a halt by Gordian III who died under very uncertain circumstances. Philippus, announced that the Emperor had fallen ill and died from a fever, but it was widely suspected that he had had a hand in the death of Gordian III. Nevertheless, he was immediately proclaimed *Augustus* by the army and reigned as Philip I "the Arab." This magnificent medallion was struck in AD 244, no doubt before the beginning of the disastrous new campaigning season and while the victories of the previous year were still able to be capitalised upon. The cuirassed obverse portrait type presents the young Gordian III as a new Alexander the Great poised to inflict defeat on the Persians yet again. The reverse type features a remarkably detailed representation of the Colosseum with a wild animal fight. Combined with the reverse legend referring to the "Generosity of Gordian Augustus," the type almost certainly refers to games celebrated either in the context of the Persian victories of the preceding year or of the New Year festivities that mistakenly looked forward to new successes in the East.

Jotapian, 248 – 249



- 755 Antoninianus, Nicopolis Seleucia (?) 248-249, AR 4.34 g. [IMP] C M F R IOTAPIANVS A Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT – ORIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 2. RIC 2c. Bland, Essays Carson, pl. XXX, 5.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on unusually fine metal for the issue. About extremely fine

15'000

From the outset of his reign, Philip I displayed a general gift of incompetence. He clearly was skilled enough to climb the ranks and then to treacherously eliminate the prefect Timesitheus and the emperor Gordian III, but once he had no peer to overcome it was clear that he did not have the talent to rule. Philip's first mistake was to make peace with the Sasanians on terms which were not only disgraceful to the army, but expensive. Zosimus (I, 20, 2) tells us this was the spark for the revolt of Jotapian among the Syrian legions. Philip had to pay a severe ransom to the Persians in exchange for Roman captives, while also having to absorb the expense of building his home town of Philippopolis in Arabia from the ground-up and staging lavish games for the millenary celebration in Rome. Another mistake was entrusting the administration of the East to his brother Priscus, who ruled harshly and increased taxation beyond what could be sustained. These circumstances brought forth Jotapian, an army commander who Aurelius Victor says was related to Severus Alexander, and who may in fact have been a descendant of the royal house of Commagene. Jotapian was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers and for several months may have controlled a vast area, for Polemius Sylvius places the revolt in Cappadocia and Victor describes it as having started in Syria (which, if true, could only include the northern part, for he did not strike coins at Antioch). Opinions on when the uprising began vary, with the conventional view being the summer of 248. But much light was shed on the subject by Roger Bland in a 1993 study, in which he suggests the revolt did not occur until the fall of 249. More importantly still, Bland produced convincing evidence that Jotapian's coins were struck at Nicopolis, a city located about 100 miles north of Antioch, quite near the former kingdom of Commagene. Bland catalogued only double-denarii for Jotapian, but since his study was published a piece of double-denarius weight but with a laureate bust has surfaced (CNG 61, lot 2027), allowing for the possibility, at least, that Jotapian coined aurei or intended to do so.

Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



- 756 Aureus 249-251, AV 4.06 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT – ORIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 107. RIC 7a var. (also draped). Calicó 3300 (these dies).

Rare. Well struck and centred on a full flan, a minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine

7'000

Ex Rauch 82, 2008, 491; Künker 143, 2008, 655 and NAC 111, 2018, 199 sales. From the Collection of a Retired Banker.



757



757

- 757 Double-sestertius 249-251, Æ 43.19 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIC – TORIA AVG S – C Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm. C 115. RIC 126d.
A very impressive portrait of fine style and a lovely green patina, about extremely fine 7'000



758



758

- 758 Double-sestertius 249-251, Æ 31.07 g. IMP C M Q [TRAIA]NVS DECIVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS SAECVLI Felicitas standing l., holding long caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in field, S – C. C 40. RIC 115c.

A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief and with a very pleasant green patina.

Metal flaws, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Künker 89, 2004, 2533 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 353 sales.

For an emperor who came to the throne through rebellion and inherited the overwhelming political, economic and military chaos of the age, it is remarkable that Trajan Decius had any interest in reforming the aes coinage. The brevity of his reign and the instability that followed the massacre of Decius' army by the Goths assured there was no easy path for his reform to take root. But even if Decius had ruled for a lengthy period, it likely would have failed, for the integrity of the coinage continued its precipitous slide. Indeed, by the reign of Decius the intrinsic value of the double-denarius had fallen enough for it to be practical to strike new double-denarii over Severan denarii without concern for a perceived reduction in value. Like his immediate predecessors, Decius continued to strike the sestertius in large quantities and the dupondius and as on a modest scale. However, he expanded the repertoire of aes coinage with a double-sestertius and a small copper piece, usually called a semis, but which may have been a reduced-weight as. His other numismatic creation was a series of double-denarii portraying eleven of Rome's deified emperors, from Augustus through Severus Alexander, which presumably was meant to celebrate the state religion, which included emperor worship. The novelty of the series – unparalleled by anything other than the 'restored' coinage of his adopted namesake, Trajan – seems a frivolous luxury in this difficult era. Perhaps even more interesting is his selection of emperors since, for example, he omits Claudius yet includes Commodus. Both choices defy explanation from a modern point of view, yet they likely reflected common opinion at the time.

Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius



759

- 759 Double Sestertius 249-251, Æ 39.67 g. HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG Draped and diademed bust r., set on crescent; hair in plait tied on top of head. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia, draped, diademed and veiled, seated l., holding transverse sceptre in her l. hand and drawing veil from face with r.; in exergue, S C. C 21. RIC 136 a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. A wonderful portrait well struck on a full flan and a superb untouched light green patina. Extremely fine

35'000

Ex Leu sale 52, 1991, distinguished American, 243.

Yet another of the 'blank pages' of Roman history, Herennia Etruscilla may have enjoyed the privileged upbringing of an Etruscan noblewoman, but the end of her days were anything but pleasant. Even though she held the title Augusta and resided in Rome, she was largely powerless because before he left the capital her husband installed Publius Licinius Valerianus (the future emperor Valerian) in a newly created position that gave him almost unlimited authority in the city of Rome. When the news arrived that her husband and eldest son had been killed in a Gothic ambush, Etruscilla and her youngest son, Hostilian might have expected the worst. However, they not only survived, but were honoured by the new emperor Trebonianus Gallus, who did not hail his own wife Augusta, but rather allowed Etruscilla to retain the title. Numismatic evidence shows that Etruscilla probably retained the title into Gallus' reign, for the output for her and Hostilian is higher at Antioch than that of her slain husband and son.

Hostilian caesar, 251



- 760 Aureus 251, AV 3.74 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRICIPI IVV – ENTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 33. RIC 181b. Calicó 3316.

Very rare. A gentle portrait of fine style struck on a full flan. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Tkalec 22 April 2007, 310 and Nomos 19, 2019, 323 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.

Trebonianus Gallus augustus, 251 – 253



- 761 Binio June-November 251, AV 5.81 g. IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS AVGG Salus standing r., feeding snake held in her arms. C 113. RIC 13. Calicó 3346 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex Tkalec sale 25 October 1996, 233.

Volusian, 251- 253



- 762 Binio 252, AV 5.60 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVS AVGG Salus standing r., feeding a snake with patera. C117 var. (only laureate). RIC 152. Calicó 3373a (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. A realistic portrait struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Merzbacher 24, 1910, 2097; Bourgey 1958, Perret, 122; Leu 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 90 and Nomos 19, 202019, 325 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.

Uranus Antoninus, 253 – 254



- 763 Aureus, Emesa 253-254, AV 5.79 g. L IVL AVR SVLP VRA ANTONINVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FE – CVND – ITAS AVG Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 3. RIC 3a. Baldus, Uranus Antoninus, 67 (this coin illustrated). R. Delbrueck, Uranus at Emesa, NC 1948, p. 17, 6-8 and 9. Calicó 3385.

Extremely rare. An interesting portrait struck in high relief. A metal flaw on the chin on obverse and small mark on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine 60'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 73, 1995, 443; NAC 24, 2002, 140; Aureo & Calicó 241, 2012, Imagines Imperatorum, 239; Aureo & Calicó 300, 2017, 171 and MDC 4, 2018, 127 sales.

The irrefutable evidence that this coin presents has put paid to the false legends relating to Uranus Antoninus by the historian Zosimus. According to Zosimus, there were two separate usurpers, a man by the name of Uranus and another by the name of Antoninus, who were rebels at the time of Severus Alexander. In reality, Uranus Antoninus was not actually a usurper because his power was strictly local and limited to the city of Emesa, in the Syrian Apamene, the birthplace of Julia Domna, Mamaea, Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. The reverse sides of the coins issued by Uranus Antoninus refer to local religion and reflect the close link between Principi Sacerdotes of Emesa and the great local god Elagabal, or the Baal of Emesa.

Valerian I, 253 – 260



- 764 Aureus, Samosata after 255, AV 3.31 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in prancing biga r., holding whip and reins; in exergue, AVGG. C 239 var. (laureate only). RIC 276 (Antiochia). Göbl 1680. Calicó 3449 (misdescribed, these dies).

Very rare. Metal flaw on cheek, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1258

Publius Licinius Valerianus was born around 190 AD into a wealthy senatorial family. He showed considerable talent as a politician and served as consul during the reign of Severus Alexander. During the years 238-250 AD, he held a series of important civilian and military posts as the Roman Empire plunged into an era of civil war, invasion, pestilence, and economic collapse. In AD 253, he was commander of the Rhine garrison when he and his army were summoned to Rome by the embattled emperor Trebonianus Gallus to defend his regime against the usurper Aemilian. While Valerian was en route, Gallus was murdered by his own troops and Aemilian seized the throne. In a pattern typical of the age, Valerian's troops proclaimed him emperor and he, in turn, marched against Aemilian, who suffered the same fate as Gallus. Valerian's elevation was quickly approved by the Senate. He appointed his son Gallienus as co-ruler and sent him to defend the crumbling Rhine frontier while Valerian focused on a deepening crisis in the east. The Goths had commandeered some Roman ships and were plundering Asia Minor at will while, at the same time, Shapur I, king of resurgent Sasanian Persia, had crossed the eastern frontier and sacked Antioch. After taking stern measures against those he considered subversives, including Christians (against whom he mounted a major persecution), Valerian mustered a large legionary force and marched east in AD 255. After forcing the Goths to retreat, he spent the next four years campaigning in the Syrian desert in a fruitless effort to force Shapur into a decisive battle. In 260 AD, with his army weakened by pestilence and exhaustion, Valerian agreed to a peace parlay with Shapur. But on his approach, he and his bodyguards were seized and taken prisoner by Shapur. This was an unprecedented calamity and marked the Empire's darkest hour. Gallienus was unwilling or unable to come to his rescue, and Valerian remained in ignominious captivity for many years, where he endured such humiliations as being forced to serve as Shapur's footstool. After his death, Valerian's skin was flayed and stuffed, the effigy being presented to later Roman envoys as an object lesson.

Postumus, 260 – 269



765

- 765 Aureus, Cologne circa 263-264 (?), AV 5.92 g. POSTVMVS PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. DIANA LV – CI – FERA Diana advancing r., with bow and quiver on shoulder, holding lighted torch with both hands; at her r. side, dog r. C –. B. Schulte, Die Gölđprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus, –. RIC –. Calicò –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. An impressive portrait well struck in high relief in the finest style of the period. Delightful reddish tone and good extremely fine

70'000

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 559 and NAC 31, 2005, 102 sales.

Like many gods and goddesses, Diana (Artemis) had numerous guises. One of her most popular was Lucifera, 'the bringer of light'. Diana is here shown advancing with her faithful hound at her feet; her bow and quiver are retired over her shoulder as she leads with her lighted torch. The other way in which Diana was commonly shown as Lucifera was wearing a lunar crescent headdress and holding a torch while driving a chariot drawn by two stags. In this latter case she is closely identified with moon-goddess Luna Lucifera, for Diana's brother Apollo was identified with the sun-god Sol. (Apollo was also honored by Postumus on his coinage.) On other coins Postumus honors Diana in her guise as Reduci – advancing, holding a bow and leading a stag, with an inscription dedicated "to the return of Diana". Postumus was brazen with his depictions of the gods on his coins, as he typically represented them as his protectors or companions. With Hercules – clearly Postumus' favorite god – he does not shy from making bold and direct comparisons between himself and the god, even to the point of assimilating himself with Hercules. Postumus' highly personal associations with the gods suggest he truly sought their assistance in protecting and strengthening his fragile empire.

Quintillus, 270



766

- 766 Aureus, Mediolanum September-November 270, AV 5.59 g. IMP C M AVR QVI – NTILLVS AVG Laureate bust r., wearing paludamentum, secured by annular fibula on r. shoulder, over thorax, or modelled cuirass, with double row of ptergyges; on l. shoulder, dotted border of aegis. Rev. FIDES EXERCITI Fides Militum, diademed and draped, standing l., holding in each hand signum mounted with three medallions and carrying handle. C 10 var. (laureate and draped bust). RIC 1 var. (laureate and draped). Huvelin-Lafuarie, RN 1980, pl. 5, 54 (this reverse die). Calicó 3966 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest if not the best specimen known. A spectacular portrait in the finest style of the period and an unusually good surface. Almost invisible mark on obverse field and a small metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

Ex Monetaurium Fixed price list 58, 1992, 197a; NAC 7, 1994, 794 and M&M 92, 2002, 243 sales.

From the mid-250s through to the early 270s A.D., the fortunes of Rome were in steep decline, and coinage reflected the suffering in other realms of life. Gold coinage became rare and infrequently issued, silver was replaced with low-grade billon that was hastily struck with poor quality dies, and the once-voluminous bronze coinage was essentially discontinued. However, within this period of relentless decline there were occasional moments of brilliance. With coinage, one instance is an issue of aurei produced at Milan for Quintillus on his accession late in 270. The portrait is a sublime work of art, so well sculpted and sympathetic that it would seem better placed in an earlier age. The artist achieved a rare balance, projecting constancy, yet capturing the underlying tension and uneasiness of the age. Few portraits from this era truly compare, though we may note some stand-outs: aurei showing the portrait of Gallienus wearing a lion's scalp, select portraits of the Romano-Gallic Empire (notably the facing-portrait aurei of Postumus), and the eight-aureus medallions of Quintillus' brother, Claudius II. Not long after this inspired die was cut, the fate of Quintillus was sealed by the army stationed in northern Italy, which paid no heed to the fact that he had been confirmed by the senate. The legions who had served under Claudius II during his great war against the Goths had thrown their support behind their new commander, Aurelian, who had led the cavalry under Claudius II and was now finishing the campaign by driving the remaining Goths across the Danube. The Italian legions, which did not welcome a civil war, especially with the seasoned legions of Pannonia soon made their decision. After a reign of perhaps two or three months, Quintillus, undoubtedly aware of the fate that awaited, committed suicide in October or November, 270 rather than face execution at the hands of his soldiers.

Aurelian, 270 – 275



- 767 Aureus, Tripolis, spring-summer 273, AV 5.20 g. IMP AVRELIANVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTU – S ILLVRICI Mars advancing r., holding spear and trophy; at his feet r., seated captive. C 281. Göbl 363gO. RIC Online 3211. Calicó 4058a (these dies).

Rare. An unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex Nomos sale 19, 2019, 336. Privately purchased from Münzhandlung Athena on March 1996. From the Trausnitz collection.

Probus, 276 – 282



- 768 Aureus, Antiochia 276-282, AV 5.49 g. IMP C M AVR – PROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONS – ERVAT AVG Sol standing to front, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 175. RIC 915. Calicó 4149. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Rolin & Feuardent 26 May 1909, J.E., 268; Art Monaco 7 November 1977, 128 and Gadoury 30 November 2013, 183 sales.

Tacitus, 275 – 276



- 769 Aureus 275-276, AV 4.24 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AET – ERNAE Roma seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; beside throne, shield. C 115 var. (different bust). RIC 75e. Calicó 4092 (this coin). CBN 1718 (Siscia). Biaggi 1600 (this coin).

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC 49, 2008, B.d.B, 394 and NAC 114, 2019, 821 sales. Privately purchased in 1952. From the Biaggi and Retired Banker collections.

Carus, 282 – 283



- 770 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 282, AV 3.91 g. IMP CARVS P F A – VG Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding transverse spear and shield decorated with aegis. Rev. FORTV – NA AVG Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. C 3. Bastien, Lyon 441 (these dies). RIC 1. Calicò 4263.

Exceedingly rare, only the second specimen known. A very interesting and unusual portrait, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 568.

The late 3rd Century A.D. was a time of great opportunity for aspiring soldiers, especially those who hailed from Illyria. A series of soldier-emperors, beginning with Claudius II 'Gothicus' in 268 and ending with Julian II of Pannonia in 285, claimed the throne for varying lengths of time. A successful emperor in this period lasted five or six years; usurpers often 'reigned' for only a month or two. One of the more productive emperors of the era was Marcus Aurelius Probus, formerly the commander of Aurelian's armies in the east. But like Aurelian before him, Probus' record of accomplishment was cut short when he was murdered by his soldiers. Filling his boots was Marcus Aurelius Carus, Probus' prefect who was hailed emperor by his own soldiers. Carus' regime differed from those of the previous six legitimate emperors, as he hailed from Gaul rather than Illyria, and he had two grown sons with whom he could share his burden. Carus took immediate advantage of the situation: he left his eldest son Carinus in command of the west as he marched eastward with his younger son Numerian to conduct the Persian campaign originally planned by Probus. En route they defeated the Quadi and Sarmatians, and in 283 they sacked the Sasanian capital Ctesiphon. Their great success came to a grinding halt, however, when Carus was discovered dead. Ancient historians tell us he died from a lightning strike, but modern historians are understandably suspicious, and most consider his death a murder by his prefect Aper. Coins of this era vary considerably in style from mint to mint, as this coin, struck at Lugdunum in modern France, attests.

Carinus augustus, 283 – 285



- 771 Aureus 284, AV 4.55 g. IMP CARINVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTV – S AVG Hercules standing r., leaning on club covered with lion's skin set on rock. C 160 var. (not draped). RIC 233 var. (not cuirassed). Calicò 4395a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this interesting issue. A lovely portrait and an interesting reverse composition, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 517; Leu 50, 1990, 326; Tkalec 23 October 1992, 425 and NAC 78, 2014, 1115 sales.

Carinus is, perhaps, one of the underrated evil-doers of the Roman Empire. If the words of the historian Eutropius are of any value, this emperor's reputation was terrible: "He put to death very many innocent men on false charges, seduced the wives of nobles and even ruined those of his school fellows who had taunted him at school, even with trivial banter." (Breviarium IX.19). The histories are persistent about his seemingly insatiable desire for women. The Historia Augusta reports that he was married and divorced nine times, and that he abandoned some of his wives while they were pregnant. We must, of course temper our view, as it is a fact that history is written by the victor. Considering Carinus was overthrown by Diocletian, who subsequently ruled with unquestioned supremacy for two decades, we might suspect that Carinus was unfairly maligned to add greater justification for the revolt of Diocletian who, after all, was little more than just another usurper when his army hailed him emperor against the legitimate emperor Carinus.

Diocletian, 284 – 305



772

- 772 Aureus 289–290, AV 5.11 g. DIOCLETIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI FVL – GE – RAT – ORI Jupiter standing l., head turned back, hurling thunderbolt at kneeling Titan; in exergue, P R. C 285. RIC 146. Depeyrot 6/8. Lukanc 15. Calicó 4531 (these dies).

An extraordinary portrait and a very interesting reverse composition. Good extremely fine 12'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk 89, 1998, 15; Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4207 and Maison Palombo 12, 2013, 87 sales.

The reverse of this aureus of Rome, 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.



773

- 773 Aureus, Siscia 293–294, AV 5.27 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI C – ONS – ERVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. C –. RIC 6. Lukanc 7. Calicó 4492.

Very rare. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Nomos sale 19, 2019, 343. From the Trausnitz Collection, acquired from Münzhandlung Athena on 19 December 1996.

Carausius, 286/7 – 293



774

- 774 Aureus, Rotomagus (?) 289-293, AV 5.10 g. IMP C CARAVSIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OPES I – VI AVG Abundantia standing l., holding bunch of grapes and cornucopia. C –. RIC –. Sutherland, NC 1944, vol. IV, p. 19, 175 and pl. III, 14 (these dies, misdescribed). Shiel, RN 1973, p.166, 8. Shiel p. 149, 9 and pl. B, 9 (these dies). Calicó 4778 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. A very interesting portrait struck on a full flan, minor marks on edge, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

175*000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 758.

The aurei of Carausius include very rare pieces of unusual style that bear no mintmark and often have reverse inscriptions that run over into the exergue. Most specimens are tightly die linked, suggesting the issue was small and episodic. They usually are attributed to a mint on the continent. Boulogne was an early suggestion, but it was based upon an incorrect recording of a find site. It is now almost universally believed that these aurei were struck in Rotomagus (Rouen) since base metal radiates of this issue are found in various parts of Northern France. One particularly important hoard of radiates in this style was unearthed at Rouen in 1846. This aureus was first sold at auction by Sotheby's in November, 1881 as part of the collection formed by Reverend Dr. William Chadwick Neligan, the well-known Rector of St. Mary Shandon & St. Catherine in Cork. Since it became part of the Trau collection (sold in May, 1935), the aureus was missed by Percy Webb when he was composing RIC vol. V, pt. II, which went to press in 1933. The coin was then described in the 1944 Numismatic Chronicle and was the main subject of an article by Norman Shiel, "The Opes Legend on Coins of Carausius," in the 1973 *Revue numismatique*. The reverse type, inscribed OPES I VI AVG, depicts a standing female divinity, who must be Abundantia for she holds a cornucopia and a cluster of grapes. Shiel considers I VI to be a simplification of the epithet invictus ('unconquered' or 'invincible'). This aureus is unique among the issues of Rotomagus in that its reverse inscription does not run over into the exergue and it is not die-linked with any other piece known to Shiel at the time of his work. The style of the Rotomagus issues is simplistic, and the die execution crude. This suggests they were made by a team with little or no experience in die sinking and coin production, but which likely had adopted skills from related fields, such as blacksmithing and intaglio engraving. The inscriptions on these coins often are blundered and sometimes incomplete, indicating that the engravers were probably illiterate. Though crude production standards are no guarantee that these aurei were an emergency military issue, the likelihood is strong. Perhaps the strongest prospect is that they were produced as a donative upon the establishment of Carausius' foothold on the continent in late 286 or early 287. Alternatively, they could have been an emergency issue in the spring of 289, when Maximian sent his failed expedition against Carausius, or an issue of early 293 anticipating the campaign of Constantius Chlorus, which was successful and cost the rebel his continental strongholds.

Since this class of Carausian aurei was struck at the 70-per-pound standard, a date in 286 or not long after might be preferred, for in 286 the weight of the imperial aurei of Diocletian and Maximian were increased to the 60-per-pound standard.



Allectus usurper in England, 293-296



775

- 775 Aureus, Londinium 293, AV 4.55 g. ALLECT – VS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PA – X – AVG Pax standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre; in exergue, M L. C 30 var. A. Burnett, *The Coinage of Allectus*, pl. 2, 1 (this coin). RIC 7. Depeyrot 4/12 (this coin illustrated). Calicó 4795.

Extremely rare. An impressive portrait and a lovely light reddish tone,
reverse slightly off centre, otherwise good very fine 60'000

Ex Warne 1899, 133; Rollin & Feuardent 1909, J.E. collection, 307; Naville-Ars Classica 17, De Sartiges, 491; M&M 12, 1952, 856; Hess-Leu 1956, 420; Hess-Leu 17, 1961, 384 and NAC 33, 2006, 585 sales.

Another rebel about whom few details survive is Allectus, a highly placed member of the revolutionary government founded by Carausius in Britain in 286 or 287. Allectus came to power in 293 by arranging the murder of his former master, who had just returned to Britain after having lost vital seaports on the Gaulish coast to the newly appointed Caesar, Constantius I. It is known that Allectus' three or four-year reign was repressive, as ancient chroniclers record that he "miserably oppressed the Britons and afflicted them with manifold disasters." Unlike his predecessor, Allectus was to meet his end in battle against the prefect, Asclepiodotos, whom Constantius had placed in command of the southern wing of a naval invasion. But the usurper did not die until, having retreated to London, he had the opportunity to see Constantius' fleet sailing up the Thames and landing soldiers on shores of London itself. If we believe the ancient sources, the return of Imperial control in Britain was welcomed by its inhabitants.

In AD 286, a Roman naval officer named Carausius declared himself a breakaway emperor in Britannia and Gaul in opposition to Diocletian and Maximian. Carausius retained his independent empire until the formation First Tetrarchy in AD 293 gave the western Caesar Constantius I Chlorus authority to campaign against him. By AD 296, Carausius had lost much of Gaul and the important port of Bononia (Boulogne). These losses of territory also caused Carausius to lose the faith of the army and led his treasurer, Allectus, to murder him. With the disappointing Carausius out of the way, Allectus then assumed the title of usurping Emperor for himself.

Despite the advances of Constantius and the loss of Bononia, coin finds suggest that Allectus continued to wield some power in Gaul as well as in Britannia although this was very fleeting. In September AD 296, Constantius equipped a fleet at Bononia, and crossed the English Channel to bring war to Allectus at home. Under Constantius' Praetorian Prefect, Julius Asclepiodotos, the forces of Allectus were forced to withdraw from the coast and were defeated in battle, probably at Calleva Atrebatum (Silchester). Allectus was killed in the fighting after having removed all imperial insignia in the hope that he would not be identified if he fell in the battle.

The reverse type of the present aureus, no doubt struck as part of a donative to the army, is more than a little ironic in its advertisement of "Augustan Peace." How peaceful could it have been considering that Allectus had become Augustus through murder and from the outset of his reign he had the forces of Constantius at his gate ready to knock it down and put an end to his short-lived empire. The type may encapsulate what everyone was hoping for, but it certainly did not exist in reality.

Maximianus Herculus augustus, first reign 286 – 305



776



- 776 Aureus, Antiochia 286, AV 5.52 g. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., cloak over shoulder, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in lower l. field, Z. In exergue, SMA. C 369. RIC 620 var. Depeyrot 3/7. Calicó 4705 (this reverse die).
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000
Ex Künker 168, 2010, 7863 and CNG 94, 2013, 1203 sales.



777



- 777 Aureus 286, AV 5.31 g. IMP M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 348. RIC 492. Depeyrot 2D/3. Calicó 4688.
A very attractive portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine 10'000



778



- 778 Aureus, Cyzicus 293, AV 5.25 g. MAXIMIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head l. Rev. CONCORDI – AE AVGG NN The two Augusti seated l., each holding globe and parazonium, crowned by Victory between them. C 47 var. (laureate head r.). RIC 616 (Antiochia). Depeyrot 13/4. Calicó 4613 (this reverse die).

A very attractive and interesting portrait, obverse from a worn die, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex Bonhams May 1980, 533 and NAC 120, 2020, 834 sales.

Galerius as caesar, 293-305



- 779 Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 3.14 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTU – S MI – LITVM • Four-turreted camp gate with doors; above the arch, star. In exergue, TS• Γ•. C 227. RIC 12b. An insignificant flan crack at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck, almost Fdc 600
Ex Heritage sale 3046, 2016, 29338.

Maximinus II Daia caesar, 305 – 309



- 780 Aureus, Serdica 305–306, AV 5.38 g. MAXIMINVS – S NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVV – ENTITIS Maximinus II, in military attire, standing l., holding globe in r. hand and leaning l. on sceptre; in r. field, two standards and in l. field, Σ (retrograde). In exergue, ·SM·SD·. C –, cf. 143 var. (without globe). RIC 9b (this coin listed). Depeyrot 1/6. Calicó 5025. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Almost invisible metal flaws, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000
Ex Hirsch XXIV, 1914, Weber, 1548; Naville III, 1921, Evans, 174; Sotheby's 19 February 1969, 66 and Triton XII, 2009, 768 sales.



- 781 Argenteus, Alexandria 305-307, AR 3.28 g. MAXIMINVS – VS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. CONCOR – DIA AVGG Female figure, with city headdress (Tyche or Alexandria?), standing facing, head l., holding the head of Serapis in her extended r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, B and in exergue ALE. C –, RIC – cf. Helios sale I, 585 (these dies). Freeman & Sear price list 13, 72 (these dies). Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. Lightly toned and good extremely fine 5'000
Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 597.



763



761



766



765



771



774



775

Romulus, son of Maxentius



782

- 782 **Divus Romulus.** Folis 310, Æ 7.11 g. DIVO ROMVLO NVBIS CONS Bare head r. Rev. AETERNAE – MEMORIAE Eagle with wings spread standing r. on domed shrine; in exergue, REP. C 4. RIC 257.

Brown tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 586 and Tkalec 23 October 1992, 461 sales.

Licinius I, 308 – 324



783

- 783 Aureus, Thessalonica early 311 or 312, AV 5.10 g. LICINIUS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSERV – ATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., chlamys across l. shoulder, holding thunderbolt and leaning on sceptre; at feet, eagle holding wreath. In field r., Σ (retrograde) and in exergue, ·SM·TS·. C 104. RIC 44a. Calicó 5121b. Depeyrot 5/2.

Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 102, 2000, 586 and Triton XX, 2017, 862 sales. From the Continental collection.

Valerius Valens, 316 – 317



784

784

- 784 Follis, Cyzicus circa 316-317, Æ 3.34 g. IMP C AVR VAL VALENS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI Jupiter standing l., chlamys across l. shoulder, holding sceptre and Victory on globe; at feet, eagle with wreath in beak. In field r., VI and in exergue, SKM. C –. Carson, NC 1958, p. 57 and pl. VI, b (authentic issue in Berlin). RIC 7.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Dark tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Valerius Valens was among Rome's less fortunate emperors, as there was little time or cause for celebration during his three-month reign, and his execution was swift and unceremonious. Historians should rightly describe this Valens as "Valens I" since a later Valens (who should be "Valens II"), ruled the Eastern Roman Empire from 364-378. By comparison, the Julian who reigned from 360-363 is called "Julian II" because the usurper Julian of Pannonia reigned before him, in 284-285. The first civil war between Licinius and Constantine I began poorly for Licinius: his army was narrowly defeated at Cibalae on October 8, 316, which sent him into a retreat. In a hasty move either at Cibalae or while on the run, Licinius declared Valerius Valens, one of his frontier generals, emperor in place of Constantine, whom he symbolically deposed. Constantine's relentless pursuit ended in a truce by which Constantine gained control of much of the Balkans and claimed for himself the title of Senior Augustus. His third condition was that Valens be deposed; Licinius exceeded his demand by executing Valens. Whether this was a demonstration of good faith or a convenient excuse to remove a potential rival is not known. During the fighting retreat from Constantine, copper nummi were struck for Valens at Cyzicus and Alexandria. In type and style they were identical to the companion coins of Licinius I, with little more than the inscription to distinguish them. At Cyzicus, all eight officinae were striking for Licinius, and it is possible that all eight were also striking for Valens. At present, however, RIC documents only the sixth officina, and this specimen confirms the first officina.

Constantine I augustus, 307 – 337



- 785 Solidus, Nicomedia circa 324, AV 4.43 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANTINVS AVG Victoria seated l., holding Victory on r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in field r., shield. In exergue, SMN. C 102. Alföldi 46. RIC 70. Depeyrot 34/1.
Rare. Unobtrusive marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'000



- 786 Solidus, Nicomedia 330-331, AV 4.17 g. Rosette-diademed head, looking upwards. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT / XXX on shield supported by small genius; in exergue, SMN. C 617. Alföldi 616. RIC 171.
Two nicks and a die-break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000



- 787 Solidus, Constantinople circa 336-337, AV 4.75 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, holding shield inscribed VOT/XX/XX supported by genius. In exergue, CONS. C 618. Alföldi 617. RIC 108. Depeyrot 7/14.
Very rare. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Hirsch XXII, 1908, 182; M&M 17, 1957, 605; M&M 38, 1968, 592 and Maison Palombo 12, 2013, 89 sales.

Helena, mother of Constantine I



788

- 788 Solidus, Thessalonica 324, AV 4.48 g. FL HELENA – AVGVSTA Diademed and draped bust r., wearing double necklace. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICE Securitas, veiled, standing facing, head l., holding branch and raising skirt; in exergue, SMTSΓ . C 11. Alföldi 463 var. (SMT). RIC 134. Depeyrot 10/4.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the fifth specimen known of this variety and by far the finest specimen known. Undoubtedly the finest solidus of Helena in private hands. An interesting portrait perfectly centred on a full flan.

A perfect Fdc 125'000

Of all the women associated with Constantine the Great, his mother Helena was not only the most influential, but the most enduring, for she outlived even those who were significantly younger. Because the sources that mention her are fragmentary, biased or of Byzantine vintage, we can only speculate about just how strongly she influenced Constantine. However, we can be sure she was an imposing woman who cast a long shadow in her son's courts. Constantine probably was raised in rural Dardania by Helena at a time when his absentee father Constantius was among the most important men in the western provinces. Mother and son clearly forged a strong bond in those formative years, and we should presume that Helena joined Constantine at his court in Trier soon after his accession in 306. In doing so Helena went from a life of provincial obscurity, which she had known for more than half a century, to the highest office a woman could hold in the empire. However, Helena soon had a competitor, her son's new bride Fausta, a woman of whom the historical tradition reports few positive qualities. Together they remained the two most influential women in the court, each probably being accorded the title *nobilissima femina* immediately, and then the title of Augusta late in 324, after Constantine had defeated Licinius and brought the entire empire under his rule. Gold coins were struck for Helena only at Nicomedia, Thessalonica, Sirmium and Ticinum. This exceedingly rare solidus belongs to the earliest period when Helena held the title Augusta. No literary evidence describes when Helena was hailed Augusta, but it is generally assumed to have been on November 8, 324, as a part of the ceremonies at which Constantine traced the boundaries of his future capital on the site of old Byzantium. Other appointments were also made at this grand ceremony: Constantine's wife Fausta was raised to Augusta, his infant son Constantius II was named Caesar, his step-mother Theodora may have been given posthumous honours as Augusta, and his half-sister Constantia was downgraded from Augusta - a title she'd held as wife of his vanquished enemy Licinius - to *nobilissima femina*. On coinage Constantine distinguished the roles of his mother and his wife: Helena, who in the guise of Securitas, personified the "well-being of the State" whereas Fausta was shown as the mother of Constantine's children and filled the dual role of Salus and Spes, the "health of the State" and the "hope of the State". Helena's three surviving grandsons also struck small bronzes in her posthumous honour, on which she personified "public peace". This was a prudent message considering the bloody purge of their step-family soon after their father's death.



Constantine II caesar, 316 – 337



789

- 789 Medallion of 2 Solidi, Thessalonica 327, AV 8.84 g. Diademed head of Constantine II r., looking upward. Rev. VOTIS / X / CAES N / SMTS. C–. Gneecchi –. Toynbee –. Bastien, RBN 1958, pp. 35-43 and pl. I, 6. (this coin). RIC 167 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A spectacular medallion with a very interesting portrait perfectly struck on a full flan. An unobtrusive mark on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine

50'000

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 892. Privately purchased from Florenge Ciani in 1956. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Roman gold medallions such as this extremely rare piece struck in the name of Constantine II as Caesar (AD 317-337) were produced primarily to make donative payments to the army. From the point of view of the soldiery such payments, often associated with the renewal of imperial vows at the New Year festival or special occasions in the lives of the emperor and the imperial house, were critical since the silver coinage was largely debased and could not hold value as did gold. Donative payments were also crucial to the emperor as there is no greater danger to a ruler than to lead a disgruntled army into battle. The third century AD is littered with examples of emperors who fell under the swords of their own men because they were unsatisfied with their earnings and Constantine the Great was not about to let that happen to the dynasty he had established. Indeed, this particular piece belongs to a larger series that advertises the dynasty in beautiful gold. Constantine the Great appointed Constantine II as his Caesar in the western portion of the Roman Empire at the ripe age of one year old. However there is no evidence to suggest that he did any campaigning or had any impact on the administration there until he was seven and participated in his father's war against the Sarmatians in AD 323. At the age of ten, in AD 327, Constantine II was made commander of Gaul in order to replace his disgraced and executed half-brother Crispus. This medallion, which was struck in the same year was probably intended to celebrate this elevation at the same time it advertised Constantine II as a legitimate heir of Constantine the Great in the same way that other issues of the same period presented his brothers, Constantius II and Constans. The line of Constantine the Great and Fausta was to be the only source of legitimate rulers and the coinage was used to emphasize this fact. The portrait of the ten-year-old Constantine II is remarkable here as he is represented with an elevated gaze and wearing a plain diadem rather than the usual laurel wreath normally worn by Caesars as a sign of their status in the third and fourth centuries. The portrait of Constantine the Great is depicted in similar fashion on other coins where the elevated gaze is often considered to indicate a focus on the divine informed by his support for Christianity. However, in light of the plain diadem rather than the jewelled diadem normally worn by the Augustus it seems more likely that this portrait type was intended to cast the Emperor as a latter day Alexander the Great. Alexander was known, not only for wearing a plain diadem, as was the custom for kings of the Hellenistic age, but for his longing gaze. If the portraits of Constantine the Great were indeed intended to compare him to the Macedonian conqueror then we can only assume that when the same portrait style was deployed for Constantine II there was a similar intent. Unfortunately, as it turned out Constantine II was no Alexander, nor was he even Great as was his father. After the death of Constantine the Great, Constantine II soon quarrelled with his brothers over his allotment of the Empire. Quarrelling turned to warfare in AD 340 and Constantine II was killed in an ambush.



790

- 790 Solidus, Treveri 328-329, AV 4.35 g. FL CL CONSTAN – TINVS IVN N C Laureate head r. Rev. GAVDIVM RO – MANORVM Alemannia seated l. on ground, wearing pointed cap and resting head on r. hand; behind, trophy on bow and shield at base. In exergue, ALAMANNIA. C 108. RIC 516. Alföldi 154 var. (in exergue, TR). Bastien, Donativa 80, d/4. Depeyrot 35/1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and with a very interesting reverse type. Good extremely fine

30'000

Ex Art Monaco 7 November 1977, 132; NAC 2, 1990, 842; New York XXIII, 2010, 251 and NAC 114, 2019, 879 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.

Constantine II was the first son born to Constantine the Great and Fausta in February of AD 316. In the year after his birth, the joyful father elevated him to the rank of *Caesar* alongside his elder half-brother Crispus, and Licinius II, the infant son of the western emperor's eastern rival C. Valerius Licinianus Licinius. From this point, the young Constantine II became increasingly important as a symbol of continuity for his father's power and was frequently in the public eye. By the age of eight, Constantine II had been consul three times alongside either his father or Crispus and by ten he was the leading heir to the throne after war and intrigue resulted in the downfalls of Licinius II in AD 324 and Crispus in AD 326. Despite his great youth, the ten-year-old Constantine II was appointed commander of Gaul in order to replace the recently-executed Crispus. He was charged with defending the embattled province against the frequent incursions of Germanic peoples from across the Rhine frontier, especially the Alemanni and Franks, and in AD 332, at the age of sixteen, served as field commander under his father for a great campaign against the Goths. Five years later, in AD 337, Constantine the Great died and Constantine II assumed the title of *Augustus* alongside his two younger brothers, Constantius II and Constans. Together, the three exterminated all potential rivals in the imperial family and divided the Empire among themselves. Unfortunately, Constantine II quarreled with Constans over territory in Thrace and Africa, at last leading an army into Italy in order to force a settlement upon his youngest brother in 340. This proved to be a serious blunder. Constantine II never actually managed to face Constans in battle. The eldest son of Constantine the Great and Fausta was killed in an ambush near Aquileia and Constans was not even in Italy at the time, but actually away campaigning in Dacia. This rare and exceptionally well-preserved *solidus* was struck as part of a donative payment to the army in celebration of victories won over the Alemanni in AD 328-329, when Constantine II held the title of *Caesar* and was only twelve or thirteen. An inscription dateable to AD 330 shows that he also received the title of *Alamannicus Maximus* for these victories although the coins of this period only refer to him as *Caesar* without additional titulature. The reverse of this piece praises Constantine II and his Alemannic victories as the "Joy of the Romans," but at his young age, the joy would have been more justly expressed for his able generals than for the boy *Caesar*.

Constans, 340 – 350



791

- 791 Solidus, Siscia 340-350, AV 4.54 g. FL IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OB VICTORIAM TRIVMPHALEM Two Victories facing each other, holding between them wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVL / XV; in exergue, SIS*. C – cf. 89 (MVL XX). RIC 115. Depeyrot 9/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Ex Leu 7, 1973, 439; Leu 77, 2000, 681; Astarte 12, 2003, 461; Gorny and Mosch 203, 2012, 431 and NAC 92, 2016, 700 sales.

Constantius II caesar, 324 – 337



- 792 Medallion of 1 ½ solidus, Treviri circa 326-327, AV 6.43 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Caesar standing r., holding transverse spear and globe. In exergue, T R. C –, cf. 152. RIC 495 (this coin listed). Depeyrot p. 151 (this coin listed).
Of the highest rarity. A very attractive portrait of fine style,
pierced and plugged, otherwise good very fine 7500

Ex Gilhofer/Rauschburg-Hess 22 May 1935, Trau, 4263; Rauch 103, 2017, 526 and Auctiones e-57, 2017, 79 sales.

In AD 317, Constantius II became the second son born to Constantine the Great and Fausta and younger brother to Constantine II. However, while Constantine II had been named *Caesar* a year after his birth, this title was not bestowed upon Constantine II until after his father had overthrown Licinius I at the Battle of Chrysopolis in AD 324 (i.e., at the age of seven). In AD 332, Constantius II waged a successful war against the Visigoths along the Danube frontier, for which he received the title *Germanicus Maximus*, and two years later enjoyed further military success against the Sarmatians. He was clearly a skilled commander who enjoyed the support of the eastern armies, and therefore his father placed him in charge of his long-planned war against the Sasanian Persian Empire in AD 337. Unfortunately, Constantine the Great fell ill and died in May of the same year, just as the campaign was beginning. Faced with the death of his father and the prospect of a long conflict in the east, Constantius II immediately formed a pact with his older brother Constantine II and his younger brother Constans to purge all potential rivals from their family and divide the Empire. Constantius II became *Augustus* in the eastern provinces and retained possession of Constantinople while his brothers were named *Augusti* over the western provinces. He then turned his attention to the war against the Persians, which was destined to consume much of his reign. However, conflicts between his brothers and western usurpers meant that by AD 350, Constantius II was rid of both Constantine II and Constans. A respite in the Persian war gave Constantius II opportunity to crush the usurpers Magnentius and Vetricianus in AD 351-353, thereby unifying the Roman Empire under one man for the first time since the fall of Licinius in AD 324. After an abortive appointment of his cousin Constantius Gallus as *Caesar* in Gaul, Constantius II settled on Gallus' half-brother Julian as a replacement. After new campaigns against the Sarmatians and the Germanic Quadi along the Danube frontier, Constantius II returned to the simmering conflict with the Persians. Unfortunately, when he requested that Julian send him reinforcements, the Gallic legions mutinied on behalf of Julian as a rival *Augustus* in the West. When Julian refused to lay down his claims to full imperial power, Constantius II was forced to extricate himself from the Persian war and begin a march on Gaul. He never made it. Instead he fell ill and died in late AD 361 having only reached as far as Mopsuestia in Cilicia. This extremely rare gold solidus multiple advertises Constantius II as *princeps iuventutis* ("Prince of the Youth") a title indicating his designation as an imperial heir. The term was originally a title for members of the Equestrian order in the Roman Republic, but took on the specific meaning of "crown prince" under Augustus. Thus, the title harks back to the very beginning of the Roman Empire and takes advantage of the air of legitimacy bestowed by its first emperor. The type depicting Constantius II with spear and globe, was also traditional, but seems to go back only to the mid-third century AD, when it was first used on coins of Philip II serving as Caesar to his father Philip I (AD 244-247). The present solidus was probably struck to advertise his status on the occasion of the consulship that Constantius II held alongside his father in AD 328.

Valens, 364 – 378



- 793 Solidus, Antiochia 364-367, AV 4.36 g. DN VALENS – PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Valens standing facing, holding labarum ornamented with Christogram and Victory on globe; in l. field, cross. In exergue, * ANTI *. C 31. Depeyrot 20/2. RIC 2d.XXXVII.6.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1500

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 1230.

Procopius, 365 – 366



794

- 794 Solidus, Constantinopolis 365-366, AV 4.42 g. D N PROCO – PIVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust. r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVB Emperor standing l., In military attire, holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, CONS. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot 14/1 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A magnificent portrait of fine style, minor marks on reverse,
otherwise good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 401; NAC 18, 2000, 755; NAC 46, 2008, 730 and NAC 52, 2009, 634 sales.

In Procopius we have one of the more legitimate rebels in Roman history. When Julian II was killed in battle against the Persians in the summer of 363, it was Procopius, a relative of Julian II and one of his campaign commanders, who bore his body back to Cilicia for burial. Furthermore, it was rumoured that he had been named successor. Despite all this, the divided army did not recognise Procopius' claim and selected Jovian, who seems to have been neutral in the east-west divide within the ranks. Another reason Procopius might have been denied was his probable sympathy toward paganism, which we might presume from his close association with Julian and his choice to wear a beard. Because of his prominence, Procopius was in grave danger and so went into hiding, emerging only when the new eastern emperor Valens was travelling to Syria. Much was working in favour of Procopius: not only was Valens far away, but the locals in Constantinople were desperate for relief from Petronius, the corrupt father-in-law of Valens who had been left behind in command. Procopius' revolt was easily sparked, but proved impossible to maintain. The contemporary historian Ammianus reports that Procopius tried to extend his rule into the strategically important Illyricum through the offer of an "accession donative", but apparently even this failed. With the passage of time Procopius' support in the army eroded until he left the capital with what remained of his army to confront Valens. The pitched battle Procopius no doubt considered his only chance for survival never materialized, as he was handed over to Valens after the battle of Nacolia in the summer of 366 and was executed.

Constans, son of Constantine III, 410 – 411.



795

- 795 Solidus, Caesaragusta end 408-beginning 409, AV 4.06 g. D N CONSTA – NS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – A AVCCC Emperor standing r., foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, C – S. In exergue, COMOB. C –. RIC –. LRC –. Holland, *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique* 76, January 2001, Un solidus inédit de Constant, fils de Constantine III (407-411) témoin d'un donativum frappé à Caesaraugusta en 409, p. 16 (this coin illustrated).

Apparently unique. An extraordinary numismatic discovery, the only solidus of Constans in existence. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination.

Flan chipped at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise very fine

25'000

Ex Hermes of London sale 1, 2020, 210.

As the son of Constantine III, a soldier who was hailed emperor by his comrades in Britain, it was natural that Constans II would serve in his father's regime. Times were difficult in the West, and desperate measures were required to preserve the order. The soldiers abandoned hope that Honorius would defend the western provinces, as he was occupied with trying to keep the Visigoths out of Italy. So they hailed their own emperor three times in rapid succession – Marcus, Gratian and Constantine III. The first two were killed quickly and issued no coins, but the last survived approximately four years before he was captured and executed. Though Britain had just been ravaged by the Picts, Constantine III crossed the Channel into Gaul to fend off Honorius' general Sarus and to try to expel the Burgundians, Vandals, Alans, Alemanni, Franks and Suevi who had crossed the frozen Rhine into Germany and Gaul. Constantine III found success and eventually enlarged his domain to include Britain, northern Spain, Germany, Gaul and seemingly also Rhaetia. His victories were significant, but his gains were temporary, as rebellions soon arose in Britain and in Spain. Constans II apparently was a monk before he was hailed Caesar. Even his younger brother Julian seems to have been given the title *nobilissimus* at the time Constans II was hailed Caesar, but nothing else is known of him. Presumably in 408 Constans II was sent to Spain with his father's *magister militum* Gerontius to secure the peninsula. Their work was only partially successful and Constans II returned to Gaul with two ringleaders of the pro-Honorius resistance, Verianianus and Didymus, both of whom were executed at Arles. By 409 Constans' father had raised him from Caesar to Augustus. Until this specimen, the only coins known for Constans II are siliquae from Arles and Trier, the inscriptions of which confirm he held the rank of Augustus. This unique solidus, instead, was struck at Caesaraugusta, the only city, outside of Gaul, where we know, according to historical sources, that Constans stayed for a short period. This solidus was recently published by the scholar Dominique Hollard in the *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique* where he hypothesizes that this coin is a donativum struck by Constans when he was raised to the status of Augustus. Before this recent article, we already had a new theory about the mint of Caesaraugusta. In 2016, when David Berthoud, published an unrecorded siliqua from Trier, he attributed the mint mark SM CS, known on very few Constans siliquae, to Caesaraugusta, comparing them with the contemporary specimens minted by Maximus at Barcelona, bearing the mintmark SM BA as officina. This attribution appears to be correct because we know that during Roman Empire, the officinas used to indicate the mint names by using their first two consonants such as: TR for Treverum, MD for Medionalum, RV for Ravenna, etc. It is therefore plausible that CS indicates Caesaraugusta. If Berthoud's attribution is correct, we could not agree on his chronology since he inserts, chronologically, first the siliqua of Maximus' minted at Barcelona and later those of Constans. Holland explains why this dating is problematic: in September or October 409, the Vandals and other Germanic tribes crossed the Pyrenees and Maximus was in Tarraco, preparing his army. It therefore seems unlikely that Constans would have been at Caesaraugusta during that period. Furthermore, his campaign in Spain was very short-lived, considering his rapid retreat chased by Gerontius. For this reason, Holland theorises that both this issue and, most likely the solidus, could have been a donativum minted by Constans for his generals and his guards in Caesaraugusta when he received the title of Augustus. However, this raises another question: when did he receive that title? Bastien suggested the end 409 or the beginning of 410, but, as we wrote, Holland is of the opinion that this is too late. At the beginning of 409, Honorius recognised Constans' father, Constantine III, as Augustus after Athalaric's threat in Italy. So, it is possible that Constantine gave to his son, already Caesar, the title of Augustus and consequently, for this reason, Constans minted a gold issue to celebrate this event, before moving from Caesaraugusta to Arles in Gaul. Following this theory, we believe it would be correct to bring forward the dating of the Constans issues bearing the mint-mark CS, to the Autumn of 408 and the Spring 409, when he was at Caesaraugusta and he celebrated his rise to Augustus, minting donativa for his most important officers and magistrates.

Jovinus, 411 – 413



- 796 Siliqua, Arelate 411-413, AR 1.72 g. D N IOVIN – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTIT – [VT] OR REIP Roma seated l. on curule chair, holding Victory on globe and reverted spear; in exergue, KONT. C 2. King, *Melanges Bastien*, pl. 22,9. RIC 1601.
Very rare and in unusually good condition for the issue.
Toned and about extremely fine / good very fine 2'500

Ex NAC 62, 2011, Markoff, 2122.

When the Gallic nobleman Jovinus was proclaimed emperor in Germania Secunda in 411, his timing was ideal; the luckless Honorius had only just emerged from the horrors of 407-411, during which many crises had struck the Western empire, including the sack of Rome by the Visigoths. Jovinus already had agreements with kings of the Alans and Burgundians, and he immediately set about making alliances with other barbarian leaders, including Athaulf, king of the Visigoths. All was proceeding according to plan until Jovinus courted the Gothic dissident Sarus, and hailed his own brother Sebastianus co-emperor, for both of these actions alienated Athaulf, who instead began to co-operate with Honorius. The alliance of Athaulf and Honorius was effective, and the rebels Sebastianus and Jovinus were, in turn, captured and executed.

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



- 797 Solidus 426-430, AV 4.45 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 – MVLTT XXX R – M Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in upper field, star. In exergue, COMOB. C 13. Lacam, *Civilisation et monnaies byzantines*, pl. CII, 12 (this coin). RIC 2007. Depyrot 45/2. LRC 826. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck on a very broad flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Michel Dürr-Roland Michel 1999, Lacam, 136 (illustrated on the front-cover); NGSA 6, 2010, 214 and CNG sale 94, 2013, 1242 sales.

Theodosius II, 402 – 450



- 798 Solidus, Constantinopolis 408-420, AV 4.43 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGG A Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in l. field, eight-rayed star and in exergue, CONOB. LRC 313. MIRB 12b. RIC 202. Depeyrot 73/2. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750



- 799 Solidus, Constantinople circa 441, AV 4.46 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. VIRT EX – ERC ROM Emperor advancing r., bearing trophy and carrying captive by the hair; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 283. MIRB 31a. LRC 432. Extremely fine 500

Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II



- 800 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 420-450/455, AV 1.40 g. AEL EVDO – CIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB *. LRC 461. RIC Theodosius II 335. MIRB 50. Depeyrot 72/2. Minor metal flaw on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 750
Ex M&M Fixed price list 235, 1963, 24 and CNG sale 94, 2013, 1241.



788



790



789



794



795



797



802

Leo II, 18th January – 17th November 474, and Zeno from 9th February



- 804 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 474, AV 4.47 g. DN LEO Et Z – ENO P P AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE Two emperors, nimbate, enthroned facing, each holding mappa in r. hand; above them a star and behind them, a cross. MIRB 1b. LRC –. RIC 803. Depeyrot 98/1
In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc 2'500

Julius Nepos, 474 – 475/80



- 805 **In name of Zeno.** Solidus, Mediolanum circa 477-480, AV 4.47 g. D N ZENO PERP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand behind head and shield decorated with horseman on l. arm. VICTORI – A AVGGG Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross. Lacam 107 (this coin) and pl. CLXI.2. RIC 3225.
Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue well struck on a large flan. Extremely fine 3'000
Ex Sotheby's 17 November 1989, 139; Dürr-Roland 8 November 1999, Lacam 228 (as Odovacar) and Bolaffi 34, 2019, 670 sales. From the Vedril hoard 1920.

Migration of the Germanic Tribes

**The Ostrogoths
Theodahad, 534-536**



- 806 Follis, Roma 534-536, Æ 10.14 g. D N THEO – DAHATVS REX Bust r., wearing closed crown, ornamented with jewels and two stars, and robe decorated with jewels and pectoral cross on breast. Rev. [VICTORIA] – PRINCIPVM Victory standing r. on prora, holding wreath and palm branch; in field, S – C . MIB 81. MEC 1, 141. Metlich 89b.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Wonderful green patina and about extremely fine 5'000

The Merovingians. Gundowald usurper, 581/2-585



807

- 807 Solidus of 21 siliquae, in the name of Tiberius II Constantine, Marseilles circa 581-582, AV 3.90 g. DN TIB CONS TANT PP AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif on l. arm. Rev. VICTORI – A ACCA Cross potent set on step set on globe; in field, M – A* / XXI. In exergue, CONOB. Belfort –. Prou –. MEC 1 –. cf. for type, Rigold 6 (attributed to Arelate). cf. Alde/Crinon, sale 14 June 2010, 220. (these dies). cf. Triton sale XIX, 2016, Adams, 2202 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimen known.

Struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

15'000

By the end of the sixth century AD, the bonds between the Byzantine Empire and southern Gaul were being re-established after a long period of separation. This renewed relationship was marked by the introduction of Merovingian pseudo-imperial coinage during the final years of the reign of Justin II (574-578). At first these coins were struck on a limited scale and under the control of the king. By 580, however, this control broke down, and soon some mints began striking issues of clearly inferior style and often with illiterate legends. During those years, Gundowald, a Merovingian usurper king, rose to power. The only source to mention Gundowald is Gregory of Tours, who wrote about him in his *Histories*. According to Gregory, Gundowald claimed to be an illegitimate son of Chlothar and with the support of the Byzantine emperor, Maurice Tiberius, took control of most of the cities in Southern Gaul. Gundowald fought against Guntram, the legitimate son of king Chlothar, and lost during the siege of Comminges (now Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges) and soon after was executed. The pseudo-imperial coins struck under Tiberius's name are exceedingly rare. Rigold in his work 'Imperial coinage in Southern Gaul' describes only two known pseudo-imperial coins with Tiberius's name. One is the earliest recorded solidus and the only one of Arles before the end of Maurice's reign. The style of it is fine, far from a barbaric imitation; the obverse type is the classical three-quarter bust and the reverse inscription shows VICTORIA AVGG, an abbreviation of AVGSTORVM, a distinction also found on regular Byzantine coins. The other coin is a tremissis, also struck under Tiberius' reign. The solidus was unpublished until 2010 when another specimen appeared on the market. The solidus bears the Roman figures XXI. This is an exact indication of its content: twenty-one siliquae to the solidus (about 3.86 gr.), seven-eighths of the normal Byzantine solidus of twenty-four siliquae (about 4.45 gr.). The obverse type, in astonishing style, is the usual three-quarter armed figure with spear and decorated shield. On the reverse, we notice the cross potent on globe, the same as the specimen described by Rigold, but unlike the Rigold coin we have in the field the mint mark: M-A (Marseilles). During Gundowald's "reign" Marseilles was the most active of the Gallic mints, as well as the only one to continue proclaiming loyalty to the Byzantine emperor, as well as remaining under his control. It is clear that this coin shows the resurgence of the Byzantine contact with the area, however with attempts at separation. Indeed, during Heraclius' years, the Merovingian kings extended their authority over southern Gaul taking control of Marseilles and its mint and began striking issues in their own names.

Byzantine

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated

Justinian I, 527 – 565



808

- 808 Solidus 545-565, AV 4.47 g. D N IVSTINI – ANVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG A Angel standing facing holding long cross and globus cruciger; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 9. MIBE 7. Sear 140.

Well struck on a very large flan and good extremely fine

400

Privately purchased from NAC in 2010

Phocas, 23 November 602 – 5 October 610



809

- 809 Tremissis 607-610, AV 1.47 g. Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross potent; in exergue, CONOB. DO 19. MIBE 26. Sear 633.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

150

Heraclius, 5 October 610 – 11 January 641, with colleagues from January 613



810

- 810 Solidus, uncertain Eastern military mint, 613-618, AV 4.49 g. dd NN herA [CLIYS Et herA CONST] Facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing chlamys and crowned with cross; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGY IN? Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 187c (Alexandria). MIB 77 (Cyprus?). Sear 852 (Jerusalem). Bendall, "The Byzantine coinage of the mint of Jerusalem" in RN 159, 2003, p. 307 and Pl. XLI, 14. Scarce. Good extremely fine

500

Majorian, 457 – 461



- 801 Solidus, Ravenna 457–461, AV 4.38 g. D N IVLIVS MAIORI – ANVS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., holding spear pointing forwards and shield bearing Christogram. Rev. VICTORIA AAVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory with wreath on globe in l.; foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. Ranieri –. Lacam –. RIC 2624 (this reverse die).

An exceedingly rare variety, only two specimens known, of a very rare type. Minor marks on cheek and areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise very fine

7'000

Ex Triton XVIII, 2015, 1276 and NAC 120, 2020, 909 sales. From the D. Fagan collection.

Anthemius, 467-472



- 802 Solidus, Rome circa 467-472, AV 4.49 g. D N ANTHE-MIVS P F AG Diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly r., holding spear over shoulder and shield on back. Rev. SALVS R – EIP – VBLICAE Anthemius and Leo, in military attire standing facing, holding spears and supporting between them a globus cruciger; in central field, ROMA in monogram. In exergue, COMOB. C 6. RIC 2835. Lacam 33. Depeyrot 69/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck on a full flan and Fdc

12'500

Ex Bolaffi sale 34, 2019, 629. Sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 803 Tremissis, Mediolanum 467-472, AV 1.44 g. D N ANTHEMI – VS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath. Below, CONOB. C 21. Lacam 139. Depeyrot 32/2 var. RIC 2903.

Very rare. Minor marks on reverse field, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVIII, 2019, 1269.



811

- 811 Solidus, 8th officina 629-632, AV 4.48 g. Crowned busts of Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine facing, wearing chlamys; above, cross. Rev. Cross potent on three steps. DO 30b. MIBE 37a. Sear 751.

Good extremely fine

300

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 2051



812

- 812 Solidus 637-638 (?), AV 4.42 g. Heraclius, in centre, Heraclius Constantine on r. and Heraclonas on l., standing facing, each wearing chlamys and globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGYT Cross potent on four steps; in l. field, monogram of Heraclius and in r. field, A. In exergue, CONOB. DO 39. MIB 45. Sear 764.

Good extremely fine

300

Constans II, September 641 – 15 July 678, with colleagues from 654



813

- 813 Solidus, 651-654, AV 4.39 g. dN CONSTAN – tINYS PP AY Bust facing with long beard, wearing crown and chlamys and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGY E Cross potent on three steps; in exergue, CONOB+. DO 21. MIB 24. Sear 958.

Good extremely fine

300

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 4, 2011, 1140.



814

- 814 Solidus 654-659, AV 4.34 g. d N CONSTANTINVS C CONSTANT Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and chlamys; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGY Z Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 25. MIBE 26. Sear 959.

An almost invisible graffito on reverse, otherwise
virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350



815

- 815 Solidus circa 662–667, AV 4.45 g. d N CONsT – ANY Facing bust of Constans II, with long beard, on l., wearing plumed helmet and chlamys, and Constantine IV, on r., wearing crown and chlamys; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGYΔ Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., standing facing and both holding a long cross; between them, cross potent on base and three steps. In exergue, CONOB. DO 30. MIB 31. Sear 964. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400



816

- 816 Solidus circa 662–667, AV 4.24 g. d N CONsT – ANY Facing bust of Constans II, with long beard, on l., wearing plumed helmet and chlamys, and Constantine IV, on r., wearing crown and chlamys; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGYH Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., standing facing and both holding a long cross; between them, cross potent on base and three steps. In exergue, CONOB. DO 30h. MIB 31. Sear 964. Traces of egde filing, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Justinian II, first reign 685 – 695



817

- 817 1/8 of siliqua, Sardinia (?) 685-695, AR 0.40 g. Facing bust of Justinian wearing crown and chlamys. Rev. P – A; above and below cross. DO –. O'Hara, "A find of Byzantine Silver from the Mint of Rome for the Period A.D. 641-752" –. MIB –. Sear –. Morton & Eden sale 75, 2015, 67. Exceedingly rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Toned and good very fine 500



818

- 818 Solidus 692-695, AV 4.45 g. Ihs CRISTOS REX – REGNANTIY M Bust of Christ facing, cross behind head, r. hand raised in benediction and l. holding Book of Gospels. Rev. D IVStINI – AN – YS SERy ChRIST Justinian standing facing, wearing loros and crown, holding cross potent on three steps and anexiakia; below, CONO – B – Θ. DO 7g.1. MIB 8a. Sear 1248. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Leontius, 695-698



- 819 Solidus 695-698, AV 4.46 g. D LCO – [N PC AV] Bearded bust facing, wearing loros and crown and holding anxikania and globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCHΘ Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1. MIBE 1. Sear 1330.

Insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

800

Ex Monetarium SKA sale 01 December 1991, 72.

Tiberius III Apsimar, 698 – 705



- 820 Solidus 698-705, AV 4.33 g. D tlbCRI – CHS PC – AV Bearded and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown with cross on circlet and holding spear before body and shield with horseman motif. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCH Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1g. MIB 1. Sear 1360.

Insignificant graffito in reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

800



- 821 Tremissis, Rome circa 698-705, AV 1.35 g. Crowned, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding transversal spear and decorated shield. Rev. Cross; in r. field, M. In exergue, CONOB. DO –. MIB 63a3. Sear 1402.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lightly wavy flan,
otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Bolaffi sale 34, 2019, 702.

Philippicus Bardanes, 711 – 713



- 822 Solidus 711-713, AV 4.37 g. D N PHILEPICHS – MHL – THS AN Facing bust with short beard, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in r. hand and eagle-tipped sceptre with cross above in l. Rev. VICTORIA - AVGCH Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1. MIB 1. Sear 1447.

Rare. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Rauch sale 20 September 2012, 1738.

Anastasius II Artemius, 3 June 713 – 715



823



823

- 823 Solidus 713–715, AV 4.44 g. DN APTEMIYS A – [NA]STASIYS MYL Facing bust, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding anagallis and globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGV E Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 2d. MIB 2. Sear 1463.

Rare. Good extremely fine 1'250

Ex Gorny and Mosch 199, 2011, 836 and NAC 92, 2016, 971 sales.

Constantine V Copronymus, 17 June 741 – 14 September 775, with Leo IV as associate ruler, from 751



824



- 824 Solidus circa 741–751, AV 4.46 g. D N CO – NS – tANTINVS Facing bust of Constantine, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding cross potent and anagallis. Rev. d – LEO – N PA M4L Facing bust of Leo III, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding anagallis. DO 1d. Sear 1550.

Reddish tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Vico sale 11 November 2010,

Leo IV Khazar, 775 – 780, with Constantine VI from 776



825



- 825 Solidus 778–780, AV 4.44 g. LCOh VS SCççOh COhStAhtlhOS Facing busts of Leo IV on l. and Constantine VI on r., seated facing on double throne, each wearing crown and chlamys; in field above, cross. Rev. LCOh PAP COhStAhtlhOS PATHR Facing busts of Leo IV, on l., and Constantine VI, on r., each wearing crown and chlamys; in central field, pellet and above, cross. DO 2. Sear 1584.

Insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 400



826



827



Constantine VI, 8 September 780 – 19 August 797

- 826 Solidus circa 790-792, AV 4.41 g. COhStAnt[InOS CA – b'Δ] Facing busts of Constantine VI and Irene, both crowned and with cross between their heads; Constantine wears chlamys and holds globus cruciger in r. hand and Irene wears loros and holds cruciform sceptre in l.; in central field, pellet. Rev. SIRINI [AVT' AV mitHR'] Leo III, Constantine V and Leo IV seated facing, each wearing crown and chlamys. DO 2a.2. Sear 1591. Rare. Good very fine 600

Ex CNG 97, 2014, 796 and NAC 111, 2018, 309 sales.

Nicephorus I, 1 November 802 – 26 July 811, with Stauracius from December 803

- 827 Solidus 803-811, AV 4.49 g. hICI – FOROS bASILES Facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, holding cross potent and anexikakia. Rev. StA4RA – CIS dESPOSX Facing bust of Stauracius, wearing crown and chlamys, holding globus cruciger and anexikakia. DO 2c.2. Sear 1604. Good extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 219, 2014, 557 and NAC 111, 2018, 311 sales.



828



828

- 828 Solidus 813-820, AV 4.42 g. LE – Oh bASILES Facing bust, with short beard, wearing crown with cross and chlamys, holding cross potent on base and akakia; il l. field, pellet. Rev. CONST – Ahti DESPI E Facing bust, wearing crown with cross and loros, holding globus cruciger and anexikakia. DO 2b. Sear 1627. Among the finest specimens known; virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000



829



830



Romanus III Argyrus, 1028 – 1034

- 829 Histamenon 1028-1034, AV 4.41 g. +IhS XPS REX - REçnAnTIuM and reverse legend ΘCE bOHO – RōmAno Christ, nimbate, enthroned facing, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. Romanus on l., crowned and wearing loros, standing facing and holding globus cruciger; on r., Virgin, standing facing and crowning the Emperor with her r. hand. DO 1d.1. Sear 1819. Good extremely fine 500

From a Swiss collection from Tessin assembled in the 1920s.

Constantine IX Monomachus, 11 June 1042 – 11 January 1055

- 830 Tetarteron 1042-1055, AV 4.06 g. +IhS XIS RC XbCSNANTIhm Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, raising r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in l. Rev. +CōnNSt – Ant – BASILE4S– Rm Crowned bust facing, holding trefoil-tipped sceptre and globus cruciger. DO 5a. Sear 1832 var. (pelleted cross). Extremely fine 750

Ex Gorny & Mosch 219, 2014, 574 and NAC 111, 2018, 325 sales.



831



832



- 831 2/3 miliaresion 1042-1055, AR 1.39 g. H RAAXEP - NITICA Facing bust of the Virgin orans, wearing pallium and maphorium; at sides, MHP in monogram – ΘV. Rev. ΘKE R, Θ, / ΚΩΝCΤΑΝ / ΤΙΝΩ ΔΕC / ΠΙΟΤΕ ΤΩ / ΜΟΝ - ΟΜΑ / - Χ, -. DO 8. Sear 1835.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

1'000

Theodora, 1055 – 1056

- 832 Histamenon 1055-1056, AV 4.12 g. +IhS XIS DCX RCGNANTIhm Christ, nimbate, standing facing on footstool, wearing pallium and colobium and holding Book of Gospels. Rev. +ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ – ΛΥΤΟΥCτ Α Theodora, crowned, and the Virgin, nimbate, standing facing holding labarum between them; the Empress wears saccos and loros, the Virgin is clad in pallium and maphorion. On either side of her shoulders, Μ – Θ. DO 1d. Sear 1837. Rare. Slightly double stuck on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'250

Ex Clement Platt Fixed price list 1931, A. collection, 1739; Sincona 17, 2014, 353 and NAC 111, 2018, 327 sales.



833



834



835



Alexius I Comnenus, April 1081 – August 1118, with colleagues from 1088

- 833 Pre-reform coinage, 1081-1092. Debased trachy, Thessalonica 1082-1087, AR 4.32 g. +KERO – ΛΑΕΞ Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, wearing tunic and colobium, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels with I.; in field, IC – XC. Rev. Δ/ΙΜΙ/Τ/Ι – Δ[Ε] /C/ [ΙΗ] St. Demetrius on l., nimbate and in military attire, and Alexius, on r., wearing crown and loros, both holding patriarchal cross standing on globule and two steps between them. DO 5a. Sear 1905.

Light tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500

John III Ducas called Vatatzes, 1221 – 3 November 1254.

- 834 Hyperpyron, Magnesia 1232-1254 (?), AV 4.36 g. Christ enthroned facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and colobium, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l.; in field, IC – XC and in r. field, Π. Rev. ΙΩ/ΔΕ/Π/[.] – w/ΠΠ/Φ [...] John on l. wearing division and loros, holding anexikakia and labarum, crowned by the Virgin on r.; at sides of the Virgin's head, ΜΡ – ΘV. DO 16. Sear 2073.

Good extremely fine

200

Andronicus I Gidon, 1222-1235

- 835 Aspron trachy, Trebizond 1222-1235, AR 2.98 g. MHP – ΘV The Virgin, nimbate and orans, wearing tunic and maphorium, standing facing on dais; in l. field, eight rayed star. Rev. ΟΧΑΛ – ΚΗΤC Christ Chalkites, with crossed nimbus, standing facing and wearing tunic and colobion, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l.; in upper field, IC – XC. DO 1 var. (Uncertain of Nicaea). Sear 2148 var. (Uncertain of Nicaea). Bendall, 'A Further Note on a Possible Early Coinage of the Empire of Trebizond', Numismatic Circular, August 2006, fig. 1; 'An Early Coinage of the Empire of Trebizond?', Numismatic Circular, June 2002, 1 and Numismatic Circular, January 2007, p. 10 var 4b legend A (coins 17-22 and 45-55)

Light tone and good extremely fine

800

Ex NAC sale 75, 2013, 894.

The Peter Bartlett Collection of Coins of the Germanic Migration with a main focus on the Visigoths

Numismatica Ars Classica is honoured to present the Peter Bartlett Collection.

As the title states, the main focus of the collection is Visigothic coinage; a subject on which Peter is considered one of the greatest living experts. Despite his academic background being firmly rooted in biological sciences, including a BA from Duke University and a PhD from the university of Colorado, Peter has always had a keen interest in numismatics. After being awarded a Merrit Badge from one of the ANS' illustrious members while still a freshman in High School in the 1950s, Peter went on to become a Life Fellow of the ANS and a member of Barcelona's ANE. He has written countless scientific articles, which have led to him collaborating with some of the best-known academics in the field. Here is a list of just a small selection of his many scholarly articles published on Visigothic coinage, including a major study due to be published in *Revue Numismatique* later this year:

Bartlett P., Kurt A. 1998. Nueva ceca visigoda: Lorca (Iliocri[ca]) y sus nexos con las cecas del sur, in *Numisma* 241.

Bartlett P. 1999. Recópolis, ceca inédita de Suintila (621-631), in *Gaceta Numismática* 135.

Bartlett P., Cores G., Peixoto Cabral J.M., Alves L.C., 2000. Visigothic mint practice, March 621: What can the coins of Reccared II tell us?, in *Homenagem a Mário Gomes Marques*.

Bartlett P. 2001. Mave and Saldania, Two new mints of the coinage of Sisebut from northern Carthaginiensis in the present province of Placencia, in *Gaceta Numismática* 143.

Bartlett P., Cores Uría G. 2005. The Coinage of the Visigothic King Sisebut (612-621)(from the Mint of Barbi), in *Gaceta Numismática* 158-159.

Bartlett P. 2005. Dos monedas visigodas de Tude recientemente adquiridas por el Museo de Pontevedra y la importancia de Tude en el reino Visigodo, in *El Museo de Pontevedra* 59.

Bartlett P., Cores Uría G., Cores Gomendio M.C. 2005. The use of dots as control marks in coin legends at the Visigothic mint of Ispali during reign of Sisebut (612-621), in *Actas del XIII Congreso Internacional de Numismática (Madrid 2003)*.

Bartlett P., Oddy A., Morrison C. 2011. The Byzantine Gold Coinage of Spania (Justinian I to Heraclius), in *Revue Numismatique* 167.

Bartlett P., Yoon W., R. Pliego 2017. Weight, Fineness, and Debasement in Visigothic tremisses from Theudis to Leovigild: new evidence from the Hoards of Seville and Reccopolis, in *AJN* 29.

Bartlett P., Yoon W. (In print). The Transitional Visigothic Coinage of Leovigild: A Die Study and Metrological Comparison of Tomasini's JII 5 Category, in *Revue Numismatique* 2021.

Peter's collection was assembled over the course of more than thirty years with love, dedication and skill. It represents one of the most fascinating groups of Visigothic coinage ever to be offered at a public auction, and the catalogue is full of interesting notes written by Peter himself.

The unique and rare coins in the Visigothic section are countless and many extremely rare mints are represented. Not only are almost all of the coins listed in Pliego's publication "La moneda Visigoda", but many are also illustrated.

The collection also features a small selection of coins of other Germanic migrating populations such as: the Vandals, the Ostrogoths, the Lombards, the Burgundians and the Suevi, including the unique and extremely important solidus in the name of Honorius, struck at Bracara under King Rechiar.

You will, no doubt, notice that all descriptions in the catalogue report two properties which are rarely noted in auction catalogues: the gold content (expressed as a percentage), and the Specific Gravity (SG) as Peter deemed this information extremely important.

We have no doubt that this collection will become a significant reference for anyone looking to embark on collecting this intriguing coinage.

The Vandals

The Vandals were the first of a large number of Germanic tribes who invaded the Roman Empire during the late 4th century and early 5th century. King Godesigel, together with other tribes, invaded Italy but they were defeated by the Roman general Flavius Stilicho at Fiesole. They therefore moved on to Gaul, defeated the Frankish foederati in the Roman army, and settled in Narbonensis. Soon after, they decided to move into Spain and were fully established there by 411 and became pirates under Gunderic.



836

- 836 **Pseudo-imperial coinage.** In the name of Honorius, 393-423. Siliqua, Carthage circa 440-490, AR 1.50 g. [D N HONORI] – VSPF AV[C] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VRBS [ROIIA] Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and spear in l.; in exergue, [RVPS]. BMC Vandals 6-9 (Gaiseric). MIB –. MEC I, 2. Very fine / about very fine 100

This coin imitates issues of Honorius from Ravenna and was probably struck by Gaiseric (428-477). He was an incredible king: he soon defeated the Suevi in 429, conquered Africa and the important city of Carthage, but Gaiseric was above all famous for his sacking of Rome in 455. During his reign, the Vandals maintained themselves as a Germanic aristocracy above the local population and with separate laws, but their Arianism made them unpopular. After the death of Gaiseric, the Vandals controlled much of Africa and all the islands in the western Mediterranean.

The Ostrogoths

The Ostrogoths were a group originating from the eastern regions occupied by the Goths. The separation of the original congregation took place at the end of the third century in the regions of present-day Southern Russia. By the mid-5th century, once an agreement with the Romans had been secured, they established themselves in Pannonia. In 474, king Theodemir died leaving the throne to his son Theoderic who had grown up as a hostage in Byzantium. Theoderic succeeded in establishing relatively stable control over the lower Danube. The Byzantine emperor Zeno bestowed upon him the title of Patrician and, after a confrontational period between the two, an agreement was reached based on the Ostrogothic king reconquering Italian territories for the Byzantine Empire, culminating in the elimination of the Scirian Odovacar who reigned over vast regions. Having descended on Italy in 498 and defeated Odovacar, the Ostrogoths occupied some parts of Northern Italy, rotating around Ravenna, Pavia and Verona. After Theoderic's death in 526, his daughter Amalasunta took the sceptre as regent to the young Athalaric and supported a conciliatory approach with Byzantium. She found herself in difficulty having to confront a part of the Ostrogothic population that pressurised her into breaking with the Byzantine Empire. Upon Athalaric's death, she was murdered by her cousin Theodahad, the same cousin whom she had made co-regent and king. Such events paved the way for the Byzantine intervention which led to the Greco-Gothic war which ended in the middle of the 6th century with the defeat of Theia, the last Ostrogothic king. The population was absorbed by the local peoples.

As with all of the Germanic tribes, the Ostrogoths struck Romano-Byzantine imitative coins in the mints of Roma, Mediolanum, Ravenna and Ticinum (Pavia) between 493 and 533/554.

Theoderic, 493 – 526



837

- 837 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Anastasius I, 491 – 518. Tremissis Roma 493-526, AV 1.45 g. DN ANASTA – SIS PF AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVCVSTORVM Victory advancing r. with bust three-quarters l., holding wreath in r. hand and globus cruciger in l.; in r. field, star, and in exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 67 var. Arslan 13-18. Demo 14. MIB I, pl. 36, 10. MEC I, 114. Very rare. Very fine 350

Athalaric, Theodahad and Witigis, 526 – 540



838

838

- 838 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis, Roma 530-539, AV 1.45 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r. with bust three-quarters l., holding wreath in r. hand and globus cruciger in l.; in r. field, star, and in exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 10 (Ravenna). Arslan 107-108 (Theodahad). Kraus 10 (Ravenna). Demo 215-216 (Witigis, Ravenna). MIB I, 29a (Witigis). Metlich 37. MEC I, 123. Very rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine 350

Ex Sotheby's sale 9 October 1995, 375.

The Visigoths

The Visigoths formed as a people in the regions of southern Russia following the separation of the Ostrogoths during the third century BC. In circa 375, under pressure from the Huns, they went beyond the Danube and, with the Roman's consent, they settled in Thrace. Following some rebellions, in 378 there was a final clash at Hadrianopolis with the emperor Valens who died in battle. In 399, the Visigothic king Alaric, reconciling with the Romans, withdrew to Illyria which he governed in the name of the emperor Arcadius with the title of dux and magister militum. Later, pursuing a policy of expansion, at the expense of Italy, Alaric sacked Rome in 410. His successor, king Ataulf, led the Visigoths to Gaul and then moved them to settle in the Iberian peninsula, before reconciling with the emperor Honorius. In 418, the latter assigned him, as foederati, Aquitania Secunda and the territories near the Rhône, the Loire and the Atlantic Ocean, where the Visigoths stably settled the *Kingdom of Toulouse* which ended with the Arabo-Muslim invasion in circa 711.

In Gaul, 417 – 507



- 839 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** Theoderic I, 418 – 451. In the name of Valentinian III, 425-455. Solidus, uncertain mint, circa 439-455, AV 4.383 g. (SG 18.95, Au 97.6%). D N PLA VALENTI- NIANVS PF VC Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – Λ ΛVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding standard and Victory on globe, r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. RIC 3715. MEC I, 168.

Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

400

Ex Leu sale 65, 1996, 560.

- 840 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Libius Severus (Severus III), 461-466. Tremissis, uncertain mint, 461- circa 470, AV 1.432g. (SG 17.50, Au 87.5%) DN SEVE – RVS PF ΛVC Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – ΛΛ V GG Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in exergue, COMOB. RIC 3761. MEC I, –.

Extremely rare. Light reddish tone and about very fine / very fine

350

Ex Sotheby's sale March 1996, 246.



- 841 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Zeno, 476-491. Tremissis uncertain min 476-491, AV 1.340 g. (SG 15.76, Au 72.6%) DN ZENO – PERP ΛVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. VICTORI – Λ ΛV CCC Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 3771. MEC I, –.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Light reddish tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex NAC sale 11, 1998, 633.

In Narbonensis and Iberia

After the death of their king Alaric (484-507) at battle of Vouillé in 507, the Visigoths moved to Narbonensis and the Iberian Peninsula. They issued mainly Pseudo - Imperial coins of the Roman Victory Palm Wreath Tremissis type in the names of the Byzantine rulers from Anastasius to Justin II until Leovigild (568-586) began a series of reforms in style and value and included his name leading to his final Facing Bust series in 584 used for the next 60 years.



842



843



- 842 Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Anastasius I, 491-518. Tremissis late 5th century, AV 1.447 g. (SG 19.12, Au 98.7%) DN ANSSTA – VISAPPAVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTOTIA AVCVSTORVM Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; in exergue, CONOB. Tomasini group A3, 76 (Toulouse or Narbonne). MEC I, 178-184. Several marks, otherwise very fine 250
- Ex NAC sale 11, 1998, 634.

- 843 Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Anastasius I, 491-518. Tremissis, Narbonne (?) late 5th century, AV 1.452 g. (SG 18.58, Au 98.6%) DN ANASTASIVS[...] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. *blundered inscription* Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; in exergue, CONOB. Tomasini group AI. MEC I, 178-185 or Tomasini group A5. MEC I, 350 (Merovingians). Very fine 350
- Ex Vico sale March 1993, 410.



844



- 844 Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin I, 518-527. Tremissis circa 527, AV 1.348 g. (SG18.93, Au 97.5%) dNIVSTI – NVSPPAVC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTORIA – A – CV – STORVAC Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; in exergue, CONOB. Tomasini group JI 3, 210-211. Pliego, NC 176, 2016, pl. 54, 51 (these dies). MEC I, – (cf. 192). About extremely fine / good very fine 500



845



845

- 845 Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin, 518 – 527 and Justinian I, 527-565. Solidus 527-565, AV 4.348 g. (SG 18.93, Au 97.5%) dNIVsTI – N – NANI Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and shield. Rev. VIVTORI – Λ AVCCCZ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, star. In exergue, CONO. P. Le Gentilhomme, RN 1943, p. 112, 28 and pl. IV, 28. MEC I, 190 var. (CCCN). Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Light reddish tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 24 October 2000, 289.

Solidus of a unique series produced in Spain in the name of Justin I and Justinian. Solidi of this style are characterised but by a reverse having a profile like Victory holding a simple cross staff surmounted by a *rho* to the left and often bifurcated at the bottom. Some like this example have a letter N added to the reverse legend. It was suggested early on by Reinhart that this could be a mint mark for Narbonne but the centre of the known finds is Seville including 10 found in the Calle Cuna Hoard from Seville.



- 846 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** Time of Amalaric to Atanagild, 528-568. In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Solidus 527-565, AV 4.388 g. (SG 18.93, Au 97.5%) DN IVSTIN – AN – VS RON [...] Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – Λ AVCCCA Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, star. In exergue, COIOB. MEC I, –, for type, cf. 191.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A small edge nick at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Vico 127, 2012, 377 and Vico 144, 2016, 311 sales.

This specimen may not be a Visigothic issue.



- 847 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis 527-531, AV 1.424 g. (SG 18.10, Au 91.8%) DN IVSTI – IIIAN PA Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTORIA – Λ ACVT Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; in exergue, CONI. Tomasini group JAN1 –, cf. 234 (Narbonne). MEC I, –, cf. 198.

Lovely reddish tone and very fine / good very fine

500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale December 1995, 207.



- 848 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** Unofficial issue in the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis 527-565, AV 1.444 g., (SG 18.61, Au 95.4%) dI IIVSTII – ΛIIVSP ΛIC Diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTRI – AAVSVIN Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CNMP. Tomasini group JAN 2b, 288 var. (this reverse die). MEC I, –.

A minor edge nick at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale April 1994, 602.



- 849 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis, 527-565, AV 1.264 g. (SG 18.03, Au 91.4%) N IVSTINI – ANVS PP AV Diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. V – ICTOR – I – AVSTOR Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CNOO. Belfort 5256. Tomasini –, cf. group JAN 4b, 333. MEC –, cf. 201. Rare. Extremely fine 750

Ex M. Dürr -& R. Michel sale 8 November 1999, Lacam, 327.



- 850 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin II, 565 to early reforms of Leovigild, 568 Tremissis after 572, AV 1.289 g. (SG 18.13, Au 93.0%) ONIVSTIN – V2 PPAV Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTOR – I – A AVC·I· Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONOB. Tomasini Group JII3, 450 (these dies). MEC I, –.

Very rare. Slightly wavy flan, otherwise very fine 600

Ex Sotheby's 1 July 1982, Brand I, 99 and CNG 100, 2015, Adams, 351 sales.

Tomasini 450 is from Reinhart's 1940 Plate 9, 29 where it also registered a weight of 1.30 g and it has a fineness of 93% which was the weight standard and fineness that Leovigild introduced with his C-3 coinage of Toledo which suggests it was from another mint in the same early transitional period under Leovigild. More than half, 16 of the 25 coins, Tomasini listed for the JII-3 group are from the Zorita de Canes hoard circa 578 found in the excavation of Reccopolis and more than 10% of the 90 coins have legends containing the name of Leovigild. Die links and duplications are scarce in the Pseudo Imperial series and will be important if die estimates are made in the future.



- 851 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin II, 565 to early reforms of Leovigild, 568-584. Tremissis, AV 1.232 g. (SG 18.30, Au 93.0%) DN ISSTI – NVS P AC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTORI – A A VCVI Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONOB. Tomasini group JII3. MEC I, –.

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. About extremely fine 750

Ex Herrero sale 28 April 2016, 160.



852

- 852 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin II, 565 to early reforms of Leovigild, 568-584. Tremissis after 565, AV 1.410 g. (SG 18.02, Au 91%) VITI[...]HOMNVC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VITIII – TNVIV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, [...]. Tomasini group JII3. MEC I, –. Rare. Traces of mounting, otherwise very fine 400

Ex Pliego sale 12 January 2015

Leovigild, circa 569 – 586

Leovigild spent a lot of time battling both internal and external enemies. He decided to move the new capital to Toledo and conquered the Suevi, incorporating their kingdom, and defeated the Basques, the Byzantines and the Franks. His elder son Hermenegild became Catholic after the marriage with the Merovingian princess Ingundis and rebelled against his father with the support of the Catholic Suevi. Leovigild crushed the revolt and Catholics were persecuted until the end of his reign.



853

- 853 Tremissis, in the name of Justin II, Merida (?) circa 569-586, AV 1.333 g. (SG 17.73, Au 89%) LIIANVIMPLAREIII Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. IVTINIAVIN Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, CONO. Tomasini group JII-4, –, for style, cf. 496. Miles –. CNV –. MEC I, –. MV 9. Scarce. Good very fine 750

Ex Vico sale 141, 2015, 170.

The Tomasini group J II-4 is of a distinctive obverse style and the legends come in two forms, one with meaningless mixtures of often repeated letters of I, V and N (frequently written I) as in lot 943 followed by those with the clearly written LI VVIGILDVS as in lot 944. The coins with the name of Leovigild, which he had introduced early on in the C-3 coinage, weigh close to 1.30g while those with the meaningless legends are more variable with some above 1.40 grams. There is also a transitional change in the fineness of the two types where those with meaningless legends average 92% Au and the ones in the name of Leovigild 75%. In his early reforms, Leovigild first lowered the weight to 1.30 but maintained a good fineness which he later lowered to 75% with the introduction ca. 578 of the IR (Inclitus Rex Group). Tomasini suggested Emerita (Merida) as the mint for this group and Grierson also suggested that the profile bust of MEC 203 a coin of this type has similarities with the early mint-signed coins of Merida.



854

- 854 Tremissis, in the name of Justin II, Merida (?) circa 569-586, AV 1.327 g. (SG 17.57, Au 88%) IVIINIANVINPRTHI Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. IVTINIANVIHPPH Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, CONI. Tomasini group JII-4, –, for style, cf. 496. Miles –. CNV –. MEC I, –. MV 9. Scarce. Traces of edge filing, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Pleigo sale December 2015.



- 855 Tremissis, Merida (?) circa 569-586, AV 1.269 g. (SG 16.39, Au 78.4%) DNLIIVIGILDVS Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. DNLIVVIGILDVSREXPPV Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. Tomasini group JII4, 487 var. Miles 7E. CNV 13. MEC I, -. MV 9d.6 (this coin listed, Bartlett 17).

Scarce. Areas of weakness and traces of double striking,
otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'200

Ex Aureo sale 29 October 2002, 2343.



- 856 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.474 g. (SG 18.45, Au 95 %) INVZTI/IIIAVA Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VICTVA/ITORVA Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, COHO. Tomasini group JII5. Miles -. CNV -. MEC I, 205 var. MV -. Yoon & Bartlett 6. Type I. Very rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine

1'250

Ex Vico sale 141, 2015, 167.

Tomasini JII-5 is a very coherent group with distinctive styles in obverse and reverse that suggest the work of an important mint during the transition period. The name of Justin on the obverse and the unique form of the R on the reverse with the legend VICTVA ITOYVA and the O with a dot or cross bar in the centre, as well as similar variations in legends, easily identifies this type which is die-linked to coins of similar style with the clear name of Leovigild in the reverse. There are two types of obverses; one with an inverted triangle above the pectoral cross and one with a Δ like symbol with curved lines above the pectoral cross. The later obverse form is also found in coins with the name of Leovigild in the reverse resulting in three types, I, II and III. Grierson's MEC 209 is of the third type and he suggested Toledo as the mint. However, as the CVRRV C-3 and IR are widely considered as being from Toledo, including in MEC, and there are none of the three types in the 90 coins of the Zorita Hoard of Reccopolis just upstream on the Tajo from Toledo, it cannot be from Toledo. A significant coinage like the JII-5 (nearly 100 extant coins) it more likely came from a major mint further to the South or West such as Seville or Merida. A find spot and a few coins in collections from Seville as well as the nearly identical styles of Ruth Pliego's Type 3 copper coins (Crusafont Grupo V)-commonly found and believed to have been minted in Seville in the same time frame-strongly suggest that Seville was the mint for the JII-5 coinage.



- 857 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.316g. (SG 18.83, Au 97 %) CINVOTI - IIIAVAC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. CVICTVA ITOOVAC Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, OHO. Tomasini group JII5, 510. Miles -. CNV -. MEC I, 205 var. MV -. Yoon & Bartlett 8. Type I. Very rare. About very fine

300

Ex Martí Hervera & Soler y Llach sale 73, 2012, 215.



858



859



- 858 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.265 g. (SG 17.90, Au 91%) dHIV2TA – IIIAVAC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. CLIVV – IGILDIRSGIS Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. Tomasini group JII5, 519. Miles 1b. CNV 3.3. MEC I, 209. MV 1b. Yoon & Bartlett 63. Type III. About very fine 500

Ex Pliego 50, 2013, 258 and Cayón 2 February 2017, 50286 sales.

- 859 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.354 g. (SG 19.0, Au 98 %) NIVSTI – IIIAVA Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. T – ITOOV Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, CONO. Tomasini group JII5, 506. Miles –. CNV –. MEC I, 205 var. MV –. Yoon & Bartlett 82. Type I. Rare. About very fine 450

Ex Herrero sale 7 May 2015, 218.



860



- 860 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.291 g. (SG 17.65, Au 89%) IILV2TI – IIAVAC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. CLIVVI – hILDIREpISV Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. Tomasini group JII5, 519. Miles 1b. CNV 3.3. MEC I, 209. MV 1b. Yoon & Bartlett 65 (this coin illustrated). Type III.

Rare. Light reddish tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex Vico sale 123, 2010, 328.



861



- 861 Tremissis circa 569-586, AV 1.293 g. (SG 17.59, Au 88%) IILV2TI – IIIAVAC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. CLIVVI – hILDIREGIS Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. Tomasini group JII5, – cf. 519 (for obverse) and 524 (for reverse). Miles –, cf. 1b (for obverse) and 1d (for reverse). CNV 3. MEC I, 209 (these dies). MV 1b.8 (this coin listed, Bartlett 18). Yoon & Bartlett 67 (this coin illustrated). Type III.

Rare. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Ponterio sale 14 April 1994, 282.



862

- 862 Early reforms of Leovigild, 568 – 586.** Tremissis circa 568-586, AV 1.246 g. (SG 16.44, Au 79%) C – VNVIVSTI +HVAVNV – S Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. + – LIVVII – + hILVIREGES Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. Tomasini group III-5 type III, cf. 524. Miles –, cf. 1. CNV –, cf. 4. MEC I, –. MV –, cf. 2.

An apparently unique and unpublished type for Leovigild. About very fine

1'000

Ex Aureo sale December 1995, 208.



863

- 863 Early reforms of Leovigild, 568 – 586.** Tremissis, without mint name circa 568-586, AV 1.412 g. (SG 18.29, Au 93.4%) CVPAIVII – IAIIVIC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. II – VIAIV – VIAIV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, OIIO. Tomasini group C 1. MEC I, –.

Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Ex Cayon sale 12 December 2002, 4614.

The Tomasini CVRRV GROUP, C-1 to C-5 often have clear but unintelligible legends commonly including CVRRV. They, especially the C-3, are considered one of the first of several reforms attributed to Leovigild.



864

- 864 Tremissis, without mint name circa 568-586,** AV 1.400 g. (SG 18.54, Au 94.7%) dVRTAVNIII – NTAVCЯЯVC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VRRATAI – ITAVЯЯV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet, in l. field, star and in r., cross. In exergue, IONOC. Tomasini group C 1, 550 (these dies). MEC I, –, cf. 207.

Rare. Two flan cracks, otherwise extremely fine

500



865

- 865 Tremissis, without mint name circa 568-586,** AV 1.351 g. (SG 18.44, Au 94.0%) dVRRATATI – NSATЯЯVC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. IV – RRVIIIT – IIVTVЯЯV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, OIO. Tomasini group C 1, 555. MEC I, –, cf. 207.

Rare. Flan chipped, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex Vico sale 126, 2011, 448.



- 866 Tremissis, uncertain mint circa 568-586, AV 1.243 g. (SG 17.99, Au 91.1%) CVRRVTI+IITVЯVY Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VIVRRV – TИVЯVЯV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder. In exergue, ОИО. Tomasini group C 3, 583 var. (ONO). MEC I, 207 var. About extremely fine / extremely fine 1'000

Ex Italo Vecchi sale 1, 1996, 926.

The CVRRV group C-3 of Tomasini is the largest and most prominent of the CVRRV series, definitely showing a reduction to weight standard near 1.30 g but of relatively high gold content above 90%. The C-3 coinage was likely produced principally in the capital of Toledo. It is very close in style to the IR (Inclitus Rex) series which followed and has the clear name of Leovigild in the obverse but of a lower gold content near 75%.



- 867 Tremissis, without mint name circa 568-586, AV 1.257 g. (SG 18.07., Au 91.6%) CVRRIO + OIЯVY Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VI – VRRV – I – VNAVЯV Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, ОИО. Tomasini group C 3, 590 (this obverse die) (Toledo). MEC I, 207 var. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'500



- 868 Tremissis, without mint name circa 568-586, AV 1.023 g. (SG 16.85, Au 82%) 'IIIIIIIO – OIIIII' Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. IIIII – IIIIII Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, ОИО. Tomasini group C 3 (Toledo). MEC I, –. Very rare. Two edge nick, otherwise extremely fine 600

Ex Vico sale 126, 2011, 453.

This coin of inferior workmanship and lower weight and fineness indicates that some of the C-3 series may have been issues by none official mints in the general area of Toledo during a period of fragmented political control at the time when Leovigild came to power.

Leovigild, 568 – 586 and Hermenegild, 579 – 584 - IR Series



- 869 Tremissis, without mint name circa 569-582, AV 1.271 g. (SG 17.25, Au 85.6%) XIVVGI X DVSI Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. REX – INC X ITV – S Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, OIO. Tomasini group I-R, 615. Miles 8. CNV 23. MEC I, –. MV 12a.3 (this coin listed, Bartlett 19).
Rare. Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Spink sale 101, 1993, 2.

The Inclitus Rex or IR Group of Tomasini consist of coins similar in style to the C-3 group but have an obverse inscription that reads Leovigild with the reverse inscription reading Inclitus Rex or a variation. There are also a few known coins with the name of Leovigild's son Hermenegild who was named co-ruler of the southern part of the kingdom in 579 but revolted shortly after in Seville. The similarity of the IR coins to the C-3 group suggests that they were minted in Toledo and nearby, however the presence of coins in the name of Hermenegild whose capital was Ispali (Seville), presents problems for the location of the IR mint. It was once thought by some scholars that, on revolting, Hermenegild was the first to place his name on Visigothic coins and was answered by Leovigild using his name, however the occurrence of IR coins in the Zorita hoard of 578 as well as other types with the name of Leovigild earlier than 579 proves that it was Leovigild who first placed his name on the Visigothic coinage.



- 870 Tremissis, without mint name circa 569-582, AV 1.310 g. (SG 15.79, Au 73.8%) XIVVI + CIX DVSI Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. REXI – IN X ITVI – S Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, OIO. Tomasini group I-R. Reinhart 1937, pl. xxxvii, 19 (this coin). Reinhart 1939, pl. LXXII, 8 (this coin). Reinhart 1940, pl. XI, 14 (this coin). Reinhart 1941, pl. XXXIII, 3 and 4 (this coin). Miles 8r and pl. I, 13 (this coin). CNV 20 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 14a.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 20).
Rare. A lovely coin with a very prestigious provenance. An edge
nick at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

From the Reinhart collection

Wilhelm Reinhart of Austrian decent resided in Spain during the 30's and 40's where he travelled and collected information on Suevic and Visigothic coins in Portugal and Spain. He reported several important studies including one published in 1940 in the German Year Book for Numismatics and this coin, from his own collection, appears therein. This coin also features in other publications authored by Reinhart.



871

- 871 Tremissis, without mint name circa 569-582, AV 1.510 g. (SG 16.18, Au 77%) XIVVIC + IX DVΩ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. REX – INC X I – I Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, ΟΙΟ. Tomasini group I-R, cf. 621. Miles –, cf. 8j. CNV –, cf. 23.3. MEC I, –. MV –, cf. 15.

Very rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Vico sale 136, 2013, 663.

Leovigild with mint Names

The Inclitus Rex or IR Coinage was followed in succession by two major stylistic changes. The first involved a change in the reverse with the name of the mint added to the legends and the replacement of the central figure with a cross over steps and is often referred to as the COS (CROSS OVER STEPS) series. The COS reverse was copied from the Byzantine coinage of Tiberius who began his reign on 26th September 578, thus the Visigothic COS series came after 578 and most likely near the time to the siege of Ispali from Italica in 583 (lot 877). The COS series was not heavy minted or soon after reminted but was produced in a wide number of mints and thus the first recognisable National Coinage. It also established the use of a weight standard of 1.3 g. and fineness of 75% Au (18 carats) throughout the kingdom. The COS coinage was shortly followed by coins with the Facing-Bust figures on both sides believed to have been established circa 584 when this type appears with the legend "Cordoba bis optinuit" referring to Leovigild's second capture of Cordoba in 584. The weight was increased from 1.3 to 1.5g for the facing-bust series with the fineness initially remaining near 75% but it fell off in following reigns. The facing bust remained the sole type for the next 65 years until being modified during the joint reign of Chindaswinth and Recceswinth (649-53).

Tarraconensis, Amasio



872

- 872 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.475 g. (SG 16.29, Au 77.54%) + LEOVICLIVSDE Facing bust. Rev. +AMIA~IOIVTVI Facing bust. Miles –, CNV 53 (this coin illustrated as Amasio). MEC I, –. MV 23.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 23).

Unique and of great historical importance. Well struck and good extremely fine 18'000

John of Biclaro wrote in his chronicle no. 32 "At this time (574) King Leovigild entered Cantabria. He killed the invaders of the province, overcoming their might, seized Amaya, and restored the province to his dominion". Amaya in Burgos province appears as the capital of Cantabria in Roman times. The style is that of the Pliego Type A, 21 of Tarraconensis which is very similar to that of a coin of Leovigild from Tirasona (MV 35) suggesting the engraver might have come up the Ebro from there.

Carthaginensis, Toletó



873

- 873 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.228 g. (SG 15.65, Au 71.6%) DILIVVICILDVS Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. TOLETORE + Potent cross on four steps; in exergue, COIIOB. Miles 28b. CNV 40.2. MEC I, –. MV 42b.8 (this coin, Bartlett 22).

Rare. Light scratch on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Sotheby's sale 9 December 1993, 36.



874

- 874 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.499 g. + LEOVIGILDVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOIVSTV Facing bust. Miles 29a. CNV 41. MEC I, 212. MV 43c. Good extremely fine 1'250
Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 236, 2011, 378.



875

- 875 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.522 g. (SG 16.05, Au 75.3%) + LEOVIGILDVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOIVSTV~ Facing bust. Miles 29d. CNV 41.2. MEC I, 212. MV 43c.32 (this coin, Bartlett 22).
Rare. A lovely light reddish tone. A flan crack at three o'clock on obverse,
otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'250
Ex Sotheby's sale 9 October 1995, 385.

Baetica, Ispali



876

- 876 Tremissis circa 584, AV 1.419 g. (SG 16.49, Au 79.0%). + LEOVICILDVSRL Facing bust. Rev. + CVMDOPTNVTSPI Facing bust. Reinhart 1940, pl. XII, 1 (this coin). Miles 33d. CNV 32.5. (this coin listed). MEC I, -. MV 48a.1 (this coin illustrated).
A unique variety of a very rare type. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 218, 2009, Caballeros de las Yndias, 1240. From the Reinhart collection (no. 4).

This coin would have been minted after the defeat of Hermenegild at Ispali by Leovigild in 584. Leovigild died in 586 and thus this is one of a few coins that can be dated to a specific series of events that took place in Seville in a period of less than two years.

Italica



- 877 Tremissis circa 584, AV 1.271 g. (SG 16.49, Au 79.3 %) PIV?LIVVICILDV?RE Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. CVMDEO ETALICA Cross potent on four steps. Miles 34. CNV 33 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, -. MV 49.2 (this coin, Bartlett 25).

Of the highest rarity, two specimens known of which this is the only one in private hands (the other from the Huntington collection has been purchased by the ANS). An issue of great historical importance. Perfectly struck on a very broad flan, unobtrusive flan crack at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Chaves & Chaves sale 1992, 1.

The CVMDEO was suggested by Miles to be an abbreviation of CVM DE[O]O[BTINUIT] ETALICA with religious connotations which could have countered the use of REGIADEOVITA used by Hermenegild during his revolt. Part of the struggle between the father and son may have been over religion related to Hermenegild's conversion to Catholicism from the Arianism of his father. Related to the date and location of the final confrontation between Hermenegild and his father, John of Biclaro relates "In the second year of Maurice (584), Leovigild restored the walls of the ancient city of Italica which proved a great disadvantage for the Ispali." Italica being across the river from Ispali (Seville), which Hermenegild held, proved important for blocking off the Baetis (Guadalquivir) River before the final siege later that year.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 878 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.257 g. (SG 15.80, Au 73.0%) DNLIVVICILDVSRX Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. EMERITAVICTORIA Cross potent on four steps. Miles 38. CNV 48.4. MEC I, -. MV 54.b. Rare. About extremely fine 2'000



- 879 Tremissis circa 582-586, AV 1.543 g. (SG 16.20, Au 76.7%) + DNLEOVIGILDV?RE Facing bust. Rev. + PIV?EMERITAVICTOR Facing bust. Miles 39. CNV 49.1 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, -. MV 57.2 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 22).

Rare. A small edge nick at seven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

The Epithet VICTOR on these coins of Leovigild minted in Merida (Emerita) is believed to refer to the revolt at the time of Hermenegild of which very little is recorded related to Merida. Only a passing reference is made in Gregory of Tours, The History of the Franks, that "Leuwigld" captured the city in 582 from his son Hermangild". See lot 1036 for Suevic coin possibly minted in Emerita during the same period.

Hermenegild, 579 – 584



880

- 880 Tremissis, without mint name (most likely Ispali, Hermenegild's capital) circa 579-584, AV 1.245 g. (SG 16.85, Au 82%) + ERMEN – EGILDI Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. + – INCLI – R – CGI Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch on l. shoulder; between the legs, pellet. In exergue, ONO. Tomasini group H2, 632 var. Miles 46 var. CNV 64 var. (Sevilla). MEC I, –, MV 62 var.

A new unrecorded variety of an important and extremely rare type. Possibly overstruck and with slightly wavy flan, otherwise about extremely fine

12'000

Ex Herrero sale 7 May 2015, 219.

As discussed above, Leovigild made his son Hermenegild co-regent of the province of Baetica in 579 who revolted and converted from Arianism to Catholicism. His father did not wage war until 582. The first coins of Hermenegild may have been of the IR style like this one, with those bearing religious connotations coming later as the revolt progressed and Hermenegild converted to Catholicism. Roger Collins believes the conversion did not take place at the start of the revolt but sometime later which could explain the change in the legends.



881

- 881 Bronze, without mint name (most likely Ispali, Hermenegild's capital and the centre of distribution of the bronze coinage) circa 579-584, Æ 1.89 g. Diademed bust r., holding cross. Rev. ERM. MV, vol. I, fig. 107. Pliego AJN 30, p. 227, 1-2.

Of the highest rarity, only three coins known and one of the few of bronze coins that can be dated to a specific period. Green patina and about very fine

500

Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 1784. From the Cornelius C. Vermeuele III collection.

Reccared I, 586 – 601

Tarraconensis, Barcinona



- 882 Tremissis circa 586-601, AV 1.496 g. SG 15.52, Au 70.3% + RECCAREDVSRE Facing bust. Rev. *star* BARCINONAIIVSTV Facing bust. Miles 52a (for the obverse) and 52d (for the reverse). CNV 118.13 (for the obverse) and 118.16 (for the reverse). MEC I, -. MV 68E.2 (this coin).
Very rare. Wonderful reddish tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 281, 2009, Caballeros de las Yndias, 1016.

Barcinona (Barcelona) was the residence of the king Theudis during his early rule *ca.* 531-540 and probably an important mint for the Pseudo Imperial Series. While a few coins are known for Leovigild and Recarred I, later coins are very rare. Major minting activity may have switched to Tarracona which was the capital of the province but from which only one coin of Leovigild is known.

Rodas



- 883 Tremissis circa 586-601, AV 1.482 g. (SG 16.49, Au 79.3%) *star* RECCAREDV2REX Facing bust. Rev. *symbol* RODA2IV2TV2 Facing bust. Archive Delgado, Seville 332-170 (13): 22 (a/2)^p. Miles 63a. (plate coin). CNV 124. MV 79a.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 27).
Extremely rare and with a prestigious pedigree. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex Bourgey 27-28 October 1913, collection G, 304; Stack's Fixed price list 24, 1942, 10290c and Cayon 13-14 December 2007, 1002 sales. From the Mabbott collection.

Important Mediterranean Trading Port from Ancient times but very rare Visigothic mint with only 13 coins for all kings.

Carthaginensis, Reccopolis



884

- 884 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.487 g. (SG 16.15, Au 76.3%) + RECAREDVSR Facing bust. Rev. + RECCOPVLIFEI Facing bust. Miles 79d.1. (this coin illustrated). Rokesmith 1944, 9 (this coin). CNV 71.3. MEC I, -. MV 96e.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 29).

Very rare and with a prestigious pedigree. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Stack's Fixed price list 24, 1942, 10290e and Cayon sale 13-14 December 2007, 1001. From the Mabbott collection.

Reccopolis was founded by Leovigild in 578 and is believed to be named for his son Reccared I who succeeded his father in 586. It is presently the most important archaeological site and museum of the Visigothic Period. The most important hoard of 90 early Visigothic coins was found in an archaeological excavation there in 1944-45 and dated to 578. After Reccared I for which 7 coins are known, the mint was not very active and only coins of Sisebut (1 coin, lot 908), Suinthila (4 coins, lot 1053) and Wittiza (2 coins) are known.

Toleto



885

- 885 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.521 g. (SG 16.07, Au 75.5%) + RECCAREBVSREX Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOPIV~ Facing bust. Miles 81a. CNV 73.1. MEC I, -. MV 98a.15 (this coin, Bartlett 34).

Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 500

Ex SBC sale January 1993, 2742.

Baetica, Cordoba



886

- 886 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.493 g. (SG 16.22, Au 76.9%) + RECCAREDVCREX Facing bust. Rev. + CORDOBABIV~ Facing bust. Miles 82f (for the obverse) and 82e (for the reverse). CNV 66.7 var. MEC I, 215 var. MV 100i.2 (this coin, Bartlett 30).

Extremely fine 600

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 27 April 2000, 1141.

The facing bust style of the coins from Cordoba, from the rare examples of Leovigild until Chindasvinth, is unique and distinctive, and often referred to as the Cordoban type.

Eliberri



- 887 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.428 g. (SG 15.07, Au 65.8%) + RECCAREDVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + ELIBERRIPIVS Facing bust. Miles 83a. CNV 67. MEC I, 216 var. MV 101.7 (this coin, Bartlett 31).
Light reddish tone and good very fine 500

Privately purchased from Jesus Vico on the 16th of November 1995.

This is the first appearance of this important mint which was close to the Byzantine province of *Spania* indicating that it was not part of the Byzantine enclave at this date but could have been before Leovigild's campaigns against the Byzantines in 570. It was an important Roman city and the Concilium Eliberritanum was held there in the 4th C. It is a possible location of an earlier mint in Baetica for Pseudo Imperial coins.

Ispali



- 888 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.461 g. + RECCAREDVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + ISPALIPIVS Facing bust. Miles 85a. CNV 69.1. MEC I, 222 var. MV 105b.
About extremely fine 600
Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 218/2, 2009, Caballeros de las Yndias, 1012.



- 889 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.459 g. (SG 15.90 Au 73.9%) + RECCAREDVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSISPALI Facing bust. Miles 82b. CNV 69.10. MEC I, 221 var. MV 106b.11 (this coin, Bartlett 32).
Extremely fine 600

Ex Aureo sale 16 February 1997, 1325.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 890 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.513 g. (SG 16.00, Au 74.8%) + RECCAREDVSRE^x Facing bust. Rev. + EMERITAVICTOR Facing bust. Miles 93a. CNV 105 var. MEC I, -. MV 114a.34 (this coin, Bartlett 35).
Wonderful reddish tone and good extremely fine 600



- 891 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.430 g. (SG 16.30, Au 77.6%) + RECCAREDVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + EMERITAVICTOR Facing bust. Miles 93f. CNV 105.1. MEC I, -. MV 114g.28 (this coin, Bartlett 36).
Extremely fine 500

Ex SBC sale 42, 2557.



- 892 Tremissis circa 568-601, AV 1.523 g. (SG 16.20, Au 76.7%) + RECCAREbVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI - T - APIVS Facing bust. Miles 94b.6 (this coin). CNV 106.3 MEC I, -. MV 116e.5 (this coin illustrated).
Obverse from a slightly rusty die. A small edge nick at six o'clock
on obverse, otherwise good very fine 400

Ex Sotheby's sale 9-10 December 1993, 39. From the Paiva Pessoa collection (Portugal).

Liuvia II, 601 – 603

Baetica, Ispali



- 893 Tremissis circa 601-603, AV 1.533 g. (SG 15.89, Au 73.0%) + DNLIVVAREx + Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSISPALI Facing bust. Miles 120b. CNV 135.1. MEC I, -. MV 163b.14 (this coin, Bartlett 38).
Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 1'000
Ex Vico sale 17 November 1994, 194.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 894 Tremissis circa 601-603, AV 1.484 g. (SG 15.80, Au 73.0%) + DNLIVVAREX Facing bust. Rev. + EMERE – T — ΛPIV~ Facing bust. Miles 122c. CNV 142.3. MEC I, -. MV 165b.5 (this coin, Bartlett 41).
Rare. Wonderful reddish tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex SBC sale 34, 1994, 2798.

Witteric, 603 – 609

Narbonensis, Narbona



- 895 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.498 g. (SG 15.11, Au 66.3%) + VVITTERICVSR: Facing bust. Rev. + NARBONAbIVS Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 179. MEC I, -. MV 172.1 (this coin, Bartlett 41).
Extremely rare, only two coins known of this mint for Witteric, both coming from the Fuentes de Andalucia Hoard. Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 7'000
Ex Christie's 16 June 1959, 52 and Aureo 27 February 2002, 263 sales.

Tarraconensis, Cesaragusta



- 896 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.365 g. (SG 15.56, Au 70.6%) + VVITTERICVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + CE : AR : C • O : TAIVΘ Facing bust. Miles 129a. CNV 182. MEC I, -. MV 174a.3 (this coin, Bartlett 43). A rare variety. Superb reddish tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2568.

Baetica, Eliberri



- 897 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.423 g. (SG 15.11, Au 66.3%) + VVITTIRICVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSELEBERRI Facing bust. Miles 139a. CNV 149.3. (this coin). MEC I, 226. MV 189d.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 44). Rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Herrero sale 21 November 1991, 175.

Ispali



- 898 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.494 g. (SG 15.87, Au 73.6%) + VVITTERICVSRE* Facing bust. Rev. + PIVISIPALI Facing bust. Miles 140d. CNV 150.5. MEC I, 228 var. MV 190e.20 (this coin, Bartlett 45). Minor traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 800

Ex SBC sale January 1994, 2802.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 899 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.486 g., (SG 15.70, Au 72.1%) + VVITTERICVSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + EMERE – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 143h. CNV 175.2. MEC I, –. MV 193c.6 (this coin, Bartlett 48).
From slightly rusty dies, otherwise extremely fine 750

Ex Aureo sale 15 December 1993, 478.



- 900 Tremissis circa 603-609, AV 1.511 g. (SG 15.71, Au 72.0%) + VVITTERIV2REx + Facing bust. Rev. + EMERE – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 143f. CNV 175.5. MEC I, –. MV 193f.7 (this coin, Bartlett 47).
Minor die rust, otherwise good extremely fine 750

Ex Aureo sale 20 October 1999, 1284.

The reverse of this coin is die linked with a coin of Gundemar from Emerita which presents a die break developing, see lot 903. This is important evidence that the reverse dies continued to be used during the change of rulers as is also demonstrated in the coins of Ispali of Reccared II which are linked to a coin of Suinthila (lot 942).

Gundemar, 609 – 612

Baetica, Eliberri



- 901 Tremissis circa 609-612, AV 1.418 g. (SG 15.02, Au 65.3%) + GVNDEMARSRE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSELIBERRI Facing bust. Miles 168b. CNV 189.1. MV 226.5 (this coin, Bartlett 5).
Very rare. Two graffiti and an edge metal flaw at nine o'clock on obverse,
otherwise about extremely fine 750

Ex Aureo sale 20 December 2000, 1273.

Ispali



902

- 902 Tremissis circa 609-612, AV 1.457 g. (SG 15.90, Au 73.9%) + GVNDEMARV~RI : Facing bust. Rev. + ISPALIPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 169d. var. CNV 190.10 (this coin). MEC I, -. MV 227k.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 51). Scarce. Wonderful reddish tone and good extremely fine 1'000
Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2580.

Lusitania, Emerita



903

- 903 Tremissis circa 609-612, AV 1.497 g. (SG 15.75, Au 72.6%) + GVNDEMARVSREX Facing bust. Rev. + EMERE - T - APIVS Facing bust. Miles 172a. CNV 203. MEC I, -. MV 232b.4 (this coin, Bartlett 49). Rare. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex Leu sale 41, 1986, 19.

Reverse die linked with a coin of Witteric (lot 900) showing that in some cases the reverse dies were used for succeeding rulers probably to their maximum capacity which will be important in future die studies to estimate the number of coins produced per die-

Sisebut, 612 – 621

Tarraconensis, Tarracona



904

- 904 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.372 g. (SG 14.79, Au 63.0%) + SISEBTVTSRE + Facing bust. Rev. + COIV : TOTARR• Facing bust. Miles 178d. CNV 275. MEC I, 223. MV 255a.9 (this coin, Bartlett 53). Very rare. Nice reddish tone, slightly wavy flan and minor marks, otherwise good very fine 2'000
Ex Sotheby's sale 9-10 December 1993, 41.

Carthaginensis, Acci



- 905 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.408 g. (SG 13.17, Au 51.6%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTSVACCI : Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 221.2. MEC I, —. MV 257c.5 (this coin, Bartlett 54).
Rare. Minor traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex SBC sale 25 January 1994, 2808.

Acci first appears as a mint in the reign of Sisebut and being close to the Byzantine enclave could suggest that it was important in the first years of his reign when the Visigoths retook most of the enclave leaving on a small area to the North East around Cartagena. It is not known if Acci could have been recovered from the Byzantine as the epithet Victor was not used as in the case of Barbi.

Mave



- 906 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.550 g. (SG 16.00, Au 74.0%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + MAVEPIVS* Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 225 (this coin illustrated). Bartlett 2001, 1 (this coin illustrated). MV 261.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 56).

Apparently unique and the only coin known of Sisebut for this mint of which only four specimens are known. Minor traces of double-striking, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Mave was located on one of the main passes to the North coast following the Pisuerga river and is still a station of the railway using this important route. A fort on a hill above the town dating to the period has been excavated recently.

Mentesa



- 907 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.408 g. (SG 14.90, Au 64.1%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSMENTESA Facing bust. Miles 181a. CNV 226.7. MEC I, —. MV 263a.6 (this coin, Bartlett 55).

Rare. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 800

Ex Ponterio sale March 1990, 2307.

Reccopolis



- 908 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 0.797 g. (SG 13.83, Au 63.6%) + SISE[BVTV]SRE Facing bust. Rev. [+R]ECCOPOLI[...]. Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 227 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, —. MV 265.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 57).

The only known coin of Sisebut from this scarce and important mint. Broken
flan with a large fragment missing, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 20 April 2005, 72.

Saldania



- 909 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.509 g. (SG 15.24, Au 67.4%) + SISEBTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + SALΔΛHIAPIΣ Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 228 (this coin illustrated). Bartlett 2000, 2 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, —. MV 226.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 58).

Apparently unique and the only coin known of Sisebut for this mint, for which
only nine coins are known for all the rulers. About extremely fine

10'000

Toleto



- 910 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.507 g. (SG 15.03, Au 65.4%) + SISEBTVSREX Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 183a. CNV 229. MEC I, 234. MV 267a.45 (this coin, Bartlett 62).

About extremely fine

400

Ex Vico sale 13 November 2003, 352.



- 911 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.525 g. (SG 15.13, Au 66.5%) + SISEBVTVSRE: Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 183a var. CNV 229.8. MEC I, 234 var. MV 267h.1 (this coin, Bartlett 60).
Rare. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 400
Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 699.

Baetica, Barbi



- 912 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.41 g. + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + VICTORBARBI Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 213. MEC I, -. MV 268.2 (this coin).
Of the highest rarity, apparently only two specimens known. Extremely fine 5'000

Barbi was the Roman city of Singilia Barba located near a strategic pass leading from Malaga over the costal range into the Guadalquivir river basin and would have been on the border of the Byzantine enclave. In the first years of his rule, Sisebut attacked the Byzantine province and recovered the entire coasts in the South leaving only a small area in the North around Cartagena. The coins bearing VICTORBARBI can be attributed to the very beginning of the campaign due to an important official document of Sisebut, written before July 612, mentioning Barbi, and the fact that he became king on the death of Gundemar in February or March 612 leaving only a few months for the Victory. It is also possible that conflict occurred at the end of the reign of Gundemar in 611 and the coins were minted after his death. However, Isidore states that Gundemar had little success against the Byzantines. The coin is in the style of the early series of Sisebut in Eliberri (see 30,466) as well as the style of Gundemar in Eliberri and may have been cut by the same hand.



- 913 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.463 g. (SG 14.86, Au 63.6%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. PIVS BARBIVI: Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 214.3 var. MEC I, -. MV 269d.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 67).
An apparently unique variety. Edge nick at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

This coin of the later style used by Sisebut for many mints in Baetica ends in VI: abbreviating VICTOR, and would have followed the first issue.



- 914 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.390 g. (SG 14.8, Au 63.1%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. PIVSBARBI Facing bust. Miles 184a. CNV 214. MEC I, -. MV 269a.4 (this coin, Bartlett 68).
A rare variety. Extremely fine 400
Ex Aureo sale 22 October 1998, 1030.
Late style without reference to Victory



- 915 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.418 g. (SG 14.94, Au 64.0%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. PIVSBARBI Facing bust. Miles 184a. CNV 214. MEC I, -. MV 269a.8 (this coin, Bartlett 69).
A rare variety. Extremely fine 400
Ex SBC sale 34, 1992, 2812.
Late style without reference to Victory



- 916 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 0.873 g. (SG 14.83, Au 63.0%) + [SISEBVT]VSRE Facing bust. Rev. [PIVSB]ARBI Facing bust. Miles 184a. CNV 214. MEC I, -. MV 269a.15 (this coin, Bartlett 72).
A rare variety. Broken flan with a large fragment missing, otherwise good very fine 50
Late style without reference to Victory.

Cordoba



917

- 917 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.47 g. + $\Sigma\text{I}\Sigma\text{IBVT}\Sigma\text{RE}^x$ Facing bust. Rev. COR Δ (reverted) $\text{OB}\Pi\text{IV}\Sigma$ Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 216.3. MEC I, —. MV 271e. About extremely fine 500

Ex Vico sale 133, 2012, 2651.

Eliberri (Granada) was an important city in Roman times and the Council of Elivra, the first council of Bishops of Spain, was held in the *ca.* 305. For Sisebut, there are three mayor types: (1) An early type with clear large letters and similar to the previous rulers; (2) A late type with small letters poorly made similar to other late coins of Sisebut from mints in the area; and (3) a rare third type which using the Lusitania style in both obverse reverse but large letters similar to the early type.



918

- 918 Tremissis, early series circa 612-621, AV 1.34 g. + $\text{SISEBVT}\Sigma\text{SRE}$ Facing bust. Rev. + $\Pi\text{IVSELIBERRI}$ Facing bust. Miles 186b. CNV 217. MEC I, —. MV 272a.11 (these dies).

Early Style. Light marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

500



919

- 919 Tremissis, early series circa 612-621, AV 1.389 g. (SG 14.81, Au 62.9%) + $\text{SISEBVT}\Sigma\text{SRI}$ Facing bust. Rev. + $\Pi\text{IVSELIBERRI}$ Facing bust. Miles —. CNV 217.15. MEC I, —. MV 272n.5 (this coin, Bartlett 64).

Early Style. Good extremely fine

600

Ex Herrero sale 21 December 2000, 218.



920

- 920 Tremissis, late series circa 612-621, AV 1.384 g. (SG 14.91, Au 64.2%) + $\text{SISEBVT}\Sigma\text{SRE}$ Facing bust. Rev. + $\Pi\text{IVSELIBERRI}$ Facing bust. Miles 186b. CNV 217. MEC I, —. MV 272a.7 (this coin, Bartlett 63).

Late Style. Extremely fine

400

Ex Ponterio sale February 1993, 67.



921

- 921 Tremissis, in the style of Lusitania circa 612-621, AV 1.451 g. (SG 14.86, Au 63.6%) + SISEB – V – TVSRI: Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSELIBERR Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 218.1 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 273b.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 66).

Very rare, Lusitania Style. A hairline flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

800

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 710.

One of the best known examples of how a style characteristic of one Province (Lusitania) could be copied in a mint in another province (Baetica).



922

- 922 Tremissis, in the style of Lusitania circa 612-621, AV 1.451 g. (SG 14.86, Au 63.6%) + SISEB – V – TVSRI: Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSELIBERR Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 218.3. MEC I, –. MV 273d.3 (this coin, Bartlett 65).

Very rare, Lusitania Style. Good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu sale 65, 1996, 567.

Ispali



923

- 923 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.465 g. (SG 15.45, Au 69.7%) + SISEBTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + ISPALIPIVS Facing bust. Miles 187a. CNV 219.6 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 274a.36 (this coin, Bartlett 74).

Extremely fine

400

Ex Lavín & Vico sale 5 October 2000, 220.



924

- 924 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.430 g. (SG 15.70, Au 72.1%) + SISEBTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + ISPALIPIVS Facing bust. Miles 187a. CNV 219a. MEC I, –. MV 274a.55 (this coin, Bartlett 73).

Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine

400



925



- 925 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.408 g. (SG 15.35, Au 68.7%) + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + 'ISPA'L'IPIVS' Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 219.10. MEC I, -. MV 274f.2 (this coin, Bartlett 76).
A rare variety. Two scratches and a flan crack at four o'clock on obverse,
otherwise good extremely fine 350

Ex Herrero sale 4 October 2001, 356.

Tucci



926



- 926 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.40 g. + SISEBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTVSTV three pellets CI Facing bust. Miles 188. CNV 220. MEC I, -. MV 279.3 (this coin).
Extremely rare. Lovely reddish tone, a minor edge nick at six o'clock on reverse,
otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 218, 2009, Caballero de las Yndias, 1286.

Lusitania, Egitania



927



- 927 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.340 g. (SG 174.71, Au 89.1%) + SISEBVTVSRE+ Facing bust. Rev. + EGITAN - I - APIVS Facing bust. Miles 190 var. (SISEBVTVS). CNV 256 (this coin illustrated). MV 281b.2 (this coin, Bartlett 85).

Very rare. Traces of double striking and a metal flaw on reverse,
otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Aureo sale 18 May 2001, 363.

Elvora



- 928 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.475 g. (SG 14.91, Au 64.2%) + SISEBVTVSRE^x Facing bust. Rev. + TVSELVORAIVS Facing bust. Miles 191a. CNV 257. MEC I, -. MV 283a.20 (this coin, Bartlett 84).
Rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine 1'500

Emerita



- 929 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.47 g. (SG 15.17, Au 66.9%) + SISEBVTVSRE^x Facing bust. Rev. + IMERITAPIVS* Facing bust. Miles 192b. CNV 258.3. MEC I, -. MV 284c.4 (this coin, Bartlett 80).
Extremely fine 400

Ex Vico sale 15 March 2001, 357.



- 930 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.603 g. (SG 16.03, Au 75.0%) + : 2ISEBVTVSRE^x : Facing bust. Rev. + : EMERE - T - APIVS : Facing bust. Miles 192e. CNV 258.19. MEC I, -. MV 286f.2 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 81).
A rare variety. Extremely fine 400

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 727.



- 931 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.501 g. (SG 15.48, Au 69.9%) + : SISEBVTVSRE^x : Facing bust. Rev. + : EMERE - T* - PIVS : Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 258.21. MEC I, -. MV 286h.5 (this coin, Bartlett 78).
Good very fine 400

Ex SBC sale 35, 1994, 1941. (GVF)



932

- 932 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.471 g. (SG 15.17, Au 66.9%) + SISEBTVSREX^X Facing bust. Rev. + EMERE – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 192c var. CNV 258.14 var. MV 286b var. MEC I, –. MV 286b. Minor traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine 400

Eminio



933

- 933 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.457 g. (SG 15.67, Au 71.8%) + SISIBTVSREX + Facing bust. Rev. IMINI – O – PIVS Facing bust. Miles 195b. CNV 260.5. MEC I, –. MV 289a.2 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 82). An exceedingly rare variety, two specimens known (the other one in the collection of the ANS), of an extremely rare type. Extremely fine 10'000

Gallaecia, Bracara



934

- 934 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.437 g. (SG 15.33, Au 70.4%) + SISBTVSREX^X Facing bust. Rev. + BRACARAPIV Facing bust. Miles – CNV 233.3. MEC I, –. MV 300b.2 (this coin, Bartlett 87). Extremely rare. About extremely fine 8'000

Braga, the capital of the province of Gallaecia dating back to Roman and Suevic times and the most important Suevic and Visigothic mint in Gallaecia.

Georres



935

- 935 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.45 g. + SISIBVTVS*Re Facing bust. Rev. + GIORRE2PIV2 Facing bust. Miles 202. CNV 239.3 (this reverse die). MEC I, -. MV 307.

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known for this

rare mint. Good extremely fine

7'000

Ex Vico sale 129, 2012, 302.

Present day Puebla de Valdeorras

Sanabria



936

- 936 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.542 g. + 2I2EBVTVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + 2ENABRIAPIVS Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 250.3 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, -. MV 324b.2 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare. Good very fine

7'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 238, 2011, 1203. From the Pepe Fernandez Molina collection.

Present day Puebla de Sanabria also produced rare tremisses of the LATIN MVNITA in the late Suevic Kingdom

Tude



937

- 937 Tremissis circa 612-621, AV 1.544 g. (SG 15.00, Au 65.1%) + SISEBVTVS RE+ Facing bust. Rev. + TVDEIVSTVS Facing bust. Miles 210 var. CNV 251. MEC I, -. MV 325a.1 (this coin, Bartlett 86).

Extremely rare. Good extremely fine

7'000

Ex Aureo sale 6 March 1991, 216.

Present day Tuy, Tude was an important diocese and during the reign of Egica, he associated his son Witiza with the throne and gave him the governorship of the old Suevic Kingdom. Witiza resided in Tude which was the second most important mint in Gallaecia after the Capital Bracara (Braga) in terms number of extant coins and reins which coined there. Several of the rare minor mints in the area used styles similar to that of Tude suggesting they may have shared the same engravers.

Reccared II, 621

Reccared II, the young son of Sisebut, is recorded to have ruled for a few weeks, or months at the most, after the death of his father. Coins were not known until the large hoard from Las Fuentes de Andalucía, buried in the early years of Suinthila, was discovered in the early 1980's from which 6 mints have been identified some with only 2 known coins.

The following coins represent the complete collection of all known mints of Reccared II.

Carthaginensis, Acci



938

- 938 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.385 g. (SG 15, Au 65.1%) + RECCAREdVSR : Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTVS**ACCI Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 280.1 (this coin). MEC I, -. MV 330b.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 88). Cores et al., 2 (this coin illustrated).

Exceedingly rare, only three specimens known of Reccared for this mint.

Good extremely fine

4'000

Toledo



939

- 939 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.506 g. (SG 14.80, Au 63.0%) + RECCAREbVSREX Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOPIVSII Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 281.1. MEC I, -. MV 331a.4 (this coin, Bartlett 90).

Very rare. Very fine

1'500

Ex UBS sale 52, 2001, 2813.

Baetica, Barbi



940

- 940 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.399 g. (SG 14.45, Au 59.0%) + RECCAREPVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVS BARBI : Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 277 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, -. MV 332.2. (this coin, Bartlett 92). Cores et al. 8 (this coin).

Exceedingly rare, only two specimens known. Flan crack at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

5'000

Eliberri



- 941 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.336 g. (SG 14.90, Au 64.0%) + RECCAREDVSRE Facing bust. Rev. PIVSCLIBER : I Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 278.2. MV 333b.2 (this coin). Cores et al. 11 (this coin illustrated).
Extremely rare. Extremely fine 3'000
- From the Cores collection.

Ispali



- 942 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.434 g. (SG 15.40, Au 69.2%) + RECCAREbVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + 'ISPALIPVS' Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 279. MEC I, –. MV 334.2 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 91).
Exceedingly rare, only two specimens known from the same die couple.
An unobtrusive metal flaw on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Jesus Vico.

This coin is the best proof that the coins are of Reccared II and not of Reccard I because the reverse die was used on coins of Suinthila. (See lot 974).

Lusitania, Emerita



- 943 Tremissis circa 621, AV 1.509 g. (SG 15.10, Au 66.2%) + RECCAREDVSRE^x Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI – T – APIVS : Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 282. MEC I, –. MV 335a.8 (this coin, Bartlett 94).
Very rare. Good very fine 1'500

Ex Herrero sale 15 November 2006, 214.

Several specimens are known from Emerita and they all come from the same die couple.

Suinthila, 621 – 631

Carthaginensis, Acci



944

- 944 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.293 g. (SG 13.85, Au 52%) + SVINTHIL*RE Facing bust. Rev. IVSTVSA *three pellets* C *three pellets* I Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 293.4. MEC I, –. MV 347d.2 (this coin, Bartlett 107).
Scarce. About extremely fine 500
Ex Vico sale 16 May 1996, 231.



945

- 945 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.444 g. (SG 14.96, Au 65%) + SVINTILA *three pellets* I *three pellets* Facing bust. Rev. IVSTVSACC *three pellets* Facing bust. Miles 218f. CNV 293.14. MEC I, –. MV 348g.3 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 106).
Scarce. Extremely fine 500



946

- 946 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.373 g. (SG 13.8, Au 52.2%) + SVINTIL.RE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSAHCI Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 294. MEC I, –. MV 349a.5. (this coin, Bartlett 109).
Scarce. Extremely fine 500

Mentesa



947

- 947 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.439 g. (SG 14.8, Au 62.7%) + SVINTHIL *three pellets* RE Facing bust. Rev. + MEITES*Λ*PIVS Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 295.2 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 350h.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 113).
Extremely fine 500
Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1192.



948

- 948 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.355 g. (SG 14.3, Au 57.9%) + SVINTIL:RI: Facing bust. Rev. + MEITC:AI:+ Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 295.44. MEC I, -. MV 351b.2. (this coin, Bartlett 114).
About extremely fine 500

Ex Aureo sale 6 March 2001, 1120.



949

- 949 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.507 g. (SG 14.4, Au 58.7%) + SVINTIL *three pellets* RE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSMENT : SA Facing bust. Miles 219a. CNV 295.18. MEC I, -. MV 352c.6 (this coin, Bartlett 111).
Extremely fine 200

Ex Vico sale 3 March 1993, 416.



950

- 950 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.395 g. + SVINTILRE Facing bust. Rev. + PIVSMENT•SA Facing bust. Miles 219i var. CNV 295.23 var. MV 353a.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 115).
An extremely rare variety. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Numag sale 30 April 1999, 371.



951

- 951 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.395 g. (SG 13.99, Au 54.0%) +SVINTILARRI *three pellets* Facing bust. Rev. + PI *three pellets* MENTESA Facing bust. Miles 219c. CNV 295.41. MEC I, -. MV 356e.2 (this coin, Bartlett 116).
Broken, otherwise extremely fine 100

Ex Aureo sale 23 January 2002, 837.



- 952 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.319 g. (SG 13.9, Au 53.4%) + SVINTII•ARI *three pellets* Facing bust. Rev. + PI *three pellets* SMENTESA Facing bust. Miles 219c. CNV 295.41. MEC I, -. MV 356e.5 (this coin, Bartlett 110). Good extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Jesus Vico on the 13th November 1997.

Reccopolis



- 953 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.334 g. (SG 15.8, Au 72.6%) + 2VIITHIGARE Facing bust. Rev. + RECCOPOI: PIVS Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 296.1 (this coin illustrated). MEC I, -. MV 357b.1 (this coin illustrated). Bartlett 1999, pp. 19-20.

Of the highest rarity, a unique variety of only four specimens known for this mint. Extremely fine / about extremely fine

6'000

Toleto



- 954 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.457 g. (SG 14.7, Au 61.6%) + SVINTHILARE^x Facing bust. Rev. + TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223a note 5. CNV 298. MEC I, 242. MV 361a.27 (this coin, Bartlett 99). Extremely fine 400

Ex Herrero sale 14 November 1996, 178.



955

- 955 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.386 g. (SG 41.3, Au 58%) + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIVΘ Facing bust. Miles 223a. CNV 298. MEC I, 242. MV 361a.40 (this coin, Bartlett 96).
Good very fine 400



956

- 956 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.533 g. + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIVT2 Facing bust. Miles 223a note 5. CNV 298. MEC I, 242. MV 361a.
Good very fine 400



957

- 957 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.435 g. + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223a. CNV 298. MEC I, 242 var. MV 361a.
Good very fine 400



958

- 958 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.438 g. + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223a. CNV 298. MEC I, 242 var. MV 361a.
Good very fine 400



959



- 959 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.479 g. + SVINTHILARE^x Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223a note 5. CNV 298. MEC I, 242. MV 361b. Good very fine 400



960



- 960 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.502 g. (SG 15.1, Au 66.2%) + SVINTHILARE+ Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223a. CNV 298. MEC I, 242 var. MV 361d.9 (this coin, Bartlett 98). A metal flaw on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1193.



961



- 961 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.397 g. (SG 14.7, Au 62%) + SVINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. +TOLETOPIV2 Facing bust. Miles 223c. CNV 298.3. MEC I, 242 var. MV 361e.3 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 104). Good very fine 400

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 740.

Baetica, Asidona



962

- 962 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.463 g. (SG 14.92, Au 64.3%) + SVINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. ASIDONAPIVS Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 283. MEC I, –. MV 365a.8 (this coin, Bartlett 124).
Very rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

This is the first appearance of Asidona as a mint and this coin comes from the Fuentes de Andalucía hoard buried in the first years of Suinthila but Asidona should have been recovered from the Byzantine a decade earlier when Sisebut recovered the whole Southern part of the Enclave. It was originally under the control of the Byzantine but Leovigild recovered it but may have gone back to the Byzantine before the reign of Sisebut. Interesting and rare mint.

Barbi



963

- 963 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.446 g. (SG 14.81, Au 63.1%) +SVIITHILARE Facing bust. Rev. +PIVSBARBI: Facing bust. Miles 224d. CNV 284.5. MEC I, 235 var. MV 366f.12 (this coin, Bartlett 130).
Light reddish tone and extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 26 January 1999, 413.



964

- 964 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.459 g. (SG 14.64, Au 61.4%) +SVIITHILARE Facing bust. Rev. +PIVSBARBI: Facing bust. Miles 224d. CNV 284.5. MEC I, 235 var. MV 366f.30 (this coin, Bartlett 125).
Extremely fine 400

Ex Sternberg sale XXXIV, 1998, 846.

Cordoba



965



- 965 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.532 g. (SG 14.23, Au 56.9%) *SVINTHIL·REX Facing bust. Rev. + CORDAOBAPIVS Facing bust. Miles 226b. CNV 286.3. MEC I, 236 var. MV 367d.2 (this coin, Bartlett 120).
Scarce. Extremely fine 250
Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1200.



966



- 966 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.290g. (SG 4.15, Au 55.9%) + SVINTILAR:~ Facing bust. Rev. + CORb·BAPIVS Facing bust. Miles type A. CNV type 287. MEC I, 236 var. MV 369d.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 121).
Extremely fine 200
Ex Vico sale 16 May 1996, 233.



967



- 967 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 0.967 g. (SG 13.8, Au 51.2%) + SVIN[TIJ]·C: Rev. CORb·BA[PIV] Facing bust. Miles type A. CNV type 287. MEC I, 236 var. MV 369h.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 122).
An extremely rare variety. Flan broken with a large part missing, otherwise good very fine 100



968



- 968 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.469 g. (SG 15.29, Au 68.1%) + SVINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. CORDOBAPIVS Facing bust. Miles 225a var. CNV 285.1. MEC I, 236 var. MV 372b.8 (this coin, Bartlett 117).
A scarce variety. Extremely fine 400
Ex SBC sale 34, 1994, 2821.

Eliberri



969

- 969 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.361 g. (SG 14.58, Au 60.8%) + SVINTILARE Facing bust. Rev. +PIVSEI.IBER Facing bust. Miles 227a var. CNV 288.21. MEC I, -. MV 376a.3 (this coin, Bartlett 133).
Extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale June 2000, 146.



970

- 970 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.368 g. (SG 14.69, Au 61.9%) + SVINTILARI *three pellets* Facing bust. Rev. +PIVSEI.IBER Facing bust. Miles 227b var. CNV 288.23 var. MEC I, -. MV 376c.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 132).
Good extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1202.



971

- 971 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.337 g. (SG 14.9, Au 63.7%) + SVINTILARI• Facing bust. Rev. +PIVSELIBERI Facing bust. Miles 227m var. CNV 288.37. MEC I, -. MV 377j.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 135).
Good extremely fine 400

Ispali



972

- 972 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.451 g., (SG 15.14, Au 67.3%) + SVINTILARE Facing bust. Rev. +ISPALIPVS Facing bust. Miles 228a. CNV 289. MEC I, 240 var. MV 381a.26 (this coin).
Extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 7 March 2001, 1127.



973

- 973 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 0.802 g. [+ SVINTHILARE] Facing bust. Rev. [+ ISPALIPVS] Facing bust. Miles 228a. CNV 289. MEC I, 240 var. MV 381a.55 (this coin, Bartlett 146).
A fragment. Good very fine 50



974

- 974 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.45 g. + SVINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. ISPALIPVS Facing bust. Miles 228c (for the obverse) and 228b (for the reverse). CNV 289.10. MEC I, 249 var. MV 381n. Cores y Casariego, Numisma 1985-1986, p. 39-46, identical coins illustrated.
Very important coin because of the die-link to the only known coins of Recared II from Ispali (lot 1031). Good extremely fine 500

Ex Martí Hervera sale 23 October 2010, 87.

The tremissis is reverse die-linked with the lot 942 minted by Recaredo II.



975

- 975 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.457 g. (SG 15.3, Au 68.3%) + SVINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. + ISPALIPVS Facing bust. Miles 228e. CNV 289.19. MEC I, 240 var. MV 382c.3 (this coin, Bartlett 140).
Minor traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine 400



976

- 976 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 0.538 g. (SG 14.73, Au 62.3%) [+ SVI]ITH[ILARE] Facing bust. Rev. + ISP[ALIPVS] Facing bust. Miles 228f. CNV 289.16. MEC I, 240 var. MV 382a.7 (this coin, Bartlett 147).
Fragment of the size of approximately 30% of the original coin. Extremely fine 50

Tucci



- 977 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.389 g. (SG 14.4, Au 58.6%) + SVINTHIL *three pellets* RE Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTVSTV *three pellets* CI Facing bust. Miles 229c. CNV 290.10. MEC I, 243 var. MV 384a.6 (this coin, Bartlett 154). A minor edge nick at four o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1209.



- 978 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.43 g. + SVINTHIL *three pellets* RE Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTVSTV *three pellets* CI Facing bust. Miles 229c. CNV 290.10. MEC I, 243 var. MV 384a.12 (this coin, Bartlett 153). Good extremely fine 400

Ex Vico sale 23 February 2000, 218.



- 979 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.280 g. (SG 14.14, Au 55.8%) + *SVINTII♦ARE Facing bust. Rev. + IVSTVSTVC *three pellets* I Facing bust. Miles type A. CNV 290.39 (this coin). MEC I, 243 var. MV 387m.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 156). Slightly wavy flan, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400

Ex Aureo sale 27 April 2000, 1212.

Lusitania, Egítania



980

- 980 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.540 g. (SG 17.20, Au 85.2%) + SVINTHILARI^X Facing bust. Rev. + EG'ITAN – I – ΔPIVS Facing bust. Miles 233 var. (legend misread). CNV 325.3. MEC I, –. MV 391d.1 (this coin, Bartlett 163). Extremely rare. About extremely fine / good very fine 4'000

Ex Vico sale February 2000, 219.

Elvora



981

- 981 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.391 g. (SG 14.17, Au 62.7%) + SVINTHILARE^X Facing bust. Rev. + TVSELVORAIVS Facing bust. Miles 234a var. CNV 326.1. MEC I, –. MV 392b.6 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 164). Very rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 760.

Emerita



982

- 982 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.498 g. (SG 14.77, Au 62.7%) + SVINTHILARE^X Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI – T – ΔPIVS Facing bust. Miles 235a. CNV 327.1. MEC I, –. MV 393a.67 (this coin, Bartlett 158). Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 400

Ex Aureo sale 18 January 1995, 493.



983

- 983 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.495 g. (SG 14.77, Au 62.7%) + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 235a note 1. CNV 327.2. MEC I, –. MV 393a.88 (this coin, Bartlett 159).
About extremely fine 400

Salmantica



984

- 984 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.236 g. (SG 13.94, Au 53.3%) + SVINT'NIL'ARE Facing bust. Rev. + SA•L'MANTC'A• Facing bust. Miles 237a var. CNV 330.1 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 400c.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 165).

Extremely rare, only four specimens known of this mint for Suinthila.

About extremely fine

8'000

Ex Aureo sale 18 December 2001, 377.

Gallaecia, Bracara



985

- 985 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.194 g. (SG 14.10, Au 55.3%) + 2VIINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. + PIV2BRACAR : Facing bust. Miles 240b var. CNV 304.8 (this coin). MEC I, –. MV 409d.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 166).

Very rare. Flan broken with a small fragment missing,
otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 766.

Calapa



- 986 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.410 g. SVIITHILARE *three pellets* Facing bust. Rev. CALAP+PIVS Facing bust. Miles 241 var. CNV 305 var. MEC I, -. Calicó 22 (this coin). MV 410b.1 (this coin illustrated).
Of the highest rarity, apparently only three specimens known
of Suinthila for this mint. Very fine 3'500

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 218, 2009, Caballeros de las Yndias, 1313.

Lvco



- 987 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.415 g. + 2VINTHILARE Facing bust. Rev. LVCOVICTOR : Facing bust. Miles 246b. CNV 313.3. MEC I, -. Calicó 26 (this coin). MV 420c.2 (this coin illustrated).
Extremely rare, apparently only five specimens of Suinthila known
for this mint. About extremely fine 6'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 218, 2009, Caballeros de las Yndias, 1316. (VF)

Tude



- 988 Tremissis circa 621-631, AV 1.490 g. (SG 14.89, Au 64.0%) + SVINTHILAREX Facing bust. Rev. + TVDEIVSTVS Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 321. MEC I, -. MV 430a.1 (this coin, Bartlett 167).
Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Aureo sale 19 December 2001, 378.

Sisenand, 631 – 636

Sisenand was the governor of Septimania, the western part of the Roman province of Gallia Narbonensis that passed to the control of the Visigoths in 462. When he was ruling, the nobles revolted against Suinthila, over the latter's confiscation of lands and distribution of privileges between the nobility and clergy. Sisenand headed the rebellion and overthrew the king with the help of Dagobert I, king of the Franks. Soon after the capturing of Zaragoza, in 631, Sisenand proclaimed himself king. The victory of Sisenand also represented the triumph of the nobility over the common people, although the greatest beneficiary was the clergy, who took advantage of the weariness of the other contenders to enhance their own influence, not by change, he removed all taxes on the clergy. Between 632 and 633, there was apparently an attempted uprising within the kingdom, led by Iudila. The revolution failed, and Iudila was later killed but his attempt is only attested by two coins from Merida and Granada, which show his name and title: IUDILA REX. After gaining approval from the nobility, Sisenand set out to obtain ecclesiastical conformity as well convoking on 8 December 633 the IV Council of Toledo, which drew up civil and ecclesiastical laws within the Visigothic kingdom. However, the council did not concede any hereditary right to the king and for this reason, the next king would be elected by the bishops and magnates. So, when Sisenand died in 636, the bishop selected Chintila as his successor.

Carthaginensis, Iliocrici



- 989 Tremissis circa 631-636, AV 1.148 g. (SG 13.3, Au 45%) + SISI *three pellets* NΛ[N]DVSR Facing bust. Rev. PIVSII•IOCRI [...] Facing bust. Miles –. CNV 351 (this coin illustrated). Kurt & Bartlett 1998, pp. 27-39. MEC I, –. MV 442.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 171).

Apparently unique for Sisenand. A fragment of the coins missing, otherwise, good very fine 3'000

Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2658.

Only two coins are known from the mint of Iliocrici (Lorca): one from the reign of Sisebut and the other from Sisenand.

Baetica, Ispali



- 990 Tremissis circa 631-636, AV 1.373 g. (SG 14.3, Au 57.9%) + SISENANbVSRE Facing bust. Rev. + ISPA•LIPIVS Facing bust. Miles 269c. CNV 346.2. MEC I, –. MV 459c.7 (this coin, Bartlett 174).

Rare. Minor traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Spink in July 2001.

Malaka



- 991 Tremissis circa 631-636, AV 1.105 g. (SG 14.42, Au 59%) +SISEIIΛIdVSR: Facing bust. Rev. + MALAIcAPIVS Facing bust. Miles 279a (for obverse) and 270b (for reverse). CNV 347.1 (this coin). MEC I, -. MV 461b.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 172).

Extremely rare, only four coins of Sisenand known for this mint. Small fragment missing, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Coins from the mint of Malaca (Malaga) are only known from the reign of Sisenand with only four having been reported.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 992 Tremissis circa 631-636, AV 1.510 g. (SG 14.3, Au 60%) + SISENANDVSRE^X Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 273b. CNV 358.5. MEC I, -. MV 467e.16 (this coin, Bartlett 175).
Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2656.

Carthaginensis, Castilona

Chintila, 636 – 639



- 993 Tremissis circa 636-639, AV 1.126 g. (SG 13.28, Au 52.9%) + CHINTILARE* Facing bust. Rev. + CASTELoNAPV2 Facing bust. Miles -. CNV 373 var. MEC I, -. MV 477b.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 176).
Very rare. Flan crack, otherwise very fine 3'000

Ex Vico sale 16 March 1995, 296.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 994 Tremissis circa 636-639, AV 1.298 g. (SG 13.9, Au 53%) + CINTHILAREX* Facing bust. Rev. + EMERI – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 293b. CNV 383.5. MEC I, 249. MV 499c.5 (this coin, Bartlett 177).
Wonderful reddish tone, light scratches on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2666.

Tulga, 639 – 642

Baetica, Cordoba



- 995 Tremissis circa 639-642, AV 1.12 g. (SG 14.5, Au 60.45%) + TVLGANRE + Facing bust. Rev. + CORDOBAPIVS Facing bust. Miles 306a. CNV 392.1. MEC I, -. MV 515a.
Rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Chindasvinto, 642 – 653

Narbonensis, Narbona



- 996 Tremissis circa 642-653, AV 1.373 g. (SG 14.22, Au 57%) + CHIND:SVI:D:RE Facing bust. Rev. + NARBONAP:S Facing bust. Miles 314c. CNV 432.2. MEC I, -. MV 526d.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 180).
Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex SBC 42, 1997, 2672 and Aureo 3 March 1999, 1318 sales.

Baetica, Ispali



- 997 Tremissis circa 642-653, AV 1.496 g. (SG 14.23, Au 57%) +CINÐSVIN NTH (*in monogram*) VSR Facing bust. Rev. *symbol* ISPALIPIVSΨ Facing bust. Miles 326b var. CNV 411.13 var. MEC I, 255 var. MV 544c.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 181).

Very rare. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Vecchi sale 14, 1999, 36.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 998 Tremissis circa 642-653, AV 1.522 g. (SG 13.87, Au 52%) +CNSVINΘVSP+ Facing bust. Rev. +EMERI – T – APIVS Facing bust. Miles 330a. CNV 430 var. (different bust). MEC I, 254. MV 550a.29 (this coin, Bartlett 182).

Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex M&M Fixed price list 478, 1985, 44 and van der Dussen sale 18 October 1993, 798.

Chindasvinto and Recesvinto, 649 – 653

Baetica, Ispali



- 999 Tremissis circa 649-653, AV 1.449 g. (SG 15.30, Au 68%) RECC – S – IIT (*in monogram*) SRE Pearl-diademed and draped bust l., with S on chest. +CNSVINΘVSR. ISPALI *in monogram*. Miles 348a var. CNV 434 var. MEC I, –. MV 568b.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 183).

Extremely rare. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Aureo sale 16 December 2003, 302.

When Reccesvinth became joint ruler with his father Chindasvinth, in order to include both names on the coins by placing Reccesvinth on the reverse, there was not enough room for the mint. Instead of including the mint name in the legend, a monogram for the mint name was placed in the centre of the coins. For the joint rule of Reccesvinth and Chindasvinth, only a hand full of coins are known with the monograms representing for the mint of Tolet 10, Ispal 7 and Emerita 4 and one monogram for which Veseo has been suggested.

Recesvinto, 649 – 672
Carthaginensis, Toledo



- 1000 Tremissis circa 649-672, AV 1.53 g. (SG 15.56, Au 71%) + RECCES – V – INOVSP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + TOLETOPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 360a. CNV 454.2. MEC I, 263 var. MV 580a.45 (this coin, Bartlett 184). Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 1'500
 Ex Sotheby's sale 9-10 October 1995, 388.

Baetica, Cordoba



- 1001 Tremissis circa 649-672, AV 1.40 g. + RECCESVI NTVSP+ Facing head. Rev. + CORDOBAPATRCIA Facing bust. Miles 361 var. CNV 443 var. MEC I, –. MV 583a.1 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 187). Very rare. Small fragment missing, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ispali



- 1002 Tremissis circa 649-672, AV 1.47 g. (SG 14.48, Au 60%) + RECCES – V – INTVSR Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + ISPALIPVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 369a. CNV 452. MEC I, –. MV 591b.14 (this coin, Bartlett 186). Rare. A very small fragment missing, otherwise good very fine 1'000
 Ex Aureo sale 1 March 2000, 1186.

Lusitania, Emerita



1003

- 1003 Tremissis circa 649-672, AV 1.475 g. (SG 15.21, Au 67%) + RECCES – V – INΘVSP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + EMERITAPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 376a.6. CNV 461a. MEC I, –, MV 600.
Rare. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine 1'500

Wamba, 672 – 680

Carthaginensis, Toletum



1004

- 1004 Tremissis circa 672-680, AV 1.412 g. (SG 15.0, Au 65%) + I•D•N•M•N•VVAMBAP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r.; in r. field, pellet on cross. Rev. + TOLETOPIVS Cross potent on three steps; below, pellet. Miles 386b. CNV 476.2. MEC I, 266. MV 618e.35 (this coin, Bartlett 191).
Rare. A small fragment missing, otherwise good very fine 750

Baetica, Ispali



1005

- 1005 Tremissis circa 672-680, AV 1.395 g. (SG 14.2, Au 57%) + I•Δ•INMVVAMBAP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. +*ISPALIPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 392e. CNV 474.4. MEC I, –, MV 624e.10 (this coin, Bartlett 190).
Rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Jesus Vico on 8 July 1999.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 1006 Tremissis circa 672-680, AV 1.446 g. (SG 15.0, Au 65%) + IND'IN'M'EVVAMBAP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + EMERITAPIVSΨ Cross potent on three steps. Miles 393d. CNV 479.3. MEC I, -. MV 627c.3 (this coin, Bartlett 189).

Rare. Wonderful reddish tone, flan crack, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex SBC sale 15 February 1992, 320.

Erwig, 680 – 687

Carthaginensis, Toletu



- 1007 Tremissis circa 680-687, AV 1.427 g. + I•D'N•M•N•ERVIGIVSP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + TOLETOPIVS Cross potent on three steps; below, (•). Miles 399f. CNV 497.8. MEC I, 270 var. MV 637k.9 (this coin, Bartlett 192).

Very rare. Light reddish tone and very fine

1'500

Privately purchased from Jesus Vico on the 16 March 1995.

Baetica, Ispali



- 1008 Tremissis circa 680-687, AV 1.451 g. + I'Δ'INMERVIGIVSP+ Facing bust. Rev. + star ISPALIPVS Cross potent on three steps, below, three pellets. Miles 410a. CNV 494. MEC I, 269. MV 650a.12 (this coin, Bartlett 193).

Very rare. Lovely reddish tone, minor scratches, otherwise very fine

1'500

Ex Leilao Numisma sale 25 November 1999, 31.

Lusitania, Emerita



1009

- 1009 Tremissis circa 680-687, AV 1.410 g. + I•D•N•M•ERVIGIVSP+ Head of Christ (?) superimposed upon cross on base. Rev. + EMERITAPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 415a. CNV 502. MEC I, -. MV 658f.2 (this coin, Bartlett 194). Very rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Herrero sale 5 May 1999, 195.

Egica, 687 – 702

Narbonensis, Narbona



1010

- 1010 Tremissis circa 687-702, AV 1.429 g. + I•D•N•M•N•EGICAP+ Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + NARBONAPIVS Cross potent on three steps; in field, Ψ - Ψ. Miles 419b. CNV 543.1. MEC I, -. MV 662c.9 (this coin, Bartlett 195). Very rare. Light reddish tone and very fine 2'000

Ex Sabadell sale 20 May 1995, 134.

Tarraconensis, Gerunda



1011

- 1011 Tremissis circa 687-702, AV 1.458 g. + •N^o•N•M•N•EGICAP+ Pearl-diademed head r. Rev. + SERVNOPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 424 var. CNV 548. MEC I, 272 var. MV 668b.10 (this coin, Bartlett 197). Very rare. Extremely fine 4'000

Privately purchased from Herrero on 10 October 2002.

Lusitania, Emerita



- 1012 Tremissis circa 687-702, AV 1.277 g. + I•D•N•M•N•EGICAP+ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. + EMERITAPIVS Cross potent on three steps. Miles 449a. CNV 575.3. MEC I, 274. MV 703b.8 (this coin, Bartlett 199).
Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex SBC sale 42, 1997, 2694.

Egica and Witiza, 695 – 702



- 1013 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 1.075 g. + I•D•N•M•EGICAP+: Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. + VVITTZ (*reverted*) AP+R: CSRG in monogram. Miles 460b. CNV 587.2. MEC I, -. MV 718d.4 (this coin, Bartlett 200).
Rare. Broken in two pieces and with one fragment missing,
otherwise good very fine 100

Gerunda

- 1014 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 0.731 g. + [...]GICAP+G: Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. [...]IZAP+R•G: Monogram. Miles 461. CNV type 588. MEC I, -. MV 720k.1. (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 201).
Very rare 100

Privately purchased from Herrero.

Carthaginensis, Tolet

- 1015 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 1.062 g. + INDINMEGICAP+ Confronted busts, between them, cross. Rev. + VVITTIZAP+ TOLET in monogram. Miles 468e. CNV 571.6. MEC I, 283 var. MV 727aa.2 (this coin, Bartlett 202).
Rare. Fragment with approximately 50% of the coin missing,
otherwise good very fine 100

Ex Aureo sale 21 May 1998, 483.

Baetica, Cordoba



1016

- 1016 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 1.22 g. + INDINMNEEGICAP+ Two facing busts; between them, cross. Below, branch. Rev. +IDNMEVVITTIZ (*reverted*) AR Monogram. Miles 473. CNV 560.3 (for the obverse) and 560.6 (for reverse). MEC I, -. MV 731i.3 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 203).

Rare. Very fine

1'000

Ex Herrero sale 21 May 1992, 125.

Ispali



1017

- 1017 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 1.383 g. + I'Δ'INMEGICAP+ Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. + INIPINMEVVITTIZAP+ ISPL (*in monogram*). Miles 480a var. CNV 566 var. MEC I, -. MV 742g.2 (this coin illustrated, Bartlett 204).

Rare. Four small holes, otherwise very fine

750

Ex Vico sale 9 June 1992, 675.



1018

1019

Lusitania, Egitania

- 1018 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 0.787 g. + INDINMEGICAP+ Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. + VVITTIZAP+ EGTAN (*in monogram*). Miles 484b var. CNV 578.2. MEC I, -. MV 748b.3 (this coin).

Rare. Fragment missing, otherwise very fine

150

Ex Aureo sale 28 May 2008, 109. From the Cernuda collection.

Elvova

- 1019 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 0.548 g. + INDIN[M]CGICAP+ Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. + VVITTI Z (*reverted*) AP+ ELVB (*in monogram*); above, pellet. Miles -. CNV 579.13 var. MEC I, 278 var. MV 751e.2 (this coin, Bartlett 206).

Rare. Large fragment missing, otherwise good very fine

100

Ex Herrero sale 19 May 1994, 231.

Emerita



- 1020 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 1.381 g. + INDN·M·EGICAP+ Confronted bust; between them, cross. Rev. + ID·N ME (*in monogram*) VVITTI Z (*reverted*) AP+ EMRTA (*in monogram*). Miles 386e. CNV 580.4. MEC I, -. MV 753i.6 (this coin, Bartlett 205).
Rare. Hairline flan crack, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex CNG sale XXXII, 1994, 514.

Gallaecia, Bracara



- 1021 Tremissis circa 695-702, AV 0.619 g. + IDIN[MEGICAP+R·G·S] Confronted busts; between them, cross. Rev. [+V]VITT[IZAP+REGES] BRAC (*in monogram*). Miles 488. CNV 574.1. MEC I, -. MV 758a.
Very rare. Fragment of the size of approximately 20% of the original coin. Very fine 150

Ex Vico sale 10 April, 255.

Witiza, 698 – 710

Baetica, Ispali



- 1022 Tremissis circa 698-710, AV 1.127 g. + I·P·NHEVVITTIZAP+ Diademed head r. Rev. + ISPALIPVS* Cross potent on three steps; in field, two pellets. Miles 507a var. CNV 597 (for obverse) and 597.2 (for reverse). MEC I, -. MV 781a (for reverse) and 781v (for reverse).
Apparently unrecorded variety. About very fine 750

Achilia II, circa 711-714

Narbonensis, Narbona



- 1023 Tremissis circa 711, AV 1.273 g. + IND (*in monogram*). INNEACHAP Facing head. Rev. + NARBONAPIVS Cross potent on three steps; below, *. Miles —. CNV —. MV —. MEC I, —. Apparently unrecorded. Fragment missing and flan crack, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex Soler y Llach sale 1073, 2012, 237.

Achilla was the last Visigothic king to mint coins in the North-East before it was conquered in the Arab conquest. Only 16 coins are known for all mints for this last ruler.

Anonymous Copper issues in Iberia

In 1994 Crusafont published an important book attributing what is now understood to have been an important copper coinage of small denominations to the Visigoths when previously only the gold coinage had been known. In his study, Crusafont made many attributions, some of the principal mints known to have coined gold tremisses. The coins have since been studied in greater depth and considering the locations of known finds being centred heavily in Andalucía, and in particular in the vicinity of Sevilla, and none found near mints like Toletó and Emerita, many of the mint assignments are no longer accepted. There is still a lot that needs to be determined relating to the locations and period in which they were produced and their area of circulation. See PLIEGO 2020a: R. PLIEGO, Rethinking the *Minimi* of the Iberian Peninsula and Balearic Islands in Late Antiquity. *Journal of Medieval Iberian Studies* 12, 2020, p. 125–154.

The following specimens are listed following Crusafont's mint attributions.



Cordoba

- 1024 Bronze, mid VII century, Æ 1.68 g. Head l. Rev. Cross with bifurcated ends. Crusafont, group E, 45, pl. 21, 217 (this coin). Pliego, 2015-216, p. 151, type. Very rare. Fine 150

Ex Aureo sale 27 May, 1999, 146.

Emerita

- 1025 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 0.96 g. [CIVITAS] Bust l. Rev. Monogram. Crusafont, group C. Pliego, 2020, type 4. Very rare. Fine 100

Privately purchased from Baldwin in 2000.

Ispali



- 1026 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 0.61 g. SP. Rev. Cross over step. Crusafont, group A, type 2. Pliego, 2020, type 2. Rare. Very fine 100

- 1027 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 1.21 g. SP. Rev. Cross over steps. Crusafont, group A, type 2, 2 and pl. 1, 2 (this coin). Pliego, 2020, type 2. Rare. Very fine 150

Ex Aureo sale 27 May, 1999, 140.



- 1028 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 0.24 g. SP. Rev. Cross over steps. Crusafont, group A, type 2 and pl. 2, 22 (this coin). Pliego, 2020, type 2. Fine 100

- 1029 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 1.21 g. SP. Rev. Cross over steps. Crusafont, group A, type 4 and pl. 3, 43 (this coin). Pliego, 2020, type 2. Rare. Very fine 150

Ex Aureo sale 27 May, 1999, 141.



- 1030 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 1.73 g. Spherical face. Rev. Cross with SO in lower spaces. Crusafont, group B. Pliego, 2020, type 2. Rare. Fine 100

Toleto



- 1031 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 1.25 g. Bust l., holding sceptre. Rev. Monogram. Crusafont, group D. Pliego, 2020, type 5. Rare. Fine 100



- 1032 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 0.77 g. Figure advancing r.: in r. field, cross. Rev. Monogram. Crusafont, group E, 45 and pl. 21, 217 (this coin). Pliego, 2020, type 5. Very rare. Very fine 150

Ex Aureo sale 27 May, 1999, 145.

Uncertain mint



- 1033 Bronze mid VII century, Æ 1.44 g. Type of letter A. Rev. Cross. Crusafont, group F, 50 and pl. 22, 225 (this coin). Pliego, 2020, type 14. Very rare. Fine 150

Ex Aureo sale 27 May 1999, 147.

The Suevi, temp. Rechiar, 448 – 455



1034

- 1034 Solidus, in the name of Honorius, Bracara circa 448-455, AV 4.369 g. (SG 18.98, Au 98%) D N HONORI – VS PF AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AAV GGG Emperor standing r., holding standard in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, B – R. In exergue, COMOB. RIC –. MEC I, –. For contemporary silver issues, cf. Peixoto Cubral-Metcalf, *A Moneda Sueva - Suevic Coinage*, *Anexos Nummus* 4, pp. 236-255. W. Reinhart, *Historia general del reino hispanico de los Suevos*, 1952, pl. 5, 43-4. W. Reinhart, *Die Münzen des Schwebenreiches*, in *BNG* 55, 1937, pl. 36, 1. RIC 3786. Gomez 2003, 01.01. For contemporary solidi, cf. Cabral and Metcalf, pp.236-55. Reinhart 1942, fig. 1-3. MEC I, 285.

Unique. A coin of tremendous historical importance and fascination. Extremely fine

65'000

Ex DNW sale 27 September 2007, 2861.

The Suevi crossed the Rhine with the Vandals in 406 and moved into the North-Western Iberic Peninsula in 411 where they remained until their Kingdom fell to Leovigild in 585 and was incorporated into that of the Visigoths. They minted a very rare siliqua with the name of Honorius but also with the name of King Rechiar (438-55) on the reverse who is considered to be the first Germanic ruler to use his own name on coins. On his silver coins, Rechiar used BR for the mint name of their capital Bracara (Braga). However, most of their extant coinage is in gold in the form of pseudo-imperial tremisses of which only roughly 200 are known and a few imitative solidi in the name of the Honorius. Suevic Coinage with the text written principally by D.M Metcalf is the definitive reference.

In the DNW catalogue, indeed, written by Michael Metcalf, we read:

"An extended series of imitative solidi in the name of Honorius (393-423), and with the mint-signature M D (Mediolanum) was attributed to the Sueves as long ago as 1942 by W. Reinhart. They are represented in Portuguese public and private collections. Finds of related coins have been reported from Coimbra, Castelo Branco, Covilhã and Badajoz. The present specimen, which is stylistically similar to the imitative M D series, differs in having the mint-signature B R, seen also on the silver siliquæ of the Suevic King Rechiar (448-56). Given the Portuguese origin of so many specimens of the main series, there can be no reasonable doubt but that B R stands for Bracara (modern Braga). The new specimen is stylistically superior to almost all the imitative M D coins, and doubtless stands at or near the beginning of the sequence. It may very well be from the time of King Rechiar. The style of the dies should be compared in detail with Cabral and Metcalf, *Suevic Coinage* (Supplement n.4 to *Nummus*), Porto, 1997, p.236 and plate 1, no. 2. The workmanship is of imperial quality, except perhaps for the rather flamboyant serifing of the letters vs in the obverse legend".



- 1035 Tremissis in the name of Valentinian III with half star, without mint name late 5th-6th centuries, AV 1.51 g. DNIBIN THIINN VNIN Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross pattée within wreath and with central jewel; flanked by two curved rectangles. Below, CONOB and above, star. Reinhart —. Peixoto Cubral-Metcalf, *A Moeda Sueva - Suevic Coinage*, *Anexos Nummus* 4, pl. 15, 2. MEC I, —. Extremely rare. Graffiti on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

From the E. Patrocinio collection.



- 1036 Tremissis of LATINA MVNITA type, Emerita? circa 570-580, AV 1.27 g. (SG 14.97, Au 65%) LATINA EMERI MVNITA Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.; in r. field, three pellets. Rev. Cross pattée within double wreath and with central jewel; flanking by two curved rectangles. Below, IOIIO. Reinhart 50 (this obverse die). Peixoto Cubral-Metcalf, *A Moeda Sueva - Suevic Coinage*, *Anexos Nummus* 4, pl. 17, 1 and pl. 23, 50 (these dies). MEC I, —. Extremely rare. Very fine 12'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 1018.

This coin in the "Bergidum" style has EMERI as the supposed mint believed to represent Emerita (Merida) and as such makes it one of the most enigmatic coins in the whole Suevic -Visigothic series. Bergidum and other city names used in the Latina Munita series are found in Gallaecia North of the Minho River which bordered the main Suevic kingdom and are believed to have been minted towards the end of the kingdom circa 560-585. To have a coin minted in the capital of the Visigothic province of Lusitania far to the South is striking. However, there is the possibility that when Hermenegild revolted against his father Leovigild in 579, Emerita joined him as is suggested by a passage in Gregory of Tours's *The History of the Franks*. The VICTORIA found in the legend of coins of Leovigild from the mint of Emerita are also believed to refer to the recapturing of Emerita by Leovigild during this period. John of Biclano states that the Suevic King Miro was present at the final battle between Leovigild and Hermenegild near Ispali (Seville) in 583-584 where he died. The chronicles are not perfectly clear regarding which side Miro supported, but as a Catholic, many scholars believe Hermenegild, in which case he would have had to march South passing Emerita and may have issued a coinage in Emerita. Whether the coins themselves were minted there, perhaps from dies brought from the North or even minted in the North and carried South, is uncertain however one coin in the series has a die-link to a regular Suevic Valentinianic coin believed to have been minted in Braga.

The Burgundians

The Burgundians were of Scandinavian origin. During the great migrations of the fifth century, they invaded Gaul and entered into imperial territories along the Rhine between Worms and Mainz, where they formed a kingdom with Worms as its capital. Roaming freely in the Belgian provinces around the year 436, they were stopped by Imperial troops with the help of the mercenary Huns. They were then permitted to settle as federates in Sapaudia (in the vicinity of Geneva up to some lands around and beyond the Rhône). Quick to be Romanised and converted to Catholicism, the Burgundians soon lost their autonomous and distinctively Germanic ways.

Godegisel, 473–500



- 1037 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Anastasius I, 491 – 518. Tremissis, Lugdunum 491-518, AV 1.43 g. DN ANASTASIVS PR F AV Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA ACVSTORVM Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONOB. Oddy 9. Le Gentilhomme RN 1943, pl. IV, 7. Tomasini group A6, 121. MEC I, cf. 333-338 (Gundobald).

Very fine 500

Ex CNG mail bid sale 72, 2006, 2264. From the Marc Poncin collection.

Gundobald, 473 – 516



- 1038 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Anastasius I, 491 – 518. Tremissis, Lugdunum 491-518, AV 1.43 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PR AV Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO[...]'VM Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in the r. field, monogram. In exergue, CONOB. Belfort 2250 (Merovingians). Tomasini group AS, 103-111. MEC I, 337-338.

Very fine 500

Ex Hess 14 February 1922, 250; Sotheby's 1 July 1982, Brand, 104; Sotheby's 7 March 1996, 245; Vecchi 14, 1999, Subjack, 44 and Vecchi 15, 1999, 1706 sales. From the Verworn collection.

Gundomar II, 524 – 532



- 1039 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin I, 518 – 527. Tremissis, Lugdunum 524-532, AV 1.48 g. DN IVSTI – VS PP AVC Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AOVSTOM Victory advancing r., holding wreath; in l. field, S and star in r. Belfort 2274 var. and 2289 var. Fonds Bourgey Merovingians cf. 82. Light reddish tone and good very fine 500

Ex Hess 14 June 1922, Verworn, 250; Sotheby's 1 July 1982, Brand I, 109 and Vecchi 14, 1999, Subjack, 49 sales.

The Merovingians

The Merovingians were a mixed population of Germanic origin and this name is used to generally define the various Germanic populations already known to the Romans (Catti, Brutteri, Tencteri), who crossed the borders of the empire in the third century when they fought against the Roman general Postumus (258-259), and then headed on towards Spain. After a series of raids, in 393, they reached an agreement with the Frankish tribes and the Roman Empire with whom the Merovingians became military allies, and defenders of the Roman *limes*. However, over the course of the fifth century, this Germanic population carried out several occupations and conquered territories to the detriment of the Romans, going as far as settling in a more established manner in some areas of Gaul. In fact, driven by Clovis, king of the Merovingian dynasty, they occupied ever larger areas along the banks of the Loire and the Seine. The Frankish dynasty was substituted with the Carolingian dynasty in the eighth century.

Merovingian coins between the fifth and the sixth century imitated Romano-Byzantine coinage, adopting ever more original features over time.



- 1040 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justin II, 565 – 578 (?). Tremissis, north Burgundy, 565-578, AV 1.39 g. IVICNSVOVNIOVC•• Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VICOARSII••II•A Stylized Victory standing facing, holding wreath and globe cruciger; in exergue, ONO. Belfort –. MEC –, cf. 362 and 371.
Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 600

Uzès, circa 575-675



- 1041 Tremissis Arius (?) moneyer circa 575-675, AV 1.24 g. VCECE CIVITATE Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. RIVCMOPTA Cross potent on steps; at sides, ⊃ – V. Belfort –, cf. 4613. MEC I, –.
Extremely rare. A scuff on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Hess-Divo 313, 2009, 319 and CNG 87, 2011, 1332 sales.

The Lombards

The Lombards originated from Scandinavia and were living in Pannonia, a region now in modern day Hungary. In 568 Alboin, their king, called an assembly of his people, proposing to move to Italy. The conquest began with Friuli, taken in a matter of days, and then gradually continued. In 571 they reached the south of Italy led by Zotto. In the 6th century, Italy was divided between Romano-Byzantine territories and areas occupied by the Lombards, each maintaining its unique customs only in the initial stages of conquest. With the passing of time, the differences between the different populations were much less heightened: between the 7th and 8th century, the Lombards learned to write their own laws and converted to Christianity, abandoning many of their traditional customs. Duchies and principalities such as those of Pavia, Spoleto, Benevento and Salerno became strongholds which later succumbed to the intervention of Charlemagne. After the defeat of Pavia in 774, the Lombards regrouped in Southern Italy where they enjoyed three centuries of autonomy before admitting total defeat to the Normans in the second half of the eleventh century.

Coins in the style of Roman-Byzantine coinage, especially in gold, were produced at the mints of Ticinum, Spoleto and Benevento. Only in the last phase of their history, in the eleventh century, did they strike bronze folles at the mints of Amalfi and Salerno.

Lombardy



- 1042 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis circa 568-690, AV 1.66 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS PP AVC Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVCVSTORI Victory standing facing, holding globus cruciger in l. hand and wreath in r.; in r. field, star, and in exergue, CONOB. BMC Vandals –. Arslan I. MEC I, 294. Rare. Good very fine 300

Tuscany



- 1043 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage.** In the name of Heraclius, 610-641. Tremissis circa 620-700, AV 1.42 g. DN HERACL – IVS PP AVC Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAAVCVSTOR Cross potent; below, CONOB. BMC Vandals 34 var. Arslan –. MEC I, 307. Rare. Good very fine / about extremely fine 300

The prototypes for the Tuscan tremisses are those in the name of Constans and Heraclius of Ravenna. After an initial phase in which the flan diameters expanded, they started to contract and the coins took on a thicker appearance. The legends remained confused, but during the second half of the seventh century, they were substituted with garbled inscriptions and letters started to appear in the field. The dating of this series, which Grierson attributes to Tuscany, is based on the progressive reduction of the flan size with the passing of time. In his opinion, the sequence is as follows: the first issues could be defined as "barbarised" with legends that are still legible but moving towards the so-called "pseudo-legends", after which come the usually thicker "barbarised" types, which occasionally bear initials before of the bust. Finally, there are the thick tremisses with signs or initials before the bust.

Regal coinage, 668 – 774. Cunipert I, 680-700



- 1044 Tremissis 680-700, AV 1.29 g. [DN CVN – INCPE RX] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.; before head, M. Rev. 2C2II – MAHIL St. Michael standing l., holding long cross and shield. BMC Vandals 1 var. (before head D). Bernareggi 21 var. Arslan 42 var. MEC I, 320 var.
Very rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 600

Cunipert was the son of king Perctarit and was co-ruler from 680-688. After the death of his father, he fought against the revolt of the duke Alahis of Trent. The battle of Coronate in 689 sealed Cunipert's control over his reign and obtained definitive peace with the Byzantines. He was a Catholic. Probably the new Lombard's coinage, with St. Michael on the reverse, was the result of his faith and it might well reflect his victory at Coronate.

The Duchy of Benevento. Grimoald III, 788-806 with the title of Duke and with Charlemagne



- 1045 Tremissis 788-792, AV 1.19 g. GRIM – + – VAL D Crowned, draped and bearded bust facing, holding globus cruciger in r. hand. Rev. DOMS – CAR • RX (RX *in monogram*) Cross potent on four steps; on sides, G – R and in exergue, VICV. BMC Vandals 7. Oddy SG444. Arslan 94. CNI 7. MEC I, 1098.
Rare. Reddish tone and very fine 500

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