AUCTION

138

18-19 May 2023

Numismatica Ars Classica nac ag zürich - london

AUCTION 138

18-19 May 2023

A Very Important Series of Greek, Roman & Byzantine Coins

Hotel Baur au Lac Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich Tel. + 41 44 220 50 20

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG

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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 22,5% zu entrichten 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. Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtammannamtes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtammanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt. 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 22.5% will be levied on the hammer price 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 auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived. 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 22,5% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères 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 remets 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
- 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 vente se déroule sous la supervision des fonctionnaires de la ville de Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). L'autorité coopérante, la municipalité et l'État sont exonérés de toute responsabilité pour les actes du commissaire-priseur. 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 22,5%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta '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. L'asta si svolge sotto la supervisione dei funzionari della città di Zurigo (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). L'autorità cooperante, il comune e lo stato sono esonerati da qualsiasi responsabilità circa le azioni del banditore. 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

Thursday, 18 May 2023 14:30 – 19:30 1 – 532 Friday, 19 May 2023 14:30 – 18:00 533 – 904

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London - At our premises

11 April - 27 April 2023

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

Chicago – At our premises (selected coins only)

1 May - 3 May 2023

Monday to Wednesday 9:30 - 17:30

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2 nd Floor):	Monday, 15 May 2023 Tuesday, 16 May 2023	09:30 - 17:30 09:30 - 17:30
At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:	Wednesday, 17 May 2023 Thursday, 18 May 2023	10:30 – 18:00 10:30 – 14:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtammannamtes 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

NAC is pleased to announce the opening of NAC USA, LLC- our new venture with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. with an office in Chicago.

- Upon request, our American clients will be able to have their purchases shipped from Chicago. NAC USA LLC will import the coins into the US and will take care of all customs formalities.
- We also offer the possibility to pay directly to our US bank account in US dollars at a fixed exchange rate agreed after the sale.
- If you would like to take advantage of this new service after the auction, please contact us at zurich@arsclassicacoins.com and we will make the necessary arrangements.
- US customers wishing to consign coins to either NAC or Naville can contact our Chicago office directly via email at usa@arsclassicacoins.com or via phone at +1 312 883 8541.

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.

Greek Coins

Etruria, Populonia



50 asses circa 300-250, AV 2.83 g. Gorgoneion, hair bound with diadedm; below, ↓. Rev. Blank. Jameson 1827 (this coin). Vecchi I, 70 (this coin). EC 23.2 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 139.

Of the highest rarity, only two specimens known and the only one in private hands.

A coin of tremendous importance and fascination. A minor die break on obverse and light marks, otherwise about extremely fine 60'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 9. From the Jameson, Athos and Dina Moretti collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

As one of only two specimens known and the only one of the two in private hands, this Etruscan gold coin is of the highest rarity. It was struck by Populonia (Fufluns in Etruscan), one of the original twelve cities of the Etruscan League, which was a loose organisation in Etruria. The city's name may perhaps simply mean "the people" as it seems to be related to the Latin word populus (people). Populonia grew wealthy from its metal-working industry in the seventh century BC and is known for its extensive series of gold and silver and bronze coinage struck between the fifth and the third century BC. This particular coin was struck in the first half of the third century BC, after the Etruscan cities had fallen under Roman domination. Like much of Etruscan art, the reverse type reflects strong Greek cultural influence. The facing head of Medusa—a common type for Populonian coins—appears on the obverse, but in the Etruscan context she was known as Metus. As far as can be gleaned from Etruscan painted pottery, her associated mythology was not much different for the Etruscans than it was for Greeks. This tendency to borrow Greek mythological figures and give them indigenous Italic names was also mirrored by the Romans. The obverse is also notable for the inclusion of a value-mark, in this case indicating the face value as 50 units. These units are widely believed to have been bronze asses since the indigenous coinages of Italy (i.e., not the Greek coinages of Magna Graecia) were based on bronze rather than silver. Value marks are a common feature of Populonian coins in the third century BC and their usage was passed onto the Romans when they later introduced the silver denarius with associated gold multiples during the Second Punic War. The Roman Republican gold 60-as piece employs the same sign for 50 that appears on this coin, with the addition X (10) to bring it up to the full value of 60 asses. Unlike contemporary Greek coinages, many issues of Populonia were struck without the use of distinct obverse dies. Instead, the flan was simply placed on a hard surface, which sometimes had types engraved in it and sometimes not, and then struck by the reverse die. The present gold coin features no type, but the flat reverse captures some of the irregular features of the surface upon which it was struck.

Samnium, Suessa









2 Didrachm circa 265-240, AR 7.21 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. SVESANO Dioscorus on horse I., holding palm-branch and leading second horse. Sambon 852. SNG ANS 594. SNG France 1149 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 447.

> Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. An attractive Hellenistic portrait struck on a very broad flan. About extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 12. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Campania, Cuma









3 Didrachm cira 430-421, AR 7.58 g. Diademed female head r.; behind neck, Σ. Rev. KYMAION Mussel shell r., above, Cerberus standing r. Rutter 76. SNG ANS 237. Historia Numorum Italy 528. Extremely rare, apparently the only specimen in private hands, of this important and intriguing issue. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 197.

Cumae was the earliest Greek colony found in Magna Grecia, founded by Euboeans, who had previously settled at Πιθηκοῦσσαι (Ischia). Their coinage began to be minted around 475 BC, after the great defeat of the Etruscans at sea off the coast of Cumae. After a brief period of experiment using the Attic and Chalcidian weight standards, the Phocaic standard adopted by Velia came to be used at Cumae and other Campanian cities. The types display considerable variety and, especially, around 430-420 BC, a second class of more mythological symbols began to appear on the coins, such as with this specimen. On the obverse, the female head may perhaps represent the nymph Kyme as a personification of the city, or possibly the famous Cumaean sibyl or the siren Parthenope. On the reverse, however, the mussel-shell is an example of the $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\sigma\eta\mu\nu\nu$ of a city borrowed from among the natural products of the locality; the shallow salt-lakes Avernus and Lucrinus being particularly adapted to the cultivation of shellfish. On the mussel, we find the triple-headed Cerberus, the monstrous offspring of Echidna, the mother of all monsters, and Typhon, the deadliest beast of Greek mythology. It was a natural choice for a poleis in whose neighbourhood was an entrance to the underworld (according Scymnus of Chios) and a cult of its guardian. It is tempting to also find an allusion to Heracles, whose myth was strongly present in Campania, and whose last and crowning labour was to bring Cerberus up from Tartarus.

Calabria, Tarentum







Nomos circa 510-450, AR 8.12 g. TARAS *retrograde* Dolphin rider 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.

Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Nomos circa 500-480, AR 8.01 g. TARAS partially retrograde Dolphin rider l. below pecten. Rev. Hippocamp l. Vlasto 133 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 109. AMB 75 (these dies). SNG Lockett 124 (these dies). Gillet 52 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 827. Rare. Light iridescent tone and very fine

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Nomos circa 425-415, AR 7.99 g. Dolphin rider l., extending r. hand and holding shield in l.; below, *pecten*. Rev. Oecist seated l., holding spindle and strigil with lekythos. Vlasto 245 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert Group 269a (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 233 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 844.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of superb style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor cleaning marks, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

From the Vlasto, Venturi Ginori and Charles Gillet collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s. From the South of Italy hoard of 1898.









Nomos circa 380-340, AR 7.76 g. Helmeted horseman I., holding shield and spear; below, Δ . Rev. TAPA – Σ Dolphin rider I., holding trident over r. shoulder; below, K and waves. Vlasto 444 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert 662. De Nanteuil 95 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 877.

Of excellent style and with a light iridescent tone. Two interesting graffiti, AP I on obverse and IΛ on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Lanz sale 149, 2010, 25. From the David Freedman collection.









Nomos circa 340-325, AR 7.93 g. Horse standing r. crowned by rider and lifting l. front leg for boy kneeling to remove stone; in r. field, Φ. Rev. TAP – AΣ Dolphin rider l., holding cantharus in r. hand and shield and trident in l.; below, E. Underneath, waves. Vlasto 514 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 824 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 276 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 693b (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 888.Very rare at Struck on a broad flan, lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

Ex NAC 8, 1995, 30; NAC 72, 2013, 285 and NAC 120, 2020, 209 sales.

In mythology, Taras was one of the many offspring of Poseidon, produced from a union of the god of the sea with the Tarentine nymph Satyrion. Shipwrecked in a violent storm off the coast of southern Italy, his father sent a dolphin to deliver Taras safely to land. At the spot where he was miraculously delivered ashore and knowing the rescue to have been divinely inspired, he founded the city of Tarentum. Or so the story goes. Historically this important city was founded in the late eighth century B.C. by colonists under the leadership of Phalanthos from Sparta, the only colony of that city, and throughout its history the colony and mother city maintained close ties. The coinage of Tarentum began towards the end of the sixth century B.C. and copied the incuse fabric then prevalent at other mints in Magna Graecia, such as at Poseidonia and Thurium. The principal type of the city and the image most closely associated with Tarentum was the young male dolphin-rider, whose identity is still debated; some identify him with Taras, the city's eponymous founder, others with the historical founder, Phalanthos. The incuse fabric that was prevalent on the city's first coinage was soon replaced by types in relief on both faces, and by the end of the fifth century they had evolved to depict variously a youth or warrior on horseback on the obverse, and the dolphin rider on the reverse. The figure on horseback is at times merely agonistic, at others he is shown armed with spears and shield, and performing martial exercises. These probably do not relate to any historical event, but rather allude to equestrian exercises at sporting events popular amongst the Tarentine elite.









9 Nomos circa 335-333, AR 7.85 g. Nude youth on horseback l.; in l. field, nude youth standing r., removing bridle with both hands; in l. field, |-, in r., Δ and below, KAΛ and Ξ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider r., holding bow and arrows; below, ΦI. Vlasto 563 (this coin). AMB 94 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert 725f (this coin). SNG ANS 975 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 900.

Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. A very interesting and unusual obverse representation struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 94; LHS 102, 2008, Starr; Triton XIII, 2010, 15 and Roma Numismatics IV, 2012, 31 sales. From the Vlasto, Athos and Dina Moretti collections and the Collection of an Aesthete.







Obol circa 334-332, AV 0.73 g. Diademed head of Hera r.; behind, |- and in r. field, [M] - Φ. Rev. T - A - P - A - N Cantharus. Vlasto 9 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 832 (these dies). SNG France 755. Fischer-Bossert G9f (this coin). Jameson 152 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 904.

Rare. Good very fine 2'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 14 April 1954, 24. From the Jameson collection and Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Diobol circa 320, AV 1.45 g. Head of Persephone r., wearing a stephanos ornamented with a palmette, and single-pendant earring; $[K] - |-M\Phi$. Rev. $[TAPA\Sigma]$ The infant Taras squatting facing, head r., holding distaff and wool; below, dolphin r. Vlasto 7 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert G 8a d (this coin). Jameson 151 (these dies). SNG ANS 956 (these dies). McClean 598 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 903.

Very rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Hess sale 5 April 1955, 3. From the Imhoof-Blumer and Vlasto collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.





12





Nomos circa 281-270, AR 7.78 g. Nike restraining horse prancing l.; the rider holds shield and spear. Rev. TAPAΣ Dolphin rider l., rising from his mount, outstretching r. hand and holding in l. spear and inscribed shield. In inner l. field, IOP and below, waves. Vlasto 682. SNG Ashmolean 302. SNG ANS 1057. SNG France 1874. Historia Numorum Italy 963.

Exceptionally centred and complete for the issue. Struck on a very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Minor die-shift, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 24. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Drachm circa 281-270, AR 3.27 g. Head of Athena I.; wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling a stone. Rev. TAPA[NTIN Ω N] Owl standing r. on thunderbolt, wings spread; in r. field, $\Sigma\Omega$ and below, Δ I. Vlasto 1068. SNG ANS 1317. Jameson 205 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1015.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Stater circa 276-272, AV 8.57 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Taras in prancing biga r., wearing chlamys and holding trident; above, star and, beneath horses, dolphin r. Vlasto 16 (these dies). Gulbenkian 34 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 21. Historia Numorum Italy 955 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare variety or a very rare type and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 59. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







Hemistater circa 276-272, AV 4.25 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Taras in prancing biga r., wearing chlamys and holding trident; above, below horses two amphorae and in exergue, NIKAP. Vlasto 32. SNG ANS 1038. Fischer Bossert G 32d (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 985.

An extremely rare variety, only four specimens listed by Fischer-Bossert, of very rare type. Several marks, otherwise good very fine

Ex Hess-Leu 12 April 1962, 24 and NAC 4, 1991, 10 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Lucania, Heraclea



16





Stater circa 281-278, AR 6.91 g. |-HPAKΛHIΩ – N Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Scylla; in l. field, E. Rev. Heracles standing facing, lion-skin over l. arm, holding bow and two arrows and resting r. on club; in l. field, APIΣ. In the upper l. field, owl standing r. Work 90. McClean 845 (these dies). SNG ANS 78. Van Kauren 87. Historia Numorum Italy 1385.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, three edge nicks, otherwise good very fine

750

3'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.





17





Drachm circa 281-278, AR 3.69 g. Head of Athena, three-quarters facing r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla; in inner l. field, monogram. Rev. |-HPAK EI N Owl standing r. on olive branch; in l. field, club. van Keuren 116. Historia Numorum Italy 1413.

Wonderful iridescent tone. An unobtrusive die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 31; CNG 102, 2016, Armstrong, 39 and CNG 117, 2021, 10 sales.

Metapontum







Nomos circa 430-400, AR 8.02 g. Diademed head of Demeter I. Rev. MET Ear of barley with stalk and leaf to r. Noe-Johnston 330d (this coin). Jameson 283 (this coin). SNG ANS 283 (these dies). Gillet 139 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1513.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Sangiorgi 15-22 April 1907, Strozzi, 989 and Sambon 19 December 1907, 31 sales. From the Jameson and Charles Gillet collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Nomos circa 400-340, AR 8.06 g. Head of Demeter r. Rev. META Barley ear; in r. field, shell. Noe 492. SNG ANS 371 (these dies). Jameson 288 var. (different symbol on reverse but this obverse die). Gillet 167 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1544.

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 4, 1991, 14. From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.93 g. Head of Demeter r. Rev. META Barley ear; in r. field, grasshopper. Noe 404. SNG Lloyd 337 (these dies). McClean 930 (these dies). Gillet 177 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1515.

A pleasant and unusual portrait of Demeter and a superb old cabinet tone.

Traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sale 3 February 1909, Benson, 58. From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.













Third-stater circa 340-330, AV 2.64 g. Diademed head of Hera (?) r., hair falling loosely behind her neck. Rev. METAΠON Barley-ear with leaf to r.; above leaf, bird standing r. with wings folded. Johnston G1. SNG ANS 395 (these dies). Dewing 377. Historia Numorum Italy 1578.

Rare. A portrait of superb style perfectly centred on a full flan. Good very fine 3'500

Sixth stater or diobol circa 334-322, AV 1.31 g. Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos ornamented with palmette, and single-pendant earring. Rev. META Barley ear with six grains and leaf to r. Johnston G2 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 1579.

Extremely rare. A die break on reverse, otherwise very fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale O, 2004, 1117. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







Nomos circa 330-290, AR 7.89 g. Head of Demeter I. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to I.; above, tongs and below, A\Omega. Johnston C4.10. SNG ANS 460. Historia Numorum Italy 1583.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A magnificent portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

Ex UBS sale 63, 2005, 33. From the William Rudman collection.









Tetrobol circa 290-280, AV 2.85 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; around, $\Lambda EYKI\Pi\Pi[O\Sigma]$. Rev. M – E. Two barley ears; below, ΣI . Johnston G5.2. Gulbenkian 72. SNG Lockett 404. SNG ANS 396 (these dies). AMB 153. Historia Numorum Italy 1630. Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone.

Two minor edge nicks, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000







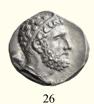
25 Tetrobol circa 290-280, AV 2.59 g. Head of Nike three-quarters facing r., wearing pendant earring, necklace and *stephane*; in r. field, NIKA. Rev. METAΠON Barely ear. Johnston G3. SNG ANS 397. SNG Ashmolean 724 var. (without NIKA). Historia Numorum Italy 1629.

Very rare. An elegant portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan. Two minor nicks and one scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex NFA XIV, 1984, 21 and Lanz 34, 1985, 55 sales.

After its foundation by Greek colonists from Achaea in 720 BC, Metapontum profited greatly from the fertile lands that surrounded it, and so grew into one of the wealthy Greek cities of southern Italy. However, in the fifth century BC the city began to fall into decline. It managed to weather its ill-advised support for the doomed Athenian Expedition against Syracuse in 414-413 BC and later attacks by Dionysius I of Syracuse, but the city was no longer what it had once been. In the fourth century BC, Metapontum and neighbouring cities of Magna Graecia were increasingly threatened by the Italic Lucanians. Indeed, their menace was felt so keenly by Metapontum that in 344 BC the city entered an alliance with its longtime rival, Tarentum, and the Molossian king, Alexander I, in the hope of breaking Lucanian power. Unfortunately, despite several victories, Alexander was betrayed and killed at the Battle of Pandosia (331 BC), thus leaving Metapontum and Magna Graecia at large without a defender. Nevertheless, the Metapontines reacted with dismay when Tarentum hired the grand army of the Spartan mercenary leader Cleonymus to campaign against the Lucanians in 303-302 BC. Cleonymus quickly compelled to make peace and then promptly threatened Metapontum. The Tarentines were spared only after promising to pay the vast sum of 600 talents and providing 200 of their most attractive women as hostages. The present gold tetrobol may have been struck in the early third century as part of the Metapontine effort to pay off the indemnity imposed by Cleonymus. The three-quarter facing head of Nike on the obverse reflects the continued influence of the celebrated facing Arethusa type designed by Kimon for the coinage of Syracuse at the end of the fifth century BC. The ear of barley on the reverse was a recognized badge of the city that extended back to the beginning of Metapontine coinage in the sixth century BC.







Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.75 g. Diademed head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin and holding club. Rev. META Barley ear; in r. field, two-handled cup and below the leaf, B[.]. Johnston D4.2. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 85, 248. Historia Numorum Italy 1621.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a wonderful old cabinet tone. An almost invisible die-shift on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.86 g. Wreathed head of Demeter l. Rev. META Barley ear; in r. fild, spindle. Johnston D1.1. SNG ANS 506 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 776 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Siris and Pyxus









Stater circa 540-510, AR 8.07 g. ΣΙΡΙ / ΝΟΣ retrograde in archaic characters below and above the exergual line Bull walking l., looking backwards. Rev. ΠVX *retrograde* The same type r. in incuse. Traité 2083 (this obverse die). AMB 165 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1387 (these dies). Mangieri, RIN 1981, A1 (this coin). Gorini 1 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1723.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

40'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 16 April 1957, Hirsch, 38. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This nomos bears witness to the alliance between "Sirinos" and "Pyx" (the two legends appear engraved in the centre of the obverse of the coin and in the lower quadrant on the reverse respectively). The word "Sirinos" was thought at one time to be the adjective relating to Siri, the city on the Ionian coast which was well known for its wealth and which was destroyed by the coalition of Sybaris, Metapontum and Croton in the years 570-560. Paola Zancani Montuoro, however, believes that the word in question is a noun and, for a variety of reasons, argues that a city called "Sirinos" (of the Sirini, a population from Lucania of which Pliny the Elder speaks in his "Naturalis historia" III 15, 97) existed and was situated about 30 km from Policastro. It has probably been identified in the ruins of a vast inhabited area on a rocky peak which stretches along the valley of Lauria near Rivello and which is still known as "The City". Policastro Bussentino is the modern name for "Pyx" (Pyxoes), the ancient Lucanian city (on the eponymous bay of Tirreno, now known as the gulf of Policastro, in the province of Salerno). The alliance of the two cities, based on commerce, testifies to Pixunte's importance for Sybari's commercial activity in the VI century (bear in mind that literary sources date its foundation by Micitus to 471). The bull looking backwards, and the coin's weight, are typical of Sybaritic coins.

Thurium









29 Nomos circa 350-330, AR 7.93 g. Head of Athena r., wearing helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; above ΣI and Nike flying r. holding wreath. BMC p. 299, 122. Historia Numorum Italy cf. 1844 (this obverse die). cf. NAC sale 51, 2009, 533 (these dies).

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'500







30 Nomos after 280, AR 6.51 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; on neckguard, EY. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩ[N] Bull butting r.; in exergue, ΦA. McClean 1515 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 1005 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1885.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 18 November 1907, Martinetti and Nervegna, 526; Santamaria 6 April 1908, Stiavelli, 96; Rolin & Feuardent 9 April 1913, 48; Sambon 27 June 1927, 411; NAC 23, 2002, 1056; Ira & Larry Goldberg 91, 2016, 1709 and NGSA 12, 2019, 106 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Velia







Didrachm circa 300-280, AR 7.47 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with wing on wreath; in l. field, monogram. Rev. YEΛΗΤΩΝ Lion advancing r.; below, Π and above, Φ corn ear I. Williams 479. SNG ANS 1381 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1351 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1309.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Bruttium, Brettii







7'500

Reduced didrachm circa 215-205, AR 5.77 g. Jugate busts of Dioscuri r., wearing star-crowned laureate pilei; in l. field, cornucopiae and Γ . Rev. BPETTI Ω N The Dioscuri riding r., holding palm-branches and r. hands raised; below horses, [Γ] and spear. Pfeiler, Die Münzprägung der Brettier, JNG 1964, pl. 1, 5 (these dies). SNG ANS 2 (these dies). Gillet 276 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1941 (these dies).

Very rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a ligh tone. Good very fine

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 81. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Caulonia







Nomos circa 525-500, AR 7.95 g. KAVA Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small daimon running r. in outstretched l.; in r. field, stag on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l. without legend. Noe, Caulonia Group A, 23. SNG ANS 151 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 572. Historia Numorum Italy 2035.

Rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. A very elegant die perfectly struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The origins of Caulonia are relatively obscure. It is usually described as a foundation of Croton, yet it may have been an independent city since its citizens preserved the name of its oecist (founder), Typhon of Aigion. Its residents, which numbered perhaps 10,000 at its height, were industrious despite having control over a relatively small territory. Their defensive walls were as much as 18 feet thick in some areas, and were unique in southern Italy as they were constructed mostly of loose river stones that had been cemented together. Though Caulonia was the last of the Achaean colonies on the Ionian coast to strike coins, production must have begun fairly soon after the city achieved some level of prosperity, as few archaeological remains at the site pre-date the middle of the 6th Century B.C. Robinson suggests that the high output at this relatively unimportant city might be explained by the lack of early coinage at its wealthier neighbour Locris. The design of the early nomoi of Caulonia has attracted various interpretations, many of which were reviewed by Barclay Head. He saw the main figure as the mythical founder of Caulonia, who held a leaf from the plant καυλός as a punning allusion to the city name. Most scholars of the modern era prefer to see the figure as Apollo. The running figure in his hand - whose feet are winged on some examples - may be a wind god, perhaps Zephyrus, but he is almost always described as a genius or a daimon, a deity of a lower order which served the higher gods. Perhaps the most attractive explanation for the design is that the figure, Apollo, holds a laurel branch from the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, and that the small figure is a daimon fulfilling the role of his messenger. If so, it would illustrate the story of how Apollo, after killing the serpent Pytho at Delphi, exiled himself for seven years of menial labour as penance for his murder; at the end of this period Apollo purified himself in the sacred grove of bay-trees. Specifically, the type would represent his return to Delphi, announced by the daimon-messenger, where he assumed his oracular duties on behalf of Zeus. It is unfortunate that the stag defies explanation since it is an integral part of the design on the earliest coins, and it subsequently became the standard reverse type.



34





Nomos circa 525-500, AR 8.20 g. KAV Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small running *daimon*, holding long branch, on outstretched l. arm; in r. field, stag r. on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l., without legend. Noe, Caulonia Group D, 48. SNG ANS 158 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2038.

Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

Croton







Croton. Nomos circa 530-500, AR 7.22 g. [koppa]PO retrograde Tripod, legs ending in lion paws, with three handles and two snake heads emerging from the bowl and two others from outer legs of the tripod; in r. field, crab. Rev. Same type incuse. McClean 1647. SNG Lewis 247. Gillet 286 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2078.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine 750

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









36 Stater circa 400-325, AR 7.75 g. Head of Hera Lakinia facing, three-quarter r., wearing *stephane*; in r. field, B. Rev. KPO – TΩNI – ATAΣ Heracles seated l. on lion skin, holding club and cup; below, bow. McClean 1713 and pl. 54, 17 (these dies). SNG ANS 376 (these dies). Boston, MFA 187 (these dies). Gulbenkian 131. Historia Numorum Italy 2169.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait of superb style perfectly centred on a very broad flan.

Light tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu sale 25, 1980, 41. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The designs on this masterful nomos are boastful celebrations of the issuing city, as Croton controlled the famous sanctuary of Hera Lacinia on the nearby Lacinian promontory, and it counted Heracles as its founder. As tranquil as the images of Hera and Heracles appear, this coin would seem to have been struck in a particularly troublesome era. Jenkins associates it with the period in which the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius I meddled in the affairs of South Italy, and ruled over Croton for a dozen years. It is generally believed that this majestic portrait of Hera Lacinia is derived from Cimon's immensely influential facing Arethusa at Syracuse. Katherine Erhart, in her 1978 doctoral thesis on the facing head motif on Greek coins, notes that this image of Hera Lacinia was copied on coinages of other cities in South Italy, including Pandosia, Fenseria, Hyria, Phistelia, Neapolis, Poseidonia, Thurium and Nola, though in each case with lesser degrees of success than seen on the present coin. The depiction of Heracles Epitrapezeus ("Heracles at the table") lounging as he holds aloft a cup of wine bears all the hallmarks of statuary captured on a miniature scale. The observations of Phyllis Lehman in her 1946 study of statuary on Greek coins are of great interest. She notes (p.40): "The highly plastic quality of the reverse type, the rendering of the vigorous body, suggests the likelihood that this numismatic image reflects a statuary prototype. Such details as the inclination of the head, the lowering of the extended arm until it almost rests upon the right thigh, and the foreshortened left leg appear to be concessions made by a skilled die- cutter in adapting a three-dimensional plastic type to a flat, circular field. This hypothesis is strongly reinforced by the analogy between the numismatic type and a group of statues commonly considered to be replicas of the Herakles Epitrapezios of Lyssipos. The relationship is so striking that one is forced to conclude that Lyssipos either based his work upon an earlier numismatic type whose plastic potentialities he divined or, what is far more probable, that he derived his conception from an older statuary type which is also reflected on the coinage of Croton."

Locri Epizephyrii









Nomos circa 350, AR 7.60 g. Laureate head Zeus r.; beneath neck truncation, ZEYΣ. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Eirene, holding caduceus, seated l. on cippus, decorated with bucranium; below, EYPENA. de Luynes 765 (these dies). SNG ANS 501 (this reverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 102, 291 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 2310.

37

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, probably the finest specimen known. A portrait of great beauty, the work of a very skilled master engraver. Struck on very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

50'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 111. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Why Locri Epizephyrii failed to strike coinage before the 4th Century B.C. remains a mystery, especially since several of its less-important neighbours produced large coinages in the Archaic and early Classical periods. Robinson proposed that the city's coinage needs may have been met by nearby Caulonia, which had an inexplicably large output for a city of its size.

Beyond its basic classification, little is understood about the coinage of Locri. However, numerous inscriptions dating from c.350-250 B.C. suggest that at least by the time Locri was issuing coins, the sanctuary of Zeus had become the city's principal credit institution by granting loans by transferring sacred revenues to the public funds. Thus, it is hardly surprising that Zeus or his associated symbols dominate the major coin types of the city. This stater appears to be from the inaugural issue at Locri. Its style and composition are masterful, its type unique, and its rarity a strong indication that this was a small issue struck for a brief period. Yet, there is no consensus among scholars as to precisely when, or why, it was struck – only that it probably dates to between c.375 and 330 B.C. Head dated the issue to c.344-332 B.C., noting that the depiction of Eirene (peace) suggested it was struck in "an era of internal peace and prosperity." He proposed that it was struck after the younger Dionysius was expelled from the city in 346 B.C. The son of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysius I, who had married a noble Locrian woman, Dionysius II was welcomed as an exile. When he behaved despotically, he was forced to leave. This turned out to be an event of great importance since it caused the former oligarchic regime to be replaced by a moderate democracy. Most scholars had agreed with Head that this coinage was struck after c.350 B.C., though some associated it with the activities of Timoleon or Alexander the Molossian. However, Kraay favoured an earlier date of c.375 B.C., based upon a comparison with the introduction of the seated Nike on the staters of Terina (a design which is generally considered to be the prototype for the first coinage at Locri). In doing so, Kraay paid greater attention to style and fabric than to the possibility it was linked to an historical event. In defence of that approach, he suggested it is possible that the reverse inscription was meant to be read as 'eirene of the Locrians', thus making peace at Locri comparable to Nike at Terina. He added that "...if Eirene at Locri was a city-goddess like Nike at Terina, the issue need not be occasioned by any particular manifestation of peace, and the date in the first quarter of the century of the prototype at Terina for the seated figure suggests that the version at Locri should not be later than c. 375 B C.







38 Nomos circa 300-280, AR 7.38 g. Eagle l., with spread wings, perching on dead hare. Rev. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Thunderbolt; beneath, caduceus. Jameson 445. SNG Ashmolean 1567. SNG ANS 529. Historia Numorum Italy 2313.

Very rare. Struck on a full flan and unusually well centred. Minor areas of porosity and of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Glendining's sale 9 June 1982, 47.







39 Tetradrachm, under Pyrrhus circa 278-276, AR 16.36. g. Head of Zeus Naios of Dodona I., wearing oak-wreath; below neck truncation, Θ and ΣΕ monogram. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Dione seated half to front on throne, holding transverse sceptre in r. hand and raising himation with I. over shoulder. BMC Epirus 6 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 150, 472 (these dies). de Luynes 1898 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 656 var. (different monogram). Jameson 1127 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 914 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A portrait of masterly style in the finest Hellenistic style and a lovely iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack at eight o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 15'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Although the increasingly powerful Romans had been extending their influence into Magna Graecia for years, in 282 BC, they installed garrisons in the cities of Thurii, Locri and Rhegium. Fearing that Tarentum would be next, in 281 BC the Tarentines asked for military aid from mainland Greece. Pyrrhos, the king of Epeiros in northwestern Greece, heeded the call and began assembling a great army that arrived in southern Italy the following year. His force of 20,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry and 20 war elephants were an impressive sight and with it he was able to defeat the Romans and their allies at the Battle of Heraclea in 280 BC although many of his best troops were killed in the fighting. Thanks to this success, the Roman garrison was expelled from Locri and the Locrians joined Pyrrhos in opposition to Rome. Although Pyrrhos offered peace terms to the Romans, these were refused, and the Pyrrhic War continued in Italy. In 279 BC, Pyrrhos faced the Romans again at the Battle of Asculum. This was also a defeat for the Romans, but it cost Pyrrhos so many of his experienced officers that he famously quipped, "If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined." Unsure of how best to proceed in the aftermath of this first pyrrhic victory, Pyrrhos then decided to answer a request from Syracuse to aid in driving the Carthaginians out of Sicily in the hopes of carving out a Sicilian kingdom for himself and tapping the wealth of the island for renewing the war against the Romans in Italy. During his Sicilian adventure, which lasted from 278 to 275 BC, Pyrrhos installed garrisons in many of the cities of Magna Graecia in order to hold them against the Romans during his absence. Locri was one of the cities to receive a garrison. Unfortunately, as Pyrrhos' absence in Sicily dragged on, the garrison at Locri became unruly and began to abuse its Locrian hosts. This behaviour went on for some time until the Locrians finally had enough and expelled the garrison in a popular uprising. When Pyrrhos finally returned in 275 BC and learned what had happened, he was furious and punished the city by imposing a heavy payment of tribute and by plundering the wealth of the Locrian temple of Persephone. The present coin is believed to have been struck at Locri to pay the tribute to Pyrrhos on this occasion and may perhaps even have been produced from silver stored in the temple. Unlike many other coinages of Magna Graecia and Sicily associated with financing the wars of Pyrrhos, the Locrian series has a strongly Epeirote character. The obverse depicts Zeus Naios, the chief deity of the oracular shrine at Dodona in Epeiros, while the reverse features Dione, the god's consort. The issue also explicitly names King Pyrrhos as the issuing authority. After an inconclusive battle with the Romans at Beneventum in 275 BC, it was clear that Pyrrhos had worn out his welcome in Magna Graecia and the king decided to return to Epeiros laden with the wealth of Locri. Unfortunately, on the return voyage storms destroyed many of his ships. It was determined that this great misfortune was caused by the wrath of the gods who were punishing him for the impiety of plundering the temple of Persephone. In an effort to set things right and prevent further misfortune, Pyrrhos subsequently returned what he had carried off from Locri.

Rhegium







40 Tetradrachm circa 425-420, AR 17.16 g. Lion's head facing; in r. field, olive twig. Rev. PHCI – ИО – Σ retrograde Apollo Iocastus seated l. on klismos, himation over lower limbs, holding sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on hip. All within laurel wreath. SNG Lockett 650 (this coin). Herzfelder 60d (this coin). Weber 1116 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2491.

Very rare. Well-centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 8'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, 183 and Glendining 26 October 1955, Lockett part II, 532 and M&M 68, 1986, 82 sales. From the Weber collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









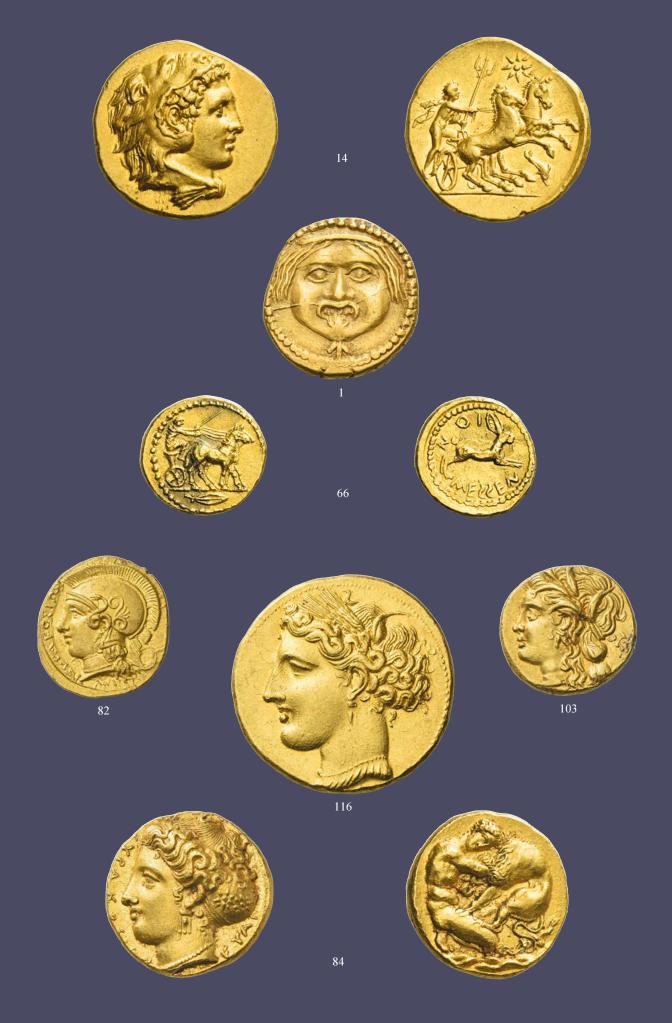
Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 17.13 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. PHITNON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves. SNG Fitzwilliam 850 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 288 (this reverse die). Herzfelder 76d (this coin illustrated). Ward 122 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2496.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the best specimen known. A portrait of great beauty, undoubtedly the finest of the entire series, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Lovely light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

75'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Rhegium was an important city of Magna Graecia located at the southern tip of the Italian peninsula. Due to its location, it became a major crossing point from Italy to northern Sicily. The lion mask obverse type of this tetradrachm was a traditional emblem of the city going back to the period when Rhegium was ruled by the tyrant Anaxilas (494-476 BC). It seems to have been adopted after Anaxilas assisted a group of exiles from Samos in seizing control of Zankle in the early fifth century BC. The Samian occupiers of Zankle had struck their own coins with a lion scalp type before Anaxilas evicted them and refounded Zankle as Messana in 490 BC. Both Rhegion and Messana employed the same lion mask type in the 480s BC as a means of indicating the extension of Anaxilos' and Rhegium's power across the Strait of Messene. After the end of the Anaxalid tyranny the mask remained a standard emblem of Rhegion down to the third century BC. The reverse type depicting Apollo reflects the artistic and cultural influence of Greek Sicily across the Strait and into Magna Graecia. The late fifth century BC was a time of great artistic flowering in Sicily and the period of the celebrated "signing artists" at Syracuse and other cities of Sicily. These developments were emulated at Rhegium by an engraver who signed his dies Kratessipos and an engraver who did not sign his work but is often known as the "Master of the Rhegium Apollo." The present tetradrachm is unsigned, but features a beautifully executed and preserved head of Apollo that may be the work of the "Master of the Rhegium Apollo" or his disciples. The general treatment of Apollo with a laurel spray behind his head may have been inspired by the work of the "Master of the Leaf," who produced a very similar depiction of Apollo at Catana about a decade slightly earlier than the Rhegine type.





Temesa







Nomos circa 450, AR 7.91 g. TEM *retrograde* Tripod, legs ending in lions' paws. Rev. TEM *retrograde* Crested Corinthian helmet l. BMC 1. Attianese 578. ACGC 626 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2566 (these dies). Very rare. Old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 85. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Little is known about the city of Temesa although it was reputed to have been an old Greek settlement in Bruttium going back to the aftermath of the Trojan War when Odysseus and his companions made their long and circuitous journey home. One such companion was a certain Polites who was said to have founded Temesa. While Temesa enjoyed wealth derived from a nearby copper mine, it is said to have been haunted by the shade of the dead Polites, which attacked passersby in the night. The ghost of the city's founder was only put to rest at last in the fifth century BC, when the Olympic athlete Euthymos of Lokroi Epizephyrioi defeated it in a spectral wrestling match. Temesa seems not to have been an independent city. It was originally subject to the luxurious city of Sybaris before it was destroyed by Kroton and its allies in ca. 510 BC. Temesa was subsequently dominated by Kroton. Although the power of Kroton was waning in the mid-fifth century BC when this coin was struck, the obverse type reflects the city's continued influence at Temesa. Kroton regularly employed a tripod as its civic badge. Alternatively, this type may indicate some form of alliance between Temesa and Kroton. Other issues like Historia Numorum Italy 2122 feature the same tripod and helmet types as well as abbreviated epichoric Greek legends that seem to name both cities.

Terina









Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.68 g. Head of nymph Terina l., all within olive wreath Rev. TEPI – NAION Nike seated l. on *hydria*, holding wreath in extended r. hand. Regling 9. Jameson 468 (these dies). Holloway-Jenkins, Terina 12 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2575.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

15'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Originally a colony of Croton, Terina was founded late in the 6th Century B.C. on a site that has not certainly been identified, but which likely is beneath the modern city of Sant'Eufemia Vetere on the south-western coast of the Italian peninsula. It seems to have remained under the influence of its mother city until 365 B.C., when it came under the dominion of the Lucanians, who nine years later were replaced by the Bruttians. Except for a brief intervention by Alexander the Molossian in about 330/325 B.C., Terina remained under the Bruttian yoke until 203 B.C., when it was razed by the army of Hannibal. If coinage may be taken as a yardstick for civic pride, the spirit of this city remained intact despite its history of continual subjugation to stronger peoples. Its 'independent' silver coinage spans more than 150 years, and with few exceptions feature on the obverse a female head, and on the reverse a female figure (usually winged) standing, seated, or taking flight.







Nomos circa 420-400, AR 7.76 g. [TE]PINAION Head of the nymph Terina I., hair bound with *sphendone*; behind neck, Π. Rev. Nike seated I. on cippus, wearing *kiton* and *himation*; a fluttering bird perched on wreath held in extended r. hand and resting I. hand on cippus; in lower field r., Π. Regling 63. SNG Copenhagen 2010 (these dies). Holloway-Jenkins 61 (these dies). Gillet 339 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2616.

Rare. A portrait of excellent style and a superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch sale XIV, 1905, 153. From the Charles Gillet collection. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Sicily, Agrigentum









45 Didrachm circa 495-485, AR 8.87 g. AKRA Eagle standing l., with folded wings. Rev. Crab. SNG Lockett 701. SNG ANS 940 (this obverse die). C. Boehringer, Der spätarchaische Münzfund von Comiso 1970 in SNR 89, 2010, 32 (this coin). Westermark, Akragas, 172.3 (this coin illustrated).

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex SBV 5, 1979, 58 and Leu 72, 1998, 58 sales.









Didrachm circa 490, AR 8.82 g. AKRA Eagle, with folded wings, standing l. Rev. Crab. SNG Copenhagen 26. SNG ANS 941. Dewing 552. Westermark, Akragas 215.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 56; NAC 59, 2011, 513; Roma Numismatics 2, 2011, 59 and Roma Numismatics 4, 2012, 56 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.









47 Tetradrachm circa 470-440, AR 17.53 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab, carapace resembling human face. Jameson 2414 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 804 (these dies). Gulbenkian 161 (this obverse die). Westermark, Akragas, 349a.1 (this coin).

Rare. Struck on very fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24 March 1959, 51. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Diobol circa 410-406, AV 1.36 g. AKPA Eagle standing l. on rock devouring serpent. On rock, two pellets. Rev. Crab; below, ΣΙΛΑ / ΝΟΣ *partially retrograde*. SNG ANS 999 (these dies). Dewing 569 (these dies). Jameson 507 (these dies). Westermark, Akragas, 1014.

Rare. Struck on a broad flan and complete, good very fine 5'000





49 Tetradrachm signed by engraver Myron circa 410-406, AR 17.33 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l., holding wreath and below, MYP. In exergue, Scylla r. Rev. [AKPAΓ – ANTINON] Two eagles, one raising head and screaming, the other with head lowered, both perched on dead hare which lies upon a rock; in l. field, cicada. BMC 54 (this coin). Seltman 2b (this coin). Rizzo pl. 2, 5 (this coin). Forrer, RBN 1905, p. 299 (this coin illustrated). Dewing 560 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 820 (these dies). Westermark, Akragas 584.1 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this important and fascinating issue and the finest specimen in private hands. A coin of enchanting beauty, work of a talented master engraver. Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24 March 1959, 53. From the duplicates of the British Museum and Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This beautiful tetradrachm of Agrigentum belongs to the period of great artistic flowering in Sicily known as the age of the signing artists. This period was stimulated by a flood of silver into western Sicily taken as plunder by the Syracusans from their defeated Athenian besiegers in 413 BC. Much of this silver was coined as Syracusan tetradrachms and skilled artists experimented to inject new dynamism into their types. Taking pride in their work, these artists frequently signed their dies so that the mint and users of the finished coins would know who had engraved them. The more easterly city of Agrigentum closely followed the artistic developments at Syracuse, despite the fact that the two cities had a rocky relationship that broke out into open warfare in 461 BC and prevented Agrigentum from aiding Syracuse during the Athenian siege. Here the Agragantine artist who signed his name as Myr(on) has given his interpretation of the quadriga obverse type pioneered by Euainetos at Syracuse. However, in place of the trophy normally found in the exergue of Syracusan issues, the sea-monster Scylla appears on the Agrigentine tetradrachm. The dramatic reverse depicting two eagles triumphing over the body of their prey served as a badge for the city and is a brilliant study of nature executed with great artistic skill. It is somewhat remarkable that the engraver responsible did not also seek immortality and sign the die. While the tetradrachm is a great example of the high numismatic art of Sicily in the last decade of the fifth century BC, the impetus for its production is also a potent reminder of the petty rivalries and dangers that consumed the island's Greek cities in the same period. Due to ethnic hatreds, when the neighbouring city of Silenous was defeated by the Carthaginians in 410 BC, the Agrigentines did not lift a finger to aid the Selenuntines in their defence, although they did accept refugees when the Carthaginains sacked Silenous in the following year. Only too late, with the destruction of Silenous, did the Agrigentines realise that their city would be next on the Punic hit list and that little support would come to them from elsewhere. Faced with this prospect, attempts were made to repair the fortifications of Agrigentum and to hire mercenaries for defence—both of which required money like the present tetradrachm. When the Carthaginians returned in 406 BC, Agrigentum weathered a terrible siege of eight long months before the city finally fell. Many Agrigentines tried to flee to the cities of Gela and Leontini but were captured and put to the sword by the victorious Punic army. The Carthaginians remained at Agrigentum over the winter of 406/5 BC and then destroyed the city before taking ship back to their homes in north Africa.







Tetradrachm signed by magistrate Straton, circa 410-406, AR 16.44 g. [AKPAΓAN[I–NON] Nike driving galloping quadriga l., holding kentron in l. hand, reins in both; above, grapevine. Rev. ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ Two eagles standing l., holding hare; in r. field, head of a young horned river-god. Seltman 12. Jameson 511 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 3, 1 (these dies). Dewing 564 (these dies). Gulbenkian 169 (this obverse die). AMB 261 (these dies). Gillet 355 (this coin). Westermark, Akragas 589.

Very rare. A lovely specimen of this desirable issue of excellent Classical style.

Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 25'000

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This rare tetradrachm was struck in a period of great peril for the city of Agrigentum (Greek Akragas) in southern Sicily. In 410 BC, the Agrigentines made the huge mistake of allowing rivalry with the neighbouring city of Silenous to get the better of them. In this year, a Carthaginian force defeated the army of Silenous in the field. Instead of aiding Silenous against the Punic enemy common to all Greek cities of Sicily, Agrigentum did nothing. When Silenous was besieged by the Carthaginians in 409 BC, Agrigentum also did nothing, although after the city fell and was plundered, the Agrigentines did accept its refugees. Whereas the combined arms of Selinous and Agrigentum might have been able to resist the Punic onslaught in 410 BC, now that the former city was destroyed and its people scattered, the Agrigentines faced the Carthaginians alone when they returned for a new Sicilian campaign in 406 BC. Unable to stand up to the Punic enemy in the field, the Agrigentines attempted to weather a siege behind the walls of the city. They held out for eight months, before the city finally fell. The Agrigentines tried to flee to Gela and Leontini, but many were captured and put to the sword by the victorious Punic army. The Carthaginians remained at Agrigentum over the winter of 406/5 BC and then destroyed the city before returning home to North Africa. In the period 410-406 BC, the need to strengthen Agrigentum's defences, meet expenses related to refugees after the fall of Selinous, and to recruit mercenaries for the disastrous showdown with Carthage dictated the production of tetradrachms. This particular type features a fast quadriga on the obverse that is closely modelled on the obverse type of Syracuse, illustrating the strong influence that Syracusan coinage had in Sicily at the end of the fifth century BC. Indeed, this influence may have been driven by the recognition of Syracusan coinage by mercenaries as "good money" and thus other cities, like Agrigentum made use of similar types in order to meet the tastes of their hired defenders. The reverse type however, is an iconic badge of Agrigentum, leaving no mistake as to the identity of the issuing city







10'000

Tetradrachm circa 410-406, AR 17.39 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by Nike holding *kentron* and reins; beneath the further horse loose bridle. Above, tablet inscribed AKPAΓ/ИО – ИІТИА (ON off tablet) and, in exergue, long thin club. Rev. Two eagles, one raising head and screaming, the other with head lowered, both perched on dead hare which lies upon a rock; in l. field, [ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ]. Rizzo pl. III, 5 (this obverse die). Seltman, NC 1948, 16a (these dies). BMC 55 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1676 (these dies). McClean 2014 and pl. 65, 11 (these dies). Westermark, Akragas 596.2 (this coin).

Very rare. Well centred on a full flan and with a pleasant old cabinet tone, minor porosity, otherwise very fine / good very fine

Ex Knopek 7 April 1978, 35 and Lanz 46, 1988, 45 sales.

Catana









Tetradrachm circa 465-450, AR 17.30 g. The river-god Amenanos as bearded man-headed bull r., r. leg bent at knee; above, branch and below, fish r. Rev. KAT – ANE Nike, wearing long chiton, striding l. and holding taenia in outstretched r. hand. Rizzo pl. IX, 4 (these dies). de Luynes 887 (these dies). Boehringer, Ognina SNR 57, 1978, pl. 30, 75 (this reverse die). Biucchi, ANS NS 18, 54 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 175 (this reverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens know. Struck on fresh metal on a very large flan, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 102







Tetradrachm circa 425-420, AR 17.25 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. KATA[NAION] Laureate head of Apollo r., with short hair. Rizzo pl. XI, 7 (these dies). Gulbenkian 183. SNG ANS 1250 (these dies). van Wielink, group III, 45.

Very rare. An unusual and interesting portrait of Apollo. Light tone and good very fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Tetradrachm circa 405, AR 17.07 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, H. Rev. KATANAIΩN Head of young river-god Amenanos l. Rizzo pl. XIV, 2 (these dies). Jameson 543 (these dies). Gulbenkian 187 (these dies). SNG ANS 1259 (these dies). Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Gela









55 Didrachm circa 490-475 BC, AR 8.64 g. Naked and helmeted rider on prancing horse r., wielding spear in raised r. hand, l. arm behind horse's mane, holding reins. Rev. CE – ΛA partially retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull r.; all within shallow circular incuse. Boston, MFA 241 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 55, 156 (these dies). Hunterian 210 (these dies). Jenkins, Gela 28.

Of lovely style and with a light iridescent tone. Almost invisible metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.00 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, palmette with flanking tendrils. Rev. CEΛAS Forepart of man-headed bull r. de Luynes 952 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 771 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Gela 345.

Rare. Of excellent style and struck on a very broad flan with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Obverse, as usual for this type, from a worn die, otherwise good very fine

3'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Gela. Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 17.00 g. ΓΕ – ΛΩ[IΩN] Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, eagle flying r. In exergue, barley ear. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley grain. Jameson 191 (these dies). Regling, Warren, 234. SNG Lockett 777. SNG ANS 99 (these dies). de Nanteuil 285 (this coin). Gillet 421 (this coin). Jenkins 483.
 Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 2 May 1905, Warren, 45; Rollin & Feuardent 2 May 19019, Talbot W. Ready, 146 and M&M 68, 1986, 109 sales. From the de Nanteuil, Warren and Charles Gillet collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 17.17 g. [ΓΕΛΑΙΩΝ] Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, eagle flying l. In exergue, ear of barley. Rev. ΓΕΛ[ΑΣ] *retrograde* Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley grain. Rizzo pl. XIX, 2 (these dies). SNG ANS 100 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 279 (this obverse die). Jameson 593 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Gela 486.3 (this coin). Rare. Of superb style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24 March 1959, 64. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Founded by Rhodian and Cretan colonists in circa 688 B.C. along the southern coast of Sicily in the fertile plains along the banks of the river Gela, the town of the same name soon became the most powerful city in Sicily. During its early history it was ruled by a succession of tyrants, who expanded the city's reach militarily and came to dominate many of its neighbours, including Leontini, Naxos, Zankle-Messana and Syracuse. After conquering the neighbouring town of Syracuse, the tyrant Gelon moved there, and left his brother, Hieron I, in charge at Gela. After Gelon's death in 478 B.C., Hieron took control at Syracuse and left the city of Gela to Polyzelos. The new tyrant was the first to strike tetradrachms at Gela, replacing the earlier didrachms that had been the principal denomination in use in the city. While the reverse of these new tetradrachms continues the design showing the river-god Gelas in the form of a man-headed bull, the obverse features the Charioteer of Delphi, a famous bronze statue which Polyzelos himself had dedicated to Apollo of Delphi in order to commemorate the victory of his chariot team during the Pythian Games of either 478 or 474 B.C. From the time of Polyzelos down until around the mid-fifth century, the types appearing on Gela's tetradrachms remain virtually unchanged, with only differences of style evident. However, from circa 450 B.C., the river-god takes on a more classical appearance, verging sharply from the earlier severe and archaic representation seen first on the didrachms and continued on the earliest of Gela's tetradrachms. At the very end of the fifth century, and mirroring developments elsewhere in Sicily, the coinage changes once again. Although the figure of the river-god is essentially the same as during the preceding period, changes in the charioteer are spectacular: the slow and majestic Charioteer of Delphi has been replaced by a racing quadriga, the impression of speed and excitement heightened by details such as the broken symmetry of the horses and the slightly crouching driver. Jenkins even suggests that the obverse die used to strike this coin was possibly engraved by Kimon, the famous artist working at Syracuse. This would not be out of the ordinary: many Syracusan engravers were engraving dies for other mints, some signed and some not, at precisely this time.

Himera







Calcidian drachm circa 530-520, AR 5.46 g. Cockerel advancing l., with r. claw raised. Border of dots. Rev. Windmill sail pattern of four raised and four sunken triangles. Jameson 604 (these dies). Kraay 84b (this coin). Wonderful old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise very fine 1'000

Ex Hess sale 7 November 1960, 73. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Leontini







Didrachm circa 475-470, AR 8.60 g. Naked horseman advancing r. Rev. Λ – EO – N – TIN – O Lion's head r. with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. SNG ANS 209 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, 11 (this obverse die).

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 132. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 17.34 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., hair rolled behind neck. Rev. LEO – N – T – IN – ON Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; behind, tripod. Around, three barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 12 (these dies). Jameson 630 (these dies). AMB 350 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 7, 22 (this obverse die). Ward 190 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 11, 33 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the best specimen in private hands. The finest representation of Apollo for the mint of Leontini and the master engraver's prototype of the series. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 32. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Leontini was a secondary Greek colony founded by the Sicilian city of Naxos in the late eighth century BC. It had the rather dubious claim to fame of being the first city of Sicily in which the government was siezed by a tyrant. In c. 608 BC, the oligarchic constitution of Leontini was overthrown by a certain Panaitios who subsequently ruled as the city's strong man. His success inspired other like-minded individuals in Sicily to establish tyrannies in their own cities—an unfortunate fashion in Sicilian Greek politics that did not die out until the third century BC. Unfortunately, while Leontini was the first city of Greek Sicily with its own tyrant, it was not to the strongest. In c. 496/5 BC, Leontini was conquered by Hippocrates, the tyrant of neighboring Gela, and by 476 BC the city found itself under the domination of Hieron I of Syracuse. In this year the Syracusan tyrant forcibly expelled the populations of Catana and Naxos and resettled them at Leontini. The Leontines seem not to have been consulted in this matter, but nevertheless hosted their dispossessed fellow Chalcidian Greeks until the death of Hieron I in 467 BC, when they were able to return to their original homes and Leontini again became an autonomous city. However, strong resentment against the Syracusans remained in Leontini and war broke out btween the two cities in 427 BC. This dragged on until an end was made to the conflict through arbitration in 424 BC. Unfortunately, this settlement sparked a period of violence between oligarchic and democratic factions in Leontini. In the end, the oligarchs succeeded in driving out the democrats, but then the oligarchic party decided it would be in their best interest to simply move to Syracuse—the great power and cultural center of Greek Sicily. Leontini henceforth became a mere fortress garrisoned by the Syracusans until 406/5 BC, when it received a new population of exiles from other cities. This beautiful tetradrachm of Leontini was struck during the period of Leontine autonomy between the fall of the Deinomenid tyranny and the later conflicts with Syracuse. The head of Apollo—a patron deity of Calcidian Greeks like the Leontines—is rendered in exquisite archaic style on the obverse while the roaring head of a lion appears on the reverse. The lion (leon in Greek) was the punning badge of the city used on the very first coinage of Leontini in c. 476-466 BC. Here the animal's head is surrounded by four oblong objects—a tripod and three grains of barley—in an arrangement that is clearly intended to mirror that of the four dolphins who regularly surrounded the head of Arethusa on contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse. Alas, even in times when Leontini was free of direct interference from Syracuse, the influence of that powerful Dorian Greek city was still impossible to completely avoid.







Litra circa 450-430, AR 0.71 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΛΕ – ON retrograde Barley grain. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 11 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 809. SNG ANS 263. Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 11, 43.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent dark tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 26 and NAC 126, 2021, 23 sales.









Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 17.34 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LE – O – N – T – IN – ON Lion's head r., with open jaws and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 1 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1055 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 222 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 217. Boheringer, Leontini 41 (this obverse die). Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 38. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.









64 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 17.18 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lion's head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXIIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). AMB 353 (these dies). Boehringer, Leontinoi, pl.12, 55 (these dies). Struck on a very large flan and complete. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Kovacs XVI, 2004, Gomez Family, 34 and Triton XI, 2008, 45 sales.

Messana



As Zankle under the Samians. Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 5.53 g. DANKLE Dolphin swimming l. within sickle-shaped open harbour; outer edge of wharf surrounded by dots. Rev. Mussel shell within nine squares, part incuse and part in relief. SNG Copenhagen 388. SNG ANS 301. Rosen 61. Gielow 63ff.

Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a

lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sotheby 4 April 1973, Metropolitan part II, 161 and NAC 8, 1995, 138 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

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



Dilitron circa 455-451, AV 1.45 g. The nymph Messana, holding *kentron* and reins, driving slow biga of mules r.; in exergue, leaf r. Rev. MESSENIO – N *partially retrograde* Hare springing r. Rizzo pl. XXV, 9 (these dies). Caltabiano 321.1 (this coin illustrated).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination perfectly centred. Slightly double struck on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 173 and privately purchased in November 1969. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The history of Zancle, a city in northern Sicily founded by Chalcidian Greeks took a dramatic turn in c. 488/7 BC when Anaxilos, the tyrant of Rhegium, a city in southern Italy facing Zancle across the strait, plotted its conquest through trickery. After a group of Samian exiles arrived at his city, he advised them that they could easily take Zancle for their own use since the Zanclians were away on campaign and the city lacked defenders. Seeing that Anaxilos had been correct in his advice, the Samians promptly dispossessed the Zanclians of their city. After amassing his military strength for eight years, in c. 480 BC Anaxilos then crossed the strait himself and drove out the Samians. Zancle was now his and he could control shipping through the strait between Italy and Sicily. However, as a Dorian Greek from Messenia in the Peloponnesus, Anaxilos decided to rename the city in honor of his old homeland. Thus, Zancle became known henceforth as Messana and the nearby strait as the Strait of Messana. However, Messana was not permanently tied to the fortunes of Rhegium as Anaxilos may have hoped. About two decades after the tyrant's capture of Zancle, in 461 BC, the dispossessed Zanclians returned and reclaimed their city with the assistance of disgruntled mercenaries previously employed by Anaxilos' successors in the tyranny at Rhegium. Although the Zanclians had regained their city, the name of Messana stuck, although it was rendered as Messena in the Chalcidian dialect. Despite the end of Anaxilid rule at Messana, the period of the Rhegian tyrants left a deep impression on the coinage of the city. Silver and very rare gold issues of the early fifth century feature a biga of mules copied from contemporary coins of Rhegium on the obverse. This type refers to the victory of Anaxilos in the Olympic anape (mule-biga race) in 484 or 480 BC, but was retained for Messanian coinage long after the end of the Rhegian tyranny. The present gold dilitron was struck in the mid-fifth century BC, after the return of the Zanclians, but still features the mule biga of Anaxilos, although it has been updated to a high classical style and the personification of Messana now drives rather than a nameless muleteer. The springing hare of the reverse also originated on the earliest Anaxilid coinage of Messana, but it too continued in use through the fifth century as a badge of the city.









67 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 17.15 g. MEΣΣΑΝ Slow biga of mules driven l. by nymph Messana, holding *kentron* and reins; in exergue, two dolphins snout to snout. Rev. MEΣ – Σ – AN - IO – N Hare springing r.; below, cicada. de Luynes 1019 (these dies). Lockett 824 (these dies). Jameson 650 (these dies). Caltabiano 516.6 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Struck on a very fresh metal and with an enchanting iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 2 April 1958, 65. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









68 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 17.20 g. Charioteer, holding *kentron* in l. hand and reins in r., driving slow biga of mules l.; above, Nike flying r., crowning charioteer with wreath. Rev. MEΣΣANION Hare springing r.; below, hippocamp l. Rizzo pl. XXVII, 1 (these dies). SNG Lockett 833 (these dies). SNG ANS 380 (these dies). Boston, MFA 296 (these dies). Jameson 652 (these dies). Caltabiano 599.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with a superb tone.

Good extremely fine 15'000

 $From \ a \ Swiss \ private \ collection \ and \ notarised \ in \ Switzerland \ on \ the \ 1st \ of \ October \ 2003.$

Motya









69 Didrachm circa 450-430, AR 8.90 g. Hunting dog standing r.; below, branch. Rev. Female head r. SNG Lloyd 1133 (these dies). Campana, CNAI 6 (this coin listed). McCLean 2461 (these dies). Jenkins 23.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Unusually well centred and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 120. Privately purchased from L. Mildenberg in 1969. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Naxos









Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 5.95 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l., with pointed beard and hair in form of dots, falling in waves over neck. Rev. NAXION Bunch of grapes hanging from stalk between two leaves. Pozzi 503 (probably these dies). Cahn 33 (probably these dies).

An exceedingly rare variety of a very rare type and in superb condition for this very difficult issue. A portrait of excellent Archaic style struck in high relief on a large flan. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

60'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The coinage of Naxos is especially useful as a guide to Greek art style on coinage down to about 400 B.C. The four major issues present different styles of art - a feature unequalled in so compact a manner at any other Greek mint. This first issue is fully Archaic, the second, attributed to the Aetna Master, combines the qualities of the late Archaic and the early Classical, the third is fully Classical, and the fourth offers a significantly different version of a familiar composition, as Dionysus is shown as an effeminate young man with his hair drawn into a bun at the nape of the neck. It is hard to imagine a more perfect male head of the Archaic age than the one on this early coin of Naxos. It compares so favourably with Athenian Black Figure paintings of c. 575-525 B.C. (especially works of the Heidelberg Painter) that we must seriously consider them to be a source of inspiration for this engraver. We should also see this coin as an archaising effort, as naturalism of form had already begun to find its place in Greek art by the time this coin was struck. The viewer's attention is drawn to the eye, mouth, nose and cheek of Dionysus, as they are perfectly rendered and framed by the roughly hewn hair and spearlike beard. The reverse is interesting for its comparative simplicity: an ideal composition is achieved with the grape cluster and the peripheral decoration of the vine, leaves and ethnic. By representing the grapes in full, yet the grape leaves only in outline, the engraver has added an arresting twist to his design.







Plated tetradrachm, circa 461-430, AR 12.55 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., hair bound with *tainia* adorned with ivy-wreath. Rev. NAEION *retrograde* Bearded, naked Silenus, with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, squatting on rock, facing; r. leg raised and l. folded to the side. He turns l. towards cantharus in his r. hand, while holding *thyrsos* in his l. ln l. field, ivy plant creeps upwards. SNG ANS 531 = Campana p. 37, 2. McClean 2473 (these dies). Cahn150.

Rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue. Old cabinet tone and very fine

5'000

Ex Spink & Sons LTD Circular 78, 1970, 102 and Coin Galleries New York sale 17 May 1983, 67.

Selinus









Didrachm circa 409, AR 8.60 g. Heracles r., balancing on one foot, raising club above head with r. hand and grasping horn of bull rearing r. Rev. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; at his side Selinon leaf above heron standing r. SNG ANS 710 (these dies). SNG Munich 893 (these dies). McClean 2581 (these dies). Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue. Two very elegant dies of fine style and a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 196. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Syracuse









Tetradrachm circa 510-490, AR 16.82 g. SVRA Slow quadriga driven r. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in each hand. Rev. Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair curling back from forehead with dotted parallel lines, within circle sunk at centre of a swastika developed from the quartering of an incuse square. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 2. SNG ANS 4 (these dies). Boston, MFA 329 (these dies). Boehringer 19.

Rare. Perfectly centred and with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine 12'500

Ex Stack's sale 16-18 March 1983, 13.









74 Tetradrachm circa 485-480, AR 17.29 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣVRA – KOΣI – ON Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG Fitzwilliam 1174 (these dies). SNG Lockett 875 (this coin). Randazzo 242 (these dies). Boehringer 59.

A very interesting and unusual portrait struck on a very large flan. 12'500 Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

Ex Ratto (Lugano) 4 April 1927, 393 and Glendining's 28 October 1955, Lockett part I, 774 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









75 Tetradrachm circa 480-478, AR 17.40 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. $\Sigma VRA - KO - \Sigma IO - N$ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. de Nanteuil 321. SNG ANS 21. SNG Lloyd 881. Boehringer 88E.

Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, an unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu sale 74, 1998, 93.









76 Drachm circa 480-470, AR 4.23 g. Horseman r. Rev. ΣVRAKOΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r. de luynes 1161 (these dies). Boston, MFA 352 (this reverse die). BMC 47 (these dies). Boehringer 283. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



77 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion series circa 470-460, AR 16.95 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing *chiton* and holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, lion running r. Rev. ΣV – RAK – OΣI – [ON] Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing olive-wreath, earring and necklace, framed within a circle and surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXV, 6. AMB 434. Jameson 753 (these dies). Boehringer 380.

Very rare and a fine specimen of this important and desirable issue. A portrait of excellent style struck on an exceptionally large flan, minor areas of porosity and almost invisible edge marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

15'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

In recent decades the dates of numerous ancient coins, including the celebrated works attributed to the Demareteion Master, have been reconsidered. These coins had traditionally been placed in 480 or 479 B.C. based upon an historical association derived from a passage in the eleventh book of Diodorus Siculus. However, the numismatic component of his account, which was composed 450 years after the events described, appears flawed, and current thought places these coins firmly between circa 470 and 460 B.C. Diodorus records the generous terms for peace given by the Syracusan tyrant Gelon to the Carthaginians, who in 480 B.C. the Greeks had just defeated at the Battle of Himera. He reports that the Carthaginians were asked to pay only the costs of war incurred by the Greeks, two thousand talents of silver, and to build two temples in which copies of the treaty were to be preserved. That report is followed by the passage relevant to the Demareteion decadrachm: "The Carthaginians, having unexpectedly gained their deliverance, not only agreed to all this but also promised to give in addition a gold crown to Demarete, the wife of Gelon. For Demarete at their request had contributed the greatest aid toward the conclusion of the peace, and when she had received the crown of one hundred gold talents from them, she struck a coin which was called from her a Demareteion. This was worth ten Attic drachmas and was called by the Sicilian Greeks, according to its weight, a pentekontalitron [a fifty-litra piece]." (XI 26.3) In his 1969 work The Demareteion and Sicilian Chronology, Kraay challenged the notion current since 1830 that the decadrachm mentioned by Diodorus was the first issue of silver decadrachms at Syracuse. Beyond the fact that the passage suggests the coins would have been made of gold, Kraay objected on numismatic grounds to so early a date for the first decadrachm. He noted how its incorrect date of c.480/79 B.C. had become "the sheet-anchor of Sicilian numismatic chronology" and, consequently, had skewed ideas on the chronologies of so many other coinages. Moreover, Kraay notes that the appearance of the leaping lion on two issues of Leontini tetradrachms had led some to assume that the tyrant of Leontini must have played a role at the Battle of Himera. However, literary sources record no such involvement, and if this coinage was disassociated with the victory at Himera, the only connection needed between the Demareteion issues of Syracuse and Leontini would be of a numismatic character. It is now believed that the earliest possible date for the Demareteion decadrachm is c.470 B.C., and that it more likely was struck in about 465 B.C. The same may be said for the associated tetradrachms of Syracuse that Kraay notes exhibit "the same peculiarities of style and design" as the decadrachm. Kraay initially had narrowed the timeframe for the decadrachm to c.466-461 B.C., between the expulsion of the tyrant Hieron I from Syracuse and the removal of foreign mercenaries from the city in 461; but a few years later had settled upon c.465 B.C.









78 Tetradrachm circa 465-460, AR 17.25g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, pistrix. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ – ΣΙ – ON *partially retrograde* Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXV, 14 (these dies). Boehringer 436.

A portrait of Arethusa of fine late Archaic style perfectly struck and centred on excellent metal. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

From a Swiss private collection and purchased from Tkalec in 1995 and notarised in Switzerland prior to 2005.







Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 17.52 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, sea monster to r. Rev. ΣVPAK – OΣ – I – O – N Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with fillet, wearing earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG Lockett 937 (this reverse die). SNG Lloyd 1325 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 178 (this reverse die). Dewing 806 (this reverse die). Boehringer –, cf. 534 (for obverse) and 535 (for reverse). Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







80 Tetradrachm circa 420, AR 17.23 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ[ΣΙ] – O – N Head of Arethusa r., hair enclosed in ornamented saccos drawn together at top, wearing necklace and earring; on neck, A. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 238 (these dies). Pozzi 595 (this coin). Boehringer 706.6 (this coin).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. A portrait of fine style and a light old cabinet tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Naville sale I, 1921, Pozzi, 595.



81 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 17.28 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and raising flaming torch in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, barley ear to l. Rev. [Σ]ΥΡΑ – K – [ΟΣΙΟ]Ν Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring, necklace of pendant acorns with central gorgoneion-medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet on whose bowl signature EVK – ΛΕΙΔ. On both sides, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rizzo pl. XLV, 4a, 5 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1384 (these dies). Boston, MFA 411 (these dies). Tudeer 58. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 58.

A magnificent portrait of superb style, the work of one of the most celebrated Sicilian master engravers. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone die break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

From a Swiss private collection and notarised in Switzerland on the 15th of February 2005.

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











15'000

Dilitron circa 405, AV 1.78 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena I., wearing Attic crested helmet; below, IM. Rev. *Aegis* with *gorgoneion*. Boehringer, Florilegium p. 76, 7 (this coin). Boehringer, Essays Thompson, pl. 38, 12 (this coin). Coins, Artists and Tyrants p. 68, note 119 (this coin listed).

Extremely rare, apparently only four genuine specimens of which this one is the finest.

A portrait of excellent style perfectly struck and centred. Good extremely fine

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 69; CNG 26, 1993, 27 and NAC 9, 1996, 219 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This rare Syracusan gold dilitron belongs to one of the many crisis periods at that greatest of Sicilian Greek cities. Although Syracuse had been governed by a largely democratic constitution since the overthrow of the last Deinomenid tyrant in 465 BC, about sixty years later the city stood on the brink of anew era of tyranny. Thanks to his exemplary leadership in fighting the Carthaginians at the battle of Himera in 409 BC, the Syracusan military commander named Dionysius was elected to the post of strategos autokrator (supreme general) in 406 BC to face a new Punic invasion. The latter was sparked by the death of Hermocrates, a rogue Syracusan general who was killed in 407 BC while attempting to establish himself as tyrant in the city with the support of Carthage. As strategos autokrator, Dionysius was granted a bodyguard composed of 600 hired mercenaries, but this was soon expanded to 1,000 after he faked an attempt on his life. With this large body of soldiers at his disposal, he was able to avoid the fate of Hermocrates and establish himself as the new tyrant of Syracuse. Unfortunately, while his mercenaries cowed opposition in the city, they seem not to have been especially useful in the conflict with Carthage for supremacy in Sicily. The army of Dionysius was repeatedly defeated by the Carthaginians as they made their inexorable eastward march, capturing and sacking the cities of Gela and Camarina as they advanced. Syracuse and Dionysius were only spared a siege by a plague that afflicted the Punic forces. As the death toll in his army mounted, the Carthaginian general Himilco gave up the campaign in 404 BC and made a peace that recognized all of his conquests. Like most Greek civic gold coinages, the gold dilitra of Syracuse struck in 406/5 BC represent an emergency coinage produced to meet military expenses—in this case the cost of fielding losing mercenary armies against the Carthaginians. The types celebrate Athena, the Greek goddess of war and military strategy, perhaps in the vain hope that she might aid Dionysius and the Syracusans against the Punic enemy. While the helmeted head of the goddess is ubiquitous on Greek coinages, the depiction of her aegis is much less common. Does it express the desire of the Syracusans that she might unfold this most famous of shields to protect their city from the expected Carthaginian onslaught?







83 Tetradrachm unsigned work of Parmenides circa 405, AR 17.12 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Below the horses' legs, ivy leaf and in exergue, ear of corn l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – Ω – N Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing large band decorated with stars, a double-hook earring and a necklace; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. 48, 12 (these dies). SNG ANS 290 (these dies). Tudeer 82. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 82a' (this coin).

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and very fine 3'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 27 March 1956, 196. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Double-decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 405-400, AV 5.77 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa I., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in sphendone ornamented with stars, wearing necklace and bar and triple-pendant earring; behind head, EYAI. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. De Ciccio 23 (these dies). Berry, A Numismatic Biography 200 (this coin illustrated). SNG Ashmolean 2030 (these dies). SNG ANS 324 (these dies). Bérend 11, II.5 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. A wonderful portrait of masterly style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Numismatic Biography, 1971, 200; Leu 20, 1978, 48; NFA XX, 1980, 638 and NAC Spring 2020, 157 sales.

Before this series, gold coinage in the Western Mediterranean was episodic, and was only issued in times of emergency. Syracuse had traditionally set trends for coinage in Sicily, so it comes as no surprise that it led the way on the issuance of gold. The need for gold coinage in such quantity must have been military, and we can speculate that these coins were used to pay the mercenaries who Dionysios I hired to promote his ambitions. This coinage was probably introduced sometime around 400 B.C. and appears to have been struck in parallel with the silver decadrachms of the Kimon and Euainetos types. Though the precise date of this gold coinage is not known, the best opinions range from c. 406 to c. 390 B.C. as the starting point, and c. 370/65 B.C. as the end. Of particular value in establishing the context of this coinage are the Avola Hoards (ICGH 2122 and 2124) found not far south of Syracuse, which contained examples of this type in superb condition. Since other gold coins were found with them, including Persian darics and Lampsacus staters, these hoards probably were deposited by c. 370 or 360 B.C. Dozens of military actions are spread over the decades of Dionysius' reign, so it is impossible to isolate one that explains the genesis of this series. However, a theory was put forth by Boehringer, who associated these coins with Dionysius' great victory over the besieging Carthaginians in 396 or 395. He suggested that because the Carthaginians were routed at their encampment on the plain at the Anapus river, to the south of Syracuse, it was meaningful that the half-denomination of this series, the gold decadrachm (50-litra), portrays the river-god Anapus. Perhaps fortifying this idea is a report by Diodorus (14.75.1-3) that Dionysius collected 300 talents from the Carthaginian commander Himilco as a term of surrender after the defeat. That influx may have been converted into coinage to pay his troops. It is not clear why the Heracles-and-lion type was introduced with this issue, though it may be emblematic of the Greek struggle against the Carthaginians, with the lion being symbolic of that culture.







85 Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa circa 405-400, AV 2.88 g. ΣΥΡΑ Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?); behind, barley grain. Rev. Horse prancing r.; above, star. de Luynes 1239 (these dies). Boston, MFA 436 (these dies). SNG ANS 347 (these dies). Bérend, Denyse I, 10.14 (this coin).

Rare. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Ars-Classica sale XII, 1926, 939. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







86 Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa circa 405-400, AV 2.90 g. ΣΥΡΑ Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?); behind, barley grain. Rev. Horse prancing r.; above, star. de Ciccio 60 (these dies). SNG Lockett 986 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1424 (these dies). SNG ANS 348 (these dies). Bérend, Denyse I, 12.

Rare. Obverse from a rusty die and traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex Stack's sale 16-18 March 1983, 17.







87 Tetradrachm or 20 litrae circa 405-400, AV 1.16 g. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, Σ-Y-P-A in quarters; in deeper incuse circle in centre, small female head (Arethusa?) l., wearing necklace. Bérend pl. VIII, 5. Boehringer, Münzprägungen, pl. I, 6. Boehringer, Finanzpolitik pl. 38, 13. SNG ANS 355.

Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 151. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 43.21 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, AΘΛA. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with ampyx, on which the signature KI/M, and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Rizzo pl. L, 1 and enlarged pl. LII, 1 (these dies). Weber 1611 (these dies). Regling, Syrakus 1. Gillet 644 (these dies). AMB 478 (this coin). Gulbenkian 301 (these dies). Dewing 868 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1409 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 42, 116. Jongkees 1.

Extremely rare. A very desirable specimen of this important issue, work of the most celebrated Sicilian master engraver. A portrait of Arethusa of very elegant style struck on a very broad flan. Wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

200'000

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 478. Privately purchased from Leo Mildenberg in December 1959 (sold as ex Lloyd collection but not in the SNG). From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

As part of the late phase of the ongoing Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), in 415 BC the Athenians made the ill-fated decision to strike at the Peloponnesian grain supply and hopefully expand their empire by dispatching a naval expedition to Sicily. The primary target of the expedition was the conquest of Syracuse, the preeminent Dorian Greek city of the grain-producing island. Following an initial battle, the Syracusans endured a protracted siege that involved the construction of extensive wall networks by both besiegers and besieged. At last, after a series of Athenian tactical blunders, in September 415 BC, a Syracusan breakout resulted in the destruction and capture of the Athenian ships and the slaughter of the much of the expeditionary force at the Assinarus River. The Syracusans had achieved a great victory over the Athenians. In the aftermath, Syracuse was flooded with silver from the sale of plunder taken from the Athenians and from the sale of captured Athenians and their allies into slavery. It is believed that the outpouring of new Syracusan silver coinage in the last decade of the fifth century BC were struck from all of this silver that came unexpectedly to Syracuse. At the same time that Syracusan victory and the silver plunder provided the means and opportunity for a new coinage, it also seems to have sparked a great outpouring of artistic genius and a clear pride in the expression of that genius. In this period, commonly known as the age of the signing artists, Syracusan engravers experimented and reached the pinnacle of their art, frequently signing their dies with their names. The present coin is the much sought after and fabulously desirable decadrachm of Syracuse with types engraved by the Syracusan master engraver known only by the name Kimon. His signature K/IM is clearly visible on the ampyx. Taking a large flan as his canvas, Kimon here reimagines the standard obverse type of Syracusan silver coinage in classical style. The old slow quadriga of the preceding coinage—inherited from the days of the Deinomenid tyranny—now appears hurling towards the finish line, presumably at the Olympic games, as the charioteer goads the horses to their limits and Nike appears to crown him with the laurels. A panoply of armor is depicted in the exergue and labeled in Greek to identify it as the athla (prizes), although here the usual label is off flan. While such prizes might be appropriate for the winner of a chariot race, one wonders whether there is not a touch of allegory intended in the type, considering the probable source of the silver. The chariot and charioteer may represent Syracuse as the victor in its recent contest with Athens while the prize panoply represents the spoils taken in that contest and used to finance the coinage. Kimon's head of Arethusa on the reverse is universally applauded as a masterpiece of Greek numismatic art. The face is a paradigm of classical perfection framed by incredibly detailed treatment of the hair, the lotus blossom of the nymph's earring, and the net that holds her hair in place. The engraver also shows some special playfulness with his design on this particular reverse die. Whereas the dolphin below Arethusa's neck truncation is usually depicted swimming to the left with the curve of its body following that of the truncation, here Kimon has added extra depth by having this dolphin swimming out from behind the truncation.









B9 Decadrachm unsigned work by Kimon circa 408, AR 42.51 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 beneath, [AΘΛA]. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with *ampyx*, and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. BMC 204 (these dies). Regling 11. Jongkees 11.

89

Very rare. A spectacular specimen of this desirable issue of masterly Classical style.

Struck on an extremely large flan and exceptionally complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine

125'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Scholars have long attempted to ascribe Kimon's decadrachms to an historical event as they seem in every way to be commemorative medallions. The Syracusan defeat of the Athenian navy in 413 at first seems an ideal choice, though current thought on the dating of this issue favours the victorious actions of Syracuse in the otherwise devastating invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians from 406 to 405 B.C. The most compelling reason to associate the Kimonian decadrachms with a military victory is the display of armour and weaponry that appears in the obverse exergue along with the inscription $A\Theta\Lambda A$, which indicates 'prizes', or at least 'agonistic contests'. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that practice and what we observe here. The obverse scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend is devoted entirely to victory. Despite their inherent dissimilarities, the four elements of the scene exist in harmony: the driver is calm and composed, the horses toss their heads wildly as they charge forward, Nike floats above as if undisturbed by the great contest below, and the display of arms and armour is fixed, as if monumental.



90 Decadrachm unsigned by Euainetos circa 400, AR 41.85 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. Rev. $\Sigma Y - P - A - K - O\Sigma I\Omega N$ Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) 1., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; in r. field, shell. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Boston, MFA 429 (these dies). SNG ANS 373 (this obverse die). Gallatin RXIV/FIX.

> A very appealing specimen of this desirable issue. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a lovely light iridescent tone. Unobtrusive areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

15'000

Ex Sotheby Parke Bernet 20 June 1979, 45 and Stack's 16-18 March 1983, 19 sales. From the prince Antonio Pignatelli collection.



91 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400, AR 42.13 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, $[A\Theta\Lambda A]$. Rev. $[\Sigma Y] - PA - KO - \Sigma I\Omega N$ Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, [EY - AINE]. de Luynes 1250 (these dies). Dewing 885 (these dies). Gallatin RIV/CXII.

> A portrait of excellent style and a superb old cabinet tone. Several minor cleaning marks in field, otherwise about extremley fine

Ex Lanz sale 24, 1983, 145.









92 Tetradrachm, unsigned dies in the style of Eukleidas circa 400/395-390, AR 17.27 g. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r., crowning charioteer with wreath. In exergue, dolphin r. Rev. [ΣΥ] – PA – K – OΣΙ – ΩN Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair in bands, wearing double-loop earring and necklace with frontal pendant; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 296 (these dies). Boston, MFA 445 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1404 (these dies). Gillet 664 (this coin). Tudeer 91. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 91 (misdescribed as 90i, this coin).

Rare. A lovely portrait struck on an exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre and obverse, as usual for this issue, from a worn die, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 167. From the Charles Gillet collection.









93 30 litrae circa 345-335, AV 2.10 g. Σ YPAKO] – [Σ IΩN] Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, club. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, Σ Ω. Jameson 850 (this obverse die). de Luynes 1272 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1439. AMB 497 (this obverse die). Pierre-Olivier Hochard, Le monnayage d'or et d'argent de Syracuse sous Timoléon et la "Troisiéme Démocratie", in RN 179, 7h (this coin). SNG Lockett 996 (this coin).

Rare. Good very fine 4'000

Ex Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Evans, 256; Glendining sale 25-28 October 1955, Lockett part II, 900 and Leu 18, 1977, 79 sales. From the Empedocles collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









2'500

Ocrinthian stater, 344-337, AR 8.66 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG Lloyd 1442. SNG Ashmolean 2032. SNG ANS 504. AMB 495. Pierre-Olivier Hochard, Le monnayage d'or et d'argent de Syracuse sous Timoléon et la "Troisiéme Démocratie", in RN 179, 10g (this coin illustrated). Calciati Pegasi II, 1.

Struck on excellent metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and Fdc

Ex Roma Numismatics XII, 2016, 101 and Heritage 3044, 2016, 29897 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



















95 100 litrae circa 317-310, EL 6.46 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Laureate head of Apollo I.; behind, lyre. Rev. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Artemis r., hair bound with broad taenia, wearing triple-pendant earring and dotted necklace; behind, lyre and quiver. Boston, MFA 446 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 46, 130 (these dies). Jenkins, Essays Robinson, pl. 15, 2 (these dies).

Very rare. Two lovely portraits of fine Hellenistic style, struck on a narrow flan and minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







96 25 litrae circa 317-289, EL 3.72 g. Laureate head of Apollo I.; behind, dolphin. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod. de Luynes 1267 (this reverse die). Jenkins, Essays Robinson, O2/R1.

Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 1'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.











Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 305-289, AV 5.70 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Winged thunderbolt; beneath, T. de Luynes 1336 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 339 (this reverse die). Bérend, Studies Price pl. 9, 6 (these dies). BAR issue 29.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Of fine style and perfectly struck in high relief.

Minor contact marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

10'000

Ex Ludwig Grabow Munzhandlung sale 9 June 1930, 214. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa 305-289, AV 2.85 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, *trisceles* and in exergue, Φ. Jameson 859 (these dies). Bérend, Studies Price pl. 9, 13 (these dies). BAR Issue 30. SNG Lloyd 1474 var (in exergue, T). SNG ANS 706 (these dies). Very rare. A bold portrait of fine style, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Hirsch sale XX, 1907, Hoskier, 181. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







99 Stater circa 305-289, AR 6.75 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. Pegasus flying l.; below, *triskeles*. Calciati, Pegasi II, 17. SNG Ashmolean 2082. SNG ANS 682-685.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Octobol circa 278-276, AR 5.60 g. Wreathed head of Persephone r.; in l. field, forepart of Pegasus r. Rev. $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma - \Pi YPPOY$ Athena Alkidemos advancing l.; in l. field, thunderbolt and in r., E. BMC Epirus 13. BAR Issue 46. SNG ANS 833 var. (different control mark on reverse but this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 151, 475 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1531 (these dies). Old cabinet tone and good very fine









101 16 litrae circa 218-215, AR 13.42 g. Veiled head of Philistis I.; behind, torch. Rev. Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; below, Ξ . Burnett, Enna Hoard 48 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 884 (these dies). Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









8 litrae circa 216-215, AR 6.78 g. Diademed head l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ – ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ Slow biga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in r. field, MI. BMC 533 var. (BA / MI). SNG ANS 895 var. (BA/MI). Burnett, Enna hoard, pl. 4, 52 var. (BA/Φ).

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 263. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Pentadrachm 215-214, AV 2.12 g. Head of Kore-Persephone I.; behind, oak-wreath. Rev. BA Σ I Δ EO Σ / A Φ / IEP Ω NIMOY Winged thunderbolt. Holloway, AMUGS 3, 1969, 17. SNG Lloyd 1564 (these dies). Of the highest rarity, only seven specimens known. An interesting portrait of fine style, good extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M 72, 1987, 540 and NAC 9, 1996, 265 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.





104





104 16 litrae 214-212, AR 13.59 g. Laureate head of Zeus I.; below neck truncation, AΓ ligate. Rev. Σ YPAKOΣIΩN Walking biga r., driven by Nike; above, Σ Ω. Jameson 890 (these dies). Burnett, SNR 62, 71 and pl. 18 and pl. 8, D2 (these dies). McClean 2959 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A spectacular portrait of the finest Hellenistic style struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Minor traces of overstriking on obverse,

otherwise extremely fine 35'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 268. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

When Hieron II died in 215 B.C., he left his kingdom to his fifteen-year-old grandson, Hieronymos. Knowing that Hieronymos' character was essentially debauched, Hieron made provisions for a council of fifteen guardians to supervise the young king and act as his regents, providing guidance until Hieronymos was of an age and maturity to rule in his own stead. One of the counsellors who also happened to be the son-in-law of Hieron, Adranodoros, however, desired power for himself. Adranodoros connived to have the other guardians dismissed, thereupon becoming the young king's chief counsellor, and in the wake of the Roman disaster at Cannae, he convinced Hieronymos to change Syracuse's allegiance from Rome to that of Carthage. This brought Rome and Syracuse into direct conflict, and in 214 B.C. the Romans under Marcus Claudius Marcellus began besieging the city. Hieronymus was assassinated after a reign of only thirteen months, and a republican government known as the Fifth Democracy was restored. The city failed to change its Carthaginian allegiance, however, and despite a protracted siege of two years in which the Romans had to contend with uprisings throughout Sicily as well as the mechanical defences of the great Archimedes, the city finally fell in 212 B.C. Despite the political turmoil at Syracuse during the Roman siege after Hieronymos' elimination, the mint managed to issue a remarkable series of coinage, the dies of which were engraved by some very talented artists. The largest and rarest denomination was this most impressive 16-litrae piece showing an exceptionally handsome portrait of Zeus that exhibits a rare grace and vitality for the period, and which has artistic parallels with the contemporary Carthaginian-allied Brettian League issues produced probably at Lokroi. The reverse depicting the goddess Nike driving a galloping four-horse chariot is rendered expressively, and alludes to the forlorn desire that Syracuse could yet withstand the might of the Romans.





105





10'000

105 6 litrae circa 214-212, AR 5.06 g. Bearded head of Heracles I., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Nike driving fast biga r., holding kentron and reins: below horses, ΞΑ. Gulbenkian 361. SNG Lloyd 1570 (these dies). Burnett, Enna hoard, D44 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of exquisite style, work of a very talented master engraver, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 271. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa









Tetradrachm, Entella circa 350-340, AR 17.26 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, earrings and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse standing r. in front of palm tree with two clusters of dates; in l. field, crescent. SNG Lloyd 1617 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III –, cf. 114 (unlisted reverse die).

A lovely portrait of fine style struck in high relief on an exceptionally

fresh metal. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 8'000

From a Swiss private collection and notarised in Switzerland on the 1st of October 2003.









Tetradrachm, Entella circa 350-340, AR 17.94 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, earrings and necklace; in l. field, poppy and in r., two dolphins. Rev. Horse standing r. before palm tree. Boston, MFA 493 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 105.

Struck on a very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'000







Tetradrachm, Entella circa 350-340, AR 17.43 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, earrings and necklace; in l. field, poppy and in r., two dolphins. Rev. Horse standing r. before palm tree. de Luynes 1437 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1043 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 104Y (this coin illustrated).

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

Ex TNA New York sale 13 December 1982, 175.









109 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.38 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in r. field, three pellets. Jenkins-Lewis group IIIh. SNG Copenhagen 974. McClean 9979.

8'000 Good extremely fine

From the Collection of an Aesthete.









110 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.26 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in r. field, three pellets. Jenkins-Lewis group IIIh, 86. SNG Copenhagen 974. McClean 9979.

Extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M sale 68, 1986, 326.









5'000

111 Half shekel, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 4.67 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; behind, palm tree. MAA 5. Müller 54. Jenkins-Lewis group 52-54.

Extremely rare, apparently only five specimens listed. Good very fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







112 1/5 shekel, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 1.30 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing reed and barley-wreath and single pendant earring. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Jenkins-Lewis 239. SNG Lockett 1058.
Very rare. Very fine 1'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Tetradrachm, Ršmlqrt mint (Lilybaion?) circa 330-305, AR 16.75 g. Fast quadriga r.; above, Nike flying l. holding wreath. In exergue, [Ršmlqrt] in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; around three dolphins. SNG Lloyd 1598 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily I, 6. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320, AR 17.04 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse head l.; behind palm tree and below neck truncation, 'MMHNT (People of the Camp) in Punic characters. Boston, MFA 491 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 152.

Of lovely style and perfectly centred. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex NFA XVI, 1985, 95 and Gemini V, 2009, 50 sales.







115 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320-300, AR 17.18 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) 1.; wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head 1.; behind, palm-tree; below, '*M* in Punic character. de Luynes 1466 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1054 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 242.Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









116 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 12.51 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. AMB 569. MAA 26. SNG Copenhagen 181. Jenkins & Lewis 390.

Rare and in exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This piece belongs to the group IX of the Jenkins-Lewis' series. The gold of that group was, until 1948, known only by the unique piece in the de Luynes collection; but a hoard discovered at Tunis in that year brought to light at least thirty-five and perhaps as many as sixty further specimens. On this group, the style of the Tanit head is rich, beautiful and characteristic in excess of anything previously seen on the Carthaginian coinage. Tanit was the primary deity of Carthage: a celestial divinity with some fertility aspects, a North African equivalent of Astarte. She is always depicted on the coinage wearing a wreath of grain which may have been borrowed from Demeter and Persephone as the Carthaginians assimilated the Sicilian culture into their own during the various Punic excursions to the island. On the reverse, the horse, is also related to the Carthaginian tradition. Müller suggests that the horse at Carthage is a symbol of Libya, or Poseidon. There is also the possibility that it is a symbol of the war-god Hadad-Ba'al, or the sun-god. However, it cannot be excluded that the horse may be a piece of nationalistic, rather than religious, symbolism, though perhaps associated to Tanit herself. Indeed, according to Virgil's Aeneid, the Phoenician colonists who founded Carthage were told by Juno (or Tanit) to establish the new colony at the place where they discovered a horse's head in the ground. Another theory is that the obverse head is actually Demeter or Persephone, whose worship was introduced to Carthage in 396 BC to make amends for the destruction of the goddesses' temples outside Syracuse by the Carthaginian army.





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

117

Rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands of this desirable and prestigious issue.

An impressive portrait is struck on a very broad flan and on unusually fresh metal.

Delightful light old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

100'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 290; Leu 83, 2002, 129 and NAC 114, 2019, 109 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and the Collection of an Aesthete.

This wonderful decadrachm allows us to appreciate the skill of the engraver and his unusual idea when he prepared the dies. While he was engraving the dies, he decided to use the border of dots as a necklace for the goddess. The engraver's artistry and ability are clear because the flan of this specimen is so large and complete, with the border of dots surrounding the goddess seamlessly becoming her necklace. It is difficult to notice both the necklace and the full border of dots because it is extremely rare to find specimens so complete where we see the whole neck, as in this case, and provides a subtle show of ingenuity in the finest of details.

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





Macedonia, Acanthus







118 Tetradrachm circa 470-430, AR 16.13 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. and biting into his hind quarters; above, Θ. In exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 10 var. (head bull l.). SNG Lockett 1282. Desneux –, cf. 77-78.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and good extremely fine









Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 16.59 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r.; in exergue, fish l. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙΟ – N around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. AMNG III/2, 21. Desneux –, for obverse, cf. 97/102 and for reverse, cf. 103. cf. Triton XVII, 2014, 117.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 52 and Roma Numismatics 6, 2013, 515 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







120 Tetradrachm, magistrate Alexios circa 370-360, AR 13.94 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r. In exergue, $A\Lambda E \Xi IO\Sigma$. Rev. $AKA - N\Theta - ION$ Quadripartite square with granulated raised fields; all within incuse square. de Nanteuil 757. Desneux 148. BMC 25 (these dies).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

5'000

Amphipolis



121 Tetradrachm circa 366-365, AR 14.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters r., hair flowing at sides of face; in r. field, lion. Rev. AMΦ – IΠΟ – ΛΙΤ – ΕΩΝ around raised square frame within which racing torch; in lower l. field, A. All within partially incuse square. Regling, Phygela, Klazomenai, Amphipolis, ZfN XXXIII, 1922, p. 58, 42-43. Woodward 150 (these dies). Gulbenkian 404 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 135, 416 (this obverse die). Lorber 22.

Very rare. An impressive portrait of fine style struck on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

80'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit race torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the race torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honour of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period. The name of the city, which loosely translates to 'the surrounded city,' is derived from its peculiar geography, for it was hemmed in by Mount Pangaeus and the lower Strymon and its estuary. The advantageous site had long been occupied, but it was not until 437 B.C. that Greeks - principally Athenians - under the leadership of Hagnon, founded a colony, by which they hoped to exploit the gold and silver mines of the adjacent mountain. Because of its strategic location at an ideal crossing of the Strymon, and its proximity to extraordinarily productive mines, the city was a bone of contention for various external powers in the Greek world: Persians, Athenians, Spartans and Macedonians, and finally the Romans, who assumed control in 146 B.C. Amphipolis (literally "the Surrounded City") was so named for its strategic location on the lower Strymon River where it was defended on three sides by the river and on the fourth by Mount Pangaeus. The city was located at a junction of nine important roads into Thrace and Macedonia, including a major river crossing, and had been known originally as Ennea Hodoi ("Nine Ways"). This Thracian settlement gained notoriety in 480 BC, when the Persian Great King Xerxes I reportedly sacrificed nine boys and nine girls at the site to gain divine protection for his campaign against the Greeks. As Athenian economic interests in Thrace grew over the course of the fifth century BC, the importance of Ennea Hodoi became obvious. At last, in 437 BC, the site was claimed by Athenian colonists under the leadership of the oecist Hagnon and refounded as Amphipolis. The city prospered from the exploitation of the gold and silver mines of Mount Pangaeus and trade with the peoples of the Thracian and Macedonian interior. The economic and strategic importance of the city made it a frequent bone of contention between states with interests in Thrace. In 424 BC, early in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Amphipolis was captured by the celebrated Spartan general Brasidas despite the presence of an Athenian naval squadron led by Thucydides, the man who later became the historian of the great Greek conflict. In 421 BC, Athenians mounted a counterattack under the leadership of the demagogue Kleon. This was defeated, but both Brasidas and Kleon were killed in the fighting. The terms of the temporary Peace of Nikias made later the same year required the return of Amphipolis to Athens, but the subsequent events of the war prevented the Athenians from reclaiming the city. For much of the fourth century BC, the Amphipolitans were largely consumed with forming alliances with regional powers like the Chalkidian League and the Macedonian kings to prevent their city from returning to Athenian domination. Even the great Athenian generals of the age, Iphikrates and Timotheos were unable to retake the city despite frequent attempts. At last, in 357 BC, the Macedonian king Philip II besieged and captured Amphipolis out of concern that the independent city would constantly draw Athenian military attention and as a steppingstone to his conquest of Thrace. The city remained an important centre of the Macedonian kingdom until 167 BC, when the monarchy was abolished and Amphipolis was established as the administrative capital of an autonomous district (meris) under Roman control. The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit race torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the race torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honour of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period.

Neapolis







Stater circa 500-480, AR 9.18 g. Gorgoneion facing, with tongue protruding. Rev. Quadripartite square partially incuse. AMNG III, pl. XVI, 18. SNG Lockett 1356. Dewing 1063. SNG ANS 410.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Olynthus, the Chalcidian League









Tetradrachm circa 370-367, AR 14.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X - A - Λ / $KI\Delta$ / $E\Omega N$ Cithara with seven strings; between the uprights, AE and, in exergue, EIII TIMAPXOY. AMNG III/2, pl. XVII, 13. SNG ANS 503 (this obverse die). Ravel, RN 1933, pl. 15 (this obverse illustrated). Robinson-Clement, Group Q, 97c (this coin illustrated).

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

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24 March 1959, 150. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Tetradrachm circa 361-358, AR 14.47 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. $X - A - \Lambda - KI\Delta - E\Omega N$ Six-stringed cithara; below, [EII]I OAYMIIIX[OY]. SNG ANS 508. Gulbenkian 423. Boston, MFA 581 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 245. Robinson-Clement, Group T, 115.

A bold portrait and a light iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Terone







Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 16.10 g. Wine-jug with three bunches of grapes. Rev. Swastika punch and central pellet. AMNG III, –. Robinson pl. I, 4. Kraay, NC 1954, 2.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a light cabinet tone.

Metal slightly porous, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 84 and NAC 4, 1991, 100 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Uncertain mint



126





Hemiobol circa 400, AR 0.42 g. Spearhead. Rev. Quadripartite incuse. SNG ANS 1003. Klein 119. SNG Berry 53.

Rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500 Ex Tkalec sale 28 October 1994, 64.

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







1/8 stater, Pella circa 345/342-328, AV 1.07 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Trident; in r. field, letter (?). Dewing 1108 (these dies). SNG ANS 233 (these dies). Le Rider pl. 83, 113 (this coin illustrated).

Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, 217. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Stater, Pella circa 340/336-328, AV 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, trident to r. SNG Ashmolean 2024. Le Rider 257 (these dies). An attractive portrait of fine style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342-336, AR 14.43 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠ – ΠΟΥ Youth on horseback r., holding reins and long palm branch; below horse, tripod. Le Rider 184a.
 A bold portrait of superb style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

Ex Roma Numismatics sale V, 2013, 240. From the Collection of an Aesthete.









Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-315, AR 14.32 g. Laureate head of Zeus I. Rev. ΦΙΛ – ΙΠΙΠ – OY Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, fly. SNG Lockett 3527 (this coin). Le Rider 433a (this coin). Very rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented master engraver, struck in high relief. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Glendining's sale 12-13 February 1958, Lockett, 1323. From the Woodward collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Stater, Colophon circa 322, AV 8.65 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below horses, tripod. Thompson, Posthumous Philip II staters of Asia Minor, in Studia Oblata 12. Jameson 978 = Gillet 785 (this obverse die). Le Rider pl. 90, 16 and pl. 93, 26.

A wonderful portrait of superb style struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 389. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Alexander III, 336-323 BC and posthumous issue









132 Tetradrachm under Antipater or Polyperchon, Pella circa 323-318/7, AR 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, bee on rose. Price 206. Extremely rare. Lovely iridescent tone, minor marks on reverse,

otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Ex Gemini sale XI, 2014, 35. From the Collection of an Aesthete.









Tetradrachm, Sidon circa 310-309, AR 17.02 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. $A\Lambda E \equiv AN\Delta POY$ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, Ω and below the throne, ΣI . Price 3515. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000











Stater under Peithon, Babylon, circa 315-311, AV 8.58 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, earring and pearl-necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in lower l. field, monogram within wreath. Price –. Waggoner, Babylon 258a-b var. (different helmet). SNG Copenhagen 637 var. (different helmet). cf. CNG mail bid sale 84, 2010, 294.

An extremely rare variety. Of lovely style and with a superb reddish tone. An almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'00

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 4, 2012, 224. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

This stater features the imperial types established for gold coinage by Alexander the Great, probably before 334 BC. Both allude to the Macedonian king's original characterisation of his conquest of the Persian Empire as a war of revenge for Xerxes I's failed invasion of mainland Greece in 480-479 BC. The head of Athena on the obverse represents not only the Greek goddess of war, but Athens, a city targeted by the Persians for destruction during the invasion. The reverse depicts Nike, the goddess of victory, holding a ship's stylis as a symbol of naval victory, perhaps recalling to mind the Greek victory over the Persian fleet at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC. The propaganda of revenge had largely run its course by the time Alexander defeated Darius III at the battle of Gaugamela (331 BC) and he began to develop plans for the integration of the Persians into his new Macedonian empire. From a propaganda perspective, it might have made sense to change the types, but by this time the Athena and Nike types had become so firmly established and widely accepted that many groups of mercenaries required payment in these types-nothing else would do. Thus, when Alexander died in 323 BC and his united empire began to disintegrate as his former generals sought to carve out their own kingdoms, gold staters with his types and in his name continued to be struck as if the Macedonian empire were still a monolithic entity. This particular stater was struck under Peithon, a Macedonian officer who was appointed to serve as satrap of Babylon by Antigonus Monophthalmos, the powerful strategos of Asia. It is an extremely rare variant in which the coiled serpent that usually adorns Athena's helmet has been omitted by the engraver. Antigonos hoped to ultimately reconstruct Alexander's empire under his own rule by killing his enemies and expelling satraps who seemed unlikely to obey his commands. Peithon was installed in Babylon in 315 BC as a more pliable replacement for Seleucus, who had been originally appointed as the satrap in 321 BC. Gold staters struck by Peithon almost certainly went to assist in financing the Third Diadochic War (314-312 BC) fought between Antigonus and a coalition of Cassander, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, the respective satraps of Macedonia, Thrace, and Egypt who wished to keep their own realms intact. Peithon himself participated in the Battle of Gaza (312 BC) and was killed in the fighting. His death and the turmoil caused by the defeat of the Antigonid forces at Gaza allowed the exiled Seleucus to return to Babylon and reclaim his old satrapy.







Stater, Sinope circa 230-200, AV 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake, and pearl necklace. Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in l. field, forepart of horse l and monogram. Price 1219.

Very rare. Good extremely fine

3'000

Philip III Arridhaeus, 323 – 316









136 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-317, AR 14.35 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Youth, holding palm frond, on horseback r.; below, thunderbolt and below raised foreleg, I. Le Rider 472. SNG ANS –.

Extremely rare. A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Nomos 3, 2011, 54; CNG 88, 2011, 151 and Roma Numismatics 8, 2014, 365 sales. From the David Freedman collection.









Stater, Abydus circa 323-316, AV 8.60 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in lower l. field, monogram and cornucopiae. Price P30.

Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s..

Cassander regent, 317 - 305, or king, 305 - 298









138 Tetradrachm in the name and types of Alexander III, under Alexarchos, Uranopolis circa 310-297, AR 17.14 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, star on cone above Θ; and below the throne. ME monogram. Price 522. SNG Alpha Bank 553.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 159. From the collection of an aesthete.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 306 – 283









Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 17.18 g. Nike, holding trumpet and *stylis*, standing l. on prow. Rev. Δ EMHTPIOY / BA - Σ I Δ E Ω – Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell 68 (this obverse die).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Of excellent style and perfectly struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and Fdc

7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 240, 2016, 142. From the David Freedman collection

Antigonos III Doson, 229 – 221









140 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 227-225, AR 16.95 g. Head of Poseidon r., hair bound in seaweed. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIΓΟΝΟΥ Apollo, holding bow, seated l. on prow. Below, monogram. SNG München 1121. SNG Ashmolean 3264. SNG Alpha Bank 1046.

A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan. Lovely iridescent tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Philip V, 221 – 179











141 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 220-211, AR 16.91g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Athena Alchidemos striding l., holding thunderbolt and shield; in inner fields, ΣΡ – ΕΡ. SNG Alphan Bank 1050. SNG München 1124. AMNG III, pl. 34, 16. Boehringer, Chronologie, pl. VII, 6. Mamroth 1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A portrait of great beauty, the work of a very talented engraver, struck in high relief on excellent metal. Light iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex Naumann sale 86, 2020, 89

The reign of Philip V (221-179 BC) revived the Macedonian kingdom and raised it to new glories only to see these gains smashed to pieces on the rock of Rome and to set in motion the political developments that would lead to the complete dissolution of the kingdom under his son and successor Perseus. In 220 BC, Philip V brought together many of the cities of Greece under Macedonian domination as the Hellenic League and used these allies to support him in prosecuting the Social War (220-217 BC). The primary aim of this conflict was to reduce the power of the Aetolian League, an expanding federal state of northern Greece that was traditionally hostile to Macedonian ambitions. The war concluded with the containment of Aetolian influence in mainland Greece and Philip's sack of the League's administrative capital at Thermon. Flushed with victory, the Macedonian king then made attempts to expand his power into neighbouring Illyria. This region and its kings had previously fallen under Roman influence in the aftermath of the First Illyrian War (229-228 BC), but Philip V took no notice of this since the Romans were distracted by the ongoing Second Punic War (218-201 BC) and he had come to an agreement with Hannibal. Unfortunately, Philip's initial assaults on Illyria were complete failures. When the Romans learned of his alliance with their Carthaginian arch-enemy and despite the continuing conflict in Italy, they embarked on the First Macedonian War (214-205 BC) against Philip V. In the early stages of this struggle, the Macedonian king took possession of several cities of the Illyrian interior and even the coastal city of Lissus but could not make adequate use of them to hold back the Romans due to the destruction of his fleet in his earlier attempts on Illyria. Nevertheless, the Roman fear that the Macedonian king might still be able to strike at Italy in support of Hannibal led them to continue the war and strike an alliance with the Aetolian League. For the most part, Philip managed to best these allies until 210 BC, when their victory over Macedonian forces at Anticyrus in Phocis brought Sparta and Attalus I of Pergamum into the war on the Roman side. Even then, the king successfully beat back his numerous enemies and could claim victory after a renewed Punic threat in Italy forced most of the Roman forces to withdraw and a Bithynian invasion of the Attalid kingdom forced Attalus I to redirect his energy. In 206 BC, Philip V again sacked Thermon and brought the Aetolian League to terms. A small Roman force attempted to continue the war in 205 BC, but this proved impossible without allies and the war was settled by the Peace of Phoenice, a treaty that recognized Philip's supremacy in Greece and many of his Illyrian conquests but prohibited him from further westward expansion. Having settled his affairs in the West, Philip V immediately looked East to make new conquests. To this end, he made an agreement with the Seleucid king Antiochus III to divide between them the Thracian and Asian territories of the child king Ptolemy V Epiphanes and immediately set about expelling Ptolemaic garrisons in Thrace and western Asia Minor. At the same time, the Macedonian king sparked the Cretan War (205-200 BC) through his use of Cretan pirates to take control of the Aegean Sea and to avenge himself on Attalus I. The conflict brought a new coalition of Rhodes, Byzantium, Cos, Cyzicus and Attalus I against the king, but despite setbacks on his Carian campaign, Philip continued to seize cities in western Asia Minor. In 200 BC a new warning came from the Romans—now free from the Punic menace in Italy—that advised Philip V to stop his activities or face war.









Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 211-197, AR 17.01 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 r. field, M. Boehringer, Chronologie pl. 8, 6 (these dies). Boston, MFA 734 var. (M in l. field). F. Burrer, Die Tetradrachmenprägung Philipps V. von Makedonien Serie II, in JNG 59 (2009), 3 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety and in exceptional state of preservation. A very attractive portrait of excellent style and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XII, 2016, 214. From the Collection of an Aesthete.









Didrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 8.42 g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
 - ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club; above, monogram and below, two monograms. All within oak-wreath; in l. field, star. Mamroth 25. Jameson 1012. SNG Alpha Bank 1055.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'000

From a Swiss collection and privately purchased in May 2003 and notarised in Switzerland prior to 2005.

The reverse type depicting a club honours the divine ancestor of the Macedonian kings – Herakles. According to tradition, three sons of Temenos of Argos, a great-great-grandson of Herakles ultimately founded the Argead or Temenid dynasty of Macedon. Although the bloodline of this dynasty actually came to an end with the death of Alexander the Great and the murders of his heirs, Philip III Arrhidaeus and the child Alexander IV, Herakles remained a Macedonian national hero and Alexander the Great a beloved memory of Macedonian imperial power. The losing conflicts of Philip V and his son Perseus against the Romans in the Second and Third Macedonian Wars (200-197 BC and 171-168 BC), respectively, resulted in the destruction of the Macedonian kingdom and its division into four districts (merides) under close Roman control. Nevertheless, the coinage of Philip V exerted a great influence on the development of the new coinages struck for the Macedonian merides and the wider Greek world. Virtually identical club-in-wreath reverses were used for the reverse of tetradrachms struck for the First Meris, but with a legend naming the district instead of a king. The oak wreath border on the coins of Philip V may represent the beginning of a wide fashion for wreathed reverse types that developed in the mid-second century BC.

Perseus, 178 – 168









Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 174-173, AR 16.96 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. $BA\Sigma I - \Lambda E\Omega\Sigma / \Pi EP - \Sigma E\Omega\Sigma$ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Above, monogram, in r. field, MI and below, Φ . All within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 1266. Mamroth 8. De Luca 101d (this coin). A superb portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

Ex CNG 81, 2009, 374 and Triton XVI, 2013, 307 sales. From the RCM collection.

Macedonia, under the Romans









Aesillas quaestor, tetradrachm circa 90, AR 16.80 g. MAKEΔΟΝΩΝ Deified head of Alexander r.; in l. field, B reverted. Rev. AESILLAS Cista, club, sella and Q. All within wreath. Bauslaugh, ANS NS 22, 15A-85, 13d (this coin). Pozzi 1004 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1542 (this coin). SNG Fitzwilliams 2346 (these dies). A very elegant portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

Ex Sotheby 9 May 1904, 153; Hirsch XX, 1907, 226; Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 1004; Glendining 12 February 1958, Lockett, 1408 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.







Aesillas quaestor, tetradrachm circa 90, AR 16.85 g. MAKEΔONΩN Deified head of Alexander r.; in r. field, monogram. Rev. AESILLAS Cista, club, *sella* and Q. All within wreath. Bauslaugh, ANS NS 22, group III, O14. SNG Copenhagen 1327 (this obverse die).

Light iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc 2'000

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from Sovereign on the 30th of October 2016.

Thrace, Abdera









147 Tetradrachm, magistrate Herodoto(s) circa 450-425, AR 14.92 g. Griffin with curved wing seated l., raising l. forepaw; below in l. field, cock standing l. Rev. ΕΠ H – PO – ΔΟ – TO around raised quadripartite incuse square; all within shallow incuse square. May, Abdera, 132a (this coin). AMNG II 50, 7 (this coin). SNG Spencer-Churchill 98 (this coin). Gillet 833 (this coin). BMC 67 (these dies). de Luynes 1748 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of superb style and struck on a very large flan with a lovely old cabinet tone. Hairline flan crack at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Sotheby 9 May 1904, Allatini, 196; Sotheby 3 February 1909, Benson, 449; Ars Classica VI, 1924, Bement, 836; Ars Classica XIV, 1926, 221; Ars-Classica XVI, 1929, Spencer-Churchil, 1067 and Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 131 sales. From the P. Mathey collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

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









148 Stater end of IV-early III century, AV 6.41 g. ABΔH – PITEΩ[N] Griffin seated l. Rev. EΠΙ ΠΟ-[Λ]ΥΦΑΝΤΟΥ Laureate head of Apollo r. May, Abder –, cf. group cxxxvii (tetradrachm of this magistrate). Price, Thrace, 1980 in CH VII, p. 42, 15 (this coin).

Apparently unique and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 75'000

Ex Triton sale II, 1998, 347. From the Phoenix Art Museum and from the Orme Lewis Sr. collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

148

The magistrate Polyphantos is otherwise known from Abderite silver issues and may have been a priest of Dionysus (or Apollo), since the holders of this magistracy regularly gave their names to the years at Abdera. On the assumption that the names on Abderite coins represent the annually chosen eponymous priest, Polyphantos is usually dated to c. 323 BC. If this dating is correct, then this remarkable and unique gold stater is likely to have been struck in the emergency context of the turmoil that erupted in Greece once it was learned that Alexander the Great had died. In 323 BC, a coalition of Greek cities led by Athens and the Aetolian League embarked upon the Lamian War (323-322 BC) in an attempt to throw off the yoke of Macedonian domination. Hamstrung by the number of Macedonian forces in Asia and faced with a looming succession crisis, the Macedonia regent Antipater was initially unable to quell the Greeks. The Macedonians were defeated in battle at Thermopylae and the survivors were besieged at Lamia. The situation reversed itself after the Athenian general Lasthenes was killed and Macedonian reinforcements arrived, allowing Antipater to regroup and defeat the Greek allies at Crannon in 322 BC. Although there is no literary or epigraphic evidence for Abdera's involvement in the Lamian War, it seems a remarkable coincidence that the city should suddenly produce a gold coinage at about this time. However, there is no way to know whether the gold stater of Polyphantos was struck because Abdera had joined with the other Greek cities against Macedonia or because it was contributing to Macedonian efforts to repress the uprising. Participation in the Lamian War on the Greek side seems more probable since the stater features civic types and employs the local Abderite weight standard, rather than the imperial types of Alexander the Great and the internationally recognised Attic weight standard. The latter were appropriate for hiring foreign mercenaries while the former was appropriate for the emergency needs of the city. Like all of the coins struck under Polyphantos at Abdera, the obverse of this unique stater features the traditional griffin badge of the city on the obverse and the head of Apollo on the reverse. The short coiffure of the god is reminiscent of that worn by Apollo on the popular gold staters of Philip II that continued to be struck under Alexander the Great and his early successors.

Ainos









Tetradrachm circa 455, AR 16.66 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing brimmed causia. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; in field r., cult image of Hermes Perpheraius standing r. on wreathed pedestal; before, caduceus. The whole within incuse square. Weber 861 (these dies). Jameson 1047 (this coin). May 70d (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent style

struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Hirsch XII, 1904, 134 and Leu 20, 1978, 59 sales. From the Jameson collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm circa 359/8-357/6, AR 15.46 g. Head of Hermes facing slightly l., wearing *petasos*. Rev. AINION Goat standing r.; in r. field, eagle standing r. von Fritza, Ainos, pl. ii, 2 (this obverse die). AMNG II, 318. Regling, Kunstwerk 707 (this obverse die). May, Ainos –, cf. 434-435 (this obverse die but unlisted reverse die). Rare. An impressive portrait perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan.

Lovely iridescent tone, an almost invisible edge nick at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise and extremely fine / good extremely fine 30'000

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2000, 444.

Aenus was the principal Greek settlement of eastern Thrace located along the eastern bank of the river Hebrus. The city only began striking coinage late, sometime around 474 B.C. in the aftermath of Xerxes' failed invasion of Greece and subsequent withdrawal from the region. The first tetradrachm issues were struck on a standard of three Persian sigloi, certainly due to the fact that Aenus lay within the recently-occupied Persian regions of Thrace but also in part due to the city's proximity to Asia Minor where the Persian standard was widely in use. Without the constraining tradition of an established coinage depicting archaic coin-types such as existed elsewhere in the region, Aenus was free to experiment, and its first artist commissioned to engrave dies for the city's coinage made unparalleled use of this freedom. On the obverse, he placed the head of the city's patron deity, Hermes, in profile, depicting the god wearing the felt cap or petasos, and on the reverse he placed the god's caduceus surrounded by the city's name within an incuse square. The nearest parallel to this obverse was the head of Athena on the coinage of Athens, but the quality of the work at Aenus is far superior to most contemporary designs from Athens. After this short-lived initial issue of tetradrachms, the caduceus of the reverse was replaced by a goat, a reference to Hermes' role as the divine goatherd, and this type would continue for all subsequent issues of tetradrachms from the city. In addition to the goat, the field usually contained a symbol to identify each particular issue of tetradrachms. After two-and-a-half decades of uninterrupted production, and as elsewhere at a number of other mints, sometime shortly after 450 B.C. coinage at Aenus ceased to be struck for a period of about fifteen years. This interruption has been attributed to the Athenian Coinage Decree, which imposed Athenian silver coinage, weights and measures on all of its allies. From c. 435 B.C. until the end of the Peloponnesian War, Aenus struck tetradrachms only sporadically. The end of the fifth century saw fundamental changes in both weight and design: the old Persian standard was replaced by the Chian of about 15.5 g, and which was in use by many of Athens' enemies. At the same time, the profile head of the city's patron deity was changed to a facing portrait, following the precedent set by Kimon in Syracuse and that had become fashionable at other mints, such as Amphipolis, Klazomenai and Rhodes.

Byzantium







2'000

9 obols circa 240 - 219, AR 5.64 g. Veiled head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. [ΕΠΙ] ANTIΠATPOY Poseidon seated r. on rock, holding trident and aphlaston; in field, ΠΥ and in r. field, monogram. Marinescu, issue 10. Schönert-Geiss 1031. SNG Copenhagen 487.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Wonderful dark tone and good extremely fine

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 198. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Mesembria





152 Tetradrachm in names and types of Alexander III and struck in the time of Mithridates VI circa 90- 60, AR 16.59 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram above helmet and below throne, monogram. Price 1106. Callatay pl. XXX, D4/–.

152

Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex Tkalec 7 May 2006, 41 and Nomos 7, 2013, 59 sales. From the Mieza collection and the Collection of an Aesthete.

Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum









Tetradrachm circa 355-340, AR 15.65 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ПАNTI Horse grazing l. Anokhin 1030. MacDonald 49. Zorograph pl. 16.15.

Rare and in fine condition for this difficult issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone over an unusually good metal for the type. About extremely fine

8'000

5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 146, 2006, 84 and Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 45 sales.

154 Tetradrachm circa 355-340, AR 15.48 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ПАNТІ Horse grazing l. Anokhin 1030. MacDonald 49. Zorograph pl. 16.15.

Rare and a lovely specimen for this difficult issue. Surface slightly porous and minor areas of corrosion on obverse field, otherwise good very fine

Ex Leu Winthertur sale 4, 2019, 246.





Stater circa 350-300, AV 9.12 g. Facing bearded head of Pan, slightly l. Rev. Π – A – N Griffin standing l., head facing and its r. forepaw raised. Locker Lampson 122 = Gulbenkian 583 (these dies). Gulbenkian 584 (this obverse die) and 580 (this reverse die). K. Regling, Der Griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo, ZfN XLI, 1931, 165 (this obverse die). Jameson 2143. Gillet 851 (this coin).

155

Of the highest rarity, the finest specimen in private hands of very few known. One of the most important and desirable coins of the entire Greek World featuring a portrait of Pan of enchanting beauty, the work of an extremely talented master engraver.

Perfectly struck and centred in high relief on a very large flan.

Good extremely fine

1'250'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 213. Previously privately purchased from Bank Leu in 1991. From the Charles Gillet collection and from the Collection of a Man in Love with Art.

As the most powerful city in the Tauric Chersonesus with deep involvement in the lucrative Black Sea grain trade, Panticapaeum and its rulers, the Bosporan kings, were no strangers to gold coinage. Gold staters were produced in the name of the city on both a local Bosporan standard (c. 9.1g) and the internationally-recognised Attic standard (c. 8.6 g) between c. 380 and 304 BC. These coins regularly featured the head of a satyr on the obverse and a griffin with a spear in its mouth. While the former has sometimes been misunderstood as a representation of Pan and therefore a punning reference to the city, it has been shown that the features are actually those of a nameless satyr and the head should probably be understood as a reference to the Spartocid dynasty of Bosporan kings, whose real founder was a certain Satyros I. The griffin type probably alludes to the mythical composite creatures who were believed to guard the gold found in the mountains of Soythia. Although he was a little skeptical of the reports he claims to have received from the Scythians, Herodotus describes the griffins as neighbors to the Arimaspi, a northern people each possessing a single eye in the center of their foreheads, who made constant attempts to steal the gold (4.13.1). Pliny the Elder, who accepted the story at face value, expanded it to note that the griffins made their nests in burrows in the ground which contained gold nuggets and it was these that the Arimaspi tried to take while the griffins were merely defending their eggs and young (HN 7.2, 10.70). On the staters of Panticapaeum the head of the satyr is always depicted in profile facing left except for one spectacular and extremely rare issue for which the engraver decided to break with custom and depict the satyr facing three-quarters left. He may have been inspired to attempt this artistically difficult new treatment of the head under the influence of a wider numismatic fashion for three-quarter facing heads on Greek coins that developed at the end of the fifth and in the early fourth century BC. The fashion appears to have been triggered by the exquisite three-quarter facing head of Arethusa pioneered by Kimon during the period of the signing artists at Syracuse, after which similar heads also began to appear on coins struck by cities like Heracleia in Italy, Larissa in Thessaly, Aenus in Thrace, Amphipolis in Macedonia, and even Persian satraps in Cilicia and Samaria. However, of these, it is really only the three-quarter facing head issue of Panticapaeum that is truly worthy of being placed directly beside Kimon's tetradrachm as a monument of Greek numismatic art. The extreme beauty of this rare type of Panticapaeum has been charmingly summed up by Godfrey Locker Lampson, whose specimen was struck from the same dies as this coin. As he puts it, "The head of the satyr is a marvel of speaking portraiture. That so much expression could be packed into so small a round would not be believed by anyone who had not seen it.... If a single coin had to be selected from those described in these pages, as by the greatest of all die-engravers, whoever he may have been, whose work had lasted to the present day, the writer would choose this one. Its creator has left no name behind him, but none but a consummate artist of remarkable and original genius could have produced this unforgettable and amazing little gem." (Locker Lampson Collection, vii). It is indeed a very great shame that there was no period of signing artists in the Tauric Chersonesus similar to that of Syracuse and wider Greek Sicily. Then we might know who this Panticapaean Kimon really was who managed to capture the image of the satyr with such sublime skill and subtlety. The detailed treatment of the facial features and the hair create the masterful illusion that the engraver was working from life and that he had actually seen a satyr lurking out in the wild lands of Scythia at the borders of the Chersonesus. The soulful eyes and mouth of the satyr seem to carry a hint of surprise, almost as if he had been suddenly caught unawares while wandering the woods in search of full wine amphoras or pretty nymphs. The present coin represents an extraordinarily rare example of the highest Classical Greek artistry. It is rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that it was not produced in one of the great bastions of culture and art like Athens or Syracuse, but rather at a distant outpost at the northern edge of the known Greek world. The northern lands beyond the limits of the Bosporan kingdom still retained their air of mystery in the fourth century BC continuing down to the first century AD, when Pliny the Elder was composing his Natural History. It was a place dominated by Scythians and other peoples characterised as wild and savage in contrast with the norms of Greek culture; a place where the fantastic still seemed possible and amazing stories might not be entirely invented; a place where satyrs and other spirits of the wilderness might still roam just outside the view of the civilised. However, despite the obvious civilisation and refinement of the engraver of the present stater, he has managed to catch a fleeting glimpse of a satyr and preserve it for all time in beautiful lustrous gold. In our own age, when science and technology have sucked so much of the wonder and appreciation of the fantastic out of the world, we can only offer our deepest gratitude.







Stater circa 340-325, AV 9.04 g. Bearded head of Pan I., wearing wreath of ivy leaves. Rev. Π – A – N Griffin standing I., head facing on stalk of barley, holding spear in its mouth. SNG BM Black Sea – Jenkins, Ancient Greek Coins, 231. Regling, Der griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo, ZfN XLI (1931), 174 (these dies). Gulbenkian 585 (these dies). Gillet 853 (this reverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 142, 441 (these dies). Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known of this issue. An impressive portrait

of great beauty, work of a very talented engraver, struck in high relief.

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine 150'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Panticapaeum was originally founded in the Tauric Chersonesus by Greek colonists from Miletus in c. 575 BC. The heavily fortified settlement was established as an important node for the Black Sea grain trade, upon which many Greek cities depended, and for trade with the Scythians of the steppe. The history of the city is poorly known as it is rarely mentioned by Greek and Roman authors and the epigraphic record is very fragmentary. Around c. 480 BC, Panticapaeum was ruled by the Archeanactid family of local tyrants. The Archeanactids were overthrown in c. 438/7 BC by an obscure individual named Spartocus, who may perhaps have been a rebellious mercenary commander of Thracian origin. Whatever the case, he established a new Spartocid dynasty at Pantacapaeum, which went on to provide the rulers of a larger Bosporan kingdom until 108 BC. This gold stater was struck to a local Bosporan weight standard of c. 9.1g and features the established types for the city's gold coinage. The exquisitely engraved depiction of the satyr on the obverse is thought to be the punning emblem of Satyrus I (c. 433/2-389/8 BC), the son and successor of Spartocus who was responsible for expanding the power of Panticapaeum over neighbouring cities and establishing the Bosporan kingdom. It is assumed that the satyr of Satyrus I continued to appear on the coins as a badge of the Spartocid kings. The reverse type depicts a griffon standing on a grain ear. The latter is an obvious allusion to the role of Panticapaeum in the Black Sea grain trade while the griffin is emblematic of the city's location on the borders of Scythia. Both Herodotus and Pliny the Elder report that griffins were the natural guardians of the gold deposits in the mountains of Scythia. Thus, although griffins also occur on silver and bronze coins of Panticapaeum, the mythical animal is especially appropriate on the city's gold issues. Much of the gold used to strike Panticapean staters like the present piece was probably obtained through trade with the Scythians.





157





157 Stater circa 340-325, AV 9.09 g. Bearded head of Pan I., wearing wreath of ivy leaves. Rev. Π – A – N Griffin standing l., head facing on stalk of barley, holding spear in its mouth. de Luynes 1792. Weber 2690. SNG BM Black Sea 867. N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, BAR Supplementary Series 33, pl. XL, 11. Gulbenkian 590. Gillet 854. Dewing 1242. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 142, 440.

Rare. An impressive portrait of fine style perfectly struck in high relief. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise good extremely fine

Islands off Thrace, Samothrace







Trihemiobol circa 500-465, AR 0.87 g. Sphinx seated l., raising forepaw. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. 158 Schwabacher, Fund 4d (this obverse die). CN coin 10877 (this obverse die).

> Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

40'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 24th April 1997, 371. From the Kioupet hoard IGCH 1930, 696.

Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 323-281 and posthumous issues



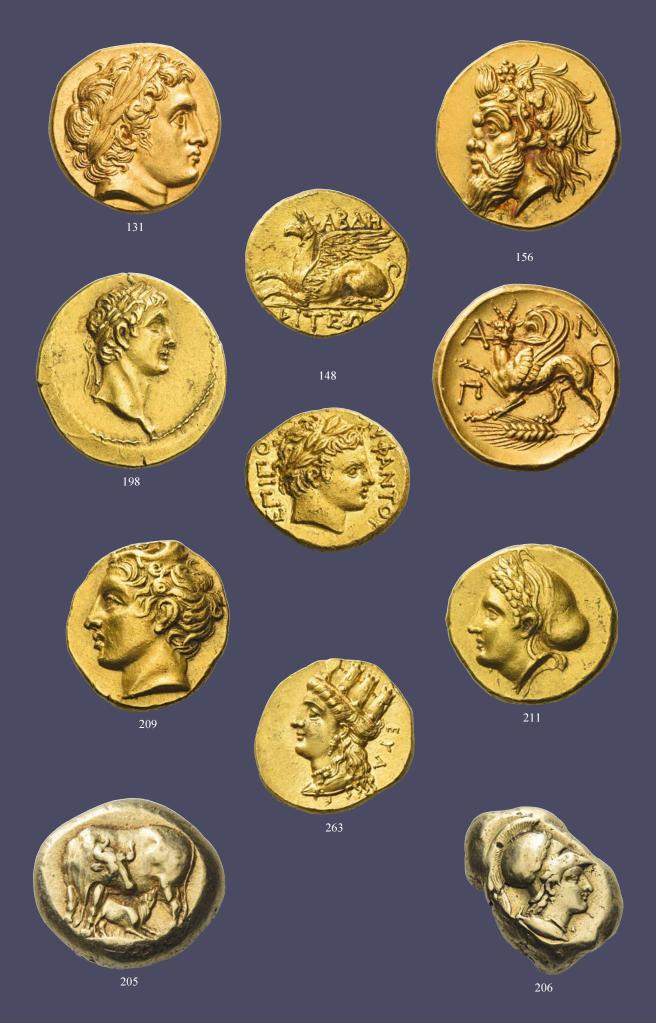






159 Stater, uncertain mint circa 305-281, AV 8.52 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma - AY\Sigma IMAKOY$ Athena seated l., holding Nike in outstretched r. hand and resting I. arm on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner I. field, monogram. Müller 478. Thompson, Essays Robinson -. 2'500 About extremely fine

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.















3'000

160 Stater, Sardis circa 301-297, AV 8.49 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – [ΛΥ]ΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in l. field, forepart of lion and below, two monograms. Gillet 868 (this coin). Price L42A (possibly this coin).

An extremely rare issue, only three specimens known, of a rare type. Minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

Ex M&M sale 68, 1986, 197. From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.









Tetradrachm, Lysimacheia circa 297-281, AR 17.14 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, lion's head and on throne, monogram. Müller 58. Thompson –. A very rare variety. A bold portrait of excellent style, lovely light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

Ex Stack's & Ponterio 164, 2012, 193; Künker 216, 2012, 232 and Roma Numismatics 5, 2013, 295 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







162 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 297-281, AR 17.08 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, monogram and in exergue, monogram. Thompson 211 var. (different monogram in exergue). Müller 544 var. (different monogram in exergue). Meydancikkale 2675 (this obverse die).

A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a lovely light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Triton sale VIII, 2005, 262.







Tetradrachm, Lysimacheia circa 297-281, AR 17.09 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. $BA\Sigma IA E\Omega\Sigma - AY\Sigma IMAXOY$ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, hand of lion and monogram, in exergue, monogram. Thompson –. Müller –, cf. 46. Meydancikkale 2592 var. (different monograms). Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

8993/6







Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 294-287, AR 16.98 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma - \Lambda Y\Sigma IMAXOY$ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, monogram. Müller 561. Thompson –. A bold portrait of fine style and a superb iridescent tone. An almost invisible edge nick at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Moesia, Istrus







Drachm late 5th-early 4th century BC, AR 6.99 g. Two young male heads facing and united, one inverted. Rev. IΣΤΡΙ Sea eagle l. with dolphin perched in its talons; within incuse square. AMNG I, 405. SNG BM Black Sea 225-226. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 500

From a private Swiss collection and privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1991.





166





Drachm late 5th-early 4th century BC, AR 5.86 g. Two young male heads facing and united, one inverted. Rev. IΣΤΡΙΗ Sea eagle l. with dolphin perched in its talons; above tail, Γ. AMNG I, 427. SNG BM Black Sea 230-231.

Ex Obolos sale 6, 2010, 252. From the David Freedman collection.

Thessaly, Larissa



167





Didrachm circa 356-342, AR 12.24 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters I., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ – Σ / ΑΙΩ[N] Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. Jameson 1092. Lorber-Shahar type 2, series A, Dies O2/R3. SNG Copenhagen 119. SNG Lockett 1571. BCD Thessaly I, 1159 (these dies). BCD Thessaly II, 306.

Lovely old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

2'500

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 80.





168





Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.06 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly l., wearing *ampyx*, single-pendant earring and plain necklace. Rev. [Λ]APIΣ – AIΩN Horse standing r., preparing to roll over. Lorber, Hoard, Phase L-III, 46 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 319.

A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, BCD, 345. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

The Oitiaioi









Hemidrachm circa 350, AR 2.78 g. Lion's head l. with spear in its jaws. Rev. OITA / IΩN Crowned Heracles standing l. holding club transversely across his chest. SNG Copenhagen 181. C. Valassiades, The Coinage of the Oitaeans in Obolos 7, pp. 173-183. BCD Thessaly II, 489 (this reverse die). Demeester 61 (this coin).
In unusually fine condition for the issue. Wonderful old

cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG XXXI, 1994, 205; Tkalec 2000, 58 and NAC 82, 2015, 126 sales. From the David Freedman collection.

Pharsalus









Drachm signed by Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 5.99 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; in l. field, [TH]. Rev. Φ – A / P – [Σ] partially retrograde Warrior on horseback r., wearing petasus, holding mace over shoulder; in exergue, TH. Lavva 81b corr. (V42/R49; obverse die is incorrectly listed as V41) = SNG Lockett 1604 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 638 (this obverse die).

Lovely old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive trace of double strike and a minor edge nick at twelve o'clock on obverse, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Glendining 12 February 1958, Lockett, 1467; Malter 49, 1992, J.S. Wilkinson, 367 and CNG 90. 2012, 171 sales. From the BCD collection and the Collection of an Aesthete.









Drachm magistrate Epi- late V-mid IV century BC, AR 6.06 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., decorated with griffin on bowl; in l. field, E. Rev. . Φ – A / P – Σ partially retrograde Warrior on horseback r., wearing petasus, holding mace over shoulder; below, EΠΙ. Lavva 163 var. (V76/R96 - before initials engraved on reverse die). BCD Thessaly II 651 var. (these dies and before initials engraved on reverse die).

An extremely rare variety. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

750

Ex Spink sale 331, 2017, 42. From the David Freedman collection.

Skotussa









Hemidrachm circa 394-367, AR 2.88 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Σ – KO Forepart of horse grazing r.; all within circular incuse. Traité IV, 627. Moustaka 162 (this obverse die).
 SNG Copenhagen 252 (trihemiobol). SNG München 179 (this obverse die). BCD Thessaly I, 1336 (these dies).
 In unusually good condition for the issue. Surface slightly porous,

otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 423. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Illyria, Dyrrachium







Stater circa 340-280, AR 10.58 g. Cow standing r., head lowered l., suckling calf. Rev. Δ – Y – P Double stellate pattern within dual linear border; below, club. SNG Copenhagen 421. BMC 1-2.

Old cabinet tone, several minor cleaning marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 1'000

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from London Coin Gallery on the 6th October 2016.

Aetolia, Aetolian League









174 Stater 275-245, AV 8.53 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. AITΩΛΩN Aetolia seated r. on pile of shields, holding spear and Nike, sword at her l. side; in r. field, bird on tripod. In exergue, monogram. Scholten 548. Chart II/6. de Sartiges 236 (this coin). Tsangari 559b (this coin illustrated). BCD Acarnania-Aetolia 425 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

7'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkins & Hodge 23 March 1896, Montagu, 345; Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philipsen, 803; Hess-Leu 27 March 1956, 290 and Glendining 13 December 1963, 258 sales. From the de Sartiges collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

This attractive gold stater of the Aetolian League was struck to finance the long struggle between the federal state and Philip V of Macedon expressed through the violence of the Social War (220-217 B.C.) and the First Macedonian War (215-205 B.C.). These wars were very expensive for the Aetolian League, especially considering that it was forced to accept humiliating peace treaties at the end of each, and gold was required to maintain the federal and mercenary forces that it fielded against Philip. The coin types are particularly interesting as they simultaneously look to the past and presage the future. The Athena obverse type is drawn directly from the staters of Alexander the Great, which had become internationally recognised and almost universally accepted throughout the Mediterranean world in the third century B.C.

The reverse type depicts the personification of Aetolia seated on a pile of Gallic shields and holding Nike, advertising the past glory of the League. This type represents a statute erected by the Aetolian League at Delphi following its famous repulse of Gallic invaders in 279/8 B.C. The victory not only saved the great panhellenic shrine from plunder by the barbarian, but also prevented the Celts from making inroads further south into mainland Greece. As such, the League was catapulted to stardom as the saviour of Greece. Building on this fame, the Aetolian League expanded beyond the borders of Aetolia proper. By the late third century B.C. the League had become a Greek superpower capable of opposing Macedonian kings and was poised to absorb the entirety of mainland Greece within its borders. The depiction of Aetolia as a bare-breasted Amazonian warrior seated on a pile of shields influenced the development of representations of Roma. The League was allied against Philip V during the First Macedonian War and the subsequent Second Macedonian War (200-197 B.C.) and Roman forces operating in Greece almost certainly would have been exposed to Aetolian coinage. The Aetolia type of this stater seems to have appealed to Roman tastes and spawned very similar depictions of Roma on Republican denarii of the second and first centuries B.C. (e.g., Crawford 287/1, 335/1, 421/1). This is a grand irony because the Aetolian League became disenchanted with its Roman allies and took up arms against them in 191-189 B.C. This disastrous Aetolian War resulted in Roman victory and the dissolution of the League outside of Aetolia.







Hemidrachm circa 205-150, AR 2.80 g. Head of Aetolia r., wearing *causia*; in field, $\Lambda - Y$. Rev. AITΩΛΩN Boar running r.; in exergue, spearhead. Tsangari 69. SNG Copenhagen 10. BMC 18. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 463.

Rare. Of lovely style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 8, 2014, 132. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Locris, Locri Opuntii









Stater circa 340, AR 12.23 g. Head of Demeter r., hair wreathed with three leaves of wheat, wearing and an earring. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Ajax advancing r., below, diagonal spear pointing down to the l., griffin as symbol inside his oval shield. Corpus group 21, 150ff. SNG Delepierre 1259. BCD Lokris-Phokis 70.

An extremely rare variety and the finest portrait of the entire series. Perfectly struck on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu sale 76, 1999, 111. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Boeotia, Orchomenos









Stater circa 385-375, AR 11.94 g. Boiotian shield, wheat ear with wavy stalk to r. across top end. Rev. Amphora; above, EY and in field, EP–XO; all in concave circle. Head, Boeotia p. 49, pl. IV, 8 (these dies). BMC 24, pl. VIII, 12 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 199 (this reverse die). BCD Boiotia 223 (these dies). Rare. A lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 166. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Thebes



178





Stater circa 425-325, AR 11.83 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. ΘΕ Infant Heracles seated facing on ground, head r., strangling snake in each hand; bow in upper l. field. Traité III 264 and pl. CCI, 7 (this reverse die). SNG Lockett 1748 (these dies). BCD Boiotia 456 (these dies).

Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue struck on a broad flan and with nice old cabinet iridescent tone. An area of corrosion on reverse, otherwise good very fine

6'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

This stater was struck at Thebes during the domination of the city by Sparta in the period of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) and the Spartan hegemony over mainland Greece that followed until the end of the Corinthian War (395-387 BC). The obverse depicts the ethnic symbol of Boeotia par excellence – the Boeotian shield. Whereas most Greek hoplite shields were circular, the Boeotian shield with its somewhat oblong shape and cutouts on either side represents an evolution from the Mycenaean figure-eight shields of the Bronze Age. The reverse features the image of the infant Heracles strangling a serpent in each hand. This type refers to the great hatred of Hera towards the son of Zeus and her attempt to kill him while he was still a small child. According to Greek myth, she sent two great serpents to slay Heracles in his crib, but when they entered his room the boy hero used his great strength to destroy them before they could do him harm. It is sometimes suggested that this Heracles type was symbolic of Theban opposition to Sparta on the assumption that it was used this way for an enigmatic alliance issue involving Byzantium, Ephesus, Iasos, Cnidus, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Rhodes and Samos in 394 BC (it has also been interpreted as a pro-Spartan alliance of 405/4 BC). However, it seems much more likely that the type at Thebes simply reflects the role of the city in the myth of Heracles. Alcmene conceived the hero by Zeus while she and her husband Amphitryon were in exile at Thebes and Heracles grew up there before he was forced to undertake his famous Twelve Labors. Thus, Hera's attempts to kill him would have taken place while he still lived in Thebes.

Euboea. Carystus



Didrachm circa first half of V century BC, AR 8.45 g. Cow standing r., head turned back towards its calf suckling l. Rev. K – A Cock standing r.; within incuse square. Hurter, Archaischer Silberfund, in Essays Leo Mildenberg 13 (this coin illustrated). Imhoof-Blumer p. 221, 54. BCD Euboia 548 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. Of impressive Archaic style and struck on a very fresh metal. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 30'000

Ex Lanz sale 111, 2002, BCD, 548.

Along with Chalcis, Histiaia and Eretria, Carystus was one of the four major cities of the island of Euboea. During the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC), these cities provided aid to the Greek cities of western Asia Minor in their failed bid to escape from Persian domination. However, once the revolt was crushed, Darius I, dispatched a fleet to conquer and punish any city that had assisted the rebels. In 490 BC, the punitive expedition reached Euboea. Initially Carystus refused to submit to the Persian yoke, but after Persian forces ravaged its territory and placed the city under siege, the Carystians thought better of standing firm and accepted the Great King as their new master. This meant that when Xerxes I undertook his invasion of Greece in 480 BC, the Carystians fought on the side of the Persians against fellow Greeks. Due to this unfortunate circumstance, after the Persian fleet was defeated at the Battle of Salamis, the Athenians sought revenge against the Carystians and other Greeks who had assisted the invaders. Carystus again suffered the plunder of its territory, but a siege was avoided by the payment of an indemnity. In the aftermath of the failed Persian invasion of Greece, the increasingly powerful Athenians sought to control Euboea and waged war against Carystus between c. 476 and 469 BC. At last, the Carystians were decisively defeated at the Battle of Carystus and forced to join the Delian League and pay tribute to Athens. The city also suffered the indignity of receiving a body of Athenian cleruchs (colonists) in order to maintain the loyalty of the Carystians. This extremely rare didrachm may have been struck in relation to the conflicts between Carystus and Athens in the period c. 480-469 BC. Its obverse type is a loving archaic depiction of a cow nuzzling her suckling calf—a type that also enjoyed popularity on the coinages of Corcyra and Dyrrhachium. However, in the Carystian context, the type is not merely a happy bucolic image, but rather a punning emblem of the island on which the city was founded. Literally translated from Greek, Euboea means "[land of] good (or well-fed) cattle." Nothing could be a better symbol of Euboea as an island good for cattle-raising than a cow and her calf. The intended meaning of the cock depicted on the reverse is less clear, but it and the cow and calf obverse were also used together on equally rare contemporary tetradrachms of Carystus. This type combination seems to have been very popular at the city since it was later resurrected for Carystian staters struck in the early third century BC.

Eretria



Tetradrachm circa 510, AR 17.12 g. Bull standing r., scratching nose with its hind hoof; bird standing r. on bull's back; below, E. Rev. Octopus, below, E; all in incuse square. SNG Lockett 1791 (this coin). SNG Spencer-Churchill 143 (these dies). Pozzi 1489 (this coin). Locker-Lampsos 208 (this coin). BCD Euboia 310 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this fascinating issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

40'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 1489 and Glendinig 17-28 February 1959, Lockett part IX, 1622 sales. From the Locker-Lampsos collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The city of Eretria is variously reported to have been founded on the island of Euboea by Elean or Athenian colonists before the time of the Trojan War. It faced the neighbouring city of Chalcis across the fertile Lelantine Plain. The desire of both cities to possess the plain led to violence in the late eighth century BC and the outbreak of the semi-legendary Lelantine War (c. 710-650 BC). This conflict was not limited to the two cities, but drew in forces from the islands of Tenos, Andros and Keos-all said to belong to an Eretrian naval empire-as well as from Miletus and Samos. Although the details of the war are extremely hazy, despite the overwhelming assistance afforded to Eretria, Chalcis appears to have been victorious in the war. The memory of Milesian involvement in the Lelantine War is said to have convinced the Eretrians to contribute five ships to the Athenian fleet assembled to aid Miletus at the outbreak of the Ionian Revolt against the Persians in 499 BC. Unfortunately, the revolt was crushed and in 490 BC, the Persian commanders Datis and Artaphernes arrived on Boeotia to inform the Eretrians of the Great King's displeasure. Eretria was besieged for six days by the Persians, but on the seventh day it fell through the betrayal of two of the leading citizens. The city was plundered, and its temples put to the torch as pay-back for the burning of the temples at Sardis by the Greek rebels. The punishment of Eretria was only deemed to be complete after the population was deported and ultimately resettled far from home in the environs of Susa. The city was later rebuilt by Eretrians who had escaped deportation, but the present tetradrachm probably predates the refounding. It may have been struck to support the Eretrian naval forces involved in the Ionian Revolt. The bull on the obverse alludes to the location of Eretria on the island of Euboea (literally "[land] of good cattle") and skillfully captures a moment observed in the natural world. Here the bull is not generically standing or preparing to charge, but instead he scratches his nose with his hind leg. The reverse type is a wonderfully stylised octopus to indicate that the Eretrians were not only a cattle-raising people of the plain, but also a people familiar with the sea and its creatures. This is also indicated by the name of Eretria, which means "City of Rowers."

Attica, Athens





181

181 Tetradrachm, Doric style circa 510, AR 17.09 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig. All within incuse square. Seltman 228 (this obverse die). Svoronos pl. 4, 3. Gillet 922 (this coin).

Very rare. Of superb Archaic style and with an attractive old cabinet tone. 5'000 Slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

From the Charles Gillet collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







182 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 505-490, AR 17.18 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. AΘ[E] Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig. All within incuse square. Seltman cf. 339 (A-/P284) and cf.476 (A322/P-). Svoronos -, for reverse, cf. pl. 6, 2 for reverse.

An extremely rare and interesting issue. A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC sale 120, 2020, 369. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







183 Hemidrachm circa 454-404, AR 2.13 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with olive leaves and spiral palmette. Rev. $A - \Theta - E$ Owl standing facing with wings closed between olive branches. Kroll 12. SNG Copenhagen 44. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Rauch sale 110, 2020, 94.







184 Tetradrachm after 449, AR 17.17 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r.; in l. field, olive sprig and crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. XIII, 4. Dewing 1615. Starr pl. XXII.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

Ex Roma Numismatics 3, 2012, 127. Previously privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 1990 and displayed at Cincinnati Art Museum, 1994–2008, n. 25. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







1'500

185 Tetradrachm circa 431, AR 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with olive leaves and spiral palmette. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper field l., olive twig and crescent moon; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. XIII. Dewing 1613.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Islands off Attica, Aegina







Stater circa 480–457, AR 12.08 g. Sea-turtle with heavy collar and dots running down its back. Rev. Large skew pattern incuse. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, p. I, 15. Holloway, ANSMN 17, pl. VI, 4. Dewing 1674. Struck in high relief and complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone, several minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Bourgey sale 17-19 June 1957, Castro Maya, 357. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Corinthia, Corinth







187 Stater circa 515-480, AR 8.70 g. Bridled Pegasus flying r.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet, within partially incuse square. Ravel -, cf. (P66/T72). Calciati 44/4 (these dies). BCD Korinth 15.

Rare. A portrait of Athena of enchanting beauty, one of the finest of the series, work of a very talented master-engraver. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Tkalec sale 22 October 1992, 97.

Corinth, a city traditionally settled by Phoenician traders but probably not founded as a Greek polis until c. 900 BC, was strategically located to control the isthmus connecting central Greece to the Peloponnesos. Although the surrounding territory was not especially good for agriculture, the city grew rich in the Archaic period through domination of maritime trade along the western coast of mainland Greece and with the Greek cities of Sicily. Indeed, in order to maintain a firm control of this western trading empire, the Corinthians established colonies at Syracuse and Corcyra. They were also said to have been the first Greeks to build a standing fleet of triremes. In the late seventh and early sixth centuries BC, Corinth was notorious for its Kypselid dynasty of tyrants, some of whom lived up to the modern understanding of the tyrant as an evil despotic ruler. The Greek term tyrannos did not always have such negative connotations attached to it, but merely denoted an extra-constitutional ruler. Although Corinth continued to prosper under the tyrants and established new colonies at Apollonia and Empidamnos, the last Kypselid was overthrown in c. 584 BC and replaced by an oligarchic government with the assistance of Sparta. Corinth seems to have been on friendly terms with Athens in the sixth century BC and was respected as one of the greatest contributors of men and ships to the allied Greek cause during Xerxes' failed invasion of Greece (480-479 BC). After the war the relationship between Corinth and Athens quickly soured. The development of the Athenian fleet necessitated by the conflict and Athens' leadership role in the Delian League became competition for the Corinthian fleet and the city's maritime trading empire. The situation came to a head when Megara, a city traditionally dominated by Corinth, joined the Delian League. In 457 BC, the Corinthians challenged the Athenians in battle at Megara. Although the fighting proved indecisive, the Athenians erected a trophy on the battlefield after the Corinthians had returned home. Shamed by this development, the Corinthians returned two weeks later in order to raise their own trophy. Unfortunately, they were attacked by the Athenians while they were raising it and this time there was a clear victor. The Corinthians were routed with many slain by the Athenians while fleeing the battlefield. Thucydides identifies the dispute over Megara as the first major grievance that Corinth had against Athens, fuelling the jealousy and hatred that ultimately led the Corinthians to petition Sparta and the Peloponnesian League to begin the Peloponnesian War in 431 BC. The present Corinthian stater was struck in the pivotal period of the Megarian crisis. It may perhaps have financed this early conflict with Athens, although the wide use of Corinthian silver as a trade coinage in the Peloponnesos, northwestern Greece and in Sicily makes it difficult to tie the issue to specific needs. The types of Athena and Pegasus were traditional to the city. Indeed, the Pegasus type was such an iconic badge that Corinthian coins were regularly referred to in common parlance simply as pegasoi, or even as "Corinthian colts." Pegasus was associated with Corinth through the myth of Bellerophon, a Corinthian hero who tamed the winged horse while he drank at a well on the Acrocorinth. Mounted on Pegasus, Bellerophon undertook a quest to slay the three-bodied Chimera, a terrible monster that terrorized Lycia. Alas, having successfully killed the beast, Bellerophon thought himself an equal to the gods and tried to fly to the top of Mount Olympus on the back of Pegasus. Angered by his hubris, Zeus sent a gadfly to bite the winged horse and cause him to throw Bellerophon to his death.



188







Stater circa 375-300, AR, 8.57 g. Pegasus flying I.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena I., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet; below, A – P and behind, aegis. Ravel 1009. Calciati 427. 1'000

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from Baldwins on the 24th of July 2017.





189





189 Stater, circa 345-307, AR 8.60 g. Pegasus flying 1.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena 1., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet and necklace; behind, boar l. Below, A - P. Ravel 1017. Dewing 1753. Calciati, Pegasi 435. BCD Korinth -. Lovely iridescent tone, a minor scratch on reverse,

1'000 otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









Drachm circa 330, AR 2.74 g. Pegasus flying l..; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l.; wearing sakkos. 190 SNG Lockett 2143. Boston, MFA 1145. BCD Korinth -.

> In exceptional state of preservations. Lovely iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc

4'000

Ex M&M 72, 1987, 601 and Leu 81, 2001, 217 sales.

Achaia, Achaian League









191 Hemidrachm or tetrobol, Elis magistrate Kallippos circa 45-30, AR 2.34 g. Laureate head of Zeus Hamarios r.; in l. field, ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ. Rev. Large Achaian League monogram; above, Φ, in l. field, FA monogram (mint signature), in r. field, XE monogram and below; thunderbolt. All within wreath. Benner 42. BCD Peloponnesos In exceptional condition for the issue and with a superb Hellenistic portrait.

Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 336; Giessener Münzhandlung 50, 1990, 307; CNG 91, 2012, 203 and CNG 112, 2019, 214 sales. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

Elis, Olympia







Stater circa 460s, Olympiads 78-82, AR 12.35 g. Eagle flying l., grasping snake in its beak and talons. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt upright, with volutes above and wings below. Seltman, Olympia –, ζ (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 355 (this reverse die). Boston, MFA 1189 (this reverse die). BCD Olympia 5 for the type. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. One of the earliest staters produced by Elis with a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

Ex Schulman sale 28-31 sale March 1960, 1091. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The sanctuary of Zeus and Hera at Olympia in the northern Peloponnese were originally controlled and administered by the city of Pisa. Great wealth accrued to the Pisatans from possession of these sacred sites thanks to the introduction of the first Olympic Games in 776 BC. This great panhellenic festival, which involved athletic and artistic competitions in honour of Zeus, brought tourists and money to Olympia from throughout Greece. Indeed, the Olympic Games were such an important event for the Greeks, that truces were invoked in ongoing wars in order to permit safe passage to and from the festival. Around the mid-eighth century BC, the Elean neighbours of Pisa decided that despite the panhellenic character of the Olympic Games, they would prefer to see the profits from the festival go to them. Therefore, they conquered Pisa and assumed control of the sanctuaries and the festivals at Olympia. The sanctuary inherited from Pisa consisted of a single temple shared by both Zeus and Hera and a sacred grove known as the Altis. However, between 470 and 456 BC-the period in which the present silver stater was struck—the Eleans constructed a new grand temple for Zeus Olympius alone that was famous for its colossal cult statue of the god sculpted by the artist Phidias from gold and ivory. In the Hellenistic period the statue was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World and is thought to have provided the model for many representations of Zeus enthroned on Greek coinages. The silver stater was struck during the construction of the new temple of Zeus and before the completion of Phidias' masterwork. Zeus is not actually depicted on the coins of Olympia until the 430s BC. It therefore follows an earlier iconographic program that features an eagle—the bird of Zeus—on the obverse. As here, the eagle is often shown fighting with a coiling snake, which has sometimes suggested the influence of the contemporary silver coinage of Euboean Chalcis. The reverse features an archaic depiction of Zeus' thunderbolt with curving wings and detailed representation of its destructive fire. The abbreviated legend FA refers to the Eleans using an epichoric (local) alphabet that still included the letter digamma (F). This letter, which had died out in many other Greek alphabets by the fifth century BC, represented the w-sound, meaning that the legend should probably be more properly understood as identifying the issuing authority as the "Waleans."

Arcadia, Phenus

193







Obol circa 370-340, AR 0.85 g. Youthful bust of Hermes r., cloaked and wearing petasus around neck. Rev. ΦΕ Ram standing r.; above, kerykeion. Traité III, 890. BMC 5. Weber 4317. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1608. BCD Peloponnesos II, 2697 (this reverse die).

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1,500

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 256 and NAC 126, 2021, 184 sales.

Crete, Cnossus



194 Stater circa 440, AR 12.06 g. The Minotaur in a kneeling-running stance l., head facing. Rev. The Labyrinth, in the form of a swastika, at centre, five pellets in a floral pattern and in the corners, four sunken squares. Jameson 1317 (this coin). Svoronos 3 and pl. IV, 24. Le Rider pl. XXIV, 26 (this coin illustrated). Very rare and in unusual condition for this important and fascinating issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. Old cabinet tone, traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 75'000

Ex Hirsch sale XIII, 1905, Rhousopoulos, 2919. From the Jameson collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The types of this early silver stater of Cnossus depict one of the most famous stories in the Greek mythological repertoire. On the obverse the Minotaur appears in a delightful archaic kneeling-running pose while the reverse depicts the labyrinth in which he was imprisoned. According to Greek tradition, Cnossus was the capital of a great Aegean naval empire ruled by the Cretan king Minos. He was known to be a great lawgiver, who obtained laws directly from Zeus, but he was also cruel and selfish. Although he was commanded to sacrifice the most beautiful bull of his herds to Poseidon every year, on one occasion he kept the best bull for himself and instead sacrificed an inferior animal. Poseidon discovered his duplicity and placed a terrible curse on him: his wife, the queen Pasiphae, became consumed with an unnatural passion for the bull, which she satisfied with the assistance of the mechanical skills of Daedalus. The result of this union was the Minotaur (literally, "the bull of Minos") a child that had a human form but the head and horns of a bull. Unable to kill the monstrous creature, which also had the problem of anger management as well as a taste for blood, Minos ordered the Minotaur to be imprisoned at the centre of an extremely complex maze, known as the Labyrinth. This was designed by Daedalus so that the Minotaur would be unable to escape and run amok on Crete, but human victims, who would also become lost in the maze, could be sent in to serve as its food. Following a successful war against Athens, Minos ordered the Athenians to provide tribute in the form of seven youths and seven maidens who could be fed to the Minotaur. Among the youths was the hero Theseus who swore to finally put an end to the grisly tribute. This he did with the help of Minos' daughter Ariadne, who fell in love with Theseus and provided him with a ball of thread to unwind as he traversed the labyrinth. By winding it up again he would be able to retrace his steps and emerge from the maze. Armed with a sword and this means of return, Theseus killed the Minotaur at the heart of the Labyrinth-indicated by the rosette in the centre of the reverse-and ended all need for the human tribute to Minos. Nevertheless, Pasiphae mourned for the loss of her monstrous son and in rage the Cretan king punished Daedalus by ordering the imprisonment of the great inventor along with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth. The maze was clearly not as perfect as Daedalus had suggested when he had originally designed it. While this sentence would have spelled doom for lesser men, Daedalus conceived a plan of escape. Since the Labyrinth was open to the sky, he and his son collected feathers from birds and used wax to construct their own pairs of wings in order to fly out of the maze. Like all the projects of Daedalus, the plan was a brilliant success. Father and son escaped from the Labyrinth and found themselves flying on their way to safety over the Aegean Sea. Unfortunately, success turned to bitter tragedy when Icarus flew too high in the sky and the heat of the sun melted his wings. As Daedalus watched in horror, his only son fell into the sea and drowned. The Greek myths of Minos, the Minotaur, and the Labyrinth, which may dimly recall elements of the Bronze Age Cretan culture, became the claim to fame for Cnossus in the Iron Age and therefore appear frequently and prominently on the coins of the city even as late as the Roman period.

Tylisos









Stater circa 320-270, AR 11. 16 g. Head of Hera r., wearing pendant earring and *stephanos* decorated with palmettes. Rev. ΤΥΛΙΣΟΝ *retrograde* Apollo standing l., r. leg advanced, holding bow in l. hand and goat's head in outstretched r. hand; in l. field, small laurel tree. Svoronos 1, pl. XXX, 29 (these dies). Le Rider pl. VI, 17. BMC 1. Jameson 2526. SNG Delepierre 2433.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. An almost invisible trace of overstriking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020, 360. From the David Freedman collection and previously privately purchased from London Coin Galleries on 20th March 2015.

Very little is known about the small city of Tylisos on Crete and indeed J. N. Svoronos remarked in his seminal work on the ancient coinages of Crete that it may not have been known at all if not for the survival of extremely rare coins like the present tetradrachm—one of only 6 to appear at auction in the last two decades. Archaeological excavation in the early twentieth century showed that the site of Tylisos had been occupied since the Minoan period in the Bronze Age, but that the Greek city was not constructed directly on top of the Minoan settlement. All that presently remains of the Greek city are the scant ruins of a sanctuary consisting of an altar and a temenos wall. Inscriptions from Tylisos and Argos in mainland Greece show that in the mid-fifth century BC these cities together with Knossos on Crete and perhaps others formed an alliance with a federal assembly to decide on questions of war and peace. The language of the inscriptions suggests that Argos was the leading force of the alliance and that Tylisos may have been its dependency rather than an independent member. Perhaps tellingly, the inscriptions state that the Argive assembly was to mediate in any disputes between Tylisos and Knossos and neither Cretan city was permitted to absorb the other's territory, however, Tylissians were permitted to own property in Knossos while Knossians were prohibited from doing the same in Tylisos. Argive influence is also detectable in the coinage of Tylisos through its use of the Aeginetan weight standard and a representation of Hera on the obverse that is clearly modelled on staters struck at Argos in the period c. 370-350 BC. The reverse type may also have Argive connotations if the type of Apollo holding the head of a goat is correctly identified as a representation of Apollo Karneios. This was a distinctly Dorian Greek form of the god as a protector of flocks and herds. Apollo Karneios was especially worshipped in Sparta, where his festival—the Karneia—took place over nine days in August during which it was forbidden to wage war. It is clear that Apollo Karneios was also worshipped by the Argives, who were also Dorians. Thucydides (5.54) reports that in 419 BC, when Argos was in conflict with Sparta, the Argives manipulated their calendar so that they would not have to break off hostilities for the Karneia at the same time that the Spartans were forced to lay down their arms for the festival.

Kings of Bosporus, Pharnaces circa 63 – 46









12'500

Stater, Panticapaeum 51-50 (year 245), AV 8.17 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ – ΩΝ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch in extended r. hand over tripod, l. arm resting on kithara at his side; behind, ΕΜΣ / Χ. Below, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Golenko-Karyszowski, NC 1972, p. 37, 5 (these dies). A. N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, part II, pl. XLIV, 3.

Rare. An interesting Hellenistic portrait struck on a very broad flan. About extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 18, 2000, 191. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Asander, circa 43 – 16







197 Stater 27-26 (year 21), AV 8.11 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing on prow l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in l. field, AK. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, part II pl. XLIV, 6. BMC 2. RPC 1857. DCA 447. Anokhin 1335. MacDonald 210.

Rare. Several edge marks and light traces of double-striking, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Ars Classica sale XVII, 1934, Evans, 521. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Mithradates III, 39/40-44/5









198 Stater 39-40 (year 336), AV 7.86 g. Head of Gaius r. Rev. BACIΛΕ ΩC ΜΙΘΡΙ ΔΑΤΟV• Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm frond; in field, ς ΛΤ (date). Frolova dies A-a. MacDonald 308. Jameson 2148 (this coin). Anokhin 327. RPC 1908.

Extremely rare, by far the finest of only five specimens known. A very interesting portrait struck on a large flan, a minor edge mark at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 16 April 1957, Hirsch, 250. From the Jameson, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich collections and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Kings of Pontus, Mithradates VI, 120 – 63





Tetradrachm 67-66, AR 16.59 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ / MΥΘPAΔAΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ / AΛΣ Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent and monogram. All within ivy-wreath. Waddington 131 (these dies). de Callataÿ pl. XIII, D77/R1. An extremely rare variety. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 760 and Roma Numismatics 10, 2015, 564 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

199

Paphalagonia, Kromna







Drachm circa 340-300, AR 3.61 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. $KP\Omega MNA$ Turreted head of Hera l.; 200 above, grain; in l. field, [Δ] (?). Gillet 1110 (this coin). Recueil general I.1, 1 and pl. XXI, 25. SNG BM Black Sea 1337. SNG von Aulock 186.

> 2'000 Rare. Two lovely portraits of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

From the Charles Gillet collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Sinope







201 Drachm, magistrate Po(si)- circa 410-350, AR 6.02 g. Head of nymph l., hair in sakkos. Rev. Σ IN Ω Sea eagle standing l., wings spread, on dolphin l.; below, eagle's wing, ПО. Recueil general I.1, 20. SNG BM Black Sea –. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock –. Winterthur 2404.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Kings of Bithynia, Nicomedes III, 127 – 94



202





202 Tetradrachm 94-93 (year 205), AR 16.42 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / NIKOMHΔOY Zeus standing l., holding wreath and sceptre; in inner l. field, eagle standing l. on thunderbolt above monogram and ΔΠΠ. Recueil Général II, 591. de Callataÿ, Guerres, p. 56 D60/R2 (this coin). Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Glendining's sale 7-8 March 1957, Foreign Ambassador, 596. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Mysia, Cyzicus







Stater circa 550-500, EL 15.99 g Head of lion l.; behind, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston, MFA 1414. SNG France 178. von Fritze 39 and pl. I, 40. Very rare. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Busso Peus 423, 2018, 21 and Roma Numismatics XXV, 2022, 379 sales.









Stater circa 400-350, EL 16.00 g. Dionysus, nude and holding a *thyrsus*, reclining l. on the back of a panther prancing l.; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston, MFA 1568. Gillet 1071. Jameson 2571 (this coin). Greenwell –. von Fritze –.

Extremely rare, and a very important and fascinating issue. Good very fine 10'000

Ex Naville sale IV, 1922, 732. From the Jameson and Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich collections and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Cyzicene electrum coinage is famous for its use of numerous different types. Some feature playful variations involving the tunny badge of Cyzicus, others the animal emblems of other cities, but the majority depict representations of the Greek gods, either as portraits or full-length depictions. This rare electrum stater belongs to the second half of the fifth century BC, when full-length depictions of the gods seem to have been especially popular with Cyzicene engravers. In Greek myth, Dionysus was the god of wine who was born from the union Semele, the daughter of Cadmus, and Zeus in the form of an eagle. Unfortunately, Hera learned of this dalliance and convinced Semele to ask that the true form of her lover be revealed. Zeus complied and the power of his divine form instantly incinerated the hapless Semele. Amind the ashes, Zeus found the unborn Dionysus and to save him the king of the gods was said to have sewn him up in his thigh until he was fit to be born. Following his birth, he gifted mankind with the grape and wine and developed a following of men and women as well as the rustic satyrs, all of whom appreciated a good drink. Here Dionysus is shown reclining on the back of his panther and carrying a thyrsus. The latter was a staff regularly carried by the god's votaries during religious rites and festivals. It was topped by an acorn, which was apparently dipped in honey. At least Euripides noted that honey dripped from the thyrsi carried by maenads in the Bacchae. While such staves might seem innocuous, on at least one occasion, it was said that during the travels of Dionysus on earth, the thyrsi carried by his followers concealed viciously sharp iron spearheads that could be revealed at a moment's notice. Thus armed, Dionysus and his band of worshippers were believed to have conquered Asia as far as India. This dual usage of the thyrsus tends to reflect the nature of Dionysus the wine god as understood by the ancient Greeks and exemplified by Euripides. Like the thyrsus, which could be a sign of festival or a weapon of war, so too did the gift of wine to mortals—and the god himself—have the power to free or to destroy. The panther was the traditional animal associated with Dionysus and frequently appears alongside the god in Greek art. It has been suggested that this association was intended to give a "foreign" and exotic quality to Dionysus, whose mythology often characterises him as a late arrival in the Olympian pantheon, and one who came from elsewhere and was not immediately recognize, although it has been noted that his name already appears in Linear B records from Pylos in the Peloponnesus. Whatever the case, the panther was a boon companion and frequent mount of Dionysus from very early on. Dionysus is depicted riding the panther on Attic red-figure vases of the fifth century BC and the image seems to have enjoyed great popularity in later periods. God and animal appear in a famous mosaic from the House of the Masks on Delos (dated c. 120-80 BC), the Cyzicene type bears closest resemblance to the mosaic from the House of Dionysos in Pella, which is probably only slightly later than the stater type. It is very likely that both derive from an ancient Greek painting that was well known at the time, but which is now lost.







205 Stater circa 400-330, EL 16.07 g. Cow standing I., head turned, suckling calf; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 2188. Greenwell –. Boston, MFA –. SNG France –. von Fritze 219. Very rare. Extremely fine 15'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Perhaps the most unusual of all Greek trade coins were the electrum staters of Cyzicus: they defied convention in most every way, yet they were eagerly accepted by merchants in the Greek world and beyond. They are described in ancient inscriptions, including the Delian inventories, by the nickname 'Cyzicenes'. Cyzicene gold was referred to as if that was the very definition of electrum, and their familiarity is even implied from a quip of Aristophanes (Peace 1176): "...and last of all there was Cyzicus, (a city) chock full of staters." Indeed, they circulated all along the Black Sea trade routes, and are unearthed at many locations from the shores of the Crimea, the interior of Thrace, and even the agora of Athens, where unlike any other foreign currency, Cyzicenes achieved a popular acceptance. They seem to have been equal in value to a Persian daric, as Xenophon describes both coins as being a month's pay for a soldier (for the daric: Anabasis I, iii, 22 and VII, vi, 7; for the Cyzicene: Anabasis V, vi, 23 and VII, iii, 10). Calculations from other texts suggest darics and Cyzicenes were roughly equal to 24 attic silver drachms and 20 silver Persian sigloi. Most Greek coins made for international or regional trade maintained a familiar design because a disruption in the appearance might undermine their acceptability. At Cyzicus, about 240 different designs appear on the staters, indicating that their appearance changed at least once per year. The daring policy of rotating designs (which often were represented in a light-hearted manner) did not adversely affect the reputation of these coins. The variety was countered by three elements that provided consistency in lieu of designs: first, the coins had a distinctive 'archaic' style and fabric; second, they were made of electrum in an age when this alloy had been largely abandoned in favour of high purity gold or silver; and third, a tunny fish, the civic badge of Cyzicus, was incorporated into every design. The result was a coinage so familiar that not even an inscription was required to make their origin known. Most of the Cyzicene designs appear to have been inspired by works of art in other media, primarily statues or statuary groups. Yet others clearly were derived from other coinages, such as the present type, which almost certainly copies a composition from the coinages of Corcyra, Apollonia and Dyrrhachium. The use of this type would be impossible to explain if not for the fact that Cyzicenes portray a broad selection of ancient coin designs, including (perhaps) those from Taras, Gela, Syracuse, Acanthus, Abdera, Maroneia, Panticapaeum, Corinth, Delos, Sinope, Lampsacus and Cyrenaica.







Stater circa 400-350, EL 15.97 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartie incuse square. Greenwell –. von Fritze 188 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1563 (these dies). Extremely rare. A portrait of excellent late Classical style exceptionally complete. About extremely fine
20'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Cyzicus was a critical centre for Greek coin production in northwestern Asia Minor. By the mid-sixth century BC, most cities had abandoned the use of the electrum as an alloy for coinage and began to strike their regular coinages in silver. However, Cyzicus continued to produce a vast array of staters and fractions in electrum down to the last decades of the fourth century BC. Finds of Cyzicene staters in the Black Sea region and a decree from Olbia regulating the value of the local coinage in relation to the Cyzicene stater seem to support the idea that the coins were struck for use in the Black Sea grain trade. There was a great deal of money to be made in this trade since many of the Greek cities, including Athens, depended on imported grain to stave off starvation. As the indigenous grain producers of the Black Sea region had come to expect payment in electrum early on, coins in this metal were needed to carry on the trade even though the rest of the Greek world had moved on from this alloy. As Cyzicus was located on the Hellespontine shipment route for ships coming and going from the Black Sea, it took up the job of continuing electrum coin production. The types used for Cyzicene electrum staters were extremely varied—some 207 individual types and varieties have been catalogued—and many seem to depict the badges of other cities. This multiplicity of types has led to the suggestion that at least some of the coins may have been commissioned by other cities with trading interests in the Black Sea region. However, while the primary types for many issues may have been drawn from the coinages of other cities, the staters of Cyzicus almost always include a tunny (tuna) fish as part of the design as a means of identifying the issuing city. The tunny was an emblem of Cyzicus and had been a regular feature of Cyzicene coinage going back to the sixth century BC. On the present stater of the early fourth century BC, the tunny mint mark is very clear beneath the neck truncation of Athena. Her depiction, wearing a Corinthian helmet adorned with a wreath around the bowl recalls similar representations of the goddess of the silver staters of Corinth.







Tutta AEFTetradrachm circa 390-340, AR 14.58 g. Wreathed head of Kore Soteira l., wearing *sphendone* and veil. Rev.[KY] – ZI Head of lion l.; below, tunny-fish and in r. field, star. Pixodarus Type 2, Group E, 22–25. SNG France –. SNG von Aulock –. SNG Copenhagen –. BMC 127.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







208 Tetradrachm circa 300, AR 13.27 g. [ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ] Female head l., wearing barley-wreath, hair caught up in *saccos*. Rev. KY – ZI Apollo seated l. on *omphalos*, pouring out of patera held in his r. hand and resting l. arm on lyre at his l.; in front of him, bunch of grapes. Behind, poppyhead. SNG von Aulock 1225. Jameson 1429 (this obverse die). von Fritze pl. 6, 12 (this obverse die).

A lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Ratto (Paris) sale 23 June 1932, 80. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Lampsacus





209





Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.45 g. Head of the hunter Aktaion l., with stag's horn above forehead. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos 33 e-h. Jameson 1434 (these dies). SNG France 1145. Boston MFA, 1597. Gulbenkian 964.

Extremely rare. A spectacular portrait of great beauty, work of a talented master engraver, struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

60'000

Ex M&M sale 11, 1953, 63. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Lampsacus was settled by colonists from Phocaea in 654/3 BC and became famous in antiquity for the quality of its wine and as the primary centre for the worship of the bawdy fertility deity Priapus. From an early date, the city had difficult relationships with Athenian leaders. In the second half of the sixth century BC, the city was attacked by Miltiades, the ambitious Athenian tyrant of the Thracian Chersonesus. The Lampsacenes successfully weathered the assault and even managed to capture Miltiades, but they were forced to restore him through the intervention of King Croesus of Lydia. After the incorporation of western Asia Minor into the Persian Empire, Lampsacus suffered the indignity of being granted to the exiled Athenian statesman Themistocles in c. 464 BC. The city was subsequently seized by the Athenian general Strombichades in 411 BC, during the ongoing Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), but in 405 BC, the Spartan general Lysander claimed it for Sparta. It may have been at this time that Lampsacus began to produce its famous series of gold staters to support the construction of a new Spartan fleet. Unlike most other Greek cities, Lampascus had access to its own gold mines and therefore had the ability to produce such coinage on a relatively large scale. This particular issue, which is currently known from only two specimens falls later in the series, after Lampascus was returned to Persian control in 387 BC. Despite the restoration of Persian influence over the city, Lampsacus continued to be a critical naval base and Persian ship construction there was probably underwritten by the city's gold coinage. In the 360s BC, when this issue was probably struck, the main Persian authority in the region, was the Rhodian mercenary commanders Memnon and Mentor of Rhodes, who served as satraps of Troas. Like contemporary Cyzicene electrum staters, Lampsacene gold staters regularly featured a multiplicity of obverse types, but whereas the Cyzicene coins consistently have an archaizing incise punchmark on the reverse, the issues of Lampsacus carry the forepart of Pegasus. This mythical creature served as the badge of the city from the time of its first archaic coinage. It continued to be used as the standard emblem of Lampsacus in the Hellenistic and Roman periods.





210





210 Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.51 g. Head of Hera r., wearing decorated *polos*; in r. field, bow and quiver. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos –.

Apparently unrecorded. An interesting and unusual portrait. Good very fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 18, 2000, 200. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







211 Stater circa 360, AV 8.43 g. Female head l., wearing laurel wreath, hair caught up in saccos. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos -. cf. M&M sale 53, 1977, 89 (these dies). Of the highest rarity, apparently only three specimens known. An elegant portrait of exquisite style struck on a very large flan. Almost invisible marks 35'000 on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 118. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Kingdom of Pergamum. Attalus I, 241 – 197



212





Tetradrachm 241-197, AR 17.09 g. Laureate head of Philetarus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Helmeted Athena 212 seated l., resting on shield, holding spear with l. hand and crowning with r. the legend; behind, bow, in inner l. field A and in outer l. field, ivy leaf. Westermark, Group IVA. SNG France 1610. Boston, MFA 1611. A bold portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







213 Tetradrachm 241-197, AR 17.16 g. Laureate head of Philetarus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Helmeted Athena seated l., resting on shield, holding spear with l. hand and crowning with r. the legend; behind, bow, in inner l. field A and in outer l. field, ivy leaf. Westermark, Group IVA. SNG France 1610. Boston, MFA 1611. A bold portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 4, 2012, 347. From the collection of an Aesthete.

Aeolis, Cyme



Tetradrachm, magistrate Olympios, circa 160-150, AR 15.74 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAI Ω N Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, one-handled cup. In exergue, OAVMΠΙΟΣ. All within oak wreath. BMC 80 (these dies). Oakley, Kyme, ANSMN 27, 50 (this coin illustrated). A portrait of unusual fine style. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

Ex M&M sale XIX, 1959, 481. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Myrina



Tetradrachm circa 165-160, AR 16.61 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynios standing r., holding branch and phiale; at his feet, omphalos and amphora. In l. field, K. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 19. SNG Fitzwilliam 4328. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Lesbos, Methymna



216 Didrachm circa 500-450, AR 8.26 g. [MAΘVMNAIOΣ] Boar r. with lowered head, scratching muzzle with its l. foreleg. Rev. MAΘVM – N – AI – OΣ Head of Athena r., wearing crested and decorated helmet with Pegasus on brow-guard, disc-shaped earring and a necklace; dotted square border. All within incuse square. P. R. Franke, Zur Münzprägung von Methymna, in H.-G. Buchholz, Methymna, 3. Gulbenkian 718 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1661 (these dies).

Very rare. Of excellent late Archaic style and with a pleasant old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 15'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 22 April 1909, White-King, 222; Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhousopoulos, 3595; Hirsch 32, 1912, 532 and Bourgey 16-19 June 1959, Chandon de Brialles, 449 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The city of Methymna on Lesbos was founded by Aeolian Greek colonists from the mainland already in the tenth century BC. It expanded its power on the island in the sixth century BC by destroying the neighbouring city of Arisba and absorbing its territory. However, the overthrow of the Lydian kingdom by Cyrus the Great and the Persians in 547 BC caused Methymna to offer its submission to the new master of western Asia Minor. The navy commanded by Methymna together with those of the other cities of Lesbos contributed to the Persian conquest of Lemnos and a failed attempt to dislodge Polycrates, the powerful dynast of Samos. Nevertheless, like many of the Greek cities, Methymna chafed under Persian domination and participated in the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC). Once the revolt was crushed, the Persians began to mete out punishment to the main actors as well as those cities who had only aided from a distance. Methymna suffered the full wrath of Darius I and was destroyed for its direct involvement in the rebellion. The city was soon rebuilt and repopulated, but when Xerxes' failed invasion of Greece (480-479 BC) broke Persian naval power, the Methymnians quickly and not very surprisingly joined the other Greeks in taking the offensive against Persian authority in western Asia Minor. Methymna became a founding member of the Athenian-led Delian League, which was formed to defend member cities and continue the war against the Great King, and remained a staunch Athenian ally even after the League became a tool of Athenian imperialism. The present didrachm is executed in a wonderful archaic style and depicts a boar on the obverse and the head of Athena on the reverse. The boar, which is shown at just the moment before he charges, is sometimes considered to be the civic badge of Methymna, but this is uncertain, since the animal only occurs on the archaic issues of the first half of the fifth century BC. Athena, however, is a staple feature of Methymnian coinage and appears down to the third century BC. This early representation is remarkable for the ornamentation of the helmet. The volutes on the bowl are reminiscent of the vegetal motif on the helmet worn by the goddess on contemporary tetradrachms of Athens. The frontal Pegasus ornament is a remarkable addition and may perhaps refer to the mythological tradition in which it was Athena who first broke the winged horse and made him rideable by mortals like the hero Perseus.

Mytilene







217 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.56 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws. Rev. Calf's head l., incuse. SNG von Aulock 1687. Weber 5605. Bodenstedt 12. Perfectly struck and centred. Extremely fine

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 34, 2017, 79.









218 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.55 g. Head of lion r., with open jaws. Rev. Calf's head r., incuse. Rosen 554. Dewing 2233. Boston, MFA 1679. Bodenstedt 13.

> In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2000, 92.











Hecte circa 412-378, EL 2.51 g. Forepart of winged lion l. Rev. Sphinx seated r. in linear square within 219 incuse square. Boston, MFA 1695 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 303. Bodenstedt 63.6 (this coin and this reverse illustrated). Rare. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilknson & Hodge 23 May 1894, Carfrae 224 and Bourgey 17-19 November 1957, Castro Maya, 99 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.











220 Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.55 g. Helmeted head of Athena facing slightly r. Rev. Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos behind his draped neck, within linear square. de Luynes 2568. Locker-Lampson 285. Boston, MFA 1734. Bodenstedt 86.15 (this coin). Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Egger 46, 1914, 767 and Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Lambros, 691 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.54 g. Half-length bust of Maenad, hair in *sphendone*, r. Rev. Race torch in linear square within shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt 92. SNG Copenhagen 320. BMC 122. Boston, MFA 1744. Jameson 1478 (this coin).

Ex Hoffman sale 28 April 1886, Ponton d'Amecourt, 114. From the Dyryflè and Jameson collections and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.55 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, snake. Rev. Head of Artemis r., hair in *sphendone*. Boston, MFA 1720. SNG Copenhagen 317. Bodenstedt 100.

Lovely reddish tone, almost invisible trace of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.











Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.55 g. Young male head r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. Eagle standing r., with closed wings, looking backwards; all within linear frame. de Luynes 2560. Gulbenkian 886. Boston, MFA 1738. Bodenstedt 104. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Vinchon sale 27 February 1961, 196.











Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.53 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Snake within linear frame. SNG von Aulock 1710. Bodenstedt 96. Slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 750

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 8, 2014, 582.



Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 16.77 g. Laureate head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. MYTIΛH – NAΩN Herm of Dionysos facing, wearing polos; on either side, monogram. All within wreath. Waddington 1393 var. and pl. III, 8 (different monograms). Coin Hoards VII, p. 55, 471 and Pl. LXIV, 2 (different monograms).

Extremely rare. Struck on an unusually fine metal for the issue.

Light iridescent tone and very fine

5'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 129 and Sotheby's 19-20 June 1991, Bunker Hunt, 334 sales.

In 168 BC, the Third Macedonian War, fought between the Romans and Perseus of Macedon came to an end and ushered in a new age of Roman-influenced politics and economy for the Greek world. As part of the developing new world order, new coinages quickly evolved, most notably the stephanephoric ("wreath-bearing") tetradrachms of Athens, which appear to have begun production almost immediately on the heels of the final Macedonian defeat. These new coins featured a redesigned depiction of Athena Parthenos on the obverse in a fine Hellenistic style and her owl on an overturned amphora on the reverse. The reverse type was surrounded by a prominent laurel wreath—the feature from which the stephanephoroi derived their name. The widely circulating stephanephoroi inspired other cities to strike their own co-called "wreathed" tetradrachms in the 160s BC and continuing into the early first century BC. Most "wreathed" tetradrachms follow the pattern of depicting the head of an important civic deity or mythical founder on the obverse and that same deity or another important to the city standing on the reverse within a wreath border. While laurel was the most frequently used form of wreath, this could be tailored to the deity represented (e.g., oak for Zeus, ivy for Dionysus, etc.). Here, Zeus Ammon appears on the obverse and an archaic cult image (sometimes mistakenly described as a herm) of Dionysus is depicted on the reverse within an appropriate ivy wreath. The same types also occur on an associated series of bronze coins. The Cyrenean deity Zeus Ammon is a little unexpected since he was not in any way a traditional god on Lesbos. His cult may have risen to special importance at Mytilene during Ptolemaic control of the island in the third century BC although the god may have been represented in a beardless form earlier on the city's electrum coinage of the fourth century BC. Inscriptions indicate that Zeus Ammon was syncretized with Zeus Eleutherios ("of Freedom") and it may be in this character that the god is depicted on the present tetradrachm. Dionysus, on the other hand, was very much an indigenous Mytilenean deity. The city possessed an impressive temple dedicated to the wine god with a surrounding park and a monumental altar. The temple was famous for the paintings of scenes from the god's mythological life story that adorned the interior. Unfortunately, it would appear that some of the god's priests were not always of the best kind. Pausanias tells the nightmarish story of Macareus, a greedy priest of Dionysus at Mytilene who was in the habit of murdering wealthy strangers after they deposited their money at the temple. His crimes were discovered only after his family met a tragic end: While he was preparing the sacrifice at the city's biennial festival in honour of Dionysus, his young sons were overtaken by a madness in which the one offered his neck as a sacrificial victim and the other, playing the part of the priest slew the victim. When their mother saw the bloody knife in her remaining son's hand she screamed in horror and struck him dead with a log from the fire. Macarius was informed of the commotion in his home and interrupted his official duties at the festival to see what was going on. Arriving to see his dead sons and crazed wife, Macareus beat her to death with his thyrsus. The god had punished him severely for his impious acts, all of which he subsequently confessed to after the magistrates of Mytilene put him to torture. It is a little surprising that Macareus was so foolish. Anyone who has ever read Euripides knows that Dionysus was not a Greek god to mess with.

Uncertain mint







Billon stater circa 500-450, billon 11.15 g. Confronted heads of two calves; between them, olive twig. Rev. Incuse square with irregular surface. SNG München 644. SNG von Aulock 1682.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Ionia, Clazomenae







Stater circa 500, AR 6.70 g. Forepart of winged boar r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with uneven surfaces. Traité I, pl. XII, 14. Jameson 1491 (this coin). Jameson, RN 1911, pl. II, 35 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 1981. Dewing 2257. D. Schwarz and L. Mildenberg, Aus einer Sammlung griechischer Münzen, 23 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 607.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on fresh metal and of excellent Archaic style.

Light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 150 and Triton XIX, 2016, 207 sales. From the Vourla hoard 1911 (IGCH 1167). From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Clazomenae was reputedly founded by Greeks from Phlius and Cleonae in the Peloponnesus who fled the coming of the Dorians. It became part of the 12-city Ionian League and was originally located on the Ionian mainland, but attacks by Alyattes of Lydia (c. 635-c. 585 BC) caused the Clazomeneans to relocate the city to an island for greater protection. From the new island location, the city grew wealthy through trade with Egypt, but unfortunately neither the more easily defensible island site nor profit from trade could prevent conquest by the Persians following the overthrow of the Lydian kingdom in 546 BC. Like many of the Ionian cities, Clazomenae chafed under Persian rule and in 499 BC rose up as a participant in the Ionian Revolt (499-494 BC). This major rebellion was crushed and Clazomenae was captured by the Persian general Otanes. It is not recorded whether the city suffered additional punishment following the return to Persian domination. The present silver stater was produced at about the time of the Ionian Revolt and was very likely struck in order to hire mercenaries to fight against the forces of the Great King and defend the city. A drachm with the same types occurs in the Asyut hoard, which appears to have closed in the period of the revolt. The winged boar on the obverse was the civic badge of Clazomenae. Here this mythical composite beast has been rendered in beautiful archaic style by its Greek engraver. The ornamental termination of the forepart may perhaps suggest that the type actually depicts a rhyton in animal form. Rhyta were ritual drinking horns often used for pouring sacrificial libations by both Greeks and Persians. Some surviving examples were made into the form of animals so that the wine could be poured into the top of the horn and then seep through the mouth of the animal depicted.

Ephesus







Diobol circa 546, AR 1.80 g. Bee. Rev. Six rays star within incuse punch. Karwiese Serie IIIA, type 22.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Aufhäuser sale 17, 2003, 83.









229 Octobol, Syrakosios magistrate circa 340-325, AR 5.04 g. Bust of Artemis r., holding quiver and bow over far shoulder. Rev. E – Φ Forepart of stag r. with head l.; in l. field, palm tree and in r., bee and [ΣΥΡ]ΑΚΟΣΙ[ΟΣ]. SNG von Aulock 1841 var. (different magistrate). SNG Kayhan 268 (this reverse die). cf. NAC sale 120, 2020, 396 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known.

An exquisite portrait of fine style, work of a talented engraver struck on fresh metal. Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu 76, 1999, Exceptional Collection, 168 and Triton XVII, 2014, 292 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Heracleia ad Latmum







Tetradrachm circa 150-140, AR 16.35 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, the bowl decorated with Pegasus and the visor with horses. Rev. HPAKΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club; below, owl standing r., between two monograms. All within oak wreath. SNG von Aulock 1976-1977. Lavva, Herakleia am Latmos, Group I. SNG Lockett 2824. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Magnesia ad Meandrum









Tetradrachm, magistrate Pausanias, son of Pausanias circa 150-140, AR 16.36 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver over l. shoulder. Rev. MAΓNHTΩN – ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ – ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ Apollo standing l. on a meander pattern, holding a branch and leaning against a tripod, all within wreath. Jones dies 10. SNG von Aulock 7922. SNG Copenhagen 844. Jameson 1504.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 165, 2009, 194. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 1980's.

Miletus









232 Tetradrachm, magistrate Demainos circa AR 15.19 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Lion standing l., looking backwards; in l. field, MI ligate and above, star. In exergue, ΔΗΜΑΙΝΟΣ. Traité II, pl. 149, 7. Boston, MFA 1886. Deppert-Lippitz 75 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on fresh metal, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Tradart sale 13 December 1982, 111. Privately purchased from Bank Leu.

Phocaea







233 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.61 g. Diademed female head l.; behind, seal downwards. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG von Aulock 7943 (this obverse die). SNG Kayahn 518. SNG Spencer-Churchill 187 (this obverse die). Bodenstedt 31.

> Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. A superb portrait of fine style struck in high relief and good extremely fine

7'500

2'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 238.

Like Cyzicus in Mysia, the city of Phocaea in Aeolis continued to strike an electrum coinage of hekta fractions long after electrum ceased to be used for coins by most cities of Greece and Asia Minor. In the fifth and fourth centuries BC this production was often coordinated with electrum issues struck at Mytilene, which seems to have provided fractions for use in the Black Sea trade while Cyzicus primarily provided staters. The present hekte features a beautifully executed and preserved female head with a braided hairstyle and wearing a stephane, beaded necklace and rosette earring. The wonderful Archaic style bears comparison with the so-called Kore statues that were widely popular in the Archaic period. Kore statues were usually erected as votive offerings in temple sanctuaries or served as grave markers and offerings to the dead. It is disputed whether the Kore statues were intended to represent specific deities or individuals or whether they represented an Archaic ideal of female beauty. Considering the superb quality of the female head on this coin, one could easily imagine it to serve as a benchmark for ideal beauty. A seal appears behind the exquisite head as a punning badge of the city. The Greek word for seal is phokia, which is very close to Phokaia, the Greek name of the city. The seal frequently served as a mint mark of Phokaia in the Archaic and Classical periods and appears on the city's electrum hekta in a manner similar to that of the tunny fish on the electrum staters of Cyzicus.









234 Hecte 477-388, EL 2.52 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Attic helmet with bowl decorated with griffin; below, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 1028. SNG von Aulock 7955. Boston, MFA 1914 (these dies). Bodenstedt $91a/\alpha$. About extremely fine

Ex Vinchon sale 27 February 1961, 217. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Smyrna



235 Tetradrachm, magistrate Poseidonios circa 160-150, AR 16.59 g. Turreted head of Tyche r. Rev. ΣΜΥΡ / $NAI\Omega N\,/$ monogram; all within wreath. Milne, NC 1914, p. 274, 2. SNG von Aulock 1098.

235

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

Ex Leu sale 18, 1977, 196. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Teos







236 Stater circa 478-465, AR 11.76 g. T - H - I - O - N Griffin with curled wings seated r., forepaw raised, below, panther's head. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. BMC 19. Balcer 103. 3'500

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex NAC sale 10, 1996, 241. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Caria, Alabanda







237 Tetradrachm circa 167-166, AR 16.52 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Pegasus flying r.; below, A. SNG Keckman 5. SNG von Aulock 8050. Old cabinet tone and good very fine Ex M&M 32, 1966, 115; M&M 41, 1970, 213 and NAC 18, 2000, 227 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Caunus







238 Stater circa 410-390, AR 11.57 g. Iris with curved wings, in a kneeling running position l., wearing long kiton and holding caduceus and wreath in outstretched hands. Rev. $\Delta - \Gamma$ Conical baetyl; All within partially incuse square. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 187, 636. Weber 7507. Jameson 1601 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 2350 (these dies). HN Online 5. K. Konuk, Essays Price, 1998, pl. 49, 114.

> Light old cabinet tone, almost invisible scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Cnidus







5'000

Didrachm circa 450-394, AR 6.23 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and protruding tongue. Rev. K – N
 I Head of Aphrodite r. Jameson 2301 (these dies). Regling pl. 20, 447. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 186, 632 (these dies). Cahn, Cnidus series VI, 115.

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

Ex Bourgey sale 16-19 June 1959, Chandon de Brialles, 522. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Satraps of Caria, Maussolus, 377 – 353







240 Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus circa 370-360, AR 15.28 g. Head of Apollo facing slightly r., wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck. Rev. MAYΣΣΩΛΛΟ Zeus Labraundos standing r.; in l. field, ME monogram. Konuk, Identities 21 var. (without monogram). Traité II, 95. SNG von Aulock 2358. Jameson 1567 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 187, 638. SNG Kayhan 873.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

From the Jameson collection. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Hidrieus, 351-344









Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus circa 341-336, AR 14.92 g. Wreathed head of Apollo facing slightly r., drapery around neck. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus standing l., holding *labrys* in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below, small E. Konuk, Identities 29. Traité II, 110. Pixodaros, CH IX, 9. SNG Kayhan 890. SNG von Aulock 8047.
 Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 311. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336







242 1/6 daric, Halicarnassus circa 341-336, AV 1.25 g. Head of Apollo I., wearing laurel wreath. Rev. ∏∃O∆A Zeus Labraundos standing r., wearing chiton and himation. HN Online 56. SNG von Aulock 2372. SNG Kayhan 896. Jameson 2594 (this coin).

> Very rare. Several minor marks and slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

From the Jameson collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









2'000

243

Didrachm circa 341-336, AR 6.96 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus standing l., holding labrys in r. hand and sceptre in l. SNG Copenhagen 596. SNG Keckman 280. SNG Kayhan 891. SNG von Aulock 2375.

Light iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Islands off Caria, Camirus









Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 12.05 g. Fig leaf. Rev. Two rectangular incuses ornamented with irregular 244 patterns. Asyut hoard 694. BMC 2-4. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 643. Dewing 2396.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

3'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Cos







245 Tetradrachm circa 285-260, AR 14.95 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. K – ΩIO – N Crab; below, ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΟΣ bow in case. All within dotted square. SNG Copenhagen 627. Gulbenkian 1005. P. Requier, Les Tetradrachmes Hellénistiques de Cos, SNR 75, 1996, 65.

Lovely old cabinet tone and excellent metal. Good very fine 3'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Rhodes







246 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 15.24 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. POΔION Rose with single bud on l., in r. field, Φ / star. All within incuse square. Bérend, SNR 51, 59 (this coin illustrated). Ashton 39. Hecatomnus 80 (this coin).

Rare. An impressive portrait of excellent style struck in high relief.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 311 and Tkalec 19 February 2001, 135 sales. From IGCH 1209 and from van Every collection and the Collection of an Aesthete.

In his die study of the early Rhodian tetradrachms in Hecatomnus, R. Ashton notes that the hair above the left forehead of Helios was recut on obverse die A52 (Hecatomnus p. 143, n. 72). The recut die is known to have been struck paired with reverse dies 64 and 65, but this coin is the first instance of it having been used with reverse die 63. The coinage of Rhodes has been the subject of intensive study in recent decades, and many aspects of the series are now more clearly defined. Coinage for 'Rhodes' commenced in 408/7 B.C. after the citizens of three major cities on the island largely abandoned their ancestral homes to create a new city, Rhodes, on the northern tip of their island. This bold act was the catalyst by which Rhodes became a powerful maritime state that prospered throughout the political chaos of the Greek world during the forthcoming age of the Hellenistic monarchies. This Chian-weight tetradrachm was struck in the midst of the period of great production at Rhodes, by which time the mint's engravers were routinely producing facing heads of excellent style in high relief. This series covers nearly two decades that span the tail end of the 5th and the early years of the 4th Century B.C.; it includes 41 different symbols and control letters that have thus far been identified, though statistical analysis suggests that more are yet to be discovered. Perhaps the most surprising aspect of Rhodian coinage from this period is that it appears to have enjoyed relatively limited circulation. Hoard evidence shows that they are seldom found outside of the island of Rhodes or the nearby regions on the mainland. Considering the formidable reputation of Rhodian sailors and their extensive mercantile contacts, one might presume that the larger silver coins would be widely dispersed throughout the Greek world, especially since the Delian inventories indicate that Rhodian coinage was commonly used, and coins of the Rhodian type apparently were in demand by Greek mercenaries. A key to this riddle might be the anachronistic weight standard used by Rhodes, which may have assured that its coins were not readily exchangeable with those struck to the more popular Attic and Phoenician/Ptolemaic weight standards. Though it is always possible that most of the Rhodian coins exported in trade were melted due to their inconvenient weight, it is just as likely that Rhodian coinage was struck to a local standard with the intention that it would remain local to pay for the extraordinary expenses accrued each year by this powerful state, and that trade was largely conducted in the 'international trade currencies' produced by the major Greek states.







Didrachm, magistrate Aetion circa 205-190, AR 6.81 g. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly r. Rev. P – O Rose with bud to r.; in l. field, filleted thyrsus and above, AETIΩN. Ashton 278. SNG Keckman – SNG Copenhagen – BMC 133.
 Struck on a very broad flan. Hairline flan crack at 6 o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine







Drachm, magistrate Basileides circa 88/42 BC - AD 14, AR 4.08 g. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly l. Rev. P – O Rose seen from above; above, BAΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ and below, corn-ear. Ashton-Weiss 116. SNG Copenhagen 867. SNG Keckman 743. HN Online temp. 551.

A portrait of excellent style, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Glendining 18 January 1949, Lajos Jonas, 167 and Sotheby's 9-10 April 1992, 112 sales.







500

Drachm, magistrate Mikion circa 88/42 BC – AD 14, AR 4.13 g. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly r. Rev. P – O Rose seen from above; ; above, MΕΙΚΙΩΝ and below, winged *kerykeion*. Ashton-Weiss 295. HN Online temp. 2457.

Very rare for this magistrate. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Obolos sale 15, 2020, 401.

Lycia, Phaselis









250 Stater circa IV century BC, AR AR 10.34 g. Prow of galley r., fighting platform decorated with dolphin r. Rev. Φ A Σ Stern of galley l. Heipp-Tamer Series 6, unlisted variety. Cf. CNG sale 100, 2015, 1525 (this obverse die). Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. An almost invisible trace of die shift, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 260. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Dynasts of Lycia, Kuprlli, circa 485 - 440







251 Stater, Aperlai (?) circa 470-440, AR 9.72 g. Dolphin r. above double dotted line; on its body, dotted line. Rev. Triskeles, r. leg ending in griffin's head. In lower r. field, KO. All within dotted frame in incuse square. BMC 53 pl. III, 14 (this reverse die). Mørkholm-Zahle, Kuprlli 5 var. (triskeles on body but this reverse die). Müseler-Nollé IV, 7 var. (triskeles on body but this reverse die).

Very rare. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 571 and NAC 126, 2021, 248 sales. Previously privately purchased from G. Müller on 27th June 1988. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

We have few historical details about the dynasts of Lycia in the fifth century BC beyond what ancient coins and inscriptions can tell us since these rulers are rarely mentioned by Greek or Roman authors. Kuprlli, the dynast responsible for this very rare silver stater is believed to have ruled in the first half of the fifth century BC. He is thought to have been a son or grandson of Kybernis, the Lycian dynast who participated in the Persian invasion of Greece in 480-479 BC, archaeological evidence shows that the wooden necropolis at the Lycian capital of Xanthus was burned around 470 BC. It has been suggested that the conflagration was caused by the Athenian general Cimon seeking to avenge the wrongs done by Persian and allied forces to his city a decade earlier. Kuprlli then was responsible for rebuilding the necropolis in stone. Some of the impressive monumental tombs are still visible to this day. The circulation pattern for Kuprlli's coinage shows that he was recognised throughout much of Lycia, but that the focus of his power was probably centred in western Lycia. Kuprlli is believed to have been buried in the so-called "Theater Pillar" tomb at Xanthus. The present stater depicts a dolphin on the obverse and a triskeles on the reverse. The latter was a common Lycian emblem used on many dynastic coinages. Here an extra flourish has been given to one of the legs by the addition of a griffin's head. The abbreviated legend names Kuprlli using the Lycian alphabet. This southern Anatolian alphabet includes many letters of the Greek alphabet, but also differing letter forms and letters used to represent sounds not used in the Greek language.

Kherei, circa 430 - 410





252





Stater, Xanthos (?) circa 430-410, AR 8.09 g. Two cocks standing vis-à-vis on a convex shield; between them, monogram. Rev. V↑P − Ψ E Eagle standing l. within border of dots in an incuse square.

Mørkholm-Zahle, Kherei 18. Müseler −, cf. VI, 36-37 (for obverse). Cf. SNG von Aulock 4169 (Trihemiobol). Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 3'000

Mithrapata, circa 380 - 375



253





253 Stater circa 380-375, AR 9.77 g. Forepart of a roaring lion r. Rev. *ME-)(PA-ΠΑΤΑ* Head of the dynast l.; in r. field, *trisceles*. All within incuse square. Olcay-Mørkholm, NC 1971, 51-56. ACGC 989 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA suppl. 228 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 4237 (this obverse die).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Trbbenimi circa 380 – 370



254





2'500

Stater, Zemu circa 380, AR 9.55 g. Lion's scalp facing; below, T. Rev. $z - \ddot{a} - m$ in Lycian characters *Trisceles*, in field, smaller *trisceles*. Vismara, Lycia II 205 (these dies). Olcay-Mørkholm, NC 1971, 353 (this coin illustrated). Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Numismatic Arts and Ancient Coins, San Diego, sale 30 July 1982, 34. From the duplicates of the ANS.

Pamphylia, Aspendus







Drachm circa 420-360, AR 5.02 g. Horseman galloping r., preparing to cast spear. Rev. [ΕΣ]TFΕ[ΛΙΙVΣ]
Boar standing r., head lowered. SNG France –. Jameson 1590 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 4498.

Attractive old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch sale XXV, 1909, Philipsen, 2619. From the Jameson collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Cilicia, Celenderis



256



256

Stater circa 410-375, AR 10.57 g. Nude youth, holding whip in r. hand, dismounting from horse rearing r..
 Rev. KΕΛΕ –N Goat kneeling r., its head turned back l.; all within shallow round incuse. Casabonne type IV. Kraay, Celenderis, –. SNG Levante 26 var. (different arrangement legend). SNG France 69 var. (different arrangement legend).
 Superb old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness and light scratches on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Numismatic Arts and Ancient Coins, San Diego, sale 30 July 1982, 43.

Nagidus









257 Stater circa 380-360, AR 10.55 g. Aphrodite, draped and wearing polos, seated l. on throne holding patera over garlanded altar; behind, Eros about to crown her with a wreath. Rev. NAΓΙΔΕΩ – N Dionysus standing l., holding bunch of grapes on vine and thyrsus; in upper l. field, A (in circle). BMC 12 (control mark out of flan?). Lederer, Nagidos, ZfN 41, 26.

Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from Agora on the 2nd September 2019.

Tarsus





258



Datames, 378-372. Stater 378-372, AR 10.55 g. Female head facing three-quarters l. Rev. 'trkmw' in Aramaic characters Helmeted head of warrior (Ares?) r. Dewing 2503. SNG Levante 79 var. (decoration on neckguard). SNG France 264.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000









Mazaius satrap, 361 – 334. Stater 361-344, AR 10.86 g. blrtz in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated l., holding bunch of grapes and ear of grain in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below, facing lion head. Rev. mzdi in Aramaic characters Lion l. attacking stag; below, M in Aramaic. SNG France 328. SNG Levante 108. Jameson 1618 (this coin).

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'000

Ex Egger sale XVII, 1904, Prowe part I, 1471. From the Jameson collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









Mazaius satrap, 361 – 334. Stater circa 361-344, AR 10.98 g. bltrz in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated l., holding bunch of grapes, ear of grain and eagle in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in lower l. field and below, Aramaic characters. Rev. mzdi in Aramaic characters Lion l. attacking bull. SNG Levante Suppl. 20. SNG France 355.
 Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

From the David Freedman collection.

Cyprus, Paphos









Stasandros, circa 460. Siglos circa 460, AR 10.98 g. Bull standing l. on beaded line; above, winged solar disk and in l. field, ankh. In exergue, palmette ornament. Rev. 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriotic characters Eagle standing l.; in l. field, oinochoe. All within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15. Tziambazis 7. Traité II, 1291. BMC 17. SNG Copenhagen 26. ACGC 1089. SilCoinCy A7184.

Rare. Light iridescent tone, minor area of porosity on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Salamis









Gorgos II (?), circa 450 – 430. Siglos circa 450-430, AR 11.13 g. ba si le fo se – ku ru ko [..] in Cypriot characters Ram lying l. Rev. ba – si ku – ru – ko Ram's head l.; below, ankh, astragalos and panther's head facing. All within incuse square. cf. Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 411 (these dies). For similar types but under king Euanthes, cf. K. McGregor, The Coinage of Salamis, Cyprus, from the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries, 336-337. ACGC 1082. BMC 38-39.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second and by far the finest specimen known, of an issue of great historical interest and importance. Struck on a very large flan and complete. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVII, 2019, 550. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

The ram types of this Cypriot siglos are beautifully rendered in Archaic Greek style with the stylised wool of the animals almost inviting touch to see if it really feels as soft as it looks, or if it feels only like cold, hard metal. These types are well known from Cypriot coins of Euanthes, the king of Salamis in c. 450 BC, but here they are associated with the name of a king Ku-ru-ko... in Cypriot syllabic script. Ku-ru-ko..., translated into Greek as Gorgos, is believed to be the second king of Salamis to bear this name. The existence of this king was only discovered in 2017, when the first specimen appeared at auction as Roma XIII, lot 411. It was noted as originating in a Bavarian collection formed between 1960 and 1990 and at the time was the only specimen known. Since that time a second example, reportedly from the same collection, appeared in 2019 (Roma XVII, 2019, 550). Known from only these two examples, the present coin is an extremely rare piece providing new insight into the political and numismatic history of Cyprus in the fifth century BC. The Gorgos of the new coins is somewhat problematic from a historical perspective. It has been noted that the types must predate the coinage of Nikodamos (c. 460-450 BC), but it seems stylistically impossible for them to be as early as Gorgos, the grandson of Evelthon, who was briefly overthrown by his brother Onesilus during the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC). In 496 BC, this Gorgos subsequently returned to Cyprus with Persian support to reclaim his throne and become king over all the Cypriot cities that had rebelled against the Great King. He is not known to have issued any coins. If the Gorgos who seems to be named on the present coin is not the Gorgos of Ionian Revolt fame, then he must be an otherwise unknown Gorgos II who falls between the former and the reign of Nikodamos. The suggestion that he might have been a Phoenician usurper based on Isocrates' account of Evagoras I reclaiming the throne of Salamis from the Phoenicians in c. 411 BC (Isoc. Evagoras 19-20), long after even the reign of Nikodamos seems very improbable considering that there is no evidence for Phoenician control of Salamis between the 490s and the accession of Nikodamos on c. 460 BC and the rulers use of a Greek name. More research is definitely warranted for this remarkable and enigmatic coin.







Evagoras II, 361 – 351. Stater circa 361-351, AV 8.29 g. EYA Turreted head of Aphrodite I. Rev. [BA] Lion standing I., devouring prey; eagle on its back; above, star. BMC p. cv, 1 and pl. XXIV, 11. Tziambazis 123. Markou, L'or 368 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer, pl. 195, 679 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only five specimens known of this variety and seven of this type, of which only four are in private hands. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine

30'000

Evagoras II was probably the grandson of Evagoras I, the great Greek king of Salamis in the early fourth century BC. However, whereas Evagoras I had strongly pursued alliances with Athens as a means of expanding the power of Salamis and maintaining its independence from the Persian Empire, Evagoras II was subservient to the Great King. His pro-Persian policies offended his people's desire for autonomy like other Greek states and in 351 BC he was overthrown in a popular uprising led by his nephew, Pnytagoras. Evagoras II was forced to flee from Cyprus and escaped to the Persian court of Artaxerxes III. The Great King rewarded his former loyalty by making him governor of Sidon in the stead of its rebellious Phoenician governor. Unfortunately, Evagoras II proved to be as obnoxious to the Sidonians as he had been to the Salaminians and in 346 BC, after only three years in power, he was forced to flee from Phoenicia to Cyprus. There was a bitter homecoming awaiting him. Upon his arrival, Evagoras II was arrested and executed on the orders of Pnytagoras. This beautiful gold stater features the head of Aphrodite wearing the turreted crown of a city-goddess. Aphrodite, who was sometimes given the epithet Cypris ("Lady of Cyprus"), was widely worshipped on the island. This was attributed by the Greeks to the mythological tradition that she was born from the sea foam in the waters off its shores. In reality, she was the Greek equivalent to the Semitic goddess Astarte worshipped by the Phoenician population of Cyprus. Interestingly, despite the pro-Persian stance of Evagoras II, his coinage is probably the most Hellenic in style of all the kings of Salamis who preceded him. He was the first to abandon the old Cypriot syllabary in favour of the Greek alphabet for his coin inscriptions.

Kings of Galatia, Amyntas, 39-25









Tetradrachm, Side 26-25 (year 12), AR 15.96 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.; in l. field, monogram. Rev. $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$ / AMYNTOY Nike advancing l., holding long sceptre tied with a diadem; in inner l. field, IB (date). RPC 3501. BMC 6. SNG Paris 2349-2351. SNG Lockett 3079 (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 7 March 1911, Butler, 208 and Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Lockett part XII, 2542 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Kings of Armenia. Tigranes II, 95 - 56







Tetradrachm, Tigranocerta circa 80-68, AR 15.66 g. Draped bust of Tigranes II r., wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles. Rev. $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega - \Sigma - TI\Gamma PANOY$ The Tyche seated r. on rock, holding long palm frond in her r. hand; below, river-god swimming r.; on rock monogram and in r. field, monogram. All within wreath. CAA 17. Kovacs 74.1. M&D 2. AC 30.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

Seleucid Kings. Seleucus I Nicator, 312–281







Distater, uncertain mint in Cappadocia, eastern Syria, or northern Mesopotamia circa 305-281, AV 17.20 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; below l. wing, MA monogram. SC 55 (this obverse die). WSM 1334 and pl. 51, 9 (this coin).

Extremely rare, the finest of only five specimens known of this important and fascinating issue. Struck in high relief, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 518 and Leu 20, 1978, 157 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Outside of Ptolemaic Egypt it was unusual for any Greek kingdom to produce high denomination gold or silver coins. Even under Alexander III, whose gold distaters are not infrequently encountered, it must be noted that they are significantly rarer than his staters. The large gold coins of the Seleucids are similarly rare and were issued only infrequently. Under Seleucus I they are limited to distaters and double-darics, and under later kings they occur only as octodrachms issued by Seleucus II, Seleucus III, Antiochus III, Cleopatra Thea & Antiochus VIII, and Antiochus, the son of Seleucus IV

This issue of distaters is the only one known for any Seleucid king and represents a single emission at a single mint. It bears the familiar Alexandrine stater-type that often was called into service by Seleucus I, though in this case it bears the king's name rather than that of Alexander, which suggests it was struck after 305/4 B.C., when Seleucus I claimed the title basileus. The location of its mint is unknown, though Houghton and Lorber agreed with Newell that it likely was in Cappadocia or Syria, with the former authors also suggesting it could have been in Northern Mesopotamia. Because of its rarity, it is clear that large-denomination gold in the Seleucid world was issued only for special occasions. Houghton and Lorber suggest that because this mint produced both distaters and staters, it must have been "a centre of commercial or strategic importance." The possible occasions for this distater include the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in 301, the elevation of Antiochus I as co-regent in 294, and perhaps even the defeat of Lysimachus at Corupedium early in 281, which had occurred just seven months before Seleucus himself was murdered.





267

267 Tetradrachm, Seleucia on Tigris circa 296-281, AR 16.34 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Athena, brandishing spear, shield on l. arm, in quadriga of elephants r.; above, anchor, in inner l. field, monogram and below, monogram. ESM 49. SC 130.20.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor area of porosity on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 30 April – 1 May 1958, Haughton, 119. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Antiochus I Soter, 281 – 261











Stater, Aï Khanoum circa 266-261, AV 8.50 g. Diademed head right, with elderly features. Rev. $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega[\Sigma] - ANTIOX[OY]$ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; above, monogram and in inner l. field, monogram. ESM 699. SC 435.2.

Rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

The style and monograms of this gold stater identify it as an issue of the somewhat mysterious mint of Aï Khanoum ("Lady Moon"), the Uzbek name for the extensive ruins of a Hellenistic Greek city near the Oxus River. To date, the ancient Greek name of the city remains uncertain, but it is often identified with Alexandria Oxiana, a settlement founded by Alexander the Great during his campaigns to pacify Bactria in 329-327 BC. Following the eastern conquests of Seleucus I Nicator in c. 305 BC, Bactria was incorporated into the Seleucid Empire. It has been suggested that Aï Khanoum subsequently became the Seleucid royal capital in Bactria, although there remains some question regarding the status of the city in relation to Bactra (Balkh), the most important city in Bactria prior to Alexander the Great. Realising that the Seleucid Empire was too vast for a single king to adequately rule, in c. 292 BC, Seleucus I appointed his son Antiochus to rule as king in the Upper Satrapies (territories east of the Tigris River, including Bactria). It is thought that he was especially suited for the task in these largely Iranian territories since he was himself half-Iranian through his mother, the Bactrian princess Apama. His ancestry may have been used as a tool to partially assuage anti-Macedonian sentiment among the native peoples of the Upper Satrapies. It is believed that Aï Khanoum served as the primary residence of Antiochus I while he reigned as king alongside his father, perhaps in order to monitor and manage the threat posed by nomadic steppe peoples like the Parni, who later overwhelmed the defences of Parthia under Antiochus II and eventually caused the loss of the entire eastern Seleucid Empire in the late second century BC. Antiochus I still appears to have been holding the East firm when Seleucus I was assassinated in 281 BC. This event sent shockwaves through the empire and sparked revolts in Asia Minor and Syria. Antiochus I, now sole ruler of the Seleucid Empire, was forced to march west to crush the revolts and was destined to spend the bulk of his reign dealing with the problems of the western territories and the menace posed to them by Ptolemaic Egypt. Nevertheless, Bactria seems to have continued to be administered from Aï Khanoum and the city's mint continued to strike coinage in the name of Antiochus I. This rare gold stater features the standard Apollo on omphalos type that was introduced by Antiochus I for Seleucid precious metal coinage around c. 278 BC. The inner left control consists of a delta within a circle and appears to have been a mintmark of Aï Khanoum. A similar monogram also occurs on clay roof tiles found during the excavation of the city.

Antiochus II Theos, 261 – 246









15'000

Stater, Cyme circa 261-246, AV 8.47 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTΙΟΧΟΥ Nude Apollo seated l. on seat adorned with lion's leg, holding an arrow in his r. hand, bow in l.; above, E and below, monogram. In exergue, monogram. CSE 622 (this coin). SC 506 (this coin). Peus sale 425, 2019, 303 (these dies, erroneously described as the present coin).

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only two specimens known. An interesting portrait of Hellenistic style and a finely detailed reverse composition. About extremely fine

Ex NFA XVIII, 1987, 290 and Triton II, 1998, 467 sales. From the Arthur Houghton collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The standard representation of Seleucid dynastic Apollo depicts the god seated on an omphalos, testing an arrow, and resting his hand on a grounded bow. This type, which was a regular feature of Seleucid precious metal coinage down to the reign of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 BC), is thought to have been formulated by Antiochus I Soter (281-261 BC) and was probably introduced around 278 BC. Interestingly, the present unique gold stater diverges from this standard type and depicts Apollo seated on a throne with a decorative lion's leg. This iconographic peculiarity appears to reflect the influence of the silver coinage struck in the name of Philetaerus (281-263 BC), the dynast of Pergamum, both during his lifetime and under his Attalid successors. Athena on the Attalid Philetaeri is regularly depicted seated on such a throne with a lion's leg. If the Philetaeri have influenced the treatment of Apollo here, the question then becomes when and why did this take place. When the stater was first published as part of the first Seleucid collection of Arthur Houghton in Coins of the Seleucid Empire (1983) it was attributed to Antiochus I Soter on the basis of the portrait, but it was noted that it shares a monogram with a tetradrachm issue given by Newell to Antiochus II and featuring the same unexpected throne for the divine patron of the Seleucid dynasty (SC 507). However, when the stater was listed in Seleucid Coins, Part 1 (2002) it was attributed to Antiochus II and united with the tetradrachm, with the suggestion that the incomplete exergue monogram of the stater might be the same as one of the inner left field controls on the tetradrachm. If the attribution to Antiochus II is correct, then perhaps the unique stater and associated tetradrachms may reflect a reassertion of Seleucid authority in northwestern Asia Minor in the context of the Second Syrian War (261-253 BC). Previously, Troas and possibly also northern Aeolis had been lost by Antiochus I to Philetaerus' successor, Eumenes I, but these regions seem to have been reclaimed by Antiochus II, who also introduced Seleucid coinage at the mints there. The throne on the stater and related tetradrachms therefore would reflect a holdover from the earlier Philetaeri apparently used for the new coinage of Antiochus II before the local mint (Smyrna?) responsible became aware that the omphalos was necessary for the full Seleucid typological experience.









10'000

Stater, Myrina circa 261-246, AV 8.55 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ - ANTIOXOY Athena standing l., holding Nike in r. hand, palm in l., shield resting against her legs; in outer l. field, amphora and in inner r. field, monogram. CSE 628 (this coin). SC 498 (this coin).

A type of the highest rarity, only two specimens listed in SC, and apparently unique for the mint of Myrina. Good very fine

 $Ex\ NFA\ XVIII,\ 1987,\ 294;\ NFA\ XXXII,\ 1993,\ 92;$ and Triton II, 1998, 470 sales. From the Arthur Houghton collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Seleucus II Callinicus, 246 – 226





271

271 Tetradrachm uncertain mint in Mesopotamia circa 246-226, AR 16.72 g. Diademed head r. Rev. $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma - \Sigma EAEYKOY$ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; in fields, monograms. SC 741 (these dies).

Extremely rare for this mint. Lovely old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die with a minor die break, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

750

Ex Hess-Leu sale 7 April 1960, 241. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









272 Stater, Ecbatana circa 235, AV 8.48 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Apollo standing l., holding arrow and shield set on ground; in inner l. field, monogram and horse head l.; in outer r. field, monogram. SC 809.2 (these dies). Houghton, The Tarik Darreh (Kangavar) Hoard, ANSMN 25 (1980), 22 (this coin). CSE 1152 (these dies).

Extremely rare, only five specimens known with these monograms.

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine / very fine

5'000

Ex M&M Fixed price List 388, 1977, 3; M&M Fixed Price List 417, 1979, 14; NFA VIII, 1980, 333; CNG XXVI, 1993, 131 and Triton II, 1998, 473 sales. From the Tarik Darreh hoard, 1974 (Coin Hoards II, 70). From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

This extremely rare gold stater was almost certainly struck at Ecbatana in order to finance the great Parthian campaign undertaken by Seleucus II around 228 BC. The earlier part of his reign had been a fairly unmitigated disaster, which had caused Seleucid authority to collapse at its eastern edges. Upon his succession in 246 BC, Seleucus II was plunged into the Third Syrian War (246-241 BC), which saw large parts of coastal Asia Minor, Syria, and even Babylonia overrun by the forces of Ptolemy III Euergetes. Once a modicum of peace with the Ptolemaic kingdom was restored, Seleucus II then had to deal with his younger brother Antiochus Hierax. He had appointed the latter to serve as governor in western Asia Minor while he faced off against Ptolemy III, but at the end of the Third Syrian War, Hierax claimed the kingship for himself. This usurpation ignited a civil war known as the War of the Brothers and saw Seleucus II soundly defeated at the battle of Ancyra in c. 237 BC. While all this chaos reigned in the western regions of the Seleucid Empire, Andragoras, the Seleucid satrap of Parthia followed the example of the Diodotids in Bactria and claimed independence. However, shortly thereafter his satrapy was overrun by the nomadic Parni-a Central Asian people who took over Parthia and subsequently became known as the Parthians. The Parthians posed a threat, not only to Bactria, but to the Iranian satrapies of the Seleucid Empire, which still remained loyal to Seleucus II. Having been essentially shut out of the West by his brother, Seleucus II turned his attention to solving the problems of the East and pushing back the Parthian advance. In this project he enjoyed some initial success, for which he gained the epithet Callinicus ("of the Beautiful Victory"). Unfortunately, he was forced to call off the campaign after Antiochus Hierax mounted an invasion of Mesopotamia. This attack was ultimately thwarted, but the diversion of Seleucus' attention permitted the Parthians to regain all that the king had won back. In 227 BC, Hierax was driven out of Asia Minor by Attalus I of Pergamum and soon killed by Galatian mercenaries. Seleucus II immediately began military preparations to reclaim the territory from Attalus, but the hapless Seleucid king died after a fall from his horse in 226 BC. It was only later, during the early reign of Antiochus III (222-187 BC) that the disasters of Seleucus II's reign were rectified. Alas, the restoration of the Seleucid west was immediately undone by Antiochus' failed war against the Romans in 192-188 BC). The present gold stater features a somewhat unjustly smug-looking portrait of Seleucus II on the obverse with the ends of his diadem clearly blowing in the wind, although his coiffure seems otherwise untouched. The reverse depicts a standing Apollo testing an arrow and resting his other hand on a grounded bow. For reasons that still remain unclear, Seleucus II departed from the traditional dynastic Seleucid type of Apollo seated on the omphalos for his coinage and instead adopted a standing version of the Seleucid divine patron, sometimes shown as here, or leaning against a tall tripod. Antiochus Hierax, on the other hand retained the usual Apollo on omphalos type. The mint of Ecbatana appears to have been more conservative than most, with early gold and silver issues struck in the name of Seleucus II featuring the traditional Seleucid reverse. This gold stater marks the first time that Seleucus II's more personal Apollo type was adopted at Ecbatana.

Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 175 – 164







273 Tetradrachm, Antiochia on the Orontes circa 168-164, AR 16.53 g. Bearded head of Zeus r., wearing laurel wreath. Rev. $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma - ANTIOXOY / \ThetaEOY - E\Pi I\Phi ANOV\Sigma$ Zeus seated 1., holding sceptre and Nike. SC 1399. CSE 107. Rare. A bold portrait of excellent Hellenistic style.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 6'000

Ex Leu 72, 1998, 306 and NAC 18, 2000, 259 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Antiochus VII Euergetes, 138 – 129





274 Tetradrachm, Sidon 136/5, AR 14.10 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Eagle standing I., with closed wings, palm branch over r. shoulder. In inner I. field, IOP / monogram and in inner r., ΣΙΔΩ. BMC 2. SNG Spaer 1999 var. (different monogram). SC 2102.4.

Perfectly struck in high relief, lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton III, 1999, 614 and NAC 78, 2014, 332 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Antiochus VIII Epiphanes (Grypus), sole reign 121/0 – 97/6



275



275 Tetradrachm, Antioch on the Orontes 121/0-spring/summer 113, AR 16.39 g. Diademed head r.; filleted border. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTΙΟΧΟΥ – ΕΠΙ – ΦΑΝΟΥΣ Zeus Uranius, draped, standing l., holding star and sceptre; in outer l. field, IE/A and, on inner r., between sceptre and legend, A. All within wreath. SMA 365. Jameson 1745 (this coin). SC 2298.2f.

Wonderful iridescent tone, hairline flan cracks at four and six o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

750

From the Jameson collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.





Phoenicia, Aradus







276 Uncertain king, circa 348/7-339/8. Stater dated RY 5 of an uncertain king N-, AR 10.63 g. Head of marine deity r., wearing laurel wreath. Rev. Galley r. below waves and above, Aramaic man and || || (date). cf. Betlyon 29. Rouvier -. cf. DCA 752. cf. CNG sale 97, 2014, 298.

> 1'500 Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

Tyre



277



277 Shekel 92-91 (year 35), AR 14.28 g. Laureate bust of Melqart r., wearing lion skin around neck. Rev. TYPOY ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle standing l. on prow; palm frond in background; in l. field above club, EΛ (date) and in r. field; Δ. Between legs, Phoenician B. DCA, Tyre 85. Rouvier 2021 var. (different letter in r. field). DCA 919. BMC 126-127. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

Ex NFA XVIII, 1987, 232 and Triton XIX, 2016, 297 sales. From the collection of an aesthete.

Judea









278 The Jewish War, 66 - 70. Shekel, Jerusalem 67-68 (year 2), AR 14.27 g. šql yśr'l (Shekel of Israel) in paleo-Hebrew characters Cup with pearled rim; above, "Y[ear] 2" (in paleo-Hebrew characters). Rev. yrwšlym hądwšh (Jerusalem [the] Holy) in paleo-Hebrew characters Sprig of three pomegranates. Kadman 7. Meshorer 193. Sofaer 7-8. Hendin 1358.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Leu-M&M sale 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler, 489. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.





279





279 **The Jewish War, 66 – 70.** Shekel, Jerusalem 68-69 (year 3), AR 14.23 g. *šql yśr'l* (Shekel of Israel) in paleo-Hebrew characters Cup with pearled rim; above, "Y[ear] 3" (in paleo-Hebrew characters). Rev. *yrwšlym hqdwšh* (Jerusalem [the] Holy) in paleo-Hebrew characters Sprig of three pomegranates. Kadman 20. Meshorer 202. AJC II 18. Hendin 1361.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 5'00

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular April 2006. From the Peter Graham collection





280





280 **The Bar Kokhba Revolt**. Zuz circa 134-135 (year 3), AR 3.92 g. 'Simon' in paleo-Hebrew characters Bunch of grapes with leaf and tendril. Rev. 'For the freedom of Jerusalem' in paleo-Hebrew characters Lyre with three strings. Hendin 1435. Mildenberg 186. TJC 274.

Well struck and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Minor traces of overstriking on a denarius of Trajan of 114-117 (ethnic still visible). Extremely fine

2'000

Ex Malter 24 November 1996, 462 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 117, 2020, 2169 sales.

Arabia









281 **Lihyan, II–I centuries BC.** Tetradrachm imitating Athens circa II-I centuries BC, AR 13.68 g. Schematic head r., two upward crescents on cheek. Rev. CΘE *partially retrograde* Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive spray. Huth, Athenian, fig. 5, b = SNG ANS 1453. cf. Huth 39.

Rare and an early issue. Dark tone and very fine / good very fine 3'000 Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 527.

Saba', II-III centuries AD. Unit or denarius circa II-III century AD, AR 2.86 g. Diademed male head l.; in l. field, curved symbol of Almaqah and in r. field, symbol of Athtar. Rev. Facing bucranium; in l. field, curved symbol of Almaqah and in r. field, monogram. CAF 2.6i. Huth 314. SNG ANS 1531–1548.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300

Ex CNG e-sale 421, 2018, 393 and M&M GmbH 48, 2019, lot 1239 sales.

Kings of Parthia, Mithradates II, 129 - 88







283 Tetradrachm, Seleucia circa 129-88, AR 15.87 g. Diademed bust of Mithradates I. Rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / TV Parthian archer seated r. on omphalos, holding bow; in outter r. field, palm and in exergue, TV. Shore 67. Sellwood 24.4. Sunrise 284.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

Ex Triton V, 2002, 1610; NAC 33, 2006, 176 and Triton XVII, 2014, 438 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.







284 Tetradrachm, Seleucia circa 129-88, AR 15.51 g. Diademed bust of Mithradates I. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / TV Parthian archer seated r. on omphalos, holding bow; in outer r. field, palm and in exergue, TV. Shore 67. Sellwood 24.4. Sunrise 284.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'500

Ex Triton sale XIII, 2010, 245. From the David Freedman collection.

The Achaemenid Kings of Persia









285 Uncertain Satrap, 359 – 338. Tetradrachm, Western Asia Minor circa 340, AR 14.36 g. The Great King in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear and bow; behind, Aramaic letter mem (?). Rev. Relief map of the hinterland of Ephesus. Babelon, Perses pl. IX, 18 var. L. Mildenberg, Studies Price pl. 61, 81 var. Hurter, Studies Price p. 151. Johnston, JHS 87, 1967, pl. 11, 32 var.

> Very rare. An attractive specimen of this intriguing issue. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 443. Privately purchased from H. Kreindler in 1998.

Bactria, Local issue





286





Didrachm, uncertain mint in the Oxus circa 295-283, AR 8.08 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and a spiral palmette l.; in l. field, monogram . Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf. cf. Nicolet-Pierre & Amandry 47/48 (for obverse and reverse dies). cf. Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A and pl. 8 (tetradrachm). SNG ANS 6.
Very rare. Extremely fine

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVII, 2019, 577. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Kingdom of Bactria, Sophites circa 315 – 294





287





Drachm, Bactra circa 300, AR 3.65 g. Head of satrap r., wearing helmet with cheekpiece, three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ Cockerel standing r.; behind, caduceus. Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7 (these dies). Mitchiner type 29b. SNG ANS 21.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 449. From a Swiss collection and privately purchased from Frank Kovacs in 2003 and the Collection of an Aesthete.

Euthydemus I, 230-190







288 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 205-190, AR 16.53 g. Diademed head r. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Heracles seated l. on rock, holding a club, his lowered hand resting on another pile of rocks; in lower field r., control-mark. SNG ANS 141. MIG 94a. Bopearachchi Séries, 12A.

A bold portrait of excellent style, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Spink/Christie sale 100, 1993, 43.

Antimachos I, circa 174-165







289 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 171-168, AR 17.00 g. Draped bust r., wearing kausia. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIMAXOY Poseidon standing facing, holding trident and long palm with ribbon; in inner r. field, monogram. MIG 124b. Bopearachchi Série 2, 1D. SNG ANS 276.

> Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale II, 1998, 597. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







290 Obol, Balkh circa 174-165, AR 0.71 g. Diademed and draped bust r., wearing kausia. Rev. $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ ΘΕΟΥ - ANTIMAXOY Poseidon, nude to the waist, standing facing, holding long trident in his r. hand and filleted palm branch in his l.; below, monogram. Bopearachchi 4B. SNG ANS 283-288. MIG 127c.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

60'000

Ex CNG 36, 1995, 2124.

Eucratides I, circa 171 – 145









291 Stater, Pushkalavati circa 170-145, AV 8.50 g. Draped bust r., wearing helmet, adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / EYKPAΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri on prancing horses r. both holding spears and palm branches; in lower r. field, monogram. MIG 176 var. (unlisted monogram). Bopearachchi 5 var. (unlisted monogram); cf. 7A (drachm). Oikonomedes AJN 7, 1968, Group B. SNG ANS 163 var. (different monogram). cf. NAC sale 96, 2016, 1133 (this obverse die).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type in exceptional state of preservation, possibly the finest specimen known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Tkalec sale 28 October 1994, 136.

Possibly with Seleucid help (there is some evidence that Eucratides may have had matrilineal ties to the Seleucid royal house), Eucratides I of Baktria overthrew the last of the Euthydemid dynasty which had ruled over Baktria and parts of India for the better part of the previous century. He went on to establish his own dynasty, with his son Eukratides II set to inherit his kingdom, ruling a vast territory which at its greatest extent covered parts of the Indian subcontinent and was greater in size than any other Greek-ruled kingdom of the time. Eucratides' gold coinage exists in two denominations, staters such as the present specimen, and the unique and magnificent twenty-stater multiple that is in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. The latter is the largest ancient gold coin known and shares its types with the stater. The obverse depicts the king wearing a wide-brimmed Macedonian helmet adorned with a bull's ear and horn, symbols mirrored on the Syrian tetradrachms of Seleukos I showing Alexander the Great as the legendary conqueror of the Orient, the god Dionysos. The reverse shows Eucratides' patron deities, the Dioskouroi, twin sons of Zeus and Leda and the brothers of Helen of Troy, riding on horseback with couched lances. Less than twenty of these gold staters are known and they are struck from only a few numbers of dies, which suggests that the issue was small to begin with and served a primarily ceremonial purpose. The occasion for the issue was most probably Eucratides' victory over Demetrios II, who had besieged Eucratides with vastly superior numbers. Despite these great odds, however, Eucratides emerged victorious, and after Demetrios was murdered by his own troops, Eucratides was left as uncontested ruler in Baktria. This stater is one of six known with this monogram below the Dioskouroi on the reverse and is perhaps the finest of all of Eucratides' known gold coins.

Eucratides II, circa 145 – 140







292 Tetradrachm, Panjhir (?) circa 145-140, AR 16.77 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – EYKPATIΔΟΥ Apollo standing facing, head l., holding arrow in r. hand, bow resting on ground in l.; below, monogram. MIG 164r. Bopearachchi Série 1R.

A very attractive portrait of fine style, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'0

Ex Busso Peus 345, 1995, 352 and Triton II, 1998, 611 sales. From the Mr. K.-D. Walkhoff-Jordan collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Heliocles I, circa 145 – 130







293 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati circa 145-130, AR 16.96 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus standing facing, holding sceptre and thunderbolt; in inner l. field, monogram. In exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. MIG 284o. Bopearachchi série 1U. SNG ANS 642.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23 May 1894, Carfrae, 304 and Bourgey 18 November 1957, Castro Maya, 141 sales. From the Biaggi collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305/4









Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 310-309, AR 16.63 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress and *aegis* around neck. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield.; in l. field, monogram and in r. field, EY above eagle standing r. on thunderbolt. Svoronos –, cf. 44. Zervos Issue XV. Jenkins, ANSMN 9, p. 25, pl. iv, 3. CPE 51. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very attractive portrait of fine style struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 5, 2013, 440. From the collection of an Aesthete.









Tetradrachm, Alexandria 306-300, AR 15.69 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in inner l. field, star and in r., Corinthian helmet / HP ligate / eagle. Svoronos 1744. SNG Copenhagen 36. CPE 66. Light iridescent tone, an unobtrusive trace of overstriking on reverse,

otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Aüfhauser 5, 1988, 193; Leu 59, 1994, 147; Tkalec 25 October 1996, 103; Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 801 and NAC 114, 2019, 359 sales. From the Gutekunst collection.

Ptolemy I Soter as king, 305–285











296 Stater, Cyrenaica under Magas circa 300-282, AV 7.11 g. Diademed bust r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ Quadriga of elephants driven l. by figure of deified Alexander, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, monogram. Svoronos 102. Naville, Cyrene 245 (this coin). CPE 271 (this coin listed).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this interesting issue. Struck on a very large flan and complete. Extremely fine

50'000

From the Lucien Naville collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The earliest Greek gold coins of Egypt were struck in the form of the standard 'Alexandrine' staters showing the head of Athena and the standing figure of Nike. They were first issued by Alexander, and after he departed they were produced by his regent in Egypt, Cleomenes of Naucratis. Once Ptolemy became satrap of Egypt in 323 B.C., he continued to issue Athena-Nike gold staters until about 310. Except for some issues produced for Nikokreon and Menelaos in Cyprus and Ophellas in Cyrene, the pattern of Egyptian gold coinage was not changed until c.313/311, when it seems Ptolemy authorised a special issue at Alexandria (see NAC 46, lot 303). It had no inscription and portrayed the deified Alexander wearing horns, an aegis and an elephant headdress, and on its reverse showed a prow. The next issue, struck sometime between c.304 and 295, is of the type offered here. It was an innovation on many levels since it not only bore the diademed portrait of Ptolemy, but an inscription on the reverse that describes Ptolemy as king, a title he had taken in the late summer or autumn of 306. The weight was also innovative, as it was the first of his gold coins to use the lighter, Ptolemaic/Phoenician standard. For the main issue, presumably struck in Alexandria, there are at least 15 recorded variants based on different monograms and monogram combinations. Somewhat later, it seems, this type was also produced on a smaller scale in Cyrene during the rule of Magas. The head of Alexander that appears on many of Ptolemy's coins, as well as his depiction in an elephant quadriga, helped reinforce Ptolemy's claim of being the inheritor of Alexander's legacy, a tradition he initiated in 322/1 by taking possession of Alexander's body while it was in transit from Babylon to Macedon. He initially brought the corpse to Memphis, but eventually it was placed in a grand tomb in Alexandria, remaining an object of worship. After this issue of gold staters, Ptolemy's remaining gold coins (perhaps issued from about 295 to 284/3) were of a standard type showing his portrait on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse, typically with the Delta signature secreted behind Ptolemy's ear.









297 Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 294-285, AV 17.86 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck; behind ear, small Δ . Rev. BAΣIΛΕ Ω Σ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram. Svoronos 210. Dewing 2740. Boston, MFA 2263 (this obverse die). CPE 166.

10'000 Rare. A graffito on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 294-285, AR 14.28 g. Diademed head r., with *aegis* around neck; behind ear, small Δ . Rev. BA Σ I Λ E Ω Σ – Π TO Λ EMAIOY Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, P on monogram. Svoronos 256. SNG Copenhagen –. CPE 154.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







299 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 294-285, AR 14.21 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, P above monogram. Svoronos 252. SNG Copenhagen 69. CPE 132.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from Art Ancient.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246







300 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 27.75 g. AΔΕΛΦΩN Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and, Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled. Rev. ΘΕΩN Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and, Berenice I, diademed and veiled; in field l., shield. Svoronos 603. Boston, MFA 2274. SNG Copenhagen 132. Dewing 2752. CPE 313.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two magnificent jugate portraits of fine style from the most artistic dies of the entire series. Good extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from Kallos Gallery in 2021 and previously acquired from NGSA in 2013.







301 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 27.68 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Λ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 476 (Ptolemy III). Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 7, 4. CPE 391. Perfectly stuck on a very large flan, good extremely fine 15'000









302 In **the name of Arsinoe II**. Decadrachm, Alexandria, circa 249, AR 35.60 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, PP. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 952. Troxell p. 44. CPE 359.

An exceedingly rare variety, with the control letters PP, of a very rare type. Struck on an unusually good metal for this issue and with a lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks and traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Numismatic Art and Ancient Coins, San Diego, sale 30 July 1982, 87.

Upon her death in July of 270 BC, Arsinoe II, the sister-wife of King Ptolemy II, was deified and a cult was established in her honour as Thea Philadelphus ('brother-loving goddess'). It was a new cult, distinct from the Theoi Adelphoi ('sibling gods') cult, which by 272/1 had been established for Arsinoe and her husband. The first honorary coinage for Arsinoe II and her new cult appears to have been silver decadrachms, which were issued soon after her death. Starting in about 261/0, the same types were employed for gold coins that must have been as impressive then as they are today. The largest of these was an octodrachm or mnaieion (one-mina piece) that appears to have been worth 100 silver drachms, and was struck under successive Ptolemaic kings for about 150 years or more. Arsinoe's portrait is carefully composed to show her royal pedigree and her divinity. Her status as a queen is attested by the jewelled diadem at her forehead, and her divinity by the lotus sceptre at her shoulder and the ram's horn at her ear. While the obverse is devoted solely to the queen, the reverse is dedicated to her sibling relationship with Ptolemy II. The inscription $AP\Sigma INOH\Sigma \Phi I\Lambda A\Delta E\Lambda \Phi OY$ ("[coin] of Arsinoe, brother-lover") is paired with a double cornucopiae, which presumably represents brother and sister. As a symbol of bounty and fertility, the double-cornucopiae laden with grain and fruit and bound by a fillet is thought to have been a personal badge of Arsinoe II.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222









In the name of Berenice II. Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 27.84 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1113. SNG Copenhagen 169. Boston, MFA 2348 (this obverse die). CPE 895 (this obverse die). Very rare. A superb portrait perfectly struck in high relief, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 50'000

From a Distinguished Swiss 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.









304 In the name of Berenice II. Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 21.39 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r., wearing necklace. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – BEPENIKΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruits and tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars and below, E. Svoronos 973 and pl. XXIX, 2 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –. Boston, MFA 2278. CPE 745.

Extremely rare. Several marks on edge and in field, otherwise about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 177. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







305 In the name of Berenice II. 2 ½ drachms, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 10.71 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 979. BMC 3. Boston 2279. McClean 9790 (these dies). CPE 738 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in superb condition for this very difficult issue. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Bourgey sale 18-19 November 1957, Castro Maya, 154. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







306 In the name of Berenice II. Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 2.10 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruits and tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars. Svoronos 981. Dewing 2758. Boston, MFA 2280. CPE 740.

Extremely rare. Several edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Bourgey sale 18-19 November 1957, Castro Maya, 155. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205







10'000

307 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27.78 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔI. Svoronos 1117 and pl. XXXVI, 6 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 888 (these dies).

Well struck in high relief on a full flan. Extremely fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 205 – 180



308 Octodrachm, uncertain mint circa 205-180, AV 27.77 g. Draped bust of Ptolemy V r., wearing radiate diadem and *chlamys*; spear over l. shoulder. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem and surmounted by radiate crown; at either side, star. In lower l. field, monogram. Svoronos 1527 and pl. 41, 18 (these dies). Hunterian III pl. 83, 11.

Extremely rare. A fantastic portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief, minor nicks on cheek and on edge, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

50'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 7 April 1960, 266. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

The reign of Ptolemy V is perhaps best known for the Rosetta stone, which was inscribed to document his Egyptian coronation some eight years after he had assumed the throne of government as a boy. However, his reign also offers much for the numismatic record with a wealth of coin types. Of special interest is the diversity of portrait coins struck by Ptolemy V. Otto Morkholm described just one of his series as "a welcome oasis in the vast desert of portraits of Ptolemy I, reproduced again and again with ever-increasing dullness". After his reign there is a noticeable decline in the variety, quality and artistic merit of Ptolemaic coinage. The gold octadrachms of Ptolemy V are of extraordinary interest since, at the very least, they include issues with his own portrait (with and without a spear over his shoulder) as well as issues portraying his father Ptolemy IV, his mother Arsinoe III, his grandfather Ptolemy III, his great-grandmother Arsinoe II, and the familiar 'Theoi Adelphoi' issue bearing the jugate busts of Ptolemy I and Berenice I paired with Ptolemy II and Arsinoe II. The mint for the coins of Ptolemy V with this monogram is uncertain, with the published suggestions of Cyprus, Alexandria, Cyrene and Phoenicia covering virtually the entire Ptolemaic landscape. The prospect that the monogram represents the name of Skopas, the Aetolian general in charge of the Ptolemaic army in Coele Syria during operations against Antiochus III, does not seem to have been widely accepted. This particular type is imbued with religious symbolism, on par with the familiar octadrachms his father, Ptolemy IV, had issued in honour of his own father, Ptolemy III. The young regent wears the crown of Helios, and the cornucopiae on the reverse is capped with solar rays. Richard Hazard has suggested that the stars flanking the cornucopia attest to the divinity of Ptolemy V by representing two comets, one that appeared at the time of his birth and the other when he assumed the throne.









Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Phoenicia circa 205-180, AR 13.94 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, A and between legs, NI. Svoronos 1274. BMC 63. SNG Copenhagen 530. Mørkholm, Portrait Coinage of Ptolemy V, in Essay Thompson, Series XV, A18/P45.
 Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 4'000

Ex Lanz sale 22, 1982, 459.









Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Phoenicia circa 205-180, AR 13.66 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. BA Σ I Λ E Ω Σ – Π TO Λ EMAIOY Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, M and between legs, NI. Svoronos 1284. SNG Copenhagen –. Mørkholm, Portrait Coinage of Ptolemy V, in Essay Thompson, Series XV, A20/–. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

From the David Freedman collection and privately purchased from Art Ancient on the 4th of April 2021.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145







1'500

311 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 180-145, AR 14.04 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with *aegis*. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1489. SNG Copenhagen 262. Boston, MFA 2290-2292.

Lovely old cabinet tone, hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

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









In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 27.95 g. Diademed and veiled head 312 of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. $AP\Sigma INOH\Sigma - \Phi I\Lambda A\Delta E\Lambda \Phi OY$ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293. Perfectly struck in high relief on a very large flan. Good extremely fine

20'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Ptolemy VI Philometor. Second sole reign, 163 – 145



313



313 Tetradrachm, Paphos 159-158 (year 23), AR 13.93 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy Ir., wearing aegis. Rev. BAΣΙΛΕ $\Omega\Sigma$ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, LKΓ (date) and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos 1435. Paphos Hoard 4. SNG Copenhagen 619. BMC 37. Extremely fine

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 428. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



314



314

80 drachmae, Alexandria circa 50-40, Æ 19.53 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – 314 KAEO Π ATPA Σ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopiae and in r. field, Π . Svoronos 1871. SNG Copenhagen 4219. Weiser 183. Lovely green patina and good very fine / very fine

Cyrenaica, Cyrene









315 Tetradrachm circa 400-391, AR 13.21 g. Head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. K - Y / P - A Silphium plant. BMC 73. SNG Copenhagen 1184.

> Very rare. An attractive portrait of Zeus of fine style. Old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise very fine / good very fine

5'000

Ex Coin Galleries sale 17 May 1983, 150.











316 Drachm circa 375-308, AV 4.28 Rider on horseback prancing l.; wearing petasos. Rev. K - Y - P - A Silphium plant. BMC 124 (these dies). Naville 31c (this coin illustrated).

5'000 A very rare variety of a rare type. An almost invisible edge mark, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Egger XLI, 1912, 853 and Naville VII, 1924, Bement, 1872 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









317 Stater, governor Ophellas circa 322-314, AV 8.62 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, KYPANAIΩN. Rev. Zeus-Ammon standing facing, head l., holding staff and sacrificing out of patera over thymaterion; in r. field, $\Pi O\Lambda IAN\Theta EY\Sigma$. Boston, MFA 1325 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1210 (these dies). Jameson 1353 (these dies). Naville, Cyrene 87i (this coin illustrated).

20'000 Very rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

From the Lucien Naville collection and a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







Tenth Stater, governor Ophellas, magistrate Chairis circa 322-314, AV 0.86 g. Head of Ammon I.; in r. field, XAI. Rev. Head of the nymph Cyrene facing, slightly r. Naville, Cyrene 1140 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 1213 (these dies). BMC 139 (these dies). Jameson 2532 (these dies).

Rare. Obverse slightly off-centre and a small nick on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Münzahandlung Basel 8, 1937, 436 and M&M XIX, 1959 595 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.







Tenth Stater, governor Ophellas, magistrate Polianthes circa 322-314, AV 0.86 g. Head of Zeus Ammon l; in r. field, ΠΟ. Rev. KY Head of Libya r., wearing earring and necklace. BMC 155 (these dies). Weber 8441 (these dies). Naville, Cyrene 116.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 2'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.









Didrachm circa 308-277, AR 7.82 g. Head of Apollo Carneios l. Rev. KY – PA Silphium plant with four leaves; in r. field, monogram. BMC 246. SNG Copenhagen 1239 var. (snake in l. field).
 Wonderful light iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection.

Kings of Mauretania, Juba II, 25 BC - AD 23





Bronze, Caesarea circa 25 BC-AD 23, Æ 30.26 g. REX IVBA Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant's 321 skin headdress; two spears over shoulder. All within laurel wreath. Rev. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; in r. field, sceptre; all within laurel wreath. MAA 208. Mazard 296. SNG Copenhagen 618.

321

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Green patina and very fine

3'000



322

322 Bronze, Caesarea circa 25 BC-AD 23, Æ 25.64 g. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant's skin headdress; two spears over shoulder. All within laurel wreath. Rev. REX - IVBA Diademed head of Juba II r. MAA -, (for obverse, cf. 208). Mazard -, (for obverse, cf. 296). SNG Copenhagen -, (for obverse, cf. Apparently unpublished. Brown-reddish patina and very fine / fine 618).

Celtic coins









323 Catuvellauni and Trinovantes. Cunobelin, circa 10-41. Unit circa 10-41, Æ 2.35 g. CVNO – BELIN Winged head I. Rev. TASCIO Metal worker seated r., hammering vase. Hobbs 1972-1983. Van Arsdell 2097. SCBC 342. Lively green patina and good very fine / about extremley fine

Ex NFA sale XXXII, 1993, 2.

An Interesting Collection of Greek Bronze Coins Assembled by a Discerning Swiss Collector

A note by the collector

When, many years ago, Greek bronze coins started to represent a point of interest I must recognize, unabashed, that aesthetics in particular drove me towards this area. Coins were selected for a particularly attractive patina, above all, but also for their fine style, portraits, types, as well as a distinguished pedigree. While with other series a systematic approach and a quest for completion represented a rational collecting underpinning, for this particular field I just let beauty, rarity and provenance be the guiding criteria

Great collectors of the past, sharing the same passion for ancient bronzes such as Maurice Laffaille, Tom Virzi', Robert Freedman and several others, provided a source of inspiration, and with a bit of luck indeed several specimens were secured from these distinguished collections. Though each coin should be regarded for its own intrinsic qualities independently from its provenance, a proven provenance adds a 'track record' element much sought after today, especially for this sensitive series with which, sadly enough, modern forgerers have been engaging hard putting their skills and prowess to work.

Patinas, above all else, represent the catalyzing focus for the limited selection presented here. Somewhat differently from their silver and gold counterparts, ancient copper coins enjoy a special charme when blessed with the delicate colour nuances that time and natural chemical reactions depose on their surface. Colours, consistency and texture all contribute to add an extra aesthetic dimension bronze other metals cannot match.

The exquisite reddish, bluish, turquoise and greenish tones derived from the cuprite, brochantite, atacamite, azurite mineral natural coatings adorning vintage bronze coins are the result of the copper oxidation aging process. The CU-based alloys utilized for the coins' flans get substantially modified by the reaction to the chemical elements and microorganisms that, over the centuries, come into contact with the coins resulting in a panoply of different dyes and teints. Terrains rich in sulphur result in bluish patinas, while those with chloride rich minerals provide a dense green tone. Regrettably, a formal, comprehensive, study investigating the various elements and conditions responsible for the different patination processes affecting coins is yet to be produced.

Many, if not most, of the coins presented here have been selected specifically for their patina. The Katane dilitron, from the Virzi' collection, for example, dons an enamel-like green-turquoise tone for which few other specimens can boast the same intensity (lot 336). Equally striking, and unsurprisingly sharing the same provenance, is Rhegion's bronze with its turquoise blue-green patina (lot 331). The coin was given as a gift by Jacob Hirsch to Tom Virzi', testifying to the taste and generosity of his principal. From Maurice Laffaille comes the superlative Homolion piece depicting on the obverse the head of the Greek hero Philoctetes which, with its powder-green shade, graced the front cover of the great French collector first catalogue (lot 361). The Freedman provenance is represented by several specimens including a finest Akragas hemilitron showing a youthful head of Apollo of breathtaking beauty covered in a glossy brown patina (lot 335). From the Moretti collection come several tetras and dionkia from Syracuse, of exquisite style and delicate nuances, showing the skills reached by celators during the phase of the signing Masters (lots 343-348). A true gem is represented by the small, almost unobtrusive, tetras from Syracuse showing a frontal portrait of Aphrodite whose style is so refined it could, shamelessly, stand on a parallel with the nymph marble portraits of the finest period (lot 345). Also from Syracuse comes the extremely rare bottle green patina hemilitron, previously in the Spencer-Churchill and the Virzi' collections (lot 352). Sheik al Thani unerring aesthetic taste is recognizable in the small chalkous from Skiathos that comes with an enchanting light green tinge (lot 362). Finally a compact bottle-green shade dons a Lydian bronze depicting a wonderful youthful head of Antinoos (lot 364).

Praise has to go to Numismatica Ars Classica, and especially to Arturo with whom I have been sharing the passion and appreciation for these issues, for the excellent work done in describing the coins and illustrating them with high-quality images. As several of these specimens have been selected with the of Arturo's father Roberto, his choices surely testify to his unrivalled taste and profound love for beauty and classical style.

I firmly believe coins need to keep circulating, they are made as such, also long after they have ceased to be legal tender. Actually, a new life starts for them soon after they have accomplished their original function, serving the scholar, the historian, the archeologist, the museum keeper, as well as the art lover, the collector and the Market. Far from being dead relics from a distant past, they can become truly alive sharing with us their history, beauty and charm.

The noted contemporary philosopher and historian Krystof Pomian, in his seminal work on the history of museums, states that collectors establish strong emotional ties with the objects they select and endeavour to secure, this for sure has been my case. Collections, in a way, come to represent an extension of the personality of the individuals who create them. Pushing this a step forward we can venture to say that collections are assembled by collectors with the aspiration to secure a place in the memory of posterity.

Back to more mundane ground, I wish the forthcoming new owners of these pieces to get as much pleasure as I had selecting, researching, sharing or simply relishing them.

FMF

Uncertain mint of Central Italy





Anonymous, cast Aes formatum circa VI-IV centuries BC, Æ 55.87 g. Scallop shell. Rev. Blank. cf. ICC p. 76 and pl. 90, 4. Green patina and good very fine 300

Sextans mid 3rd century BC, Æ 26.25 g. Club upright. Rev. Two pellets. Haeberlin pl. 81, 36-41. Sydenham Aes Grave 243. Thurlow-Vecchi 172. ICC 199. Historia Numorum Italy 54.

Lovely dark green patina and good very fine 300

Ex CNG E-sale 327, 2014, 40.

Latium, Roma





326 Sextans circa 240, Æ 49.35 g. Cockle-shell seen from above; below, two pellets. Rev. Caduceus; on either side of which, pellet and to r., sickle. Haeberlin pl. 31, 13-14. Aes Grave 53. Sydenham 48. Thurlow-Vecchi 40. Crawford 25/8. ICC 52. Historia Numorum Italy 304.

326

Lovely brown patina and good very fine 1'250

Ex Lanz 72, 1995, 335 and Künker 124, 2007, 8215 sales.

Campania, Neapolis







327

Bronze circa 250-225, Æ 3.35 g. Male head r.; in l. field, star. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Horseman l. SNG ANS 547. Sambon 760. SNG Copenhagen 558. Historia Numorum Italy 593.
 A spectacular enamel-like deep blue patina of enchanting beauty. Very fine

Ex Triton sale V, David Freedman, 2002, 31.

Apulia, Luceria





328 Quatrunx circa 217-212, Æ 30.88 g. Thunderbolt. Rev. Club; above, four pellets and below, L. Haeberlin pl. 71. Sydenham Aes Grave 139. Thurlow-Vecchi 282. ICC 346. Historia Numorum Italy 677b. 600

328

Rare. Lovely green patina and about extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 321.

Teate









329 Triens circa 217, Æ 13.43 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. TIATI Lion walking r.; above, club and below, star. In exergue, four pellets. SNG Copenhagen 700. SNG France 1436. Historia Numorum Italy 704.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful dark green patina and extremely fine 600

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 4.

Bruttium, Hipponium as Vibo Valentia







330 Semis After 193, Æ 4.33 g. Diademed head of Juno r.; in l. field, S. Rev. VALENTIA Double cornucopia; in r. field, Nike and S. SNG ANS 481. Historia Numorum Italy 2263.

Rare. A lovely light green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine

300

Rhegium







331 Bronze circa 415-387, Æ 4.83 g. Lion mask. Rev. PHΓINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, olive leaf. McClean pl. 60, 11. SNG ANS 684. Rutter, AIIN Supplemento 25, p. 195, Group XIII. Historia Numorum Italy 2526.

An enchanting enamel-like turquoise blue-green patina and good very fine 4'000

Ex Ars Classica V, 1923, duplicates of the British museum, 763; Leu 6, 1973, Virzi 42; M&M 79, 1994, 85 and NAC 106, 2018, 164 sales. Previously gifted from Dr Jacob Hirsch to Tom Virzi.









Bronze circa 280-210, Æ 5.75 g. Laureate head of Apollo I.; behind, cornucopiae. Rev. PHΓI – $N\Omega N$ Tripod. SNG ANS 720. SNG Morcom 476. Historia Numorum Italy 2543.

A wonderful enamel-like light green patina with some unobtrusive breaks on edge, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased from NAC in November 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







Tetras circa 215-150, Æ 1.65 g. Laureate head of Asklepios r. Rev. PHΕΓΙΝΩΝ Hygieia standing l., holding serpent; in l. field, III. SNG ANS 789. SNG Copenhagen 1989. Historia Numorum Italy 2561.

Lovely light green patina and good very fine 250

Sicily, Agrigentum









Hemilitron circa 420-406, Æ 22.57 g. Eagles standing r. on hare, with its head reared and beak wide open; fly to r. Rev. Crab; below, Triton r., blowing into conch shell; around, six pellets. Rizzo pl. III, 13 (these dies). Calciati 32. SNG ANS –. SNG München 117. Westermark, Akragas 613.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A magnificent green patina with some encrustations, about extremely fine

5'000

Ex CNG sale 72, 2006, 175.









335 Hemitron circa 400-380, Æ 17.25 g. AKPAΓAΣ Diademed and horned head of the river-god Akragas I. Rev. Eagle standing I., with head reverted, on Ionic capital; in I. field, crab and in r. field, six pellets. SNG ANS 1097. Calciati 89. SNG Copenhagen 93. SNG Morcom 534. Laffaille 126.

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest in private hands.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful untouched brown patina.

Good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Triton sale V, 2002, David Freedman, 133.

Catana









Dilitron circa 340-315, Æ 13.03 g. Head of Persephone I., wearing wreath of reeds; around, three dolphins. Rev. Man-headed bull standing r. SNG ANS –. Calciati 3/3 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Lovely enamel-like turquoise green patina and very fine 3'500

Ex Leu 6, 1973, Virzi 130; Triton V, 2002, 175; CNG 63, 2003, 91 and NAC 64, 2012, 680 sales.

Himera as Thermai









Tetras circa 200-150, Æ 7.16 g. Head of bearded Heracles r., wearing lion skin; club over shoulder. Rev. ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ Three nymphs standing facing, the one on the left holding amphora. Calciati 22. Campana, CNAI 17b. SNG Copenhagen 322.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely light green patina and extremely fine

1'000

1'500

Leontini









Tetras circa 405-402, Æ 1.85 g. ΛΕΟΝ Laureate youthful male head l.; in l. field, leaf. Rev. Tripod; in background lyre, at sides, two grains and in exergue, three pellets. Boehringer, Atti VI Convegno CISN, 1977, pl. XIX, A4. Boehringer, Essays Price, pl. XIII, 73. SNG Copenhagen 329. Calciati 1.

A very elegant portrait of fine style and a spectacular enamel-like light green patina. Good extremely fine

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica in November 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Mamertini







339 Quadruple circa 288-270, Æ 16.54 g. APEOΣ Laureate head of youthful Ares r.; behind, spear-head. Rev. MAMEP – TINΩN Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. SNG ANS 407. Calciati 7.

Lovely dark green patina and good very fine 400

From the Lockett and Athos and Dina Moretti collections. Privately purchased from Mildenberg in 1955.

Morgantina







340 Hexas circa 344-317, \not E 3.59 g. $\Lambda ABO\Sigma$ Laureate head r. Rev. M – OPFAN - TIN Ω N Tripod. SNG ANS 470 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1130 (these dies). K. Erim, La zecca di Morgantina, AIIN suppl. 20, pl. 3, 2. Morgantina Studies p. 27, 8 (cat. 248) and pl. 4, 1 (these dies).

A very gentle portrait and a lovely green patina. Good very fine / about extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 29, 2005, 94.

Petra





341 Litra 344-336, Æ 28.71 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Aphrodite seated r., holding dove. Campana, CNAI 1. Calciati 1. Extremely rare. Green patina and very fine

Ex Asta del Titano 78, 1998, 37 and NAC 64, 2012, 2121 sales.

Segesta







342 Uncia circa 430-409, \not E 3.38 g. Head of youth r. Rev. Σ E Γ E – Σ TA Hound standing over hare, looking back; pellet before. SNG ANS -. Calciati -, cf. 13 (Eryx). 500

A superb portrait of fine style and a pleasant brown tone. Extremely fine

Syracuse







Trias circa 415-410, Æ 3.72 g. Head of nymph Arethusa r.; dolphins flanking. Rev. Octopus; around, three 343 pellets. Calciati 1. Wonderful blue green patina and good very fine

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica in 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







344 Hemilitra circa 410-405, Æ 3.15 g. Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing ampyx, sphendone, earring and necklace. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square within which, star. SNG ANS 397. Calciati 18. A portrait of great beauty, certainly an unsigned work of a great master engraver. Wonderful light green patina and very fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica in 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.





Tetras circa 390, Æ 1.74 g. Female head, wearing ampyx, facing slightly l., hair floating freely. Rev. Octopus. SNG Copenhagen 679. C. Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 39, 26. SNG München 1107. AMB 491. Calciati 29.

Rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known for this issue and one of the most beautiful Sicilian bronzes. Unsigned work of Exakestidas, a portrait of enchanting beauty, struck in high relief on a full flan and with a marvellous enamel-like light green patina. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Artemide sale LVI, 2021, 120.

According to tradition, Syracuse was founded by Greek colonists from Corinth under the leadership of Archias in 734 BC. The Syracusan's initial settlement was just off shore on the island of Ortygia. In later times, it would be from this fortress island that Syracuse's tyrants controlled the rest of the city. The natural spring on the island, which provided its water supply, was named Arethusa. It is the image of the goddess of this spring which dominates the early coinage of Syracuse. For the coinage of Syracuse, there are two elements which must be valued in their importance: the great tradition of master engravers and, on the other, the political economic and military situations. The first bronze issues are sometimes attributed to the master engravers: Kimon, Euainetos, Phrygillos, Eukleidas, Eumenes and other unidentified. According Calciati the model for the head on the obverse is derived from the facing head of Arethusa by Kimon. This issue is usually attributed to Exakestidas because there are several specimens signed E or Ex. Exakestidas was a Sicilian engraver, active at the end of the V century BC, who signed tetradrachms and didrachms of Camarina. We don't have other information about him other than the signature placed on the dies engraved by him. However, the stylistic evidence of many coins of this series reveals such significant differences that the intervention of other engravers seems to be certain.







Hemilitra circa 400, Æ 3.77 g. Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, hair in *ampyx* and sphendone. Rev. ΣY – PA Wheel with dolphins in two quarters. Calciati 22. SNG ANS 404.

Rare. A portrait of Arethusa of great elegance perfectly centred and with a wonderful untouched green patina. Good extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica in November 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







Hemilitra circa 400, Æ 4.00 g. Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, hair in *ampyx* and sphendone.
 Rev. ΣΥ – PA Wheel with dolphins in two quarters. Calciati 22. SNG ANS 406.
 A superb portrait and a superb untouched brown-green patina. Good extremely fine

Ex Hirsch XV, 1906, Philipsen, 1198 and NAC 29, 2005, 126 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







Hemilitra circa 400, $\not\equiv$ 3.79 g. Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing *sphendone*; in r. field, olive twig. Rev. $\Sigma Y - PA$ Dolphin r.; below, shell. SNG ANS 415 fff. SNG Morcom 687-690. Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 39, 39. Favorito 12. AMB 489 (this coin). Calciati 24 mv.5 (this reverse die).

A lovely coin with a superb enamel-like green patina. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 489 and Leu Winthertur 6, 2020, 81 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti and Kleinkunst collections.







Drachm circa 380-360, Æ 28.58 g. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet with bowl ornamented with olive wreath. Rev. Pair of dolphins swimming downwards almost snout to snout, between them star with eight rays. AMB 494. SNG ANS 456. C. Boehringer, Dyonisos von Syrakus, Essay Thompson, pl. 39, 44. Calciati 62. Wonderful enamel-like green patina and good very fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 29, 2005, 127. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







350 Hemidrachm circa 357-354, Æ 14.27 g. IEYΣ [EΛ-EY-ΘΕ]PIOΣ Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios r. Rev. Σ YPAK-ΟΣΙΩΝ Thunderbolt; in r. field, grain. Calciati 71. SNG ANS 472. Wonderful enamel-like green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 1'000 From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







351 Hemidrachm circa 357-354, Æ 11.61 g. [ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛ-ΕΥ-Θ]ΕΡΙΟΣ Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios r. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚ-Ο]ΣΙΩΝ Thunderbolt; in r. field, grain. Calciati 71. SNG ANS 472.

A lovely light green patina and good very fine 500 Ex Solidus sale 62, 2020, 25.







352 Hemilitra (?) 344-336, Æ 7.72 g. ΙΕΥΣ ΕΛ – ΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ Laureate head of Zeus I.; behind, thunderbolt upright. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Swastika. Calciati 83/3 (this coin). SNG Spencer-Churchill 63 (this coin). SNG ANS 542. SNG Morcom 719. Extremely rare. Green patina and about very fine 2'000

Ex NAC K, 2000, 1204 and NAC 64, 2012, 734 sales. From the Spencer-Churchill and Virzi collections.







Bronze circa 317-305, Æ 9.11 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone I.; behind grain. Rev. Bull butting I.; above, dolphin and NI, below, dolphin. SNG ANS 566. Calciati 96 Ds30 R13. Cf. Holloway pl. 7, 1.

Lovely brown-green patina and good very fine 500

Ex Sternberg 31, 1996, 837; NAC H, 1998, 1221 and CNG 73, 2006, 91 sales. From the Alexandre de Barros collection.









Bronze circa 295-289, Æ 5.50 g. ΣVRAKOΣΙΟΝ Head of youthful Heracles I., wearing *tainia*; in r. field, star. Rev. Lion advancing r., raising I. foreleg; above, club and in exergue, torch. Calciati 150. SNG ANS 738.

Wonderful brown tone and extremely fine 750







Bronze 287-278, Æ 4.97 g. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Kore-Persephone I., wearing barley-wreath. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins. SNG Copenhagen 804. Calciati 125. Superb untouched enamel-like green patina and good very fine 300

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica in 2001. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.







500

Bronze circa 278-276, \not E 12.15 g. ΦΘΙΑΣ Veiled head of Phthaia l. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Thunderbolt. SNG ANS 835 var. Calciati 174 DS 77 var.

Enchanting green patina somewhat broken on the edge. Good very fine

Ex Leu 79, 2000, 444 and NAC O, 2004, 1410 sales. From the Ahos and Dina Moretti collection.

Tauromenium







3

Hemilitron circa 357-305, Æ 5.97 g. APXAFETA Laureate head of Apollo I. Rev. TAYPOM – ENITAN Kithara; above, grape bunch. Campana 6. Calciati 13/2 (this coin, wrongly placed in München). SNG ANS 1112
 Rare. Lovely enamel-like blue-green patina and good very fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 21, 2001, 132. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Islands off Sicily, Lipara









358 Bronze end of 3rd century BC, Æ 6.20 g. ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ Head of Hephaestus 1., wearing pileus. Rev. Γ MAPKIOC ΛΕΥ / Γ AYCWNEYC / ΔΥΟ ΑΝΔΡ Tongs. SNG München 1693. Miní 54 (this coin). RPC 626.13 (this coin). Calciati 48.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands.

Lovely light green patina and good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1158 and NAC 27, 2004, 137 sales. From the Virzí and Athos and Dina Moretti collections.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



359

Dishekel, Sardinia circa 264-241, Æ 13.15 g. Wreathed head of Tanit l. Rev. Head of horse r. CNP 248. MAA 58. SNG Copenhagen 192. Lovely green patina and about very fine 100

Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum







Bronze circa 325-300, Æ 5.84 g. Bearded head of Pan r. Rev. Π – A – N Forepart of griffin l.; below, fish l. 360 SNG BM Black Sea 869. SNG Stancomb 541. Anokhin 111. SNG Copenhagen 30.

750 Enchanting light green patina and extremely fine

Ex CNG sale 66, 2004, 286.

Thessaly, Homolion









361 Bronze circa 360, Æ 4.66 g. Bearded head of the hero Philoctetes r., wearing pileus. Rev. Coiled serpent. SNG Copenhagen 71. Laffaille 326 = Laffaille, Choix de Monnaies Grecques en Bronze, 111 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 92. Rare. A delightful enamel-like light green patina with two small cracks,

otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex M&M 76, 1991, Laffaille, 326 and Triton V, 2002, David Freedman, 347 sales.

Islands off Thessaly, Skiathos











362 Chalkous circa 350-344, Æ 1.81 g. Male head l., wearing taenia. Rev. ΣΚΙ/ΑΘΙ Kerykeion. Rogers 573. BCD Thessaly 1, 1366 (this coin).

> A light green patina of enchanting beauty with some breaks on the edge, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1366 and NAC 126, 2021, 152 sales.

Ionia, Clazomenae







363 Bronze, magistrate Theodotos circa 350-300, Æ 1.64 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. ΘΕΟΔΟΤ– [E] – ΣHead of ram r. BMC 35. SNG Copenhagen 33 var. (different magistrate).

> Rare. Lovely blue-green patina and very fine 100

Ex Naumann 91, 2020, 1029 and Busso Peus 433, 2022, 1248 sales.

Lydia, Sardis







2'000

364 Pseudo-autonomous issue. Bronze circa 80-100 AD, Æ 8.80 g. Draped youthful bust of the personification of the Senate r. Rev. Demeter standing l., holding grain ears, poppy, and sceptre. Sardis 251. BMC Lydia 73. SNG Copenhagen 506. RPC III, 2391.7 (this coin).

A spectacular portrait of excellent style, the work of a very talented engraver.

Lovely enamel-like dark green patina and extremely fine

Ex CNG mail bid sale 67, 2004, 1111.

Kings of Cappadocia, Ariarathes II, 301 – 280









365 Bronze circa 301-280, Æ 1.46 g. Draped bust l., wearing leather helmet. Rev. BAΣIΛΕΩΣ - APIAPAΘΟΥAthena standing I., holding spear and resting hand on shield decorated with gorgoneion. Simonetta -. Parthica 2007, Ar. II 4. Very rare. Lovely green patina, obverse off-centre, otherwise very fine

Ex CNG 85, 2010, 474 and Bertolami Fine Arts 109, 2022, 179 sales. From the Bono Simonetta collection.

Indo-Parthian kings, Pakores, mid-late I century AD



366 Tetradrachm mid-late I century AD, Æ 8.25 g. BACILEYC [BACILEΩN] NEGA ΠΑΚΟΡΗC Double diademed bust l., wearing necklace with central ornament composed of five pellets. Rev. Nike standing r., holding wreath; monograms flanking. Senior 269.1aT var. (different obverse legend).

366

A portrait of excellent style. Dark tone and extremely fine 500

Ex CNG mail bid sale 75, 2007, 672.

Hunnic tribes, Kidarites. Kidara (?), circa AD 350-385







Bronze circa AD 350-385, Æ 0.73 g. Crowned facing bust. Rev. Fire altar with ribbons and attendants.

Apparently unrecorded. Black tone and good very fine 100

Ex CNG mail bid sale 73, 2006, 576.

India, Kushan Empire. Kanishka I, AD 127 – 151







368 Didrachm, Kapisha circa AD 127-151, Æ 8.14 g. BACIΛΕΥC BACIΛ – ΕΩΝ KANHÞKOY Kanishka I standing facing, head l., holding spear and dropping pellets with r. hand over altar. Rev. HΛΙΟC Helios (Miiro) standing facing, head surrounded by radiate halo, extending r. arm, holding sword; in l. field, tamgha. ANS Kushan 391-402. Göbl, MK 766.

Dark brown patina and good very fine 200

Kings of Numidia, Micipsa, 148 – 118







Bronze circa 208-148, Æ 14.88 g. Laureate and bearded male head l. Rev. Horse prancing l. Mazard 45. SNG Copenhagen 509. MAA 18.

In exceptional condition for the type and with superb portrait.

Brown tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Triton sale X, 2007, 427.





The Graham Collection of **Roman Republican Coins**

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated









370 Didrachm, Neapolis circa 310-300, AR 7.46 g. Helmeted head of bearded Mars I.; behind, oak-spray. Rev. Horse's head r. on base inscribed ROMANO; behind, corn-ear. Sydenham 1. RBW 3. Crawford 13/1. Historia Numorum Italy 266. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue.

10'000 Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

Privately purchased from Spink & Son on the 2nd of November 1990.





371

371 Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.61 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 and pl. II, 6. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Privately purchased from Seaby in 1964.



372



372

372 Quadrigatus, circa 225-214, AR 6.63 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 and pl. V, 4. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

750

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 33, 1993, 479 and NAC 40, 2007, 397 sales.









373 Victoriatus after 218, AR 3.38 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory r., crowning trophy; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 83. RBW –. Crawford 44/1.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 3rd of July 1971.

















Denarius circa 214-213, AR 4.34 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; in exergue, ROMA partially incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 167. RBW 166. Crawford 44/5.

Light iridescent tone and very fine 200

Privately purchased in 1980.

Sestertius circa 214-213, AR 1.10 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, IIS. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 142. RBW 176. Crawford 44/7.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine / very fine 150

Privately purchased from Spink & Son on the 3rd of October 1980.

Quinarius after 211, AR 1.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 169. RBW 180. Crawford 45/2.

Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

250

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 2nd of October 1971.

Victoriatus from 211, AR 3.49 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory r., crowning trophy; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 230. RBW 191. Crawford 53/1.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 200

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 3rd of February 1973.









500

Denarius circa 207, AR 4.09 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.

Struck on a broad flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone.

Minor oxidations, otherwise extremely fine

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 29th of November 1974.









379 *C. Varus.* Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 4.27 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, C·VAR ligate and ROMA in linear frame. Babelon Terentia 2. Sydenham 199. RBW 317. Crawford 74/1. Very rare. Light iridescent tone, almost invisible marks,

otherwise about extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on 16 March 1973.









Denarius serratus, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.03 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, six-spoked wheel. In exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 519. RBW –. Crawford 79/1. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 100

Privately purchased in 1989.

Denarius, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.39 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. Minor oxidation on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 200

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of October 1980.









Quinarius, Southeast Italy circa 211-210, AR 2.09 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in monogram. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 188. RBW 340. Crawford 84/2. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely 750

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 252.



383





Denarius, Southeast Italy circa 209, AR 3.82 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, spearhead set horizontally to r.; in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 222. RBW 371. Crawford 88/2b. Light iridescent tone and very fine

Privately purchased in 1992.

Denarius, Southeast Italy circa 208, AR 5.18 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.

Lovely iridescent tone, an almost invisible trace of overstriking

on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 200

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on 22 April 1974.









Quinarius, Apulia (?) 211-210, AR 1.80 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, MT ligate and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 183. RBW 464. Crawford 103/2a.

Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 500 Privately purchased in 1979.



Denarius, Central Italy (?) circa 211-208, AR 3.97 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.

Lovely iridescent tone and very fine / good very fine 200

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of October 1980.

Denarius circa 206-195, AR 4.08 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, eight-rayed star and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 263. RBW 516. Crawford 113/1.
 Superb iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine
 Purchased from Spink & Sons in July 1975

Denarius circa 206-195, AR 3.85 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, rostrum tridens and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 244. RBW 522. Crawford 114/1.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 100

Purchased from Spink & Sons in December 1977



Denarius, uncertain mint circa 206-205, AR 4.02 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, female head r. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Horatia 1. Sydenham 277. RBW 578. Crawford 127/1. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine / very fine 350
 Purchased from Spink & Sons in December 1998

Denarius, uncertain mint circa 206-200, AR 4.22 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, shield and carnyx and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Decia 1. Sydenham 290. RBW 579. Crawford 128/1. Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 500 Ex NAC M, 2002, 2430 and NAC 78, 2014, 549. sales







Denarius circa 194-190, AR 3.95 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. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250

Ex Triton sale VI, 2003, 621. From the Tony Hardy collection.









392 L. Furius Purpurio. Denarius circa 179-170, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, PVR ligate and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Furia 7. Sydenham 330. RBW 683. Crawford 155/1.
 Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on the 22nd of April 1974.











Denarius circa 179-170, AR 3.26 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r; below, anchor and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 237. RBW 722. Crawford 165/1a.

Privately purchased in 1989.

Very fine

75

Denarius circa 179-170, AR 3.56 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r; below, helmet and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 270. RBW 725. Crawford 168/2.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone, minor marks in field, otherwise good very fine 150

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of October 1980.

395 Pinarius Natta. Denarius 149, AR 3.79 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding reins and whip; below, NATTA; in exergue, [R]OMA in partial frame. Babelon Pinaria 1. Sydenham 390. RBW 891. Crawford 208/1. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 150

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of February 1975.









396 L. Sempronius Pitio. Denarius 148, AR 4.03 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PITIO and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, L·SEMP. In exergue, ROMA in rectangular frame. Babelon Sempronia 2. Sydenham 402. RBW 926. Crawford 216/1.

Privately purchased in 1981.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500















397



C. Terentius Lucanus. Denarius 147, AR 3.72 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., wreathed by Victory standing r. behind her. In lower I. field, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, C TER LVC. In exergue, ROMA in rectangular frame. Babelon Terentia 10. Sydenham 425. RBW 932. Crawford 217/1.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine Privately purchased from Seaby on 27th of December 1972.

200

398 L. Cupiennus. Denarius 147, AR 4.34 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, cornucopia; before, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, L CVP; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Cupiennia 1. Sydenham 436. RBW 937. Crawford 218/1. Old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine 100 Privately purchased from Seaby on 29th of September 1972.

M. Iunius. Denarius 145, AR 4.14 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ass's head and below chin, X. Rev. 399 The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, M·IVNI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Junia 8. Sydenham 408. RBW 944. Crawford 220/1. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine Privately purchased in 1971.

400 L. Iulius. Denarius 141, AR 4.02 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L·IVLI and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Julia 1. Sydenham 443. RBW 949. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 200 Crawford 224/1. Privately purchased from Seaby in 1963.









401 L. Atilius Nomentanus. Denarius 141, AR 3.81 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r.; below, L·ATILI and in exergue, NOM. Babelon Atilia 16. Sydenham 444. RBW 950. Crawford 225/1. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on the 23rd of March 1974.



C. Titinius. Denarius 141, AR 3.62 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding whip and reins; below, C TITINI; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Julia 7. Sydenham 445. RBW –. Crawford 226/1a. Metal flaws on obverse, otherwise good very fine 75
 Privately purchased in 1974.

- 403 *C. Valerius Flaccus.* Denarius 140, AR 3.78 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI (downwards). Rev. FLAC Victory in biga r.; below horses, C·VAL·C·F. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Valeria 8. Sydenham 441. RBW 956. Crawford 228/1. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 100 Privately purchased in 1974.
- 404 T. Veturius. Denarius 137, AR 3.94 g. [TI ·VET ligate] Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r.; behind neck, X. Rev. Oath-taking scene: youth kneeling l. between two warriors pointing with their swords to a pig which he holds. Above, ROMA. Babelon Veturia 1. Sydenham 527. RBW 969. Crawford 234/1. Light iridescent tone, insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise, good very fine 100 Privately purchased in 1974.
- 405 Cn. Lucretius Trio. Denarius 136, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X and behind, TRIO.
 Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r., below, CN·LVCR. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Lucretia 1. Sydenham 450.
 RBW 978. Crawford 237/1a. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 100







406 C. Minucius Augurinus. Denarius 135, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X and behind, ROMA. Rev. C·A – VG Ionic column surmounted by statue holding staff in r. hand; on either side, togate figure and ear of barley set on forepart of lion. Babelon Minucia 3. Sydenham 463. RBW 999. Crawford 242/1. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 150 Purchased from Seaby in March 1988.







200

407 *L. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius 131, AR 3.86 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, * and behind, apex. Rev. Mars in quadriga r., holding spear, shield and reins in l. hand and trophy in r.; below, L·POST·ALB. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Postumia 1. Sydenham 472. RBW 1035. Crawford 252/1.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on the 16th of March 1974.









408 C. Servilius Vatia. Denarius 127, AR 3.88 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, *. Behind, lituus and below, ROMA. Rev. Battle on horseback between two warriors; horseman's shield on r. inscribed M. In exergue, C·SERVEIL. Babelon Servilia 6. Sydenham 483. RBW 1069. Crawford 264/1.

> In superb condition and exceptionally complete for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

750

Ex Leu sale 17, 1977, 165. Privately purchased from Seaby on the 10th of October 1983.









409 Anonymous issue. Denarius circa 115-114, AR 3.78 g. Head of Roma r., wearing winged Corinthian helmet.; behind, X and below, ROMA. Rev. Roma seated r. on pile of shields, holding spear in l. hand; at her feet, helmet and before, she-wolf suckling twins. On either side, bird flying. Sydenham 530. RBW 1117. Crawford 287/1. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 14th of September 1977.



410



410 C. Fonteius. Denarius 114 or 113, AR 3.88 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri; on one side, P and on the other, *. Below, five pellets. Rev. Galley I.; above C·FONT. Below, ROMA. Babelon Fonteia 1. Sydenham 555. RBW -. Crawford 290/1. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

Privately purchased in 1987.

Man. Aemilius Lepidus. Denarius 114 or 113, AR 3.88 g. ROMA Laureate, diademed and draped bust of 411 Roma r.; behind, *. Rev. MN·AE – MILIO Equestrian statue on triumphal arch; between the arches, L – E – P. Babelon Aemilia 7. Sydenham 554. RBW 1124. Crawford 291/1.

> Light iridescent tone and good very fine 150

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 3rd of February 1973.



412



412

200

412 Ti. Quinctius. Denarius circa 112 or 111, AR 2.93 g. Bust of Hercules I. seen from behind, with club above r. shoulder. Rev. Desultor 1.; behind, F⋅. Below horses, TI – Q on sides of rat r.; in exergue, D⋅S⋅S incuse on tablet. Babelon Quinctia 6. Sydenham 563. RBW -. Crawford 297/1b.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

Purchased from Seaby in March 1988.









413 T. Manlius Mancinus, Appius Claudius Pulcher and Q. Urbinius. Denarius 111 or 110, AR 3.86 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, quadrangular device. Rev. Victory in triga r.; in exergue, [T].MANL.AP·CL·Q·[VR]. Babelon Manlia 2 and Claudia 3. Sydenham 570a. RBW 1142. Crawford 299/1b.

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 1st of September 1972.







414 *M. Herennius*. Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.83 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r.; before, *. Rev. M⋅HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567. RBW −. Crawford 308/1a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 100

Privately purchased from Spink & Son on the 13th of September 1971.









415 *M. Herennius*. Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.53 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567 var. RBW −. Crawford 308/1a var. FFC 774.

An exceedingly rare variety without control letter marks. Lovely iridescent tone, hairline flan cracks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale I, 1999, 1424.









416 L. Aurelius Cotta. Denarius serratus 105, AR 3.59 g. Draped bust of Vulcan r., wearing cap bound with laurel wreath, tongs over shoulder; behind, *. All within wreath. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in exergue, L·COT. Babelon Aurelia 21. Sydenham 577 var. RBW 1163. Crawford 314/1a.

An extremely rare variety without control mark on both obverse and reverse.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Purchased from Spink & Sons in June 1987.









417 *L. Thorius Balbus*. Denarius 105, AR 3.88 g. Head of Juno Sospita r., wearing goats skin headdress; behind, I.S·M·R. Rev. Bull butting r.; above, S and below, L·THORIVS. In exergue, BALBVS. Babelon Thoria 1. Sydenham 598. RBW –. Crawford 316/1.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 250

Privately purchased from Spink & Son on the 29th September 1972.









418 *L. Appuleius Saturninus.* Denarius 104, AR 3.93 g. Helmeted head of Roma I.; behind, D. Rev. Helmeted head of Roma I.; behind, L·SAT partially ligate. Babelon Appuleia 2. Sydenham 579. RBW – Crawford 317/1. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 590 and NAC 21, 2001, 174 sales.















- Q. Minucius M. f. Ter. Denarius 103, AR 3.75 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. About extremely fine 150 Purchased from Baldwins in winter 2019.
- 420 *L. Iulius Caesar.* Denarius 103, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Mars I.; above visor, F and behind, CAESAR. Rev. Venus in biga of Cupids I.; above, F and below, lyre. In exergue, L·IVLI·L·F. Babelon Julia 4. Sydenham 593. RBW –. Crawford 320/1. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 100 Privately purchased from Seaby on the 31st of December 1973.
- 421 L. Sentius C.f. Denarius 101, AR 3.89 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ARG PVB. Rev. Jupiter in prancing biga r.; below horses, K. In exergue, L·SENTI·C F. Babelon Sentia 1. Sydenham 600. RBW –. Crawford 325/1b. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 100
 Privately purchased from Seaby on the 1st of August 1972.
- 422 *T. Cloulius.* Quinarius 98, AR 1.78 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below, L⋅. Rev. T⋅CLOVLI Victory standing r., crowning trophy at feet of which sits captive with hands tied behind the back; in exergue, Q. Babelon Cloulia 2. Sydenham 586a. RBW −. Crawford 332/1b.

Old cabinet tone and very fine

75

Privately purchased in 1971.



423 *C. Publicius Malleolus, A. Postumius Sp. f. Albinus and L. Metellus.* Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.77 g. Laureate head of Apollo; behind, six-rayed star and before, X. Below neck, R[OMA]. Rev. The Dioscuri watering their horses at fountain of Juturna; above, crescent. In exergue, A·ALBINVS·S·F. Babelon Postumia 5. Sydenham 612. RBW 1211. Crawford 335/10a. Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 100

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on 27 April 1974.

424 L. Piso Frugi. Denarius 90, AR 3.78 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, double axe and before, V. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch; above, trident and below, L PISO FRVGI / A. Babelon Calpurnia 11. Sydenham 669/A. RBW –. Crawford 340/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse,

otherwise about extremely fine 100

Privately purchased in 1973.

425 L. Piso Frugi. Denarius 90, AR 3.95 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, R and before, R. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch; below, L PISO FRVGI / XVI. Babelon Calpurnia 11. Sydenham 663/e. RBW –. Crawford 340/1. Wonderful iridescent tone, a hairline flan crack at six o'clock

on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 200

Privately purchased in 1975.



- 426 L. Piso Frugi. Quinarius 90, AR 2.07 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, crescent. Rev. L·PI SO Victory standing r., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. Babelon Calpurnia 13 var. Sydenham 674. RBW –. Crawford 340/2e. Old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine 100 Privately purchased from Jules Florange on the 16th of February 1974.
- Q. Titius. Denarius 90, AR 3.95 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. Pegasus r.; below, Q TITI in linear frame. Babelon Titia 2. Sydenham 692. RBW 1275. Crawford 341/2.
 Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine

Privately purchased from Stanley Gibbons on the 3rd of August 1977.

428 *Q. Titius.* Quinarius 90, AR 2.09 g. Draped bust of Victory r. Rev. Pegasus prancing r.; below, Q·TITI. Babelon Titia 3. Sydenham 693. RBW 1276. Crawford 341/3.

Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 100

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 15th of June 1989.

429 *C. Vibius C.f. Pansa.* Denarius 90, AR 3.89 g. PANSA Laureate head of Apollo r.; below chin, flower. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F Minerva in fast quadriga l., holding spear and reins in r. hand and trophy in l.; in exergue, C·VIBIVS·C·F. Babelon Vibia 3. Sydenham 685. RBW –. Crawford 342/4b.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 100

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 2nd of December 1968.









430 M. Cato. Denarius 89, AR 4.02 g. Diademed and draped female bust r., behind, ROMA and below neck truncation, M CATO. Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm branch in l; in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 5. Sydenham 596. RBW –. Crawford 343/1b.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 10th of October 1983.









M. Cato. Quinarius 89, AR 2.25 g. M·CATO Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r.; below, F (?). Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 7. Sydenham 597. RBW 1298. Crawford 343/2b. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 200 Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on 3 October 1971.









432 The Bellum Sociale. Denarius, Bovianum (?) circa 89 (?), AR 3.98 g. Laureate head of Italia 1.; behind, viteliú retrograde in Oscan characters. Rev. Soldier in helmet and cloak, standing facing, head r., holding reversed spear; his l. foot is placed on a Roman standard; by his side, on r., recumbent bull. Sydenham 627. Campana 122e (this coin). RBW 1218. Historia Numorum Italy 407.

Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine

1'000

Ex M&M sale 38, 1968, 134. Privately purchased from Maison Platt on the 2nd of December 1972.









Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus. Quinarius 88, AR 2.03 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory r. crowning trophy; in exergue, CN LENT. Babelon Cornelia 51. Sydenham 703. RBW 1313. Crawford 345/2.
 Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 200

Privately purchased from Claude Silberstain on the 29th of April 1974.



- Gar, Ogul, Ver. Denarius 85, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, [thunderbolt]. Rev. Jupiter driving fast quadriga r., holding thunderbolt. Sydenham 723. RBW 1333. Crawford 350/A2. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine
 Privately purchased in 1971.
- 435 *Mn. Fonteius C.f.* Denarius 85, AR 3.65 g. Laureate head of Apollo Veiovis r.; below, thunderbolt; behind, MN FONTEI [C F]; before, monogram. Rev. Winged figure on goat r.; above, pilei; in exergue, *thyrsus*; all within laurel wreath. Babelon Fonteia 9. Sydenham 724. RBW 1350. Crawford 353/1a.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 200

436 *L. Cornelius Sulla.* Denarius, mint moving with Sulla 84-83, AR 3.99 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; in r. field, Cupid standing l., holding palm branch; below, L·SVLLA. Rev. IMPER Jug and lituus between two trophies; below, ITERVM. Babelon Cornelia 29. Sydenham 761. RBW 1364. Crawford 359/2.

Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 250

Purchased from Spink & Sons in October 2003.







437 *P. Crepusius, C. Limetanus and L. Censorinus.* Denarius 82, AR 4.08 g. L·CENSORIN Diademed, draped, and veiled bust of Venus r., wearing earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Venus in biga r.; below horses, C·LIMETA and in exergue, P·CREPVSI. Babelon Marcia 27, Crepusia 3, Mamilia 9. Sydenham 736a. RBW 1366. Crawford 360/1b. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 4th of June 1991.









438 *C. Mamilius Limetanus.* Denarius serratus 82, AR 3.88 g. Draped bust of Mercury r., wearing winged *petasus*; caduceus over l. shoulder.; above, I. Rev. C·MAMIL – LIMETAN Ulysses standing r., holding staff and extending his r. hand to his dog Argus. Babelon Mamilia 6. Sydenham 741. RBW 1370. Crawford 362/1. Light iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 12th of December 2011.







439 *L. Marcius Censorinus*. Denarius 82, AR 3.78 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.

Privately purchased in 1974.

Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine

200









440 Q. Antonius Balbus. Denarius serratus 83-82, AR 3.91 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; below, M. In exergue, Q·ANTO·BALB / [PR]. Babelon Antonia 1. Sydenham 742b. RBW –. Crawford 364/1d.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

150

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 24th of June 1970.

441 C. Annius. Denarius, North-Italy 82-81, AR 3.85 g. C·ANNI·T·F·T·N· PRO·COS·EX·S·C Diademed and draped female bust r.; below, D· Bead and reel border. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm branch; above horses, Q· In exergue, L·FABI·L·F·HISP. Babelon Annia 3 and Fabia 17. Sydenham 748c. RBW –. Crawford 366/2a.
 Old cabinet tone and good very fine

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of October 1977.







442 *A. Postumius Albinus.* Denarius serratus 81, AR 4.00 g. HISPAN Veiled head of Hispania r. Rev. A – POST·A·F – ·S·N – ALBIN Togate figure standing l., raising r. hand to legionary eagle and to r., fasces with axe. Babelon Postumia 8. Sydenham 746. RBW 1393. Crawford 372/2.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse,

otherwise good extremely fine

300

Privately purchased in 1983.



Chica Control



443 Anonymous issue. Quinarius, uncertain mint 81, AR 1.85 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Victory standing r., crowning trophy; in between, B. In exergue, ROM[A]. Sydenham 609a. RBW –. Crawford 373/1b. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 150

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 18th of March 1968.









Q. Denarius, uncertain mint 81, AR 4.25 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Double cornucopiae tied with fillet; below, Q. Babelon Cornelia 33. Sydenham 755. RBW 1398. Crawford 375/2.
 Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 15th of June 1979.









445 *L. Volteius L.f. Strabo*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.93 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, G. Rev. Europa seated on bull charging l.; behind, winged thunderbolt and below, ivy leaf. In exergue, L·VL·O·L·F·STRAB. Babelon Volteia 6. Sydenham 743. RBW –. Crawford 377/1.

Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex Stack's 3 sale May 1978, Knoblock, 394.









446 L. Procilius. Denarius 80, AR 4.03 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 200

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 7th of November 2020.









447 *C. Naevius Balbus.* Denarius serratus 80, AR 3.81 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing triga r.; above, CCVII and in exergue, C·NAE·BA[LB]. Babelon Naevia 6. Sydenham 769b. RBW –. Crawford 382/1b.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine

200

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 31st of March 1970.









L. Papius. Denarius serratus 79, AR 4.03 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, chisel. Rev. Gryphon leaping r.; below, hammer. In exergue, L·PAPI. Babelon Papia 1. Sydenham 773. RBW –. Crawford 384/1 and symbol 30.
 Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Bonhams sale II, 1980, 187.











449 *M. Volteius M.f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.97 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Capitoline temple; in exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 1. Sydenham 774. RBW 1414. Crawford 385/1.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 250

450 *M. Volteius M.f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.88 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Erymanthian boar r.; in exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 2. Sydenham 775. RBW 1415. Crawford 385/2.

Old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine 100

Privately purchased from Stanley Gibbons on the 25th of April 1973.











451 *L. Cassius Q. f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.94 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. Struck on a very large flan and well centred. Wonderful old

Privately purchased from Seaby on 1 July 1974.

cabinet tone and good very fine 300

452 L. Rutilius Flaccus. Denarius 77, AR 3.79 g. FLAC Helmeted head of Roma r. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding reins and wreath; in exergue, L·RVTILI. Babelon Rutilia 1. Sydenham 780. RBW –. Crawford 387/1.
 Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / good very fine









P. Satrienus. Denarius 77, AR 3.64 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, TXXXIIII. Rev. ROMA She wolf l., r. forepaw raised; in exergue, P·SATRIE / NVS. Babelon Satriena 1. Sydenham 781a. RBW –. Crawford 388/1b. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

Ex NFA sale XXVII, 1991, 443. Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on 2 April 1993.









454 L. Rustius. Denarius 76, AR 4.01 g. Helmeted head of Minerva r.; behind, S C; before, *. Rev. Ram r.; in exergue, [L] RV[STI]. Babelon Rustia 1. Sydenham 782. RBW 1423. Crawford 389/1. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

Privately purchased 1 in 1981.

200











455 L. Lucretius Trio. Denarius 76, AR 3.89 g. Radiate head of Sol r. Rev. TRIO within crescent; around, seven stars and below, [L]·LVCRETI. Babelon Lucretia 2. Sydenham 783. RBW 1424. Crawford 390/1. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

L. Lucretius Trio. Denarius 76, AR 4.09 g. Laureate head of Neptune r.; behind, trident and TVII. Rev. 456 Winged boy on dolphin speeding r.; below, L LVCRETI / TRIO. Babelon Lucretia 3. Sydenham 784. RBW -. Crawford 390/2. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

Privately purchased in 1979.









457 C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxumus. Denarius serratus 75, AR 3.80 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 exceptionally complete for the issue. An unobtrusive scratch on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.







L. Farsuleius Mensor. Brockage denarius 75, AR 3.95 g. MENSOR Diademed and draped bust of Libertas 458 r.; behind, XTVIII / pileus. Below chin, S·C. Rev. The same type incuse. For type, cf. Babelon Farsuleia 1. Sydenham 789. RBW -. Crawford 392/1a. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

Purchased from Spink & Sons in April 1999.



Cn. Cornelius Lentulus. Denarius, Spain (?) 76-75, AR 3.89 g. Draped bust of the Genius Populi Romani r., hair tied with band and sceptre over shoulder; above, G·P·R. Rev. Sceptre with wreath, globe and rudder; at sides, EX – S[·C]. Below, CN.LEN.Q. Babelon Cornelia 54. Sydenham 752. RBW 1432. Crawford 393/1a.

Purchased from Seaby in July 1978.

460 C. Postumius. Denarius 74, AR 3.76 g. Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Hound running r.; below, spear and in exergue, C·POSTVMI / TA. Babelon Postumia 9. Sydenham 785. RBW 1434. Crawford 394/1a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 200 Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 1st of April 1964.

461 L. Cossutius C. f. Sabula. Denarius 74, AR 3.92 g. SABVLA Head of winged Medusa I. Rev. Bellerophon on Pegasus r., brandishing spear with r. hand; below, L·COSS[V]TI·C·F. Behind, IIII. Babelon Cossutia 1. Sydenham 790. RBW –. Crawford 395/1.

Scarce. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / very fine 150

Privately purchased from Baldwin on 1 April 1964.







462 *Q. Crepereius M.f. Rocus.* Denarius serratus 72, AR 3.90 g. Draped bust of Amphitrite seen from behind, with head turned r.; behind, squid. In r. field, D. Rev. Neptune in biga of sea-horses r., holding reins and brandishing trident; above, D and below, Q·CREPER·M·F / ROCVS. Babelon Crepereia 2. Sydenham 796a. RBW –. Crawford 399/1b.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on 2nd of November 1990.







T. Vettius Sabinus. Denarius serratus 70, AR 3.95 g. Bearded head of King Tatius r.; below chin, TA ligate and behind, SABINVS. In field r., S·C. Rev. IVDEX Togate figure in slow biga l.; behind, corn-ear. In exergue, T.VETTIVS. Babelon Vettia 2. Sydenham 905. RBW 1446. Crawford 404/1.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 384.









464 *M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus*. Denarius 69, AR 4.02 g. Draped female bust r.; behind, unidentified symbol. Rev. M PLAETO[RI] CEST S·C Half-length bust of Sors facing, holding tablet inscribed SORS. Babelon Plaetoria 10. Sydenham 801. RBW –. Crawford 405/2.

Rare and unusually well-centred for the type. Traces of over-striking on obverse,

otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 40, 2007, 473.







465 *M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus*. Denarius 69, AR 3.76 g. Draped female bust r., hair decorated with poppy-heads; behind, dolphin. Rev. M·PLAETORI – CEST·EX·S·C Winged caduceus. Babelon Plaetoria 6. Sydenham 806. RBW –. Crawford 405/3b.

Rare. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 12th of May 1981.







466 *M. Plaetorius M.f. Cestianus*. Denarius 69, AR 3.87 g. Draped female bust r., hair decorated with poppy-heads; behind, cup. Rev. Jug and torch; on l., M·PLAETORI, on r., [CES]T·S·C. Babelon Plaetoria 7 var. Sydenham 804. RBW 1451. Crawford 405/4a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, two banker's marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

200

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 29th of December 1978.









467 *M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus.* Denarius 69, AR 3.92 g. Draped female bust r., hair decorated with poppy-heads; behind, quiver. Rev. Jug and torch; on r., M·PLAETORI, on l., CEST·EX·S·C Babelon Plaetoria 7. Sydenham 803. RBW –. Crawford 405/4b.

Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

350

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 1506.









468 C. Hosidius C.f. Geta. Denarius serratus 68, AR 3.97 g. GETA - III·VIR Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C HOSIDI C F. Babelon Hosidia 2. Sydenham 904. RBW 1455. Crawford 407/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

300

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 37.











469 C. Hosidius C.f. Geta. Denarius 68, AR 3.97 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.

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

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 4th of July 1977.

470 C. Piso L.f. Frugi. Denarius 67, AR 3.91 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, R. Rev. Horseman running r., holding branch; above, I and below, C PISO L F.FRVG. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 850. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 65. RBW -. Crawford 408/1a.

Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

250

Privately purchased in 1973.









471 M. Plaetorius M.f. Caestianus. Denarius 67, AR 3.93 g. Bust r. with the attributes of Isis, Minerva, Apollo, Diana and Victory; before, cornucopia and S C. Behind, CESTIANVS. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt; around, M PLAE - TORIVS M F AED CVR. Babelon Plaetoria 4. Sydenham 809. RBW 1482. Crawford 409/1. Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine









Q. Pomponius Musa. Denarius 66, AR 4.17 g. Q. POMPONI - MVSA Head of Apollo r., hair tied with 472 band. Rev. HERCVLES - MVSARVM Hercules standing r., wearing lion's skin and playing lyre; in lower r. field, club. Babelon Pomponia 8. Sydenham 810. RBW -. Crawford 410/1.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Ex Schulman sale 243, 1966, 1455. Privately purchased from Spink & Sons.









473 Q. Pomponius Musa. Denarius 66, AR 3.75 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, scroll. Rev. Q·POMPO[NI] – MVSA Clio standing l., holding scroll in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 11. Sydenham 813. RBW 1485. Crawford 410/3.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 7th of February 1987.







474 Q. Pomponius Musa. Denarius 66, AR 4.10 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, star. Rev. Q·POMPONI
 – MVSA Urania standing l., holding rod which she points to globe resting on tripod. Babelon Pomponia 22.
 Sydenham 823. RBW 1488. Crawford 410/8.

Rare. Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 250

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 28th of March 1973.









475 L. Manlius Torquatus. Denarius 65, AR 3.47 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil r.; below neck truncation, SYBILLA. All within laurel wreath. Rev. L·TORQVAT / III·VIR Tripod upon which stands amphora sided by two stars. All within torque. Babelon Manlia 11. Sydenham 837. RBW 1489. Crawford 411/1a.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Purchased from Spink & Sons in April 1996.









476 L. Roscius Fabatus. Denarius serratus 64, AR 3.85 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, unidentified symbol and below neck truncation, L ROSCI. Rev. Girl standing l. facing serpent; in field l., unidentified symbol. In exergue, FABATI. Babelon Roscia 3. Sydenham 915. RBW –. Crawford 412/1, for symbol see pl. LXVIII, 20.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine
 300

Ex NAC sale 40, 2007, 490.







477 L. Cassius Longinus. Denarius 63, AR 3.86 g. Diademed and veiled head of Vesta I.; below chin, C. In r. field, dish. Rev. LONGIN·III·V Voter standing I., dropping tablet inscribed V into cista. Babelon Cassia 10. Sydenham 935. RBW 1493. Crawford 413/1.

Lovely iridescent tone, irregular flan, otherwise good very fine

75

Ex Spink & Son Numismatic Circular 80, 1972, 1809.



479

478







478 L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus. Denarius 62, AR 4.04 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.

Struck on a very broad flan, minor traces of oxidation on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

250

Privately purchased in 1995.

L. Scribonius Libo. Denarius 62, AR 3.95 g. BON EVENT – LIBO Diademed head of Bonus Eventus r. Rev. PVTEAL – SCRIBON Scribonian well decorated with garland and two lyres; hammer set on base. Babelon Scribonia 8. Sydenham 928. RBW 1500. Crawford 416/1a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 150

Privately purchased in 1974.









480 *M. Calpurnius M. f. Frugi.* Denarius 61, AR 3.99 g. Terminal bust of Mercury r., wearing winged diadem; behind, star / wreath. In r. field, dish. Rev. M·PISO M F / FRVGI Sacrificial knife and patera; all within wreath. Babelon Calpurnia 23. Sydenham 825. RBW 1505. Crawford 418/2b.

Very rare. Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 1st of May 1969.









481 *M. Aemilius Lepidus.* Denarius 61, AR 4.03 g. Female head r., wearing turreted diadem; below, ALEXANDREA. Rev. PONTMAX· – [TV]TOR·REG Togate figure on r. crowning smaller figure who holds staff; above, S·C. In exergue, M LEPIDVS. Babelon Aemilia 24. Sydenham 832. RBW 1511. Crawford 419/2. Scarce. Struck on an exceptionally fresh metal, almost invisible traces

of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'250

Privately purchased in 1999.









200

482 M. Aemilius Scaurus, P. Plautius Hypsaeus. Denarius 58, AR 3.94 g. M·SCAVR / AED·CVR Kneeling figure r., holding olive branch and reins of camel standing beside him; on either side, EX – S·C. In exergue, REX ARETAS. Rev. [P]·HVPSAE / AED CVR Jupiter in quadriga l. holding reins in l. hand and hurling thunderbolt with r.; before, scorpion. Behind, CAPTV and below, C HVPSAE COS / [P]REIVE. Babelon Aemilia 9 and Plautia 10. Sydenham 912. RBW 1519. Crawford 422/1b.

Privately purchased in 1970.

Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

483 L. Marcius Philippus. Denarius 56, AR 3.85 g. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius r.; behind, lituus and below, ANCVS. Rev. PHILIPPVS Equestrian statue standing on aqueduct; at horse's feet, flower. Below, AQVA MAR ligate within the arches of the aqueduct. Babelon Marcia 28. Sydenham 919. RBW 1524. Crawford 425/1.
 Light iridescent tone and good very fine

Privately purchased from Jules Florange in March 1973.









484 Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Denarius 56, AR 3.71 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.

Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Minor areas of oxidation and a small metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

600

Purchased from Spink & Sons in December 1988.









Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Denarius 56, AR 3.99 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. RBW 1527. Crawford 426/2.

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

3'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 23rd of March 1999.









486 Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Denarius 56, AR 4.12 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.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from Jules Florange on the 16th of March 1974.









487 *P. Fonteius P. f. Capito.* Denarius 55, AR 4.10 g. P·FONTEIVS·CAPITO·III·VIR CONCORDIA Diademed and draped head of Concordia r. Rev. T·DIDI· – VIL·PVB The Villa Publica; in exergue, IMP·. Babelon Fonteia 18 and Didia 1. Sydenham 901. RBW 1537. Crawford 429/2a.

Exceptionally well-centred and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 7th of April 2006.









1'000

488 *P. Licinius Crassus.* Denarius 55, AR 3.88 g. Laureate, diademed and draped bust of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. P·CRASSVS· – M·F. Female figure leading horse l. with r. hand and holding spear in l. hand; at her feet, cuirass and shield. Babelon Licinia 18. Sydenham 929. RBW 1539. Crawford 430/1.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan. Superb iridescent tone and good extremely fine

Ex NFA sale XX, 1988, 37.







M. Iunius Brutus. Denarius 54, AR 4.03 g. LIBERT[AS] 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.
 Old cabinet tone and very fine

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 24th of December 1971.









490 M. Iunius Brutus. Denarius 54, AR 3.60 g. BRVTVS Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543. Crawford 433/2.
 Two superb portraits of fine style and a magnificent old cabinet tone.
 Almost invisble marks, otherwise about extremely fine
 500

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 28th of June 1972.









491 Q. Pompeius Rufus. Denarius 54, AR 4.10 g. SVLLA·COS Head of Sulla r. Rev. Q·POM·RVFI Head of Q. Pompeius Rufus r.; behind, RVFVS·COS. Babelon Cornelia 48 and Pompeia 4. Sydenham 908. RBW 1544. Crawford 434/1. Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Two attractive portraits and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sternberg 15, 1985, 266 and NAC 106, 2018, 455 sales.









492 Q. Pompeius Rufus. Denarius 54, AR 3.90 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. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine







493 C. Coelius Caldus. Denarius 51, AR 3.71 g. C·COEL·CALDVS / [COS] Head of C. Coelius Caldus r.; in l. field, standard inscribed HIS; in r. field, standard in the form of a boar. Rev. Tablet inscribed L·CALDVS/VII·VIR·EP, behind which figure prepares epulum; on either side of tablet, a trophy. In outer r. field, C. CALDVS, in outer l. field, [IMP·A]·X. In exergue, CALDVS·IIIVIR. Babelon Coelia 9. Sydenham 895. RBW—. Crawford 437/2b.

A very attractive portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 250

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 3rd of April 1981.









494 Q. Sicinius. Denarius 49, AR 3.77 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·SICINIVS. Babelon Sicinia 5. Sydenham 938. Sear Imperators 1. RBW 1555. Crawford 440/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

250

Privately purchased from Baldwin on 3 August 1974.









495 Cn. Nerius, L. Lentulus, Claudius Marcellus. Denarius 49, AR 3.68 g. NERI Q-VRB Head of Saturn r., with harpa over shoulder. Rev. L·LENT - [C·MARC] Legionary eagle between standard of the Hastati, on l., and standard of the Principes, on r.; below, CO - S. Babelon Neria 1, Cornelia 68 and Claudia 7. Sydenham 937. Sear Imperators 2. RBW –. Crawford 441/1. Old cabinet tone and very fine

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 11th of March 1974.

496 Mn. Acilius Glabrio. Denarius 49, AR 3.65 g. SALVTIS Laureate head of Salus r. Rev. MN·ACILIVS -III·VIR·VALETV Valetudo standing l., resting l. arm on column and holding snake in r. hand. Babelon Acilia 8. Sydenham 922. Sear Imperators 16. RBW 1556. Crawford 442/1a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine











497 Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius. Denarius, mint moving with Pompey 49, AR 3.76 g. Q. SICINIVS - III VIR Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band; below, star. Rev. C COPONIVS - PR S C Club upright upon which hangs lion's skin with head facing; in l. field, arrow and in r. field, bow. Babelon Sicinia 2 and Coponia 2. Sydenham 939b. Sear Imperators 3a. RBW 1559. Crawford 444/1b.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, two almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Leu sale 17, 1977, Nicholas, 655.









498 L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.87 g. Trisceles 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. Babelon Cornelia 64 and Claudia 9. Sydenham 1029. Sear Imperators 4. RBW 1562. Crawford 445/1b.

Exceptionally well centred and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

1'000

Ex Bonhams sale 1, 1980, 289. Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 18th of September 1981.









499 L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.77 g. L·LENT·C·MARC Head of Apollo r.; behind, [COS]. Rev. Jupiter standing facing, head r., holding thunderbolt and eagle; in l. field, star and [Q]. In r. field, garlanded altar. Babelon Cornelia 65 and Claudia 10. Sydenham 1030. Sear Imperators 5. RBW 1563. Crawford 445/2.

Scarce. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 200

Privately purchased in 1972.









500 L. Hostilius Saserna. Denarius 48, AR 3.95 g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior facing l. holding spear and shield in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a.

A bold portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'000 Privately purchased from Maison Platt on the 17th of May 1975.









501 *L. Hostilius Saserna.* Denarius 48, AR 3.98 g. Female head r. with long hair; behind, *carnyx*. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS – SASERNA Artemis standing facing, holding spear and placing r. hand on head of prancing stag. Babelon Hostilia 4. Sydenham 953. Sear Imperators 19. RBW 1570. Crawford 448/3.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from CNG on the 3rd of June 1992.







502 *C. Vibius C.f. Cn. Pansa Caetronianus.* Denarius 48, AR 3.88 g. Mask of bearded Pan r.; below, PANSA. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N – IOVIS AXVR Jupiter, laureate, seated l., holding patera and sceptre. Babelon Vibia 18. Sydenham 947. Sear Imperators 20. RBW 1571. Crawford 449/1a.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 600

From the Eton College collection. Privately purchased from Seaby on the 4th of March 1977.







503 C. Vibius C.f. Cn. Pansa Caetronianus. Denarius 48, AR 3.93 g. PAN[SA] Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r. Rev. C·VIBIVS·CF·CN Ceres walking r. with torch in each hand; before, plough. Babelon Vibia 17. Sydenham 946. Sear Imperators 21. RBW 1573. Crawford 449/2.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 200

Privately purchased in 1973.







504 Albinus Bruti f. and C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus. Denarius 48, AR 3.24 g. Mask of bearded Pan r.; below, [C PAN]SA. Rev. Two clasped hands holding caduceus; below, ALBINVS BRVTI F. Babelon Iunia 27, Postmia 12 and Vibia 22. Sydenham 944. Sear Imperators 28. RBW –. Crawford 451/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 10th of August 1984.







505 C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, Illyria (Apollonia?) early to mid 48, AR 3.97 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak wreath; behind, TII. Rev. CAE – SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and carnyx; on r., axe. Babelon Julia 26. Sydenham 1009. Sear Imperators 11. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW –. Crawford 452/2. Lovely iridescent tone, a banker's mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine
 500

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons in 1964.









506 L. Plautius Plancus. Denarius 47, AR 3.97 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L·PLAV[TIVS]. 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. Of lovely style and with a superb old cabinet tone. Reverse slightly off-centre,

otherwise good extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 25th of April 1973.









L. Plautius Plancus. Denarius 47, AR 3.83 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L.PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959b. Sear Imperators 29a. RBW 1586. Crawford 453/1c. A portrait of very elegant style struck on a very broad flan and a superb old cabinet tone. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 12th of May 1981.









508 C. Antius C.f. Restio. Denarius 47, AR 3.88 g. RESTI[O] 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.

Lovely iridescent tone, hairline flan crack at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 10th of August 1984.









509 C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, Asia 48-47, AR 3.93 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas advancing I., carrying palladium in r. hand and Anchises on I. shoulder. Babelon Julia 10. C 12. Sydenham 1013. Sear Imperators 55. Woytek Arma et Nummi, p. 218 ff. RBW 1600. Crawford 458/1. 750

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 385, 1977, 35. Privately purchased from Spink on the 11th of June 1996.









510 Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.89 g. Q·METEL Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below, PIVS. Rev. SCIPIO Elephant r.; in exergue, IMP. Babelon Caecilia 47. Sydenham 1046. Sear Imperators 45. RBW 1601. Crawford 459/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'250

Purchased from Seaby in December 1987.









511 Q. Metellus Scipio and Eppius Legatus. Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.83 g. [Q·METELL] – SCIPIO·IMP Laureate head of Africa r., wearing elephant skin headdress; in r. field, ear of corn and below, plough. Rev. EPPIVS – LEG·F·C Hercules standing facing with r. hand on hip and resting l. on club draped with lion's skin. Babelon Caecilia 50 and Eppia 1. Sydenham 1051. Sear Imperators 44. RBW 1605. Crawford 461/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, a minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 8th of October 1988.









Mn. Cordius Rufus. Denarius 46, AR 3.40 g. RVFVS·III.VIR Jugate heads of Dioscuri r., wearing pilei decorated with fillet. Rev. MN. CORDIVS Venus standing l., holding scales in r. hand and sceptre in l., with Cupid perched on shoulder. Babelon Cordia 1. Sydenham 976c. Sear Imperators 63. RBW –. Crawford 463/1b.
 Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 197.









400

513 *Mn. Cordius Rufus.* Denarius 46, AR 4.28 g. RVFVS·S·C· Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Cupid on dolphin r.; below, MN.CORDIVS. Babelon Cordia 3. Sydenham 977. Sear Imperators 65. RBW 1608. Crawford 463/3. Light iridescent tone, a banker's mark at nine o'clock on obverse,

otherwise good extremely fine

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 7th of October 1995.







514 *T. Carisius*. Denarius 46, AR 3.73 g. Head of Sybil r. Rev. T·CARISIVS Sphynx r.; in exergue, III·VIR. Babelon Carisia 11. Sydenham 983a. Sear Imperators 49. RBW 1613. Crawford 464/1.

Superb old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 1'250

Purchased from Seaby in November 1989.







T. Carisius. Denarius 46, AR 3.70 g. MONETA Head of Iuno Moneta r. Rev. [T]·CA[R]ISIVS Coining implements. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Carisia 1. Sydenham 982. Sear Imperators 70. RBW 1614. Crawford 464/2.
 Old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

Privately purchased from Baldwin on the 10th of October 1997.







T. Carisius. Denarius 46, AR 4.06 g. Bust of Victory r. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r., holding reins and wreath; in exergue, T·CARISI. Babelon Carisia 2. Sydenham 98. Sear Imperators 72. RBW 1617. Crawford 464/4.
 Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 400

Purchased from Spink & Sons in November 1988.







517 *C. Considius Paetus*. Denarius 46, AR 3.62 g. Helmeted bust of Minerva r., wearing *aegis*. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding palm branch and wreath; in exergue, C·CONSID[I]. Babelon Considia 5. Sydenham 994. Sear Imperators 79. RBW 1629. Crawford 465/5.

Scarce. Of lovely style and with a superbold cabinet tone. An almost invisible mark on obverse field and slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

350

Privately purchased from Seaby on 2 June 1982.









518 L. Papius Celsus. Denarius 45, AR 4.04 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. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 7

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 5th of April 1977.









519 Lollius Palikanus. Denarius 45, AR 3.68 g. LIBERTATIS Diademed head of Libertas r. Rev. PALIKANVS Rostra on which stands subsellium. Babelon Lollia 2. Sydenham 960. Sear Imperators 86. RBW 1652. Crawford 473/1.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and on very fresh metal. Light iridescent tone, hairline flan crack at two o'clock on obverse and an almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 350 and Spink 11 April 2001, 268 sales.









520 L. Valerius Acisculus. Denarius 45, AR 3.88 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 old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu sale 17, 1977, Nicholas, 739.









521 *P. Clodius M. f. Turinus.* Denarius 42, AR 3.88 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P.CLODIVS – 'M·F Diana standing facing, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon Clodia 14. Sydenham 1117. Sear Imperators 184. RBW 1727. Crawford 494/23.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 200

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 29th of September 1972.









522 L. Livineius Regulus. Denarius 42, AR 4.17 g. L REGVLVS – ·PR· Head of Livineius Regulus r. Rev. REGVLVS·F Curule chair; on either side, fasces. In exergue, PRAEF·VR. Babelon Livineia 8. Sydenham 1113. Sear Imperators 180. RBW 1736. Crawford 494/31.

Scarce. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on the 4th of June 1991.







L. Musidius T.f. Longus. Denarius 42, AR 4.09 g. CONCORDIA Diademed and veiled bust of Concordia r.; below chin, star. Rev. L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS Shrine of Venus Cloacina, the platform inscribed CLOACIN. Babelon Mussidia 6. Sydenham 1093a. Sear Imperators 188b. RBW –. Crawford 494/42b.
 Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

Ex Busso Peus sale 419, 2017, 397. Privately purchased from Seaby on the 17th of September 1979.







524 *C. Vibius Varus.* Denarius 42, AR 3.63 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.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 1307.









5'000

525 L. Mussidius Longus. Denarius 42, AR 3.97 g. Laureate head of Caesar r. Rev. L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS Rudder, cornucopia on globe, caduceus and apex. Babelon Julia 58 and Mussidia 8. Sydenham 1096a. Sear Imperators 116. RBW 1742. Crawford 494/39a.

A wonderful portrait of excellent style struck on very fresh metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone, areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine

Privately purchased in 1973.









526 C. Cassius and Brutus with Lentulus Spint. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.96 g. C·CASSI·IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed and veiled head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and lituus; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 18 and Cornelia 77. C 6. Sydenham 1305. Sear Imperators 223. RBW 1764. Crawford 500/5.

Scarce. Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Almost invisible area of porosity, otherwise good extremely fine

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein sale 33, 1993, 597.









527 Sextus Pompeius. Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.86 g. MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind, jug and before, lituus. Rev. PRÆF Neptune standing l., foot on prow, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, [C]LAS·E.T·ORÆ / [MA]RIT·EX·S·C. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 17. Sydenham 1344. Sear Imperators 334. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1785. Crawford 511/3a.

Rare. Light iridescent tone, obverse from a rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

2'000

1'500

Privately purchased in 1981.









528 Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. Denarius, mint moving with Ahenobarbus in 41, AR 3.94 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. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

1'500

Ex Asta del Titano 71, 1997, 115 and Roma Numismatics XVIII, 2019, 1008 sales. From the Dr. Nicholas Lowe collection.







529 *C. Caesar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with Octavian 39, AR 3.38 g. M·ANTON·IMP·III·VIR·R·P C Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·III·VIR· R·P·C. Head of Octavianus r., slightly bearded. Babelon Antonia 38. C 1 var. Sydenham 1193a. Sear Imperators 261a. RBW 1814. Crawford 528/2b. Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness,

otherwise about extremely fine 750

Privately purchased in 1973.







530 *C. Caesar Octavianus and Marcus Antonius*. Quinarius, mint moving with Octavianus 39, AR 1.92 g. III·VIR· – R·P·C Diademed head of Concordia r. Rev. M·ANTON·C·C[AESA]R Two hands clasped around caduceus. Babelon Antonia 42. C 67. Sydenham 1195. Sear Imperators 304. RBW 1818. Crawford 529/4b. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

Privately purchased from Seaby on the 30th of March 1972.









531 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 33, AR 3.80 g. ANTON·AVG·IM[P·III·COS·DE]S·III·III· V·R]·P·C Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. ANTONIVS· / AVG·IMP·III. Babelon Antonia 96. C 2. Sydenham 1209. Sear Imperators 347. RBW 1831. Crawford 542/2.

Rare. A bold portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine 600

531

Privately purchased in 1972.









532 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.42 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XI Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 118. C 39. Sydenham 1229. Sear Imperators 362. RBW –. Crawford 544/25.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

300

The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated









Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.70 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 an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500









Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.67 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.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000









Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 6.66 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.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000











Denarius circa 214-213, AR 4.35 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. Crawford 44/5 and pl. 9, 22. Light iridescent tone, hairline flan crack at two o'clock on reverse,

otherwise extremely fine 300







537 Denarius circa 208, AR 3.92 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. Dark tone and very fine 2'000



538 Caduceus (first) series. Uncia, Central Italy circa 211-208, Æ 6. 44 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, pellet. Rev. Prow r.; above, caduceus and before, pellet. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 164e. RBW 250. Crawford 60/7. Extremely rare. Dark green patina and very fine 350

- 539 *L. Cornelius (C series).* As, Sardinia circa 211, Æ 31.96 g. Laureate head of Janus; above, mark of value. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value and before, C. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 157. RBW 261. Crawford 63/2. Extremely rare, only five specimens known. Light green patina and about very fine 1'000
- 540 P. Manlius Vulso. As, Sardinia circa 210, Æ 33.19 g. Laureate head of Janus; above, mark of value. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, before MA ligate set vertically and below, ROMA. Sydenham –. RBW 266. Crawford 64/2.

Extremely rare, apparently the finest of only five specimens known. Light green patina, metal flaw on reverse, otherwise about very fine

1'500









541 C. Aurunculeius (AVR series). Quadrans, Sardinia circa 209, Æ 5.86 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; behind, three pellets. Rev. ROMA Prow r.; before, AVR ligate set vertically and below, three pellets. Babelon Aurelia 13. Sydenham 162c. RBW 276. Crawford 65/5.

> Extremely rare. Brown-green patina and very fine 350

542 Q series. Sextans, South East Italy circa 211-210, Æ 4.56 g. Head of Mercury r.; above, two pellets. Rev. ROMA Prow r.; before, Q and below, two pellets. Sydenham 182c. RBW 361. Crawford 86A/4. 250

Rare. Dark tone and good very fine / about extremely fine







543 V series. Uncia, South East Italy circa 211-210, Æ 2.71 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; above, behind, one pellet. Rev. ROMA Prow r.; before, V and below, one pellet. Sydenham -. RBW -. Crawford -. An apparently unique and unrecorded denomination for this series.

Green patina and very fine

500



544



545







- 544 Spearhead (second) series. Triens, South East Italy circa 209, Æ 8.15 g. Helmeted head of Minerva r.; above, four pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, ROMA, in r. field, spear-head and below, four pellets. RBW -. Crawford 88/5. Extremely rare. Green patina and very fine 500
- 545 Helmet (first) series. Semis circa 206-195, Æ 18.78 g. Laureate head of Saturn r.; behind, S. Rev. Prow r.; above, helmet and before, S. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 272a. RBW 535. Crawford 118/2. Very rare. Brown tone and very fine 250
- 546 Helmet (first) series. Sextans circa 206-195, Æ 5.75 g. Head of Mercury r.; above, two pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, ROMA and before, helmet. Below, two pellets. Sydenham 272c. RBW 538. Crawford 118/5. 200 Extremely rare. Dark tone and very fine







547 *AN or AV series.* Triens circa 194-190, Æ 9.30 g. Helmeted head of Minerva r.; above, four pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, AV ligate and before, four pellets. Below, ROMA. Babelon Aurelia 4. Sydenham 327b. RBW –. Crawford 136/4. Extremely rare. Brown-green patina and very fine / good very fine







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

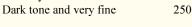






549 Butterfly and vine branch series. Sextans circa 169-158, Æ 2.86 g. Bust of Mercury r.; above, two pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, butterfly on vine branch and before, two pellets. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 296d. RBW 785. Crawford 184/5.

Extremely rare and in unusual condition for this very difficult issue.









Furius Purpurio. Denarius circa 169-158, AR 4.37 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Luna in biga r.; above, murex shell and below, PVR ligate and ROMA in linear frame. Babelon Furia 13. Sydenham 424. RBW 797. Crawford 187/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500







551 AT or TA series. Uncia circa 169-158, Æ 5.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; in l. field, pellet (?). Rev. Prow of galley r.; above, monogram TA and in r. field, pellet. Sydenham –. RBW –. Crawford –.

An apparently unique and unrecorded denomination for this issue.

Green patina and good very fine 500







Anchor (third series). Sextans circa 169-158, Æ 6.74 g. Bust of Mercury r.; above, two pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, two pellets and before, anchor. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 238d. RBW 835. Crawford 194/5.

Exceedingly rare. Brown tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 250







Pinarius Natta. Triens 155, Æ 8.03 g. Helmeted head of Minerva r.; above, four pellets. Rev. Prow r.;
 above NAT and before, four pellets. Below, ROMA. Babelon Pinaria 5. Sydenham 383b. RBW 862.
 Crawford 200/4.
 Scarce. Brown tone and good very fine







554

554 S. Afranius. Denarius 150, AR 3.75 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r.; below, SAFRA and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Afrania 1. Sydenham 388. RBW 885. Crawford 206/1.
 Light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

Ex Naville Numismatics sale 67, 2021, 265.





555 *Mast and sail series.* Quadrans 155-149, Æ 10.72 g. Helmeted head of Minerva r.; above, four pellets. Rev. Prow r.; above, mast and sail and before, four pellets. Below, ROMA. Sydenham –. RBW –. Crawford 213/3. Extremely rare. Green patina and extremely fine 300







556 Cn. Gellius. Denarius 138, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI. All within laurel wreath. Rev. Warrior in quadriga r., holding shield and grasping captive beside him; below, CN·GEL. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Gellia –. Sydenham –. RBW –. Crawford –,

An apparently unrecorded variety with the mark of value XVI. Very fine

500









557 *P. Maenius M. f. Antias or Antiaticus.* Denarius 132, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind mark of value, *. Rev. Victory holding wreath in prancing quadriga r.; below, P·MAE ANT. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Maenia 7. Sydenham 492. RBW 1023. Crawford 249/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

Ex Spink & Son Circular 83, 1975, 4336. From the collection of a Mentor.









558 M. Aburius M. f. Gem. Denarius 132, AR 3.92 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, * and behind, GEM. Rev. Sol in quadriga r., holding whip and reins; below, M·ABVRI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Aburia 6. Sydenham 487. RBW 1027. Crawford 250/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 190; NAC 21, 2001, 163 and Aureo & Calicò 319, 2018, 65 sales.







559 M. Aburius M. f. Gem. Denarius 132, AR 3.76 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, * and behind, GEM. Rev. Sol in quadriga r., holding whip and reins; below, M·ABVRI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Aburia 6. Sydenham 487. RBW 1027. Crawford 250/1.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

From the collection of a Mentor.







560 M. Herennius. Semuncia circa 108-107, Æ 2.06 g. Bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. ROMA Cornucopia. Sydenham -. RBW -. Crawford 308/5. 300

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known. Green patina and fine







561 C. Sulpicius C.f. Galba. Denarius serratus 106, AR 3.84 g. D·P·P Jugate, laureate heads of Di Penates 1. Rev. Two soldiers standing facing each other, holding spears and pointing at sow which lies between them; in field above, S. In exergue, C. SVLPICI C·F· Babelon Sulpicia 1. Sydenham 572. RBW –. Crawford 312/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine





C. Sulpicius C.f. Galba. As 106, Æ 22.69 g. Laureate head of Janus; above, mark of value. Rev. Prow r.; 562 above, C SVLPI; before, [palm-branch] and below, [ROMA]. Babelon Sulpicia 2. Sydenham 573. RBW 1156. Crawford 312/2. Extremely rare. Lovely green patina and about very fine

562









563 L. Aurelius Cotta. Denarius serratus 105, AR 3.94 g. Draped bust of Vulcan r., wearing cap bound with laurel wreath, tongs over shoulder; behind, *. All within wreath. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in r. field, E and in exergue, L·COT. Babelon Aurelia 21. Sydenham 577a. RBW –. Crawford 314/1c.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 25





564



564 P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus. Denarius circa 100, AR 3.33 g. Bust of Hercules, seen from behind, with lion's skin over shoulder and head turned r.; club over far shoulder. In l. field, shield and D. Rev. Roma standing facing, holding spear, crowned by male figure standing l. holding cornucopiae in l. hand; among them, D. In exergue, LENT·MAR·F. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Cornelia 25. Sydenham 604a. RBW – Crawford 329/1b.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine
750









L. Piso Frugi. Semis 90, Æ 6.91 g. Laureate head Saturn r.; behind, S. Rev. L·PISO Prow r.; in exergue, FRVGI. Babelon Calpurnia 19. Sydenham 677b. RBW 1272. Crawford 340/5b.
 Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark green patina and extremely fine









M. Cato. Denarius 89, AR 4.05 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.

Light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

400







567 *Mn. Fonteius C.f.* Denarius 85, AR 3.98 g. MN·FONTEI Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, thunderbolt and below chin, C·F. Rev. Winged figure on goat r.; on either side, *pileus*. In exergue, thyrsus. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Fonteia 11. Sydenham 724b. RBW 1352. Crawford 353/1d.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 400

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 791.







C. Mamilius Limetanus. Denarius serratus 82, AR 3.97 g. Draped bust of Mercury r., wearing winged petasus; caduceus over l. shoulder.; above, M. Rev. C·MAMIL – LIMETAN Ulysses standing r., holding staff and extending his r. hand to his dog Argus. Babelon Mamilia 6. Sydenham 741. RBW 1370. Crawford 362/1.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine







Q. Antonius Balbus. Denarius serratus 83-82, AR 3.92 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; below, C. In exergue, Q·ANTO·BALB / PR. Babelon Antonia 1. Sydenham 742b. RBW –. Crawford 364/1d.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 227 and Roma Numismatics XXIII, 2022, 578 sales. From the Scipio collection.







570 C. Naevius Balbus. Denarius serratus 80, AR 4.00 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing triga r.; above, TXXX and in exergue, C·NAE·BALB. Babelon Naevia 6. Sydenham 769b. RBW –.
 Crawford 382/1b. Lovely old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc
 500









571 *M. Volteius M.f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Capitoline temple; in exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 1. Sydenham 774. RBW 1414. Crawford 385/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500









572 L. Farsuleius Mensor. Denarius 75, AR 4.00 g. MENSOR Diademed and draped bust of Libertas r.; behind, XT / pileus. Below chin, S·C. Rev. Warrior in biga r., holding spear and reins, assisting togate figure into biga; below horses, scorpion. In exergue, L·FARSVLEI. Babelon Farsuleia 1. Sydenham 789. RBW –. Crawford 392/1a.
 Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine
 750

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 427 and Aureo & Calicò 319, 2018, 352 sales.









573 *Mn. Aquillius.* Denarius serratus 71, AR 4.00 g. VIRTVS – III VIR Helmeted and draped bust of Virtus r. Rev. MN AQVIL – MN·F MN·N Warrior, holding shield in l. hand and lifting up fallen figure with r.; in exergue, SICIL. Babelon Aquillia 2. Sydenham 798. RBW 1443. Crawford 401/1.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500









574 Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus. Denarius serratus 70, AR 3.87 g. Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r., one laureate and the other helmeted; in l. field, HO and in r. field, VIRT. Below, KALENI. Rev. Italia, holding cornucopia, and Roma, holding fasces and placing r. foot on globe, clasping hands; at sides, winged caduceus / ITAL – RO. In exergue, CORDI. Babelon Fufia and Mucia 1. Sydenham 797. RBW 1445. Crawford 403/1.

In exceptional state of preservation. Lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

750

Ex NGSA sale 5, 2008, 177.









575 *C. Calpurnius L.f. Frugi.* Denarius 67, AR 4.12 g. Head of Apollo I., hair bound with fillet; behind, modius. Rev. Horseman galloping r.; above, S and below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 842. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 462. RBW –. Crawford 408/1b.

Light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex Vico sale 150, 2018, 409.





576





576 *Q. Pomponius Musa.* Denarius 66, AR 4.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, wreath. Rev. Q·POMPO NI − MVSA Polyhymnia standing facing, wearing wreath. Babelon Pomponia 15. Sydenham 817. RBW −. Crawford 410/10a. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 750

From the collection of a Mentor.







L. Roscius Fabatus. Denarius serratus 64, AR 3.89 g. Head of Juno Sospita r, wearing goat's skin headdress, behind, stag's head and below neck truncation, L ROSCI. Rev. Girl standing r., facing serpent; in l. field, stag's head. In exergue, FAB[ATI]. Babelon Roscia 3. Sydenham 915. RBW –. Crawford 412/1 and symbols 84.
 Wonderful iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse,

otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400

Ex NAC sale 29, 2005, 357.









578 *L. Cassius Longinus*. Denarius 63, AR 3.96 g. Diademed and veiled head of Vesta l.; below chin, S. In r. field, dish. Rev. LONGIN·III·V Voter standing l., dropping tablet inscribed V into cista. Babelon Cassia 10. Sydenham 935. RBW 1493. Crawford 413/1.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500









579 Faustus Cornelius Sulla. Denarius 56, AR 3.81 g. Laureate, diademed and draped bust of Venus r.; behind, sceptre. Above, S·C. Rev. Three trophies; on either side, jug and lituus. In exergue, monogram of FAVSTVS. Babelon Cornelia 59. Sydenham 879. RBW 1728. Crawford 426/3.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine







750

500

580 *P. Fonteius P.f. Capito and T. Didius*. Denarius 55, AR 4.08 g. P·FONTEIVS·P·F – CAPITO·III·VIR Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r., with trophy over shoulder. Rev. MN – FONT·TR·MIL Horseman thrusting spear at enemy who is about to slay unarmed captive; in r. field, helmet and oval shield. Babelon Fonteia 17. Sydenham 900. RBW 1536. Crawford 429/1.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive scratch on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine









581 *P. Fonteius P. f. Capito.* Denarius 55, AR 3.83 g. P·FONTEIVS·CAPITO·III·VIR CONCORDIA Diademed and draped head of Concordia r. Rev. T·DIDI· – VIL·PVB The Villa Publica; in exergue, IMP·. Babelon Fonteia 18 and Didia 1. Sydenham 901. RBW 1537. Crawford 429/2a.

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

1'500

Ex Vico sale 150, 2018, 463.









582 Cn. Plancius. Denarius 55, AR 3.92 g. CN·PLANCIVS – AED·CVR·S·C Female head r., wearing causia. Rev. Cretan goat r.; behind, bow and quiver. Babelon Plancia 1. Sydenham 933. RBW 1541. Crawford 432/1. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750







583 *M. Iunius Brutus*. Denarius 54, AR 3.93 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.

In exceptional state of preservation. Two superb portraits of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000







M. Vinicius. Denarius 52, AR 4.06 g. CONCORDIAE Laureate head of Concordia r. Rev. L·VINICI Victory walking r., carrying palm branch decorated with four wreaths. Babelon Vinicia 1. Sydenham 930. RBW 1548. Crawford 436/1.
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500









585 C. Coelius Caldus. Denarius 51, AR 4.00 g. C·COEL·CALDVS Head of C. Coelius Caldus r.; in l. field, standard inscribed HIS; in r. field, standard in the form of a boar. Rev. Tablet inscribed L·CALDVS/VII·VIR·EPVL, behind which figure prepares epulum; on either side of tablet, a trophy. In outer l. field, C. CALDVS, in outer r. field, IMP·A·X. In exergue, CALDVS·IIIVIR. Babelon Coelia 7. Sydenham 894. RBW 1551. Crawford 437/2a.

Rare and in exceptional condition, possibly the finest specimen in private hands.

Light iridescent tone, almost invisible mark on reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500









Q. Sicinius. Denarius 49. AR 3.95 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·SICINIVS. Babelon Sicinia 5. Sydenham 938. Sear Imperators 1. RBW 1555. Crawford 440/1.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

Ex Ratto Fixed Price List 3, 1967, 168; NAC 8, 1995, 577 and CNG 114, 2020, 619 sales. From the Jack A. Frazer collection.









587 C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.59 g. Pontifical emblems: culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

750





588





588 L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.96 g. Trisceles 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.

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

Banker's marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000









589 L. Hostilius Saserna. Denarius 48, AR 3.87 g. Female head r., wearing oak wreath. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS SASERNA Victory advancing r., holding caduceus and palm branch. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 951. Sear Imperators 17. RBW 1567. Crawford 448/1a.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex CNG 61, 2002, 1505; Triton XVI, 2013, 807; Baldwin Fixed Price List Summer 2014, AR014 and CNG 118, 2021, 910 sales. From the Tony Hardy, Chiltern and Trevor Hadley collections.









590 L. Hostilius Saserna. Denarius 48, AR 3.80 g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior facing l. holding spear and shield in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'000







591 *C. Vibius C.f. Cn. Pansa Caetronianus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.76 g. Mask of bearded Pan r.; below, PANSA. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N – IOVIS AXVR Jupiter, laureate, seated l., holding patera and sceptre. Babelon Vibia 18. Sydenham 947. Sear Imperators 20. RBW 1571. Crawford 449/1a.

In exceptional state of preservation and a portrait of excellent style.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500









592 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.

Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of a Mentor.









593 C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, Asia 48-47, AR 3.84 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 and well centred. An unobtrusive scratch

on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 750







T. Carisius. Denarius 46, AR 4.12 g. Head of Sybil r. Rev. T·CARISIVS Sphynx r.; in exergue, III·VIR. Babelon Carisia 11. Sydenham 983a. Sear Imperators 49. RBW 1613. Crawford 464/1.
 Iridescent tone. Light cleaning marks in fields, otherwise about extremely fine
 200





595





C. Iulius Caesar and A. Hirtius. Aureus 46, AV 8.14 g. C CAESAR – COS TER Veiled head of Vesta r. Rev. A·HIRTIVS·P·R Lituus, jug and axe. Babelon Julia 24 and Hirtia 2. C 2. Bahrfeldt 19. Sydenham 1017. Sear Imperators 56. RBW 1634. Crawford 466/1. Calicó 36.

Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000





596





C. Iulius Caesar and A. Hirtius. Aureus 46, AV 7.95 g. C CAESAR – COS TER Veiled head of Vesta r. Rev. A·HIRTIVS·P·R Lituus, jug and axe. Babelon Julia 24 and Hirtia 2. C 2. Bahrfeldt 19. Sydenham 1017. Sear Imperators 56. RBW 1634. Crawford 466/1. Calicó 37b.

Struck on a very broad flan, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

10'000





507





C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, Sicily (?) 46, AR 3.92 g. COS·TERT – DICT·ITER Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of barley. Rev. AVGVR Culullus, aspergillum, jug and lituus. In outer r. field, D and below, PONT·MAX. Babelon Julia 16. C 4. Sydenham 1023. Sear Imperators 57. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1637. Crawford 467/1a.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 363. From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.







598 Cnaeus Pompeius Junior and M. Minatius Sabinus. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.01 g. IMP – CN·MAGN Head of Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus r. Rev. [PR·Q] Personification of Corduba, turreted, standing r. amidst heap of arms, holding transverse spear in l. hand and grasping with r. the hand of Pompeian soldier disembarking from ship; in exergue, M·MINAT / SABIN. Babelon Minatia 2 and Pompeia 11. C 5. Sydenham 1036b. T. V. Buttrey, ANSMN 9, 1960, p. 76, type A. Sear Imperators 49. RBW 1642. Crawford 470/1a. Very rare. Old cabinet tone, surfaces somewhat porous and two banker's marks on obverse, otherwise very fine / about very fine

Ex Harlan J. Berk 160, 2008, 188; Gemini X, 2013, 240 and NAC Spring 2020, 665 sales. From the Randy Haviland collection.







599 *C. Iulius Caesar and L. Munatius Plancus*. Aureus 45, AV 8.10 g. C·CAES – DIC·TER Draped bust of Victory r. Rev. L·PLANC – PRAEF·VRB Jug. Babelon Julia 19 and Munatia 2. Bahrfeldt 20. Sydenham 1019b. Sear Imperators 60. RBW 1663. Crawford 475/1a. Calicó 45

Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine 10'000







600 *C. Iulius Caesar with L. Aemilius Buca*. Denarius 44, AR 3.83 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. XCIII, 14 (these dies). Sear Imperators 103. RBW 1680. Crawford 480/6.

A very appealing portrait and a superb old cabinet tone. minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex M&M FPL 543, 1991, 21; Sotheby's 28 October 1993, Athena Fund, 1407 and Manhattan IV, 2013, 108 sales.







601 P. Accoleius Lariscolus. Denarius 41, AR 3.80 g. P.ACCOLEIVS – [L]ARISCOLVS Draped bust of Diana Nemorensis r., with lock of hair falling down her neck. Rev. Triple cult statue of Diana Nemorensis; behind, cypress grove. Babelon Accoleia 1 var. Sydenham 1148a. Sear Imperators 172a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1702. Crawford 486/1.

Unusually well centred and complete for the issue. About extremely fine / extremely fine

500









602 Petillius Capitolinus. Denarius 41, AR 4.07 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. Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 281 and NAC 72, 2013, 495 sales.









603 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus. Aureus circa 43 BC, AV 8.04 g. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant-skin headdress. Rev. L·CESTIVS / S C - PR Curule chair with legs decorated with eagles, on top, Corinthian helmet; in exergue, C·NORBA. Babelon Cestia and Norbana 3. Sydenham 1153. Bahrfeldt 24. Crawford 491/1a. Calicó 3.

Scarce. A few light marks, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000

Ex Triton II, 1998, 728 and NAC 24, 2002, 3 sales.

The circumstances under which this aureus, and its companion issue, were struck are not confidently known, but it's almost certain to be an emergency issue of the senate. It was struck in the name of the praetors Lucius Cestius and Gaius Norbanus, presumably in the early part of 43 B.C., when the senate became allied with Octavian against Marc Antony, who had been declared a public enemy by the senate in February of this year following his 'war' against Decimus Brutus. The former right-hand-man of Julius Caesar, Antony now realised just how formidable an enemy he had in young Octavian. As perilous as the situation could have become (the production of these aurei indicates the senate was formulating plans for war), Antony and Octavian resolved their differences through negotiation. On November 11, 43 the Second Triumvirate was formed, which determined that Antony, Octavian and Lepidus would work together rather than engage in a costly civil war.





604





604 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus. Aureus January-April 43, AV 8.05 g. C·NORBANVS / L·CESTIVS Draped bust of Sibyl r.; in r. field, PR. Rev. Cybele on throne in biga of lions l., holding patera in r. hand and resting l. hand on tympanum; in upper l. field, S·C. Babelon Cestia 3 and Norbana 5. Bahrfeldt 26. Sydenham 1155. Sear Imperators 196. Calicó 5. RBW 1719. Crawford 491/2.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine / extremely fine

Ex Stack' sale 14 December 2004, 26.





605





12'500

605 *P. Clodius M. f. Turinus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.12 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P.CLODIVS – ·M·F Diana standing facing, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon Clodia 14. Sydenham 1117. Sear Imperators 184. RBW 1727. Crawford 494/23.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750





606





606 L. Livineius Regulus. Denarius 42, AR 4.07 g. REGVLVS·PR· Head of L. Regulus r. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS Curule chair; on either side, three *fasces*. In exergue, REGVLVS. Babelon Livineia 10. C 29. Sydenham 1109. Sear Imperators 176. RBW –. Crawford 494/27.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Ex Leu sale 53, 1991, 184. From the collection of a Mentor.







607 L. Livineius Regulus. Denarius 42, AR 3.72 g. Head of L. Regulus r. Rev. Combat of bestiarii; in exergue, [L]·REGVLV[S]. Babelon Livineia 12. Sydenham 1112. Sear Imperators 179. RBW 1735. Crawford 494/30. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor, 472. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1968.









608 *C. Vibius Varus.* Aureus 42, AV 7.98 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. C·VIBIVS – VARVS Venus standing l., looking at herself in mirror held in l. hand; behind her, column. Babelon Vibia 27. Bahrfeldt 36 and pl. V, 20 (these dies). Sydenham 1137. Sear Imperators 190. RBW 1738. Crawford 494/34. Calicò 33a. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a broad flan, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC 70, 2013, Student and his Mentor part I, 172 and NAC 92, 2016, 415 sales. Privately purchased in 1971.







009

609 *Q. Caepio Brutus.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 3.93 g. LEIBERTAS Head of Libertas r . Rev. [CAE]PIO·BRVTVS·PRO·COS *Plectrum*, lyre and laurel branch tied with fillet. Babelon Junia 34. C 5. Sydenham 1287. RBW 1767 (this coin). Crawford 501/1.

Rare. Superb old cabinet tone. Two insignificant nicks on eyebrow, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Busso Peus 336, 1993, 557; NAC 63, 2012, RBW part II, 524; Heritage 3030, 2014, 23909 and NAC Spring 2020, 713 sales.









610 *Q. Caepio Brutus and M. Servilius*. Aureus, mint moving with Brutus 42, AV 8.03 g. M·SERVILIVS – LEG Laureate head of Libertas r. Rev. Q·CAEPIO· – BRVTVS·IMP Helmeted and cuirassed trophy with shield and two spears. Babelon Junia 47. C 9. Bahrfeldt 66.16 (this coin). Sydenham 1314. Sear Imperators 206. Calicó 61. RBW 1775. Crawford 505/4.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

A bold portrait of fine style perfectly centred on a broad flan. Extremely fine

50'000

Ex Hirsch 24, 1909, Consul Weber, 731 and Ars Classica 18, 1938, 22 and Nomisma 59, 2019, 126 sales.

While Crawford dates this issue to 43-42 B.C., Sear refines the dating to the second meeting of Brutus and Cassius which took place at Sardis during the summer of 42 B.C. and which ultimately led to the final confrontation with Octavian. According to Plutarch, the meeting took place behind closed doors, which shows the strains of their partnership, but the pair's mutual recriminations were settled and the duo resolved their differences. The precise design of the shield attached to the trophy on the reverse follows that of the slightly earlier denarius of the propraetorian legate, C. Flav. Hemic. (Crawford 504/1), which was struck at a mobile military mint travelling with Brutus in Lycia while he was subjecting the cities of Xanthus and Patara, as does the change in form of Brutus' name and title from proconsul to imperator. The head of Libertas, the personification of individual freedom and whose name had served as the watchword during the first Battle of Libertas, the paired with the trophy and arms of the reverse, and was the principal theme of the Republican's coinage. The design includes the name of the legate responsible for the coinage, Marcus Servilius, who had personally served in Lycia campaigns and was perhaps present at the fall of both Xanthus and Patara. One highly unusual aspect of this issue, which consists of both aurei and denarii, is that while by no means common, the aurei are considerably more plentiful than the denarii, of which just a handful are known.









611 *M. Iunius Brutus with Pedanius Costa.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 3.91 g. LEG – COSTA Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. IMP – BRVTVS Trophy. Babelon Junia 42 and Pedania 1. C 4. Sydenham 1296. Sear Imperators 209. RBW 1778. Crawford 506/2.

Scarce. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Cahn-Hess 17th July 1933, Haeberlin, 2861 and M&M-Leu 21 October 1966, Niggeler, 951 sales.



612 M. Iunius Brutus with L. Plaetorius Caestianus. Denarius, Northern Greece circa 43-42, AR 3.58 g. BRVTVS IMP L·PLAET ·CEST Bare head of Brutus r. Rev. EID·MAR Pileus between two daggers. C 15. Babelon Junia 52 and Plaetoria 13. Sear Imperators 216. Kent-Hirmer pl. 27, 98. Cahn, EIDibus MARtiis, Q. Tic. 18, 1989, 14c. Campana, Eidibus Martiis, 44 (this coin). Sydenham 1301. Crawford 508/3.

Very rare. An issue of extraordinary historical importance and fascination. A banker's mark on obverse and a scratch on reverse, otherwise very fine 100'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 755.

Perhaps no coin of antiquity is as familiar, or as important, as the 'eid mar' denarius of Brutus: its dagger-flanked liberty cap and explicit inscription are a simple and direct monument of one of the great moments in western history. So remarkable is the type that it elicited commentary from an ancient historian Dio Cassius (XLVII.25). The murder of the dictator Julius Caesar in the Senate House on the Ides of March, 44 B.C. is one of the major turning points in western history. It is impossible to know how history would have changed had Caesar not been murdered on that day, but the prospect certainly taxes one's imagination. The designs are worth visiting in detail. The reverse testifies to the murder of Caesar by naming the date, by showing daggers as the instruments of delivery, and by showcasing the pileus, or freedman's cap, as the fruit of the assassins' undertaking. Though dozens of men were involved in the plot against Caesar, all are represented by only two daggers - a clear allusion to Brutus and Cassius as leaders of the coup and, subsequently, of the armed opposition to Antony and Octavian. Caesar was a populist, and an opportunist, bent upon dismantling the traditional arrangement of senatorial authority, which was based on the concentration of power within the hands of the ancient and elite families. In the minds of Brutus and his fellow conspirators, this was a struggle to maintain their traditional hold on power, and with that aim they struck down Caesar. This class struggle was couched in the terms of the ancient form of Republican government, and of Rome's hatred for kings and autocrats; thus it comes as no surprise that the two daggers - indeed the two leaders Brutus and Cassius - follow the twin-symmetry of the two consuls, and even of Castor and Pollux, the mythical saviours of Rome. The portrait is also of great interest and importance. The only securely identifiable portraits of Brutus occur on coins naming him imperator: the 'eid mar' denarii of Plaetorius Cestianus and the aurei of Servilius Casca and Pedanius Costa. Indeed, all other portraits on coins or other media are identified based upon these three issues, inscribed BRVTVS IMP on the aurei, and BRVT IMP on the denarii. S. Nodelman has made careful study of the 'eid mar' series from the numismatic perspective by H. A. Cahn, and from the art-historical view. The former has convincingly divided Brutus' inscribed coin portraits into three main categories: a 'baroque' style portrait on the aurei of his co-conspirator Casca, a 'neoclassical' style on the aurei of his legatus Costa, and a 'realistic' style on the 'eid mar' denarii of Cestianus. Nodelman describes the 'eid mar' portraits as "the soberest and most precise" of all. Further, he divides the 'eid mar' portraits into two distinct categories - 'plastic' and 'linear' - and suggests both were derived from the same sculptural prototype. The portrait on this particular coin belongs to Nodelman's 'plastic' group, as it perfectly exemplifies the "stability and simplicity of shape" that characterise this group.







613 Sextus Pompeius. Aureus, Sicily 37-36, AV 7.90 g. MAG·PIVS· – IMP·ITER Bearded and bare head of Sextus Pompeius r.; all within oak wreath. Rev. PRAEF Heads of Cn. Pompeius Magnus on l., and Cn. Pompeius Junior on r., facing each other; at sides, lituus and tripod. Below, CLAS·ET·ORAE / MARIT·EX·S·C. C 1. Babelon Pompeia 24. Bahrfeldt 87. Sear Imperators 332. Kent-Hirmer pl. 28, 102 (obverse) and pl. 27, 102 (reverse). Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 559. RBW 1783. Crawford 511/1. Calicó 71. Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue.

An obverse portrait of excellent style, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 35'000

Ex Monnaies d'Antan mail bid sale 6, 2009, 78.

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







614 Sextus Pompeius. Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 3.84 g. MAG·PIVS·I[MP·ITER] Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind jug and before, lituus. Rev. PRÆF Neptune standing l., foot on prow, between the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders; in exergue, CLAS·E.T·[ORÆ / MARIT·EX·S·C]. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 17. Sydenham 1344. Sear Imperators 334. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1785. Crawford 511/3a.

Rare. Superb old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

From the collection of a Mentor.







615 *L. Servius Rufus.* Denarius 43, AR 3.82 g. L·SERVIVS – RVFVS Male head (Brutus) r. Rev. Dioscuri standing facing, both holding spears and with swords hanging from waist. Babelon Sulpicia 10. Sydenham 1082. Sear Imperators 324. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 559. RBW 1793. Crawford 515/2.

Very rare. An excellent portrait of fine style. A minor scratch on obverse, reverse as usual from a worn die and minor cleaning marks, otherwise good very fine

2,500

35'000









616 Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius. Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AV 8.06 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 fine style struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible marks, otherwise about extremely fine

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 46, 2008, Millennia, 77.

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 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 individualised 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.







617 Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AR 3.97 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M BARBAT·Q·P Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR IMP PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavian r. with slight beard. Babelon Antonia 51, Julia 96 and Barbatia 2. C 8. Sydenham 1181. Sear Imperators 243. RBW 1798. Crawford 517/2.

Two lovely portraits of fine style. Virtually as struck and Fdc









Marcus Antonius, Lucius Antonius and M. Cocceius Nerva. Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius circa 41, AV 8.00 g. M·ANT·IMP AVG VIR·R·P·C·M NERVA PROQ·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. L·ANTONIVS COS Bare head of Lucius Antonius r. Babelon Antonia 47 and Cocceia 1. Bahrfeldt 80 var. (III VIR). Sydenham 1184 var. (III VIR). C 2 var. (III VIR). RBW –. Crawford 517/4b.

An exceedingly rare variety, possibly only the sixth specimen known. Two appealing portraits struck on a very broad flan, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

75'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

This aureus depicting the bare heads of Marcus Antonius and his youngest brother Lucius Antonius is one of the rarest of the dual-portrait coinages of the Imperatorial period. The family resemblance is uncanny, and one wonders if they truly looked this much alike, or if it is another case of portrait fusion, much like we observe with the dual-portrait billon tetradrachms of Antioch on which the face of the Egyptian queen Cleopatra VII takes on the square dimensions of Marcus Antonius. When Antonius fled Rome to separate himself from Octavian and to take up his governorship in Gaul, Lucius went with him, and suffered equally from the siege of Mutina. This coin, however, was struck in a later period, when Lucius had for a second time taken up arms against Octavian in the west. Marcus Antonius was already in the east, and that is the region from which this coinage emanates. Since Lucius lost the 'Perusine War' he waged against Octavian, and subsequently was appointed to an office in Spain, where he died, it is likely that he never even saw one of his portrait coins. Crawford has "misgivings", yet in a coinage riddled with cacography, a simple scribal error as here is almost predictable. The die-engraver, instead of mindlessly copying his model, paused to think about what he was doing and started to make AVGVR which he was obliged, when he returned to his senses, to continue as AVGVIR, omitting III for lack of space. The early imperial bronze coinage abounds in such errors.







619 Marcus Antonius, Lucius Antonius with L. Cocceius Nerva. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AR 4.04 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG III VIR·R·P·C·M NERVA PROQ·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. L·ANTONIVS COS B are head of Lucius Antonius r. Babelon Antonia 48 and Cocceia 2. C 2. Sydenham 1185. Sear Imperators 246. RBW 1799. Crawford 517/5a.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible banker's marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex Baldwin sale 55, 2008, 2008. From the Edward J.W. Midyard collection.







620 Marcus Antonius and Octavia. Aureus, mint moving with Marcus Antonius circa 38, AV 7.81 g. M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TER Bare head of Marcus Antonius r. Rev. COS·DESIGN ·ITER·ET·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavia r. Babelon Antonia 69. C 1. Bahrfeldt 90. Sydenham 1200. RBW –. Crawford 533/3a. Calicó 112.

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this issue of great interest and fascination.

Very fine / about very fine

20'000







621 Marcus Antonius, Octavia with M. Oppius Capito. Light series. As, uncertain mint in Achaea (?) 38-37, Æ 17.25 g. [M ANT IMP TERT COS DESIG ITER ET III VIR RPC] Confronted busts of Marcus Antonius and Octavia. Rev. [M OP]PIVS [CAPITO PRO] PR PRAEF CLASS [F C] Galley r.; above, two pileii and below, B. Babelon Antonia 88. C 12. Sydenham 1267. Amandry, SNR 66, série lourde C and pl. XVIII, 20-21. Sear Imperators 287. RPC 1464.

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Struck on a large flan and complete and with a brown-olive patina. Very fine / good very fine

4'000







622 Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius. Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem secondary mint (?) circa 36, AR 13.83 g. BACIΛICCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑC ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΠΑΤΩΡ ΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ Bare head of M. Antonius r. C 2. BMC 53. RPC 4094. Prieur 27. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 220, 809. Butcher, Coinage in Roman Syria p. 57, fig. 8.1.

Rare. Two very attractive portraits of fine style and a light tone. Very fine 7'500

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 69, 2020, 711.

As the struggle between Mark Antony and Octavian dragged on in the 30s B.C., the geographical and political lines became ever more defined. Antony had become entrenched in the Eastern Mediterranean, and in doing so had allied himself with Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, whose original supporter in Rome, Julius Caesar, had been murdered years before. She had his son, Caesarion, at her side, but she needed an ally like Antony if she hoped to preserve Egypt from the ever-widening grasp of Rome. Importantly, Antony was easier to manipulate than Octavian, who had no sympathy for Cleopatra's motives. Although this woman of blinding intellect may have found her marriage to Antony a degrading experience, personally, she was crafty enough to realise it was her only chance at survival. Hence, she was probably eager to issue dual-portrait coins, such as the tetradrachm offered here. The level of concession is clear, especially on this example: Cleopatra's portrait has taken on the facial features of Antony in a very strong way, yet she retains for herself the position of dominance by placing her portrait on the obverse. Little more indication is necessary to recognise that Cleopatra had effectively dominated her husband, the Roman warlord Antony. The date and mint of these coins is uncertain, as the coins themselves provide no substantial clue. They are typically described as having been struck at Antioch, though there is good reason to believe that they were produced further south, in Cleopatra's Phoenician territory. The date c. 36 B.C. has been suggested, and is generally believed appropriate. If so, we might see this coinage as supporting Antony's invasion of Parthia – a colossal failure that cost the lives of many thousands of Roman soldiers.







623 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 3.56 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – VII Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 113. C 34. Sydenham 1224. Sear Imperators 357. RBW 1842. Crawford 544/20.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Minor scratch on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Spink sale 19004, 2019, 261.

The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD









Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus circa 24-20 BC, AR 11.29 g. IMP – CAE – SAR Bare head r. Rev. AVGV – STVS Six bunched corn ears. C 32. BMC 697. RIC 481. CBN 919. Sutherland Group VI. RPC 2214.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 3'000









Aureus, Colonia Patricia circa 19 BC, AV 7.82 g. Bare head r.; below, AVGVSTVS. Rev. Victory flying r. with wreath above shield inscribed CL V and leaning against column, on top of which, S·P·Q·R·. C –, cf. 290. BMC –. RIC –, cf. 61. CBN –, cf. 1091. Calicò –, cf. 291.

An apparently unique and unpublished variety of a very rare type. An excellent portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan and a lovely reddish tone. An unobtrusive mark on reverse edge at six o'clock, otherwise good very fine

35'000

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 397.









Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 19 BC, AR 3.90g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. SIGNIS RECEPTIS Mars helmeted and cloaked, standing l., head r. holding *aquila* and standard over l. shoulder. C 259. BMC 414. RIC 82a. CBN 1118. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 771; NAC 10, 1997, 562 and Roma Numismatics sale XX, 2020, 514 sales.









Denarius, Caesaraugusta (?) circa 19-18 BC, AR 3.68 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. OB CIVIS / SERVATOS above and below oak-wreath with ties erect in centre. C 210. BMC 330. RIC 40a. CBN 1287. Rare. Superb iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500









628 Aureus, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 18 BC, AV 7.83 g. CAESARI – AVGVSTO Laureate head r. Rev. MAR – VLT Hexastyle domed temple; within, aquila between two standards. Bahrfeldt 158. C 189. BMC 372. RIC 104. CBN 1201. Calicó 246.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete, minor edge mark, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, 70. Privately purchased in September 1994.









629 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.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc











630 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AR 3.63 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. IMP – X Apollo Citharoedus standing l., holding *plectrum* and lyre. In exergue, ACT. C 144. BMC 461. RIC 171a. CBN 1397. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000





631





631 L. Caninius Gallus. Denarius 12 BC, AR 3.98 g. AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rer. [L CANINIV]S – GALLVS III VIR Bearded barbarian, with cloak over shoulder, kneeling r. and offering vexillum. C 383. BMC 128. RIC 416. CBN 563.

Rare. A fantastic portrait of fine style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Reverse slightly off-centre and an almost invisible flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

2'000

Ex M&M 8, 1949, 887; M&M-Leu 21 October 1966, Niggeler, 1056; CNG 88, 2011, 1210 and NAC Spring 2020, 846 sales.









Aureus, Lugdunum circa 2 BC - 4 AD, AV 7.82 g. CAESAR AVGVSTVS – DIVI F PATER PATRIAE Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT Caius and Lucius standing facing, each togate and resting hand on shield; behind each shield, a spear. Above, on l. *simpulum* to r. and on r., *lituus* to l. In exergue, CL CAESARES. C 42. Bahrfeldt 235. BMC 513. RIC 206. CBN 1648. Calicó 176a.

A pleasant portrait struck in high relief and well centred. About extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from CNG in April 2004.







Divus Augustus. As circa 22-30, Æ 10.50 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER Radiate head l. Rev. S – C Altar; enclosure with double-panelled door; in exergue, PROVIDENT. C 228. BMC Tiberius 146. RIC Tiberius 81. CBN Tiberius 132.

A bold portrait of fine style struck on a very large flan. Brown-green patina somewhat tooled on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

750

In the name of Agrippa









As after 37, Æ 11.64 g. M AGRIPPA L – F COS III Head l., wearing rostral crown. Rev. S – C Neptune, cloaked, standing l. holding small dolphin and trident. C 3. BMC Tiberius 161. RIC Gaius 58. CBN Gaius 78. In superb condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

A bold portrait of fine style and a wonderful brown-green patina.

Good extremely fine 15'000

Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37









Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.74 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.

An almost invisible metal flaw on obverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000









Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.76 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.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

600







Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.41 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. Good extremely fine 600







Erotic tessera, time of Tiberius. Spintria first century AD, Æ 5.52 g. Erotic scene. Rev. VIIII within wreath. Buttrey, NC 1973, pl. 3, 4 (this obverse die). Simonetta-Riva series 7 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful enamel-like green patina with unobtrusive breaks on the edge and on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000







Erotic tessera, time of Tiberius. Spintria first century AD, Æ 5.32 g. Erotic scene. Rev. III within wreath. Buttrey, NC 1973, pl. 3, 9 (this obverse die). Simonetta-Riva series 4 (this obverse die).

Very rare. Brown-green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000

In the name of Nero and Drusus caesares, sons of Germanicus







Sestertius circa 22-23, Æ 28.46 g. Confronted heads of two little boys on crossed cornucopiae with winged caduceus between. Rev. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II around S C. C 1. BMC Tiberius 95. RIC Tiberius 42. CBN Tiberius 73.

Rare and in excellent condition for this difficult and fascinating issue. Well-struck in high relief on a full flan and with a lovely green patina. Extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 27, 2004, 315 and NAC 120, 2020, 703 sales.

In the name of Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius and father of Claudius









Sestertius 41-42, Æ 28.62 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Bare head of Nero Claudius Drusus I. Rev. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP – S C Claudius, togate, seated I. on curule chair set on globe, holding laurel branch in outstretched r. hand and a scroll in I.; at his feet, cuirass, helmets, shields and spears. C 8. BMC Claudius 157. Von Kaenel 120, type 57. RIC Claudius 93. CBN Claudius 198.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A bold portrait of superb style and a finely detailed reverse composition. Wonderful Tiber tone and extremely fine

25'000

Ex Sternberg XVI, 1985, 256 and NAC 64, 2012, 1088 sales.







Denarius circa 41-45, AR 3.81 g. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies, DE GERMANIS on architrave. C 4. BMC Claudius 102. RIC Claudius 72. CBN Claudius 6. Rare. About extremely fine 2'500

In the name of Antonia, wife of Nero Claudius Drusus







Denarius 41-42, AR 3.78 g. ANTONIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of Antonia r., wearing barley wreath, hair falling down neck in plait. Rev. SACERDOS – DIVI – AVGVSTI Two burning torches decorated with garland. C 5. BMC Claudius 114. Von Kaenel 63, type 15. RIC Claudius 68. CBN –.

Very rare. About extremely fine

2'500

Claudius augustus, 41 – 54





644





Aureus 43-44, AV 7.79 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR·AVG P M T·R·P III Laureate head r. Rev. IMPER RECEPT inscribed on praetorian camp, at the door of which stands Claudius with a standard. C 42. BMC 20. Von Kaenel 438 (these dies). RIC 19. CBN –. Calicó 360.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. An almost invisible scuff on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

35'000

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







Aureus 44-45, AV 7.90 g. TI CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IIII Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Pax-Nemesis advancing r., holding caduceus in l. hand pointing at snake and raising fold of drapery below chin. C 55. BMC 26. von Kaenel type 22. RIC 27. CBN 40. Calicó 366.

Rare. A bold portrait of excellent style perfectly struck in high relief on a very large flan. Almost invisible mark on the obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000









646 Aureus circa 50-54, AV 7.72 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P Laureate head of Claudius r. Rev. AGRIPPINAE – AVGVSTAE Draped bust of Agrippina r., wearing crown of corn ears. C 3. BMC 72. von Kaenel type 50. RIC 80. CBN 76. Calicó 396.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two superb portraits struck in high relief, a minor scratch on Agrippina cheek and an edge nick at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Nero augustus, 54 – 68











Aureus 50-54, AV 7.66 g. NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM COS DESIGN Bare headed and draped bust r. Rev. EQVESTER / OR – DO / PRINCIPI / IVVENT on shield set on vertical spear behind. C 96. BMC Claudius 92. RIC Claudius 78. CBN Claudius 95. Calicó 407.

Rare. A gentle portrait of fine style. A minor graze on obverse and two small edge marks at five and ten o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000







Aureus October - December 54, AV 7.58 g. AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER Confronted busts of Nero, bare-headed r., and Agrippina Minor, draped l.; in field l., corn grain. Rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P around oak wreath, enclosing EX S C. C 6 var. (no corn grain). BMC 2. Kent-Hirmer pl. 54, 188 var. RIC 3. CBN 4 var. (no corn grain). Biaggi 219 (this coin). Calicó 400 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. Superb portraits of excellent style the young princeps and his dominating, doomed mother. Faint metal flaws on obverse between the portraits, otherwise extremely fine

35'000

Ex Rollin& Feuardent, 1896, Montagu collection, 153; Glendining 1951, Ryan collection, 1652; Leu 25, 1980, 250; NAC and Spink-Taisei, The Gilbert Steinberg collection, 1994, 235; NAC 11, 1998, 381 and NAC 24, 2002, 32 sales. From the Biaggi collection.

Nero's most interesting precious metal coinages are his first three. The first two, struck from October 12 to December 3, 54, depict either the head of deified Claudius or the confronted busts of Nero and his mother Agrippina. These are replaced with his third issue, which shows the jugate busts of Nero and his mother. All of the precious metal issues Nero struck thereafter (December 4, 55 onward) bear only his portrait. This particular aureus is an important rarity because of the small object - either a grain kernel or a laurel leaf - behind Nero's bust. Thus far, only three or four dies with this feature, all used for aurei, have been noted: one for the confronted bust, one or two for the Divus Claudius, and one for the jugate bust. All of the 'marked' aurei are significant rarities: perhaps six of the confronted bust aurei, including this piece, are known, and the variant is noted in RIC; perhaps three of the Divus Claudius issue are known (though they were essentially unrecognised until von Kaenel's 1986 corpus), and only two of the jugate bust issue are known (similarly unrecognised until published by Curtis L. Clay in the 1982 Numismatische Zeitschrift). Considering these 'marked' coins are unusual in character and represent only a tiny percentage of the output, we can say they have no parallel on contemporary coinages. Furthermore, since the feature occurs on all three issues, it justifies a second look at the proposed chronologies: perhaps all of the marked pieces belong to late 54? Both the identification and the significance of the object are unknown. If a laurel leaf, it would probably note the bestowal of honours on Nero or would signify the funerary games Nero held for Claudius. More likely, however, the object is a kernel of grain, in which case it likely refers to a grain donative. Ancient sources reveal that Nero not only matched Claudius by paying each rank-and-file praetorian guard an accession bonus of 150 aurei (Suet. Claud. 10.2; Tacitus, Annals, XII, 69, 1-3), but that he added to this "...a free monthly issue of grain" (Suet. Nero 10). Perhaps the bonuses due to the praetorian guardsmen were paid with these aurei marked with the grain kernel to signify their additional bonus of grain. If we consider the comparative rarity of these coins, the fact that 'marking' dies in this manner was unprecedented, and that the marking occurs only on aurei, the scenario described above seems at least plausible.







Aureus 64-65, AV 7.29 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. C 118. BMC 67. RIC 52. CBN 215. Calicó 412b. Several minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise a bout extremely fine / extremely fine 4'500







Denarius circa 64-65, AR 3.51 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 119. BMC 74. RIC 53. CBN 220.

A bold portrait of excellent style and a superb old cabinet tone. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000







4'000

Sestertius circa 65, Æ 27.08 g. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r., wearing aegis. Rev. PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT – S C Temple of Janus; doors to the l. C 134. BMC 164. RIC 270. CBN –.

A lovely portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. Superb brown tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine









Aureus circa 66-67, AV 7.36 g. IMP NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated l. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and resting l. at her side; in exergue, SALVS. C 317. BMC 94. RIC 66. CBN 236. Calicó 445. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on a full flan. Extremely fine 15'000

Galba, 68 – 69









Aureus, Spanish mint (Tarraco ?) April–December 68, AV 7.80 g. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R / OB / C S in oak wreath. C –, cf. 288 (denarius). BMC 191. RIC 61. CBN 32. Calicó 510 (this coin).

Very rare. An unusually pleasant Spanish portrait well-struck in high relief, unobtrusive restoration at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Rauch 51, 1993, 194; UBS 35, 1994, 137; Triton III, 1999, 1017; NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 39; NAC 45, 2008, Barry Feirsten part IV, 97 and NAC 106, 2018, 912 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

With Galba, the numismatist is presented with a variety of portrait styles because he minted in several locations –Spain, Gaul, Rome and briefly in North Africa after the fall of Clodius Macer – each of which had a distinctive local style. The Spanish mint at which Galba produced his main coinage is thought to be Tarraco, his old capital city. The locals were all too familiar with what Suetonius (Galba 12.1) tells us were Galba's two prominent characteristics: cruelty and greed. As an example, Suetonius reports that when the people of Tarraco gave him a golden crown from the ancient temple of Jupiter described as weighing 15 pounds, Galba demanded of them three more ounces of gold, for upon melting the crown fell short of its advertised weight by precisely that amount.









Denarius circa July 68-January 69, AR 3.41 IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. SALVS GEN – HVMANI Salus standing l., r. foot on globe, holding rudder and sacrificing from patera over lighted and garlanded altar to l. C 240. BMC 45. RIC 232. CBN 104.

A bold portrait and good extremely fine

3'000







Denarius circa July 68-January 69, AR 3.62 g. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG Laureate head r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia, draped and diademed, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and long sceptre in l. C 55. BMC 8. RIC 186. CBN 84. Good extremely fine 2'500







Denarius circa July 68-January 69, AR 3.53 g. IMP SER – GALBA AVG Laureate head r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera and vertical sceptre. C 52 var. (bare head). BMC 5.
 RIC 150. CBN 67. In exceptional condition. A portrait of excellent style perfectly centred on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc







657 Denarius, African mint, Carthage (?) circa June 68 – October 69, AR 2.83 g. IMP AVG – SER GALBA Laureate head r., set on globe. Rev. VI[CTORIA] PR S – C Victory standing l. on globe, holding palm frond and wreath. C 331. BMC 272. RIC 519. CBN 271.

Very rare. An unusual and interesting portrait struck on unusually fresh metal for this issue. Light tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000









Restitution issue. Aureus circa 107 or 112/113, AV 7.35 g. GALBA IMPERATOR Laureate head r. Rev. IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST Libertas, draped, standing l., holding *pileus* in r. hand and *vindicta* in l. C 354. BMC 701. RIC 824. Woytek 860 Variant 2 (this coin listed). Calicó 521.

658

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Almost invisible marks on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

75'000

Ex NGSA sale 4, 2006, 163.

Trajan's restoration aurei are distinct from the denarii of that series not only for their denomination but because they restore coin types of quite different periods that overlap only during the late Republic and the principate of Augustus. While the 50 recorded types of denarii replicate issues from the early Republic through the reign of Augustus, the 28 known types of aurei restore issues of rulers from Julius Caesar through Nerva. Due to their different ranges of coverage, the aurei consist mainly of portrait types, whereas the denarii usually bear portraits of deities. Just one reverse type – Libertas standing – was used for Galba; however, there are two variants of the obverse, with the inscription GALBA IMPERATOR being arranged differently in each case. The style of Galba's laureate bust is extraordinary, in keeping with the exceptionally high standards applied to every issue in the series. This shows that some of the mint's most gifted and experienced engravers were given the task of engraving dies for the series. That, alone, demonstrates that the series was somewhat of a priority in A.D. 112/3, when these coins are believed to have been struck. Though no evidence survives describing who was responsible for creating this series, it is tempting to believe it was Trajan himself, for it would have been yet another impressive domestic project for him to undertake prior to his departure on the Parthian campaign of 114-116.

Otho, 15 January - mid April 69







Aureus 15th January-April 69, AV 7.11 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PAX ORB – IS TERRARVM Pax, dressed, standing l., holding branch in r. hand and caduceus in l. C 2 var. (not draped). BMC 1 var. (not draped). RIC 3. CBN 2 var. (not draped). Calicó 524 var. (not draped). Very rare. A portrait of excellent style and very fine 8'000

Ex Künker sale 193, 2011, 598.

Vitellius, January – December 69









Aureus late April-December 69, AV 7.26 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. PONT – MAXIM Vesta, veiled and draped, seated r. on throne, holding patera and sceptre. C 71. BMC 33. RIC 106. CBN 70. Calicó 571. Very rare. Good very fine / very fine 10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XXII, 2021, 698.









Denarius late April–December 69, AR 3.32 g. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P Laureate head r. Rev. SACR FAC – XV VIR Tripod-lebes with dolphin lying r. on top; below, raven standing r. C 114. BMC 17. RIC 86. CBN 48. A superb portrait of great beauty, work of a talented engraver. Lovely iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500







662 Denarius late April-December 69, AR 3.65 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head r. Rev. PONT – MAXIMI Vesta, veiled and draped, seated r. on throne, holding patera and sceptre. C 72. BMC 34. RIC 107. CBN 71.

A bold portrait struck in high relief, good extremely fine / extremely fine

Vespasian, 69 – 79









3'500

Aureus 72-73, AV 7.38 g. IMP CAES VESP A – VG P M COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. VIC – AVG Victory standing r. on globe, holding wreath and palm. C 586. BMC 72. RIC 361. CBN 57. Calicó 699.

A bold portrait of fine style. Good extremely fine 10'000







Dupondius 72-73, Æ 13.55 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII Radiate head r. Rev.FELICITAS – PVBLICA S – C Felicitas standing l., holding winged caduceus and cornucopia. C –. BMC –. RIC 392. CBN –. Rare. A pleasant portrait of fine style and a lovely green patina. Extremely fine 750







Aureus 76, AV 7.29 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head l. Rev. COS – VII Cow (?) standing r. C 116. BMC 178. RIC 842. CBN –. Calicó 621.

An interesting and unusual left portrait struck on a very large flan. Almost invisible contact marks, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Ex M&M 13, 1954, 656; M&M 35, 1967, 37 and Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 496 sales.

Titus caesar, 69 – 79









Denarius, 72-73, AR 3.16 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. Rare. Good extremely fine 1'000









Dupondius 72-73, Æ 13.68 g. T CAES VESPASIAN IMP III PON TR POT II COS Radiate head r. Rev. FELICITA – S – PVBLICA S – C Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 78 var. (IMP PON). BMC –. RIC Vespasian 504. CBN –.

A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented engraver, struck in high relief. A wonderful untouched light green patina and good extremely fine

7'500

Titus augustus, 79 – 81







Aureus 80, AV 7.36 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P Throne with round back, on which are corn-ears. C 312. BMC 57. RIC 24a. CBN 46. Calicó 781a. A coin of extraordinary quality. A portrait of excellent style perfectly struck and centred in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000







Denarius 1st January-30th June 80, AR 3.30 g. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head with slight beard r. Rev. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P Elephant walking l. C 303. BMC 43. RIC 115. CBN 37. Good extremely fine / extremely fine 1'000

Domitian augustus, 81 – 96









Aureus 82, AV 7.56 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head of Domitian r. Rev. TR POT IMP II COS VIII DES VIIII 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 lovely portraits of fine style. Minor edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Vico sale 142, 2015, 175.

Domitian augustus, 81-96



671 Sestertius 81-82, Æ 27.56 g. Aerial view of the Flavian amphitheatre (the Colosseum); on I., Meta Sudans and on r., porticoed building. Rev. DIVO AVG T DIVI VESP F VESPASIAN Titus seated I. on curule chair, holding branch and roll; around, arms; below, S – C. C 399. BMC 191 note. RIC 131. CBN 543. Berk, One Hundred Greatest Ancient Coins 11 (this coin). Elkins, NC 2006, p. 257, 9f (this coin).

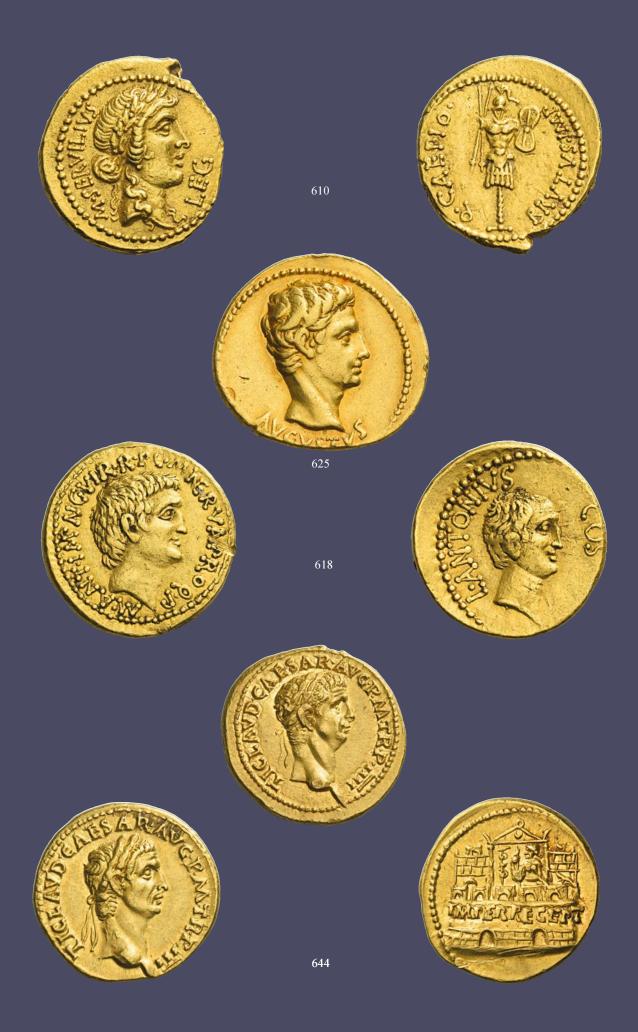
An extremely rare issue, only ten specimens known of which only three are in private hands of this exceedingly important and desirable type. A pleasant specimen of this prestigious and important issue. Dark tone, a flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise very fine

75'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 151, 2006, 417 and NAC 86, 2015, 182 sales.

The most famous monument of Italy – if not of all Europe – is the Amphitheatrum Flavium, the Colosseum in Rome. Named after the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), who began its construction in 71, it was Rome's first permanent structure of the type, as all such events in Rome had previously been held in wooden structures. Vespasian was still alive when the first three levels of his colosseum were completed and dedicated in 75. However, the final product – including the fourth and fifth levels, which are clearly represented on this sestertius - was not finished for five years, at which point it was formally dedicated by his eldest son Titus in June, 80. The engraver went to great effort to represent the Colosseum in detail. Not only are the statues and other ornaments on the exterior shown with considerable clarity, but the interior is well represented down to the smallest features, such as spectators, staircases and what we must presume is the viewing box reserved for the emperor. Flanking the amphitheatre on the right is the Meta Sudans fountain and an uncertain structure that has been identified as the Baths of Titus, the porch of Nero's Golden House (Domus Aurea), or perhaps a temple. Various improvements were made to the Colosseum by later emperors, such as Trajan and Antoninus Pius, but little else is recorded until it was struck by lightening in 217. A conflagration resulted, and Dio reports that the damage was severe. Elagabalus began repairs in 218, and by 223 limited use of the amphitheatre was possible; it was at this point that the new emperor Severus Alexander celebrated its reopening. Restoration was completed by 244, at the end of the reign of Gordian III, after which the amphitheatre was used well into the Christian era. We have reports of it being damaged by earthquakes in 442 and 470, and of further restorations in 508 and 523 by the Germanic occupants who had overthrown the Romans. However, no effort was made to restore it after an earthquake in 847. From the numismatic perspective, the colosseum is among the least collectible of Roman monuments, for it only occurs on coinage three times - and in each instance the coins are famous rarities. It first appears on sestertii of Titus, the emperor under whom it was completed, and later on coins of Severus Alexander and medallions of Gordian III. The latter pieces are of unusual interest as the artist, in showing the monument from above, depicts a battle between wild beasts occurring within.

Sometimes the most obvious things pass before our eyes and yet we do not manage to see them. In the case of this famous and celebrated sestertius of Titus with the Colosseum there are two main varieties. The first shows the "META Sudans" on the right of the Colosseum whilst the second has it on the left. It would appear that one of the two representations is wrong. However, I have a different opinion which I will explore in a study that I am currently preparing. As far as I am concerned, both varieties are correct because one represents the south view and the other, the north view.











Aureus 83, AV 7.77 g. IMP C AES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT II COS – VIIII DES X P P Minerva standing r. on top of rostral column, holding spear and shield; in r. field, owl standing r. C 605. BMC 40 note. RIC 163. Calicó 933.

A coin of exceptional quality. A spectacular portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. Virtually as struck and Fdc

30'000

Ex NGSA sale 5, 2008, 222.



673



Sestertius circa 85, Æ 27.99 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT P P Laureate head r., wearing *aegis*. Rev. S – C Domitian standing l., holding sceptre and *parazonium*; to his l., Rhine reclining r. C 504. BMC 335. RIC 357. CBN 357.

A spectacular enamel-like green patina. Good very fine

3'500









Denarius 93, AR 3.46 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM P M TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XXII COS XVI CENS P P P Minerva advancing r., holding spear in r. hand and shield in l. C 280. BMC 200. RIC 739. CBN 182. Good extremely fine 500

Domitia, wife of Domitian









675 Aureus circa 82-83, AV 7.72 g. D OMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT Draped bust r., hair in plait. Rev. DIVVS CAESAR IMP DOMITIANI F Infant seated l. on globe, lifting up both hands; around him, seven stars. C 10. BMC 62. RIC 152. CBN 70. Calicó 949.

Very rare. A gentle portrait of fine style and a fascinating reverse type. Good very fine 15'000

Ex M&M 28, 1964, 317; Hirsch 193, 1997, 46; Hirsch 200, 1998, 28; NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 66 and NAC sale 59, 2011, 960 sales.

Though Domitian's wife Domitia hailed from a most distinguished line – her father was the famous Neronian general Corbulo – her reputation was no better than her husband's: she was considered boastful, especially of her misdeeds, and was branded a frequent adulterer. Her most famous affair, with an actor named Paris, caused Domitian to exile her and to execute him. He quickly replaced her with his niece Julia Titi, with whom he had been infatuated for years, only to recall Domitia after Julia Titi died in 90 or 91. Their renewed relationship must have been less than satisfying, because within five or six years she joined a plot to murder Domitian, which was successful in the fall of 96. Domitia bore Domitian two children – first a girl, then a year later a boy. The names of neither are preserved, and the girl is not attested on coinage. The boy, however, is depicted on the reverse of certain precious metal coins – typically aurei and denarii with the portrait of Domitia on the obverse, but very rarely on denarii with the portrait of Domitian on the obverse. As the inscription and iconography indicate, the boy died young and subsequently was deified. He is depicted as a young Jupiter seated on a globe surrounded by the seven stars in the constellation of Ursa Major.

Nerva, 96 - 98









Aureus 97, AR 7.50 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P II COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. SALVS

– PVBLICA Salus seated l., holding corn ears in r. hand. C 133. BMC note 48. RIC 20. Calicó 978.

An attractive portrait, two unobtrusive edge nicks at one and two o'clock

on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 7'000

Trajan, 98 – 117



677



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677

677 Bronze, Tripolis (Lydia) circa 98-117, Æ 13.39 g. ΔΗΜΟC – ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Bare head of Demos. Rev. AYTO KAI TPAI – ANOC ΔΑΚΙΕΌC Emperor in military attire l., holding spear and crowning trophy. BMC 60. RPC 2254.

Of the highest rarity, only two specimens listed in RPC. A superb Hellenistic portrait of fine style and an enchanting light blue-green patina. Good extremely fine

1'500



678 Aureus 99, AV 7. 31 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P COS II P P Fortuna standing l., holding rudder with her r. hand and cornucopia with her l. C 205. BMC 31. RIC 4. Woytek 53b (this coin illustrated). Calicò 1042 (this coin illustrated).

Rare and in exceptional state of preservation. An unusual and attractive early portrait of Trajan perfectly struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and Fdc

25'000

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XXVII, 1991, 123; Leu 45, 1988, 328 and Leu 91, 2004, Perfectionist, 536 sales.

This attractive gold aureus was struck in A.D. 99, not long after Trajan assumed power as Roman Emperor. The imperial titulature surrounding the obverse portrait names him as Germanicus ("Conqueror of the Germans") while the reverse refers to this title through the personification of Germania. The emphasis on Germania at this early period appears not to refer to specific victories against the Germanic peoples, but rather to Germania Superior as the centre of Trajan's military support. Trajan had served as governor of Germania Superior under Domitian (A.D. 81-96) and still retained this office under Nerva (A.D. 96-98). An attempted coup by the Praetorian Guard caused the elderly and senatorial Nerva to name Trajan as his successor. Trajan was an obvious choice since his great popularity with the legions would mollify the elements of the army that were disinclined to support Nerva. Nevertheless, when Nerva died on 27 January, A.D. 98, and Trajan was proclaimed the new emperor, he did not immediately set out for Rome. Instead, he remained in the north to undertake a tour of inspection of the legions along the Rhine and Danube frontiers. It was critically important to consolidate his military position before advancing to the capital. Without guaranteeing the loyalty of the legions there remained a risk of possible rivals for the purple and the return of civil war. After all, the disastrous Year of the Four Emperors (A.D. 69), in which four Roman military commanders vied with each other for the supreme power, was still a vivid part of Roman living memory although Trajan had only been 16 years old at the time. To further ensure the security of his position, while still in Germania, Trajan also summoned the Praetorian Prefect, Casperius Aelianus. The ambitious Prefect had posed a threat to stability under Nerva, and therefore Trajan ordered his execution to prevent him from becoming a source of further problems. Only when all of these matters were settled did Trajan advance to Rome to be welcomed as the new emperor. The types of the present aureus, which may have been struck for distribution at his adventus or as a donative for his loyal soldiery, seem to serve a double duty. In the Germania type, Trajan's legions may have seen recognition of their role in the emperor's rise to power, while for others the type was a subtle reminder of the military might that stood behind his principate-potential rivals beware! At the same time, the prominent use of Germanicus in the legend combined with the Germania type may have been intended to evoke the memory of Germanicus Caesar (15 BC- A.D. 9), the beloved Roman commander against the Germanic tribes who was extolled as the Roman equivalent of Alexander the Great for the importance of his victories, the virtue of his character, and early death. Germanicus Caesar had also been the man that all of Rome hoped would succeed Tiberius before his untimely death. Like Germanicus Caesar, Trajan, who was destined to become known as the optimus princeps ("Best Emperor"), also cast himself as the glorious military heir loved by the people. Furthermore, the use of Germanicus in his titulature served to connect Trajan to Nero, the grandson of Germanicus. While Nero's debauched reign had led to the Year of the Four Emperors, his memory seems to have been quickly rehabilitated as a tool of legitimacy. Already in A.D. 69, after the fall of Galba and Otho, the usurping Vitellius added the name Germanicus to his titulature to present an (artificial) air of continuity with the Julio-Claudian dynasty. Trajan is said to have openly expressed admiration for Nero's reign, although what precisely he admired has been a source of debate among historians to this day. A connection to Nero may have been particularly important for Trajan, whose reign came close after that of Domitian (A.D. 81-96), the hated last scion of the Flavian dynasty. By assuming the name of Germanicus, Trajan was associated with the last legitimate emperor before the Flavian period.





Sestertius circa 106-107, Æ 25.42 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S – C Ceres standing l., holding long, vertical torch in l. hand and two grain ears in r. over *modius* at her feet. C 469. BMC 469. RIC 492 (Abundantia). Woytek 240f (this coin illustrated).

679

Wonderful green patina gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung sale 159, 2007, 409.









680 Aureus 112-114, AV 7.29 g. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. *Façade* of Trajan's forum showing main entrance flanked by a double colonnade; above, sculptured frieze with three facing quadrigae and two standing soldiers. In exergue, BASILICA VLPIA. C 168 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 509. RIC 257. CBN 685. Woytek 409f. Calicó 1031.

Very rare and in unusually good condition for this difficult issue. A bold portrait of fine style, two minor edge marks at four and nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 219, 2014, 394.

Many Roman emperors were fond of architecture, and consequently of striking coins with architectural types, but in this regard, we must acknowledge that Trajan was the most prolific of them all. On this aureus we have a depiction of his marvellous forum, represented by the façade of its entrance. It appears as a building of six columns with its central entrance flanked by four distyle shrines, each containing a statue and situated beneath a circular shield. The roof supports an array of statues and statuary groups: in the centre is a facing chariot of six horses; the outermost horses are assisted by standing warriors, and the whole scene is flanked by military trophies and figures of Victory. The forum was dedicated in 112 or 113, the coin types presumably were struck in 115, and the final touches seemingly were completed about two years later. Trajan struck a variety of Imperial coins with architectural reverses, including many with identifiable statues and statuary groups, such as Trajan's equestrian statue and the castellum of the Aqua Traiana. Foremost among his other architectural types are his basilica, the Circus Maximus, the 'Danube bridge,' a hexagonal harbour, a triumphal arch, Trajan's Column, a richly ornamented gateway to Area Capitolina, the temple of Jupiter Victor and an octastyle temple which may be that of Honos, or perhaps the one eventually dedicated by Hadrian to Trajan and Plotina that occupied the end of the forum opposite the entrance depicted on this aureus.







681 Sestertius 114-116, Æ 27.08 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. Trajan seated r. on platform, accompanied by two officers, addressing five soldiers; in the background three standards; in exergue, IMPERATOR VIIII / S C. C 178. BMC 1019. RIC 658. CBN 844. Woytek 549v (this coin listed).

Rare. A very interesting and finely detailed reverse composition.

Lovely green patina and extremely fine

Ex Aufhäuser 17, 2003, 283 and NAC 52, 2009, 419 sales.









12'500

Aureus 115-117, AV 7.25 g. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. DIVI NERVA ET TRAIANVS PAT Confronted busts of Nerva on l., laureate with drapery on l. shoulder and Trajan Senior on r., bare-headed and draped. C 1. BMC 499. RIC 726. Kent-Hirmer pl. 75, 258 (these dies). Calicó 1138b (these dies).

Very rare and in superb condition for this issue. Three outstanding portraits of high style.

Minor marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

50'000

Ex M&M 44, 1971, 63; Leu 481989, 341; Leu 52, 1991; 194; NAC 15, 1999, 349 and NAC 45, 2008, 115 sales.

Marcus Ulpius Traianus, the first senatorial member of the Ulpii, came to prominence under Nero, at which time he served with distinction commanding the 10th Legion during the Jewish War. For his successes in the East and as gratuity for having allowed Titus the honour of capturing Joppa after he had brought it to its final resistance, Vespasian awarded him the consulship in 70. Trajan Pater subsequently served as governor of Syria where he earned the ornamenta triumphalia for his successful defence of Rome's borders against Parthia, and he ended public life as proconsul of all of Asia, a supreme honour bestowed upon him in 79. The final crown to his glory was accorded posthumously, for he was deified in about 115. This tribute is only recorded by this coinage. On the reverse of this aureus Trajan Pater's portrait is bare headed, for he was never emperor, whereas the portrait of the former emperor Nerva is laureate.







Aureus 116-117, AV 7.29 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OP – TIM'AVG GERM DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Radiate and draped bust of Sol r. C 187 var. (GER). BMC 621. CBN 880. RIC 329. Calicó 1038. Woytek 572f3.

Rare. Two very attractive portraits of fine style struck in high relief on a full flan. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 458.

Matidia, daughter of Trajan's sister











684 Aureus 112, AV 7.27 g. MATIDIA AVG DIVAE – MARCIANAE F Draped bust r., hair elaborately dressed, above which crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. PIETAS AVGVST Matidia, as Pietas, standing facing, head l., placing hands over Sabina and Matidia the younger. C 9. BMC Trajan 659. RIC Trajan 759. Woytek 728.1. CBN 911. Calicó 1157.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. An attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

80'000

Ex Tkalec sale 8 September 2008, 274.

Matidia was the only niece of the emperor Trajan who, having no children of his own, displayed the greatest affection for her. He essentially treated her as a daughter, and she often accompanied him on his travels. In addition to her close connection to Trajan, Matidia shared a mutual fondness for the future emperor Hadrian, whom she admired enough to permit him to marry her youngest daughter Sabina. When Matidia died in 119, her funeral oration was delivered by Hadrian himself, as her uncle Trajan had died two years earlier. The reverse of this coin depicts Matidia in the guise of the goddess Pietas affectionately placing her hands on the heads of two young children, both female, who doubtless represent her own two daughters Matidia the Younger and Sabina.

Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138







Aureus 118, AV 7.10 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS DES III Salus seated l. on throne, feet on footstool, feeding out of patera serpent coiled around altar and leaning l. arm on throne. In exergue, SALVS AVG. C 1349 (obverse) and 1351 (reverse). BMC p. 378, 6. RIC II.3, 173. D. Hendin, A Bar Kokhba Lamp Hoard Collection, in Studies Mildenberg 3 (this coin). Calicó 1370 var. (laureate only).

A wonderful portrait of excellent style well struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Triton VIII, 2005, 1134 and NAC 87, 2015, 236 sales. From Bar Kokhba Lamp hoard.







686 Dupondius circa 119-120, Æ 10.63 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG PM TR P COS III Radiate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. SALVS PV – BLICA S – C Salus standing l., r. foot on globe, holding patera and trident. C 1358. BMC 421. RIC II.3, 276.

Lovely enamel-like dark green patina and extremely fine

1'000









687 Aureus circa 120-121, AV 7.22 g. IMP CAESAR TRAI – AN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR – P COS III Libertas seated l., holding branch and sceptre; in exergue, LIB PVB. C 902. BMC 281. RIC 361. Calicó 1284.
Extremely fine
10'000

Ex NFA IX, 1980, 488 and Triton VIII, 2005, 1135 sales. From the G.R. Drewry collection.







Denarius circa 121-123, AR 3.39 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P
 M TR P COS III / CLEM Clementia standing facing, head l. and resting her l. elbow on column, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar with her r. hand and holding sceptre in her l. C 213. BMC 252. RIC II.3,
 Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 257, 2018, 810.







Aureus circa 124-125, AV 7.33 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder.
 Rev. COS She-wolf l. suckling twins; in exergue, III. C 422 var. (without drapery). BMC 448. RIC II.3, 709.
 Calicó 1233. A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. A minor edge scuff at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Sotheby's, 7 March 1996, 184; Spink 1012, 2010, 1324 and Baldwin's 99, 2016, 17 sales.







Aureus 125-127, AV 7.32 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on horse galloping r., holding spear in r. hand. C 414. BMC 437. RIC II.3, 772. Calicó 1224. A very attractive reverse composition. About extremely fine 10'000

Ex Heritage sale 3048, 2016, 32095.









691 Aureus circa 130-133, AV 7.54 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. ADVEN – TVI AV – G ITALIAE Hadrian, togate, standing l. raising r. hand and holding roll, facing Italia holding cornucopiae and sacrificing out of patera over garlanded altar. C 42. BMC 789. RIC II.3, 1562. Calicó 1176a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of masterly style and an interesting and fascinating reverse composition. Light reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

691

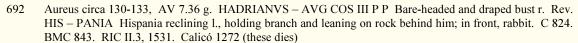
50'000

Realising that the constant expansion of the imperial borders under Trajan was not sustainable, Hadrian spent most of his reign securing the extant borders, organising the provinces and centralising the imperial administration. In AD 121-122, he toured the western provinces and made provision for the defense of the Rhine frontier as well as the construction of a great wall to protect Britannia. Over the course of AD 123-125 Hadrian toured the eastern provinces, where he was concerned with the fortification of the Danube frontier and border with the Parthian empire. He also worked to unify these provinces through his promotion of their shared Greek culture. Following a brief return to Rome, Hadrian made a second tour of the Greek East in AD 128-131. Unfortunately, the end of this tour was marred by tragedy and looming war. His favorite, the Bithynian youth Antinous, died under mysterious circumstances as they sailed on the Nile in AD 130. In his grief, Hadrian made the dead youth a new god who was worshipped throughout the Empire. During his visit to Judaea, Hadrian conceived a plan to rebuild the ruins of Jerusalem as the Graeco-Roman city of Aelia Capitolina. This was so offensive to Jewish religious sentiment that it sparked a bloody rebellion known as the Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-136) and demanded the Emperor's presence in its last years. This rare gold aureus may be considered to belong to Hadrian's famous "travel" series of coins which document the various provinces that he visited during his several tours. It was struck for distribution as largesse or as a military donative as part of the celebrations that attended Hadrian's return to Italy at the end of his travels and at the conclusion of the Bar Kokhba Revolt in AD 136. It was rare occasion considering that Hadrian had actually spent the bulk of his reign outside of Rome and outside of Italy—something no Emperor had previously done. As it turned out, this returne was extremely important to the fate of the Roman Empire. As Hadrian was childless and his health was beginning to decline, following his return to Italy he immediately set about establishing an imperial heir through adoption. His first and rather poor choice was the frivolous L. Ceionius Commodus, but his unexpected death in January AD 138, compelled Hadrian to adopt the distinguished T. Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus, the future Antoninus Pius, as his heir. At the same time, he also arranged for Antoninus to adopt Lucius Verus, the seven-year-old son of Commodus, and the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius as a means of guaranteeing smooth successions in the future. Thus, was the Antonine dynasty of adoptive emperors founded. The arrangement ensured peaceful transitions of power almost until the end of the second century AD. The personification of Italy, who is shown sacrificing in honor of Hadrian's return on the reverse of this aureus truly did have reason to celebrate.









Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A bold portrait and an interesting and fascinating reverse type. Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

50'000

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









7'500

Sestertius circa 130-133, Æ 25.01 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. AEGYPTOS Egypt reclining l., holding sistrum and resting l. elbow on basket around which snake coils; in field l., ibis standing l. on column; in exergue, S C. C 112. BMC 1695. RIC II.3, 1594.

Scarce and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue.

Lovely brown-green patina and about extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1002.



694 Aureus circa 136, AV 7.28 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 II.3, 2207. Calicó 1269 (this reverse die).

A bold portrait of superb style struck in high relief and a lovely light reddish tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leo Hamburger October 1925, Niklovitz, 858; CNG Numismatic Review 25, 2000, 85; NAC 31, 2005, 43; NAC 64, 2012, 1174 and NAC 111, 2018, 172 sales. From the Collection of a Retired Banker.

Hadrian was an enigmatic figure composed of equally good and bad qualities. At times he could be incredibly cruel and calculating, like when early in his reign he executed several ex-consuls for allegedly conspiring against the throne, even though upon his accession he had promised never to execute a member of the senatorial order. At other times, he showed great sophistication in his understanding of the needs of the Empire. To start, he reverted the expansionist policies of his predecessor Trajan by pulling back some of the more ambitious borders, and then better fortifying them. He also made a virtual career of traveling throughout the provinces to administer his rule first-hand, which clearly had many positive effects.



Aureus circa 136, AV 7.39 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SPES – P R Spes standing l., holding flower and cornucopiae. C 1409 var. (not draped and cuirassed). BMC 332 note *. RIC 2364. Calicó 1378 (these dies).

Rare. A bold portrait of fine style struck on a full and extremely fine / about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 521; Leu 65, 1996, 368 and Busso Peus 431, 2022, 3456 sales. From the duplicates of the ANS collection.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian









696 Aureus 128-136, AV 7.12 g. SABINA AVGVSTA - HADRIANI AVG P P Draped bust r. with hair waved, rising into crest 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 II.3, 2480. Calicó 1420.

> Very rare and among the best specimens known. A magnificent portrait of exquisite style, work of a very talented master engraver struck in high relief. Unobtrusive flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Antinous, favourite of Hadrian







697 Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 136-137, Æ 9.44 g. ANTINOOV – HPωOC Draped bust l..; above, lotus flower. Rev. Antinous on horseback r., holding caduceus; in l. field, K. Dattari 2091 (this coin). RPC 6235. Giessen 1279. Very rare. A pleasant brown tone, a flan crack at one o'clock

> on obverse, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex Leu 65, 1996, 369, Nomos 19, 2019, 266 and Roma Numismatics e-sale 71, 2020, 726 sales. From the Dattari collection.

Aelius caesar, 136 - 138







698 Bronze, Sinope (Paphlagonia) circa 136-137, Æ 12.13 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. C I [F] – ANN CLXXXII Bearded head of Bacchus facing. de Nanteuil 681. RPC 1229.

> Extremely rare, less than ten specimens known. A very interesting and fascinating portrait of Bacchus and a pleasant dark green patina. Minor scratches on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine

Ex Leu sale 10, 1974, 161. From the collection of a Mentor.

500

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



Medallion circa 140-144, Æ 49.12 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head l. Rev. AVRELIVS CAES AVG P II F COS Bare head, draped and cuirassed bust r. C –. Gnecchi 2 and tav. Pl. 56, 2 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimens in private hands and possibly the finest known. Two elegant portraits of excellent style struck on a very large flan and a superb green patina. Extremely fine

40'000

Although Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian as emperor of Rome, he truly was third or fourth down the line of preference. Hadrian's first choice as successor was the nobleman Aelius, who was hailed Caesar in 136, but who died unexpectedly after a year in office. Hadrian then determined he would pass the throne to Aelius' son Lucius Verus - then only seven years old - and to the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius, who was a distant relative and a close companion. In truth the middle-aged Antoninus Pius was merely a surrogate emperor in the eyes of Hadrian, and he remained truthful to his promise to act as guardian for Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Indeed, he was so faithful to the memory of Hadrian that he earned his surname "Pius" because he fought so diligently to convince the senate's to deify Hadrian. Over the years of his own principate, Antoninus Pius groomed both as his eventual successors, and thus continued the tradition of adoptive succession. He enjoyed a productive and mostly peaceful reign, and unlike Hadrian, who traveled extensively, Antoninus Pius never once left Italy in his twenty-two years on the throne. Unlike the great variety of Hadrian's coinage on which he celebrates his extensive travels, Antoninus' reverse types are localised, and on occasion they reflect the attention he paid to the betterment of Rome and Italy. This medaillon is one of his more interesting types, as it bears the portrait of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and that of his elder heir Marcus Aurelius on the reverse.







700 Sestertius 141-143, Æ 30.60 g. ANTONINV AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS III Draped and cuirassed bust r, wearing barley wreath. Rev. SALVS – AVG S – C Salus standing l., feeding out of patera in r. hand serpent coiled round lighted altar, and leaning l. hand on long sceptre. C 710 var. (laureate). BMC 1303 note var. (laureate). RIC 635b var. (laureate). Cf. NGSA sale 6, 2010, 272 (for a portrait engraved by the same master engraver).

An apparently unrecorded variety with Antoninus Pius with barley wreath. Undoubtedly one of finest sestertii of Antoninus Pius in existence with a portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of an extremely talented master-engraver, possibly the Alpheus master. Superb light brown tone and good extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from NGSA in 2009.

Due to his wealth, popularity and character, Hadrian designated T. Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus to succeed him as Emperor, after L. Aelius, his first choice as successor died prematurely. Antoninus was officially adopted by Hadrian on 25 February AD 138 and, in order to ensure the continuity of succession, Antoninus in turn adopted Lucius Verus, the young son of Aelius, and his nephew, Marcus Aurelius, as heirs. When Hadrian died on 10 July AD 138, the Senate was quick to prepare a decree of damnatio memoriae in revenge for his execution of several of its members, but Antoninus intervened with a speech of such eloquence that the decree was never enacted. In honor of this great display of loyalty to his adoptive father, the Senate instead awarded him the honorific title, Pius. In Latin literature this adjective was frequently used to describe Aeneas, the ancestor of the Roman people, with respect to his devotion to his aged father Anchises. Despite the initial flourish of reverence for Hadrian, the reign of Antoninus Pius was very different than that of the peripatetic Emperor. Over the course of his long reign, Antoninus never once left Italy, instead preferring to stay in the environs of Rome to administer the Empire and to work to repair the damaged relationship between Emperor and Senate. To this end, he attempted to present himself as more of a supreme magistrate in Rome than as a monarchical ruler, thus contrasting himself with both Hadrian and several of the more hated Julio-Claudian Emperors. Antoninus Pius was a great builder and a careful financial planner, who made sure that qualified men were placed in positions of responsibility in the imperial administration. Through these means, when he died, he was able to leave to Marcus Aurelius a surplus of 675 million in the imperial treasury and an empire slightly enlarged in Britannia and along the northern frontiers. It had been a custom extending back to Augustus for Roman Emperors to have themselves depicted on coins and in other artworks wearing a laurel wreath. This fashion ultimately derived from Julius Caesar, who is said to have preferred to be depicted this way in order to hide his balding head, but was intended to evoke the sacred aspect of the imperial personage as established by Augustus. The numismatic portraits of Antoninus Pius as Emperor usually adhere to this Roman custom, but on this impressive and apparently unpublished sestertius, he is depicted wearing a wreath formed from ears of barley rather than the usual laurel. Other rare sestertii with the same imperial titulature and a reverse featuring the Salus (Health) of the Emperor are known, but this is the only specimen on which Antoninus Pius wears a wreath of grain. This peculiarity would seem to suggest the celebration of some special work undertaken by the Emperor for the security and distribution of the Annona—the grain supply upon which much of the population of Rome depended. Although Antoninus Pius' predecessor Hadrian and his successor Marcus Aurelius were both as inducted into the Eleusinian Mysteries, which were related to the chthonian goddess Persephone and agriculture, Pius never left Italy and therefore could not have been inducted into this important Greek cult as well. Thus there is no way to connect the barley wreath with the mysteries, which might otherwise be tempting if the coin were an issue of Hadrian or Aurelius. A recent iconographic study has shown that types related to the Annona were the most frequently used on the aes coinage of Antoninus Pius, no doubt because this coinage was most frequently used by the lower classes of Roman society—people for whom the public grain supply was of greatest concern. However, the obverse titulature, which refers to the third consulship of Antoninus Pius, would seem to indicate that the grain wreath refers to some occasion that fell between AD 140, the year in which he served as consul for the third time and AD 145, the year in which he assumed the consulship for the fourth time. Annona-related types occur on rare silver denarii with this consular dating, but are far more prominent on coins struck in the Emperor's fourth consulship. This may suggest that the barley wreath on the head of Antoninus Pius served to mark the beginning of a project to improve the distribution of grain at Rome late in the period of his third consulship and which carried over into his fourth consulship.









701 Sestertius 140-144, Æ 25.24 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. APOLLINI – AVGVSTO S – C Apollo standing facing, head 1., holding patera and lyre. C 62. BMC 1229. RIC 598. Brown-green patina and about extremely fine

Ex M&M 8, 1949, 935 and Schweizerischer Bankverein 26, 1991, 530 sales.

Sestertius 140-144, Æ 25.93 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. SA – 702 LVS - AVG S - C Salus standing l., feeding out of patera in r. hand serpent coiled round lighted altar, and leaning l. hand on long sceptre. C 711. BMC 1303. RIC 635a.

2'000 Lovely dark green patina and extremely fine









Aureus 145-161, AV 19 mm, 7.15 g. ANTONINVS - AVG PIVS P P Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r., 703 with drapery on 1. shoulder. Rev. TR PO - T - COS IIII Roma seated 1., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 936. BMC 555. RIC 147b var. (Roma holds Victory, in error?). Calicó 1654a.

Good extremely fine 5'000









704 Aureus 147-148, AV 7.29 g. ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XI Laureate head r. Rev. COS - IIII VO - TA Emperor, togate, standing l., sacrificing with patera over tripod. C 1093. BMC 629. RIC 170A Calicó 1695. Rare. A superb portrait and a finely engraved reverse die. Almost invisible 8'000

marks on obverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Rauch sale 100, 2016, 7.







Aureus 148-149, AV 7.46 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Bare head r. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 237. BMC 646. RIC 177. Calicó 1498 (this obverse die). Lovely light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000

Ex Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt, 731; CNG 38, 1996, 999 and Triton sale XXII, 2019, 1091 sales.









Aureus 150-151, AV 7.24 g. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. TR POT XIIII – COS IIII Pax standing l., holding branch and sceptre; in exergue, PAX. C 580 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 726 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 200b. Calicó 1589a (these dies).

A superb portrait of fine style and a very elegant reverse die.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000









Aureus 156-157, AV 7.18 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT X – X COS IIII Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C 1013. BMC 887. RIC 266a. Calicó 1675. Extremely fine 4'000

Diva Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius





708





Aureus after 141, AV 7.22 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., her hair bound with pearls and piled on top of her head. Rev. AVG – V – S – TA Ceres standing facing, veiled head l., holding torches in her upraised hands. C 75. BMC A. Pius 403. RIC 357A. Biaggi 811 (this coin). Calicó 1758b.
A coin in exceptional state of preservation. A pleasant portrait and a very

elegantly engraved reverse die. Virtually as struck and Fdc 15'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 338 and Leu 71, 1997, 392 sales. From the Biaggi collection (privately purchased from Cahn in 1950).





709





Aureus after 141, AV 7.26 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., her hair bound with pearls and piled on top of her head. Rev. AVGVS – TA Fortuna standing l., holding patera and rudder set on globe. C –.
 BMC A. Pius 447. RIC A. Pius 372. Calicó 1761a. Good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Busso-Peus 360, 1999, 429 and LHS 95, 2005, 815 sales.





710





Denarius after 141, AR 3.02 g. DIVA AVG – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., her hair bound with pearls and piled up on top of her head. Rev. AETERNITAS Star. C 63. BMC A. Pius 293. RIC A. Pius 355a.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 - 161





711 Sestertius 145, Æ 31 mm, 24.08 g. AVRELIVS CAES – AR AVG PII F COS II Bare head r. Rev. S – C Minerva standing r., holding shield and brandishing javelin; behind, tree. C 576 var. BMC A. Pius 1776 note. RIC A. Pius 1244. Brown-green patina and about extremely fine 2'500

711

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 988.





712





Aureus 145-147 (?), AV 7.21 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F COS II Bare headed and draped bust r. Rev. HILA – RI – TAS Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm branch and cornucopiae. C 234 var. (draped and cuirassed). BMC A. Pius 608 note. RIC A. Pius 432 var. (draped and cuirassed). Calicó 1863 (these dies). A very elegant and gentle portrait and a superb reverse die.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex LHS sale 100, 2007, 498.





712





713 Aureus circa 147–148, AV 7.18 g. AVRELIVS – CAESAR AVG P II F Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT II – COS II Minerva, helmeted, standing r., holding spear and resting l. hand on shield. C 606. BMC –, cf. A. Pius 640 (denarius). RIC A. Pius 438. Calicó 1925a (these dies).

A coin in exceptional condition. A magnificent portrait, work of a very skilled master engraver, perfectly struck in high relief. Lovely light reddish tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

25'000

Ex Leu 75, 1999, 1526 and NAC 97, 2016, 147 sales.

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180











714 Aureus 161, AV 7.01 g. IMP CAES M AVREL - ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROV DEOR TR P XV COS III Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiae. C -. BMC 14. RIC 20. Calicó 1904 (this reverse die).

Very rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 9, 2015, 719.









715 Sestertius March-December 161, Æ 25.50 g. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG P M Bare-headed bust r., drapery on far shoulder. Rev. LIB AVGSTOR TR P XV COS III M. Aurelius and L. Verus seated l. on platform; before them, Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus and wand. Below, man standing r., looking up. In exergue, S C. C 402 var. BMC 851. RIC 806 var.

715

Very rare and probably the finest specimens known and one of the best preserved sestertii of Marcus Aurelius in existence. A magnificent portrait of fine style struck in high relief and a finely detailed reverse composition. Wonderful brown-green patina and good extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 449. From the collection of Luc Girard.

This sestertius marks the first issue of coinage by Marcus Aurelius as Augustus, following his long tutelage as Caesar under Antoninus Pius, now dead at age 74. The inscriptions date it to between March and December, 161, and its reverse type attests to one of his earliest acts - the distribution of money. The Historia Augusta (M. Aurelius 7.9) records how Marcus Aurelius and his co-emperor Lucius Verus "...set out together for the praetorian camp, and in honour of their joint rule promised twenty thousand sestertii apiece to the common soldiers and to the [centurions and other officers] money in proportion." So large a bonus secured the loyalty of the soldiers, but, as this coin type shows, generosity was extended to civilians as well. Their largesse to the people (the liberalitas augustorum) is broadly recorded on coinage, appearing on aurei, sestertii, dupondii and asses of this first issue. The two emperors are shown seated on a platform, beneath which a citizen extends his toga so as to receive coins that would be dropped from the coin-board held by a togate, bearded figure who is an official rather than the usual personification Liberalitas.







Aureus 161-162, AV 7.34 g. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG Bare head r. Rev. CONCORDI AE AVGVSTOR TR P XVI Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing and clasping hands; in exergue, COS III. C 73. BMC 186. RIC 41. Calicó 1827 (this obverse die).

Rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. A superb portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. An unobtrusive edge scuff at five o'clock on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000





717





Aureus 161-162, AV 7.24 g. M ANTONINVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVI COS III Salus standing l. holding patera and feeding snake coiled around altar. C 553. BMC 198. RIC 54. Calico 1909. Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Privately purchased from CNG in February 2004





710





Aureus 163-164, AV 7.30 g. ANTONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII IMP II COS III Victory standing facing, head r., holding palm in r. hand and fixing a shield inscribed VIC / AVG to a palm tree. C 466 var. (COS II). BMC 270. RIC 90. Calicó 1887.

A coin in exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 257 and NGSA 5, 2008, 242 sales.









719 Medallion 168-169, Æ 45.48 g. M ANTONINVS AVT TR P XXIIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. COS – III Victory standing l., holding palm branch and patera. C 138. Gnecchi 6 and pl. 59, 8 (these dies). Very rare. An interesting and unusual portrait struck on a very large flan.

719

Lovely green patina and good very fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1580.





720 Sestertius 169-170, Æ 28.27 g. M ANTONINVS – AVG TR P XXIIII Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI – A – VG COS III S – C Salus standing facing, veiled head l., holding sceptre with her l. hand, feeding serpent raising from altar with patera in her r. hand. C 548. BMC 1379. RIC 980.

A fine portrait and a lovely green patina. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

720

3'000

20'000





721





Aureus, Roma 176-177, AV 6.95 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXI IMP VIII COS III P P Pile of arms; in exergue, DE SARM. C 172. BMC 739 note. RIC 366. Calicó 1848.

Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue celebrating the victory over the Sarmatians. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 77, 2014, 157. Privately purchased in 1999.

The empire enjoyed an age of relative peace and prosperity under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, but with the accession of the co-emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in 161, the nation braced for war. Their immediate tasks were not to draft legislation with the senate or to engage in charitable deeds, but to lead their legions to the great river boundaries and defend their empire. Lucius Verus went to the East to guard against the Parthians and Marcus Aurelius marched northward to the long frontier defined by Rhine and the Danube. Marcus Aurelius was to spend much of his life as emperor waging unwanted wars on the frontiers, which sometimes required leading his soldiers deep into German territory on dangerous expeditions. Not long before this aureus was struck Marcus Aurelius had scored victories over the Sarmatians and the Germans, which he celebrated on coinage struck mainly in 176. These victories Marcus Aurelius celebrates here, though he had to contend with a serious illness and a usurpation by the Syrian governor Avidius Cassius.







722 Aureus 178-179, AV 7.30 g. M AVREL ANT - ONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXIII IMP VIIII COS III P P Annona standing 1., holding two corn ears over modius and cornucopiae. In r. field, prow of ship. C 364 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 783. RIC 398. Calicó 2023 (this Struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine coin).

Ex Stack's 8 June 1999, Globus, 19; UBS 52, 2001, 228 and NAC 52, 2009, 465 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Faustina II, daughter of A. Pius and wife of M. Aurelius



723



723

750

As or Dupondius circa 147-161, Æ 10.99 g. FAVSTINAE AVG -- PII AVG FIL Draped bust r. with hair 723 coiled on top of head and wearing stephane. Rev. LAETITIA - PVBLICAE Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre; in field, S – C. C 158. BMC A. Pius 2156. RIC A. Pius 1401c.

A very elegant portrait and a lovely brown-green patina. Extremely fine









724 Aureus 152-153, AV 7.27 g. FAVSTINA AVG - PII AVG FIL Draped bust r., hair coiled on top of head. Rev. CONCORDIA Dove standing r. C 61. BMC A. Pius 1089. RIC A. Pius 503. Calicó 2045. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 583 and NAC 24, 2002, 110 sales.









725 Aureus circa 161-176, AV 7.32 g. FAVSTINA - AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled at back of head. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTAE Salus seated l., feeding out of patera snake twined around altar. C 198. BMC M. Aurelius 151. RIC M. Aurelius 716. Calicó 2073b.

> 10'000 Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 583 and NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 110 sales.









726 Diva Faustina. Aureus after 176, AV 7.32 g. DIVAE FAVSTIN AVG - MATR CASTROR Veiled and draped bust r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Funeral pyre surmounted by biga. C-, cf. 81 (denarius). BMC-, cf. M. Aurelius 701 (denarius). RIC M. Aurelius 748 var. (not veiled). Mazzini dopo 81 (this coin). Calicó 2050 (this coin). Biaggi 925 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. Minor marks on obverse at ten and eleven o'clock, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Bourgey 02 April 1914, Marquis De Traynel, 406; Glendining 09 March 1931, 1229; SBV Fixed Price List 1 January 1990, 9; Rauch 51, 1993, 260; Leu 83, 2002, 775; SBF Fixed Price List 1 September 1995, 15; SBV Fixed Price List 1 September 1996, 20; and NAC 46, 2008, 598 sales. From the Mazzini and Biaggi collections.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.



727



Diva Faustina. Sestertius after 176, Æ 28.48 g. DIVA FAV – STINA PIA Draped bust r. Rev. CONSECR - ATIO Faustina, veiled, holding sceptre, seated on peacock flying r.; in field, S - C. C 69. BMC M. Aurelius 1570. RIC M. Aurelius 1702. Very rare. Dark green patina and good very fine Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 599.

Lucius Verus, 161 – 169











728 Aureus December 163-164, AV 7.33 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P IIII – IMP II COS II Victory, half-draped, standing r., placing a shield inscribed VIC / AVG on a palm tree. C 248. BMC 294. RIC M. Aurelius 522. Calicó 2174 (these dies).

Lovely light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1040.





729





Aureus 163-164, AV 7.31 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 note. RIC M. Aurelius 512. Calicó 2154 (these dies).

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc

Ex Credit de la Bourse, 22 April 1992, 59 and UBS 78, 2008, 1697 sales.

With the reign of Antoninus Pius having been the high-water mark of Rome's era of peace and prosperity, it must have caused great alarm when the reigns of his joint-successors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus began in crisis. The Parthians under Vologases IV had broken their treaty with Rome, overrun Roman defences, and captured Armenia. This forced a decision by which the new emperors found it necessary to part company. Marcus Aurelius remained in Rome to deal with domestic concerns and to keep a wary eye on Upper Germany and Rhaetia, where the Chatti had crossed the limes, while Verus marched eastward to confront the Parthians. In the summer of 162 Verus sailed to Asia Minor, where he took on the formidable task of bringing the Syrian army into fighting shape. He is said to have been a tireless commander who tolerated no lax behaviour among his officers and soldiers. Even if he was not directly involved in leading much of the warfare, Verus is said to have made a point of visibly sharing in his men's privations. Amid the great task at hand, though, Verus indulged some of his personal interests, which included taking on a mistress named Panthea. An Ionian Greek from Smyrna, she is described by Lucian as 'a woman of perfect beauty' who was more impressive than any statue of Phidias or Praxiteles. She also possessed almost every other charm, including that of persuasion, for at one point she even convinced Verus to shave his beard - an act that excited much commentary from the Syrians. Verus and his generals eventually led the Roman army to victory within its former territories and followed up with a successful counter-offensive in which the Parthian capital was razed to the ground. The result was the recovery of Armenia and Syria, the sack of Ctesiphon and Seleucia, and the conquest of Media and Mesopotamia. It was one of the most successful of all Roman military efforts east of the Euphrates, and a large coinage was issued in commemoration. Among them is this aureus of 163-164 which celebrates the crowning of a certain Sohaemus as king of Armenia. This Arsacid prince was thoroughly Romanized, being a senator and a consul, and he must have spent the lion's share of his life in Rome in anticipation of just such an occasion. Verus returned to Rome late in 166 to host his triumph jointly with Marcus Aurelius. However, the celebration was tempered by the fact that his army had brought with them a plague that would terrorise the people of the Roman Empire for the next decade and beyond.





730



730 Aureus 166-167, AV 7.31 g. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONG AVG IIII TR P VII IMP IIII COS III Liberalitas standing l. holding abacus and cornucopiae. C 52. BMC M. Aurelius 446. RIC M. Aurelius 568. Calicó 2128.

In an exceptional state of preservation. A superb portrait of excellent style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. A perfect Fdc

20'000

 $Ex \ Giessener \ M\"{u}nzhandlung \ 114, \ 2002, \ 342; \ Lanz \ 112, \ 2002, \ 550; \ Triton \ VII, \ 2004, \ 987; \ K\"{u}nker \ 318, \ 2019, \ 1341 and \ NAC \ 117, \ 2019, \ 308 \ sales. \ From the \ Dr. \ Klaus \ Berthold \ collection.$

Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



731 Medallion circa 161-164, Æ 44.27 g. LVCILLAE AVG – ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r. Rev. Two groups of three Vestals each, sacrificing at lighted and garlanded altar before round Temple of Vesta. C 105. Toynbee –. Gnecchi 13 and pl. 76, 9. MIR 1009-2/10.

Very rare. An impressive medallion with an interesting and finely detailed reverse composition. Dark untouched green patina with some minor encrustations, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine

20'000





732





732 Aureus 164-169 or 183 (?), AV 7.32 g. LVCILLAE AVG – ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r. Rev. VOTA / PVBLI / CA within wreath. C 97. BMC M. Aurelius 327. RIC M. Aurelius 790. Calicó 2219b.

Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Gadoury 15 November 2019, 441 and Heritage 3085, 2020, 30046 sales.

Commodus augustus, 177 – 192





733





733 Aureus 177, AV 7.29 g. IMP L AVREL COMM – ODVS AVG GERM SARM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P II – COS P P Two captives seated l. and r. at foot of trophy; in exergue, DE SARM. C 98. BMC M. Aurelius 758 and pl. 69, 3 (these dies). RIC M. Aurelius 634. Calicó 2239.

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this intriguing issue.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely light reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 536.

This aureus celebrates Roman victories on the empire's northern frontier in a series of wars known as the Bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum. These annual confrontations demanded the presence of the emperor Marcus Aurelius while his young son Commodus remained in Rome, largely unaffected. His later experiences at his father's side on the battlefront may have convinced Commodus to entrust such campaigns to his generals while he remained in Rome to enjoy the comforts of his palace and the spectacles of the circus and the Colosseum. When this aureus was struck in 177, Commodus had just been raised from the rank of Caesar to co-Augustus with his father, though he had not yet personally witnessed the terrors of war on the Rhine and Danube; that would be reserved until 178, when the heir-apparent joined his father to help wage the second Marcomannic War. Even without battle experience, Commodus none the less shared in his father's hard-earned titles of Germanicus and Sarmaticus, both of which are included in his inscription. The reverse relates to these campaigns with the inscription DE SARM beneath a military trophy flanked by two bound and mourning captives. Many other types celebrate Roman victories in this theatre, and they are the centrepiece of coin propaganda of the era. Considering these wars were not only a source of financial strain, but annually cost the lives of young Romans, it was essential for the imperial family to show success in the form of attractive coin types with bound barbarians, trophies, and piles of captured shields, weapons, and trumpets.









734 Aureus 180, AV 7.25 g. L AVREL COM – MODVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. TR P V IMP – IIII COS II P P Victory seated l., holding patera in r. hand and branch in l. C 788. BMC M. Aurelius 814. RIC 8b. Calicó 2343 (this obverse die).

An unusual portrait perfectly struck and centred on a large flan. Good extremely fine 15'000 Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, 277.









Aureus 187-188, AV 7.18 g. M COMM ANT P – FEL AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled around altar; in exergue, SAL AVG. C –. BMC p. 735 note *. RIC –. Calicó 2322.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan, an almost invisible metal flaw on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

 $Ex\ Gitta\ Kastner\ 6,\ 1974,\ 344;\ Monetarium\ SKA\ 16,\ 1975,\ 41;\ Monetarium\ SKA\ 24,\ 1977,\ 111\ sales.$







736

Medallion 188-189, Æ 58.89 g. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS – PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT Laureate half-length figure r., wearing cuirass and aegis. Rev. PACI AETERNAE P M TR – P – XIIII IMP VIII Pax seated l. on throne, holding branch in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l.; in exergue, COS V P P. C 393 var. Gnecchi 56 and pl. 82, 3. Michelini-Tocci pl. 12, 30.

Very rare. An impressive and unusual bust portrait of fine style struck in high relief.

Glossy dark patina and good very fine

20'000

Ex SKA 4, 1985, 552; NAC 18, 2000, 578 and NAC 46, 2008, 610 sales.

Pertinax, 1st January – 28th March 193









737 Aureus 1st January - 28th March 193, AV 7.33 g. IMP CAES P HELV - PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. AEQVIT AVG TR P COS II Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 1. BMC 14. RIC 1a. Woodward NC 1957, obv. F / rev. -. Calicó 2379 (this coin).

> Rare and among the finest aurei of Pertinax in existence. A magnificent portrait of excellent style. Light reddish tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

40'000

Ex NFA 26, 1991, 266; NAC 51, 2009, 340 and NAC 117, 2019, 313 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Of the five men proclaimed emperor in the civil war that raged from 193 to 197, Helvius Pertinax was perhaps the most admirable and deserving. Born in north-west Italy as the son of a timber merchant, Pertinax was a self-made man who abandoned a career in teaching to join the army. His talents must have been exceptional, for he gained powerful friends attached to the family of Marcus Aurelius, married the daughter of an ex-consul, and by his early 50s this son of a freedman was elected to the senate. In 175 he and another contender of the distant civil war, Didius Julianus, were both named suffect consuls. There seemed no limits to his capabilities, for he commanded a legion, governed Moesia Inferior, Dacia, Syria, Britain and Africa, and when the palace coup unfolded against Commodus on New Year's Eve, 192, Pertinax was the urban prefect of Rome and had opened that year sharing the consulship with Commodus. With such stellar qualifications it is hardly surprising that Pertinax was chosen by the senate to replace Commodus. Being in such powerful positions within the capital, he was privy to all the outrages of government, and during his 86 days as emperor he attempted to reform some of the most egregious abuses. These efforts inspired two coups against him - one that failed, and another that succeeded. The mercy he showed the conspirators after the first coup did not impress the praetorian guards, who organised the second plot and murdered him after storming the palace. His father-in-law Flavius Sulpicianus may not have been an ally after all, for he openly competed with Didius Julianius when the guardsmen put the throne up for auction in arguably the most degrading episode in Roman history.









Denarius 1st January-28th March 193, AR 3.30 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. 738 Rev. AEQVIT AVG - TR P COS II Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 2. BMC 15. RIC 1a. Extremely fine

739 Denarius 1st January-28th March 193, AR 3.08 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. Rare. Light old cabinet tone and extremely fine BMC 19. RIC 8a.

Ex CNG 76, 2007, 1519 and CNG 118, 2021, 1093 sales. Privately purchased from Baldwin's on 27th June 2008. From the Trevor Hadley collection.

Didius Julianus, 28th March – 1st June 193



Aureus 193, AV 6.63 g. IMP CAES M DID – IVLIAN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR – P COS Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae. C 8. BMC 4 and pl, 3, 7 (this obverse die). RIC 2a. A.M. Woodward, NC 1961, pl. 6, 5 (this obverse die). Calicó 2395 (this obverse die). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A wonderful portrait struck on a full flan.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 150'000

Ex Bourgey sale 1958, Perret, 105, Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 46 and Tkalec 7th May 2006, 172 sales.

In the confusion that followed the assassination of Pertinax, the praetorian guard held a scandalous spectacle: an auction for the emperorship. There was spirited bidding between Flavius Sulpicianus, the father-in-law of the murdered Pertinax, and the senator Didius Julianus, one of the wealthiest men in Rome. When Julianus pledged an accession bonus of 25,000 sestertii per guard, it was a bid that Sulpicianus could not top. The praetorians led Julianus before the terrified Senate, which had no choice but to ratify the coup d'état. The people of Rome, however, were disgusted by this shameful turn of events and sent messengers to seek help from the commanders of the legions in the provinces. Three generals responded and marched on Rome. Septimius Severus, being the closest to Rome, had the upper hand. The praetorians were no match for the battle hardened soldiers from the frontier, and they quickly decided in favour of Severus. Didius Julianus was not so fortunate, as he was captured at the beginning of June and beheaded in the manner of a common criminal.

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211





741





Aureus 194, AV 7.16 g. L SEPT SEV PE – RT AVG IMP III Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P – II –COS II P P Jupiter seated l., holding long sceptre and Victory. C 379. BMC 68. RIC 34. Calicó 2494.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000



742



Sestertius 194, Æ 22.75 g. L SEPT SEV PERT – AVG IMP IIII Laureate head r. Rev. ANNONA AVG COS II P P S – C Annona standing l., holding corn ears over *modius* and cornucopiae. C 33. BMC 520. RIC 677. Scarce. An absolutely spectacular light turquoise patina. Good very fine 7'500





743





Aureus 198-200, AV 7.36 g. L SEPT SEV AVG IMP – XI PART MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE AVG – G FEL Victory flying l., holding open wreath; in l. field, shield on low base. C 718. BMC 138. RIC 144a. Calicó 2561.

Very rare. A very interesting reverse type, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1058.









744 Aureus, Laodicaea ad Mare 198-202, AV 7.15 g. L SEPT SEV AVG IM - P XI PART MAX Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with aegis on breast. Rev. VICTO - RIAE - AV - G - G Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 710. BMC 676. RIC 515. Calicó 2556.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. An unusual and interesting portrait struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1060.

This remarkable aureus of the Laodicea mint, showing the emperor wearing an ornate cuirass decorated with a Gorgoneion, was struck during the long absence of Severus and his family in the East. Severus undertook this voyage to punish the Parthians for having invaded Roman territory while Severus was in Gaul defeating his final adversary, Clodius Albinus. In the summer of 197 the royal family embarked by sea from Italy to Asia Minor and immediately waged war on the Parthians. By January of the following year Severus had scored a resounding victory. The Romans collected a great amount of booty, killed all the men who remained in Ctesiphon, and consigned perhaps 100,000 women and children into slavery. The militant bust of Severus and its accompanying Victory type are brazen celebrations of the Parthian defeat. The Severans resided in the East from 198 through the start of 202, precisely the period to which this aureus is dated by Mattingly and Sydenham. Severus and Caracalla jointly assumed the consulate in Antioch on 1 January, 202, and probably soon afterward the family began its journey to Italy, apparently travelling overland the entire way. The return of the royal family after an absence of five years, on the heels of a victory, was a major event that coincided with the yearlong celebration of Severus' decennalia. This imperial adventus was celebrated with games, spectacles and donatives to the people and to the praetorian guards, who Dio Cassius says each received ten aurei.









745 Aureus 201, AV 7.07 g. SEVERVS AVG PART P M TR P VIIII Laureate head of Septimius Severus r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of laureate, draped and cuirassed Caracalla on I., and Geta, Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed on r. C-, cf. 4 (different obverse legend). BMC-, cf. 254 (different obverse legend). RIC -, cf. 174 (different obverse legend). Calicó 2602 var. (different obverse legend). cf. Leu sale 10, 233 (these dies).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. In exceptional condition and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Three superb portraits struck in high relief on a full flan. Virtually as struck and Fdc

60'000

Ex CNG sale 90, 2012, 1606.

This aureus of Septimius Severus is really the companion piece and model for the dynastic medallion of Constantine the Great that also appears in this sale. It belongs to a larger Severan dynastic coinage series struck in gold, silver, and bronze in A.D. 201 to advertise the (supposed) end of civil war and the establishment of a stable imperial family in Rome. Here, a superb portrait of Septimius Severus graces the obverse, complete with his trademark Serapis curls (adopted after his tour of Egypt in AD 199-200), while the reverse depicts his two sons, Antoninus (popularly known as Caracalla after a type of Gallic tunic that he habitually wore on campaign) and Geta. The depiction of the emperor and his two sons was intended to

illustrate that when Severus died there would be a smooth transition of power to Caracalla and Geta, not the bloody free-for-all that had broken out when Commodus was assassinated without any designated heir. The reverse legend AETERNIT IMPERI ("Eternity of [Roman] Rule") associated with the portraits of Severus' sons implies the expected long continuation of the Severan house as the source of legitimate emperors. Indeed, Severus also made this clear in his public policy. He had appointed Caracalla as joint Augustus with him already in AD 198 while Geta held the lesser title of Caesar. The eternal quality of the dynasty was planned for in advance with Caracalla to succeed his father and with Geta to succeed his brother. The disparity of power between Caracalla and Geta became a source of jealousy that divided the brothers. After more than a decade of discord, Severus finally gave in to Geta's demands for equal authority and appointed him Augustus as well in AD 209. This only made matters worse because just as Geta had envied Caracalla's power, now Caracalla resented sharing it with his younger brother. The two came to hate each other and when Severus died in AD 211, they were completely incapable of sharing power. Before the year was over Caracalla murdered Geta and ruled as sole Augustus. The stable happy family of the coins was really only the stuff of Severus' dreams and propaganda machine.





746





746 Aureus 202-210, AV 7.08 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VOTA SVSCEPT – A XX S. Severus, veiled, standing r., sacrificing out of patera over altar, facing him Caracalla facing l. holding staff (?); between them, flute player. C 793. BMC 376. RIC 309. Calicó 2584.

Very rare. An attractive portrait and a very interesting reverse composition, an almost invisible mark below the exergual line on the reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

vise good extremely fine 20'000

Ex New York XI, 2006, 314 and NAC 72, 2013, 679 sales.





747





747 Aureus 202-210, AV 6.89 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PACATOR – ORBIS Draped bust of Sol r. C 355. BMC 353. RIC 282. Calicó 2487a (this reverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two superb portraits of fine style struck in high relief on a full flan. Almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Heritage 3033, 2014, 23092 and NAC 97, 2016, 181 sales.

This spectacular aureus of Septimius Severus with the reverse legend PACATOR ORBIS and accompanying radiate and draped bust of the sun god, Sol, declares him as the restorer of peace to the Roman world. It is commemorative in nature, having been struck late in A.D. 207 but refers to Septimius' successful repulsion of the Parthian invasion of the eastern Roman provinces a decade earlier in A.D. 197. The figure of Sol thus serves as a reminder of the Roman victory by its connotations to Rome's eastern border, where the sun god begins his ascent through the heavens each day, but also implies a radiant brilliance to the Severan dynasty. Additionally, we know that the cult of Sol Invictus (the Unconquered Sun) was brought back to Rome when Septimius returned there after his eastern campaign. The type is also found on rare silver denarii of Septimius (RIC 282) as well on even rarer aurei and denarii (RIC 163) of his son and co-emperor, Caracalla, but over the next several decades and especially under Postumus, Aurelian and Constantine I, Sol became a regular feature on Roman coinage, at times even serving as the companion (comes, e.g., Soli Comiti Augusti or Soli Invicto Comiti Augusti) to the emperor.





748





Tetradrachm, Laodicea ad Mare circa 207-208, AR 14.81 g. AYT KAI – CEOYHPOC C Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ Eagle standing facing with spread wings, his head turned l. holding a wreath in his beak; between legs, star. Bellinger 4. Prieur 1140. Extremely fine 500





740





Aureus circa 209, AV 7.20 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. LIBERALIT – AS Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta seated l. on platform; Liberalitas standing before and officer standing behind; citizen climbing steps on platform; in exergue, AVG G VI. C 300 var. (on reverse AVG VI). BMC 352. RIC 279 var. (on reverse AVG VI). Calicó 2481 (these dies).

Very rare and a very interesting and symbolic issue. Struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1033.

Platform scenes, comprising a variety of formal events, such as donatives and speeches, are among the most sought-after of all reverse types. Typically they are ornate, can be tied to specific historical events, and often the physiognomic features of Imperial personages can be divined. In this case we have a truly historical type depicting the donative that accompanied the promotion of Geta from Caesar to Augustus. Though the coin was struck in Rome, the investiture took place in Britain, presumably at the frontier city of York, which the Severans made their base of operations for the campaign against the Caledonians. In truth it was not necessary for Severus to lead the campaign personally, but he did so to get his quarrelling sons, who accompanied him, out of Rome. The ageing emperor hoped that the experience might help bring perspective to matters and inspire a new harmony between his sons, but his hopes were in vain. Severus died at York early in February, 211 after having made no headway on the matter. This scene of a donative to the army is especially relevant to this late period of Severus' life considering his parting wisdom to his sons was: "Agree with each other, give money to the soldiers, and scorn all other men."



750 Divus S. Severus. Aureus after 211, AV 7.14 g. DIVO SEVERO PIO Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Emperor with sceptre seated on eagle flying r., holding thunderbolt. C –. BMC –. RIC. Calicó 2440a (this coin). Apparently unique and in exceptional state of preservation. A spectacular portrait of enchanting beauty perfectly struck in high relief and an interesting reverse type. A perfect Fdc 100'000

Ex Dürr&Michel 16 November 1998, 91 and NGSA 5, 2008, 264 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Due to an explosion of public outrage at the murder of Pertinax and the sale of the imperial title to Didius Julianus in 193 BC, revolt quickly erupted in the Roman provinces. Septimius Severus, the governor of Pannonia Superior, was proclaimed emperor by the forces under his command as were Clodius Albinus in Britannia and Pescennius Niger in Syria. The close proximity of Pannonia to Italy meant that Severus reached Rome first and claimed the capital before his rivals. With Julianus already dead before he arrived, Severus consolidated his power in the capital and negotiated a settlement with Albinus in which he was named Caesar in return for his support against Niger. With no need to fear attack from Albinus, Severus marched on to Syria with the full might of the western Roman legions and defeated Niger at the Battle of Issus in AD 194. Despite this victorious conclusion to the bloody Year of the Five Emperors, Septimius Severus did not take much time to enjoy peace in its aftermath. In AD 195, he made war on the Parthian Empire in response to interference in the Roman client-kingdoms of Mesopotamia. Returning to Rome in triumph, he was forced to march against Albinus in the following year after assuming power as a rival Augustus. Albinus was defeated near Lugdunum and committed suicide in AD 197, finally leaving Severus as sole master of the Roman world. With the corpse of Clodius Albinus barely cold, Severus immediately embarked on a new war against the Parthians, this time with his sons Caracalla and Geta serving as co-emperors. This conflict, which continued until AD 199, was crowned by the sacking of of the Parthian capital at Ctesiphon. The victorious Severus and his family gradually returned to Rome by way of Syria and Egypt. He spent the next several years celebrating the ludi Saeculares and settling the affairs of North Africa, before it became necessary to undertake a campaign against the Caledonians in Britannia in AD 208. Together with his sons, he was able to push the Caledonians back beyond the Antonine Wall and restore security to the province. Unfortunately, the Emperor fell ill at Eboracum (York) in AD 210 and died on 4 February AD 211. This unique and stunningly preserved gold aureus was struck for distribution as a donative to the army on the occasion of Severus' funeral and deification. The obverse is a brilliantly-realized portrait of the Emperor, showcasing his trademark flowing pronged beard, but without the laurel wreath of a reigning emperor. He had become a god, but the trappings of earthly imperial power now belonged to his sons, Caracalla and Geta, alone. The pristine reverse type shows the dead Emperor carrying the scepter of Jupiter and preparing for his ascent to heaven on the back of an eagle. The eagle, representing the soul of the deceased Emperor, was a common motif for Roman imperial consecratio issues, but here the comparison of Severus to Jupiter is underlined by the addition of the thunderbolt at the feet of the eagle. He was perhaps worthy of the comparison. His advances of the frontiers in Britannia and in the East brought the Roman Empire to the greatest territorial extent it would ever reach.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus





751





751 Aureus circa 211-217, AV 7.29 g. IVLIA PIA – FELIX AVG Draped bust r. Rev. PIETATI Pietas, veiled, standing l., holding box and dropping incense on altar. C 157. BMC Caracalla 18a. RIC Caracalla 384. Calicó 2634.

A superb portrait of excellent style and a lovely reddish tone. Good extremely fine

Ex NFA XXVI, 1991, 279; Sotheby's 5 July 1995, 144; Triton XX, 2017, 795 and CNG 106, 2017, 706 sales.



752



752 Sestertius circa 211-217, Æ 25.31 g. IVLIA PIA – FELIX AVG Draped and diademed bust r. Rev. VES – TA Four vestals, accompanied by two children, sacrificing in front of temple of Vesta. In exergue, S C. C 233. BMC Caracalla p. 471, *. RIC 594a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue.

Lovely green patina and about extremely fine

3'000

15'000

Caracalla caesar, 195 – 198





753



Aureus 196, AV 7.34 g. M AVR ANTONINVS CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – PERPETVA Minerva standing l., holding shield and spear. C 563. BMC 181 note. RIC 2. Calicó 2811. Of the highest rarity, undoubtedly the finest of very few specimens known.

A coin of exceptionally quality perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. A perfect Fdc

30'000

Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217







Aureus 201, AV 7.10 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG PONT 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 var. (PON). BMC 260 var. (PON). RIC 52 var. (PON). Calicó 2849a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Three portraits of superb style perfectly struck in high relief on a full flan. Good extremely fine

50'000

Ex M&M 15, 1955, 813 and LHS 100, 2007, 524 sales.

The Severans, not unlike previous emperors, often associated themselves with certain deities. In general terms Septimius Severus likened himself to Serapis, Caracalla to Hercules, and Geta to Bacchus. On this dynastic aureus we find entirely different associations: Septimius wears a radiate crown, equating himself with the sun-god Sol, and Domna's bust rests upon a crescent moon, equating her with the moon-goddess Luna, the celestial consort of Sol. Such imagery reinforces the long-held idea that the very nature of men and women is polar: night and day. This form of expression for that distinction extends through much of Roman coinage, especially later in the empire when double-denominations are indicated, in which case if it is a coin depicting a male, he typically he wears a radiate crown, and if the coin bears the portrait of a female, her bust usually rests upon a crescent.











Aureus 205, AV 7.28 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF TR P – VIII COS II Mars standing l., r. foot on helmet, holding branch and spear. C 419. RIC 80a. BMC 476. Calicó 2777. In exceptional state of preservation. A very attractive portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. A perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex M&M 37, 1968, 350 and Leu 7, 1973, 405 sales.







756 Aureus 209, AV 7.15 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONTIF – TR P XII – COS III Mars striding l., holding branch and trophy. C –. BMC p. 358 note*. RIC 109b. Biaggi 1209 (this coin). Calicó 2787 (this coin).

Rare. An elegant portrait of superb style struck on a very large flan and an interesting reverse composition. Good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Hirsch VIII, 1903, 2559; Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 329; NAC 23, 2002, 1609; NAC 41, 2007, 120 and NAC 100, 2017, 552 sales

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by $X.\ E.\ Calicó.$



757 Tetradrachm, Tyre circa 209-212, AR 15.10 g. AYT KAI – ANTWNINOC CE Laureate head r. Rev. $\bullet \Delta HMAPX \in \Xi Y\Pi ATOC TO \Gamma \bullet$ Eagle with spread wings standing facing on club, head l., and holding wreath in beak; between the eagle's legs, murex shell. Bellinger 296. Prieur 1535.

Good extremely fine 750



Aureus 210-213, AV 7.18 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM Providentia standing l., holding wand in r. hand and sceptre in l.; at feet, globe. C 528. BMC 100 note. RIC 227. Jameson 186 (this coin). Biaggi 1213 (this coin). Calicó 2801 (this coin).

A magnificent powerful portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 686. From the Jameson and Biaggi collections. This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.



Tetradrachm, Tyre circa 213-217, AR 12.67 g. AYT KAI ANTWNINOC C€ Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. •ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ЄΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ•Δ• Eagle with spread wings standing facing on club, head l., and holding wreath in beak; between the eagle's legs, murex shell. Bellinger 13. Prieur 1549.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc





Aureus 207, AV 7.28 g. P SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bare-headed, draped, and cuirassed bust l. Rev. PONTIF – COS Bacchus and Ariadne seated l.; herm behind, panther at feet of Bacchus; behind, Silenos, satyr, double-flute player, and two maenads. C –. BMC p. 243, *. RIC 33. Biaggi 1260 (this coin). Calicó 2897 (this coin).

760

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only five specimens known. A very elegant portrait of great beauty, the work of a very talented engraver, struck in high relief on a full flan.

A very interesting and incredibly detailed reverse composition.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

175'000

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 880. From the Leo Biaggi de Blasys collection (privately purchased from Cahn in August 1954) This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

P. Septimius Geta was the second son born to Septimius Severus and Julia Domna on 7 March 189. He was only four years old when his father defeated his rivals for power and assumed the imperial purple at the end of the bloody Year of the Five Emperors (AD 193). At first Severus ruled alone as sole Augustus, but the many administrative and military needs of the Empire caused him to elevate Caracalla, Geta's older brother to the rank of Augustus in AD 198, although he was only fifteen. At the same time, Geta, who was only one year younger than Caracalla, was given the lesser title of Caesar. Geta shared two consulships with Caracalla (in AD 205 and 208), but grew increasingly jealous that his brother was given a position of real power while he had only a minor role in ruling the Empire. This jealousy evolved into a deep hatred and resentment between the brothers that was only mollified by the frequent intervention of their mother. This inimical relationship became so bad that in AD 209 Septimius Severus finally elevated Geta to the position of Augustus, thereby making him equal to Caracalla. Afterwards the three Augusti made war on the Caledonians in Britannia, but the campaign was brought to an early conclusion when Severus fell ill and died at Eboracum (York) on 4 February AD 211. Upon the death of their father, Geta and Caracalla succeeded him as joint emperors, but their years of bitterness and hatred made it impossible for them to share power. They did not even last an entire year as co-rulers of the Roman Empire. On 26 December AD 211, Caracalla arranged a meeting with his brother, ostensibly to make peace with him, but instead had him murdered. Struck down by sword blows, Geta fell and died in his mother's arms. This spectacular and rare aureus of Geta was struck around AD 205 to celebrate his assumption of his first consulship alongside his brother and his role in the office of pontifiex (priest). Although in Republican times members of the college of pontifices were normally elected, after Augustus pontifices were appointed as a sign of imperial favor. Here it is essentially an honor in addition to the titles of Caesar and consul that were given to Geta by his father. Such largely ceremonial titles only served to deepen the rift between Geta and his brother who had a real stake in the imperial administration. The coin may have been produced for distribution as largesse or a military donative at the Roman New Year festival, during which Geta took up the office of consul.

The reverse is a remarkable mythological type depicting the god Bacchus, his wife Ariadne, his pet panther and their various drinking buddies. It is a somewhat unexpected type for Roman coinage, which often tends to focus on ideological attributes of the emperor or his specific deeds and construction projects. The Bacchic type may be somewhat more allegorical. Along with Hercules, Bacchus was a patron deity of Septimius Severus due to his connections with the East. According to mythology, Bacchus had traveled as far as India, conquering various peoples along the way with the assistance of his panther—a tradition that fit very well with Severus' ambitions and successes in waging war against the Parthian Empire in AD 195 and 197. Indeed, Severus made no secret of his appreciation for Bacchus when he commissioned the erection of a colossal temple dedicated to Hercules and Bacchus on the Quirinal Hill of Rome. Unfortunately, little remains of the temple today except for a corner of the pediment. Its ruins were demolished by Pope Pius V (1566-1572) in order to make room for new papal building projects. Although Bacchus and company on the aureus almost certainly allude to victories in the east—a popular point for repetition in the Severan propaganda program—the representation of the god with his larger family may perhaps also play into the imperial familial theme that was also a common thread in Severan numismatic propaganda. The projection of a happy family—especially when it was not—was very important to signal a future smooth transition of power from Septimius Severus to his sons without the fear that civil war might return, although the developing hatred between Geta and Caracalla made the potential for civil war very real. Perhaps in the same way that the portraits of Severus, Julia Domna and Geta and Caracalla were presented together in ancient painting and on coins as a sign of stability, perhaps we are intended here to recognize Severus in Bacchus, Domna in Ariadne and their sons in Sileus and the satyr at their feet in the center of the composition while the surrounding flute players provide the soundtrack for their tranquil domestic happiness.





Geta augustus, 209 – 211







761 Aures 209-210, AV 7.41 g. IMP CAES P SEPT GETA – PIVS AVG Laureate bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. CONCORDIAE – AVGG Caracalla and Geta standing vis-à-vis, each in military attire and holding spear in his l. hand, clasping r. hands. C –. BMC p. 360 note +. RIC 73b. Calicó 2876 (these dies). Very rare. A bold portrait of fine style struck in high relief and an interesting reverse type. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 30'000

Macrinus, 217 - 218









Aureus January–June 218, AV 7.53 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P II COS II P P Felicitas standing l., holding long caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 92 var. BMC 56. RIC 41 (this coin). Biaggi 1279 (this coin). Calicó 2965 (this coin). Very rare. A spectacular portrait of masterly style struck on a large flan.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 100'000

Ex Henry Chapman 25-29 June 1912, Earle, 657; Naville-Ars Classica VIII, 1924, Bement, 1239 and NAC 38, 2007, 117 sales. From the Biaggi collection and the Karnak hoard.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.





As 218, Æ 11.87 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P Roma seated l., holding Victory and spear; at feet, round shield. In exergue, S C. C 227. BMC p. 588 §. RIC 286. Very rare. Brown-green patina and about extremely fine 500

763







Aureus 218-222, AV 6.13 g. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ADVENTVS AVGVSTI Elagabalus on horseback l., raising r. hand and holding vertical spear. C 4. BMC 195 note. RIC 576. Jameson 508 (this coin). Biaggi 1282 (this coin). Calicó 2985 (this coin). Very rare. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 336. Privately purchased in 1951. From the Jameson and Biaggi collections. This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.









Denarius 220-222, AR 2.95 g. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG Victory advancing l.; in r. field, star and at her feet, two shields. C 300. BMC 235. RIC 161. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Severus Alexander augustus, 222 – 235





766





Aureus 222, AV 5.79 g. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. MARTI P – A – CIFERO Mars standing l., holding spear and olive branch. C –. BMC 67. RIC 159d. Calicó 3075.
 A very attractive portrait of fine style. Good extremely fine





767





Aureus circa 225, AV 6.17 g. IMP C M A VR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS P P The Emperor in slow quadriga l., holding sceptre and branch. C 225. BMC 11. RIC 16. Calicó 3087.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. A wonderful portrait struck on a full flan and a finely detailed reverse composition.

Virtually as truck and almost Fdc 25'000





768





Aureus 228, AV 5.69 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. VIRTVS – AVG Romulus walking r., carrying spear and trophy. C 583 var. (no drapery). BMC 521 var. (no drapery). RIC 223 var. (no drapery). Calicó 3144 (this obverse die).

Lovely light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and Fdc 10'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 563.









769 Aureus 231, AV 6.35 g. IMP ALEXAN - DER PIVS AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOTIS/VICEN/NALI/BVS in four lines within wreath. C 595. BMC 818. RIC 260. Calicó 3146a. Extremely rare, apparently the third specimen known of this reverse type and the second of this variety. Struck on a very large flan and good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 800.









770 Aureus 231-235, AV 5.74 g. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI PROPVGNATORI Jupiter, naked but for cloak over shoulder, standing facing with r. knee bent and head turned back r., holding up thunderbolt in r. hand and eagle in l. C 82. BMC 823. RIC 237. Calicó 3061a (these dies). Rare. A superb portrait of excellent style struck on a full flan, an almost invisible mark on cheek and an unobtrusive metal flaw on reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc

Ex LHS sale 97, 2006, 57.

10'000

Maximus caesar, late 235 – early 238









Denarius 236-237, AR 2.46 g. MAXIMVS CAES GERM Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. 771 PRINC IVVENTVTIS Maximus standing l. holding baton and sceptre; in r. field, two standards. C 10. BMC Maximinus 211. RIC 3. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300

Balbinus, 238





Sestertius 238, Æ 24.64 g. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae; in exergue, S C. C 4. BMC 18. RIC 22.

772

A lovely untouched light green patina, a hairline flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

Gordian III augustus, 238 – 244









1'000

Aureus 241-243, AV 4.60 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r . Rev. LAETITIA AVG N Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and anchor. C 119 var. (bust laureate only). RIC 101. Calicó 3202a. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Heritage sale 3035, 2014, 29237.









Aureus 241-243, AV 4.78 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVTI A – VGVSTI Hercules, naked, standing r., resting r. hand on hip and leaning with l. on club with lion skin set on rock. C 401 var. (laureate head). RIC 108. Calicó 3242.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 8, 2014, 1060.





775





Aureus 241-243, AV 5.10 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P IIII COS II P P Emperor, laureate and in military attire, wearing cloak, standing r., holding transverse spear in r. hand and globe in outstretched l. C 252. RIC 105. Calicó 3222.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 8, 2014, 1072.





776





Aureus 241-243, AV 4.87 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AETERNITATI AVG Sol standing l., raising r. hand and holding globe and whip. C –. RIC–. Calicó 3186b (this coin).

Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Clement Platt 21 April 1914, 160; M&M 19, 1959, 244; Spink & Son Numismatics LTD Zurich 7, 1982, 40 and M. Dürr & R. Michel 16 November 1998, 111 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Philip I, 244 – 249







777 Sestertius circa 244-249, Æ 22.93 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES MILITVM S – C Fides standing l., holding *signum* in each hand. C 59. RIC 172a.

A very attractive portrait and a lovely brown patina, reverse slightly double-struck, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500









778 Aureus 248, AV 4.08 g. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SAECVLVM NOVVM Hexastyle temple enclosing statue of Roma. C –. RIC 25.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. A bold portrait and a very interesting reverse type.

Good extremely fine

778

40'000

During the winter of AD 243-244, Gordian III appointed M. Julius Philippus (Philip I), a soldier of Arab descent, to serve as his new Praetorian Prefect after the mysterious death of the previous holder of that rank, his influential father-in-law, Timestheus. The young Gordian II needed a solid commander and advisor to aid him in the ongoing campaign against the Sasanian Persian Empire. Unfortunately, early in AD 244, the Romans suffered a major defeat at Misiche (Fallujah) and Gordian III died soon after, also under mysterious circumstances. It was rumoured that Philip may have poisoned him. Whatever the case, the army without an imperial commander at its head and deep within Sasanian territory immediately recognised Philip as the new Emperor in the hope that he would be able to lead them back home alive. In order to do this, Philip I accepted a humiliating peace settlement that left Armenia under Persian control and imposed a staggering war indemnity of 500,000 aurei for safe passage out of the Persian Empire. Once free of the Persian war, Philip I advanced to Rome to receive confirmation from the Senate and name his son as Caesar (junior co-emperor and designated heir). The heavy indemnity, combined with the need to distribute a substantial donative to the army, created an immediate financial crisis that the Emperor attempted to solve by imposing heavy taxes and suspending subsidies to Germanic tribesmen to maintain security on the Danube frontier. As soon as the subsidies ended, in AD 245, the Carpi began to plunder Moesia and Thrace. They were only driven out of Roman territory after Philip I led a campaign against them in AD 246. Much of AD 247 was taken up with preparations for the celebration of the ludi Saeculares, games held to honor the millennium of Rome in April AD 248. This grand event required the outlay of exorbitant sums that the Emperor could hardly spare so that he could produce spectacles in the Colosseum that saw the deaths of 1,000 gladiators and a wide variety of exotic animals, including leopards, lions, giraffes, hippopotamuses, and one rhinoceros, as well as literary works to memorialise the occasion. The present aureus, which is only the second known specimen, was struck for distribution as largesse or as a military donative during the festivities of the ludi Saeculares. This is indicated by the reverse legend, which proclaims the beginning of a new age (saeculum novum) for Rome. The temple depicted on the reverse is that of Venus and Roma on the Velian Hill of Rome. This temple, which is believed to have been the largest in Rome was dedicated to Venus Felix and Roma Aeternae, the personification of Rome and the perpetuation of its power. The temple was designed by Hadrian and erected on the ruins of Nero's palaces to serve as a focal point for Roman state religion. As Philip's celebration of the ludi Saeculares, traditionally held roughly every 100 or 110 years, also coincided with the millennium of Rome's foundation, it was highly appropriate for Roma and her temple to be advertised on the coinage. Despite the grandeur of Philip's celebrations, the quality of the spectacle could not gloss over his great failure in frontier policy. Late in AD 248 the Danubian legions mutinied while the Germanic Quadi invaded Moesia. The situation became so dangerous that Philip I attempted to abdicate, but when the Senate refused to accept his resignation he dispatched the commander C. Messius Quintus Decius to quell the revolt. Decius was successful in his duty, but then accepted the acclamation of the Danubian legions as a rival Emperor. The hapless Philip was defeated in battle near Verona and died in September AD 249. It is variously reported by the ancient sources that he was killed in the fighting or murdered by his own men, disgusted by his earlier cowardice.







779 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 248, AR 12.43 g. AYTOK K M ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB Laureate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC VΠΑ ΤΟ Δ Eagle standing r., with wings spread, holding wreath in beak; in exergue, ANTIOXIA SC. McAlee 941 (b). Prieur 422.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

Philip II caesar, 244 – 247









780 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 247, AR 11.93 g. MAP ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΛΙΠΠΟΟ ΚΕCAP Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΟΥCΙΑΟ ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ Eagle with spread wings standing l., head r., holding wreath in his beak. In exergue, ANTΙΟΧΙΑ / S C. McAlee 1019. Prieur 397.

Light iridescent tone, extremely fine / good extremely fine

500

Pacatianus, 248 – 249







Antoninianus, Viminacium circa 248-249, AR 3.83 g. IMP TI CL MAR PACATIANVS AVG Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES MILITVM Fides standing l., holding *signum* in each hand. C –. RIC –. Szaivert, Beginn 5. Very rare. Struck on an unusually fine metal and good very fine 4'000





Trajan Decius, **249 – 251**







Aureus 249-251, AV 4.76 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. VBERITAS AVG Uberitas standing l., holding purse and cornucopia. C 104. RIC 28. Calicó 3299.

Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Kûnker sale 143, 2008, 654.



783



Double-sestertius 249-251, Æ 45.44 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS 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.

Lovely green patina and about extremely fine

3'000

Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius









Aureus 249–251, AV 4.70 g. HER ETRVS – CILLA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia, veiled, seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and drawing veil with r. C 18. RIC 59a. Calicó 3308. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex NGSA sale 2, 2002, 122.

Hostilian caesar, 251







Aureus 251, AV 4.19 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, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 20'000

Volusian, 251 – 253









Binio 252, AV 5.18 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS – AVGG Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and sceptre. C 54. RIC 148. Calicó 3360.

Very rare. Several edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Valerian I, 253 – 260









Aureus 255-260, AV 2.78 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS AVGG Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C –. RIC 34d. Göbl pl. 11, 73a (this reverse die). Calicó 3406 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely portrait of fine style, slightly wavy flan, otherwise good extremely fine

18'000

Ex NAC 72, 2013, 726 and Hess-Divo 324, 2013, 63 sales.

Gallienus 253 - 268









Aureus, Samosata 255-256, AV 3.31 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped, and 788 cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE - AVGG Victory in biga r. C -. RIC -. Göbl -. Calicó -. For a similar type cf., RIC 4 (Gallienus) and RIC 276 (Valerian I).

An apparently unrecorded issue of great interest and fascination. An unusual and interesting portrait, a minor flan crack at eight o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Upon his assumption of the purple in AD 253, Valerian I immediately appointed his son Gallienus to be a second Augustus who could rule alongside him. In a move that prefigured the division of the Empire under Diocletian, Valerian I then established Gallienus to rule over the western provinces while he mounted a campaign against the Sasanian Persian Empire in the East. While marching eastwards, in AD 254 Valerian I and Gallienus repelled major invasions mounted by the Goths into Thrace and northern Greece and by the Marcomanni into Pannonia and northern Italy. For these victories father and son assumed the titles of Germanicus Maximus and Germanicus, respectively. Further victories against the Visigoths in AD 255 also caused Gallieneus to assume the title of Germanic Maximus. It is almost certainly these notable victories that are cited by the reverse legend of this unique aureus as the "Victories of the Augusti" since it was struck at the mint of Samosata in preparation for Valerian's Persian campaign. There were none in that conflict that could be shared by father and son since Gallienus remained in the West to deal with the problems of the Danube and Rhine frontiers, although Valerian I did reclaim Syria from the usurper Uranius Antoninus. Aurei with this reverse quadriga type and legend have long been known, this is the first specimen discovered to have paired it with the portrait of Gallienus. It is an expected piece, but one that has always been missing from published catalogues of the Valerianic dynasty. The image of Victory driving a quadriga is an old Roman type emblematic of triumph that extends back to the coinage of the Roman Republic. Unfortunately, despite the optimism expressed by this type for the war against the Persians on the basis of the recent military record of Valerian I and Gallienus, it turned out to be severely misplaced. Following a series of misadventures and serious defeats, in AD 260 Valerian I was captured alive by the Sasanian king Shapur I and may have suffered the indignity of being stuffed for use as a footstool after he died. At the same time that the disastrous Persian campaign was unfolding, Gallienus was facing his own series of calamities. In AD 257, Gallienus left his son and Caesar Valerian II at Sirmium as a means of projecting imperial authority along the Danube frontier while he marched west to deal with new Germanic invasions across the Rhine into Gaul. While Gallienus was distracted, Valerian II died under mysterious circumstances and the Pannonian governor Ingenuus raised the forces under his command in revolt. With the problems on the Rhine frontier still unresolved, Gallienus was forced to return to Pannonia to crush Ingenuus. The war against Ingenuus denuded the Rhine and Danube frontiers of defenders, resulting in a series of invasions by the Alemanni, Franks, and Juthungi that reached as far as Hispania and Italy. Gallienus was only able to defeat the Germanic invaders at Mediolanum (Milan) inAD 259 as they were withdrawing from Italy laden with plunder. Even this desperate victory came with a great cost. A dispute over the distribution of the spoils after a successful secondary action against the retreating Alemanni became the excuse for the commander Postumus to claim the title of Augustus and establish his own breakaway Gallic Empire. Two attempts to bring Postumus to heel failed and in AD 262 it became necessary to crush an uprising led by L. Mussius Aemilianus the prefect of Egypt. Amid this chaos, the Goths and Heruli crossed the Danube frontier and devastated much of mainland Greece before they were finally defeated at the Battle of Naissus (AD 268). Then, while Gallienus was focused on these troubles, a further revolt took place under the leadership of Aureolus, the cavalry commander at Mediolanum charged with guarding against Postumus. Gallienus marched against this new usurper and besieged Mediolanum in AD 269, but by this time the frustration and resentment of his generals had become too much to bear. During the siege the Emperor made the mistake of leaving his tent without his bodyguard and was murdered by his own commanders. It would seem that the victories of Valerian I and Gallienus celebrated by this aureus were almost as rare as the coin itself.









Aureus circa 265-266, AV 3.42 g. GALLIEN- VS P F AVG Head l., wearing wreath of reeds. Rev. FORTVNA REDVX Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae; in r. field, S. C -. RIC -. Göbl -. Calicó -, cf. 3614 (for obverse type) and 3505 (for reverse type).

Apparently unrecorded variety. A superb portrait of excellent style struck on a large flan, a minor nick on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Salonina, wife of Gallienus









Aureus 256-257, AV 3.44 g. SALONINA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGG Pietas seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and extending r. to two children standing r. at her side. C –. RIC 11. Calicó 3677. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An attractive portrait,

a flan crack at one o'clock and a few minor marks,

otherwise good extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1131.

If we believe the ancient sources, Salonina was the equal of Agrippina Senior or Faustina Junior for her intrepid spirit and her support of the army; indeed, she was hailed Mater Castrorum ('mother of the camp') early in the reign of her husband Gallienus. Many other virtues are attributed to her, generally in an attempt to contrast her dutiful qualities with those of her husband. However, we must remember that Gallienus was unfairly maligned by hostile literary sources from the senatorial class, for whom Gallienus had no sympathy in these troubled times. Both Salonina and Gallienus were patrons of the arts, and were great supporters of Plotinus, the Neoplatonist philosopher of the mid-3rd Century. We have no reason to doubt that she indulged in the flamboyant lifestyle of her husband, for on certain provincial coins, notably from Ionia and Lydia, she is accorded the unusual title Crysogone, meaning "Golden Born" or "Begotten of Gold". Salonina married Gallienus in about 240, and by him had three children, all of whom are represented on the reverse of this aureus. Because the main figure, representing Salonina, is not veiled, we should presume that the piety she expresses is to her family, not the gods. Two of these children, Valerian II and Saloninus, held imperial rank under their father, but both died tragically before their parents - the former while on campaign with his father in Illyricum, and the latter by execution in Gaul during the rebellion of Postumus. Contradictory information survives about the third child on the reverse, who may have been a three-year-old boy named Licinius Egnatius Marinianus or a daughter named Licinia Galliena. This child perished in September, 268 or shortly thereafter, in the purge of Gallienus' partisans; dying with this child were Gallienus's brother and his youngest child Marinianus, who was consul in 268.

Saloninus as Caesar, 255 - 259



791 Aureus, Commagene circa 258-259, AV 4.11 g. SALON VALERIANVS NOB CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. SPES PVBLICA Spes standing l. raising skirt with l. and presenting flower. C –. RIC –. Göbl 1636 = Calicó 3693a (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third and finest specimen known. A gentle portrait perfectly struck on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 120'000

The sudden death of Valerian II on the Danubian front must have come as grim news to the teenage Saloninus: not only had he lost his elder brother, but it also meant that he would be called to arms. As one might expect, Gallienus wasted little time in raising Saloninus - his only remaining son - to the rank of Caesar, for he was occupied on the Danube at the same time: the Alemanni launched an invasion of Italy late in 258. The Empire's difficulties were so great that two emperors would not suffice, leadership was required on the three active fronts: the Rhine, the Danube and the Euphrates. Saloninus was dispatched to Cologne, where he established court and was in position to react quickly to incursions along the Rhine. Aiding the young Caesar were the praetorian prefect Silvanus and the German governor Postumus. In 260 Germans crossed the Rhine en masse, with the Alemmani pillaging Gaul and the Franks striking even further south into Spain. To make matters worse, all were probably aware by now that Valerian I, the senior emperor, had been captured by the Sasanians. Isolated and inexperienced, Saloninus stood little chance of retaining the loyalty of the disheartened Roman armies, who in opposition hailed the governor Postumus emperor. Saloninus raised himself to the rank of Augustus during a siege of Cologne by Postumus, which soon ended in the young emperor's execution, and the creation of a separatist 'Romano-Gallic Empire' by Postumus.

Postumus, 260-269



792 Double-sestertius, Colonia 261, Æ 34.30 g. IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. [VIC]T - O - R - IA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; at foot, captive. C 379. RIC 169 (Lugdunum). Bastien, Postum 101-102.

A bold portrait and a pleasant dark green patina and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Argenor sale 17 April 2008. 55.



Aureus, Lugdunum Winter 263-264, AV 6.06 g. POSTVMVS PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. QVINQVENNALLES POSTVMI AVG Victory standing r., l. foot on cuirass, writing on shield, set on her knee, X. C 308. Schulte 85a (this coin). RIC 34. Mazzini 308 (this coin). Calicó 3773.

Extremely rare. A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan, extremely fine / about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Hirsch XXXI, 1912, 1798; M&M 21, 1960, 79 and NAC 33, 2009, 563 sales. From the Mazzini collection.

During the winter of 263/264 Postumus struck aurei in anticipation of his quinquennalia, his fifth year in power. Considering he was a usurper in an impoverished and chaotic region of the empire, it was remarkable that Postumus had survived so long, and his celebration was well earned. Though he had achieved much since he raised the standards of revolt in the summer or fall of 260, Postumus had constantly been at war with the Germans, scoring a major victory at Magosa in 261 and defending his territories from them yet again in 263. Worse still, probably about the time this aureus began to circulate the legitimate emperor Gallienus had determined to recover his lost western provinces after rebounding from some devastating setbacks in his own realm. Gallienus led a devastating invasion of Postumus' territories and soon trapped the rebel in a walled town in Gaul. However, during the course of the siege Gallienus was struck with an arrow and had to turn the campaign over to a subordinate named Aureolus. Under new leadership the siege failed, and the Roman armies eventually withdrew. Since this was the same Aureolus who eventually allied himself with Postumus in a coup against Gallienus, historians have justifiably questioned whether the Roman offensive failed because of the genius of Postumus' defence or the unwillingness of Aureolus to finish Gallienus' job.

Claudius II Gothicus, 268 – 270



Aureus, Mediolanum circa 268-269, AV 5.20 g. IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. SPES PVBLICA Spes advancing l. C 280. H&L 27 (this coin). RIC 133. Calicó 3952a.

Very rare. An excellent portrait of fine style. almost invisible marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex LHS sale 100, 2007, 545.

Aurelian, 270 - 275







795 Aureus, Mediolanum circa 270-271, AV 4.59 g. IMP C AVREL – IANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA – MILI Two Concordiae, wearing long dress and cloak, standing confronted, each holding standard, holding together third standard between them. C 49. RIC 167. CBN 352 (these dies). Calicò 3989.

Rare. A superb portrait of excellent style, struck on an irregular flan, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex New York sale XIV, 2007, 388.









Binio, Siscia circa 270-275, AV 6.38 g. IMP C L DOM AVRELIANVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG Concordia seated l.; seated patera and double cornucopiae. C –. RIC 164. Calicó 3982.
 Extremely rare. A Superb portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

Ex Tkalec sale 7 May 2009, 193.

The empire that Aurelian inherited at the behest of his army was in a shambles, and the task he faced was nothing less than Herculean in scope. This rare binio records the first of his two great successes, which he achieved through his military genius, indomitable spirit and inexhaustible constitution. Romans were still suffering from the disastrous years of Gallienus, who, despite his most valiant efforts, could not keep the empire intact. Just when he was starting to redress these manifold catastrophes in 268, Gallienus was murdered by conspirators in his own command. Among these men were his successor Claudius II, and Aurelian, who would soon have his turn at the helm. Claudius was remarkably energetic and the soldiers were upset when his great promise was cut short by the plague. He was replaced briefly by a relative Quintillus, who courted senators but failed with soldiers, and who as a result was murdered in the wake of a rebellion raised by Aurelian, who had scored great victories against the Goths and Heruli in Greece. Aurelian worked tirelessly during his five-year reign, initially repelling barbarian invasions of the Balkans and Italy, and crushing uprisings within the army. With the local threats addressed, Aurelian set his sights on recovering the provinces that had been lost to Palmyra in the east and to Gallo-Romans in the West. Early in his reign, Aurelian had granted the Palmyrene rulers Zenobia and Vabalathus the lofty titles they desired, and he even struck coinage jointly with Vabalathus at Antioch and Alexandria. But by the spring of 272 he led his army east, liberating one city after another in Asia Minor and causing the surrender of Zenobia and Vabalathus in 272. The recovery of Egypt by the future emperor Probus, and a follow-up campaign by Aurelian against a Palmyrene rebel named Antiochus finished matters in the East. Aurelian returned to Rome for a spectacular triumph at which the captured king and queen were displayed in golden chains before hundreds of thousands of cheering citizens.





797



Aureus 2nd half 274, AV 4.78 g. IMP C L DOM AVRE – LIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. V – IRTVS AVG Mars striding r., holding spear and trophy; at foot r., captive. C 269. RIC 15. Göbl 127q0. Calicó 4048. CBN 430 (Mediolanum).

A wonderful portrait struck on a very large flan. Almost invisible, marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500

Tacitus, 275 - 276









Binio, Siscia circa 276, AV 5.65 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust r., holding spear over l. shoulder. Rev. ROMAE AE – TERNAE Roma seated l. on shield, holding Victory on a globe in r. hand, and sceptre in l. Cf. RIC 174. CBN 404. Calicó 4103 (these dies).

Very rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait of excellent style struck on a full flan.

Brushing marks in fields, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

798

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 1026 and Triton XI, 2008, 984 sales. From a North American Collection.

Florian, June - August 276



799 Heavy aureus 276, AV 7.52 g. IMP C M ANNIVS FLORIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSERVATOR AVG Sol in quadriga l., holding reins in r. hand and whip in l. C 16. RIC 17. RIC Online 4523 temp. (this coin listed). Calicó 4125.

Extremely rare. A bold portrait of fine style struck on a large flan. A light and unobtrusive edge nick at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

80'000

Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 110.

In 275 the once-crumbling Roman Empire had made great strides toward recovery under the stewardship of Aurelian. In the previous year Aurelian had celebrated a spectacular triumph in Rome for his recovery of the Western provinces from Tetricus and the Eastern provinces from the rulers of Palmyra. Having achieved so much, Aurelian was not content to rest on his laurels, and had he not been murdered late in 275 he would have waged war against the Persians. Tacitus, perhaps a leading senator at the time, stepped in to replace Aurelian as emperor. He made his half-brother, Florian, his praetorian prefect and the two immediately set out for the East to confront the Heruli and Goths, who had swept into Asia Minor amidst the confusion. Indeed, the barbarians had only gathered in such force to join Aurelian as mercenaries on his Persian campaign, and in the meantime, they found themselves with little option but to engage in piracy. If we accept the testimony of coinage and the sketchy historical record, Tacitus and Florianus found some success against the invaders, notably in Cilicia. But not long afterward Tacitus died from disease or murder, after which Florian laid claim to his brother's title. He would not reign long, however, as Probus, the most successful of Aurelian's generals and the commander of the Roman armies in the East, opposed Florian. Probus emerged victorious and became one of Rome's most successful emperors. Florian was most likely killed by his own soldiers, who had been struck by a pestilence. Notwithstanding the information we have from sources that depict him bald, Florian is represented on the coin with short hair, evenly spread on the skullcap, a similarly short beard, and an expression exuding strength and determination.

Probus, 276-282







Aureus, Ticinum 276-282, AV 6.42 g. IMP C M AV – R PROBVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. CONSE – RVAT AVG Sol standing facing, head l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 176. RIC 309 var. (P AVG). Calicó 4152a.

Rare. A superb portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan with a lovely light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Triton sale VII, 2004, 1027.





801





20'000

20'000

Aureus, Siscia 277, AV 6.54 g. IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRIT – AS SAECVLI Securitas seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand, head resting on l. hand; in exergue, SIS. C –. RIC 593. Calicó 4195.

Rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc





802

Medallion 281, AV 26.05 g. IMP C PROBVS AVG CONS IIII Jugate busts r. of Probus laureate and cuirassed, wearing imperial mantle, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, and Hercules laureate, wearing lion skin-headdress and holding club. Rev. TRA – IECTVS – AVG Emperor advancing l., crossing on the river Rhine; in l. field, Victory preceding him and holding wreath; in r. field, Mars and in background, two soldiers, holding shields and legionary ensigns. Below, the river-god lying l. in the waves. C –. RIC –. S. Estiot, Probus et les 'Tyrans Minuscules' Proculus et Bonosus. Que dite la Monnaie?, in Historiae Augustae. Colloquium Nanceiense, Bari 2014, fig. 28 (this coin illustrated).

Apparently unique and the only gold medallion of Probus in existence. Undoubtedly one of the most important and most attractive medallions to have survived from antiquity.

A jugate portrait of enchanting beauty struck in very high relief on a large flan and an incredibly finely detailed reverse composition.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

800'000

From a Swiss private collection and notarised in Switzerland on the 1st of October 2003. This coin was the banner of the Tkalec AG website in the late 90's.

Upon the death of Tacitus in AD 276, Probus was proclaimed Emperor by the troops he commanded in the East. War was the ultimate result since Florian, the half-brother of Tacitus and incumbent Praetorian Prefect was also hailed emperor by his own troops in the West. The armies of both Emperors entered Cilicia, but Probus refused to engage in open battle and instead used his smaller force to harass Florian's troops and allow the intense summer heat to wear them down. The stratagem was a success and at last, Florian's tired and sweaty officers murdered their Emperor and declared for Probus. Considering the many great difficulties of Probus' reign, it is not entirely clear why he desired the imperial title so badly. In AD 278, Germanic peoples flooded across the Rhine and Danube frontiers into the provinces of Gaul and Germania, forcing the emperor to embark on a grand campaign to drive back the Alamanni, Longiones and Franks. This campaign was so successful that Probus added Germanicus Maximus to his titulature and crossed the Rhine to bring the war to the Germanic homeland. In AD 279-280, Probus and his generals were focused on defeating the Vandals who had crossed into Raetia and Illyricum as well as the Blemmyes, a nomadic desert people who had invaded Egypt. Although he had enjoyed successes against the barbarians, in AD 280 Probus also had to deal with a new crop of rival emperors: Julius Saturninus in Egypt and Proculus and Bonosus at Lugdunum. Saturninus was soon killed by his own troops and in AD 281 Proculus and Bonosus were betrayed by their Frankish allies and executed. Following the celebration of a grand triumph in Rome, in AD 282 Probus embarked on a new campaign to crush Carus, a Roman military commander in Raetia who had claimed the imperial title. Probus reached Sirmium on his way to confront the usurper where he was unexpectedly murdered by his own troops, either because they decided to join Carus or because they had become disgruntled after Probus lamented the need of retaining a standing Roman army and made use of them to drain marshes and construct other public works. This stunning gold medallion was struck for distribution as a donative, probably in the context of the triumphal celebration of AD 281. The obverse legend dates the piece to the fourth consulship of Probus, which began in December of that year. He is also depicted wearing the robes and holding the scepter of a consul, which points to production in the year of the actual consulship. He became consul for the fifth time in AD 282. The jugate portraits of the obverse represent a high point in the Roman engraver's art in the late third century. Probus appears in the foreground to take up the office of consul while Hercules appears as his companion behind. Hercules was a popular motif for coins struck during the reign of Probus, no doubt because of the many great and dangerous labors that he was compelled to undertake for the defense of the Empire from its numerous internal and external foes. This pairing of the Emperor with Hercules resonated with the Roman army and was later reused when Diocletian established diarchic and then tetrarchic rule over the Empire. Diocletian, the senior Emperor, was regularly characterized as Jupiter while his constant companion and loyal assistant, Maximian, was characterized as Hercules. The very detailed reverse type commemorates the army's crossing of the Rhine River on a pontoon bridge. The Emperor is depicted on the bridge wearing a cuirass and laurel wreath preceded by Victory and followed by a standard bearer, Mars, the Roman god of war, a second cuirassed figure who may be a general or perhaps the personification of Virtus (Roman manliness and bravery)—a common virtue attributed to Roman Emperors.





Carus, 282 - 283





803





Divo Caro. Aureus, Siscia after 283, AV 4.63 g. DIVO CARO PARTHICO Laureate head r. Rev. CONSECR – ATIO AVG Eagle, with open wings, standing r. on globe and looking backwards. C –. RIC –. Calicó 4262a (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. A very interesting and fascinating issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex Tkalec 18 February 2002, 235; NGSA 4, 2006, 245; NAC 105, 2018, La Borde part III, 91 and NAC 114, 2019, 832 sales.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Numerianus augustus, 283 – 284





204





Aureus 284, AV 6.07 g. IMP NVMERIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. VENE – RI VICTRICI Venus standing facing, head l., holding Victory and apple. C 93. RIC Carus 405e. Calicó 4319 (these dies).

Very rare. A very attractive portrait struck on a full flan. Several edge marks and traces of filing, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 87.

When Numerian's father Carus died under mysterious circumstances near the river Tigris, the great offensive father and son had been leading against the Sasanians ground to a halt. Ancient sources tell us Carus died from a lightning strike, but modern historians are sceptical: most believe he was murdered by his prefect Aper. Until that point the campaign had been a great success, as father and son had not only defeated the Quadi and Sarmatians on their eastward trek, but in 283 they had sacked Ctesiphon. The 30-year-old Numerian might have been competent, but he was now in an awkward position, surrounded by ambitious subordinates and an army paralyzed by superstition. Whether he was startled by his father's mysterious death, uncomfortable with supreme authority, or if he wisely reacted to a change in military circumstances, Numerian made a quick and unfavourable peace with the Persian king Varhan II and led the bulk of his army on a westward retreat. On that arduous journey to meet his brother, Carinus, who was ruling in the West, Numerian died – again under mysterious circumstances. This is a familiar tale of the late third century, and it is only of historical interest because one of his commanders Diocles, better known as Diocletian, was elected emperor in his place. As a consequence the Roman world was to be completely reordered and stabilised, ushering in the foundations of the social and political institutions of the Dark Ages and the Mediaeval world.

Carinus caesar, 282 – 283





805





Aureus circa 283-285, AV 5.44 g. IMP CARINVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALV – S AVGG Salus seated l., feeding snake coiled around altar. C 121. RIC 229. Calicó 4358.

Very rare. A lovely portrait of fine style, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Tkalec sale 22 April 2007, 328.

Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus





206





806 Aureus, Siscia 283, AV 4.10 g. MAGNIAE VRBICAE AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORD – I – A AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera in r. hand and double cornucopiae in l. C 1. RIC 348. Calicó 4406 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Minor marks on obverse and scratches on reverse below the exergual line, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 254; Aufhäuser 17, 2003, 594 and NAC 34, 2006, 72 sales.

Known principally from her coinage, Magna Urbica is not mentioned by the ancient authors. She certainly was the wife of Carinus, whom she probably married in 283, as both of their busts appear on quinarii and gold medallions. However, considering she was one of nine wives the Historia Augusta reports Carinus to have had, we cannot be certain she is the natural mother of Carinus' son Nigrinianus.







Julian of Pannonia, 284 – 285









Aureus, Siscia circa 284, AV 3.96 g. IMP C IVLIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 4. RIC 1. Calicó 4416 (this reverse die).

Extremely rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely reddish tone, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 60'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 90. Privately purchased in 1981.

In 284 the Empire was in crisis: the 'dynasty' founded by Carus and his two sons in 282 had virtually collapsed, for not only had Carus died in 283 while campaigning against the Persians, but his youngest son, Numerian, who was leading the army back from the Persian front, died in the fall of 284. Remaining in power legitimately was the older brother, Carinus, who in the meantime had been ruling in the West. Following Numerian's murder, another commander, Diocles (the future emperor Diocletian), was hailed emperor in his place, and in opposition to Carinus in the West. Caught between these two rivals was a third commander, Julian of Pannonia, who then was governing the province of Venetia and determined to stake his claim. While keeping a wary eye on the approach of Diocletian, Carinus quickly dealt with the nearer usurper, Julian, whom he defeated early in 285. All of Julian's coins – billon aurelianiani and gold aurei (of which perhaps thirty are known) – were struck at Siscia, the only mint-city under his control.

Diocletian, 284 – 305





808



Aureus circa 286, AV 6.55 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding long sceptre in his r. hand and thunderbolt in his l. C 216. Lukanc Rome 5 var. RIC 134 var. Depeyrot 2C/1 var. Calicó 4463 var.

A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan. A minor edge nick at eight o'clock on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex Leu 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 114 and LHS 100, 2007, 548 sales.









Aureus, Siscia 286, AV 5.36 g. IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed half bust 1., with r. hand raised. Rev. IOVI CO – NSERVATORI Jupiter standing facing, head r., holding sceptre and thunderbolt. C –. RIC –, cf. 248. Depeyrot 1/5 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer pl. 151, 581 (these dies). Lukanc p. 229, 2. Calicó 4498 (these dies).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. A magnificent and unusual portrait of fine style struck in high relief. A small contact mark on Jupiter's thigh and on the edge at one o'clock, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 476; Leu 97, 2006, Collection of a European Scholar lately Deceased, 83 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 41, 2007, 2930 sales.









Aureus 289-290, AV 6,00 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet, eagle with wreath in its beak and in exergue, PR. C 266 var. (draped and cuirassed). RIC 142a. Depeyrot 6/4. Lukanc 12 and p. 157, 28 (this coin illustrated). Calicó 4510.

A magnificent portrait and an issue of superb style. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 71, 2013, 267. From the Huntington collection. Ex HSA 22162.











Aureus, Nicomedia circa 294, AV 5.47 g. DIOCLETIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSE – RVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, SMN. C 251. RIC 5a. Lukanc p. 230, 2. Depeyrot 2/4. Calicó 4494.

A coin of extraordinary quality struck from very fresh dies. A perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex Lanz 68, 1994, 791 and Rauch 99, 2015, 273 sales.

Maximian Herculius first reign, 286 - 305











812 Aureus 286, AV 5.00 g. IMP M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 348. RIC 492. Depeyrot 2D/3. Calicó 4688.

A very attractive portrait of excellent style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500





213





Aureus, Treviri circa 287, AV 5.55 g. MAXIMI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – VICTORI Hercules seated facing on rock, head r., with lion's skin on lap; on l., club and on r., bow and quiver. In exergue, P T. C 305. RIC 14. Depeyrot 6/3. Calicó 4680 var. (in exergue, PR).

Rare. A magnificent portrait perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and a very interesting reverse composition. A minor edge scuff at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500

Ex LHS sale 95, 2005, 845.





814





Aureus, Cyzicus circa 293, AV 5.32 g. MAXIMIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDI – AE AVGG NN The two Augusti seated l., each holding globe and *parazonium*, crowned by Victory between them. C 47. RIC 601. Depeyrot 13/3. Calicó 4612.

In exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and Fdc 15'000

Ex NGSA sale 4, 2006, 254.







25'000

3'000

815 Aureus, Treveri circa 294, AV 5.36 g. MAXIMI - ANVS P AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI D -EBELLAT Hercules standing l., fighting Hydra with club in r. hand; in exergue, PT. C 253. RIC 10. Depeyrot 1c/2. Calicó 4659.

Very rare and in exceptional condition, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this fascinating issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc







Argenteus, Ticinum circa 294, AR 20 mm, 3.09 g. MAXIMIA - NVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. 816 VICTORIA - SARMAT Six-turreted camp gate, with the four princes swearing over tripod. C 548. Sisak 33. RIC 12b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1132.







Aureus circa 294-295, AV 5.99 g. MAXIMIA - NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CO - MITA - TVS 817 AV - GG The two emperors riding l., both raising r. hand; the nearer holding short sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, P R. C 39. RIC 2. Depeyrot 11/2. Calicó 4603 (this coin). Biaggi 1767 (this coin).

Rare. Hole expertly filled at twelve o'clock on obverse and two nicks on edge, otherwise about extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 429. Privately purchased from Cahn in 1954 for 750 Swiss Francs. This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.





818 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 296, billon 17 mm, 4.48 g. MAΞIMIA NOC C€B Laureate head r. Rev. IC IC Isis standing facing, head l., holding a sistrum and long sceptre. Dattari-Savio −. Emmett 4166. Staffieri, Testimonianze sulla fine della monetazione autonoma alessandrina (296-298 d.C), Proceedings of the XIII International Numismatic Congress (Madrid, 2005), pp. 937-45, 6.

Extremely rare. Green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine

Ex Artemide sale XL, 2014, 346.





Medallion 297-298, Æ 26.02 g. VIRTVS MAXIMIANI AVG Laureate half bust of Maximianus l., wearing cuirass with *aegis* on breastplate and holding with his r. hand the reins of the forepart of a horse and with a shield ornamented with the Roman Wolf and Twins motif over his l. shoulder. Rev. The three Monetae standing facing, heads l., each holding scales and cornucopiae; at their feet, heaps of coins. C 405. BMC Medallions 4. Gnecchi 18 and pl. 127, 6 (these dies).

Extremely rare. An impressive medallion with a very interesting portrait. Almost intact gilding, a hairline flan crack, otherwise very fine

819

4'000

500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 618.

The dramatic military portrait of Maximianus on this stunning bronze medallion has been connected by Bastien to victories personally won by the tetrarchic emperor in Mauritania and to his triumphal celebration at Carthage (A.D. 297). It may have been struck as largesse for the army at the time of the triumph in order to guarantee its loyalty for the conclusion of the Mauritanian campaign. The depiction of Maximianus armoured with the aegis and carrying shield and spear belongs to a long Roman tradition of representing the conquering emperor as a latter-day Alexander the Great. This tradition may perhaps be underlined by the added depiction of Maximianus' horse here - a new Bucephalas? On the other hand, the horse could also allude to Carthage, a city that had used the head of a horse as its badge since at least the first century B.C. While depictions of the singular Dea Moneta, the personification of money and the Roman mint, are not uncommon on Roman Imperial coins of the third and early fourth centuries AD, the representation of three Monetae is somewhat less common. The original numismatic model for this triple depiction seems to have been sestertii struck by Commodus (RIC 500), but Maximianus' gold medallion - and related coinages of Diocletian and Maximianus - most probably take their iconographic cue from the more recent use of the type on coins of Probus, Claudius II Gothicus, and Carinus. Probus struck a silver medallion with a similar military obverse bust (Bastien, Buste, pl. 119, 2). The three Monetae visually represent the traditional monetary system, which consisted of coins struck in the three primary metals: gold, silver, and aes. The latter included issues struck in bronze and brass alloys. They also allude to the old triple organisation of the Roman mint under the Republic and still even in the early Augustan Age, when the job of coining for the state was allotted to three junior magistrates known officially as the tresviri aere argento auro flando feriundo ("three men for striking and casting, bronze, silver, and gold [coins]") or simply as the tresviri monetales ("three money men"). These allusions to old-time Roman minting practices were particularly opportune for Maximianus when this medallion was struck because, only a few years before, in AD 294, his senior imperial colleague, Diocletian, had reformed the coinage. Over the course of the third century, Roman coinage had become increasingly debased to the point that true silver coinage had all but disappeared from circulation, replaced by billon radiates - essentially bronze coins with increasingly minimal silver content. The reformed coinage system involved full weight gold aurei, new silver argentei (equivalent to denarii under Nero), and billon folles. Thanks to Diocletian and Maximianus it could be claimed that the old happy days of coinage in three metals was back. Unfortunately, it was not destined to remain. Continued inflation in the fourth and fifth centuries again largely destroyed silver as part of the regular Roman coinage. By the dawn of the Byzantine period coinage was virtually bimetallic in nature, involving gold and bronze.

Constantius I caesar, 293 – 305









Aureus, Cyzicus circa 294-295, AV 5.49 g. CONSTAN – TIVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. FIDES – M – I
 LITVM Fides standing facing, head r., holding two standards. C –. RIC 1. Depeyrot 15/1. Beaurains 38 (this coin). Calicó 4826 (these dies).
 Very rare. Extremely fine

Ex Hirsch sale XVII, 1934, 1851. From the Evans collection and from the Beaurains (Arras) Hoard of 1922.











Aureus circa 294-299, AV 5.47 g. CONSTAN – TIVS CAES Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Camp gate with door open; in exergue, P R. C 317. RIC 8a. Depeyrot 12b/3. Biaggi 1844 (this coin). Calicó 4882 (this coin).

Very rare. Minor marks and traces of edge filing, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Hess sale 9 May 1951, 274 and NAC 49, 2008, B.d. B, 438.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.





822





Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 3.16 g. CONSTAN – TIVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Camp-gate with three turrets, no doors, in exergue, .T.S.A.. C 320 var. (SMSDA). RIC 16a.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000







Aureus, Treveri 305, AV 5.41 g. CONSTAN - TIVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI CONSER -823 AVGG ET CAESS NN Hercules standing facing, head l., leaning with r. hand on club and holding bow in l.; lion's skin over l. shoulder and quiver behind r. shoulder. In exergue, TR. C -. RIC 45. Depeyrot 10B/7. Beaurains 362. Calicó 4836 (these dies).

> A wonderful portrait of fine style and a lovely reddish tone. An unobtrusive edge nick at three o'clock on obverse and minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

From the Beaurains (Arras) Hoard of 1922.

Galerius Maximianus caesar, 293 – 305









824 Argenteus, Ticinum circa 300-301, AR 3.33 g. MAXIMIAN - VS CAESAR Laureate head of r. Rev. XCVI / T in two lines within laurel wreath. C 250. RIC 21b.

Rare. Hairline flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Artemide sale XL, 2014, 348.

Galerius augustus, 305 – 311





825





825 Aureus, Nicomedia 305-306, AV 5.43 g. MAXIMIA - NVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS - ERVATORI NK (ligate) Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, SMN. C 374 (Maximian Hercules). RIC 33. Depeyrot 9/2. Calicó 4926. Extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC 67, 2012, Huntington part I, 221 and NAC 100, 2017, 625 sale. Ex HSA 22139.

Galeria Valeria, wife of Galerius Maximianus











826 Aureus, Nicomedia 308-310, AV 5.34 g. GAL VAL – ERIA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENERI V – I – CTRICI Venus standing facing, head l., holding apple in upraised r. hand and raising drapery over l. shoulder; in exergue, SMN. C 1. RIC 53. C 1. Depeyrot 13/1. Calicó 4964.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 27, 2004, 505 and NAC 34, 2006, 81 sales.

Of Valeria Galeria's life as Augusta, while her husband was alive, we know very little. As a daughter of the Senior Augustus Diocletian, she was wed to her father's new Caesar, Galerius, in 292 or 293. Galerius was famous for his persecutions of Christians, and we are told that she was especially supportive of her husband in that regard. After Galerius' death, however, her stable, regal life was turned upside down: fearing the treatment she would receive from the emperor Licinius I, she and her mother sought asylum at the court of Maximinus Daia, her former husband's nephew. However, when Daia proposed marriage to her, and she refused, he confiscated all of her properties and banished the mother and daughter to Syria, where they are said to have wandered until being discovered in 314 or 315 and subsequently beheaded by Licinius.

Severus II caesar, 305 – 306





227





827 Aureus, Antiochia circa 305, AV 5.33 g. SEVERVS – NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI – CONS CAES Hercules, naked but for lion's skin on l. shoulder, standing facing, head l., resting r. hand on club and holding apple in l. hand; in exergue, crescent SMAZ *. C –. RIC 67. Depeyrot 20/3. Calicó 4986 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, the finest of only six specimens known. A fantastic portrait in the finest style of the period struck in high relief on a full flan. Good extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1159.

Severus II certainly ranks among the least fortunate of the rulers of the Tetrarchic period. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated their thrones in 305, their loyal Caesars, Constantius I and Galerius, assumed the vacant titles of Augustus, and in turn selected replacement Caesars. For himself Galerius chose his nephew Maximinus Daia, and for Constantius I he chose his old comrade-in-arms Severus II (though Constantius was Senior Augustus, the true power was held by Galerius, who had the ear of Diocletian). Passed over in all of this was Maxentius, son of the just-retired emperor Maximian. Incensed at the turn of events, Maxentius revolted in Rome, first declaring himself Princeps and Caesar, and soon thereafter Augustus. Since the affected areas of Italy and North Africa were in the territory of Severus II, the grim task of marching on Rome and overthrowing Maxentius landed squarely on his shoulders. It might have seemed an easy task – the rebel had a small, ill-trained army – but that was before Maxentius lured his father out of unwanted retirement. Most of the soldiers Severus II was leading had served under Maximian, and through liberal bribes and crafty politicking Maximian turned the tide against Severus II, who fled north and eventually surrendered on the condition that his life would be spared. Father and son rebels were true to their promise until Galerius himself invaded Italy to finish the job, at which point they executed Severus II, and managed to expel Galerius from Italy.

Maximinus II Daia caesar, 305 – 308





828





828 Aureus, Nicomedia circa 306-307, AV 5.36 g. MAXIMI – NVS CAESAR Laureate head r. Rev. SOLI INVICTO NIK (ligate) Sol standing slightly l., radiate head r., raising r. hand and globe and whip in l. hand; in exergue, SMN. C 163. RIC 43. Depeyrot 10/3. Calicó 5042a.

Rare. A bold portrait struck on a full flan, minor marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

Maximinus II Daia augustus, 310 – 313





829





7'500

Aureus, Alexandria circa 311-313, AV 5.18 g. MAXIMI – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SOLI IN – VICTO Sol in long robe, standing l., raising r. hand and holding head of Serapis in l.; in exergue, ALE. C –, cf. 160 (as caesar). Alfóldi 488. RIC 132. Depeyrot 13/4. Biaggi 1904 (this coin). Calicó 5038 (this coin). A very interesting portrait struck on a very broad flan. About extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 1, 1954, 376; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 856; NGSA 4, 2006, 259 and NAC 99, 2017, 48 sales. From the Jameson and Leo Biaggi de Blasys collections.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.

Licinius I, 308 - 324









Aureus, Nicomedia 316, AV 5.32 g. LICINIVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; at feet, eagle holding wreath in beak. In exergue, SMN. C 63. RIC 11. Alföldi 219 var. Depeyrot 20/1. Calicó 5112.

Almost invisible edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 609.









831 Aureus, Nicomedia 317, AV 5.24 g. LICINIVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS -LICINI AVG Jupiter, nude to waist, bearded and laureate, seated l. on throne with high back-rest, holding sceptre in l. hand and Victory with palm and wreath in r.; at his feet, eagle l. with wreath in beak; all on high podium inscribed on frontispiece SIC X / SIC XX. In exergue, SMNA. C 130 var. (Jupiter facing and SMNΓ). RIC 20 (wrong obverse legend by error). Alföldi 266 var. (Jupiter facing and SMNΓ). Bastien, Donativa 126, 14 and pl. 4, 14 (attributed to Licinius II, in error?). Depeyrot 28/1. Calicó 5098.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation. A spectacular portrait of excellent style and a finely detailed reverse type. Virtually as struck and Fdc

25'000

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 794.





832





Aureus, Nicomedia March 321-322, AV 5.30 g. LICINIVS AVG OB D V FILII SVI Bare-headed, draped 832 and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. IOVI CONS - LICINI AVG Jupiter seated facing enthroned on platform, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in field l., eagle with wreath in beak. The platform is inscribed SIC X / SIC XX. In exergue, SMND. C 128. RIC 41. Alföldi 262. Depeyrot 31/1. Calicó 5094. Very rare. An impressive portrait of fine style perfectly struck on a very large flan.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Ex Tkalec sale 22 April 2007, 349.

Constantine I, 307 – 337









Aureus, Heraclea circa 315-316, AV 5.36 g. CONSTANTI - NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SIC / X 833 / SIC XX / SMHB within wreath at top of which small eagle in circle. C -. RIC 8. Alföldi 470. Depeyrot 3/1. Calicó 5190. Rare. A superb portrait of fine style, almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex NAC 46, 2008, 708 and NAC 106, 2018, 1049 sales.

15'000



834 Medallion of 2 solidi, Thessalonica circa 317, AV 9.08 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA – AVG – ET CAESS N N Concordia seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in exergue, pellet SM pellet TS pellet. C –. Alföldi –. RIC –. Depeyrot –. Gnecchi –. Toynbee –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A spectacular medallion with an impressive and unusual portrait perfectly struck on a very large flan. An almost invisible metal flaw on cheek, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

From a Swiss private collection and notarised in Switzerland prior to 2005.

Constantine I was proclaimed Augustus of the Western Roman Empire by the legions in Britannia after the death of his father, Constantius I Chlorus, in AD 306. Until AD 312, he was embroiled in a struggle for recognition in, and then control of the Western Empire, first against Valerius Severus, the appointee of Galerius as western Augustus, and then against Maxentius, the usurping son of the retired Western Augustus, Maximian. At last, after receiving a famous heavenly vision in which he was advised to conquer under the sign of the chi-rho monogram of Christ, on 28 October AD 312 he defeated Maxentius near Rome at the battle of the Milvian Bridge. It is unclear how much of this vision may have developed after the fact, but in AD 313, Constantine I, together with Licinius, the successor of Galerius as Eastern Augustus, issued the Edict of Milan, granting religious toleration throughout the Empire and freeing Christians from fear the persecution as they had suffered previously under Diocletian and Galerius. This unique gold medallion of two solidi was struck in AD 317 as a sign of unity and cooperation between Constantine I and Licinius. In this year, they both appointed their sons to take up the rank of Caesar in their respective divisions of the Empire. In the West, Crispus became the new Caesar under Constantine I and in the East Licinius II became the new Caesar under his father. The reverse legend advertises the context by proclaiming "Concord between the Most Noble Augusti and Caesares." The type of Concordia enthroned and a legend that sometimes only refers to the concord between the Augusti also occurs on gold issues of Constantine I and Crispus. These commonly depict the laureate head of Constantine or a heroic bust of Crispus armed for battle, but here Constantine wears a radiate crown. This change in headgear for the Western Augustus on the medallion was dictated by its value. Already in the first century AD, the radiate crown was used on Roman aes coinage as a means of differentiating the face value of the dupondius from the similar as. In the third century it became a ubiquitous feature of the increasingly devalued antoninianus, which was officially valued at two denarii but never actually contained this amount of silver. As in these earlier usages, the radiate crown here signals the medallion as a double denomination worth two solidi. The friendly sentiment expressed by this medallion continued into the years that immediately followed in 318 when Licinius shared the consulship with Crispus and in 319 when Constantine shared the consulship with Licinius II. After this, the public show of unity began to break down and finally devolved into war in AD 324, when the Constantine entered Thrace without permission. When Licinius responded with outrage, Constantine mounted a full-scale invasion, defeating the Eastern Emperor first at Adrianople and then at Chrysopolis on 18 September AD 324. Constantine spared the life of Licinius when he surrendered, but within a year ordered his execution on the grounds that he was plotting a revolt. Constantine alone was master of the Roman world. The Emperor spent the next decade campaigning against the Alemanni, Visigoths, and Sarmatians; arranging the administration of the Empire by appointing his sons Constantine II, Constantius II, and Constans as Caesares; founding a new capital at Constantinople (AD 330); and supporting the development of unified doctrine for the Christian Church, whose leaders had their own role to play in the imperial administration. In AD 335, Constantine I celebrated the tricennalia (thirty-year anniversary) of his reign and used the occasion to name his nephews Delmatius and Hannibalianus as additional dependent rulers alongside his sons. He followed this momentous event with plans for a great war against the Sasanian Persian Empire, but fell ill and died on 22 May AD 337, after accepting baptism and thereby becoming the first Christian Emperor.







835 Solidus, Antiochia 324-325, AV 4.46 g. CONSTANT – INVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. ADVENTVS – AVGVSTI N Emperor on horseback l., cloak flying, raising r. hand and holding spear in l.; in exergue, SMAN*. C 11. RIC 48. Alföldi 5. Depeyrot 41/1.

Very rare. A lovely portrait and an interesting reverse type. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine







15'000

Commemorative issue. Follis, Treviri circa 332-333, Æ 2.77 g. CONSTAN – TINOPOLIS Laureate, helmeted, bust of Constantinopolis l., wearing imperial cloak, holding reversed spear. Rev. Victory standing l. on prow, holding spear and shield set on ground to r.; in exergue, TR•S. RIC 543.

Brown tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200

Ex Aretusa Fixed price List April 1993, 153.









Solidus, Nicomedia 335, AV 4.48 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, SMNC. C –, cf. 617 (VOT XX). Alföldi 613 var. (SMNε). RIC 175. Depeyrot 44/1. Very rare. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 927.







838 Solidus, Antiochia 335-336, AV 4.45 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CO – NSTANTINI AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy with r. hand and palm frond with l.; in r. field, VOT/ XXX in two lines. In exergue, SMAN. C 604. Alföldi 572. RIC 96. Depeyrot 46/1. Good extremely fine 15'000

Helena, mother of Constantine I









Follis, Treveri 327-328, Æ 3.02 g. FL HELENA AVGVSTA Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE Securitas, veiled, standing facing, head l., holding branch; in exergue, PTRΓ. LRC C 12. RIC 508. Green patina, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400

Ex Aretusa Fixed price List April 1993, 153.

Constantine II caesar, 316 – 337





840





840 Solidus, Thessalonica 326, AV 4.50 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTAN – TINVS CAESAR Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm frond in l.; in exergue, SMTS. C 75. RIC 147. Alföldi 59. Depeyrot 12/2. In exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Roma Numismatics III, 2012, 551 and Roma Numismatics VII, 2014, 1297 sales.

Constans, 340 - 350







Solidus, Siscia circa 337-340, AV 4.48 g. CONSTAN – S P F AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of r. Rev. SPES REI – PVBLICAE Constans, in military dress, standing l., holding sceptre in his l. hand and *labarum* with *Christogram* in his r.; behind him to r., Victory standing l., holding palm in her l. hand and crowning the emperor with wreath held in her r. In exergue, pellet SIS pellet. C 109. RIC 10. Biaggi 2112 (this coin). Depeyrot 1/5.

Very rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 389; Dürr/Michel 8 November 1999, Lacam, 12 and Nomos 1, 2009, 171 sales. From the Biaggi collection (purchased from Leu in 1953).







842 Solidus, Thessalonica 337-340, AV 4.41 g. FL IVL CON – STANS P F AVG Laureate and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITVM Emperor in military attire, standing l. holding trophy and shield; at his feet, two captives. In exergue, TES. C 191. Depeyrot 4/7. RIC 35.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex Schulman 256, 1973, 1714; Sternberg XIX, 1987, 839 sales and M&M Fixed Price List 509, 1988, 14.







843. Solidus, Treveri 342-343, AV 4.48 g. FL IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OB VICTORIAM TRIVMFALEM Two Victories standing facing, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV; in exergue, TR. C 88. RIC 124. Depeyrot 4/4. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000









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Constantius II caesar, 324 – 337







Solidus, Heraclea circa 326-330, AV 4.52 g. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – CAESAR NN Victory advancing l., holding palm and wreath, in exergue, SMH. C –. RIC 102. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex NGSA sale 8, 2014, 154. From the Biaggi collection (purchased from Cahn in 1956).

Constantius II augustus, 337–361











845 Solidus, Siscia 340-350, AV 4.37 g. CONSTANTIVS – AVGVSTVS Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Wreath border. Rev. VICTORIAE D D N N AVGG Two victories facing one another, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, pellet SIS pellet. Wreath border. C –. RIC 131. Depeyrot 12/1. Virtually as struck and Fdc 2'500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 663.





846





846 Solidus, Antiochia 347-355, AV 4.41 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma, seated facing on l., and Constantinopolis, seated l. on r., supporting round shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; in exergue, SMANE. C 108. RIC 83. Depeyrot 6/3.

Minor edge nick at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'500









847

847 Solidus circa 352-355, AV 4.43 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust facing, slightly r., holding spear diagonally over r. shoulder in right hand and shield decorated with star pattern in l. hand. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, one with foot on prow and holding sceptre, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, RQ. C 109. RIC 227. Depeyrot 7/1.

Very rare. A very peculiar portrait perfectly centred on a full flan. Minor edge marks, otherwise good extremely fine

4'000

Ex Nomisma 25, 2003, 193 and Rauch 90, 2012, 967 sales.





Medallion of four nummi argentei or three "light miliarenses", Thessalonica 343, AR 13.34 g. FL IVL CONSTANTI – VS PIVS FELIX AVG Laureate-rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., holding decorated shield and spear. Rev. TRIVMFATOR – GENTIVM BARBARARVM Emperor standing l., in military attire, holding vexillum and shield. C –. RIC –. Gnecchi –, for similar obverse type, cf. Gnecchi pl. 11, 3 = RIC Siscia 105 and pl. 12, 1 = RIC Constantinople 42.

848

Apparently unique. A specular medallion with a superb portrait incredibly detailed and of great iconographical importance perfectly struck on a very large flan.

Wonderful iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc

150'000

Ex NAC sale 7, 1994, 810.

Following the death of Constantine I on 22 May AD 337, Constantius II joined his elder brother, Constantine II, and his younger brother, Constans, in purging the family of any potential rivals for the throne and on 9 September divided the Roman Empire among themselves. Constantius II, who may have been the chief architect of the purge, became Augustus in the eastern provinces and retained possession of Constantinople while his brothers assumed the roles of Augusti over the western provinces. Much of the reign of Constantius II was consumed by Germanic invasions and a grinding war against the Sasanian Persian Empire, but was interrupted from time to time by dynastic conflicts and occasional usurpations. A dispute between Constantine II and Constans over the extent of their respective territories resulted in the death of the former in AD 340, leaving Constans as sole Augustus in the West. Six years later, Constantius II almost went to war with his brother over religious matters. The murder of the unpopular Constans in AD 350 permitted the usurpations of Magnentius in Italy and Vetranio in Illyricum, but Constantius II was still fighting the Persians and could not deal with them directly. At last he agreed to recognize Vetranio as Caesar in order to use him against Magnentius and Vetranio. At last, Constantius II was freed from the eastern conflict to march West, first deposing Vetranio, and then destroying Magnentius over the course of AD 351-353. Reports of plotting by Constantius Gallus, a cousin of the Emperor who had been appointed Caesar on the eastern frontier, and his subsequent execution in AD 354, combined with a new revolt in Gaul convinced Constantius II that he needed assistance. Therefore, on 6 November AD 355, he elevated Gallus' half-brother, Julian, as Caesar, and placed him in command of Gaul and the Rhine frontier. Constantius II for his part spent the next few years campaigning against the Sarmatians and the Germanic Quadi along the Danube. When the Persian war heated up again in AD 360, Constantius II asked Julian to send him reinforcements from Gaul. In response, the Gallic legions revolted and proclaimed Julian as Augustus. Constantius II tried to reason with his cousin, but to no avail, and in AD 361 withdrew from the fighting in Mesopotamia to make war on Julian. However, he had only reached Mopsuestia when he developed a fever and was forced to take to his bed. He died on 3 November AD 361 after reportedly naming Julian as his rightful successor. This unique silver medallion, probably valued at four nummi argentei or three light miliarenses, was struck as part of a larger silver emission involving miliarenses and mutiples around AD 343. The reverse legend indicates that the coins were struck to celebrate the triumphs of Constantius II over the "barbarian peoples" (genti barbarum). This seems to refer to his earlier victories over various external threats to the Roman Empire: in AD 332, he defeated the Visigoths and assumed the title Germanicus Maximus; in AD 338, he defeated the Sarmatians and took the name Sarmaticus Maximus; and in AD 343 he claimed the title Adiabenicus Maximus in connection with advances made in the ongoing war against the Sasanian Persians. The reverse type, which is also featured on the smaller silver issues, is commonly described as a standing representation of Constantius II carrying a vexillum and holding a grounded shield. Problematic for this interpretation of the type is the fact that the male figure seems to be bare headed while portraits of Constantius II as reigning Emperor habitually show him wearing the imperial diadem. It may be that this bare-headed figure should be better understood as the personification of Virtus (Roman manliness and bravery) rather than as the Emperor himself. This very same figure also occurs on gold solidi of Constantius II with the reverse legend VIRTVS EXERCITVS solid struck in the period AD 337-340. The obverse type builds on the iconography of the warrior-emperor that developed on Roman coinage over the course of the third and early fourth centuries. This iconography was frequently used in the context of eastern campaigns in order to liken the Emperor to Alexander the Great—the most famous conqueror of the ancient Mediterranean world. Here, in an attractive Late Antique artistic style, Constantius II is shown wearing a full breastplate with what appear to be additional sleeves of scale armor ending in wrist braces. He seems to be marching to war full of purpose with his spear in his right hand and his shield half slung over his shoulder as if warning of the woe to come to the enemies of the Empire once he reaches the front line.





Magnentius augustus, 350 – 353









Solidus, Treveri January-February 350, AV 4.54 g. IM CAE MAGN – ENTIVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG' LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting between them a trophy. In exergue, T R. C 46. Bastien 7. RIC 247. Depeyrot 80/1.

Very rare. Metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 398 and NAC 38, 2007, 254 sales.









850 Solidus, Aquileia circa 351-352, AV 4.58 g. D N MAGNEN – TIVS P F AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG LIB ROMANOR Victory, winged, draped, standing r., and Libertas, draped, standing l., supporting between them a plain shaft carrying a trophy; Victory holding palm over l. shoulder; Libertas holding transverse sceptre in l. hand; Victory's hand supports the shaft above Libertas' hand. C 48. RIC 132. Bastien 343. Depeyrot 7/1.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine stye, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

We know Magnentius was of peasant, or even slave, origin, and that in the army he worked his way up from a barbarian contingent to one of the highest ranking field commanders. Clearly their portraits were meant to convey different ideals. The strength of Gallus lay not in his skill or proven record, but rather in his membership to the House of Constantine, whereas with Magnentius we have the opposite, a common man whose success was based on his skill as a soldier and commander. Indeed, the former emperor Constans, who Magnentius had overthrown, was generally despised for his depraved, avaricious and arrogant behaviour. He was especially unpopular with the soldiers, and it no doubt would have been a mistake for Magnentius to step into those regal shoes.

Decentius caesar, 351 – 353











851 Solidus, Treveri 353, AV 4.56 g. D N DECENTI – VS FORT CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG' LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting a trophy between them; the latter holds a sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, T R. C –, cf. 26. RIC 278. Depeyrot 10/2. Bastien, Magnence 63.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the third specimen known of this variety and one of the finest solidiof Decentius known. An interesting portrait of unusually fine style.

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

45'000

Ex Künker 273, 2016, 953 and NAC 100, 2017, 674 sales.

The revolt of Magnentius in 350 followed those of previous rebels in the West, two of whom, Postumus and Carausius, were able to establish their own empires modelled after Rome. In all three cases these men hailed from obscure, peasant origins and rose through successful military careers. The background of Magnentius, perhaps the son of a Frankish father and a British mother, was so obscure that he is said to have been a slave before he was a soldier; eventually he became a field commander of the senior palatine units of the Western army. Magnentius soon realised he needed help to defend his fledgling empire, for he not only was contending with the army of the legitimate emperor Constantius II, but also with Germans across the Rhine who had been stirred up by Constantius' agents. Thus, he raised a certain Decentius - variously described as his brother or a cousin - to the rank of Caesar and placed him in charge of the Rhine defence. This probably occurred in July or August of 350, but some scholars believe he was hailed Caesar sometime between March and July of 351, in response to Constantius having raised Gallus to the rank of Caesar in the East. Defending the Rhine would be a daunting task even for the most capable of soldiers, and it proved too great for Decentius, whose resources were so limited that he could do little more than scramble from one emergency to another. The Germanic raids across the Rhine, some led by Chnodomarius of the Alemanni, were devastating, and laid waste to much of the Roman lands. They even caused the defection of Cologne to Constantius II, seemingly in 353, not long before Magnentius and Decentius committed suicide as the armies of Constantius advanced. This solidus belongs to the first issue of Decentius at Trier. It includes not only solidi, but gold multiples that must have been distributed (along with solidi) as an accession bonus and a celebration of the Caesar's first consulship, for there are gold medallions showing both Magnentius and Decentius in consular garb. The obverse inscription is of some interest, for it describes Decentius as Fortissimus Caesar, (strong, vigorous, brave) and the inscription and type on the reverse combine to celebrate the rebels as victors and liberators.

Constantius Gallus caesar, 351 – 354









852 Solidus, Nicomedia 351-354, AV 4.35 g. D N FL CL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma seated facing, holding spear in l. hand, and Constantinopolis seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand and resting foot on prow, both supporting between themselves a shield inscribed VO / TIS / V; in exergue, SMNE. C 24. RIC 75. Depeyrot 5/3.

Very rare. A pleasant portrait of fine style, good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 23 March 1995, 261; Leu 91, 2004, 711 and NAC 100, 2017, 676 sales.

Julian II augustus, 360 – 363





853





Solidus, Sirmium 361–363, AV 4.19 g. FL CL IVLIA – NVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS EXERCI – TVS ROMANORVM Soldier, helmeted, standing r., holding trophy over l. shoulder and placing r. hand on head of kneeling captive; in exergue, * SIRM wreath. C 78. RIC 95. Depeyrot 21/1. Rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc 8'000

Ex Tkalec, 23 October 1992, 497 and Leu 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 144 sales.

Jovian, 363 – 364









Solidus, Antiochia 363-364, AV 4.48 g. D N IOVIAN – VS P F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITA – S REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing and supporting shield inscribed VOT / V / MVL / X; in exergue, ANTH. C 9 var. RIC 224. Depeyrot –.

Rare. About extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 38, 2007, 265.

Valentinian I, 364 – 375









855 Solidus, Thessalonica 364-367, AV 4.39 g. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, the one on r. holding mappa, both holding globe together, behind them Victory in between; in exergue, SMTES. RIC 4a. Depeyrot 25/1.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NGSA sale 7, 2012, 412.









Half siliqua, Treveri 364-365, AR 1.05 g. Helmeted and draped bust of Roma l. Rev. Large X within wreath, below, TR. C 11. RIC 109. Extremely fine 1'000

Valens, 364 – 378









857 Solidus, Antiochia 367-375, AV 4.46 g. DN VALENS – PERF AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass with shield behind, writing VOT / X / MVL / XX on shield; in lower r. field, *Christogram*. In exergue, ANOBΔ. C 62. Depeyrot 38/4. RIC 22c.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex Künker 182, 2011, 935 and NAC 92, 2016, 793 sales.

Procopius, 365 – 366









858 Solidus, Constantinopolis 366, AV 4.44 g. D N PROCO – PIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. REPARATI – O FEL TEMP Emperor standing facing, head r., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on shield. In exergue, CONS. C 5. RIC 2a. Depeyrot 14/4.

Extremely rare. An attractive portrait struck on a broad flan, minor marks,

otherwise extremely fine

45'000

Ex CNG 111, 2019, 819 and MDC 5, 2019, 93 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 materialised, as he was handed over to Valens after the 'battle of Nacolia' in the summer of 366 and was executed.

Gratian, 367 – 383







859 Solidus, Treviri circa 378-383, AV 4.48 g. D N GRATIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped bust l., holding mappa and sceptre. Rev. VOTA – PV – BLICA Two emperors seated facing, holding globe and sceptre; in exergue, TROBT. C 63. RIC 51. Biaggi 2285 (this coin). Bastien 6e (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex M&M 35, 1967, 168 and NGSA VIII, 2014, 172 sales. From the Biaggi collection.

Valentinian II, 375 – 392









860 Solidus, Treviri circa 378–383, AV 4.47 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, the one on the r. smaller, together holding globe; above, Victory facing with spread wings. Between them below, palm branch; in exergue, TROBS. C 36. RIC 29c. Depeyrot 47/3.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500









Solidus, Treveri August 388-May 392, AV 4.46 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below on exergual line, palm branch; in field, T – R and in exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 90a. Depeyrot 53/1.

Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 82, 1997, 365.









862 Solidus, Treveri August 388-May 392, AV 4.45 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG T wo emperors nimbate seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below on exergual line, palm branch; in field, T – R and in exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 90a. Depeyrot 53/1.

Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

750

Thedosius I, 379 – 395









863 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 379, AV 4.44 g. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG Theodosius and Gratian seated facing on throne, holding globe between them; palm between legs, above, Victory with wings spread and in exergue, TESOB. C 37. RIC 34c. Depeyrot 34/3.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Ex Lanz sale 114, 2003, 850.

Aelia Flaccilla, wife of Theodosius I











864 Solidus, Constantinopolis 383-388, AV 4.51 g. AEL FLAC – CILLA AVG Draped bust r., with elaborate headdress, necklace and mantle. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAEH Victory seated r. on throne, engraving Christogram on shield set on small column; in exergue, CONOB. C 1. Depeyrot 40/1. RIC 72.

Very rare. Minor traces of restoration on cheek and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

Ex Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 497 and NAC 92, 2016, 813 sales.

Like her husband, the emperor Theodosius, Aelia Flaccilla was born to a good family in Spain, and when she married in about 376 it may never have occurred to her that Theodosius' career would draw her far from her homeland. After a year or less of marriage Flaccilla gave birth to her first son, Arcadius, and about six years later (long after she had moved to Constantinopolis and been hailed Augusta) to her second son, Honorius. Throughout her life – even as an empress – she bore a reputation for her piety and her generosity to the poor. Her coins were the first struck for an empress since the 330s and they reinstated the practice, which soon took an especially firm hold in the East. On her coins it is easy to see the iconographic connection to earlier issues of Fausta, Helena and Theodora, and to observe how they influenced future empress coinages. Additionally, her name Aelia, which is abbreviated AEL on her coin inscriptions, apparently was assumed to have been part of her title, for it was adopted as a title by later Augustae.

Magnus Maximus, 383 – 388









Solidus, Treveri 385-386, AV 4.43 g. DN MAG MA – XIMVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG T wo emperors, seated facing on throne; the emperor on r. holding mappa and the two together holding globe. Above, Victory facing with spread wings; in lower field between them, palm branch and in exergue, TROB. C 9. RIC 77b. Depeyrot 52/1.

Rare. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M sale 68, 1986, 415.

Arcadius, 383 – 408



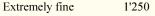






866 Solidus, Ravenna 402-408, AV 4.44 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; across field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. RIC 1286. LRC 272. Depeyrot 7/2. Ranieri 2.

Ex NAC 64, 2012, 1335 and NAC 100, 2017, 705 sales.











867 Solidus, Constantinople 403-408, AV 22 mm, 4.49 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. NOVA SPES REIPVBLICAE B Victory seated r. on shield and cuirass inscribing XX / XXX on shield resting on her l. knee; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 29. LRC 250. Depeyrot 54/2.

Good extremely fine

750

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1192.

Aelia Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius









868 Solidus, Constantinopolis 400-402, AV 4.50 g. AEL EVDO – XIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., crowned by the hand of God. Rev. SALVS RE – IPVBLICAE Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which shield, supporting on her l. knee a shield inscribed with Christogram; in exergue, CONOB. LRC 273. RIC Arcadius 28. Depeyrot 55/5.

Very rare. Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 62, 2019, 1188.

The daughter of Bauto the Frank, a general and consul under Valentinian I, Aelia Eudoxia was married to Arcadius with the help of the court eunuch Eutropius. Her position was one of great power, and she used it to dominate palace politics as well as her weak husband. A very pious woman who often argued with the Church's leadership, Eudoxia gave birth to five children, among them the future emperor Theodosius II, and the chaste empress Aelia Pulcheria, wife of the future emperor Marcian. After only a decade of marriage and deep involvement in court affairs, Eudoxia died during a miscarriage in October, 404.

Eugenius, 392 - 394









869 Solidus, Treveri 392–394, AV 4.47 g. D N EVGENI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing on throne; the emperor on r. holding mappa and the two together holding globe. Above, Victory facing with spread wings; below, palm branch. In outer l. and r. field, T – R; in exergue, COM. C 6. RIC 101. Depeyrot 55/1.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style and a lovely light reddish tone.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 30'000

Ex M&M XV, 1955, 888 and UBS 78, 2008, 2003 sales.

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

Honorius, 393 – 423





870





870 Solidus, Mediolanum 402, AV 4.45 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGGG Nimbate Emperor standing r., head facing, holding standard inscribed VOT X and shield inscribed MVL XX, placing foot on captive. In field, M – D and in exergue, CONOB. C 37. Ulrich-Bansa p. 396 and pl. VIII, 80. RIC 1209. Depeyrot 14/1.

Exceedingly rare. Virtually as struck and Fdc

3'500

Ex Sternberg sale XIX, 1987, 863.









871 Solidus, Ravenna after 408, AV 4.47 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, crowned from above by *Manus Dei*, holding long staff surmounted by *Christogram* and placing l. hand on hilt of sword, r. foot resting on recumbent serpent-tailed lion. In field, R – V; in exergue, COB. C 43. RIC 1310. LRC 742. Depeyrot 3/1.

Scarce. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'000

Constantinus III, 407 – 411









872 Solidus, Lugdunum 408-409, AV 4.47 g. D N CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AAVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, L – D and in exergue, COMOB. C 5 var. Bastien, Lyon pl. 28, 2500 (this coin). RIC 1512. LRC 793. Depeyrot 22/2.

Rare. A superb specimen with a portrait of excellent style. An almost invisible graze on obverse above the hair, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

Ex Serrure 29 May 1905, 603; Schulman 5 March 1923, Vierordt, 2892; Hess 7 March 1935, 125; Hess-Leu 16 April 1957, Hirsch, 417 and Leu 91, 2004, 761 sales.

Aelia Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius II









873 Solidus, Constantinopolis 423–429, AV 4.43 g. AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Pearl-diademed, draped bust r., wearing double necklace and earrings, crowned by the *Manus Dei*. Rev. VOT XX – MVLT XXX Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in exergue, CONOB. RIC Theodosius II 220. MIRB 17. LRC 437. Depeyrot 75/3. Rare. An almost invisible edge mark at six o'clock on obverse,

otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'000

Ex Sternberg X, 1980, 632 and Sincona 37, 2017, 35 sales.

Johannes, 423 – 425









874 Solidus, Ravenna 423–425, AV 4.47 g. D N IOHAN – NES P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 4. LRC 819. RIC 1901. Depeyrot 12/1.

About extremely fine 7'500

Ex UBS 78, 2008, 2023 and NAC 106, 2018, 1104 sales.

Valentinian III, 425 – 455









875 Solidus 435, AV 4.43 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG Rosette and pearl diademed bust 1., wearing consular mantle and holding mappa and long cross. Rev. VOT X – MVLT XX Facing consular figure, seated on throne, holding mappa and cross-tipped sceptre; in field, R – M and in exergue, CONOB. C 41. LRC 856. Depeyrot 42/1. RIC 2034. Very rare. Good extremely fine 6'000

EX NGSA sale VIII, 2014, 203. From the Grano collection.

Galla Placidia, Mother of Valentinian III, Augusta, 421-450









876 Solidus circa 430-440, AV 4.46 g. GALLA PLA – CIDIA AVG Draped bust r., wearing pearl diadem and with her hair elaborately adorned with jewels; above her head, crowned by the *Manus Dei*. Rev. VOT XXX MVLT XXXX Z Constantinopolis seated l., resting foot on prow, holding cross on globe in her r. hand and sceptre in her l.; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. MIRB –. RIC 263 (this coin cited). Depeyrot 81/6 (this coin cited).

Extremely rare variety. Almost invisible graffito on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 417 and Leu 86, 2003, 1058 sales.

Licinia Eudoxia, wife of Valentinian III









40'000

877 Solidus, Ravenna after 439, AV 4.41 g. D N ELIA EVDO – XIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. cross over shoulder. Rev. BONO – REI PVBLICAE R – V Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in upper field, star. In exergue, COMOB. C –. RIC –. LRC –. Depeyrot –. Ranieri 115 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the only specimen known. Insignificant metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1204.

As the only daughter of the eastern emperor Theodosius II and the wife of the western emperor Valentinian III, Licinia Eudoxia was not only Augusta, but possessed the finest pedigree in the 5th Century Roman world. After nearly two decades of marriage, Eudoxia's husband, Valentinian III, was murdered in a palace coup in 455. The chamberlain Petronius Maximus emerged as the next emperor, and in doing so forced the widow Eudoxia to marry him. Desperate for a solution, Eudoxia is thought to have summoned help from the Vandal king Gaiseric. Considering her eldest daughter was engaged to one of Gaiseric's sons, she may have thought she was exercising good judgement, but it was a harmful invitation. Gaiseric responded quickly, and in less than three months a Vandal army was headed for Italy. While attempting to flee Rome after a reign of only 76 days, Petronius Maximus was murdered by an angry mob. The Vandals then sacked Rome for more than two weeks, taking anything of value they could find, including Eudoxia and her two daughters, whom they took as captives. The three Imperial women remained hostage in Carthage for the next seven years, until their release was secured through a large payment by the Eastern emperor Leo I. Whether Eudoxia first returned to Rome or Constantinople is not known, but she is thought to have lived in Constantinople until about age 70. It is surprising that Eudoxia made her appeal to the Vandals, as only five years earlier she personally witnessed how her sister-in-law Honoria (also an empress facing a forced marriage) had summoned help from Attilla the Hun, which resulted in a devastating Hunnic invasion that nearly ended with the sack of Rome. The reverse of this solidus, inscribed BONO REIPVBLICAE (Bono Reipublicae nata: 'born for the good of the state'), represents a common acclamation formula that seldom is used for coins, though it earlier had appeared in full form on coins struck by the usurper Magnus Maximus (383-388) for his son, Flavius Victor. There seems to be no agreement concerning which late Roman women issued solidi with this reverse: Honoria is acknowledged in both Dumbarton Oaks and RIC, but Licinia Eudoxia is denied in both. A solidus of Eudoxia's mother-in- law Galla Placidia is listed in the Hunterian collection (pl. 90, no. 1), but is not described in Dumbarton Oaks or RIC. The present specimen has three diadem tails, different from the four diadem tails considered diagnostic for a suspected Eudoxia invention attributed to Cigoi.

Justa Gratia Honoria, sister of Valentinian III





878





878 Solidus, Ravenna circa 430-449, AV 4.41 g. D N IVST GRAT HO – NORIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., cross on shoulder, crowned above by the hand of God. Rev. BONO – REIPVBLICAE R – V Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in upper field, star. In exergue, COMOB. C 1. RIC 2022. LRC 866. Depeyrot 15/1. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Ex NGSA sale 2, 2002, 152.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

18'000

Marcian, 450 – 457





879





879 Solidus, Constantinople circa 450, AV 4.47 g. D N MARCIA – NVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG B Victoria standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 510. MIRB 5b. LRC 482. Depeyrot 87/1.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 175.

Avitus, 455 – 456





880





Tremissis, Mediolanum circa 455-456, AV 1.50 g. D N AVITVS – PERP F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross in wreath; below, COMOB. C 11. Ulrich-Bansa 99. Lacam 22. LRC –. Depeyrot 23/2. RIC 2406.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue.

Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

Majorian, 457 - 461





881





881 Solidus, Mediolanum 457-461, AV 4.42 g. D N IVLIVS MAIORIA – NVS PE AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., holding spear pointing forward and shield bearing Christogram. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in 1.; foot on man-headed serpent; in field, M – D. In exergue, COMOB. C 9. RIC 2639. Lacam 16. Ulrich-Bansa 104 var. (legend parted differently). LRC 880. Depeyrot 24/5 var. (P F AVG).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Exceptionally well struck and complete and good extremely fine

15'000

Leo I, 457 - 474









Solidus, Thessalonica 462 and or 466, AV 4.49 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Pearl-diademed bust l., in consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform sceptre. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor, nimbate, enthroned facing, in consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform sceptre; in l. field, star. In exergue, THSOB. RIC 626. MIRB 14. LRC 559. Depeyrot 60/1.

Very rare. A very interesting portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan and good extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1306.









883 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 462 and / or 466, AV 4.38 g. D N LEO PERPET AVG Pearl-diademed bust l., in consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform sceptre. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor, nimbate, enthroned facing, in consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform sceptre; in l. field, star. In exergue, THSOB. RIC 620. MIRB 13. LRC 556. Depeyrot 58/1.

Very rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

Aelia Verina, wife of Leo I





884





884 Solidus, Constantinopolis 471 or 473, AV 4.46 g. AEL VERI – NA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., wearing necklace and earrings, crowned by the Hand of God. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGGG Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in r. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 631. MIRB 4a. LRC 593. Depeyrot 93/2. Kent-Hirmer 776 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly among the finest specimens known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex NFA XX, 1988, 599 and NAC 51, 2009, 457 sales.

As the wife of Leo I and the mother-in-law of his successor Zeno, Aelia Verina held the title of Augusta for nearly the last three decades of her life. We have relatively detailed accounts of her machinations from 474 onward, and considering all of the power plays being made at court during Leo's reign, we might presume she was deeply involved in the intrigues. When her husband Leo I was ailing in 473, Verina helped arrange his adoption of their six-year-old grandson, Leo II, as successor rather than their son-in-law Zeno, a healthy man in his mid-30s with significant military experience. Despite his ideal qualifications, Zeno was not well liked, a feeling that Leo and Verina must have shared. The child Leo II was first raised to Caesar in October, 473, and finally to Augustus in January, 474, less than a month before his grandfather died. The saga continued when the already fragile health of Leo II began to fail and it was necessary on February 9, 474, to have the boy proclaim his own father, Zeno, his co-emperor. When Leo II died in November, the cause of his demise must have been the fodder of palace gossip. Zeno was now sole emperor, and this displeased his mother-in-law Verina so much that she caused a false rumour to be spread of an impending palace coup, upon which she recommended that Zeno and Ariadne flee Constantinople for their own safety. Verina now hoped to get her lover, the magister officorum Patricius, installed as emperor, but she met unexpected resistance in the senate which instead hailed emperor her brother Basiliscus. Thus, after her initial plot against her son-in- law, Verina now plotted against her brother, who responded by executing her lover Patricius. Once again, Roman history proves truth is stranger than fiction. The old empress was forced into hiding as she worked for the return of Zeno as the lesser of two evils. Once Zeno recovered his throne from Basiliscus, Verina still devoted the rest of her life to undermining Zeno, which resulted in her exile to a fortress in the wilds of Isauria. Two of her counter-revolutionary efforts included backing a coup in 479 in the name of her other son-in-law, an ambitious young nobleman named Marcian, and her support of the rebellion of Leontius in 484. Verina's coins are rare today, but the must have been issued in some quantity at the time. Her solidi, tremisses and Æ2s all bear her profile portrait, and she is also portrayed on some of Leo's smallest bronzes as a standing figure flanked by the letters BE, representing the Greek version of her name, Berina.

Anthemius, 467-472









Solidus circa 467-472, AV 4.44 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. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Leu sale 45, 1988, 392.

Olybrius, March (?) - 23 October 472



886 Tremissis, Mediolanum March (?)-23 October 472, AV 1.47 g. D N ANICIVS (S reverted) OLVBRIVS (S reverted) AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 5. Ulrich-Bansa pl. XIII, 147 (these dies). RIC 3004. LRC-. Depeyrot 33/1.

Of the highest rarity, possibly the finest of only seven specimens known, undoubtedly one of the most difficult names of the entire series.

Well struck and centred on a full flan and extremely fine 200'000

Olybrius, who reigned as a puppet emperor for six or seven months in 472, was only too familiar with the troubled state of affairs in the Western Roman Empire, for he was a member of the senatorial nobility who had evacuated Rome just before it was sacked by the Vandals in 455. Fortunately for Olybrius, he had sufficient wealth to relocate in Constantinopolis in high style. In addition to wealth, he had political influence, for in 462 he married Placidia the younger, the daughter of the former western emperor Valentinian III, and in 464 he held the consulship. Whatever horrifying tales Olybrius could have told, they must have paled in comparison with those of his new teenage bride Placidia, for she had been carried off by the Vandals as booty in the sacking of Rome that Olybrius had escaped. The two were wed upon her return after the eastern emperor Leo I had negotiated her release after seven years as a hostage of king Gaiseric in Carthage. In striking this marriage Olybrius became related to the House of Theodosius and to Gaiseric, whose son Huneric had married Placidia's sister, Eudocia the younger. These unusual qualifications made Olybrius an obvious choice for Leo I to send to Italy in 472 as an ambassador to resolve a conflict between the magister militum Ricimer and Leo's chosen candidate for the Western throne, Anthemius. Though the details have been garbled, the result of Olybrius' trip was that in April 472 he accepted Ricimer's offer to make him emperor in place of Anthemius, who was then besieged in Rome and eventually beheaded. However, Olybrius' unexpected windfall quickly turned sour, for Ricimer unexpectedly died a few weeks later. Ricimer was replaced as magister militum by his nephew Gundobad, and though his relationship with Olybrius may have been stable, it hardly mattered for the new emperor died of dropsy, perhaps on November 2, 472, after having reigned about half a year. Olybrius seems to have coined only solidi and tremisses, and they are all extremely rare, in fact only four solidi and six tremissis are listed by Lacam to which this specimen and another specimen auctioned by Leu must be added. He certainly valued his noble ancestry, for he uncharacteristically includes his full family name, ANICIVS, on all of his coins. There is debate among authorities as to the mints used to strike his coins, as none of them bear mint signatures. Kent and Lacam attribute all solidi to Rome, and divide the tremisses between Rome and Milan; Grierson and Mays agree with them on the tremisses, but divide the solidi between Rome and Ravenna.

Glycerius, 473-474









Tremissis Mediolanum 473-474, AV 1.50 g. DN GLVCER IVS F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB. Ulrich-Bansa 148. Lacam 32 (these dies). Ulrich-Bansa 148. LRC 937 (this reverse die). Depeyrot 35/1. RIC 3114.

Extremely rare. A scuff on obverse and flan slightly bent, otherwise very fine 8'000

In 472 the West descended into a state of crisis, for two emperors and the emperor-making general Ricimer all died. Ricimer was seamlessly replaced by his nephew Gundobad, who kept the throne vacant for four months, until he appointed as emperor Glycerius, a man of no particular distinction who had been the last emperor's comes domesticorum. The Eastern emperor Leo I was enraged by this and sent an army to Italy to remove Glycerius, who had been appointed illegally. The expedition was led by Julius Nepos, the magister militum of Dalmatia, who captured Glycerius without a fight on June 19, 474. However, Nepos made the fatal error of sparing Glycerius' life and appointing him bishop of Salona, within his own family's fiefdom. During the course of Nepos' expedition Leo I died, and a struggle for power erupted in the East. Lacking any direction from Constantinople, Nepos claimed the western throne for himself, only to be overthrown about fourteen months later by his magister militum Orestes, who then hailed his own son Romulus Augustus emperor. Nepos fled to Dalmatia, where he continued to rule autonomously until 480, when he was murdered, seemingly at the instigation of Glycerius, who apparently had no gratitude for having been spared six years before. The coinage of Glycerius is quite rare: virtually none of his silver coins survive, and his gold coins seldom come to market. He struck solidi at Ravenna and Milan, and tremisses - the most popular denomination of gold in the West - at Rome, Ravenna, Milan. All of his solidi seem to have been struck in his own name, whereas he appears to have struck tremisses not only in his own name, but also in the name of the eastern emperor Leo. Both Kent and Lacam attribute this tremissis to Rome, though with some hesitation as the portrait style is considerably more compact and appealing than those on other tremisses attributed to Rome, which have a rough and unsophisticated style.

Julius Nepos first reign, 474 – 475









Tremissis, Mediolanum 474-475, AV 1.43 g. D N IVL NE – POS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, COMOB. C 16. RIC 3221. Lacam 85. Depeyrot 43/1. Ulrich-Bansa 169.

Very rare. Extremely fine 1'250

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1312.

Basiliscus, 475 – 476









889 Solidus, Constantinopolis 475-476, AV 4.48 g. D N bASILIS – CYS P P AVG Helmeted and pearl-diademed bust facing three quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG S Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field star and in exergue CONOB. MIRB 1b. LRC 608 var. (different officina). RIC 1003. Depeyrot 101/1.

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc



Basiliscus and Marcus, 475 – 476





890





890 Solidus, Constantinople circa 475-476, AV 4.49 g. DN bASILISCI ET MARC P AVG Diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing a fallen enemy. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG E Victory standing l. holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. RIC 1025. Deypeyrot 105/2. MIRB 8. LRC 623.

Very rare and in exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and Fdc 5'000

Ex M&M Deutschland GmbH 5, 1999, 532; Triton VI, 2003, 1182 and Rauch 99, 2015, 402 sales.

Zeno second reign, 476 – 491





891





Solidus, Constantinople circa 476–491, AV 4.47 g. DN ZENO – PERP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGO Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 910. MIRB 7. LRC 639. Depeyrot 108/1.

Almost invisible edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc

Migration of the Germanic Tribes

The Ostrogoths, Theoderic, 493 – 526









892 Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518. Solidus, uncertain mint 491-528, AV 4.44 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – I – AAVCCC A Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star, and in exergue, COIIOB. MIBE –, cf. 9. MEC –, cf. 112.
Rare. Almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise

virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Athalaric, 526-534









Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Solidus, Roma circa 527-530, AV 4.45 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS PΓ ΛVC (AV ligate) Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTOR – I – Λ ΛVCCC Λ Victory standing l., holdin/g long jewelled cross; in l. field, star, and in exergue, COIIOB. BMC Vandals 1 (Ravenna). Kraus 1 (Ravenna). MIB I, 28. MEC I, 122. Metlich 36.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Almost invisible marks at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

2,000

The Visigoths









Pseudo-Imperial coinage. In the name of Valentinian III. Solidus, Ravenna 425-430, AV 20 mm, 4.40 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGG Emperor standing facing, r. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe. In exergue, COMOB. In field, R – V. C –, cf. 9. Lacam 7-8. RIC 3712 (for obverse) and 3713 (for reverse).

Good extremely fine





895





895 Pseudo-Imperial coinage. In the name of Libius Severus, 461-465. Solidus, uncertain mint in Gaul 461-circa 470, AV 4.32g. D N IIBIVS SEVE – RVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVG,G,G, Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – A and in exergue, COMOB. MEC 1, 174. RIC 3754.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000





896





896 Pseudo-Imperial coinage. In the name of Justin II, 565 to early reforms of Leovigild, 568-584. Tremissis, AV 1.40 g. CVVNVII – ΛΡΝVC Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., with cross on chest. Rev. VVPV – VVIIVC Stylized Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, COHOB. Tomasini group JII3. MEC I, –.

Extremely rare. Two insignificant marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2,000

An Arabic imitation (?)





897





897 Pseudo-Imperial coinage. In name of Justinian I, solidus, uncertain mint after 668, AV 4.52 g. D N IVSTINI – ANVS DD VI Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORV – LVTIS Cross potent on base and three steps; in r. field, E and below, CONOB. For obverse type, cf. DO 3. Sear 1 and for reverse type, cf., DO 5. Sear 942. Cf. NAC Spring sale 2000, 1278 (these dies).

Of the highest raity, apparently the second specimen known. A very enigmatic imitation.

Struck from a rusty obverse die and with severaledge marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

The Byzantine Empire

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated.

Anastasius, 11th April 491 – 1st July 518









898 Multiple or medaillion of 1½ Solidi, Constantinople circa 491-518, AV 6.75 g. D N ANA[ST]A – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Obv. ADVENTVS – RON AVG Emperor nimbed riding horse l., raised his r. hands; in l. field, star. In exergue, CONOB. DO – MIBE –. Sear –. For similar type, cf. RIC 501 (Marcian) and cf. Chaponnière & Firmenich sale 15, 2022, 68 (Theodosius II).

Apparently unique and unrecorded A fascinating issue of great historical importance.

Several marks and a metal flow on both obverse and reverse and a slightly wavy flan, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

In AD 491 the controversial Isaurian Emperor Zeno died and his wife Ariadne was left with the difficult task of finding an acceptable successor. Zeno's brother Longinus was an obvious choice, but Ariadne instead settled on a 60-year-old senior official named Anastasius to take up the mantle of Emperor, perhaps with the hope that his accession would break the political influence of the Isaurians and the circus factions. Anastasius assumed the throne on 11 April 491 and married Ariadne shortly thereafter, on 20 May. Although the Isaurians and the circus factions that had been previously patronized by Longinus rioted in response to the accession of Anastasius, he came to win popular support through his reform of the tax system. This included the abolition of the hated tax on receipts, which was commonly levied on the poor of the Empire. Nevertheless, the disgruntled Longinus returned to Isauria in 492 and raised his kinsmen in revolt against the new Emperor. The revolt was largely crushed by imperial forces led by the future Emperor Justin I at the battle of Cotyaeum in the same year, but a vicious guerilla war dragged on in the mountains of Isauria until 497. Once the will to fight on was broken, Anastasius arranged for large numbers of Isaurians to be removed to Thrace so that they would never again pose a menace to the Empire in their mountainous homeland. Shortly after the settlement of his Isaurian problems, almost a century of peace between the Roman Empire and the Sasanian Persian Empire was shattered when Anastasius refused to provide financial assistance to the beleaguered Persian king Kayad I. Faced with famines and floods, and a desperate need for cash to pay the Hephthalite mercenaries who had helped him regain his throne. Kayad decided that if Anastasius would not give him the money, he would invade the Roman Empire and take it by force. Thus, between 502 and 506 the so-called Anastasian War was fought by the two rulers. The Persians captured the cities of Theodosiopolis and Amida, but the generals of Anastasius had difficulty driving them back. At last, in 506 Anastasius I and Kavad I agreed to peace. They were partially encouraged to do so due to the growing threat of the Huns in the East and the Slavs and Bulgars in the north. The menace of the Slavs and Bulgars caused the Emperor to erect the massive Anastasian Wall to protect Constantinople. From the numismatic perspective, the reign of Anastasius marks the transition from the Roman to the Byzantine Empire. In c. 498, he abolished the old systems of debased late Roman coins and established a new system of bronze coins based on multiples of the nummus (especially the follis of 40 nummi) that had values tied to the gold solidus. The present gold medallion of 1 ½ solidi is one such coin to which the values of the Anastasian bronze coinage was linked. It is a remarkable and apparently unique piece that celebrates the return of Anastasius I to Constantinople after travelling abroad. Unfortunately, the medallion does not include any features that might allow for precise dating, although a return from making peace with Kavad I might be a tempting speculation. The emperor is shown nimbate on horseback raising his hand in greeting. The type seems to have been inherited by Anastasius from extremely rare medallions of the same denomination produced by his imperial predecessors Marcian and Theodosius II. However, on these earlier issues the reverse legend appears as ADVENTVS S D N AVG, which should (presumably) be expanded as ADVENTVS S(acri) D(omini) N(ostri) AVG(usti) and translated as "Arrival of Our Holy Lord Augustus." On the medallion of Anastasius this same legend seems to appear as ADVENTVS R O N AVG. Apparently an engraver's error has made the expected S before D N into an R and the D in D N has been misunderstood as an O. All of this suggests that the Anastasian engraver may have been copying the type and legend from one of the earlier medallions.











899 Solidus 491-498, AV 4.48 g. D N ANASTA - SIVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI - A AVGGG Z Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 3 (unlisted officina). MIBE 3a. Sear 3. Virtually as struck and Fdc

Constantine IV, 668 – 685







900 Solidus, Constantinople 681-685, AV 4.44 g. P CONSTANVS PP A Facing bust, wearing plumed helmet, and holding spear and shield. Rev. VICTORIA AVGV A Cross potent on three steps, in exergue, CONOB. DO 15. MIB 11. Sear 1158. Good extremely fine

Justinian II, first reign 685 - 695









800

901 Solidus 692-695, AV 4.41 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 ChRIStI Justinian standing facing, wearing loros and crown, holding cross potent on two steps and anexikakia; beneath, B Γ (retrograde). DO 7. MIB 8a. Sear 1248.

Traces of double striking, otherwise good extremely fine

From the collection of a Mentor.

Alexander, 912 – 913





902





902 Miliaresion, Constantinople circa 912-913, AR 2.69 g. +IhS4S XPIST4S hICA Cross potent on three steps set on globe; at centre of cross, oval medallion with facing bust of Christ; triple border. Rev: + AL€XAhdROS €h Xω A4TOCR' PISTOS €4 S€b BASIL' Rom Legend in six lines; triple border with eight globules. Sear 1738. Cf. Naumann sale 115, 2022, 1104 (this reverse die).

Of the highest rarity. Lovely iridescent tone, two graffiti on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

7,500

Constantine VII, 913 – 959









Milaresion, Constantinople circa 913-959, AR 2.43 g. IhSVS XRI – STVS nICA Cross potent on three steps; below, globe. Rev. + COnS/TAnT' En X·W AVTOCR' / PIST' bAS/IL' ROm' Legend on five rows.
 DO 16. Sear 1752. Rare. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

John I Tzimisces, 11 December 969 – 11 January 976









904 Histamenon 969–976, AV 4.35 g. +IhS XIS ReX ReGNANTIhM Facing bust of Christ, with decorated nimbus, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in I. Rev. + ΘΕΟΤΟC bOHΘ'IωdESp Facing busts of Virgin, nimbate, wearing tunic and *maphorion*, M – Θ above her head, crowning John, with short beard, on I., wearing crown and loros, and holding long plain cross; above, John's head, *Manus Dei*. DO 2. Sear 1786. Scarce. Extremely fine 1'000

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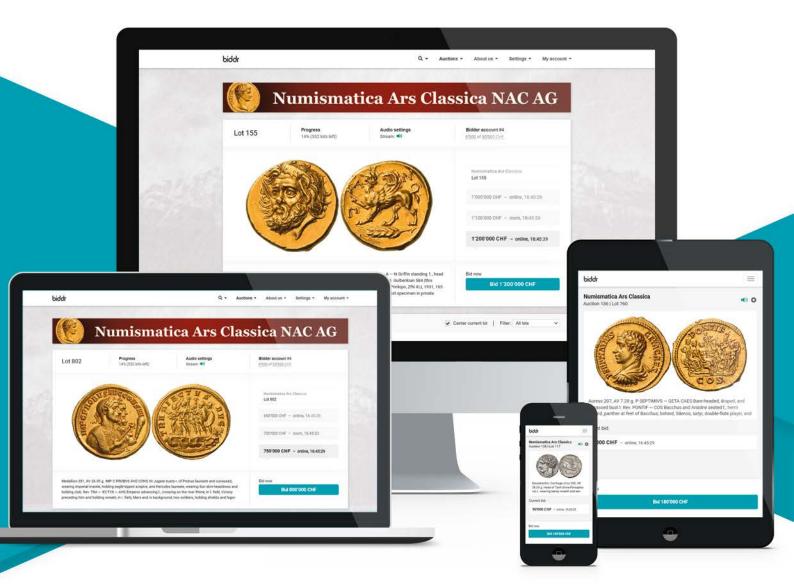
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