

A U C T I O N

146

8 & 9 May 2024

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 146

8 & 9 May 2024

A Very Important Selection Of Greek, Roman And Byzantine Coins

The Spang Collection Of The Kings & Queens Of England

Hotel Baur au Lac
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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 gegenüber telefonischen oder elektronischen Geboten. 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 8,1% 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 vor der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere schriftliche 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 ausdrücklich 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 Käufers (Ersteigerers). 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 over telephone and electronic bids. 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 8.1% 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 in writing 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 explicitly 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 (successful bidder'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 sur les offres téléphoniques ou électroniques. 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 8,1 % 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 avant la remise de l'objet adjugé sauf si un autre accord écrit a été conclu avant la vente aux enchères. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet pas l'objet adjugé à l'acquéreur avant paiement. Une éventuelle livraison antérieure n'entraîne expressément aucun transfert de propriété et ne modifie en rien l'obligation de paiement de l'acheteur.
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). 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 Internet[1].

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 sulle offerte telefoniche o elettroniche. 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 8,1%, 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 del prezzo totale è dovuto al momento dell'accettazione dell'offerta e deve essere effettuato prima della consegna dell'oggetto, se non diversamente concordato per iscritto prima dell'asta. I pagamenti in ritardo saranno soggetti a un interesse dell'1% al mese. La proprietà non passerà all'acquirente fino al completo pagamento. Di norma, la NAC non consegnerà l'oggetto d'asta all'acquirente prima del pagamento. Una consegna anticipata non comporta espressamente un trasferimento di proprietà e non modifica l'obbligo di pagamento dell'acquirente. 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 dell'acquirente. 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 ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA

The Spang Collection Of The Kings & Queens Of England

Wednesday, 8 May 2024 19:15 – 20:15 1466 – 1543

A Very Important Selection Of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins

Thursday, 9 May 2024 14:00 – 18:00 2000 – 2436

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises

2 April – 22 April 2024

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises: Sunday, 5 May 2024 by appointment

At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich: Monday, 6 May 2024 10:30 – 18:00
Tuesday, 7 May 2024 10:30 – 15:00
Wednesday, 8 May 2024 10:30 – 15:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicoins.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

Several advantages are available for our US based clients through NAC USA, LLC – our partnership with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. based 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, to the best of our knowledge, that all restricted 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 restricted ancient coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 1 December 2011. In addition, all restricted coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Jordan, Morocco and Turkey 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 and in the case of Turkey, before 16 June 2021. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA.

Greek Coins

Etruria, Populonia



2001 50 units circa 300-250, AV 16 mm, 2.83 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, ↑. Rev. Blank. Vecchi I, 46. Sambon 1. AMB 8 (these dies). SNG ANS 1 (these dies). EC 20.12 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 127.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Santamaria 24 January 1934, Venturi-Ginori, 4 and Leu 77, 2000, 28 sales.



2002 25 units circa 300-250, AV 13 mm, 1.39 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and tongue protruding; below, Λ X – X. Rev. Blank. SNG Ashmolean 10 (these dies). SNG ANS 2 (these dies). EC 21.53 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 129.

Good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 29.



2003 25 units circa 300-250, AV 11 mm, 1.41 g. Male head r., wearing necklace; behind, >XX. Rev. Blank. SNG Lloyd 12 (these dies). SNG France 33. EC 28.58 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 132.

Minor traces of double-striking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Hirsch XXXIV, 1914, 4 and Leu 77, 2000, 31 sales.

2004 12.5 units circa 300-250, AV 9 mm, 0.71g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, XXI<. Rev. Blank. Vecchi I, 48.1 (this coin). SNG ANS 3 (these dies). Sambon 3 (these dies). EC 22.9 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 127.

Very rare. Good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 12; Spink 82, 1991, 378; CNG 26, 1993, 3 and Triton III, 1999, 18 sales. From Stevenson and Sinton collections.



2005



2005

2005 20 Units circa 300-250, AR 21 mm, 7.71 g. Facing head of Metus with curly hair and torque-like diadem over head; below, X. .X. Rev. Blank. EC I, 62. SNG Delepierre 101 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 152. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000



2006



2006

2006 20 units circa 300-250, AR 22 mm, 8.34 g. Gorgoneion; below, X:X. Rev. Blank. EC 58. SNG Ashmolean 5 (this obverse die). SNG France 9 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 152. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor encrustations on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 69.



2007



2007

2007 10 asses circa 300-250, AR 17 mm, 4.16 g. Laureate male head l.; behind, X. Rev. Blank. Sambon 73. Vecchi I, 11. EC 70.129 (this coin illustrated). SNG Firenze 451 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 168. Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500
Ex M&M Fixed Price List 342, 1973, 1 and Spink sale 20, 1982, 18.

Latium, Alba Fucens



2008



2008 Obol circa 280-275, AR 13 mm, 0.57 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. Eagle r. Campana 4a. SNG ANS 112. Historia Numorum Italy 241. Rare. Good very fine 350
Ex Triton sale III, 1999, 15.

Campania, Capua



- 2009 Reduced quadrigatus circa 213-211, AR 21 mm, 6.03 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. kapu in Oscan characters Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt. Sambon 1021. de Luynes 105. Robinson, NC 1964, pl. 5, 1 (these dies). SNG ANS 200. Historia Numorum Italy 480.

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. An issue of great interest and fascination with a superb old cabinet tone and a portrait of fine style. Areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

7500

Ex Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 8 and NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 33 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Although originally founded by the Etruscans, Capua was apparently seized by a group of Samnites in the fifth century BC. These came to be known as Campanians after the name of the city, which is variously said to derive from Etruscan *capeva*, apparently meaning “city of marshes,” Latin *campus* (field), or *caput* (head). In the fourth century, Capua supported the Latin cause against the Romans in the Latin War (340-338 BC) and suffered defeat, leading to the loss of parts of its territory, including the Falernian Plain, which was renowned for the wine that it produced. The Campanians of Capua were further bound to Rome by a grant of Roman citizenship without voting rights. When the Second Punic War (218-201 BC) broke out, Capua was second only to Rome in terms of wealth and prestige, but its people chafed under the necessity of subservience to the Romans. The crushing Roman defeat at the Battle of Cannae (216 BC) seemed to offer an opportunity. With the Romans in dire straits, a Campanian embassy was sent to Rome asking for Capua to be recognised as an equal partner with one of the annual consuls to be elected from the city. This request was denied and instead the Campanians opened their gates to Hannibal in the hope that through the destruction of Rome Capua would become the preeminent city in Italy. Capua remained the preferred winter quarters for Hannibal until 211 BC, when the city was finally besieged and captured by the Roman army commanded by the proconsul Q. Fulvius Flaccus. As punishment for the city’s betrayal of Rome, the elite citizens of Capua were executed or imprisoned while the rest of the population was deported. Much of the city’s agricultural territory was seized as public land of the Roman state while the city itself was given over to others. There was room for only one great city on the Italian peninsula and Rome was determined to be it. This extremely rare silver issue was struck during Capua’s support for Hannibal and reflects in its representation of Jupiter and his eagle on a thunderbolt the city’s keen desire to be Rome’s replacement. The types are very Roman in flavour and the representation of the eagle is almost identical to that found on emergency gold multiples (Crawford 44/2) struck by the Romans during the Second Punic War. However, the legend makes it clear that this is not a Roman coinage, but that of its alter ego. It does not exclaim ROMA in Latin characters as on other Roman coins, but instead names Capua in distinctive Oscan script.

Cumae



- 2010 Hemiobol circa 475-470, AV 7 mm, 0.47 g. Corinthian helmet l. Rev. KV – ME Mussel. BMC 1 (these dies). Rutter 5. Historia Numorum Italy 512.

Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. Minor traces of double-striking on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

4000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 6. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection. Privately purchased from Silvia Hurter in October 1953 and sold as coming from the Jameson collection (but not in the catalogue).



2011



2011

- 2011 Didrachm circa 460-450, AR 18 mm, 7.59 g. K – V – M – E Female head (nymph Kyme ?) r., wearing necklace and pearl diadem. Rev. KVMAIO – N *retrograde* Mussel; above, bird standing r. Berliner Blätter für Münz-, Siegel – und Wappenkund I, 1863, 135 and pl. 5, 1 (this coin illustrated). Sambon 25 (this coin). Rutter 36 (this coin). AMB 39 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 526.

Extremely rare. A very attractive portrait of late Archaic style and a superb old cabinet tone. Good very fine / about very fine 3'000

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, Waldeck, 146 and NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 39 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Hyria



2012



- 2012 Didrachm circa 405-400, AR 20 mm, 7.09 g. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Attic helmet decorated with owl. Rev. YDINAI Man-headed bull advancing l. Rutter 88e (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 66 (these dies). SNG ANS 263 (this obverse die). Jameson 40 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 539.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 4'500

Ex Rodolfo Ratto, 26 April, 1909, 644; Ars Classica 5, 1923, 158 and Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 17; NAC 134, 2022, Exceptional Collection, 157 and Leu Winthertur Fixed Price List 1, 2023, 17.

Neapolis



2013



- 2013 Didrachm circa 350-325, AR 20 mm, 7.56 g. Head of nymph r., wearing broad headband; behind, E. Rev. [NEO]ΠΟΛΙΤ[ΗΣ] Man-headed bull walking r., head facing, crowned by Nike flying above and below, H. Sambon 365 var. (without H). SNG France 680 var. (without H). Historia Numorum Italy 565.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise and good very fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell.



2014

2014 Obol circa 340-320, AR 12 mm, 0.60 g. Laureate young male head l.; behind, Y. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤ – ΩΝ Heracles kneeling r., strangling the Nemean lion. Sambon 429. De Luynes 183. Historia Numorum Italy 572.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, probably the finest obol of Neapolis known. A portrait of superb style. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 21, 2001, 11. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.



2015



2015

2015 Didrachm circa 300-275, AR 19 mm, 7.41 g. Diademed head of nymph r., wearing earrings and necklace; in l. field, *astragalus* and below, ΑΡΤΕΜ. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤ[ΩΝ] Man-headed bull advancing r., crowned by Nike flying r. above; below, ΘΕ. Sambon 463. SNG ANS 345. SNG France 792. Cantilena 75. Historia Numorum Italy 579.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, Prince of Waldeck, 159 and Leu 53, 1966, 3 sales. From the collection of a Mentor.

Calabria, Tarentum



2016



2016



2016 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 23 mm, 7.89 g. TARA *retrograde* Oecist seated on dolphin r., l. arm extended; below, pecten. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto –. Fischer-Bossert 12. Historia Numorum Italy 826.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely light old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 199.

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



2017



2017

2017 Nomos circa 480-470, AR 18 mm, 7.95 g. TARAS *retrograde* Dolphin rider r., raising l. hand and resting r. on dolphin's back; below, pecten. Rev. Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 76 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 204 (these dies). Boston, MFA 47 (these dies). Jameson 82 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 81. Historia Numorum Italy 833. Light iridescent tone. Traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale P, 2005, A.D.M., 1325. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.



2018



2018 Nomos circa 400-390, AR 22 mm, 7.78 g. Horseman galloping r., holding whip in r. Rev. TAPΑΣ Taras on dolphin l., holding *aplustre*. Vlasto 340 (this coin). SNG ANS 885 (these dies). Jameson 112 (these dies). Gillet 76 (this coin). Fisher-Bossert 364h (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 850.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor cleaning marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 284. From the Vlasto and Gillet collections.



2019



2019 Nomos circa 385-380, AR 20 mm, 7.86 g. Nude youth on horse standing r., raising r. hand to crown horse. Rev. TAPΑΣ Dolphin rider l., resting both hands on dolphin's. Vlasto 350 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert 446a (this coin). SNG ANS 890. Jameson 114 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 880.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 4. From the Vlasto and Camerata Romeu collections. From the Ionian Shore Hoard (IGCH 1916)



- 2020 Diobol circa 380-325, AR 11 mm, 1.15 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., decorated with hippocamp. Rev. Heracles knelling r., strangling the Nemean lion. Vlasto 1291. *Historia Numorum* Italy 911. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

From the collection of a Mentor.



- 2021 Stater circa 333-331/0, AV 17 mm, 8.52 g. T[APA] Veiled and diademed head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; below chin, dolphin swimming downwards. Behind neck, [E]. Rev. TAPANTINΩN Young Taras standing r., raising hands in supplication to Poseidon seated l., leaning forward and holding trident; in field r., star / T. Below stool, diphros and K. Vlasto 1 (these dies). de Luynes 241 (these dies). AMB 89 (these dies). Kraay-Himer pl. X, 315 (this reverse die). SNG France 1777 (these dies). Jenkins *Essays* Thompson, pl. 10, 13 and 19 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G5. *Historia Numorum* Italy 901 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A portrait of superb style and a reverse composition of great beauty and fascination, one of finest representations on a Greek coin.

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 40'000

Ex NAC 48, 2008, 3; *Nomos* 6, 2012, 3 and CNG 97, 2014, 6 sales

Of all the coins of Tarentum, this gold stater perhaps elicits the greatest praise for the skill and ingenuity of the engraver. The composition is masterful, and one can only imagine how this would have looked on the grand scale of a statuary group. Beyond the composition, we may revel in the quality of the engraving, which breathes life into a scene that otherwise might appear stiff and formal. The artist treats us to nothing less than an impassioned plea of young Taras to a towering, but caring figure of Poseidon, who considers the proposal. A coin type of such a highly personal nature demands a tie to history. Various opinions have been offered, which help to narrow the possibilities down to the period 342 to 330 B.C. The two events in this era that could have prompted this coinage are interventions in Southern Italy on behalf of the Tarentines by Archidamus of Sparta in 342 and Alexander the Molossian, whose more enduring (but no less disastrous) campaign began in 334. Robinson prefers the former, interpreting the scene as an allusion to the plea of Taras to its mother city Sparta. Other scholars prefer the latter, associating the coinage with Alexander, especially since the thunderbolt symbol is prominent. Robinson argues that the thunderbolt need not be taken as a certain allusion to Alexander, as it is a common symbol, and that the type is more appropriate to the relationship between colony and mother city. Though the obverse generally is not the focal point of this coinage, it is worth noting that the beautiful female head – usually described as Persephone – may actually be Hera. In particular, her stephane is decorated with palmettes in a manner identical to that worn by Hera on the staters of Elis. Also of interest is the fact that the inscription TAPA before her face has generally been missed by researchers: Robinson only hinted at what appeared to be portions of the inscription on the Gulbenkian example, though we are fortunate that Rutter, in his recent *Historia Numorum* Italy, includes it in his description of the type.



2022

- 2022 Nomos circa 315-300, AR 23 mm, 7.92 g. Naked ephebus on horse prancing r., holding reins, shield and two spears in l. hand and striking with spear in r.; below, ΣΑ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras seated on dolphin l., holding trident and cantharus; in upper l. field, ΑΡ ligate. In lower r. field, dolphin l. Vlasto 605. SNG Fitzwilliam 278. Fischer-Bossert 853a (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 314 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 937.

Of excellent style and perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Ratto 1929, Côte, 242 and Gorny & Mosch 280, 2021, 29 sales.



2023

- 2023 Nomos circa 302-280, AR 21 mm, 7.85 g. Boy rider r., crowning his horse; above, ΣΑ and below horse, ΑΡΕ / ΘΩΝ. Rev. Oecist riding dolphin l., holding tripod; below, ΟΕΚΙΣΤΗΣ. Vlasto 666. SNG ANS 1050. SNG France 1870. Historia Numorum Italy 957.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000

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



2024

- 2024 Nomos circa 302-280, AR 22 mm, 7.56 g. Warrior, holding spear and shield, dismounting from horse prancing l.; above, ΕΥ and below, [N]. Rev. [ΤΑΡΑΣ] Dolphin rider l., holding grain ear; in l. field, ΑΡΙ and below, spearhead. Vlasto 701-702. SNG ANS 1078. Historia Numorum Italy 969.

Of excellent style, struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased from Classical Numismatic Group (inventory number 831176).



- 2025 Stater circa 281-276, AV 18 mm, 8.54 g. Head of youthful Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Young man (Taras ?) in prancing biga r., holding trident and reins; above, star and below horses, ΚΑΗ / dolphin. Vlasto 18 (this coin). McClean 600 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G20b (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy* 955.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style struck in high relief on a full flan. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 23 and NAC 9, 1996, 34 sales. From the Vlasto and the Athos and Dina Moretti collections. From the Bernalda-Hort hoard (IGCH 1958)

It is widely accepted that this stater of Taras was produced during the era of Pyrrhus' intervention in Magna Graecia. The attribution has stood the test of time since Vlasto placed it in c.281 B.C. Current theory holds that the issue belongs either to c.280, as suggested by Rutter, or to the period c.276-272, as favoured by Parente and Fischer-Bossert. For centuries prior to the intervention of Pyrrhus, Rome had expanded its influence throughout Italy. Until the early 3rd Century, Rome's efforts were concentrated primarily in central Italy, with no significant moves being made south of Campania and Samnium. However, in 285 Thurium sought Rome's protection against the Lucanians. Next came requests from Rhegium and Croton, and, in 282, Locri received a garrison of Roman soldiers for protection against the Brettii. Tarentum, however, resisted the temptation for Roman aid. It recognised a trend that eventually would lead to Roman dominion over all Southern Italy. Since 303 Tarentum and Rome had abided to a non-aggression pact, but in 282 the Romans breached the terms when their ships appeared off the Tarentine shore. Some Roman vessels were sunk, which set off a chain of events leading, in 281, to a Tarentine appeal for aid to King Pyrrhus of Epirus. Pyrrhus gathered an army by which he intended to defeat Rome, subdue Southern Italy and, according to Plutarch, conquer Sicily and Carthage. He arrived early in 280 and soon defeated the Romans in a costly battle at Heraclea. In 279 Pyrrhus followed up with a march on Rome, during which he met the Romans in battle at Ausculum. The engagement was so costly that the king could ill afford another 'Pyrrhic victory'. At the end of May, 278, Pyrrhus sailed to Sicily for a new, more promising venture: the defence of Syracuse against the Carthaginians. As Pyrrhus toiled for three fruitless years in Sicily, the Romans continued their efforts to subdue the Greek cities in the South. After the Locrians slaughtered their Roman garrison in 275, Pyrrhus again was invited to Italy. After a brief stay in Locri, the Epirote king made his way to Tarentum, where he prepared to fight the Romans yet again. This time Pyrrhus met the Romans in battle at Beneventum. Just as at Ausculum, despite inflicting great losses on the Romans, the Greeks lost too many soldiers, and Pyrrhus returned to Tarentum. After some months Pyrrhus had lost any interest in waging war on Rome. In the Fall of 275 or early in 274, he extracted himself from the affairs of Magna Graecia. He returned to Epirus and, from there, pursued conquests in Macedon and Sparta, being killed in the latter.



- 2026 *Campano-Tarantine issue*. Nomos circa 281-228 BC, AR 20 mm, 7.11 g. Diademed head of nymph l. Rev. TA Nude youth on horseback r., crowning horse; below, dolphin. Vlasto 1002. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1098. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Lucania, Heraclea



2027



2027

2027 Nomos circa 420/415-390, AR 23 mm, 7.72 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with griffin; below, Σ. Rev. HPA – KEIΩN Heracles kneeling r., holding club in his r. hand and the lion with his l.; below EY and in exergue, barley ear. Work 8 (these dies). Van Keuren 13 (these dies). SNG ANS 50 (these dies). Holloway 17, 4 (this coin). AMB 105 (this coin). Gulbenkian 53 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 255 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1366 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a light iridescent tone.

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 105. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection. Privately purchased in February 1956.



2028



2028

2028 Nomos circa 360-350, AR 23 mm, 7.88 g. Helmeted head of Athena facing three-quarter r. Rev. Heracles standing r., strangling the Nemean lion; in field l., bow and club. Jameson 238. Work 22. Historia Numorum Italy 1375. Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. An interesting facing

portrait of fine style and a light iridescent tone. Minor marks,

otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Nomos sale 18, 2019, 26. From a Swiss collection formed prior to 2005.

The types of this nomos reflect the cultural and artistic influences on Tarentum in the early fourth century BC. The obverse type is a superbly rendered three-quarter facing head of Athena wearing a triple-crested helmet. It is almost certainly derived from the famous image of the goddess engraved by Euainetos for Syracusan tetradrachms in the period 405-400 BC. This Syracusan type, along with the three-quarter facing head of Arethusa engraved by Kimon, was extremely popular and exerted a great influence on the development of coin types throughout the Mediterranean in the fourth century BC. The reverse depicts Heracles slaying the Nemean lion as the first of his Twelve Labours. It appears here as an indicator of the ethnic origins of the Tarentines. Tarentum was arguably the greatest of the few colonies sent out from the Dorian Greek city of Sparta. Like all Dorians, the Spartans claimed to be the descendants of the sons of Heracles who returned to the Peloponnesus to reclaim their lands after a period of exile. Indeed, the dual kings of Sparta were said to be direct heirs of Heracles through Eurysthenes and Procles. As Tarentum was founded in 708 BC by members of the disenfranchised Parthenian class of Sparta, the Tarentines could also claim Heraclid descent.



2029

2029 Nomos circa 360-320, AR 21mm, 7.68 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; before head, EY. Rev. [-HPAK[HIΩN] Heracles standing facing, trunk twisted r., strangling the Nemean lion; between his legs, jug. In l. field, [AΠIOΛ] and club. Work 46. McClean 431. van Keuren 51. Historia Numorum Italy 1378. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal, hairline flan crack at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000
Ex NAC Spring sale 2020, 49.

Laos



2030

2030

2030 Nomos circa 480-460, AR 20 mm, 7.94 g. NOΣ *retrograde* Man-headed bull l., head reverted, standing on solid ground line. Rev. ΛΑΣ *retrograde* Man-headed bull r, standing on solid ground line. Sternberg VII. Jameson 256 (this coin). SNG Oxford 644 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1146. Historia Numorum Italy 2275. Rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Several scratches and minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 2'500
Ex Stack's & Ponterio sale 13 January 2023, 26402. From the Arthur J. Evans, Jameson and Mark and Lottie Salton collections.

Metapontum



2031

2031

2031 Nomos circa 540-510, AR 31 mm, 8.26 g. ME – TA Ear of barley. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe, class IV. SNG ANS 195 var. SNG Copenhagen 1160 var. Historia Numorum Italy 1470. An apparently unrecorded legend variety. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000



2032 Drachm circa 540-510, AR 17 mm, 2.21 g. MET Ear of barley. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe 31-33. SNG ANS 177. Historia Numorum Italy 1460. Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 500



2033 Nomos circa 540-510, AR 28 mm, 8.15 g. META Ear of barley. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe 114. SNG Copenhagen 1167. SNG München 935. Gorini p. 16, 12 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 1479. Superb light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 80. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.



2034 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 22 mm, 7.75 g. Head of Demeter I., hair bound in *sphendone*, barley grain at forehead; behind, poppy seed and below, [TPO]. Rev. MET[A] Ear of barley ear with leaf to r.; above which, laurel leaf. Noe 467. BMC 120 (these dies). Gillet 161 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1525.

Rare. A pleasant portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Graffito on reverse field, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 4, 1991, 13. From the Gillet collection and from an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



2035 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 23 mm, 7.78 g. Demeter head r., wearing sakkos, earring and necklace; in l. field, KPI. Rev. METAΠΙΟ Barley ear. Noe 499. SNG ANS 375 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1537.

A portrait of superb style perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Almost invisible scuff on hair and two minor flan cracks, otherwise extremely fine

9'000

Ex Künker sale 174, 2010, 49.



2036 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 22 mm, 7.82 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath and veil; below chin, Φ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r.; above which, mouse r.; in outer l. field, Φ. Johnston class A, 8.10. Jameson 313 (this coin). SNG ANS 420 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 746 (these dies). SNG Manchester 206 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1570.

An elegant portrait of fine style struck in high relief on a very broad flan.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

9'000

Ex Hirsch XIV, 1905, 97; Hirsch XX, 1907, Hoskier, 52; Gemini V, 2009, Duplicates of America Numismatic Society, 319 (Inv. 1997.9.164) and CNG 112, 2019, 43 sales. From the Jameson, Hoskier; Leggett and Gasvoda collections. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell in Augustus 2014.



2037

2037

2037 Tetrobol circa 330, AV 13 mm, 2.80 g. [ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠΙΟΣ] Bearded head of Leucippus r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with Scylla hurling stone. Rev. M – E at sides of two barley ears each with a leaf outward; between them, ΣΙ. SNG Lockett 404 (these dies). Gulbenkian 72 (these dies). Johnston-Noe G 5.1. Historia Numorum Italy 1630. About extremely fine / good very fine 3'500

Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 51. From the collection of a Mentor.



2038



2038 Nomos circa 330-290, AR 20 mm, 7.92 g. Head of Demeter I., wearing earring and barley wreath. Rev. META Ear of barley, with leaf to l. which passes between ΔΑ - fork. Johnston-Noe C 5. SNG Lloyd 391. Historia Numorum Italy 1582. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'250
 Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 55. From the collection of a Mentor.



2039



2039

2039 Diobol circa 325-275, AR 11 mm, 1.16 g. Head of Apollo Carneios I.; in l. field ΣΑ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r. upon which perches owl; below, Π. de Luynes 514. SNG ANS 495. SNG Fitzwilliam 508. Johnston-Noe F7.1 (this coin). SNG Lockett 431 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1601. Very rare. A portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 1'500

Ex Glendining's 25 October 1955, Lockett, 314 (part of); Leu 79, 2000, 273 and Leu Winthertur 6, 2020, 39 sales. From the A.J. Evans and Kleinkunst collections.



2040



2040 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 21 mm, 7.86 g. Wreathed head of Demeter r.; Π behind neck. Rev. META Barley ear with leaf to l.; pig standing r. on leaf, below, ΦΙ. Johnston Class D, 4.19 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1625. Very rare. Struck in high relief and with lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Leu 61, 2005, 39 and Hess-Divo 339, 2020, 5 sales.



2041



2041 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 19 mm, 7.94 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing wreath of barley and earrings. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., on which, cornucopiae and below, ΦΙ. In l. field, ant. Johnston-Noe D 4.11 (for obverse) and 4.12 (for reverse). SNG Copenhagen 1222 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1624. Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



2042



2042

2042 *Hannibalic issues*. Half-shekel circa 215-207, AR 18 mm, 3.46 g. Head of Athena r. wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r. upon which perches owl with spread wings. Robinson, *Carthaginian and other South Italian Coinages of the Second Punic War in NC 1964*, p. 50, 3 and pl. 6, 6. SNG ANS 550. *Historia Numorum Italy 1634*.

Old cabinet tone, several marks, otherwise extremely fine

750

Poseidonia



2043



2043

2043 Drachm circa 530-500, AR 21 mm, 3.53 g. ΠΟΜ Poseidon, chlamys over shoulder, advancing r., brandishing trident. Rev. The same type partially incuse. SNG Lockett 440. SNG ANS 620. Brousseau 94 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy 1108*.

Very rare. Perfectly centred on a large flan and with an old cabinet tone. Very fine

1'000

Ex Santamaria sale 12 October 1949, Magnaguti, 202. From the collection of a Mentor.

Sybaris



2044



2044

2044 Nomos circa 550-510, AR 30 mm, 8.35 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line, looking backward; in exergue, VM. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG Copenhagen 1388. SNG ANS 834. Dewing 406. Babelon, RN 1912, pl. V, 1 (this coin). Jameson 1873 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy 1729*.

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

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

8'000

Ex M&M 8, 1949, 729; Sotheby's 7 March 1996, 38 and NAC 114, 2019, 24 sales. Previously purchased privately from Pierre Strauss in February 1950. From the Jameson collection and the Taranto hoard of 1911.



2045



2045 Nomos circa 550-510, AR 29 mm, 7.71 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergue line, looking backward; in exergue, VM. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG Copenhagen 1388. SNG ANS 834. Dewing 406. Jameson 1873. Historia Numorum Italy 1729.

Lovely iridescent tone, minor area of corrosion and overstriking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Schulman sale 239, 1965, 1114. From the collection of a Mentor.

Thurium



2046



2046 Nomos circa 443-400, AR 21 mm, 7.99 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull standing r., head lowered; below, Δ and in exergue, fish. SNG Ashmolean 876. SNG ANS 1117. Historia Numorum Italy 1760.

A portrait of fine style struck on a full flan, light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 530.



2047



2047 Nomos circa 443-400, AR 21 mm, 7.97 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with a wreath; above visor, Φ. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking l. on double exergue line; between its legs, bird l. In exergue, fish l. SNG Ashmolean 899. SNG ANS 948. Kraay-Hirmer 251 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1772. Rare. A portrait of masterly style and a magnificent old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000

From the collection of a Mentor.



2048



2048 Nomos circa 410-400, AR 19 mm, 8.01 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla scanning. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting l.; in exergue, fish l. SNG Ashmolean 928. Historia Numorum Italy 1782. A portrait of fine style and a lovely iridescent tone. About extremely fine 4'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 84. Privately purchased from Spink & Son on 10th March 1987.



2049



2049

2049 Dinomos circa 380-350, AR 27 mm, 15.66 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla scanning; behind neck-guard, ΙΔ. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; in exergue, fish. SNG Lloyd 486 (these dies). Noe F 28. Historia Numorum Italy 1805.

Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 40.

Velia



2050



2050 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 21 mm, 7.43 g. Lion crouching r.; in exergue, owl perched r. on olive branch, head facing. Rev. YE – ΛΗ Head of nymph r. Williams 210. SNG ANS 1228 (these dies). McClean 1405 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1275.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a light iridescent tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

2'000



2051



2052



- 2051 Nomos circa 305-290, AR 21 mm, 7.44 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Attic helmet decorated with a dolphin; Φ on neck guard, before, [monogram]. Rev. [YE]ΛHTΩ[N] Lion walking r.; above, Φ trident I. SNG ANS 1387 (these dies). Weber 938 (these dies). Williams 506. Historia Numorum Italy 1312.

Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 1'000

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

- 2052 Nomos circa 300-280, AR 20 mm, 7.43 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; below chin, F and behind neck-guard, A. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion walking r.; above, dolphin r. between I – Φ. SNG Ashmolean 1344 (these dies). Williams 458. Historia Numorum Italy 1307.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 42.

Bruttium, Caulonia



2053



2053

- 2053 Nomos circa 525-500, AR 31mm, 7.84 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.2j and r (this coin, erroneously listed twice). SNG ANS 141 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 572 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2035.

Rare. Struck on a very fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex Egger 26 November 1909, Lestranges, 68; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 20 July 1914, Schlesinger Y. Guzman, 27; Glendining's 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 50; NFA XX, 1988, 616 and NAC 114, 2019, 26 sales.

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 *καυλιύς* 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 Python 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.

Croton



2054



2054

2054 Nomos circa 530-500, AR 28 mm, 7.98 g. [koppa]PO Tripod, legs terminating in lion's feet. Rev. Same type incuse. SNG ANS 238. de Luynes 712. AMB 194. Jameson 417. Gorini p. 20, 1 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2075.

Perfectly centred on a large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 69. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection. Privately purchased in December 1953.



2055



2055

2055 Nomos circa 530-500, AR 28 mm, 7.84 g. QPO *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, except for the legend and the crab. SNG ANS 244-245. Gorini 15. *Historia Numorum Italy* 2078.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu Winterthur sale 10, 2021, 2008.



2056



2056

2056 Nomos circa 500-480, AR 25 mm, 7.70 g. QPO – T Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. Eagle flying r., incuse. Gorini 8 var. (ethnic). Attianese 9 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 284 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1469 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2095.

Old cabinet tone. Struck from a worn reverse die and with several minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Triton XXVI, 2023, 31.



- 2057 Nomos circa 425-350, AR 22 mm, 7.81 g. Eagle standing l. with open wings, holding coiled snake in his talons. Rev. QPO Tripod with three handles, ornamental volutes below the bowl and legs ending in lion's paws; in l. field, vine leaf. SNG ANS 348 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1782. Historia Numorum Italy 2152. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Hess-Divo sale 339, 2020, 9.



- 2058 Nomos circa 380-350, AR 21 mm, 7.59 g. Head of Hera Lacinia facing, wearing decorated *stephane*. Rev. [KPO] – ΤΩΝΙ – ΑΤΑΝ Young Heracles seated l. on lion's skin, holding jug in outstretched r. hand and club resting on ground in l.; in lower r. field, bow. SNG ANS 371 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 616 (these dies). AMB 198. Historia Numorum Italy 2167.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style and a superb reverse composition struck on a very broad flan. Old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous and minor marks, otherwise and good very fine 6'000

Ex Ars Classica XV, 1930, 243 and Glendining's 9 March 1931, 873; Vinchon 9-10 December 1983, 50 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 100 sales.

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



2059

2059 Nomos circa 350-340, AR 22 mm, 7.75 g. Head of Hera Lacinia, wearing stephane decorated with palmettes and annulets, looking three-quarters r.; in r. field, B. Rev. KPO – TQNI – ATAN Heracles seated l. on rock covered with lion's skin, holding cup in extended r. hand and club in l.; bow resting on ground below. Boston, MFA 187 (these dies). SNG ANS 376 (these dies). McClean 1713 and pl. 54, 17 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 94, 270 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2169.

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty perfectly centred on a large flan and with the usual die break at a very early stage.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 50.

Locri



2060

2060 1/10 stater circa 325-275, AV 11 mm, 0.83 g. ΛΟ – ΛΟ *partially retrograde* Head of eagle l. with serpent in beak. Rev. Winged thunderbolt. SNG Copenhagen 1857 var. (orientation ethnic). de Luynes 760 var. (orientation ethnic). McClean 1788 and pl. 57, 1 var. (orientation ethnic). Historia Numorum Italy 2345 var. (orientation ethnic). An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Minor areas of weakness

and reverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex Santamaria 12 October 1949, Magnaguti, 242; Glendinging 13 December 1963, 90 and NAC 10, 1997, 77 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Rhegium



2061

2061 Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 23 mm, 17.22 g. Lion mask. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves. Herzfelder 72c (this coin). Dewing 535. Historia Numorum Italy 2496.

Rare. An elegant portrait of fine style with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor oxidation on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

15'000

Ex M&M 79, 1994, 82 and NAC 72, 2013, 296 sales. Previously privately purchased from M&M in the 50s.



2062



2062

2062 Triens circa 215-150, Æ 16 mm, 3.31 g. Jugate busts of the Dioscuri r. Rev. PHΓINΩN Hermes standing l. wearing petasus, holding branch in r. hand, caduceus in l.; in l. field, IIII. SNG ANS 768. SNG Copenhagen 1982. SNG Morcom 492. Historia Numorum Italy 2558.

Lovely portrait and a superb green patina with some minor encrustations on reverse. Extremely fine

500

Ex Triton sale V, 2002, David Freedman, 107.



2063



2063

2063 Triens circa 215-150, Æ 24 mm, 12.10 g. Jugate heads of Apollo and Artemis r.; in l. field, Θ or patera. Rev. PHΓI – NΩN Tripod. SNG Copenhagen 1967 var. (spear head). SNG München 1673. Historia Numorum Italy 2550. Lovely brown patina and about extremely fine / good very fine

300

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 84.

Terina



2064



2064 Nomos circa 425-420, AR 22 mm, 7.50 g. TEPIN – AION Head of nymph Terina r., wearing ampyx; in l. field, Φ. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus, holding kerykeion and wreath. Regling, Terina 25. Holloway-Jenkins 30. Historia Numorum Italy 2585.

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, light iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC Spring sale 2020, 115. From a European collection and privately purchased in 1980.



- 2065 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 22 mm, 8.05 g. TEPINAION Head of nymph Terina r., wearing sphendone. Rev. Nike wearing chiton and himation seated l. on cippus holding an olive branch in her r. hand; in l. field, crane standing r. Holloway-Jenkins 66 (these dies). Regling, Terina 70. Historia Numorum Italy 2619.
 Rare. A portrait of fine style. Several minor marks and a wonderful old cabinet tone, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 10'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 257, 2018, 153.

Sicily, Abacaenum



- 2066 Litra circa 400, AR 10 mm, 0.65 g. Female head facing. Rev. ABA Sow and piglets standing l. de Luynes 841. SNG Lloyd 779. Campana, CNAI 22. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 350

Privately purchased from Baldwin in 2013.

Agrigentum



- 2067 Tetradrachm circa 407, AR 25 mm, 17.12 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by Nike holding kentron and reins; beneath the further horse loose bridle. Above, tablet inscribed ΑΚΡΑΓ / ΙΟ – ΠΙΤΙΑ (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]. Seltman, NC 1948, 16a (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1676 (these dies). Westermarck, Akragas 596.

Very rare. Of masterly style and with a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise very fine / good very fine 7'500

Ex NFA sale 2, 1976, 37. From the collection of a Mentor.



2016



2022



2035



2047



2027



2036



2059





2121



2121



2106



2025



2107



2130



Camarina



2068

2068 Tetradrachm circa 425-405, AR 27 mm, 16.64 g. Prancing quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, barley grain. Rev. KAMAPINAI – ON Head of young Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Jameson 525 (this coin). Boston, MFA 261 (these dies). SNG München 402 (these dies). Westermarck-Jenkins 146.12 (this coin).

Rare. An elegant portrait, the work of a very skilled engraver struck on a large flan. Lovely old cabinet tone, flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Egger 28 November 1904, Prowe, 181; Hirsch XX, 1907, 113; M&M-Leu 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 102; NAC 10, 1997, 100; Triton II, 1998, 167 and NAC 84, 2015, 572 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Catana



2069

2069

2069 Tetradrachm circa 465-450, AR 26 mm, 17.34 g. The river-God Amenanos as bearded man-headed bull r., r. leg bent at knee; above, naked Silenus leaping r.; below, sea-monster. Rev. KA – TAN – AIO – N Nike, wearing long chiton, striding l. and holding taenia in outstretched r. hand. Rizzo pl. IX, 13 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 28 (these dies). Biocchi, ANS NS 18, 63 (this coin).

Very rare. A spectacular and finely engraved reverse die in superb late Archaic style. Lovely light iridescent tone and excellent metal. Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 18, 2000, 78. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



2070



2070



2070 Tetradrachm circa 445, AR 27 mm, 17.35 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins. Rev. KATANAI – O – N Laureate head of Apollo r. Rizzo pl. X, 7 (this obverse die) and pl. X, 6 (this reverse die). de Nanteuil 267 (these dies). Dewing 582 (these dies). AMB 325 (these dies).

A very elegant portrait of fine style perfectly centred on a large flan and a wonderful deep old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Leu sale 7, 1973, 59. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



2071



2071 Tetradrachm work of the "Maestro della Foglia" circa 430, AR 29 mm, 17.45 g. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. KATANAION Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, Selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. XII, 11 (these dies). Jameson 541 (these dies). Gulbenkian 185 (these dies). Gillet 392 (these dies). SNG ANS 1256 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a skilled master-engraver, struck on a very broad flan. Lovely light iridescent tone and extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 42, 1987, 92 and Triton XVIII, 2015, 358 sales.

This beautiful tetradrachm is the work of the "Maestro della foglia", dubbed thus for his habit of 'signing' his work with a special type of leaf instead of the usual initials or name: on the left side of the reverse of this coin we find an apion leaf next to the neatly designed head of Apollo, wearing a laurel crown in his hair. Apart from guaranteeing the authenticity (sphragis) of the master engraver, the apion leaf motif (an apion crown was also first prize for winners of the games of Nemea in Argolis), is coherent with the image of Apollo as discoverer of the healing effects of plants, a quality which the god shared with Esculapius, according to the great Pythagoras, as Pliny the Elder informs us (*Naturalis Historia* XXV, 13). On other coins with greater mythological coherence, the Maestro's signature is represented by a laurel leaf. Cf. Plin., *Nat. hist.* XII 3: "Some species of trees are particularly protected as each of them is dedicated to one divinity such as the Mediterranean oak to Jupiter, the laurel to Apollo, the olive to Minerva, the myrtle to Venus and the poplar to Hercules".



- 2072 Tetradrachm signed by Euainetos circa 410-405, AR 28 mm, 17.26 g. Fast quadriga to l. about to steer around an Ionic column; charioteer wears long chiton and holds reins in both hands. Above, Nike flying r., holding wreath and a tablet inscribed EYAIN. Under horses' hooves, pellet and in exergue, crab. Rev. KATANAIQN Laureate head of Apollo l.; in l. field, a bell hanging on a knotted fillet and in r. field, crayfish. Rizzo pl. XIV, 6 (these dies). Gulbenkian 188 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 14, 42 (these dies). AMB 334 (these dies).
 Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A masterpiece of Classical art from one of the best engravers of the period. Struck on sound metal with a lovely light tone and extremely fine 75'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List Winter 2009; NAC 59, 2011, 515 and NAC 126, 2021, 17 sales.



- 2073 Drachm signed by Euainetos circa 405, AR 18 mm, 4.10 g. KATANAIQ[N] Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. Diademed head l. of river-god Amenanos; at either side, two fish and below chin, crayfish. Above, AMENANOS and beneath neck truncation, EYAI. Rizzo pl. 14, 7 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 907 (these dies). AMB 335. Kraay-Hirmer 38. SNG ANS 1263. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a celebrated and skilled master-engraver. Perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 60'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 18 and NAC 9, 1996, 146 sales.

Catana was founded at the foot of Mount Aetna by Chalkidian Greek colonists from Sicilian Naxos in c. 729 BC. Despite the prosperity of the city and a reputation for moral uprightness that developed in the seventh and sixth centuries BC, the Catanians frequently came into conflict with the Dorian Greek cities of Sicily, and especially Syracuse. In 476 BC, the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I expelled the Catanians from their city and repopulated it with Dorian Greek colonists. Following the death of Hieron, the dispossessed Catanians returned in 461 BC and violently reclaimed their own homes from the Dorian interlopers. The Catanians never forgot (or forgave) what had been done to them and continued to nurse a grudge against Syracuse, even going so far as to join Leontini-another traditional enemy of Syracuse-in supporting the disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415-413 BC. Despite Catanian hatred for Syracuse, this beautiful drachm clearly illustrates the ultimate inability of Syracusan enemies to avoid becoming caught up in the growing cultural and economic influence of the great Sicilian city at the close of the fifth century BC. The Syracusan victory over the Athenians brought the city great wealth in plundered silver and brought about a period of numismatic art that had never been seen before. The engravers of this period were true artists who delighted in experimentation to bring the classical style to the height of perfection. As such, they took great pride in their work and regularly signed the dies they created for use at Syracuse and at other cities. Here the reverse die has been signed by Euainetos, an artist who is perhaps most famous for his later Syracusan decadrachm dies. It depicts Amenanos, the river-god of Catana, surrounded by two fish and a crayfish. This arrangement reflects the influence of Syracusan coins featuring the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins. The fast quadriga on the Catanian drachm is also very similar to that found on Euainetos' decadrachm die, including the horse with the broken rein.



2074



2074

2074 Bronze after 212, Æ 20 mm, 9.08 g. [KATANAIΩN] Head of Hermes r., wearing winged *petasus*. Rev. Nike advancing l., holding wreath; field, monograms. SNG ANS 1296. Calciati 18.
Wonderful green patina and extremely fine 250

Gela



2075



2075 Didrachm circa 490-475, AR 20 mm, 8.75 g. Horseman r., hurling javelin. Rev. CE – ΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull swimming r. SNG ANS 5 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1719. Jenkins 20.
Wonderful light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex Sotheby's 7 March 1996, 48; Triton VII, 2004, 44 and Stack's & Ponterio 16 August 2021, Salton, 43009 sales.

Himera



2076



2076 Didrachm circa 483-472, AR 22 mm, 8.62 g. HIMEPA Cock standing l. Rev. Crab. SNG ANS 158. SNG Fitzwilliam 1022 (these dies). Westermark, Himera 24.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Unusually well struck and centred on both obverse and reverse with a superb old cabinet tone. Almost invisible traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Gemini VII, 2011, 110 and CNG 93, 2013, 51 sales. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

Leontini



2077



2077

2077 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 26 mm, 16.94 g. Laureate head of Apollo I. Rev. LEON – TI – N – ON Lion's head l., with open jaws and tongue protruding; around, three barley grains and leaf. Rizzo pl. 23, 22. McClean 2338. SNG ANS 240. Boehringer, Leontinoi 53. BMC 39.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and a very large flan. Light iridescent tone, minor traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine / almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 8, 2014, 77. From the David Freedman collection.



2078



2078

2078 Tetradrachm circa 435-430, 27 mm, AR 17.06 g. Laureate head of Apollo I., hair plaited wreath-like around the head. Rev. L – EO – NTIN – O – N Lion's head l., jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. SNG ANS 235 (these dies). Dewing 629 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1791 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 23, 19 (these dies). Boehringer, Leontinoi 51 (these dies).

A portrait of very elegant style struck on a large flan.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Busso Peus sale 382, 2005, 64.



2079



2079

2079 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 24 mm, 17.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo I. 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. XXIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). AMB 353 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl.12, 55 (these dies). Lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

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



2080 Tetradrachm circa 425, AR 25 mm, 17.32 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΛΕΟΝΤ – ΙΝ – ΟΝ Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXIV, 15 (these dies). Boston, MFA 284 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 248 (these dies). Jameson 635 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 9, 26 (this obverse die). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 13, 67 (this coin).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, a die break on obverse and a few minor marks,
 otherwise good very fine 3'500

Ex Hirsch 16, 1906, 245 and Triton XXV, 2022, 72 sales. From the Pythagoras collection.

Messana



2081 Tetradrachm circa 478-476, AR 28 mm, 17.00 g. Charioteer driving slow biga of mules r., holding reins and kentron. In exergue, leaf. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΕΝ – ΙΟ – Ν Hare springing r. Caccamo-Caltabiano 75. Hunterian 3 (these dies). Randazzo 105 (these dies). SNG ANS 318.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Almost
 invisible traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 224, 2014, 62 and Roma Numismatics XI, 2016, 96 sales.



2082



2082 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 28 mm, 17.13 g. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ Slow biga of mules driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. Youthful Pan seated l. on rock on which a fawn's skin is thrown, holding a pedum in his l. hand and a springing hare in his r.; in upper field, ΠΑΝ. de Luynes 1022 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXVI, 12 (these dies). Caccamo Caltabiano 508.1 (this coin). Of the highest rarity, the finest of only five specimens known of which only two are in private hands. A fascinating issue of great interest struck on excellent metal and on a very broad flan. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 100'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 90; Leu 61, 1995, 62 and NAC 82, 2015, M.L., 44 sales.

Arguably the most inventive coin in the long series of coins at Messana, this tetradrachm is also confirmation of the local worship of Pan. The god is shown in his natural element, seated upon a rock over which is draped a fawn skin. He was charged with the protection of shepherds, flocks and hunters and he concerned himself with hares, small birds and similar creatures. In this delightful scene Pan plays with his animal familiar, the hare, while in his left hand he holds the pedum, a throwing-stick used to kill hares. It thus portrays the dualistic relationship that this pastoral god had with the hare: he welcomes it with one hand while in the other he holds a weapon designed to subdue it. Messana originally was colonised by settlers from Cumae and Euboea who named the city Zancle. It prospered for more than two centuries before in 490/89 it was captured by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegium, a Greek colony on the Italian shore across the Straits of Messina. Since Anaxilas was of Messenian descent, he changed the city's name from Zancle to Messana, and populated it with new arrivals from Messenia and Samos. He is credited with introducing the hare to Sicily, and he probably introduced the worship of Pan, a god native to Arcadia, a neighbouring district of his own Messina in the Peloponnesus. The local worship of Pan is amply demonstrated by the fact that the standard reverse type of the city's tetradrachms is a leaping hare. We get a more intense declaration with this remarkable and short-lived coin type, and also by the appearance of the head of Pan beneath the bounding hare on one of the more frequently encountered tetradrachms

Naxos



2083

- 2083 Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 22 mm, 5.47 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus I., with pointed beard and hair in form of dots, falling in waves over neck. Rev. NAXION *retrograde* Bunch of grapes hanging from stalk between two leaves. Rizzo p. 152, 35 (this coin). Schefold 429 (this coin). Cahn, Naxos 4 var. Kunstwerke der Antike F17 (this coin). AMB 382.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest early drachms of Naxos in existence. A portrait of enchanting beauty, in the best Archaic style, perfectly struck on exceptional metal and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Unobtrusive areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

275'000

Ex Leu sale 71, 1997, 58. From the R. Käppeli collection. From the Caltabiano hoard (IGCH 2061)

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 archaizing 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 spear-like 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.



2084

2084 Drachm circa 461-430, AR 18 mm, 4.26 g. Bearded and ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r. Rev. N – A – XI – ON Naked, bearded Silenus, with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, facing squatting, the r. leg folded to the side and l. raised. He turns l. towards cantharus in his raised r. hand, while the l. rests on his l. knee, the tail showing behind his l. leg. SNG ANS 518-519 (these dies). Jameson 676 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 486 (these dies). Cahn, Naxos 56.12 (this coin).

Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent Classical style struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Usual die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

50'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, Bloch, 239; Vinchon 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte, 23; Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt part II, 240; Leu 81, 2001, 90; Nomos 3, 2011, 21 and NAC 126, 2021, Man in Love with Art, 28 sales. From the Spina collection.



2085

2085 Tetradrachm, circa 415, AR 25 mm, 16.49 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., hair bound with stephanos adorned with ivy-wreath. Rev. NAΞION 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. In l. field, ivy plant creeps upwards, behind which his long tail is visible. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 19 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 493 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer pl. 3, 8-9. SNG Lockett 843 (these dies). SNG ANS 524 (these dies). AMB 386 (this obverse die). Cahn, Naxos 103.

Very rare and a pleasant specimen of this fascinating issue. A magnificent portrait of early Classical style well-centred on a full flan. Light tone and good very fine

50'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 54; Sternberg XX, 1988, 322; NAC 23, 2002, 1103 and Manhattan 2, 2011, 16 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

Founded in 736 BC by colonists from Euboian Chalkis, Naxos was one of the oldest Greek settlements on Sicily. As time progressed, Sicily came to be home to many Chalkidian and Dorian Greek colonies, which often came into conflict with one another. Thus, when the Athenians determined that an assault on Dorian Syracuse could be a key to victory in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) the Naxians lent their enthusiastic support. Upon their arrival in 415 BC, the Naxians furnished the Athenians with supplies and the use of their city as a base for prosecuting the war against Syracuse. They remained staunch supporters of the Athenian cause through the Syracusan campaign until the defeat and massacre of the Athenian fleet at the Assinaro River (413 BC) brought it to a horrific end. This particular Naxian issue was probably struck at the beginning of the disastrous campaign and is very highly regarded in the Sicilian series for the quality of its artistry. The exceptionally well-preserved Hirsch specimen in the collection of the Royal Library of Belgium has been described and published as "the Coin of Coins". The types follow established models in the coinage of Naxos, but are now infused with the dynamism of a high classical style, throwing off the stiffer archaic-influenced style of earlier issues. The head of Dionysos is more naturalistic and human, whereas his visage on earlier issues tended to include elements familiar from the masks of Greek tragedy. The squatting Silenos, however, is a skilfully executed masterpiece of Greek numismatic art.



2086

2086 Didrachm circa 415-403, AR 21 mm, 7.41 g. NA[ΞΙΩΝ] Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, laurel leaf with berry. Rev. Naked Silenus squatting, holding cantharus in uplifted r. hand and thyrsus in l.; in l. field, tendril and ivy-leaves; to r., herm. Jameson 681 (these dies). SNG Lockett 844 (these dies). SNG ANS 526 (these dies). Campana CNAI, 20. Cahn, Naxos 110.8 (this coin and this reverse die illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone.

Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

Ex Cahn 84, 1933, 138; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Burrage-Evans, 177; Münzhandlung Basel 8, 1937, 134; Beausant Lefèvre 2, 2011, 15 and NAC 126, 2021, Man in Love with Art, 29 sales.

Segesta



2087

2087 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 28 mm, 16.59 g. [ΕΓΕ ΣΤΑΙΩΝ] Aegestes, the city's founder, as hunter, standing r. with l. foot upon rock, r. hand resting on hip, l. elbow on knee; he wears a pilos suspended behind the neck, sword hanging from strap around l. shoulder, ankle-boots (cothurni) and chlamys over l. arm; two javelins in l. hand. At his feet, two hounds r. and in r. field, ithyphallic herm l., wearing petasus. Rev. ΣΕΛΕ – ΣΤΑΖΙΑ Head of the nymph Segesta r., wearing earring and necklace, hair caught in amphyx and sphenone. Behind head, ear of barley. Rizzo pl. LXII, 13 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer 203 (these dies). Miltenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta in Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics, Paris, 1973, pl. 11, 21 (these dies). Lederer 6. Hunter T8k (this coin).

Extremely rare. An appealing specimen of this charming and celebrated issue.

Lovely old cabinet tone, hairline flan crack at six o'clock on obverse,
otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 125; NAC 23, 2002, 1112 and Gorny & Mosch 175, 2009, 41 sales.

Selinus



2088



2088

2088 Didrachm circa 530-500, AR 23 mm, 8.83 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Mill-sail pattern incuse. SNG ANS 665. Arnold-Biucchi, ANSMN 33, pl. 33, 30.

Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness and a die break on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 293, 2023, 93.



2089

2089 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 27 mm, 17.48 g. ΣΕΛΙΝΟ - Ν - ΤΙ - ΟΣ *retrograde* Slow quadriga l. in which stand Apollo and Artemis, shooting arrow and holding reins respectively. Rev. Σ - ΕΛΙ - Ν - Ο - Σ The river-god Selinus naked standing l., holding branch and pouring libation over garlanded altar, in front of which stands cock; in field r., statue of bull standing l. on platform set upon stepped block; above, Selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. XXXI, 9 and enlarged on pl. XXXII, 2 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 1221 (these dies). Kraay-Himer pl. 66, 186 (this obverse die). Gillet 101 (this coin). Schwabacher 3b (this coin).

Very rare and probably the finest specimen known. Perfectly struck on superb metal and exceptionally well centred and complete.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu-M&M 1974, Kunstfreund, 101; Leu 76, 1999, 49; NAC 48, 2008, 39 and NGSA IX, 2015, Thyssen-Kaplan, 14 sales. From the Star collection.

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



2090 Didrachm circa 409, AR 25 mm, 8.49 g. ΣΕΛ – ΙΝΟΝ – ΤΙΟΝ Heracles, naked, to r., pressing l. knee against Cretan bull and grasping r. horn with l. hand; r. hand wields club, about to strike the bull. Below, bow. Rev. The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; at his side, a small Nike hands him a victory-ribbon. Rizzo pl. XXXIII, 8 (these dies). AMB 412 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Of excellent style and perfectly centred on a large flan. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

7'500

The Siceliotes



2091 12 litrae circa 214-212, AR 23 mm, 9.30 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ Winged thunderbolt; above, ΗΣ ligate. Sjöqvist –. Burnett, Enna hoard –. cf. NAC sale 59, 2011, 524 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known. A magnificent portrait of excellent Hellenistic style, lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

15'000

Ex Spink sale 4018, 2004, 11.



2092 8 litrae, Morgantina circa 215-212, AR 21 mm, 6.44 g. Veiled and barley-wreathed head of Demeter l.; behind, leaf. Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in r.; above, ΗΣ in monogram. Jameson 885 (this obverse die). AMB 414 (this obverse die). Sjöqvist p. 55, 2 and pl. 6, 3 (this obverse die). Buttrey, Morgantina Studies II, 430 (dies obverse die). Burnett, Enna Hoard 110 (this obverse die). Minor area of oxidation and minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex CNG 50, 1999, 483 and CNG 121, 2022, 119 sales. From the Cornelius C. Vermeule III collection.

Syracuse



2093

2093 Tetradrachm circa 510-490, AR 25 mm, 17.12 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΩΝ / ΣΙΩΝ 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, 4. SNG ANS 2 (this reverse die). Weber 1549 (this reverse die). McClean 2593 (this reverse die). SNG Lockett 867 (this reverse die). Boehringer 14.

Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a large flange and with a lovely light old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive metal flaw on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

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



2094

2094 Tetradrachm circa 480, AR 26 mm, 17.51 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡ – Α – ΚΟΣ – ΙΟ – Ν Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 85 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 618 (these dies). Boehringer 84. A portrait of fine style struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

8'000

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 430.



2095



2095

2095 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 24 mm, 17.31 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ – Σ – ΙΟ – Ν Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 30 (this reverse die). BMC 26 (this reverse die). Weber 1555 (this reverse die). Gillet 543 (this coin). Boehringer 118.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

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



2096



2096 Tetradrachm circa 460, AR 25 mm, 17.30 g. Slow quadriga r. on exergual line, driven by charioteer standing, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying l. and crowning charioteer; in exergue, sea-serpent r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟ – ΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing diadem of beads, circular earring, and necklace of beads; around, four dolphins. BMC Sicily - cf. 154, 68 (legend differently subdivided). SNG ANS 134-136. Boehringer 440. AMB 435 (this obverse die). de Luynes 1171. Boston, MFA 362 (this obverse die).
Perfectly struck on very fresh metal, wonderful light iridescent tone.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex NFA 20, 1988, 630 and NAC Spring 2020, 150 sales.

The tetradrachms of Syracuse underwent a subtle stylistic evolution in the second quarter of the 5th Century B.C.: the compact Arethusa head of the massive issue of the late 480s was transformed into one with a longer, thinner profile. A defining design element on the tetradrachms of this period is the ketos (pistrix), a sea-serpent that appears beneath the chariot scene. It was introduced during the reign of Hieron (478-466 B.C.) and outlasted the Deinomenid house, for it also was used under the democratic government that followed. The meaning of this sea-serpent is debated, though it is often thought to represent Syracusan naval power following the defeat of the Etruscan fleet off the coast of Cumae in 474 B.C. This tetradrachm was struck with masterful dies. The head of the divinity is serene and ideally proportioned, with her hair neatly arranged; her diadem curves over her ear and captures the end of her hair, which is pulled up and contained. Her bust is framed by the pearls or beads of her diadem and her necklace, which offer a contrasting texture to that of her hair and face. Equally impressive is the great size of the dolphins and horses, which give them a robust, lively appearance. Though the treatment of the chariot and Arethusa are distinctive in their details and composition, the 'severity' of the style is reminiscent of the 'Demaretion Master' issues, which belong to the early part of this period. The transitional window to which this coin belongs was regrettably short, and soon afterward the portraits often become ill-proportioned, brutish and generally unappealing. Fortunately, by 450 B.C. or soon after, Syracusan coinage entered another inventive phase defined by signed masterpieces with varied treatments of Arethusa and innovative presentations of the quadriga scene.



2097

2097 Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 26 mm, 17.33 g. Slow quadriga r. on exergual line, driven by charioteer standing, holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. and crowning horses; in exergue, sea-serpent r. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – Ι – Ο – [N] Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing diadem of pearls, circular earring, and necklace of pearls; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. McCLean 2654 (this reverse die). de Nanteuil 333 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 642 (this reverse die). Boehringer 476.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone, an unobtrusive flan crack on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

12'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 63; Tkalec & Rauch 16-17 1987, 47 and NAC 120, 2020, 268 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in November 1989.



2098

2098 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 25 mm, 17.36 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. In exergue, sea monster. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. BMC 89 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 646 (this obverse die). de Nanteuil 336 (these dies). Boehringer 513.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a light iridescent tone. The obverse from a slightly rusty die and almost invisible metal flaws on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale G, 1997, 1100.



2099



2099

2099 Tetradrachm circa 450-440 BC, AR 25 mm, 17.42 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, ketos r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ON Head of the nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with double fillet, wearing earring and necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVI, 16 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 184 (this reverse die). Jameson 769 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 650. Boehringer 570.

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

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

From a private collection and notarised as being in Switzerland prior to 2005.



2100



2100

2100 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 25 mm, 17.35 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses, below horses, barley grain. In exergue, ketos r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with a taenia, wearing earring and necklace; around four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 191 (these dies). Jameson 771 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1336 (these dies). Boehringer 594.

A very elegant portrait of fine style, struck on excellent metal and a very large flan.

Almost invisible traces of overstriking on reverse and obverse from a worn die, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

From a private collection and notarised as being in Switzerland prior to 2005.



2101



2101

2101 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 26 mm, 17.03 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, sea monster to l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair brought up to crown of head and tied, forming a tuft of loose strands, wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 4. Jameson 774 (these dies). SNG ANS 199. Boehringer 600.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

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



2087



2089



2093



2096



2097



2098



2100



2069



2082



2083



2084



2073



2071



2072



2102

2102 Tetradrachm circa 430-420, AR 25 mm, 17.27 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing saccos decorated with a meander pattern; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 210 (these dies). SNG Lockett 954 (these dies). Boston, MFA 390 (these dies). Boehringer 645.

In unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a light tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

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



2103

2103 Tetradrachm circa 420, AR 24 mm, 17.23 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph 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. Boehringer 706.

Lovely old cabinet tone. Insignificant die-break on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex NGSA 1, 2000, 40 and NAC 33, 2006, 89 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.



2104

- 2104 Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 28 mm, 16.79 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; in exergue, cockle-shell. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ – ΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair brought up to crown of head and tied, wearing earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLII, 5 (these dies). Jameson 791 (this obverse die). Gillet 606 (this coin). Tudeer 11. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 11f (this coin).

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

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

5'000.

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



2105

- 2105 Tetradrachm circa 415-400 signed by Euainetos, AR 26 mm, 16.74 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying l., holding a wreath on which is hung a tablet inscribed EYAIN / ETO in two lines; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair waved over the crown of head and enclosed in sphendone decorated with stars; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 3. du Chastel 74 (these dies). Boston, MFA 407 (these dies). Gulbenkian 277 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 33, 101. Tudeer 42. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 42z (this coin).

Very rare. A fine specimen with a portrait of excellent style from one of the most celebrated Sicilian master-engravers. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 66 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 171 sales.



2106

- 2106 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 13 mm, 5.78 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ Head of the nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in saccos ornamented with stars. Behind head, star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling Nemean lion with both arms; on the strip of ground, barley grain. Rizzo pl. LIII, 11 (these dies). Gillet 701 (these dies). Gulbenkian 325 (these dies). Dewing 926 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I, 38.12 (this coin). Rare. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief. An almost invisible mark on chin, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

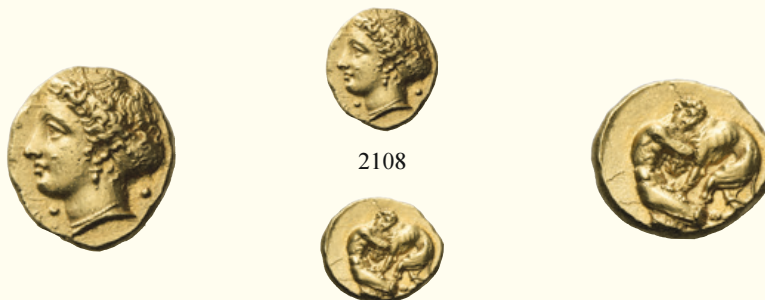
Ex Ars Classica sale XII, 1926, 932.

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 stateres, 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.



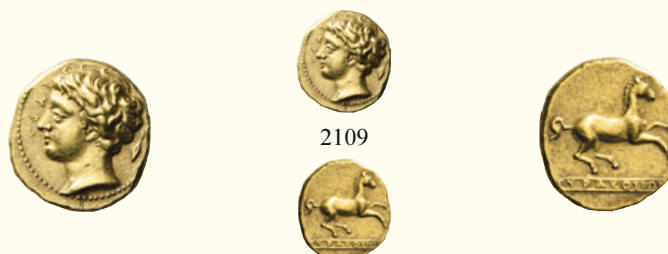
- 2107 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 15 mm, 5.79 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented sphenone and wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; in l. field, pellet and behind, KA. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. SNG ANS 331. McClean 2730 (these dies). SNG ANS 331 (these dies). Woodward 128 (these dies). Bérend 26.
Rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan. Good extremely fine 25'000

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



- 2108 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 14 mm, 5.78 g. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented sphenone and wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; in l. field, pellet and in r. field, pellet. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. de Ciccio 48 (these dies). SNG ANS 328 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I 15.
Rare. Minor marks on cheek on obverse and a nick on reverse, which comes from a slightly rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Spink in 1955 and from the collection of a Mentor.



- 2109 Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa 405-400, AV 12 mm, 2.98 g. ΣΥΡΑ Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?); behind, barley grain. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Horse prancing r. de Ciccio 61 (these dies). SNG ANS 346. Bérend, Denys I, 9.
Rare. About extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sambon sale 27th June 1927, 889.



2110

- 2110 Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 36 mm, 43.34 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa 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, on which the signature ΚΙΜΩΝ. Rizzo pl. 50, 2 and 52, 2. Jameson 1922 (this coin). Gillet 645 (this coin). de Luynes 1242 (these dies). Regling 2. SNG Fitzwilliam 1271 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this important and celebrated issue, among the finest specimen known. A portrait of enchanting beauty perfectly struck in high relief on very fresh metal. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 126 and Leu 33, 1983, 239 sales. From the Jameson and Gillet collections.

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 413 BC, a Syracusan breakout resulted in the destruction and capture of the Athenian ships and the slaughter of much of the expeditionary force at the Assinarus River. 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 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 ΚΙΜΩΝ is clearly visible on the dolphin swimming below the neck truncation of the exquisite representation of Arethusa. 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 hurtling 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 of victory. A panoply of armour is depicted in the exergue. Although not labelled here, on other obverse dies the armour is accompanied by the Greek legend *athla* to indicate that it is the victory prize. 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 and the net that holds her hair in place.





2111

2111 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 25 mm, 17.31 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin to l. Rev. ΣΥ – Π[AKO – ΣΙ – ΩΝ] Head of the nymph Arethusa l., hair bound with sphenone over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins. Below neck truncation, ΕΥΚΛΑΕΙ. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 14 (these dies). Jameson 807 (these dies). McClean 2719 and pl. 98, 8 (these dies). Dewing 855 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 295 (these dies). Tudeer 88. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 88f (this coin).

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

A portrait of superb style with an innovative design from a talented master-engraver.

Perfectly struck and centred on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

50'000

Ex Leu sale 76, 1999, 58. From the Käppeli and a Swiss collection.

This tetradrachm represents what may be the finest known specimen of this remarkable type, which was also struck in the celebrated period of the signing artists at Syracuse. The quadriga now seems to be travelling at a slightly slower rate of speed than on the preceding coin, probably due to the fact that the second horse from the left seems to have slipped its reign and turns its head back. While this makes one wonder initially whether the charioteer will still make it to the end of the race in one piece the presence of Nike immediately removes the uncertainty. The depiction of Arethusa strikes out in a new and dramatic direction. Whereas previously the nymph of Syracuse was commonly shown with her hair bound by a taenia, sphenone, or sakkos or otherwise coiffed to hang, here she is depicted with her hair trailing upwards in curls. This most certainly does not represent the nymph with her hair spiked with some sort of ancient hair gel (she was no Celt after all!), but rather depicts her fully immersed in her watery element with her locks of hair billowing upward in the current. It is a truly triumphant image of Arethusa accompanying the surrounding dolphins beneath the water.



2112

- 2112 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 25 mm, 17.15 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer, wearing chiton and holding reins in l. hand and flaming torch in raised r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, ear of barley. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ] Head of the nymph Arethusa l., wearing triple pendant earring and necklace; hair waved over the crown of head and enclosed in sphenone ornamented with stars and knotted over the ampyx. Around, four dolphins, the one below the chin with signature EYKEL. Rizzo pl. 43, 20 and enlarged pl. 46, 4 (this reverse die). Boston, MFA 410 (these dies). Gulbenkian 281 (these dies). AMB 463 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 38, 110 (these dies). Tudeer 57. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 57k (this coin).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A portrait of Arethusa of enchanting beauty, undoubtedly one of the finest of the entire series, the work of a very talented engraver. Struck on very fresh metal and on an unusually large flan and with a light old cabinet tone. The usual die break on the cheek at a very early stage, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

Ex New York sale III, 2000, 100.

Emanuele Rizzo wrote: "Kimon is a great master engraver, Eukleidos is the greatest, not even surpassed by Euaineos, because the coins struck from his dies, if well-struck, well-preserved and well photographed, do not lose the clarity and the plasticity of their form even when enlarged several times" (E. Rizzo, *Saggi Preliminari sull'Arte della Moneta nella Sicilia Greca*, Roma 1938). Rizzo refers to this tetradrachm as "La bella di Eykleidas", considering it to be the artist's masterpiece and the most beautiful Sicilian coin, or at least the most beautiful of the Classical period. Of this mythical coin only a few specimens are known. Tudeer lists only ten specimens, most of which are in public collections. Up to today, the finest specimen known, beyond doubt, is that of the Pennisi collection, published and enlarged several times by E. Rizzo and many other authors. This coin has been auctioned twice: by Munzen and Medallien in its auction 72, 1987, lot 530 and by Leu in its auction 81, 2001, lot 107. This coin has, like all the known specimens, a die break on the cheek of Arethusa, starting from the earlobe carrying on towards the mouth, affecting almost all of the cheek (in the photos published by Rizzo, which were taken not from the coins but from casts, this defect cannot be seen because it was his practice to remove such faults from the cast). The die break, in the example here offered, is in its initial stages. Undoubtedly, amongst the known specimens, this is the one on which this annoying and inaeesthetic flaw is less evident and it is also the one in finest condition. The narrowness of the flan, which could appear as a fault, made possible an exceptionally high relief and an incomparable clearness of details.



2113



2113

- 2113 Drachm unsigned work by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 18 mm, 3.92 g. [ΣΥ – Ρ – Α – Κ – ΟΣΙ – ΩΝ] Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring and necklace of acorn pendants with central medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet. On either side, a couple of dolphins snout to snout. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΩΝ] Naked Leukaspis advancing r., wearing crested helmet and holding spear in r. hand and oval shield in l.; sword suspended by strap over r. shoulder. In background l., square altar ornamented with garland, and to r., forepart of slain ram on its back. In exergue, [ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ]. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 1 (these dies). Jameson 810 (these dies). SNG ANS 308 (these dies). Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 38, 6.
Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 1'500

Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 161. From the collection of a Mentor.



2114



2114

- 2114 Tetradrachm unsigned work by Parmenides circa 395, AR 27 mm, 17.16 g. Fast quadriga, about to turn l., driven l. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the hooves of the foreground horse, a wheel; in exergue, barley ear. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΡΑΚΟ]ΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx* and *sphenone* decorated with stars, triple-pendant earrings and necklace. Around, three dolphins, a fourth is emerging from neck truncation. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 18. Jameson 837 (these dies). Tudeer 72. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 72.
Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and complete. Good very fine 2'500

From the collection of a Mentor.



2115



- 2115 1 ½ litra circa 344-317, AR 13 mm, 1.27 g. Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing single pendant earring and necklace; EY below, small lion's head behind. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Forepart of Pegasus l. SNG Lloyd 1146. SNG ANS 1185 (this obverse die). Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 250

From a Swiss collection from Tessin assembled in the 1920s (sold with its original ticket).



2117



2116



2117

- 2116 Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa 317-310, AV 16 mm, 4.25 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΣΥΡ – Α – ΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; below, *triskeles*. SNG Lloyd 1472. SNG Lockett 1000. Minor traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500
Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 172. From the collection of a Mentor.

- 2117 Tetradrachm, circa 317-310, AR 27 mm, 17.05 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring with triple pendant and necklace; beneath neck truncation, ΦΙ (?). Around, three dolphins. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles* l. Beneath heavy exergual line, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ / ΑΙ ligate (?). Ierardi 54. de Nanteuil 379 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1480. Lovely old cabinet tone, traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 2'500
From the collection of a Mentor.



2118



2119



2120



- 2118 Decadrachm or 60 litrae circa 287-278, AV 16 mm, 4.19 g. [ΣΥΡ]ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and beaded necklace; behind, cornucopia. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, star and below, barley ear. In exergue, [E]ΠΙ ΙΚΕΤ[Α]. SNG ANS 779 (these dies). de Luynes 1342 (this obverse die). Buttrey NC 1973, 4-F. A rare variety. About extremely fine 2'000
From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

- 2119 Octobol struck under Pyrrhus circa 278-275, AR 19 mm, 5.50 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing grain-ear wreath; in r. field, altar and A. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Athena advancing l., brandishing shield and spear. SNG ANS 828 (this obverse die). Hunterian 3 (this obverse die) Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750
From the collection of a Mentor.

- 2120 Decadrachm or 60 litrae circa 217-214, AV 16 mm, 4.25 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, star. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below, E and, in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Pozzi 653 (this reverse die). Carroccio 78. Several marks in fields and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000
Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 184. From the collection of a Mentor.



2121

2121 24 litrae circa 214-214, AR 30 mm, 20.25 g. Diademed head l.; in r. field, cornucopiae. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ – ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Winged thunderbolt. Jameson 887 (this coin). Holloway 3b (this coin, erroneously illustrated as 3a in the plates). AMB 537 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, very few specimens known and possibly the only one in private hands.

An issue of tremendous importance and fascination with a delicate portrait of fine Hellenistic style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Traces of overstriking and minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Sotheby's 1886, Montagu, 181; Sotheby's 3 February 1909, Benson, 393; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 537 and Heritage 3089, 2021, 31013 sales. From the Jameson, Wigan, Athos and Dina Moretti and Penn collections.

Hieronymus of Syracuse was the grandson of Hieron II, and ascended to the throne of Syracuse when he was just fifteen years old, in 215 BC. While Hieron II had maintained good relations with both Rome and Carthage, the two superpowers were in the midst of the Second Punic War, and Rome had just recently suffered its greatest defeat by the forces of Hannibal at the Battle of Cannae. This convinced Hieronymus to renounce Syracuse's friendship with Rome in favor of an alliance with Carthage, with disastrous consequences for both Hieronymus and Syracuse. The Romans rebounded from their defeat at Cannae much more quickly than Hieronymus could ever have predicted, and sent troops under Marcellus to chastise the Syracusans. Before the forces of either side ever engaged, however, Hieronymus was assassinated in the streets of Leontini by a group of his fellow citizens led by his bodyguard, Deiomenes. He had reigned for just thirteen months. Syracuse while still hostile towards Rome, for the time being renounced its tyrants and instituted a democracy. History has not been kind to Hieronymus, perhaps because the sources are Roman. He is painted as a childish tyrant, susceptible to seduction from corrupting influences, of poor temperament and prone to the vilest excesses. Of course, this portrayal may be merely propaganda and inaccurate: the writer Polybius was inclined to doubt the Roman authors on the topic.

For having only reined a short time, Hieronymus issued an extensive series of coinage in all metals. The reverses of all denominations feature a winged thunderbolt with an accompanying Doric legend naming Hieronymus as king. While the gold coins all feature the head of the goddess Persephone on the obverse, customary by this time for Syracusan gold coins for nearly a century, the silver and bronze coins feature the diademed head of Hieronymus himself. The silver was struck in three denominations, based on the litra standard, in multiples of 5, 10, and 24 litrai. This coin, the largest silver denomination of Hieronymus, is the rarest by far, being one of just a few known examples and likely the only specimen held privately, making it a astoundingly unique opportunity for the astute buyer. However, not only is it of the highest rarity, it also features an incredibly fine and attractive portrait of Hieronymus, all of which is amplified by beautiful old toning.



2122 12 litrae circa 214-212 under the Democracy, AR 24 mm, 10.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet, earring and necklace. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis as huntress standing l., shooting arrow; quiver on shoulder. In field l., MI; below, hound springing l. SNG Copenhagen 877. Burnett D 12.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 133. Privately purchased from Mildenberg 1983. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

Stiela



2123 Litra circa 410, AR 13 mm, 0.67 g. Youthful god standing l., holding branch and sacrificing with patera over altar. Rev. ΣΤΙΕΛΑΝΑΙΟΝ retrograde Forepart of man-headed bull r. Rizzo pl. LX, 17. R. Holloway, AIN suppl 20, 1973, pl. XX, 5. Campana, CNAI 1.
Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known.

Ex Busso Peus sale 407, 2012, 262. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Islands off Sicily, Lipara



2124 Litra circa 350, AR 9 mm, 0.62 g. Bearded and diademed male head l. Rev. Dolphin swimming l.; beneath, AI. Apparently unique and unrecorded. A lovely Hellenistic portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC 21, 2001, 139 and NAC 46, 2008, 222 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

The Carthaginians in Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and North Africa



2125 1/5 stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 10 mm, 1.49 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r., with head turned back. Jenkins-Lewis 237. Hunter 56. Very rare. Good very fine 750

Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 194. From the collection of a Mentor.



2126

- 2126 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320, AR 26 mm, 17.02 g. Female head l., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion walking l., with head facing; behind, palm tree with three clusters of dates. In exergue, *s'mmhnt* (People of the Camp) in Punic characters. Rizzo pl. LXVI, 7 (these dies). Jameson 911. SNG Lloyd 1628. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 73, 207 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 271.

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

A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very skilled master engraver, perfectly centred in high relief on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

An unobtrusive metal flaw on cheek and a small mark on lion's body,

otherwise good extremely fine 100'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 44; Sotheby's 26 October 1993, Athena Fund, 17; NAC 10, 1997, 189 and Triton III, 1999, 349 sales.

This extraordinary tetradrachm seems to have been struck late in the 4th Century B.C., perhaps between 320 and 310, and very likely in the early part of that range. It belongs to a series containing just three sets of dies, each of which presents this interesting subject matter in a different way. Though each is spectacular and original in its own right, if one set of dies had to be chosen as the most accomplished, it certainly would be the one used to strike this coin. In his die study of the Siculo-Punic series, Jenkins was hard-pressed to find a place for this group among the other series of tetradrachms. Even if the superior style of engraving and the unusual subject matter were not obvious considerations, the fact that only three sets of dies were used and that they do not link with other issues (or even within themselves) demonstrates it was a special and isolated series. Aspects of the engraving style led Jenkins to conclude that they belonged at the end of his series 2d (head of Kore/horse animated before palm tree) or the beginning of his series 3 (dolphins around the head of Arethusa/horse head and palm tree). If linked with Jenkins' series 3, this coinage might be associated with preparations by the Carthaginian leader Hamilcar (son of Gison) to combat Agathocles; as such, Jenkins suggests they may have been minted for the 2,000 elite citizens who headed the new Carthaginian armada. A convincing interpretation of the designs has thus far been impossible to achieve. The head was traditionally described as Dido (Elissa), the legendary foundress of Carthage, but that identification has not found much support in recent decades. She may also be the personification of Libya, for that would match well with the prowling lion on the reverse. Jenkins objects to that idea, however, noting that celebrating an indigenous people subject to Carthaginian rule would not have been "consistent with Carthaginian nationalism". To the contrary, Robinson suggests Libya would have been an ideal subject if the bulk of the Carthaginian army at this time were comprised of mercenaries from Carthaginian Libya. Another possibility is that the Punic goddess Tanit (being in some ways the equivalent of the Greek goddess Artemis) is represented, and in many respects she seems to be the best choice.



2127 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320, AR 26 mm, 16.80 g. Female head l., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion walking l., with head facing; behind, palm tree with three clusters of dates. In exergue, *s'mmhnt* (People of the Camp) in Punic characters. Rizzo pl. LXVI, 6 (these dies). Jameson 911 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1628 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 73, 209 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 270.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. A masterpiece of Carthaginian coinage of excellent Hellenistic style. Struck on a very broad flan and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. About extremely fine / good very fine

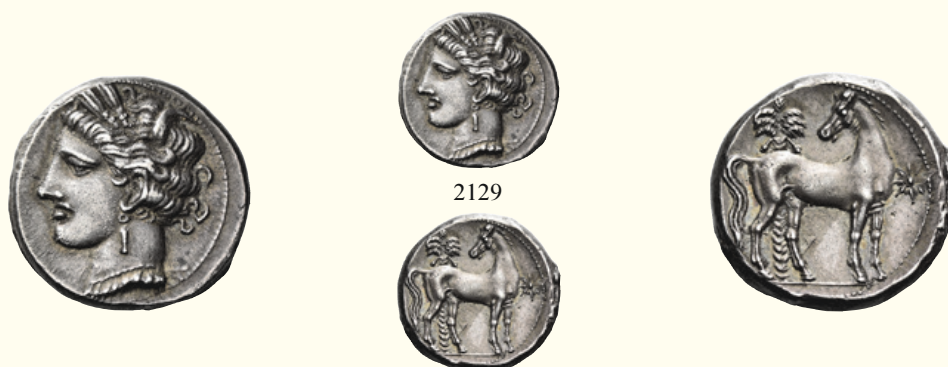
40'000

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 1997.

Within the large series of Siculo-Punic coins issued for Carthaginian military campaigns in Sicily, the "Queen Dido" tetradrachms are isolated and distinct. They consist of three individual issues, each produced by a single pair of dies, none of which are linked. All three bear the Punic inscription *s'mmhnt* (people of the camp) and share the same design type, yet each provides details that make it distinctive. Based upon this, it would seem that at least two, perhaps three artists were employed to cut the dies. As Jenkins observed, the engraving style of the "Dido" heads shares features with some other Siculo-Punic issues – a good reason to believe these masterful dies were cut by artists who had worked on other types. The engravers simply modified the familiar, Euainetos-inspired Artemis-Arethusa by the addition of the oriental tiara or Phrygian cap. The results of that modification were spectacular, and they are widely considered to be masterpieces of Sicilian Greek die engraving. Based upon stylistic affinities with other Siculo-Punic tetradrachms, Jenkins concludes they must have been struck in about 320 B.C., or "during the following years". If struck closer to c.315, he notes they may have been produced for Hamilcar, son of Gison, who was then preparing for war against the Syracusan King Agathocles. It is possible they were intended for the elite battalion of 2,000 citizens leading the new armada. The head on the obverse has been the subject of much debate. It is possible that her traditional identification as Dido/Elissa, a historical figure credited with the foundation of Carthage, is accurate. She was the sister of the Tyrian king Pygmalion and a great-niece of Jezebel, wife of King Ahab of Israel, and would have been valued as a founder-figure. In his final analysis, Jenkins identifies her as Artemis-Tanit, for Artemis wears similar headgear on some Attic and Tarentine terracotta of the 4th Century B.C., and on some Sicilian terracotta of the same era she is associated with a lion or a palm tree, or both. He cites bilingual stelae inscribed in Phoenician and Greek which, in some respects, suggest Artemis was the Greek equivalent of Tanit. Such are the current theories, which always are subject to revision with a new observation or the discovery of tantalising evidence.

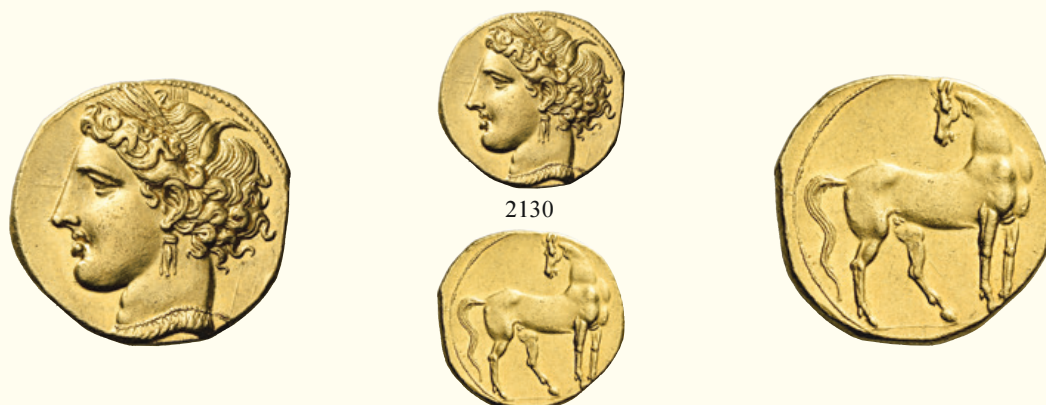


2128 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 310-270, EL 18 mm, 7.44 g. Head of Tanit I., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earrings and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis 349.
 Good very fine 2'000



2129 Shekel, Carthago (?) circa 300-260, AR 18 mm, 7.55 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back; in r. field, eight-rayed star and palm tree in the background. SNG Copenhagen 141. MAA 36. Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15-17. Jenkins, Punic Sicily pl. 16. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Ars Classica VI, 1924, Bement, 605 and NAC 10, 1997, 194 sales.



2130 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 22 mm, 12.45 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing wreath of barley and reeds, triple-drop earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., looking backwards. Kraay-Himer pl. 74, 210. Visonà, AJN 10, 27. Jenkins-Lewis 380 (this coin illustrated).
 In exceptional state of preservation, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 130 and NAC 64, 2012, 772 sales. From the R.B. Lewis collection.



- 2131 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 22 mm, 12.51 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Jenkins-Lewis 397.2 (this coin illustrated). AMB 569. MAA 26. SNG Copenhagen 181.
Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

From the R. B. Lewis collection and from the collection of a Mentor.



- 2132 *Libyan revolt*. Shekel, uncertain mint in North Africa circa 241-238, billon 23 mm, 7.42 g. Wreathed head of Tanit l. Rev. Horse standing r.; below, three pellets and Punic *mem*. MAA 50b. Müller, Afrique 97.
Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Glendining sale 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 202. From the Libyan hoard and the collection of a Mentor.



- 2133 1½ shekels, Carthago circa 203-201, billon 24 mm, 9.46 g. Head of Tanit l., wearing wreath of grain ears and single-pendant earring. Rev. Horse standing r., head l., raising foreleg; below, pellet. MAA 81a. Müller, Afrique 231. SNG Copenhagen 394.
Good extremely fine 500

- 2134 Reduced double shekel, Carthago circa 160-146, billon 25 mm, 13.28 g. Wreathed head of Tanit l. Rev. Horse advancing r., with foreleg raised; in r. field, pellet. SNG Copenhagen 403 var. (pellet in crescent). Jenkin-Lewis pl. 28, 13. Visoná, SNR 86, p. 45 variety P1.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 250



2105



2105



2110



2111



2112





2124



126



2127



2121



2129



2129

Thrace-Macedonian tribes, the Orresci



2135



2135

- 2135 Stater circa 500, AR 20 mm, 9.65 g. OPHSKIΩN *retrograde* Centaur advancing r., abducting nymph. Rev. Rough quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. V, 17. SNG ANS 978. Asyut 90. Very rare. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone, about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 135; Gorny & Mosch 228, 2015, 63 and NAC 120, 2020, 349 sales.



2136



2136

- 2136 Didrachm circa 480, AR 18 mm, 7.60 g. Cow standing l., turning her head back to lick the back of a calf suckling r. Rev. Central pellet within floral rosette of eighteen rays. Asyut 59. Rosen 160. Weber 3037 (Corcyra). Jameson 1979. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. XVIII, 18.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'000

From the collection of a Mentor and purchased on 22nd June 1973.

Macedonia, Acanthus



2137



2137

- 2137 Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 26 mm, 17.09 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. and biting into his hind quarters. In exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 929. SNG Lockett 1281. Desneux -, cf. 43.

Struck on a full flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. About extremely fine 3'500

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



2138



2138

2138 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 29 mm, 16.93 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. AMNG II/2, 4. Boston, MFA 519. De Nanteuil 752 (this coin). Desneux 56 (this coin illustrated).

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Weber, 1069 and Leu 33, 1983, 281 sales. From the de Nanteuil collection.



2139



2139

2139 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 27 mm, 16.82 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. Desneux 79 var. (unlisted reverse die). AMNG III/2, 4. SNG ANS 10. BMC 3 (this obverse die). ACGC 455. SNG Ashmolean 220.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 193.



2140



2140

2140 Tetradrachm, magistrate Alexios circa 370-360, AR 25 mm, 14.16 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r. In exergue, ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ. Rev. ΑΚΑ - ΝΘ - ΙΟΝ Quadripartite square with granulated raised fields; all within incuse square. De Nanteuil 757 (these dies). Desneux 151. BMC 25.

Light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

4'000

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

Mende



2141

2141 Tetradrachm circa 460-425, AR 26 mm, 17.23 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and himation, reclining on mule's back l., holding cantharus with r. hand and resting l. on the animal's side. Rev. MEN – ΔA – IO – N around linear square containing vine with four bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. AMNG pl. I, 16 (this coin). MGK 455 (this coin). SNG ANS 347. Gulbenkian 412. Noe, Mende 81 (this coin).

Rare. A lovely specimen of this desirable issue of excellent style with a superb old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hess-Leu 3, 1956, 266 and NGSA 7, 2012, 53 and Paul-Francis Jacquier 49, 2021, 82 sales. From the Kaliandra hoard (IGCH 358) and from the R. Käppeli collection.

Mende excelled in the wine trade, rivalling Thasos, Maronea, Naxos, Lesbos and Chios. The ancient authorities Cratippus, Athenaeus, Menander, Hermippus of Smyrna and Demosthenes all speak of the quality and fame of Mende wine. Thus, it is not surprising that on its principal trade coin, the tetradrachm, Mende would choose a design that celebrated wine production. Indeed, most coins of the city bear designs that refer to wine production or to the retinue of Dionysus, the god of wine. On this example we see an elderly Dionysus in luxurious repose on the back of an ass, clutching a cantharus of wine. As shown here, he usually relaxes with his left arm downward, but on occasion (Mende [Kaliandra] Hoard no. 65) he assumes an even more decadent pose with his left arm propped upon the head of the ass; on other examples the god's identification is further secured by the fact that he holds a thyrsus (Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard nos. 60, 61, 63). Hardly a more appropriate image exists of this god, famed for his wild indulgences and his appreciation for the fruit of the vine. Of great interest is the contrast between the god and the ass: the stiff, servile attitude of the mount contrasts sharply with the decadent, reclining figure of Dionysus. While the ass is focused and dedicated to his workaday task, with its musculature taut and well defined, Dionysus appears unconcerned and soft in his physical form. In that sense we have two completely different works of art compressed into one scene. The contrast can hardly be accidental, and it must have provided the die engraver with the challenge of unifying these disparate elements into seamless coexistence.

Neapolis



2142

2142

2142 Stater circa 500-480, AR 20 mm, 9.91 g. Facing gorgoneion with tongue protruding. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 223. SNG ANS 405. AMNG III,4 and pl. 6, 22.

Rare. Well-struck and centred on full flan. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 148.



2143

2143 Drachm circa 400-350, AR 16 mm, 3.79 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. [N – E] – O – Π Laureate head of Parthenos r., wearing earring and necklace. SNG ANS 429 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 140, 343 (this obverse die). Gillet 192 (this obverse die). SNG Berry 40 (this obverse die).

Wonderful old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive die break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Olynthus, Chalcidian league



2144



2144 Tetradrachm circa 410-400, AR 25 mm, 14.43 g. Laureate head of Apollo I. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara; all within shallow incuse square. Boston, MFA 577. BMC 3. Gillet 752. Robinson & Clement 18bis. Rare. A bold portrait perfectly struck in high relief and with a pleasant dark tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 274.

Scione



2145



2145 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 20 mm, 11.86 g. Head of Protesilus r., wearing Attic helmet. Rev. Σ – Κ – Ι – Ο Stern of galley with aphlaston I.; all within incuse square. Price, Macedonians 29. ACGC 470. Dewing 1076. Traité I, 1629.

Very rare. A portrait of fine late Archaic style with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Kings of Macedonia, Aeropos, 398 – 394

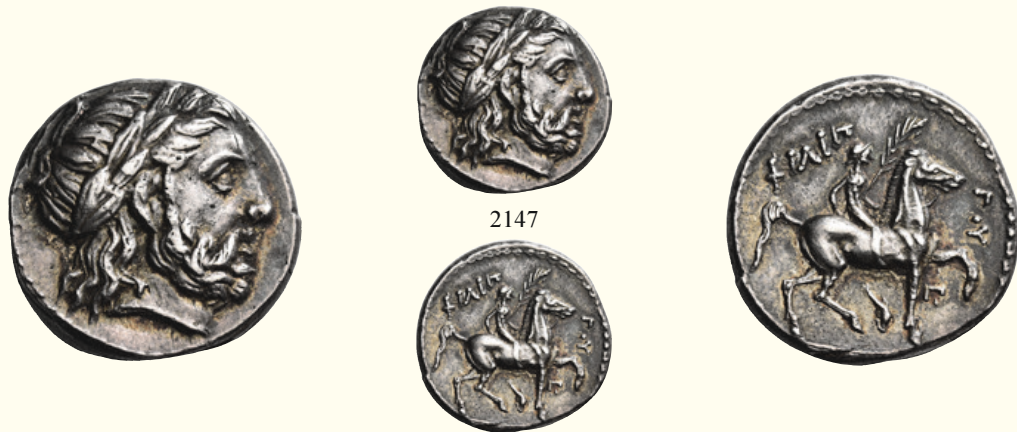


2146

2146 Stater, Aegaea or Pella circa 398-394, AR 23 mm, 10.95 g. Head of Apollo r., with short hair, wearing taenia. Rev. AEPO – Π – O Horse advancing r., trailing rein, within linear border in incuse square. Westermark, Remarks pl. LXIX, 12. AMNG III/2 1. SNG ANS 76. SNG Alpha Bank 172.
Very rare. An unusual portrait of Apollo of fine style and with a lovely old cabinet tone.
Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular 80, 1972, 11413. From the collection of a Mentor.

Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



2147

2147 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AR 23 mm, 14.40 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΟΥΥ Horseman riding r., wearing causia and holding palm branch; below, dolphin. SNG Delepierre 695. Le Rider pl. 46, 19.
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex CGB 47, 2011, 63 and NAC 123, 2021, Man in Love with Art, 216 sales.



2148

2148 1/5 tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AR 15mm, 2.57 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing tainia. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΥ Youth on horse galloping r.; below, A within wreath. Le Rider pl. 45, 29. SNG ANS 622.
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300

From the collection of a Mentor.



2149

2149 Stater, Colophon circa 322, AV 17 mm, 8.60 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. Rare. A wonderful portrait of superb style perfectly struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Privately purchased in October 1994.



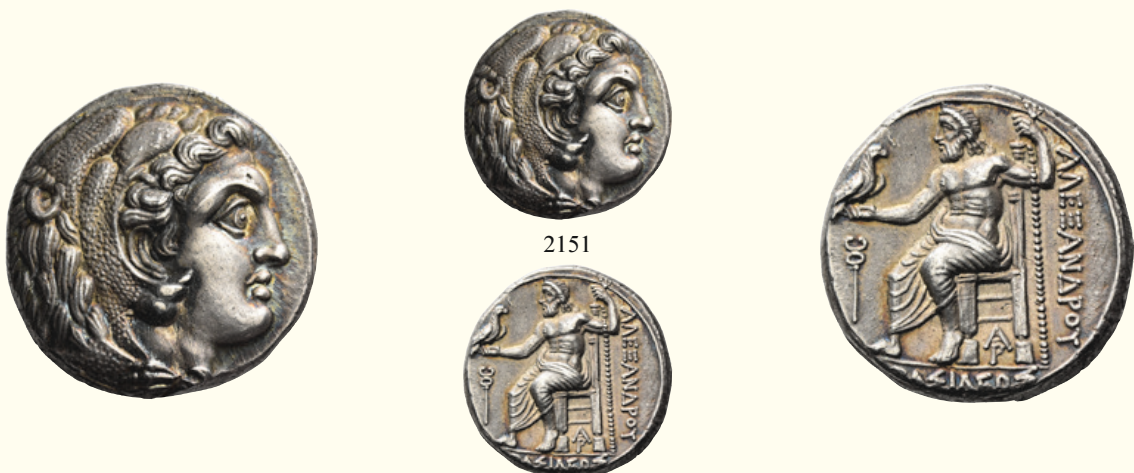
2150

2150 1/5 tetradrachm circa 317-297, AR 15 mm, 2.32 g. Diademed head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Horseman riding r.; below, club. Le Rider pl. 48, 10-12. SNG ANS 822-826.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250

From the collection of a Mentor.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



2151

2151 Tetradrachm, Aradus circa 324-320, AR 25 mm, 17.14 g. Head of Heracles facing r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, caduceus and below the throne, monogram. Price 3332.

A portrait of excellent style with an incredibly detailed headdress.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIII, 2017, 182.



2152 Tetradrachm under Antipater or Polyperchon, Pella circa 323-318/7, AR 25 mm, 17.16 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. Good extremely fine 1'500



2153 Distater, Amphipolis circa 330-320, AV 23 mm, 17.20 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, cantharus. Price 167.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and of fine style. Several nicks on edge and one on obverse, otherwise good very fine 10'000
From the collection of a Mentor.



2154 Stater, Amphipolis 330-320, AV 18 mm, 8.57 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, trident-head pointing downward. Price 172. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000



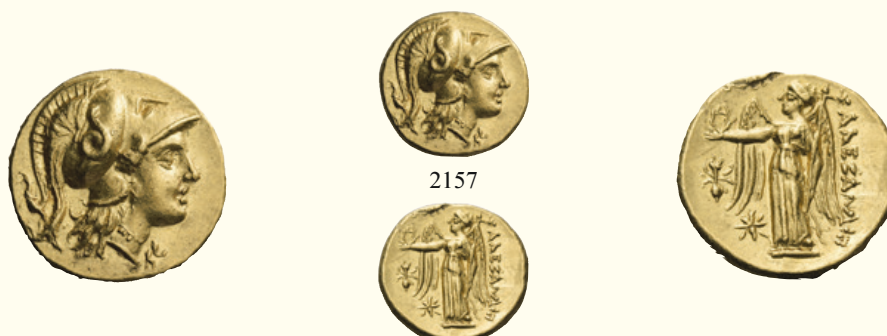
2155 Tetradrachm, Miletus circa 323-319, AR 26 mm, 17.16 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and scepter; in l. field, monogram. Price 2119.
 Superb light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of a Mentor.



2156 Stater, Babylon circa 311-300, AV 18 mm, 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with a snake. Rev. ΒΑ - ΣΙΑΩ[Σ] - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; below, MI and monogram within wreath. Price 3748.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000



2157 Stater, uncertain mint in Greece or Macedonia circa 310-275, AV 18 mm, 8.59 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, ant and below, star. Price 831.

A minor nick at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 306 – 283



2158

2158 Drachm, Tarsus circa 298-295, AR 17 mm, 4.22 g. Nike alighting r. atop prow of galley, blowing trumpet. Rev. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙ – ΛΕΩ – Σ Poseidon, nude but for cloak over arm, advancing l., brandishing trident; in l. field, A and in r. field, AI monogram within a circle. Newell 44. SNG Lockett 957. Weber 2171. McClean 3575. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

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

Antigonus II Gonatas, 277 – 239



2159

2159

2159 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 277-239, AR 31 mm, 17.12 g. Macedonian shield decorated in centre with head of Pan l., with pedum over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena standing l., hurling thunderbolt and holding shield decorated with gorgoneion; at her sides, in lower field, Macedonian helmet – EMP ligate. Seyrig, Trésors, 1.68. Meydancikkale 2588. Merker, ANSMN 9, p. 46.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 123.

Antigonos III Doson, 229 – 221



2160

2160

2160 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 227-225, AR 31 mm, 17.03 g. Head of Poseidon r., hair bound in seaweed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Apollo, holding bow, seated l. on prow. Below, monogram. SNG München 1121. SNG Ashmolean 3264. SNG Alpha Bank 1046. Panagopoulou 185.

Light iridescent tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 3'000

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

Philip V, 221 – 179



2161

- 2161 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 220-211, AR 30 mm, 16.88 g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Athena Alchidemos striding l., holding thunderbolt and shield; in inner fields, ΣΡ – ΕΡ. SNG Alpha Bank 1050. SNG München 1124. AMNG III, pl. 34, 16. Boehringer, Chronologie, pl. VII, 6 (this obverse die). Mammoth 1.

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

A portrait of great beauty, the work of a very talented engraver, struck in high relief on excellent metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

40'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 1052; M&M 28, 1964, 121 and New York V, 2003, 102 sales.

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.



2162



2162

2162 Drachm, mintmaster Zoilos, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 19 mm, 3.97 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 32. Pozzi 975. Winterthur 1628

A very attractive portrait of fine style. Lovely old cabinet tone, a flan crack at 7 o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

2'000

Ex Hirsch 275, 2011, 3510. Previously privately purchased from Münzhandlung Beckenbauer in 1981.

Perseus, 178 – 168



2163



2163

2163 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 174-173, AR 32 mm, 16.76 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ – ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ – ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Above, monogram, in r. field, monogram and below, AN. All within wreath. Jameson 1013 (these dies). Weber 2220 (these dies). Mamroth 15. De Luca 132.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'500

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

Macedonia, under the Romans



2164



2164

2164 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 167-149, AR 32 mm, 16.44 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r. with bow and quiver over shoulder in centre of Macedonian shield. Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ – ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Club; above, monogram and below, N. All within oak wreath, thunderbolt to l. AMNG III, 167. SNG Fitzwilliam 2341.

Lovely old cabinet tone. Die break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'200

Ex Prunier sale 27th June 2022, 181.



2165

- 2165 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis or Thessalonica circa 148-147, AR 31 mm, 16.91 g. Diademed head of Artemis r. with quiver over shoulder in the centre of a Macedonian decorated shield. Rev. LEG / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Club with handle to the left; above, hand holding olive branch l. and monogram. All within wreath of oak leaves and acorns. Weber 2250 (this coin). Mackay, ANSMN 14, 9.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Ars Classica sale V, 1923, duplicates of the British Museum, 1496. From the Weber, A. L. Bertier de la Garde and a Mentor collections.



2166

- 2166 **Koinon, pseudo-autonomous issue.** Time of Gordian III, 238-244. Bronze circa 238-244, Æ 33 mm, 12.59 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander III r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΝ Alexander standing r., placing harness on Bucephalus rearing to l. AMNG III p. 111, 416a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An issue of great fascination with a lovely and interesting reverse composition. Green patina and good very fine

5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 467 and NAC 114, 2019, 138 sales.

Thrace, Abdera



2167

2167

- 2167 Octodrachm circa 500-480, AR 28 mm, 29.38 g. Griffin seated l. with r. forepaw raised; to l., ivy leaf. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. May, Abdera 33 corr. (control mark). SNG Ashmolean 3434 = C-N p. 105, pl. 6, 7 (this obverse die). Asyut 130.

Very rare. Struck in high relief and of excellent Archaic style. Old cabinet tone, a minor nick on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex NFA XIV, 1984, 78; Ceresio I, 1987, 64 and Triton XIX, 2016, 73 sales.

Aenus



- 2168 Tetradrachm circa 359/8-357/6, AR 26 mm, 15.22 g. Head of Hermes facing slightly l., wearing petasos. Rev. AINION Goat standing r.; in r. field, eagle standing r. von Fritze, 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.

Light iridescent tone, unobtrusive edge nick at three o'clock on reverse,

otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

35'000

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 162 and NGSA 7, 2012, 160 sales.

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.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



2169

2169

- 2169 Diobol circa 412-404, AR 14 mm, 1.53 g. Janiform satyr head. Rev. Θ – Α – Σ – Ι Two amphorae, one upright, the other inverted. Le Rider, Thasiennes, 25. SNG Copenhagen 1027.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. A very interesting Janiform portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

1'000

Ex Hellmuth Kricheldorf sale 49, 2017, 83. Privately purchased from Roland Maly (Nomos AG) in 1973.

Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum



2170 Stater circa 340-325, AV 22 mm, 9.04 g. Bearded head of Pan l., wearing wreath of ivy leaves. Rev. Π – Α – Ν 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. Several minor edge marks, possibly traces of mounting,
otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

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

Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



2171 Stater, Uncertain mint 306-281, AV 19 mm, 6.53 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑ[ΧΟΥ] Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson –. Müller –.

A bold portrait struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XXVII, 2023, 204. Previously privately purchased from Gorny & Mosch (inv. N. #111533)



2172 Stater, Pella (?) 286-281, AV 18 mm, 8.47 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson –. Müller –.

An apparently unrecorded variety. A splendid portrait of fine style, minor area of
smoothing on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC sale 77, 2014, 37. Privately purchased in 1999.

Thessaly, Larissa



2173

2173 Obol circa 500-479, AR 12 mm, 1.11 g. Head of the nymph Larissa l., her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ / Ξ Jason's sandal l., all within incuse square. BMC 3. Herrmann Group I, p. 4, 4. *Traité I*, 1415 and pl. XLIII, 6. Moustaka 171 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1097 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1097 and NAC 126, 2021, 113 sales.



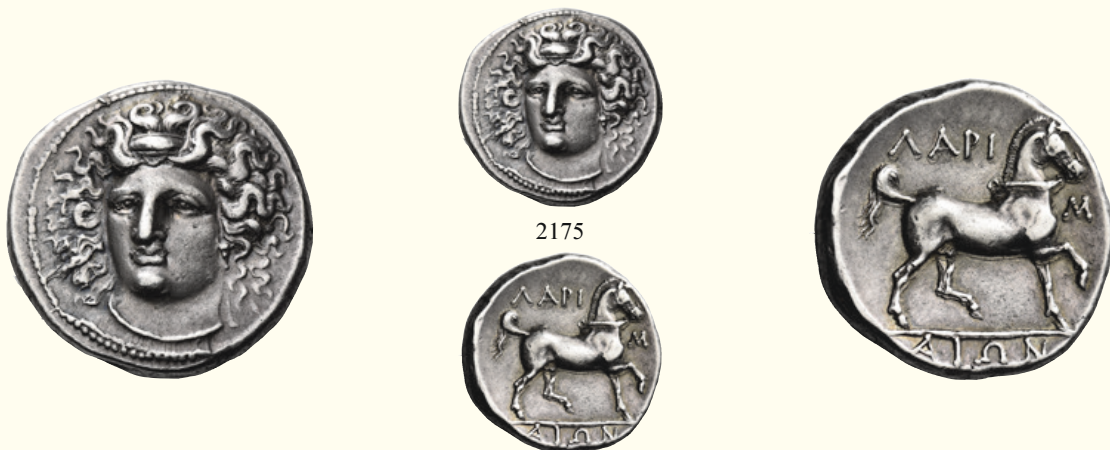
2174

2174 Obol circa 440-420, AR 13 mm, 1.04 g. Horse advancing l. Rev. Λ – Α / Ρ – Ι The nymph Larissa striding l., with r. hand raised, bouncing a ball. Herrmann Group F/G IIIβ I, pl. III, 12 var. cf. *Traité IV*, 682 (later style). BCD Thessaly I, 1118 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1118 and NAC 126, 2021, Man in Love with Art, 118 sales.



2175

2175 Didrachm 350-300, AR 24 mm, 12.22 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ – Σ / ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. L-S type 2, series A, Dies O3/R4. BCD Thessaly 311 (this obverse die) and 310 (this reverse die).

Struck in high relief and well-centred with a light tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die and almost invisible traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex CNG 90, 2012, 101 and Gorny & Mosch 280, 2021, 212 sales. From the BCD collection.

Pharsalus



2176 Drachm, signed by the engraver Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 19 mm, 6.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet adorned with a figure of Scylla r.; behind neck, [T]H / [M]I. Rev. Φ – Α / Ρ – Σ *partially retrograde* Thessalian horseman galloping r., on horse, B branded on its haunch and an Φ on its shoulder, wearing *hisos*, chlamys and chiton, and brandishing a lagobolon; below, [MT]H. Lavva 154a (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 642 (these dies).

Wonderful light iridescent tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die and an almost invisible scuff on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Leu sale 15, 1976, Judd, 208 and Adams Fixed price list September 1976, 8. From the collection of a Mentor.

Epirus, Ambracia



2177 Stater circa 404-360, AR 22 mm, 8.57 g. Pegasus flying r. Rev. AMIPAKIΩT[AN] Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, tortoise-shell lyre. Calciati, Pegasi 67. Ravel 102. BMC 8.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 428, 1980, 15 and Jean Elsen sale 91, 2007, 46 sales.

Acarmania, Leucas



2178 Stater circa 375-350, AR 22 mm, 8.62 g. Λ Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΛΕΥ Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, Boeotian shield. BCD Akarnania -. Calcati, Pegasi -, cf. 56 (with Θ).

A very rare variety. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 25, 2022, 105. From the Pegasus collection.



2179



2179 Stater circa 350-320, AR 23 mm, 8.44 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, caduceus and Λ. Calciati, Pegasi 92. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 221.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of a Mentor.



2180



2180 Stater circa 330, AR 22 mm, 8.57 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, API and anchor. BMC 103. SNG Lockett 2291. Calciati, Pegasi 146. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 270.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Locris, Locri Opuntii



2181

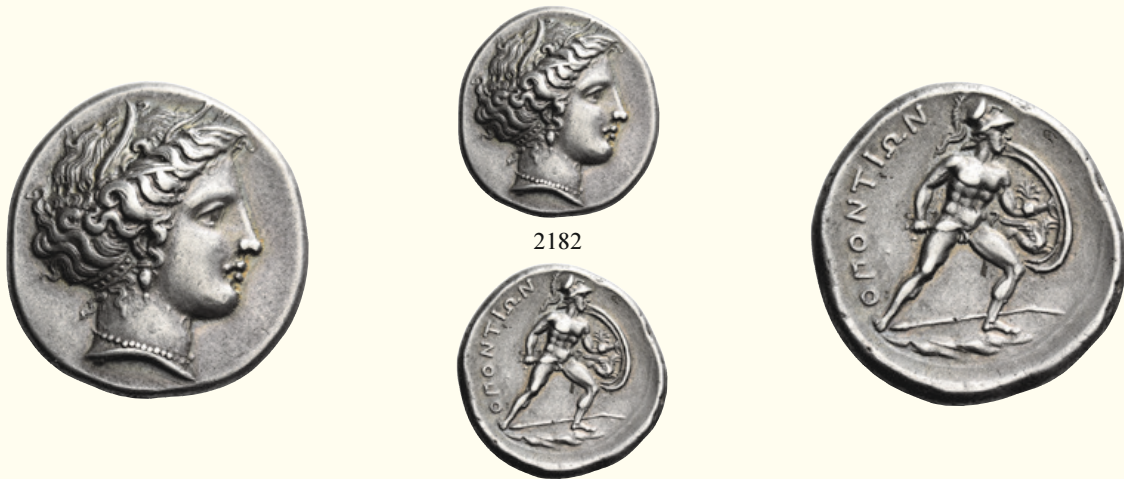


2181 Stater circa 350, AR 23 mm, 12.16 g. Head of Demeter l. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙ – ΩΝ Ajax advancing to r., holding shield decorated with palmettae and lion; below, helmet and spear. Corpus group 19, 138c. Gulbenkian 492 (this reverse die).

Rare. A portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

6'000

From a Distinguished Swiss Collection



2182 Stater circa 340, AR 25 mm, 12.30 g. Head of Demeter r., hair wreathed with three leaves of wheat, wearing drop necklace and a single drop earring. Rev. Ajax advancing r., below, bent spear, palmette and griffin inside his oval shield. OIONTIΩN I. up. BCD Lokris-Phokis 72 (his obverse die). De Nanteuil 885 (this obverse die). J. Humphris and D. Delbridge, *The Coinage of the Opuntian Lokrians*, Corpus group 22, 160x (this coin and illustrated on the front cover).

In exceptional condition for the issue. This coin was chosen to be illustrated as cover for the Corpus of the coinage of the Opuntian Lokrians. A wonderful portrait of superb style struck on a very broad flan, lovely light old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

12'500

Ex New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 351 and Triton XIX, 2016, 115 sales. Illustrated on the front cover of "The Coinage of the Opuntian Lokrians" by J. Humphris and D. Delbridge.

Boeotia, Thebes



2183 Stater circa 425-395, AR 22 mm, 12.18 g. Boeotian shield, decorated with club. Rev. [Θ – E] Head of Dionysus r., bearded and wearing an ivy wreath; all within incuse square. BCD Boiotia 436. SNG Delepierre 1354. Kraay-Hirmer 458 (this coin).

Rare. A portrait of excellent Classical style and a pleasant old cabinet tone. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 152 and CNG 73, 2006, 246 sales. From the BCD collection.



2184 Hemidrachm circa 395-340, AR 15 mm, 2.79 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. BO – I Cantharus: above, club and in r. field, crescent. All within incuse circle. SNG Lewis 649. BCD Boiotia 44 (these dies).

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor die-shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Attica, Athens



2185 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 26 mm, 16.85 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring and crested Attic helmet decorated with tiny spiral on the back of the bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in r. field, olive sprig. All within incuse square. Seltman Group L, 328. Svoronos pl. 6, 7.

Extremely rare and an issue of great importance. A portrait of enchanting beauty of superb archaic style struck in high relief. Lovely light iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

35'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 197, 2016, 88; Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 208, 2019, 3; Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 210, 2020, 60 and Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 213, 2020, 78 sales. From the Heinz Kowalski collection (Brussels 1970s).

This coin belongs to a critical period of Athenian history that ultimately had a lasting impact on the course of Western history in general. Although the famous Athenian civic types of Athena and her owl were probably introduced already under the late Peisistratid tyrants, the present tetradrachm was struck during the struggle of the Athenians to end the tyranny in their city once and for all. It was already clear that the tyranny had lost much of its former popularity in Athens when Hipparchus, the brother of the tyrant Hippias, was murdered by Harmodius and Aristogeiton in c. 514 BC. The death of his brother seemed to push Hippias over the edge psychologically and thereafter he became the stereotypical tyrant - the Greek term *tyrannos* simply means an extraconstitutional strong-man without the negative connotations that "tyrant" always has in English. Hippias became a harsh ruler who executed his political opponents and even looked to Persia for aid in crushing his opponents in Athens. The civic unrest that the excesses of Hippias inspired was soon focused by the powerful Alcmeonid clan of Athens in an attempt to force Hippias out of the city. With the support of Cleomenes I and the Spartan army (Sparta was traditionally hostile to the rule of tyrants - in 510 BC Hippias was forced to leave Athens. Once he had been removed and after a brief oligarchic period, in 508-507 BC the political reforms were introduced by Cleisthenes that established Athenian democracy. Hippias, however, had not quite given up on returning to power at Athens. In 490 BC, he assisted the Persian forces sent by Darius I of Persia to chastise the Athenians for their previous support for the rebels in the Ionian Revolt. Unfortunately for him, the Persians met the Athenians in battle at Marathon and were soundly defeated. The age of tyrants was fully over and that of radical Athenian democracy was dawning.



2186 Tetradrachm circa 478, AR 22 mm, 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper field l., olive sprig with berry and two leaves; all within partially incuse square. Svoronos pl. 8, 4. Seltman 413. Starr 8.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Of fine Archaic style, almost invisible traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Aretusa 2, 1994, 146 and NAC 88, 2015, 399 sales.



2187



2187 Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 24 mm, 17.20 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig with one berry and crescent. All within incuse square. Seltman 440. Svoronos pl. 9, 10. SNG Berry 644. Starr, Group IV, 125.

A portrait of wonderful style and a magnificent iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Privately purchased from Bank Leu 1989.

Corinthia, Corinth



2188



2188

2188 Stater 500-450, AR 20 mm, 8.64 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and pearl necklace; behind, *koppa*. All within partially incuse square. Calciati, Pegasi 82/1. Ravel 269. BCD Korinth 23.

A portrait of superb late Archaic style struck on a large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. The obverse struck from a deteriorated die,

otherwise extremely fine

1'500

From the collection of a Mentor.



2189



2189 Stater circa 345-307, AR 21 mm, 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet; behind, eagle. Below, A – P. Ravel 1008. Calciati, Pegasi 426. BCD Korinth 101.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'200

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 319.



2190



2190 Drachm circa 345-300, AR 14 mm, 2.68 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Laureate head of Aphrodite left; below chin, Γ. BCD Korinth 149 var. (letter on reverse). SNG Copenhagen -. BMC 284.

Very rare. A lovely portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good very fine 2'000

Ex Busso-Peus 405, 2011, 2255 and CNG 93, 2013, 313 sales.

Islands off Elis, Zacynthus



2191



2191 Drachm circa 500-450, AR 15 mm, 3.87 g. Z - A Amphora. Rev. Tripod within incuse square. Traité 1183 and pl. CCXXXV, 16 (this coin). Gardner, NC 1885, p. 89, 2 and pl. I, 2.

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known for this mint.

Old cabinet tone and very fine 1'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 1883 and Sternberg XIX, 1987, 170 sales. From the collection of a Mentor.

Laconia, Sparta



2192



2192 Hemidrachm circa 175-168, AR 16 mm, 2.24 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Achaean League monogram with ΛΑ above, ME below and the pilei of the Dioscouri to l. and r.; all within laurel wreath. Agrinion 468a (this obverse die). BCD Peloponnesos 849 (this obverse die). Clerk 324. SNG Copenhagen 318.

Very rare. A portrait of excellent Hellenistic style and about extremely fine 1'250

Ex Nomos sale 25, 2022, 142.

Argolis, Argos



2193

- 2193 Stater circa 370-350, AR 24 mm, 12.01 g. Head of Hera r., wearing stephane decorated with palmette. Rev. [A - P - Γ-I- ΩN] Two dolphins swimming in circle; between them, bunch of grapes and vine-tendril. BMC 38. Gulbenkian 530 (this reverse die). Jameson 2512 (this reverse die). BCD Peloponnesos 1065 (this reverse die). An exceedingly rare variety of a very rare type. A pleasant old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous and traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Manhattan II, 2011, Guber, 52; CNG 90, 2012, 555 and CNG 93, 2013, 324 sales.

Among the many fabled cities of Greece, Argos claimed to be one of the oldest. Indeed, Homer calls the Greeks 'Argives' in the Iliad, and we may consider this the root for the name Argonaut. During the Bronze Age the territory of Argos incorporated other famous and powerful cities, such as Mycenae and Tiryns, and Argos was still renowned in the 490s B.C. when it began to strike coins. Its first issues were silver drachms and fractions that showed a wolf, symbolic of Apollo Lykios, who was worshipped in the city. The largest Argive coin of this early period, the drachm, shows a wolf in full, whereas triobols show its forepart, and obols show only its head – thus we have a compression of design that coordinates with the decrease in denomination. Hemiobols bore the archaic letter heta, and tetartemoria the letter tau. With a few design modernisations and an occasional new type, this system remained intact for perhaps 120 years. In about 370 – soon after the Battle of Leuctra, which reduced Spartan and Theban influence in the Peloponnesus – Argos began to strike larger denomination coins with fresh designs of high artistry. The period c.370-350 represents the artistic peak for the mint at Argos, with several numismatic masterpieces being created. Argos was famous for its sculptors (including Myron, Polycleitus and Phidias' master, Ageladas), and we may presume the mint was able to draw upon a thriving arts community. The two main issues from this period are staters and drachms. Both show on their obverse the head of Zeus' wife Hera, who wears a stephane decorated with palmettes. About six miles outside the city was the Heraeum, where this goddess is said to have been worshipped for thirteen generations before King Agamemnon ruled over Bronze Age Mycenae. Her original temple burned in 423, so the Hera bust on these coins must be based upon the renowned 26-foot statue by Polycleitus which was adorned with gold and ivory. The Hera staters show on their reverse two dolphins swimming in opposite directions, creating a circular pattern. The Hera drachms show Diomedes, the Argive king of Homer's Iliad, advancing cautiously with sword drawn as he brings to his city the Palladium. The dolphins may be a punning allusion to the Delphic Apollo, who was worshipped at Argos, but perhaps even more likely they reflect the worship of Poseidon based upon two mythological episodes that were etched into the Argive consciousness. In one instance the local river-god Inachus was among those forced by Hera and Poseidon to choose between them for possession of the land; when he chose Hera, Poseidon withdrew the waters. Consequently, as it was explained, the rivers carried water only after a heavy rain. In another episode, Poseidon is said to have created the Springs of Lerna a few miles south of Argos. Apparently, Hera had convinced Poseidon to send back the sea, and the grateful Argives erected a sanctuary to Poseidon Prosclystius ('the flooder') at the point where the tide ebbed.

Arcadia, Megalopolis



2194

2194 *For the Archadian League.* Stater Summer 363 – Spring 362, AR 23 mm, 12.07 g. Laureate head of Zeus Lycaeus l. Rev. Youthful and naked Pan seated l. on rocks, head facing, holding lagobolon in r. hand and resting l. elbow on rock covered by drapery and inscribed, on lower l. part, [OΛYΜ]. At his feet, syrinx and in field l., AR ligate. *Traité* III 866 and pl. CCXXIV, 2 (this reverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 159, 512 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 532 (this obverse die). Jameson 1276 (this obverse die). de Sartiges 329 (this coin). Gerin 18 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1511. Boston, MFA 1260 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult and fascinating issue.

A portrait of enchanting beauty of late Classical style struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. Minor marks and light porosity on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

75'000

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhousopoulos, 2775 and Gorny & Mosch 112, 2001, 4120 sales. From the de Sartiges and Käppelli collections.

Though the Greeks are generally regarded for how highly they valued independence, on numerous occasions they abandoned their civic pride in the hope that safety or success would result from joining forces. The best examples of this are found in the various leagues that were organised in Greece, including the Archadian League, formed by 370/69 B.C. in the heart of the Peloponnesus. Much like the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes, who in 408/7 B.C. abandoned their ancestral homes to found a metropolis, the Arcadians created a new city, which they appropriately called Megalopolis ('big city'). From this administrative centre, with its concentrated population, the united Arcadians could at last stand up to the Spartans, who had recently been defeated by the Boeotians at Leuktra. The designs of the league's coinage are thoroughly regional in nature: the portrait is that of Zeus Lycaeus, whose sanctuary was on Mount Lycaeum (the Mount Olympus of Arcadia), and the reverse shows the seated figure of Pan, who was especially worshipped in the region, and whose sanctuary was also on Mount Lycaeum. Various theories have been offered to explain the inscription 'Olym' on the mountain rock upon which Pan rests. The other known inscription, 'Chari', is also an abbreviated name. They usually are described as the names of magistrates or die engravers, but a more enticing prospect was supported by Barclay Head, who thought these staters were probably issued for national festivals based upon religious bonds. If so, Head suggested, the two names would allude to the Olympic Games and the agonistic festivals in honour of the Charites.

Crete, Cnossus



2195



2195

2195 Stater circa 360-320, AR 24 mm, 10.83 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace; below neck, KN. Rev. Cruciform labyrinth with five pellets in centre; circular incuses in outer quarters. Svoronos, Numismatique 46 var. (no incuses on reverse but for this obverse die, cf. 43 and 47-48). Le Rider, Crétoises pl. VII, 4-5 var. (this obverse die but square incuses on reverse). SNG Delepierre 2340 (this obverse die). Weber 4413 var. (this obverse die but no incuses on reverse).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. An interesting portrait of fine style and a light old cabinet tone, the reverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Coin Galleries 9 March 1956, 1594; Hesperia Art Bulletin III, undated circa 1958, 49 and Triton XVIII, 2015, 548 sales.

Phalasarna



2196



2196 Drachm circa 300-270, AR 20 mm, 5.62 g. Head of Artemis Diktynna r. Rev. Φ – Α Trident. Svoronos 5 and pl. XXV, 7. Le Rider, Crète 4 and pl. XXIX, 25 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2598 (these dies).

Very rare. Superb old cabinet tone, minor marks on obverse and light traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good very fine

2'000

Ex Hirsch sale XXIX, 1910, Lambros, 596. From the collection of a Mentor.

The Cyclades, Paros



2197



2197

2197 Drachm circa 490, AR 16 mm, 6.60 g. Goat kneeling r.; in exergue, dolphin r. Rev. Irregular incuse square with rough surfaces. ACGC pl. 6, 120. SNG Delepierre 2443. Lederer, SRN 30, pl. II, 34. Sheedy 49.

Rare variety. Struck on very fresh metal and light iridescent tone. Minor traces of double striking otherwise about extremely fine

7'000

Ex New York IV, 2002, 172; NGSa 8, 2014 43; Hess-Divo 329, 2015, 81 and Spink 23007, 2023, 96 sales.



2193



2141



2194



2182



2168



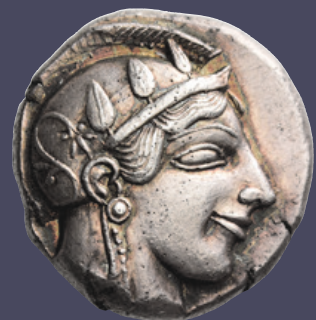
2168



2185



2187





2204



2205



2212



2171



2149



2211



2252



2198



2198

2198 Drachm circa II-I century BC, AR 20 mm, 3.84 g. Wreathed head of Demeter r. Rev. ΠΑΡΙ / ΧΑΙΡΙ in three lines; above, E. All within wreath. Rhousopoulos 3168 var. (magistrate). Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular 80, 1972, 2874. From the collection of a Mentor.

Kings of Pontus, Mithradates VI, 120 – 63



2199



2199 Tetradrachm, Pergamum 75-74, AR 31 mm, 16.76 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ / monogram Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent / ΣΚΑΕΩ – monogram / ΓΚΣ above ΗΠΥΚΕΙ monogram; in exergue, I. All within ivy-wreath. DCA 692. SNG Copenhagen 236 (these dies). In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'000

Ex Heritage sale 3071, 2917, 34034.

Paphlagonia, Sinope



2200



2200

2200 Drachm circa 425-410, AR 17 mm, 6.14 g. Head of sea-eagle l.; [below, dolphin l.]. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with two opposing quarters filled, K within one unfilled quarter. RG -. SNG BM Black Sear 1367 var. (different symbol). SNG von Aulock 6837.

Exceptionally complete for the issue and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



2201

2201 Drachm, magistrate Pa(si)- circa 410-350, AR 17 mm, 6.16 g. Head of nymph l., hair in sakkos. Rev. ΣΙΝΩ Sea eagle standing l., wings spread, on dolphin l.; below, eagle's wing, ΠΑΣΙ. SNG BM Black Sea 1415. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Stancomb -.

A portrait of lovely style and a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 2nd May 1905, 256; Tradart 7th July 1994, Albert Hofer, 70 and Tradart 18th December 2014, 131 sales.



2202

2202 Tetradrachm circa 330-300, AR 28 mm, 15.57 g. Head of Sinope r., wearing mural crown. Rev. ΣΙΝΩΠΙΕΩΝ Apollo seated r. on omphalos, holding lyre; in r. field, A / M on T. SNG von Aulock 6861. SNG BM Black Sea 1509. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An attractive portrait of excellent

Hellenistic style struck in high relief. Lovely old cabinet tone,

and about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Rauch sale 113, 2022, 103.

Bithynia, Astacus



2203

2203 Drachm circa 450, AR 18 mm, 4.95 g. Astacus r. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l. wearing sakkos; all within incuse square. Recueil Général pg. 266, 5 and pl. XLI, 5 (these dies). Traité II, 2869 and pl. CLXXXI, 4 (these dies). Exceedingly rare, apparently only the third specimen known and one of two in private hands. Superb old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse

and a die-break on reverse, otherwise very fine

2'500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Mysia, Cyzicus



2204 Stater circa 550-475, EL 20 mm, 15.99 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Attic helmet; beneath, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* pl. VI, 28. Greenwell 25 (this coin). von Fritze 67 and pl. 2, 20 (this coin illustrated). Jameson 2171 (this coin). Weber 4791 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 701 (this obverse die). Gillet 1053 (this coin).

Rare and undoubtedly one of the finest electrum staters of Cyzicus in existence.

A masterpiece of numismatic Archaic portraiture and the work of a very skilled master engraver, perfectly struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 100'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 5 and NAC 92, 2016, 186 sales. From the Jameson, Weber and Charles Gillet collections.

The ancient city of Cyzicus, known to numismatists primarily for its extensive and varied early issues in electrum, was located along the banks of the river Aisepos on the southwestern shore of the Propontis. It was purportedly the first of many cities founded by colonists from Miletos, chosen due to its defensible site and two fine harbours from which it derived its great wealth, both from the abundant stock of tunny within their waters and from the extensive trade networks between the Euxine and Aegean Seas. The tunny was the city's civic badge and features on all of its coinage before the advent of Rome.

In addition to the tunny, the electrum coinage of Cyzicus struck over the course of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. presents us with a great variety of designs. There are a few that seemingly derive from other coin types or possibly from historical events, but for the majority no underlying reason is evident. For instance, although Athena as presented here is magnificently centred and beautifully executed with her high-crested Attic helmet, there was no cult of significance to the goddess at Cyzicus and festivals in her honour at the city are not mentioned by ancient authors. Most cities in ancient times chose to commemorate on their coinage a specific historical event or either some mythological or religious characteristic of the city. Why Cyzicus did not, at least as can be determined by the majority of her types during this period, has led to an insightful observation by Colin Kraay (cf. ACGC p. 264), where he suggests that perhaps Cyzicus derived its coin types from designs on Greek vases and other works of art that passed through its ports during the course of trade between the Aegean and Euxine Seas.



2205 Stater circa 500-450, EL 21 mm, 16.10 g. Tunny between two dolphins, all swimming l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell -. von Fritze -, cf. 95 (hecte). Boston MFA -. SNG France -, cf. 236 (hecte). Rosen -, cf. 471 (hecte). cf. NAC sale 106, 2018, 254.

Of the highest rarity, only the fourth and possibly the finest specimen known.

A very interesting type perfectly struck in high relief. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex NAC sale 120, 2020, 384.



2206 Stater circa 500-450, EL 19 mm, 16.03 g. Griffin crouching l., right forepaw raised; below, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 99. Boston, MFA 1455. SNG France 240.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck in high relief on a full flan and extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 69 and NAC 77, 2014, 54 sales.

The Cyzicenes portrayed griffins on their electrum coins on more than one occasion, which is hardly surprising in light of their brisk trade with the people residing on northern shores of the Black Sea, by which they gained access to the gold mined still further north, in a land many Greeks called Hyperborea. Though it was universally acknowledged as being well north of the Greek world, the precise location of Hyperborea was reported differently in the ancient sources. Suggestions ranged from Britain to an area north of the Alps, to somewhere in the Urals, and even, perhaps, the Arctic circle. Ptolemy believed that it was in the vicinity of the North Sea, which he called the Hyperborean Ocean. Scores of ancient authors refer to the land of Hyperborea or its inhabitants, including Apollonius of Rhodes, Hesiod, Homer, Pindar, Sophocles, Strabo, and Herodotus, who reports (iii.116): "Then again towards the North of Europe, there is evidently a quantity of gold by far larger than in any other land: as to how it is got, here again I am not able to say for certain, but it is said to be carried off from the griffins by Arimaspians, a one-eyed race of men. But I do not believe this tale either, that nature produces one-eyed men which in all other respects are like other men. However, it would seem that the extremities which bound the rest of the world on every side and enclose it in the midst, possess the things which by us are thought to be the most beautiful and the most rare." Hyperborea was commonly said to have been protected by the fearsome, mythological griffins. The god Apollo was closely associated with these creatures due to the famous legend of his visit to the land of the Hyperboreans. Indeed, his chariot is sometimes represented as being pulled by a griffin, or the god himself is sometimes shown riding on the back of a griffin. Thus, Greenwell suggests that the Cyzicenes associated Apollo with the griffin-guarded gold of Hyperborea – the very gold that was crucial to the prosperity of this city, and the production of its coinage.



2207 Stater circa 500-450, EL 21 mm, 15.97 g. Dog standing l.; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 93. Boston, MFA 1469. SNG France 230.

A flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2208



2208

2208 Hecte circa 460-420, EL 11 mm, 1.17 g. Silenus, with horse's ear and tail, kneeling r., holding in his outstretched r. hand cantharus into which he is pouring wine from amphora balanced on l. leg and steadied by l. arm and head. Below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald, SNR 81, 172 (this obverse die). cf. von Fritze 172 (unlisted denomination). cf. SNG France 318 (stater).

Very rare. A wonderful representation of superb style struck in high relief.

Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG e-sale 395, 2017, 117.



2209



2209

2209 Stater circa 400-350, EL 20 mm, 16.04 g. A young Heracles and Iphikles kneeling respectively l. and r., wrestling serpents; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 208. Boston, MFA 1531. SNG France 641.

Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue of fine style. Good very fine

6'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Lampsacus



2210



2210

2210 Stater circa 480s-470s, EL 19 mm, 15.21 g. Forepart of Pegasus l. within a wreath of vines with bunches of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin, Electrum group II, pl. I, cf. 11. Boston, MFA 1582. SNG von Aulock 1289. SNG France 1110.

Rare. Good very fine 4'000

From the collection of a Mentor. Privately purchased on 27th March 1947 (sold with its original ticket).

Pergamum



2211

- 2211 Stater circa 334-332, AV 17 mm, 8.60 g. Head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Facing Palladium, wearing calathus on head and holding lance in upraised r. hand and shield on l. arm; in lower l. field, helmet. de Luynes 2493. de Callataÿ, *Stateres 2j* (this coin illustrated). von Fritze, *Pergamon pl. I, 7*. Gulbenkian 699. SNG France 1557.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A very attractive portrait of fine Hellenistic style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex NAC sale 133, 2022, 110. Privately purchased from Nomos in January 2010.

This remarkable issue of gold staters presents us with only a fragment of the information usually relied upon to establish a place and date of minting. However, the reverse shows a cultus statue of Athena holding the Palladium, which has led scholars to identify the mint as Pergamum based upon similarities to silver coins of that city bearing an ethnic. The dating of the issue, however, has found less agreement, with published estimates ranging from about 350 to 284 B.C. For many the principal guide is the Saïda hoard, believed to have been buried around the time of the death of Alexander the Great, or soon after. However, the dating of the hoard is not certain, as it relies upon an assessment of other coinages that are not precisely dateable. Furthermore, the hoard has some coins (notably staters of Philippi and Panticapaeum) that warrant caution. Instead, we are perhaps better served by examining the coin type for guidance. If we accept that Pergamum is the mint, a framework can be developed since any suggestion of date would have to make sense in terms of the history of the city. We find an important clue in the head of young Heracles on the obverse, which seems to be inspired by the coinage of Alexander. Though this is by no means guaranteed, since this image had been used extensively before Alexander's time, the style strongly points to Alexander's silver coinage as the source. One cataloguer has indicated this issue was produced by Alexander himself during his southward trek through Asia Minor in pursuit of the Persian King Darius. However, it seems unlikely that at this stage of his campaign Alexander would have issued coinage in Asia without his name; furthermore, if it is considered a transitional issue before the introduction of his 'great coinage' (c.334?), then the obverse of this gold coin would, in fact, be the prototype for Alexander's principal silver coinage. Even less likely is the prospect that it was an issue of Alexander after he had introduced his 'great coinage' since by then it certainly would have borne his name, and there would be no reason for its designs to deviate from the Athena/Nike of his newly established imperial types. Therefore, it is perhaps best to see this as an autonomous issue, regardless of the circumstance. An ideal opportunity was the period 334-332, when the Persian navy sailed the Aegean in an effort to win back the Macedonian gains; meanwhile, Alexander rushed to Phoenicia to capture Persian naval bases in the hope of neutralising this threat. In the midst of this period Alexander defeated the Persians at Issus in November, 333, after which remnants of the Persian army moved northward to try and regain the Macedonian-held inland cities, notably in Lydia. One can imagine that in this tumultuous period, with civic loyalties wavering in a tide of Persian re-conquest, and the uncertainties of Alexander's grand designs, an issue of this type could have been produced at Pergamum. If so, its obverse would express allegiance with the Macedonians and the reverse would invoke protection against the Persians with the help of the Trojan Athena (or the local Athena, represented by a cultus statue in the Temple of Athena on the acropolis of Pergamum).

Troas, Abydos



2212

- 2212 Stater circa 330, AV 17 mm, 8.60 g. Facing head of Artemis, wearing an ornate stephanos decorated with acanthus leaves, triple pendant earrings and necklace. Rev. Eagle standing l. with closed wing; in l. field, vine-tendrill with bunch of grapes. For similar reverse type. cf. *Traite II*, 2449 and pl. CLXVIII, 2 (eagle standing r.). Apparently unique and unpublished. A portrait of enchanting beauty, in the finest late Classical style work of a very talented master engraver.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2010, 84. From the Collection of a Man in Love with Art.

The eagle type used for the reverse of this unique stater signals its production at the mint of Abydos on the Hellespont. This city, which faced Sestos in the Thracian Chersonesos, was a popular crossing point from Asia to Europe and vice versa due to its location at the narrowest point on the Hellespont. As such it was a staging area for various invasions, such as those of Xerxes against mainland Greece and of Philip II and Alexander the Great against the Persian Empire, ostensibly in revenge for the earlier campaign of Xerxes. Unlike most Greek cities, Abydos possessed its own gold mines and is known to have struck gold coins in the late fifth and early third centuries BC, probably in support of the fleets used by both the Spartans and Persians to end Athenian domination in the region. The city probably also struck gold coins in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip III Arrhidaeus in the period between 328 and 297 BC. The present coin, however, probably belongs to the 330s BC and the beginning of Alexander's conquest of the Persian Empire. The Mysian city of Pergamon also struck an unexpected civic gold emission at this time, possibly in support of Alexander's fleet before he could release the vast wealth of the Persian treasuries. The obverse type, depicting an exquisite image of Artemis, the patron goddess of the city, is mirrored in the contemporary bronze coinage of Abydos. The goddess is shown facing and wearing a polos on the bronze issues, but only on this remarkable stater is her headdress so masterfully ornamented with palmettes and acanthus decorations.



Islands off Troas, Tenedos



2213

- 2213 Tetradrachm circa 100-70, AR 32 mm, 15.76 g. Janiform head of a laureate male and diademed female. Rev. TENEΔΙΩΝ Labrys; below, monogram and bunch of grapes – owl standing l. All within laurel wreath. SNG von Aulock 1590. de Callatay, Studies Price, 114 (this coin).

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

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Numismatica Wien IV, 1974, 149; Vecchi Fixed Priced List 12, 29; Sotheby's October 1992, 1109; Künker 43, 1998, 124 and Nomos 17, 2018, 161 sales. From the Vineyard collection.

Aeolis, Cume



2214

- 2214 Tetradrachm, magistrate Metrophanes, circa 155-143, AR 33 mm, 16.70 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAΙΩΝ Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air on one-handed cup; below, ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝΙΗΣ. All within oak wreath. SNG Copenhagen 104. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 95 (unlisted reverse die). Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

Lesbos, Mytilene



2215

2216

- 2215 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 2.57 g. Forepart of winged boar r. Rev. Incuse head of lion r. with open mouth. Bodenstedt 15. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Tkalec May 2006, 59 and NAC 92, 2016, 1471 sales. From the Ploil collection.

- 2216 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 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. About extremely fine 1'000

Ionía, Clazomenae



2217

2217

- 2217 Stater circa 500, AR 17 mm, 6.65 g. Forepart of winged boar r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with uneven surfaces. *Traité I*, pl. XII, 14. Jameson 1491. SNG von Aulock 1981. Dewing 2257. Kraay-Hirmer 607 (this coin). Rosen 563. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on fresh metal and of excellent Archaic style. Light old cabinet tone, two minor flan cracks, otherwise extremely fine 12'500

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 486; Leu 61, 1995, 137; Tkalec 27 October 2011, 94 and Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2014, 26 sales.

Clazomenae was reputedly founded by Greeks from Phlius and Cleonae in the Peloponnese 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 Clazomenaeans 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.

Magnesia ad Meandrum



2218

2218

- 2218 Tetradrachm, magistrate Euphemos, son of Pausanias circa 150-140, AR 31 mm, 16.87 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver over l. shoulder. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ – ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ / ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ Apollo standing l. on a meander pattern, holding a branch and leaning against a tripod, all within wreath. N. Jones, *The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on Maeander*, ANSMN 24, 5a. SNG Berry 1069. de Luynes 1423.

A very rare early issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2219

2219 Tetradrachm after 190, AR 33 mm, 16.76 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver over her l. shoulder. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ – ΕΡΑΣΙΠΠΙΟΣ – ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ Apollo standing l. on a meander pattern, holding a branch and leaning against a tripod surmounted by a quiver, all within wreath. SNG Berry 1067. SNG von Aulock 2042. N. Jones, *The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on Maeander*, ANSMN 24, 33.

A coin in exceptional state of preservation. A portrait of lovely style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 327, 2014, 52.

Myrina



2220

2220 Tetradrachm circa 165-160, AR 33 mm, 16.68 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo Grynios standing r., holding branch and phiale; at his feet, omphalos and amphora. In l. field, monogram. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 41, 71a (this coin).

A very rare variety. A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Gitta Kastner 4, 1973, 82 and New York I, 1998, 128 sales.



Phocaea

- 2221 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 2.55 g. Cicada seen from above; in r. field, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 55. Cf. Gemini XIII, 2017, 67.
 Exceedingly rare and in exceptional condition for the issue and possibly the finest specimen known. Struck in high relief and good extremely fine 10'000
 Ex Concordia Numismatics sale 4 March 2023, 383.

Uncertain

- 2222 Trite circa 600-550, EL 12 mm, 4.73 g. Schematic head of lion r. Rev. Two incuse squares. Weidauer 116 (these reverse punches). Traité I 56 var. (obverse type I.). Elektron I, -, cf. 26 (hemihecte). Rosen -, cf. 278 (hemihecte). SNG Kayhan -, cf. 708 (mysshemihecte). Linzalone Ln1097 (this coin).
 Very rare. Good very fine 3'500
 Ex CNG sale 63, 2003, 512.
- 2223 1/24 stater circa 600-550, EL 7 mm, 0.65 g. Human leg. Rev. Incuse square. cf. Roma Numismatics e-sale 56, 2019, 325.
 Extremely rare. Extremely fine 2'000
 Ex Concordia Numismatics sale 4 March 2023, 362.

Caria, Cnidus



- 2224 Drachm circa 465-449, AR 16 mm, 6.20 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Diademed bust of Aphrodite r., wearing necklace with pendant. Jameson II, 2300. SNG Copenhagen 230. Gillet 1141 (this coin). Cahn, Knidos, 78.5 (this coin).
 A portrait of lovely style struck on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 10'000
 Ex Leu & M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 163 and Maison Palombo 21, 2023, 61 sales.

Islands off Caria, Calymna



- 2225 Didrachm 3rd century BC, AR 18 mm, 6.57 g. Head of warrior r., wearing crested helmet. Rev. KAAVMNION Cythara; the whole within square pelted frame. SNG Copenhagen 602. SNG von Aulock 2741. SNG Keckman 282.
 Old cabinet tone and very fine 1'000
 From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Carpathos



- 2226 Stater circa 500-480, AR 21 mm, 13.82 g. Two dolphins leaping in opposite directions and a third smaller one swimming r. below; floral symbols in the corners. All within a dotted frame within a linear square. Rev. Incuse rectangle, with irregular surface, divided horizontally by a broad band. *Traité* pl. XIX, 10. Jameson 1542 var. (different orientation of dolphins). SNG von Aulock 2743 var. (different orientation of dolphins). Cahn, 'Poseidon on Karpathos?', *NC* 1957, pp. 11-12. Boston, MFA 2010. Asyut 691 (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone.

Test cut on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

From the Asyut hoard and the collection of a Mentor.

Cos



- 2227 Triple siglos circa 480-475, AR 24 mm, 16.54 g. ΚΩΣ Discobolus about to hurl disc; in l. field, tripod. Rev. Crab within incuse square. SNG Lockett 2922 (this coin). Barron, *Essays Kraay-Mørholm*, 6f (this coin). Boston, MFA 2014 (this reverse die).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly one of the most fascinating issues of the entire Greek series. Unusually struck on fresh metal.

A very pleasant old cabinet tone. Good very fine 75'000

Ex Hess 7 October 1907, Duplicates Münzkabinet Berlin, 728; Hess 25 March 1929, Vogel, 357; Glendining's 21-23 February 1961, Lockett, 2397; Glendining's 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 300; CNG Numismatic Review 25, 2000, 50; Hess-Divo 283, 2000, 95 and Gorny & Mosch 112, 2001, 148 sales. From the Imhoof-Blumer collection.

Seldom do designs of such contrasting qualities appear on a single coin: the reverse is fixed both in the sense of its formal presentation and its role as a recurring type at Cos, whereas the obverse is original and animated. It portrays an athlete at the moment of releasing a discus – no easy feat for an engraver working in a framework the size of a die. The meaning of the type has attracted many theories. It clearly is an athletic theme, and the tripod of Apollo is such an integral part of the design that it must be assumed to be essential to the meaning of the type. The tripod has thus been seen as a reference to the festival of Apollo at Triopion, where athletes competed for bronze tripods that would be dedicated to Apollo at the local temple. Participation in these games was limited to cities of the Doric Pentapolis: Knidos, Ialysus, Lindos, Kamiros and Cos. Since none of the other four cities produced coins commemorating this event, it is possible that the type celebrates otherwise undocumented games held in Apollo's honour at Cos. The type was produced over the course of decades, for there is significant evolution in its presentation. The earliest issues – to which this coin belongs – have an abbreviated ethnic and show a crab of varying size in a modified incuse within which an \X\ pattern is integrated; in some cases, the crab is absent. The next series is transitional in that the inscription starts in its abbreviated form and eventually is expanded to incorporate all five letters; the reverse retains its square incuse, though the field is flat and unadorned except for a prominent beaded border. The final series begins with the longer ethnic and finishes with the original, three-letter version, and the reverse is modified to a circular format with a beaded border. Assigning a date to the series, as Barron notes in his study, is difficult because of a conspicuous lack of hoard or overstrike evidence. Furthermore, much of the discussion centres around the date of the Athenian coinage decree, which Barron had firmly placed in circa 448 B.C., but which is now generally believed to have been passed in the 420s, thus changing a key element in the chronological debate.



2228 Tetradrachm, magistrate Philodamos circa 365-355, AR 23 mm, 15.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. [ΚΩΙΟΝ] Veiled female head l.; behind, [ΦΙΛ]ΛΟΔΑ[ΜΟΣ]. Weber 6628. Meadows, IGCH IX, p. 233, 16a (this coin).

A very rare variety. Two portraits of excellent style struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Superior 12/4, July 1987, Pipito, 461; Leu 53, 1991, 108 and NAC 23, 2002, 1267 sales. From the Pixodarus hoard.



2229 Tetradrachm, magistrate Theodotos circa 350-345, AR 24 mm, 15.05 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab; beneath, ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ and club r. Meadows, Coin Hoard IX, 10b (this coin). SNG von Aulock 2747 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 2019 (this obverse die).

In unusually fine condition for the issue. An excellent portrait of superb Hellenistic style with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 443 and CNG 103, 2016, 305 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart in the early 1990's.

Rhodes



2230 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 24 mm, 15.26 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose; in lower field r., eagle standing r. with closed wings on rock. All within shallow incuse square. de Hirsch 1556 (these dies). Ashton, Essays Carson-Jenkins 1 (this coin). SNG Keckman 359. Bérend, 7 (this coin). HNO Online 1 (this coin). Ashton IGCH IX, p. 140, 16a (this coin).

Rare. An impressive portrait struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Triton sale VI, 2003, 442. From the Marmaris hoard (IGCH 1209).

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 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 the larger silver coins would be widely dispersed throughout the Greek world, especially since the Delian inventories indicate 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 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.



2231 Tetradrachm circa 380, AR 24 mm, 15.26 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r., hair floating loose at sides of face. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with stem and bud; in r. field, bunch of grapes with stalk. All within partially incuse square. McClean 8567 (this reverse die). Bérend, SNR 51, 61 (this coin).

Rare. A superb portrait struck in very high relief and with an excellent old cabinet tone. Slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2232



2233



- 2232 Didrachm circa 305-275, AR 20 mm, 6.72 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r., hair floating loose at sides of face. Rev. ΠΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud to r.; in l. field, grape bunch and EY; on rose, EY. Ashton Series, NC 1989, p. 5, B var. (without EY on rose). Ashton 2001, 158 var. (Without EY on rose). SNG Keckman 459 var. (without EY on rose).

Old cabinet tone Traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

- 2233 Didrachm circa 250-229, AR 21 mm, 6.76 g. Radiate head of Helios facing. Rev. ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Rose with stem and bud on r.; at base of stem, P – O. In l. field, helmeted Athena Nikephoros standing l. SNG Copenhagen 765. SNG von Aulock 2807. SNG Kekman 537.

Struck in high relief and with an enchanting iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton XV, 2012, 1250 and NAC 84, 2015, 671 sales. From the Deyo collection.



2234



- 2234 Hemistater circa 125-88, AV 13 mm, 3.38 g. Radiate head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. P – O Rose with bud l.; above, APXINOΣ and in r. field, palm branch. Jenkins, Essays Kraay-Mørkholm, p. 110, 171. de Luynes 2727. HNO Online 1945 temp.

Extremely rare and an issue of great fascination. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 10'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

In the late second and early first centuries BC, Rhodes struck a regular silver coinage of light-weight drachms and hemidrachms that were distinguished from the city's earlier full-weight coinages by the use of an incuse square around the reverse type. Such coins were given the nickname *plinthophoroi* ("brick-bearers") because the incuse square looked to contemporary Greeks like an impression that might be made by a brick or tile. The reverse of this impressive gold stater clearly indicates that it too belongs to the plinthophoric coin series of Rhodes, but unlike the contemporary silver it is of full Attic weight. This is no accident, as the Attic weight standard had been established already as the international standard for gold coinage since the time of Alexander the Great. It is unclear whether the Attic standard has been used for this coinage merely due to convention or whether the present coin was struck to make a specific foreign payment. Unfortunately, while Hellenistic civic gold coins often reflect an emergency need that could not be covered by silver coinage, it is uncertain what precisely may have motivated the production of this issue. In the late second and early first centuries BC, the economic power of Rhodes was in decline, thanks to increasing Roman involvement in Asia Minor (the province of Asia was created in 129 BC, just shortly before the Rhodian gold series began) and the subtle Roman hostility that had previously led to the creation of Delos as a free port to harm Rhodian trade in 166 BC. Despite these actions detrimental to Rhodes as a trading powerhouse, the island state was considered a free Roman ally and welcomed Roman citizens and Italians fleeing the bloody Asiatic Vespers instigated by Mithridates VI of Pontus and even withstood a major siege to protect them in 88 BC. With the exception of the incuse square on the reverse—the hallmark of the plinthophoric coinage—the types of this stater are very traditional to Rhodes. The obverse depicts the facing head of Helios, who is said to have chosen the island for himself when it first rose from the sea. He named it in honour of the sea nymph Rhode, whom the sun-god married and lived with on the island. In the Hellenistic period, Rhodes was famous for a colossal statue of Helios at the entrance to its harbour, which was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The obverse type depicts a rose (*rhodos* in Greek) as a punning reference to the name of the island city.



2235



2235 1/4 stater circa 125-88, AV 12 mm, 2.18 g. Radiate head of Helios r. Rev. P – O Rose; in r. field, pileus and above, EYNIKOΣ. All within shallow incuse square. BMC 231 var. Jenkins, Essays Kraay-Mørkholm, p. 109, 125. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M sale XIX, 1959, 502. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Kings of Lydia



2236



2236

2236 Time of Alyattes to Croesus, before 561. 1/3 siglos or Trite, Sardes before 561, EL 14 mm, 4.74 g. Lion's head r. with open jaws; on forehead, dot with multiple rays. Rev. Double incuse punch. Weidauer 87. Rosen 655. Boston, MFA 1764. SNG von Aulock 2869. Good very fine 1'500

Lycia, Phaselis



2237



2237 Double-siglos circa 250-221, AR 23 mm, 10.30 g. Prow of galley r. decorated with club; below, shrimp r. Rev. ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟ / ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley l.; above, star. SNG von Aulock 4419 (this obverse die). Heip-Taimer 130 (most probably, this coin). Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



- 2238 Stater circa 167-130, AR 29 mm, 11.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Athena Promachos standing r. on prow of galley, brandishing thunderbolt and aegis; in l. field, Φ and below, ΑΠΙΕΛΛΕΑΣ. Heipp-Tamer p. 175, 3 (this coin). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 7'500
- Ex NFA 32, 993, 85; Giesener Münzhandlung Dieter 64, 1993, 195; Hirsch 275, 2011, 3923 and NAC 126, 2021, Man in Love with Art, 245 sales.

Kings of Lycia, Pericles, circa 380 – 360



- 2239 Stater circa 380-375, AR 24 mm, 9.81 g. Head of Pericles facing slightly to l. Rev. *perikles* in Lycian characters Warrior, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, standing r. in fighting attitude, holding sword in r. hand, shield on l. arm; in lower r. field, triskeles. All within shallow incuse square. Olcay-Mørkholm, NC 1971, p. 15, 419-425 (these dies). Müseler VIII, 37. SNG von Aulock 4252. Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness and a flan crack at eight o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000
- From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



- 2240 Stater circa 465-430, AR 19 mm, 10.94 g. Warrior advancing r., holding shield and spear; below, three ivy leaves. Rev. ΕΣ Triskeles within incuse square. SNG France -. SNG Copenhagen 166. Old cabinet tone and very fine / about very fine 500
- From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2241

- 2241 Stater circa 400-370, AR 22 mm, 10.92 g. Two wrestlers engaging, one on r. attempting to trip the other. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ Slinger standing r.; in r. field, trisceles. SNG France 47. SNG Berry 1217. SNG Copenhagen 198-199. SNG von Aulock 4531. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 300

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Pamphylia, Side



2242



2242

- 2242 Tetradrachm, magistrate Dei(no)- circa 205-100, AR 28 mm, 16.95 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Nike striding l., holding wreath; in l. field, pomegranate above ΔΕΙ. SNG von Aulock 4786 (this coin). Seyring, Side 6. SNG France 674. Light tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 560; NAC 66, 2012, 66 and Triton XXVI, 2023, 298 sales. From the H. von Aulock and GTP collections.

Pisidia, Selge



2243



- 2243 Stater circa 300, AR 25 mm, 10.61 g. Two naked wrestlers grappling; in lower centre field, ΑΛ. Rev. ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ Heracles standing r., naked but for lion's skin over extended l. arm, brandishing his club. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock –. SNG France –. Weber cf. 7424 (this obverse die).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare type. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex Triton IX, 2006, 971 and NAC 84, 2015, 680 sales.



Cilicia, Celenderis

2244 Stater, circa 425-420, AR 19 mm, 10.71 g. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing r. Rev. KEA Goat kneeling r., head l. Casabonne series 4. SNG von Aulock 5630 (these dies). SNG France 67. Boston, MFA 2114. Of lovely style and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Good very fine 750
From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Soloi

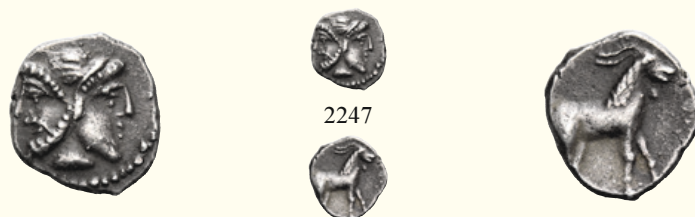
2245 Stater circa 385, AR 22 mm, 10.82 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, decorated with a griffin. Rev. ΣΟΑΕΩΝ Bunch of grapes; above, monogram. Casabonne, Type 5. SNG France -. SNG Levante -. SNG von Aulock -. cf. Athena Fund II, 791 (these dies). cf. Triton sale XXV, 2022, 294 (these dies). Very rare. About extremely fine 2'500
Ex Triton sale XXVI, 2023, 312.

Tarsus



2246 **Mazaios, 361-334.** Stater circa 361-344, AR 23 mm, 10.56 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, Aramaic characters. Rev. *mzdi* in Aramaic characters Lion l. attacking bull; below, monogram. SNG Levante 106. SNG France 350 var. (different monogram). Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000
From the collection of a Mentor.

Uncertain mint in Cilicia



2247 Obol IV century BC, AR 9 mm, 0.76 g. Janiform heads, the l. bearded. Rev. Goat advancing r. SNG Levante -. SNG France -. SNG von Aulock -. Apparently unrecorded. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 300

Cyprus, Paphos



2248



2248

- 2248 **Onasi (-), circa 400.** Siglos circa 400, AR 22 mm, 10.89 g. [ba si le] in Cypriot characters. Bull standing l.; above, [solar disk] and in l. field, [ankh]. Rev. Eagle flying l.; below, astragalos. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1305 and pl. CXXXIV, 17 var. (leaf on reverse). *BMC* p. lxxii and pl. XXII, 1 (this obverse die) and 2 (this reverse die). Tziambazis -. *SNG Fitzwilliam* 9157. *SNG Copenhagen* -. *SilCoinCy* A1944.
Very rare. Obverse, as usual from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

Seleucid Kings. Seleucus I Nicator, 312–281



2249



- 2249 Drachm, Susa circa 301-295, AR 16 mm, 4.27 g. Draped bust of deified Alexander III r., wearing helmet covered with panthers skin, lowered cheek pieces and adorned with bull's horn and ear; panthers skin around the neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike, wearing long chiton, standing r. and crowning trophy; in lower l. field, H and lower central field, monogram. *SC* 174.5. *EMS* 418.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait and a superb light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Brian Kritt.



2250



- 2250 Hemidrachm, Susa circa 301-295, AR 13 mm, 2.09 g. Draped bust of deified Alexander III r., wearing helmet covered with panthers skin, lowered cheek pieces and adorned with bull's horn and ear; panthers skin around the neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike standing r., crowning trophy; in lower l. field, monogram and lower central field, ΔΙ. *SC* 175.2. *EMS* 415β (this coin). *SNG Lockett* 3098 (this coin). *Marest-Caffey Group* 3.2, 255 (this coin).
Extremely rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 2923 and Glendining's 21-23 February 1961, Lockett, 2556 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2251

- 2251 Stater in name and typus of Alexander III, Babylon before 300, AV 18 mm, 8.57 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ] – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in outer l. field, MI and at her feet, monogram within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 638. Price 3749 (this obverse die). SC 81.3. Wonderful reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000

Ex Stack's 29-30 December 1990, 90 and Gemini V, 2009, 387 sales. Donation by Stanley D. Scott to benefit the renovation of the new ANS headquarters

Seleucus II Callinicus, 246 – 225



2252

- 2252 Stater, Antiochia circa 244-225, AV 18. mm, 8.46 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛ – ΕΥΚΟΟΥ Apollo, nude, standing l., testing arrow held in his r. hand, leaning on bow held in his l. hand and set on ground to t.; in l. field, P. SC 687.4. Le Rider, Antioche 6-8. WSM 995α-β (these dies). de Luynes 3281 (these dies), Gulbenkian 1025 (these dies).

An extremely rare variant of a very rare type, in exceptional state of preservation.

A portrait of great beauty in the finest Hellenistic style struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2020, 464.



2253



2254



2255



Antiochus Hierax, circa 242 – 227

- 2253 Tetradrachm, Abydus circa 242-227, AR 29 mm, 16.79 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in r. hand and bow in l.; in outer l. field, torch and in exergue, eagle standing l. and monogram. WSM 1556. SC 841.1.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 750

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Demetrius I Soter, 162 – 150

- 2254 Tetradrachm, Seleucia on the Tigris 161-150, AR 28 mm, 16.75 g. Jugate busts r. of Demetrius I, diademed, and Laodicea, draped and wearing stephane. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated l. on backless throne supported by wreath bearing Nike, holding sceptre and cornucopia; in outer l. field, HP ligate and palm branch. In exergue, ΣΩΤΗΡ[ΩΣ]. SC 1688. SNG Spaer 1358.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 2'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Demetrius II Nicator, first reign, 146 – 138

- 2255 Tetradrachm, Seleucia circa 145-141, AR 28 mm, 15.94 g. Diademed head r., within fillet border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΦΙΛΑΔΕ – ΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Tyche seated l. on backless throne supported by tritones, holding sceptre and cornucopia; in exergue, monogram. SC 1984.1. SNG Spaer 1752.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 500

Ex Ars Classica sale 10, 1925, 1186. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Antiochus VI Dionysus, 144 – 142



2256



- 2256 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 143-142, AR 32 mm, 16.46 g. Radiate and diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ – ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ The Dioscuri galloping l., holding lances; in r. field, ΤΡΥ above monogram above ΣΤΑ; below horses, ΟΡ. All within wreath of lily, ivy and grain leaves and ears. SC 2000.3b. A gently portrait struck on a very broad flan, with a light iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack and traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu Winterthur sale 8, 2021, 148. Previously privately purchased from Bank Leu on 14th December 1973. From the Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl collection.



2257

2257 Drachm, Antiochia 143-142, AR 17 mm, 4.12 g. Radiate and diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ – ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in his r. hand and resting his l. on grounded bow; between Apollo's legs, monogram. In exergue, ΟΡΞ [ΣΤΑ]. SC 2001.1a.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000
From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Antiochos VII Euergetes, 138 – 129



2258

2258 Drachm, uncertain mint circa 138-129, AR 16 mm, 4.19 g. Diademed head r.; behind, [star]. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ – ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Nike advancing l., holding wreath in her r. hand; in outer l. field, two monograms. SC 2093. A very rare variety. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 350
From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Demetrius II, second reign 130 – 125



2259

2259 Tetradrachm, Ake circa 127-126, AR 28 mm, 15.83 g. Diademed head r. within border of reem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ – ΘΕΟΥ – ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding sceptre and Nike; in exergue, two monograms. SC 2202. CSE 802.
Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 1'500
Ex Hess-Leu sale 7 April 1960, 249. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Alexander II Zabinas, 128 – 122



2260

- 2260 Tetradrachm, Uncertain mint circa 128-122, AR 29 mm, 16.75 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and wreath; in outer l. field, two monograms and below the throne, monogram. SC 2214. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500
From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII, 125 – 121



2261

2261

- 2261 Tetradrachm, Damascus 122-121, AR 32 mm, 16.43 g. Jugate busts r. of Cleopatra Thea, veiled and diademed, and Antiochus VIII, diademed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ / ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣ - ΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤ - ΙΟΧΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding Nike and sceptre; in l. field, monogram and below the throne, monogram. In exergue, date. SC 2267.2b. DCA 253. Lovely light iridescent tone, traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Antiochus VIII Epiphanes, 121/0 – 97/6



2262

- 2262 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 109-96, AR 27 mm, 16.25 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Zeus Nikephoros seated l.; in l. field, two monograms and below throne, monogram. All within laurel wreath. SC 2309.2d. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500
Ex CNG sale 118, 2021, 370. From the Sigmund collection.

Antiochus IX Eusebes Philopator, 114/3 – 95



2263

2263 Tetradrachm, Uncertain mint circa 111-100, AR 29 mm, 16.31 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ / ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena Nikephoros standing l.; in l. field, HP monogram above cornucopia. All within wreath. SC 2389b. LSM 49.

Old cabinet tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 300

Ex CNG sale 118, 2021, 375. Privately purchased from Coin Galleries in circa 1980s. From the Dr. Jay M. Galst Collection, purchased from Ed Janis.

Antiochus X Eusebes Philopator, circa 94 – 88



2264

2264 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 94, AR 27 mm, 16.05 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ – ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Zeus seated l., holding Nike in his r. hand and long sceptre in his l.; in l. field and below throne, monograms. All within laurel wreath. SC 2428d.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu sale 8, 2021, 165. Previously purchased privately from Bank Leu on 13 March 1974. From the Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl collection.

Phoenicia, Aradus



2265

2265 Drachm 161-160 (year 99), AR 17 mm, 4.20 g. Bee; in l. field, ΘΥ and in r., Ζ. Rev. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Stag standing r.; palm tree in background. Dyrat 2851. DCA 774.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 750



2266



2266

2266 Tetradrachm 132-131 (year 128), AR 29 mm, 15.27 g. Turreted, veiled and draped bust of Tyche r. Rev. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ Nike standing facing, head l., holding *aphlaston* in her r. hand and palm frond over her l. shoulder; in l. field, HKP above Phoenician character above ΔN; all within laurel wreath. BMC 180. Duyrat 3030-3032.

Light iridescent tone and a portrait of unusually fine style. Flan crack at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Sidon



2267



2267 'Abd'astart I, circa 365-352. Double siglos 365-352, AR 29 mm, 25.83 g. Galley l. Rev. The Great King on chariot l. driven by charioteer; behind, soldier and above, *bo* in Phoenician characters. Elayi-Elayi 1339 (this coin). Sunrise 130 (this coin). Betlyon 23.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually well struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex Lanz 72, 1995, 330 and Triton XVIII, 2015, 203 sales.

Tyre



2268



2268 Tetradrachm or shekel 98-97 (year 29), AR 29 mm, 14.35 g. Laureate head of Melqart r. Rev. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ – [ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ] Eagle standing l. on prow; below legs, Phoenician letter and in field, ΘΚ – [C]A. BMC 115. SNG Copenhagen 321 var.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

The Jewish War, 66 – 70



2269 Shekel 67-68 (year 2), AR 22 mm, 14.27 g. 'Shekel of Israel year 2' in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. 'Jerusalem the Holy' in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. AJC I, 8. Meshorer 208. Hendin 1358.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. Two edge nicks at six o'clock on obverse and five o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

Kings of Nabataea, Obodas III, 30 – 9



2270 Drachm, Petra circa 30-9, AR 18 mm, 4.24 g. *Nabataean characters* Laureate head of Obodas r. Rev. *Nabataean characters* Diademed head of Obodas r. Meshorer, Nabataea –. Barkay R., The Coinage of the Nabataean King Obodas II, in NC 176 (2016), 30 (this coin illustrated).

The only specimen known to Barkay and an issue of great importance.

Light cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'500

From the Friedman collection, Rochester NY.

Kings of Parthia. Phraates III, 70 – 57



2271 Drachm, Rhagai circa 62, AR 21 mm, 4.06 g. Diademed bust facing wearing necklace with medallion. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ – ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ – ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Archer (Arsakes I) seated r. on omphalos, holding bow; in inner r. field, ΓΡ ligate. Sellwood 35.7 (Darius ?). Shore 165. Sunrise 331.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait perfectly struck on a full flan with a wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 120 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art, 206 sales.



2272



2272

2272 Drachm, Ecbatana circa 70-57, AR 20 mm, 4.13 g. Diademed and draped bust l., decorated with star. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Archer seated r., holding bow. Sellwood 36.5 (Darius). Shore 151.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

200

From the collection of a Mentor.

Phraataces with Musa, 2 BC – 4 AD



2273



2273 Drachm, Ecbatana 1-4, AR 21 mm, 3.60 g. Bust of Phraataces l., crowned by two flying Nikes. Rev. ΜΟΥΣΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΘΕΟΣΟΥ ΡΑΝΙΑΣ Crowned bust of MUSA I.; in l. field, monogram. Sellwood 58.9. Shore 324. Sunrise 404.

Rare. Extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 224, 2014, 312 and NAC 114, 2019, 357 sales.

The Achaemenid Kings of Persia



2274



2274

2274 **Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes.** Daric circa 420-375, AV 15 mm, 8.39 g. The Great King advancing r., holding bow and spear. Rev. Irregular incuse punch. Carradice 42. BMC 58. Dewing 2711.

Good very fine

1'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2275 **Uncertain Satrap, 359 – 338.** Tetradrachm, Western Asia Minor circa 340, AR 24 mm, 15.24 g. The Great King in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear and bow. Rev. Relief map of the hinterland of Ephesus. Johnston, Earliest 5–17. Meadows, Administration 328 var. (legend on obverse). Mildenberg, Münzwesen, Group 6.2. SNG von Aulock 7809. de Luynes 2902. BMC Ionia p. 324, 3 and 6.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very fascinating issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on excellent metal and perfectly centred with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Triton XVIII, 2015, 604.

In 1967 Johnston wrote an article in JHS regarding this type, and suggested that the unusual reverse may depict a relief map of the hinterland of Ephesus, showing from a bird's eye view the mountains Tmolos and Messogis between the river valleys of the Cayster and Maeander, and the three mountain ridges of Madranbaba Dagi, Karincali Dagi, and Akaba Tepesi (see A. Johnston. 1967. "The Earliest Preserved Greek Map: A New Ionian Coin Type" in Journal of Hellenic Studies 87). In her reconstruction, the map served the troops under Memnon of Rhodes, one of the most capable Greek commanders and adversaries of Alexander the Great serving under the Achaemenid king, Darius III, and was issued under his authority sometime around 336-334 BC, immediately before he was defeated at the Battle of Granicus by Alexander. If Johnston's interpretation is correct, then this coin would be not only the earliest known Greek map in existence, but also the earliest relief map known. However, more recently it has been argued that the reverse is probably nothing more than merely an archaistic design, by an engraver who was probably Greek, as the kidarys and king's crown on the obverse are unlike their counterparts on true Achaemenid issues and reflect obvious Greek influence. This then leads to the question of who was responsible for issuing this unusual coin, with evidence suggesting that it may in fact be earlier than Granicus, perhaps struck under an earlier satrap, possibly either Tissaphernes or Pharnabazos. The most recent summary of the ongoing scholarship of this issue is discussed by B. Weissner, Archäologischer Anzeiger, 2009, p. 154ff.

Indo-Greek kings, Euthydemus I, 230-190



2276 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 205-190, AR 29 mm, 16.57 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – 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 Lockett 3350 (this coin). SNG ANS 141. MIG 94a. Boppearachchi Séries, 12A.

A bold portrait struck in high relief and with a delightful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

2'500

Ex Sotheby, Winkinson & Hodge 7th March 1911, Butler, 181; Ars Classica VII, 1924, Bement, 1789 and Glendining's 21-23 February 1961, Lockett, 2741 sales. From the Biaggi and a Distinguished Swiss collections.



2151



2202



2161



2165



2165



2220



2238



2230



2231



2228



2230



2229



2228



2227



2267



2275

Euthydemus II, 190 – 185



2277 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-185, AR 31 mm, 16.86 g. Draped and diademed bust of Euthydemus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΕΥ – ΘΙΔΗΜΟΥ Naked Heracles standing to front, holding wreath, lion's skin and club; in lower l. field, monogram. MIG 113b. Boppearachchi 1D. SNG ANS 217.

A bold portrait struck in high relief and a lovely light iridescent tone.
Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

4'500

Ex Freeman & Sear Mail Bid 5, 1999, 306 and NAC 84, 2015, 729 sales.



2278 Tetradrachm, Bactra circa 185-180, AR 33 mm, 16.91 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Heracles, wearing wreath, standing facing, holding wreath in his r. hand and club and lion skin in his l.; in inner l. field, monogram. Boppearachchi 1C. MIG 113d. SNG ANS 216.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / very fine

2'000

Ex Leu 81, 2001, 348 and Leu 8, 2021, 184 sales. From the Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl collection.

Demetrius II, circa 175 – 170



2279



2279

2279 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 175-170, AR 32 mm, 16.80 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Athena standing facing, holding spear and shield; in inner l. field, monogram. MIG 101a (Demetrius I). Boparachchi série 1B.

Rare. A wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Eucratides I Megas, 170 – 145



2280



2280

2280 Tetradrachm circa 170-145, AR 34 mm, 16.91 g. Diademed and draped bust r.; all within bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Dioscuri, holding palm fronds and spears, on horses rearing r.; in l. field, Δ and below horses, monogram. Boparachchi 1F. SNG ANS 435. MIG 168c.

A powerful portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 105, 2023, 631.

Zoilos I Dikaios, 150-130



2281



2281 Drachm circa 150-130, AR 17 mm, 2.49 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ [Ζ]ΩΙΛΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajas dhramikasa Jhoilasa* in Kharosthi characters Hercules standing facing, holding wreath, club and lion's skin; monogram to inner l. Boparachchi series 3, 1. MIG 256b. SNG ANS 971.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Indo-Greek kings, Chandragupta I or Samudragupta, circa 320-380



2282

- 2282 Dinar circa 320-380, AV 20 mm, 7.87 g. *Legend in Kushano-Bactrian characters* Chandragupta I, nimbate and holding standard, standing l., offering uncertain object to Kumaradevi, also nimbate, standing r. Rev. *Legend in Kushano-Bactrian characters* Lakshmi seated facing on lion recumbent r., feet on lotus, holding diadem and cornucopia; tamgha to l. Kumar p. 174, variety A. BMC Guptas p. 9, - (Samudragupta). Mitchiner 4791-4792 var. Rare. Good very fine 5'000
Ex Busso Peus sale 296, 1978, 223.

Pharaonic Egypt, Nectanebo II, 359 – 340



2283

- 2283 Tritartemorion circa 359-340, AR 10 mm, 0.65 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. Two hieroglyphs: collar with six beads (nub = gold), heart and windpipe (nefer = good). Apparently unique and unpublished. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination struck on a full flan and with a pleasant dark tone. Extremely fine 12'500

Besides the rare gold stater, two other series in silver and bronze are sometimes attributed to Nectanebo. A silver fraction, represented by two examples, one each in the collections of the British Museum and the American Numismatic Society, features a rough head of Athena on the obverse. This unique silver fraction is a very important piece as it proves that during his struggle to defend Egypt against the invading Persian forces of Artaxerxes III, Pharaoh Nectanebo II struck silver coins alongside his famous gold staters to pay his Greek mercenaries. Both coinages involve a curious intermingling of foreign and Egyptian elements. The very idea of struck coinage comes directly from the Greek conceptualisation of money, whereas coins were not a regular feature of the average native Egyptian's life in the fourth century BC. The weight standard for the gold issue appears to be that of the Persian daric—a recognised standard throughout the Greek world—while that of the silver *tritartemorion* suggests that it is a fraction of the Persian *siglos*. On the obverse, the *tritartemorion* features a head of Athena copied from contemporary Athenian tetradrachms, a widely recognised and frequently imitated coinage in the Near East of the fourth century BC. The reverse, however, is believed to represent two hieroglyphic signs: an Egyptian pectoral necklace crossed over a windpipe and heart which together are read as *nwb nfr* ("good gold"). The same symbols appear on Nectanebo's staters, which are indeed gold, but their presence on the new fraction is a little perplexing considering that it is made of silver. It is definitely a remarkable coin in need of greater study. In 404 BC, after decades of Persian rule, Egypt regained its independence under native pharaohs, but the Persian Great kings almost immediately began to launch invasions to reclaim the wealthy province. Failed Persian attacks were made in 385, 383 and 373 BC, but were repulsed thanks to the employment of Greek mercenaries and division in the Persian forces. Thus, when Nectanebo II ascended the throne of Egypt in 358 BC he knew very well that Egypt was overdue for a new Persian assault. Indeed, Nectanebo's assumption of power was partly due to the unsubtle preparations made by his predecessor Teos for the war that was certain to come. Teos was forced to the court of the Great King after overzealous taxing for the conflict caused the powerful Egyptian priestly class to rise up against him. In 351 BC, Artaxerxes III mounted the long-awaited invasion, but this was defeated by Nectanebo II and his Greek mercenary commanders, Diophantos of Athens and Lamios of Sparta. Evidently keen to export the revolution and chip away at nearby Persian authority, in 345/4 BC, the pharaoh also used 4,000 of the Greek mercenaries in his employ to support a Phoenician revolt led by the Sidonian king Tennes that had implications as far as Cyprus. This resulted in a major show of Persian force in 343 BC, which saw Idriaeus of Caria and an Athenian mercenary fleet reduce Cyprus to submission and a punitive campaign against Sidon led by the Great King himself. Sidon was taken by force and burned to the ground with its inhabitants while 600 of the leading men were crucified before the hapless city. Having inflicted this brutal punishment upon Sidon as a warning against future rebellion, Artaxerxes III made a new attempt to restore Persian authority over Egypt. With a grand army of 330,000 Persians and 14,000 Greek mercenaries, the Great King overwhelmed Nectanebo's much smaller force, although it included more Greeks. Artaxerxes III seized the Egyptian capital at Memphis and forced Nectanebo II to flee to Nubia. The land of the pharaohs had once again fallen to the Persians. However, Egypt chafed under restored Persian rule and Artaxerxes' intolerant religious policies so alienated the Egyptian priesthood that when Alexander the Great arrived a decade later, he was embraced by the Egyptians as a saviour. It was even rumoured by some that during his exile Nectanebo II had travelled to the Macedonian court of Philip II, where he had actually fathered Alexander in an illicit rendezvous with Philip's queen, Olympias.

Ptolemaic Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305 or King, 305 – 282



2284



2285



- 2284 Tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306-300, AR 26 mm, 15.66 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in field, tree monograms and eagle standing r. Svoronos 146. SNG Copenhagen 28. SNG Copenhagen 18. CPE 59.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

1'000

Ex Louis Ciani sale 12 December 1921, 92. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

- 2285 Tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306-300, AR 28 mm, 15.71 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in r. field, monogram and eagle. Svoronos 162 and pl. VI, 2. SNG Copenhagen 28. CPE 69.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, a graffito on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

750

From the collection of a Mentor.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



2286



- 2286 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 27 mm, 27.80 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩ[N] Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and, Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ 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.

Struck on a very large flan and perfectly centred. Almost invisible marks,

otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



2287

2287 Tetradrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 21 mm, 13.89 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. CPE 314. In unusually fine condition for the issue and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Malter XLII, 1989, 399 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2084 sales. From the Adams collection.



2288

2288

2288 **In name of Arsinoe.** Octodrachm, Citium circa 253-241, AV 28 mm, 27.71 g. Head r., veiled and wearing stephane; lotus-tipped sceptre in background. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; in field below, thunderbolt upon K. Svoronos 523 and pl. XV, 5. CPE 489 (these dies). Extremely rare. Marks in fields and on edge, possible traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 5'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

When Arsinoe II, the sister-wife of King Ptolemy II, died in July, 270 B.C., a new cult was established in her honour as Thea Philadelphus ('brother-loving goddess'). This was distinct from the Theoi Adelphoi ('sibling gods') cult, which by 272/1 had been established for her and her husband. The first honorary coinage for Arsinoe II and her new cult were magnificent silver decadrachms that appear to have been issued soon after her death. Starting in about 261/0, the same types were then employed for gold coins that must have been as impressive then as they are to today. The largest of these was an octodrachm or mnaieion (one-mina piece) that appears to have been worth 100 silver drachms. Gold in the name of Arsinoe was produced for nearly 150 years, over which time the engraving style changed significantly. The earliest pieces, from the mid-3rd Century under Ptolemy II and Ptolemy III, are of fine style, and the later ones – though boldly struck in high relief with reflective, proof-like fields – are of a distinctly lower tier of artistry. The portrait on the last of these coins has a bulbous, almost comical character. Throughout the series, the principal mint for the gold was Alexandria. Its issues often have control letters behind the veiled head of Arsinoe, but no symbols on the reverse. Mints in Phoenicia, Palestine, and Cyprus also contributed to the series, with their products being distinguished by certain aspects of style and fabric, and by the presence of Greek letters and/or monograms in the reverse field which identify the mint, and sometimes the date of issue. The Syro-Phoenician issues of Tyre, Sidon, Ake-Ptolemais, Joppa, and Gaza bear dates according to the regnal years of the issuing monarch. Those of the Cypriot mints of Salamis, Citium, and Paphos are undated. We may add to these a somewhat irregular issue from Ephesus that seems to have been struck under Ptolemy III.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



2289

2289 Drachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 43 mm, 72.42 g. Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on winged thunderbolt; chi-rho monogram between its legs. In inner l. field, filleted cornucopia. Svoronos 964. SNG Copenhagen 171. CPE B395.
Wonderful brown tone and extremely fine 750

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205



2290



2290

2290 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 28 mm, 27.77 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.
Extremely fine / about extremely fine 8'000



2291



2291

2291 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 26.00 mm., 27.72 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.
About extremely fine 8'000
Privately purchased from NAC in 2014.



2292

- 2292 Triobol, Alexandria circa 219-204, Æ 34 mm, 35.60 g. Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt with closed wings; between its legs, monogram. In l. field, cornucopia. Svoronos 993. SNG Copenhagen 212. CPE B510.
Brown tone and extremely fine 300

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



2293

- 2293 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 29 mm, 27.60 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293.
Minor marks on field and on edge, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000



2294

- 2294 Tetradrachm circa 173-171, AR 27 mm, 14.21 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., with aegis around the neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l., with closed wings, on thunderbolt; in l. field, E. Svoronos 1394. SNG Copenhagen –.
Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Busso Peus 334, 1992, 696 and Busso Peus 428, 2021, 521 sales.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



2295

- 2295 80 drachmae, Alexandria circa 50-40, Æ 26 mm, 19.59 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopia and in r. field, Π. Svoronos 1871. SNG Copenhagen 4219. Weiser 183. Minor encrustations, otherwise about very fine 500

Cyrenaica, Barce



2296

2296

- 2296 Tetradrachm 380, AR 25 mm, 12.84 g. *Silphium* plant with leaves and flowers. Rev. ΒΑΡΚΑΙ *retrograde* Laureate head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC 23 (these dies). *Traité III* 1962. Very rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 399 and NAC 84, 2015, 742 sales.

About three or four generations after Cyrene was founded, a new settlement, Barce, was established in the 570s or 560s B.C. It was located about seventy-five miles westwards down the coast from Cyrene, and sixteen miles inland, in the midst of a large and fertile plain. The impetus for the new colony was a feud among the brothers of Cyrene's ruling Battiad family, then led by Arcesilaus II. Rarely does a family quarrel have such great consequences: Barce became one of the most prosperous Greek cities of North Africa, such that it rivalled the capital. Like Cyrene, it submitted to Persian rule late in the 6th Century B.C., yet the people of Barce still seem to have enjoyed a good degree of autonomy before a general revolt was staged. The Persian governor of Egypt, Aryandes, responded with great force, destroying the city, and taking most of its people into captivity. Barce recovered with relative speed, no doubt because of its resources. If the designs of coinage can be taken as evidence, it would seem that the main product of Barce at this time was the silphium plant. A veritable cure-all, it is said to have had hundreds of medicinal and cosmetic uses, in addition to being a source of food. It was indigenous to Cyrenaica and apparently resisted all attempts at mass cultivation. The value of silphium as a source of food for cattle and the popularity of its juice in regional and foreign markets contributed to its extinction by the 1st Century A.D. It often is shown in great detail on coinage, and Robinson, in his 1927 work that served as the final volume of 'A Catalogue of the Greek Coins' in the British Museum, was able to identify the three major variants of its depiction.

An interesting Collection of coins struck in North Africa

Syrtica, Oea



2297

2297 **Tiberius, 14-37.** Bronze circa 22-29, Æ 31 mm, 16.95 g. TI CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head l.; below, [pellet] and in l. field, eagle facing, head r., holding palm frond and in r. field, laurel branch. Rev. WY" T" in neo-Punic Laureate and draped bust of Apollo r.; in r. field, cithara. All within laurel wreath with central rosette. RPC 832. MAA 34. Müller, Afrique 37. SNG Copenhagen 31.

Brown tone and good very fine 500

Ex Ars Classica 11, 1925, Levis, 294 and Glending 16 November 1950, Platt Hall, 985 sales.



2298

2298 **Tiberius, 14-37.** Bronze circa 22-29, Æ 28 mm, 14.33 g. TI CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head l. Rev. "WY" T" in neo-Punic Laureate and draped bust of Apollo r.; in r. field, cithara. All within laurel wreath. RPC 834. MAA 30. SNG Copenhagen 30.

Brown tone gently smoothed, otherwise very fine 300

Byzacium, Lepti Minus



2299

2299 **Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – AD 14.** Bronze 10, Æ 26 mm, 9.33 g. IMP C D F A P M P P Bare head of Augustus l. Rev. ΛEITIC Draped bust of Mercury l., wearing winged petasus and holding winged caduceus; below, A. RPC 790. MAA 75. SNG Copenhagen –.

Extremely rare, apparently only the sixth specimen known.

Brown tone and about very fine / very fine 300

Zeugitania



- 2300 Libyan Revolt. Shekel circa 241-238, billon 23 mm, 6.89 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. [ΛΙΒΥΩΝ] Lion walking r.; above, Punic *m*. MAA 53. SNG Copenhagen 239. Carradice and La Niece, *The Libyan War and Coinage*, NC 1988, pl. 7, 1.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Exceptionally well struck and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'000



- 2301 Libyan Revolt. Dishekel circa 241-238, Æ 30 mm, 14.13 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Bull butting r.; above, Punic *m* and below, A. MAA 66 var. (M instead of A between hind legs). SNG Copenhagen 244 var. (M instead of A). Carradice and La Niece, *NC 1988*, 141-158.
In unusually fine condition for the issue. Brown tone, overstruck on a Carthaginian bronze from Sardinia. Good very fine 500

Kings of Numidia. Syphax, circa 213-202



- 2302 Unit circa 213-202, Æ 35 mm, 10.49 g. Diademed head l. Rev. Horseman galloping l; below, pellet and Punic legend *sphq hmmlkt* in cartouche. MAA 6. Mazard 10. SNG Copenhagen 492.
Extremely rare. Brown tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 350
- 2303 Unit circa 213-202, Æ 27 mm, 9.58 g. Bare head l. Rev. Horseman galloping r.; below, pellet and Punic legend *sphq hmmlkt* in cartouche. MAA 1. Mazard 1. SNG Copenhagen –.
Extremely rare. Brown tone, areas of corrosion on reverse, otherwise very fine / about very fine 250

Juba I, circa 60-46



2304

- 2304 Bronze circa 60-46 BC, Æ 37 mm, 11.06 g. Head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. 'iobai hmmlkt' in Punic Elephant standing r. MAA 35. Mazard 92. SNG Copenhagen 529. Rare. Dark tone and very fine 200

Juba II with Cleopatra Selene, 25 BC – AD 24



2305

2306

2307

- 2305 Denarius, Caesarea circa 25 BC – AD 14, AR 19 mm, 3.32 g. REX IVBA Diademed head r. Rev. Draped bust of Africa r., wearing elephant skin; in l. field, two spears. Mazard 126. MAA 70. SNG Copenhagen 554 var. (different arrangement of legend).
Lovely old cabinet tone, a metal flaw on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine 350
- 2306 Bronze, Caesarea circa 25 BC – AD 24, Æ 29 mm, 19.99 g. IO – B[A] / BA[...] Headdress of Isis. Rev. Prow r. Apparently unpublished and unrecorded. An issue of great interest, brown tone and good very fine 750
- 2307 Denarius, Caesarea, 20-19 (year 9), AR 17 mm, 3.64 g. REX•IVBA•REGIS•IVBAI•F•R•A•VI Diademed head of Juba I. Rev. BACIAICCA KACOIIATPA Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra I. MAA 114. Mazard 357 var. SNG Copenhagen 546.
Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500



2308

- 2308 Denarius, Caesarea 7-8 (year 32), AR 18 mm, 3.09 g. Diademed head r., club over shoulder. Rev. CAES – AREA – RXXXII within wreath. Spoerri-Butcher Group 17b, 80. Mazard 229. MAA 140. SNG Copenhagen 558.
Minor areas of corrosion, otherwise very fine 300



2309

- 2309 Bronze, Caesarea 8-9 (year 33), Æ 35 mm, 24.83 g. REX•IVBA Laureate and draped bust of Juba II r., holding club over his l. shoulder; all within laurel wreath. Rev. [CAESAREA R•A XXXIII] Turreted and draped bust of the city-goddess r.; all within laurel wreath. MAA 227. Mazard –. SNG Copenhagen –. Of the highest rarity. Green patina and about very fine 500



2310

- 2310 Denarius, Caesarea circa 11 AD, AR 18 mm, 2.77 g. REX IVBA Diademed head r. Rev. Cornucopia and sceptre in saltire; in upper r. field, crescent. Mazard 241. SNG Copenhagen 580. MAA 95. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 350



2311

- 2311 Denarius. Caesarea circa 11-23, AR 17 mm, 3.00 g. REX IVBA Diademed head r. Rev. BACIAICCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ Six-pointed star within crescent. Mazard 299. MAA 97. SNG Copenhagen 567. Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine 400

Ptolemy, 24 – 40

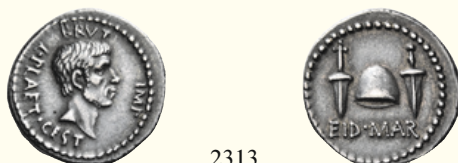


2312

- 2312 Bronze 39-40 (year 17), Æ 34 mm, 17.80 g. REX IVBA REGIS IVBAE F Diademed draped bust of Juba II l. Rev. [R PTOL A XVII] Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings displayed. MAA 360. Müller, Afrique 111. Mazard 389. Extremely rare. Brown tone and about very fine 1'000

The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



- 2313 *Marcus Junius Brutus and L. Plaetorius Caestianus*. Denarius, Northern Greece 43-42 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.82 g. BRVT IMP L·PLAET·CEST Bare head of Brutus r. Rev. EID·MAR Pileus between two daggers. Babelon Junia 52 and Plaetoria 13. C 15. Sydenham 1301. Sear Imperators 216. Kent-Hirmer pl. 27, 98. Cahn, *EIDibus MARTiis*, Q. Tic. 18, 1989, 11b (this coin). Campana, *Eidibus Martiis*, 37 (this coin). RBW –. Crawford 508/3.

Very rare and the finest specimen in private hands of this important and fascinating issue.

A wonderful portrait of excellent style perfectly struck on excellent metal on a very large flan. Enchanting old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

500'000

Ex Naville 2, 1922, Vautier, 37 and Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 833 sales.

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 events in western history. This type is so remarkable that, unlike the anonymous mass of ancient coinage, it elicited commentary from the 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 the Roman world would have changed had Caesar not been murdered on that day, but the prospect certainly taxes the imagination. Caesar was a populist and an opportunist bent upon dismantling the traditional arrangement of senatorial authority that concentrated power in the hands of the ancient and elite families. In the minds of Brutus and his fellow conspirators, theirs was a struggle to maintain the 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 is no surprise that 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 designs on the coin are worth visiting individually, in detail. The reverse testifies to the murder of Caesar by naming the date of the event, by showing daggers as the instruments of delivery, and by displaying the pileus, or freedman's cap, which symbolises the professed goal of the assassins' work. 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. 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. S. Nodelman has made careful study of the Eid Mar series from the art-historical view, and H. A. Cahn has similarly done so from the numismatic perspective. The former has divided Brutus inscribed coin portraits into three main categories: a 'baroque style portrait on the aurei of Casca, a 'neoclassical style on the aurei of 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, and he divides them into two distinct categories, 'plastic and linear', suggesting both were derived from the same sculptural prototype.





2314

- 2314 *Octavianus*. Bronze, Italy circa 38, Æ 32 mm, 18.08 g. CAESAR – DIVI·F Bare head of Octavian r. Rev. DIVOS – IVLIVS Laureate head of Iulius Caesar r. Babelon Julia 98. C 3. Sydenham 1335. Sear Imperators 308. RBW 1822. RPC 620. Crawford 535/1.

In exceptional condition for this issue. Two lovely portraits of fine style and a superb green patina. Good extremely fine / extremely fine

20'000



2315

- 2315 *Q. Labienus Parthicus*. Denarius, mint moving with Labienus in Asia Minor 40, AR 19 mm, 3.80 g. Q LABIENS – PARTHICVS IMP Bare head of Labienus r. Rev. Parthian horse r., with bridle and saddle, to which bow case and quiver are attached. Babelon Atia 3. C 2. Sydenham 1357. Sear Imperatores 341. Hersh, in SNR 59, 1b (this coin). RBW 1809. Crawford 524/2.

Extremely rare. A pleasant specimen of this desirable issue. A lovely portrait struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. A banker's mark on reverse, otherwise good very fine

30'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XI, 1925, Levis, 171; Glendining's 24 November 1948, Sydenham, 401; Glendining's 20 November 1969, Baldwin, 10 and Marti Hervera and Soler & Llach 1122, 2021, 492 sales.

The imperial age offered much opportunity to ambitious commanders, as anyone who could lead men in battle was a valued commodity. Loyalty was not always the most valued trait in this environment, for on many occasions defections were not only sensible, but invited, and rewarded. We tend to degrade traitors in the historical tradition, but we often are not privy to the multitude of factors faced by these men, which ranged from subtle personality conflicts to unexpected political developments. It is in this charitable light, perhaps, that we should judge Labienus, one of the vigorous commanders from the age of Antony, Octavian and Sextus Pompey. Originally Brutus and Cassius had sent Labienus to Parthia to seek support from king Orodes II, but he could not achieve his objective before his masters were defeated at Philippi in October, 42 B.C. Labienus was thus in a bind, being unable to return to the West. Rather than facing his punishment, Labienus switched strategies by encouraging Orodes II to invade Syria, with himself sharing the command with the king's son, Pacorus I. The invasion probably began early in 40 B.C. when Antony was torn between that calamity

and an equally urgent situation in the West, where his brother Lucius had been defeated by Octavian in the Perusine War. Antony decided to sail westward to meet Octavian and, in the meantime, many cities and legions defected to Labienus, who presented himself as the last ember of the Republican cause. He and Pacorus initially defeated Antony's governor Lucius Decidius Saxa, and then they divided their forces: Labienus invaded Asia Minor and Pacorus drove into Palestine and Phoenicia. Alarmed by their success, early in 39 B.C. Antony sent his lieutenant Ventidius to restore order, which he did with great efficiency. He first captured and executed Labienus at the Cilician Gates in 39 B.C. and soon afterward chased Pacorus and his army back across the Euphrates. This famous denarius bears a portrait of the unfortunate Labienus, identified by his name, the title imperator, and the cognomen Parthicus, which he adopted as an expression of his success in gaining Parthian help in what he branded as the defence of the Republic. The reverse bears no inscription, but shows a bridled horse fitted with a saddle and bow-case; there can be little doubt that this represents the cavalry contingent of the invasion force, which was 20,000 strong. In essence it honours the famous Parthian cavalry, and in that regard we may see this as a coin of two cultures, with the obverse devoted to the Romans, the reverse to the Parthians.



2316

- 2316 *Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius*. Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem secondary mint (?) circa 36, AR 25 mm, 15.39 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΠΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ Bare head of M. Antonius r. C 2. BMC 53. RPC 4094. Prieur 27. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 220, 809.

Rare. Struck on an unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good very fine

30'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVII, 1934, 1142 and Jean Elsen, 148, 2021, 287 sales. From the Sir. A.J. Evans collection.

As the struggle between Marcus Antonius and Octavian dragged on in the 30s B.C., the geographical and political lines became ever more defined. Antonius 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.

The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



2317

- 2317 Aureus, uncertain mint after 27 BC, AV 20 mm, 7.90 g. CAESAR Laureate bust l. Rev. AVGVSTVS Heifer walking l. C 27. Bahrfeldt 139. BMC –, cf. 661 (heifer r.). RIC 536 (misdescribed). CBN 1007 (these dies). Biaggi 86 (this coin). H. Rambach - A. Walker, The 'Heifer' Aurei of Augustus in SNR 91, 3.3 (this coin). Calicó 170 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known, of which this is the only one in private hands (the other specimens are at the BN in Paris and at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg). A portrait of enchanting beauty inspired by Hellenistic art, work of a very talented master engraver. Undoubtedly one of the finest if not best

of the entire series. Extremely fine 350'000

Ex Santamaria 1949, Magnaguti part II, 375; NAC 15, 1999, 240 and NAC 45, 2008, Barry Feirstein, 61 sales. From the Biaggi collection.

The 'heifer' aurei stand out among all of Augustus' coins as articles of the highest workmanship. On this particular coin the open space in the fields combines with the long, sharply modelled neck to achieve the rare effect that one is gazing upon a sculpted marble bust from the optimal angle. In point of fact this is not far from the truth, as it is almost certainly how the engraver was able to produce a die of this calibre. At least six obverse dies and six reverse dies were used to strike the 'heifer' aurei. It is clear that one engraver was responsible for the three portrait dies on which Augustus' head is broad and voluminous (Bahrfeldt 1 and 2; Calicó 169), and that another artist produced the three obverse dies that have narrow busts with sharply defined features (Bahrfeldt 3 and 4; Calicó 172). The stylistic range of all six dies is represented by the present coin and two 'heifer' aurei offered in earlier NAC auctions (sale 38, lot 2; sale 41, lot 37). It seems likely that more than one artist was responsible for the reverse dies, but this is not easy to determine. The reverse, both in terms of style and subject matter, is of equal interest to the obverse, for on the various dies we can observe different postures and viewing angles for the heifer. Most often it is shown walking slowly to the left with its head slightly lowered, but on at least two dies the heifer faces right – in one case at a full stop with its head raised. The heifer is generally believed to represent a group of bronze statues cast in the fifth century B.C. by the sculptor Myron which were requisitioned from Athens and shipped to Rome by Octavian after his victory at Actium. Myron's cows were monumental prizes of great antiquity, but the Greeks could do little to object to the confiscation since the victor Octavian wanted them to adorn an altar in his Temple of Apollo on the Palatine, dedicated in 28 B.C. Sextus Propertius notes that Augustus used the statues to decorate an altar within the temple: "...round the altar, stood four of Myron's cattle, carved statues of oxen, true to life." (The Love Elegies, Book II:31). A cow that must also represent these sculptures appears on coins of Vespasian struck in 74 and 76, and since that emperor used Myron's cows to decorate his new Temple of Pax, completed in 74, we find a good explanation for the recycling of this attractive Augustan type. Indeed, we find corroboration in the mid-6th Century *De bello Gothico*, a work of the historian Procopius, that Myron's famous cows were then still in the Forum of Peace in Rome. The mint for these coins has yet to be determined, but the consensus of published opinions points to a mint in the East. For comparison we note a related issue of aurei and denarii, perhaps struck at Pergamum (see Calicó 172a), that is identical except that a bull is shown in place of the heifer, and the style and fabric are of an entirely different character.



In the name of Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius and father of Claudius



- 2318 Aureus 41-45, AV 19 mm, 7.78 g. [NERO] CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP Laureate head l. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies; over and on architrave, DE / GERM. C 1. BMC Claudius 95. RIC Claudius 69. CBN Claudius 95. Calicó 315
Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. A finely detailed reverse type. Slightly off-centre on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex NGSA sale 10, 2018, 30.

Roman history, like that of any enduring empire, allows for speculation about how the course of events might have changed had certain people died, or in this case, not died. A perfect study in this is Nero Claudius Drusus, the younger brother of Tiberius. Unlike Tiberius, whom Augustus had always disliked, Drusus was much beloved by Rome's first emperor. When Augustus wrested Livia from her first husband, she was pregnant with Drusus, and gave birth to him months after her marriage to Augustus. It is commonly understood that Livia's first husband had sired Nero Claudius Drusus – but perhaps it is not impossible that Augustus was the father. Speculation aside, Augustus took instantly to the new-born Drusus and treated him as if he was a son of his own blood. The same cannot be said for Drusus' brother Tiberius, who was already four years old when he came to live in Augustus' household. Augustus saw personally to Drusus' education and arranged his marriage to his extraordinarily noble and wealthy niece Antonia. Drusus' career advanced quickly and, after commanding alongside his brother, he spent three years leading a campaign in Germany. Whilst there Drusus was able to dedicate the great Altar of Lugdunum to Augustus on August 1, 10 B.C., the very day that his youngest son, Claudius (who struck this aureus in posthumous remembrance 50 years after his death) was born. However, Drusus' great possibilities ended tragically in 9 B.C. when he died of the injuries he received falling off a horse at age 29. This reverse type celebrates his German campaign – for which his eldest son, Germanicus, was renamed – and depicts a now-lost triumphal arch.

Claudius augustus, 41 – 54



- 2319 Aureus 41-42, AV 18 mm, 7.81 g. TI-CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·GERM·P M·TR·P Laureate head r. Rev. EX·S·C / OB CIVES / SERVATOS within oak wreath. C 34. BMC 16. V on Kaenel type 8. RIC 15. CBN 32 (Lugdunum). Calicó 356. Rare. A bold portrait struck on a large flan, good very fine 5'000



2320

- 2320 Quadrans January 42, Æ 18 mm, 3.24 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG Hand l. holding scales, between which PNR. Rev. PON M TRP IMP COS II around large S C. C –. BMC –. RIC 89. CBN 191.
A very rare variety. Green patina and good extremely fine 250



2321



2321

- 2321 Aureus 46-47, AV 19 mm, 7.81 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. [CONSTA]NTIAE – AVGVSTI Ceres seated l. on curule chair, raising r. hand. C 7. BMC 30. RIC 31. CBN 47. Calicó 340. Rare. Lovely reddish tone, a small edge nick at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise and about extremely fine / good very fine 6'000

Nero augustus, 54 – 68



2322

- 2322 Didrachm, Caesarea Cappadociae 58-60, AR 20 mm, 7.29 g. NERO CLAVD DIVI CLAVD F CAESAR AVG [GERMANI] Laureate head r. Rev. ARME – NIA Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch. C 32 var. Sydenham, Caesarea, 80. RIC 615. RPC 3634.
Extremely rare, only seven specimens listed in RPC. Light old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Titus caesar, 69 – 79



2323



2323

- 2323 Denarius 75, AR 19 mm, 3.08 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIAN Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – TR P COS III Pax seated l., holding olive branch. C 162. BMC Vespasian 172. RIC Vespasian 783. CBN Vespasian 148.
Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 250

Ex Leu sale 53, 1991, 225. From the collection of a Mentor.



- 2324 **Divus Titus.** Aureus 82-83, AV 19 mm, 7.73 g. DIVVS TITVS AVGVSTVS Radiate head r. Rev. IVLIA AVGVSTA DIVI TITI F Draped bust of Julia r. C 1. BMC Domitian 69. RIC Domitian 147. CBN Domitian 74. Calicó 805 (these dies).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. An intriguing issue with two portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a large flan. Minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 30'000

Ex M&M 15, 1955, 742; Hess-Leu 9, 1958, 305; Hess-Leu 16, 1961, von Schulthness, 113; Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 616; Hess-Divo 338, 2019, 1108; Künker 351, 2021, 340 sales.

When the emperor Titus died in September, A.D. 81, Domitian could not have been displeased: he had lived in the shadow of his more fortunate, older brother his entire life, and with Titus' passing he was raised from the rank of Caesar to Augustus, and with that took command of the Roman world. The sources record that Domitian was not merely satisfied with his brother's demise, but made no effort to prevent it; at least three later sources suggest that he murdered Titus. Sibling rivalry and murder plots aside, the practical nature of Domitian assured that he saw the personal value of having his brother deified, and for commemorating him with monuments and coins such as this aureus. Domitian knew that he was emperor almost exclusively because of his family ties, as his rule represented the continuation of the Flavian dynasty. This aureus belongs to a series that Domitian issued in A.D. 82/3, not long after he had assumed the purple. It contains aurei and denarii devoted individually to members of the family, and also dual-portrait issues for Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, as well as Domitilla (Domitian's sister), Domitia (Domitian's wife) and Julia Titi (Domitian's niece). The series is supplemented with aes in the name of Titus and Domitia. After these groups were produced, Domitian does not appear to have struck imperial coins for a family member for at least the next seven years. This is perhaps the most curious of his dual-portrait issues, for on the obverse appears the brother who Domitian disliked (and may have murdered), and on the reverse appears his brother's daughter, with whom Domitian was infatuated. When both were younger there had been an attempt to arrange a marriage between Domitian and Julia Titi, but the former was already married to Domitia, so his niece married a second-cousin, Flavius Sabinus. The fact that they were married did not prevent them from having an amorous, incestuous relationship, which we are told started before Titus died. When it was convenient, Domitian even had Julia's husband executed. Dio Cassius (67.3.2) describes the domestic situation after Domitian divorced his wife Domitia in c.83: "After this he lived with his own niece (Julia, that is to say) as husband with wife, making little effort at concealment. Then upon the demands of the people he became reconciled with Domitia, but continued his relations with Julia none the less." The most shocking reports, however, concern the death of Julia in c.90/1, which we are told resulted from a failed abortion forced upon her by Domitian.

Julia Titi, daughter of Titus



- 2325 Aureus 88-89 (?), AV 20 mm, 7.72 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair in dome at top of head and in plait falling at neck. Rev. DIVI TITI FILIA Peacock in splendour. C 6. BMC Domitian 250. RIC Domitian 683. CBN Domitian 220. Kent-Hirmer pl. 68-69, 241. Calicó 809.

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 8'000

Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



- 2326 Aureus circa 79, AV 20 mm, 7.09 g. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS VI Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCEPS – IVVENTVTIS Two clasped hands holding eagle on prow. C 392. BMC Vespasian 267. RIC Vespasian 246. CBN Vespasian 239. Biaggi 429 (this coin). Calicó 916 (this coin).
Struck on a very large flan and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex M&M 13, 1954, 667 and NAC 31, 2005, 34 sales. From the Biaggi collection.

This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



- 2327 Aureus 86, AV 21 mm, 7.46 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P V Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XII COS XII – CENS P P Minerva standing l., holding spear. C –. BMC –. RIC 440. CBN 99. Calicó –., cf. 875 (Minerva holding thunderbolt and spear)
An exceedingly rare variety. Struck on a very large flan and about extremely fine 5'000



- 2328 **Time of Domitian to A. Pius.** Quadrans circa 81-161, Æ 17 mm, 3.04 g. Draped bust of Mercury r., wearing petasos and holding caduceus. Rev. Rooster; below, S – C. C 35. RIC 29.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark green patina and extremely fine 750

Nerva, 96 – 98



- 2329 Aureus 96, AV 18 mm, 7.42 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. AEQVITAS – AVGVST Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 5. BMC 23. RIC 13. CBN –. Calicó 951 (misdescribed as COS II). Very rare. About extremely fine 10'000

Trajan 98 – 117



- 2330 Aureus 100, AV 20 mm, 7.40 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRA – IAN AVG GERM Laureate bust r., with aegis. Rev. P M TR P COS III P P Germania seated l. on shields, holding olive branch and resting elbow on shields. C 220 var. (without aegis). BMC 67 var. (without aegis). RIC 35 var. (without aegis). CBN –. Woytek 71c. Calicó 1049a. Almost invisible edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000



- 2331 Aureus 101-102, AV 19 mm, 7.38 g. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM Laureate head r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P – COS III P P Hercules standing facing on altar, holding club and lion's skin. C 233. BMC 84. RIC 50. CBN –. Woytek 99b. Calicó 1053a (this obverse die). An almost invisible graffito on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000



2332

- 2332 Denarius circa 103-111, AR 19 mm, 3.34 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r., drapery over l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Annona standing l., holding cornucopiae and barley ears on modius; at feet, basket. C 467. BMC 169. Strack 102 and pl. X, 102 (this coin). RIC 166. Woytek 212b. Very rare. A portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu sale 71, 1997, 363. From the L.A. Lawrence collection.



2333

- 2333 Aureus 108-110, AV 19 mm, 7.23 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC Libertas standing l., holding pileus and rod. C 70 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 312. RIC 123 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 422. Woytek 292f. Calicó 1001a. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine / extremely fine 8'000

Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138



2334

- 2334 Aureus 119-circa mid 120, AV 19 mm, 7.31 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III Jupiter standing facing, drapery over l. shoulder, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 1058. BMC 101. RIC 211. Calicó 1301. A bold portrait well struck in high relief and a lovely reddish tone. Almost invisible marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 40, 2007, 713.



2335



2335 Aureus 119-122, AV 20 mm, 7.40 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P – COS III · Genius naked standing l., holding patera in extended r. hand and corn ears in l. C 1092. BMC 175. RIC 201. Calicó 1328.

A bold portrait struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 941.



2336



2336 Denarius circa 120-121, AR 17 mm, 3.23 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P – COS III PV – DIC Pudicitia, veiled and draped, standing facing, hand on breast. C 311 var (no drapery). BMC 311 var. (no drapery). RIC 294.

Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 750

From the collection of a Mentor.



2337



2337 Denarius circa 120-121, AR 18 mm, 3.36 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P – M TR P – COS III Salus seated l., nourishing snake coiling from altar; in exergue, SAL AVG. C 1327. BMC 317. RIC 378.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

From the collection of a Mentor.



2338

- 2338 As 130-133, Æ 25 mm, 12.19 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. NILVS / S C Nilus reclining r. on urn, holding cornucopiae in his l. hand and reed in his r.; at feet, hippopotamus l. and in water, crocodile l. Cohen 996 var. (laureate). BMC 1774. RIC 1703.
Lovely brown patina and good very fine 750

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 868.



2339

- 2339 Aureus 134-138, AV 20 mm, 7.28 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. Hadrian advancing r., followed by three soldiers carrying standards; in exergue, DISCIPLINA AVG. C 540. BMC 602. RIC 1587. Calicó 1251 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult and intriguing issue.

A wonderful portrait struck in high relief and a finely detailed reverse type. Minor marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex NAC 78, 2014, 954 and NAC 117, 2019, 281 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.

This remarkable aureus of Hadrian, which celebrates 'the discipline of the emperor,' reveals an often underappreciated side of this emperor's personality – a strong belief in disciplina militaris. Dio Cassius (68.9) and the author(s) of the Historia Augusta (Hadrian 10.2-11.1) both comment on Hadrian's belief that the army should be run strictly, frugally, and efficiently. The latter gives the impression that Hadrian was a stickler for details, and that he often scrutinised military documents.

They further note that he led by example, sharing in the privations of the common soldier by eating the same food, by living simply when in their presence, and often by marching twenty miles per day in full armour to provide a good example. The Historia Augusta suggests he did this to imitate the behaviour of, among others, his adoptive father Trajan. Hadrian insisted that even when soldiers were not on actual service they participated in rigorous training drills, which he sometimes led personally. This paints a picture quite unlike the usual view of Hadrian as a thoroughly indulgent emperor who was distracted by the arts, toured his empire in high style, was infatuated with many aspects of Greek culture, and who spared no expense in the construction of his palatial villa in Rome. The concept of discipline was well-suited to the lifestyle of Roman soldiers, who sometimes worshipped the minor divinity Disciplina. The archaeological record shows that Hadrian strongly promoted her virtues (which included frugality, sternness, and faithfulness) among the legions in Britain and North Africa. Her cult must have been well-established among the soldiers stationed along Hadrian's Wall, for the cavalry fort of Cilumum at the River Tyne was dedicated to the goddess. Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, also was attentive to these ideals, and he issued sestertii (RIC 604 and 769) which replicate this original composition of Hadrian.



2316



2313



2315



2315



2314



2318



2318



2317



2324



2324



2339



2339

Aelius caesar, 136 – 138



- 2340 Aureus 137, AV 19 mm, 7.25 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TRIB POT – COS II Concordia seated l., holding out patera and resting l. elbow on cornucopiae; in exergue, CONCORD. C 9. BMC Hadrian 998. RIC Hadrian 2708 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer pl. 86, 301 (this coin). Mazzini 9 (this coin). Calicó 1443 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of great elegance struck in high relief.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 40'000

Ex NFA 22, 1989, 61; Leu 52, 1991, Distinguished American, 201; NAC 59, 2011, 1005 and NGSA 12, 2019, 133 sales. From the Mazzini collection.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



- 2341 Aureus 145, AV 19 mm, 7.25 g. ANTONINVS — AVG PIVS P P Bare-headed and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. TR PO — T — COS IIII Roma seated l., holding Victory and spear; at side, shield. C 396. BMC 555. RIC 147. Calicó 1654a About extremely fine 3'500
Ex Leu 7, 1973, 379 and NAC 54, 2010, 1141 sale.

- 2342 Aureus 148–149, AV 19 mm, 7.27 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 234. BMC 649. RIC 177. Calicó 1502a. In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000
Ex NAC 6, 1993, 439 and Palombo 18, 2019, 65 sales.

- 2343 Aureus 149, AV 20 mm, 7.08 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate head r. Rev. TEMPORVM FELICITAS Crossed cornucopiae surmounted by busts of little boy and girl; below, COS IIII. C 811. BMC 678. RIC 185a. Calicó 1631.

Very rare. A bold portrait and an interesting reverse type, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000



2342

2343

Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



- 2344 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 19 mm, 7.31 g. DIVA AVG – FAVSTINA Draped bust l. with hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. CONSECRATIO Faustina standing facing in quadriga galloping l., holding hasta pura, and accompanied by Sol, who leans forward, his arm outstretched toward the horses. C 167. BMC A. Pius 302. RIC A. Pius 383. Calicó 1780.
Very rare. An elegant portrait of fine style and an interesting reverse composition. Good extremely fine 15'000

Faustina the Elder had married Antoninus Pius sometime between 110 and 115, before he was chosen to become the adoptive heir of her uncle Hadrian in 138. When Hadrian died on 10 July of that year, Antoninus Pius was proclaimed Augustus and the Senate accorded Faustina the title of Augusta. Unfortunately, while she was a devoted wife and an exemplary empress who spent a great deal of time supporting charities and education, she died in late October 140, after reigning for only a few years. Antoninus Pius was devastated by her death and ordered a lavish public funeral at which the Augusta was proclaimed to have ascended to the gods and become *Diva Faustina* ("the Divine Faustina"). She was cremated at Rome on a great funeral pyre and her ashes were interred in the Mausoleum of Hadrian. Lest there be any chance of her memory being forgotten, Pius ordered the erection of a Temple of Faustina in the Forum and the Senate authorised gold and silver statues of the Diva Faustina to be displayed in a cart drawn by elephants at the Circus Maximus. At the same time, new charities aimed at the education of orphan girls known as the *puellae Faustinianae* ("Faustinian girls") and the distribution of grain to poor citizens of Rome were established in her name. The present gold aureus belongs to this elaborate outpouring of imperial grief, which saw large numbers of gold and silver coins struck in the name of the *Diva Faustina* with types related to her funeral and apotheosis. The reverse type of this coin depicts Faustina the Elder ascending to the heavens in a four-horse chariot. The identity of her driver is uncertain although he is often tentatively identified as Sol, the Roman god of the sun who was increasingly recognized as the divine patron of emperors and their households over the course of the second and third centuries. Coins such as this may have been distributed as imperial largesse at Faustina's funeral or were used to pay the costs related to the expensive aspects of maintaining her memory before the public.



- 2345 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, 19 mm, 7.45 g. DIVA AVG – FAVSTINA Veiled and draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. PIETA – S AVG Pietas, veiled, standing l., sprinkling incense on altar and holding box. C 235. BMC A. Pius 310 note. RIC A. Pius 394b. Calicó 1800 (this coin). Biaggi 828 (this coin).
Absolutely invisible marks on obverse field and on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 262. Privately purchased in 1958.
This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.



2346

- 2346 **Diva Faustina.** Medallion after 141, Æ 42 mm, 86.81 g. DIVA AVGVSTA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled at top of head. Rev. Fight between Romans and Sabine: at sides, two groups of soldiers, while in the middle, women and children trying to separate them; in exergue, SABINAE. Cf. C 60 = Gnecci –2 and pl. 56, 6 (these reverse die, legend misdescribed due to the poor condition)
An apparently unique obverse variety of a type of the highest rarity. An impressive medallion with a spectacular and interesting reverse composition struck on a very heavy and large flan. Brown tone and good very fine 10'000

This remarkable medallion struck under Antoninus Pius celebrates two important events in his reign, the lavish funeral given for his wife, the Augusta Faustina the Elder, in November 140, and the 900th anniversary of the foundation of Rome, which was celebrated on 21 August 148. The obverse features the portrait of the dead empress and indicates her apotheosis as a new goddess by the surrounding legend naming her as Diva Faustina. The dramatic scene on the reverse however, refers to an important event in the early legendary history of Rome—the abduction of the Sabine women. After the foundation of Rome, Romulus and his male followers realised that the city would have no future without a population that could grow and continue through later generations. In order to solve this serious problem, they needed wives with whom they could have children. Unfortunately, the neighbouring Latin peoples, especially the Sabines, feared the potential power of Rome and refused to permit their daughters to marry Roman men. Romulus therefore took matters into his own hands and devised a scheme to ensure the continuation of the Romans. He held a great festival at Rome in honour of Neptune Equester and invited the neighbouring peoples to attend. When the throngs of Latins had arrived to take in the spectacle, Romulus gave a signal at which many of the Roman men burst forth and abducted women to take as their wives. Although, not surprisingly, the women who were carried off were indignant at this treatment, Romulus implored them to accept their new husbands and they did. The Latin peoples who had been wronged by Romulus sought revenge and the return of their daughters by making war on Rome. Although the Romans successfully defeated the attacks made by the Caeninenses, Antemnates, and Crustumini and conquered their cities, the Sabines under the leadership of their king, Titus Tatius, were much more dangerous. Secretly let into Rome through the betrayal of Tarpeia, the Sabines faced the Romans in the famous Battle of Lacus Curtius. The Roman line was broken and the Sabines seemed poised for victory when Romulus rallied his forces and resumed the fight. At this point, the abducted women, many of whom by now had children by their Roman husbands, interposed themselves between the warring parties and begged them to end the fighting for their sake, since they desired neither to become widows nor to bear guilt for the deaths of their parents. This very moment, which is depicted on the medallion, softened the hearts of the Sabines and Romans, and they agreed to become one people living in Rome. Titus Tatius subsequently ruled jointly with Romulus until his death five years later. This medallion was important not only in the immediate context of the anniversary celebrations overseen by Antoninus Pius, but also in the development of Roman medallions. It was frequently copied in the Late Antique period as a reverse type for contorniate medallions, apparently due to its representation of a glorious pagan Roman past in the face of the growing power of Christianity.

Marcus Aurelius Caesar, 139 – 161



2347 Aureus 152-153, AV 19 mm, 7.35 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII FIL Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. TR POT – VII – COS II Roma, helmeted, standing l., holding Victory in r. hand and parazonium in l. C 660. BMC A. Pius 801. RIC A. Pius 457b. Calicó 1946.
A fine portrait of excellent style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



2348 Aureus December 164-August 165, AV 19 mm, 7.33 g. ANTONINVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XIX·IMP II COS III Victory standing r. placing on palm tree, a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C –. BMC 364 var. (also draped). RIC 128. Calicó 1890 (this coin).
A superb portrait of fine style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex NFA 22, 1989, 67; NAC 2, 1990, 674; Hirsch 200, 1998, 674; LHS 95, 2005, 819 and NAC 101, 2017, 274 sales.
This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.



2349 Quadrans, Bostra circa 169-172, Æ 17 mm, 3.02 g. M ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. COS – III Laureate head of Jupiter/Zeus Ammon r. Sydenham, Caesarea 349. RIC 1253 (Caesarea). RPC Online temp. 6856.
Extremely rare. Lovely green patina and good very fine 500



2350 Aureus 178, AV 20 mm, 7.27 g. M AVREL ANTO – NINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXII IMP – VIII COS III P P Annona, draped and diademed, standing l., holding cornucopia and two ears of corn over modius filled with ears of corn and a poppy-head; on r., prow of ship. C 957 var. (not draped). BMC 771. RIC 389. Calicó 2019.
Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine 10'000

From the collection of a Mentor.



2351 **Divus Marcus Aurelius.** Aureus after 180, AV 21 mm, 7.11 g. DIVVS M ANT – ONINVS PIVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSE – CRATIO Four-storey funeral pyre garlanded and adorned with statue; surmounted by Marcus Aurelius in quadriga. C 96. BMC Commodus 26. RIC Commodus 275. Calicó 1834.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on an exceptionally large flan.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex Künker sale 273, 2016, 813.

The long reign of Marcus Aurelius came to an end on March 17, 180 when the aged and infirm emperor died while on campaign fighting the Marcomanni and Quadi along the Danubian frontier at Vindobona (modern Vienna). His death brought to an end the century-long era of the 'Adoptive Emperors', the rulers from Nerva to Marcus Aurelius whose reigns collectively were the culmination of Roman civilization. The key to this most prosperous period in Roman history had been the imperial institution of succession by adoption, whereby the candidate chosen as successor had been carefully selected and then groomed in the responsibilities of government. While Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius all died without natural heirs and thus relied on this institution to provide a successor, Marcus Aurelius had a son, Commodus, whom he planned to succeed him. After Aurelius' death, the Senate obliged Commodus' request to deify his late father, and the mint at Rome soon produced a prodigious commemorative coinage in his honour, including this attractive aureus showing the lofty funeral pyre on which the emperor was cremated

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



2352

- 2352 Aureus 147-152, AV 21 mm, 7.22 g. FAVSTINAE AVGVSTAE – P II AVG FIL Draped bust r., with band of pearls round head. Rev. LAETITIAE – PVBLICAE Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 155. BMC A. Pius 506b. RIC A. Pius 506b. Calicó 2067 (this coin).

A superb portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 582 and NAC 41, 2007, 103 sales.

This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Lucius Verus, 161 – 169



2353

- 2353 Aureus 163-164, AV 19 mm, 7.30 g. L VERVS AVGVSTVS – ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P IIII IMP II COS II Victory, half-draped, standing r., placing on palm tree a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C 247 var. (without drapery). BMC M. Aurelius 296 note. RIC M. Aurelius 525. Calicó 2177 (these dies). Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Künker 100, 2005, 66 and NAC 95, 2016, 291 sales.

Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



2354

2354 Aureus 164-169 or later, AV 21 mm, 7.24 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r. Rev. V – E – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and sceptre. C 69. BMC M. Aurelius 320. RIC M. Aurelius 783. Calicó 2218 (these dies).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Kunst und Münzen 2, 1969, 202; Monetarius SKA 38, 1982, 156 and Morton & Eden 95-96, 2018, 389 sales.

Commodus augustus, 177 – 192



2355

2355 Aureus circa 186-187, AV 21 mm, 7.17 g. M COMM ANT P – FEL AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. NOBILIT AVG P M TR P XII IMP VIII COS V P P Nobilitas standing r., holding sceptre and statuette of Minerva (?). C 384 var. (laureate only). BMC 216. RIC 155a. Calicó 2292 (this coin). Biaggi 999 (this coin)

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 424. From the Biaggi collection. Privately purchased from Leu in August 1965.

This coin is illustrated in The Roman Aurei by X. E. Calicó.



2356

2356 Aureus 191-192, AV 20 mm, 7.21 g. L AEL AVREL CO – MM AVG P FEL Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE AVG Hercules standing r., l. foot on prow, clasping hands with Africa; at her feet, lion. C 642. BMC 355. RIC 259. Calicó 2318.

Very rare a fascinating reverse type. Minor edge marks,
otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex M&M 66, 1984, 671 and Tkalec 22 April 2007, 241 sales.

Pertinax, 1st January - 28th March 193



- 2357 Aureus circa 193, AV 20 mm, 7.21 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PROVIDA – DEOR COS II Providentia standing l., holding up both hands to large star. C 41. A.M. Woodward, *The Coinage of Pertinax*, NC 1957, obv. –, rev. B1. BMC 12. RIC 11b. Calicó 2390b (this coin).
Rare. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief, a minor abrasion on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 35'000

Ex Sotheby's 7 November 1997, 186 and NAC 24, 2002, *European Nobleman*, 123 sales.
This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Didius Julianus, 28th March – 1st June 193



- 2358 Aureus 193, AV 19 mm, 6.66 g. IMP CAES M DID – IVLIAN AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Didius Julianus standing l., holding globe and scroll. C 14 var. (no drapery). BMC 8 note. RIC 3a var. (no drapery). Woodward NC 1961, obv. – / rev. 3a. Calicó 2399 (these dies).
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A superb portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan. Minor die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 60'000

Ex Superior December 1987, 1170 and Bruun Rasmussen 913, 1017 sales. From the Dr. Feori Pipito collection.

In the confusion that followed the assassination of Pertinax, the praetorian guard held a scandalous spectacle: an auction for the empership. 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 sesterterii 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.

Clodius Albinus caesar, 193 – 195



2359

- 2359 Aureus 194-195, AV 19 mm, 7.38 g. D CLOD SEPT – ALBIN CAES Bare-headed bust r., with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. FORT·REDV – CI·COS II Fortuna seated l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae; wheel under seat. C 29. BMC 93. RIC 5b. Calicó 2415 (this reverse die).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. A magnificent portrait of great style perfectly struck on a broad flan, about extremely fine 175'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1021.

Describing the legacy of Clodius Albinus is no easy task: was he naive enough to believe he could share power with Septimius Severus – who he may have known personally – or did he lack the courage and resolve to strike first? Considering his experience in government, his war record and his reputation for bravery, the answer must lie somewhere between. Since Albinus could easily have marched on Rome during Severus' year-long absence in Syria, it seems that he preferred to wait for the right moment to strike. He probably hoped Severus would exhaust his legions fighting Niger, or that Niger would defeat him, after which Albinus could occupy Rome unopposed and with dignity. He seems only to have made an error in timing, and to have underestimated his enemy. Like Severus, Albinus hailed from a distinguished family from North Africa. He had a long and distinguished service to the Imperial army, rising to command under Marcus Aurelius and to campaign against the Dacians for Commodus. He also excelled outside the army: he was consul in 187 and served as governor of Bithynia in 175, of Lower Germany in 189, and of Britain in 191. Thus, when the crisis in Rome erupted early in 193 it is understandable why Albinus was one of three generals to answer calls from the senate and the people to end the tyranny of Didius Julianus. But fate was on the side of Septimius Severus, who marched on Rome first and was able to expel the praetorian guardsmen and extort the senate's confirmation as emperor. He then made a peaceful arrangement with Albinus, hailing him Caesar and striking coins on his behalf in Rome, such as this magnificent aureus. With the West secured, Severus spent much of 193 and 194 defeating Pescennius Niger in the East. After Niger fell, only Severus and Albinus remained in positions of authority. By 195 the two men were at odds: Severus named his sons Caracalla and Geta his successors and forced the senate to declare Albinus a public enemy. The news could hardly have come as a shock to Albinus, who was hailed emperor by his own soldiers at Lugdunum soon thereafter. Severus remained in Rome for at least one year afterward and did not confront Albinus until January, 197. Each commanded massive armies that clashed on February 19, 197 near Lugdunum in one of the largest battles in Roman history. After an initial setback, the battle went in favour of Severus. Ancient sources, which clearly are hostile toward Severus, say that Albinus fled the field and committed suicide, after which Severus rode his horse over his corpse and decapitated him so his head could be displayed in Rome.

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



2360

- 2360 Aureus circa 197-198, AV 20 mm, 7.29 g. L SEPT SEV PERT – AVG IMP X Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P VI – COS II P P Sol, radiate and with cloak over l. shoulder, raising r. hand and holding whip in l. C –, cf. 449 (denarius). BMC –, cf. 263 (denarius). RIC –, cf. 117 (denarius). Calicó 2501 (this coin). Apparently unique. Lovely light reddish tone and extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 129.

This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.



2361

- 2361 Aureus 198-200, AV 19 mm, 7.20 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 and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two finely engraved dies perfectly struck on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, A. J. Evans, 1065; Glendining's 24 November 1925, don I. Soler, 133; Lanz 109, 2002, 552; Heritage 3071, 2019, Morris, 32150 and Heritage 3094, 2021, 33085 sales.



2362

2362 Aureus 201, AV 20 mm, 7.15 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAX Laureate head r. Rev. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla r. C 2. BMC –, see 187 note. RIC 157. Calicó 2595 (this coin). Biaggi –.

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

Two appealing portraits perfectly struck and centred on a large flan. An almost invisible mark below bust, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

100'000

Ex Leu sale 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 54. Privately purchased from J. Vinchon in April 1952.

This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

This perfectly centered and struck dynastic aureus of Septimius Severus and his son and heir, Caracalla is extremely rare, being the finest of just two examples known and the only example which is available on the market. Like the dynastic aureus of Julia Domna and her two sons elsewhere in this sale, this coin is also the illustrated specimen of the type in the standard reference on Roman aurei by Calicó. The coin is absolutely stunning, with wonderful portraits of the co-emperors that are sharply struck, perfectly centered on the flan, and incredibly pleasing from an artistic perspective.

This aureus, a dynastic issue that was part of a series of types featuring the portraits of the imperial family in varying combinations, was struck in 201 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the dynasty which began when Septimius Severus elevated his eldest son, Caracalla, to be co-ruler along with him. Additionally, it commemorates Caracalla's elevation to the consulship as well as his marriage to Plautilla, the daughter of the Praetorian Prefect, Plautianus, and it also spreads the idea that the Roman Empire would experience peace and prosperity via the continuation of the Severan dynasty. Thus, it served as a powerful piece of propaganda, one which in the years to come would prove inaccurate as the dynasty fell apart with the death of Caracalla in 217, and the succession of incompetent Severan rulers that followed.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



2363

- 2363 Aureus 201, AV 20 mm, 7.14 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of Caracalla laureate, draped and cuirassed facing r. and Geta, bare-headed and draped facing l. C 1 var. (Geta cuirassed). BMC S. Severus 3 var. (Caracalla bare headed). RIC S. Severus 540. Calicó 2653b (this coin). Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this intriguing issue.

A coin of exceptional quality and beauty with three portraits of superb style perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan. A perfect Fdc

80'000

Ex Ars Classica III, 1922, Sir Arthur Evans, 94; NFA-Leu 16 May 1984, Garrett, 837; Leu 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 60; Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, Millennia, 199 and Künker 158, 2009, 658 sales.

This coin illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

This beautiful Severan dynastic aureus features the empress, Julia Domna, on the obverse while the reverse shows her two sons, Caracalla and Geta. It is very likely the finest known example of this type available, and is the illustrated specimen of the type in the standard reference on Roman aurei by Calicó. The style is exceptional, the surfaces and dies are pristine, and the coin exhibits a strong underlying luster that is simply astounding and beautiful. It will surely become a centerpiece in the collection of the winning bidder. Struck in the years 201-202, this aureus is part of an impressive series of dynastic types, presumably marking the fifth anniversary of the dynasty that Septimius Severus had formed in early 196. It celebrated not only the Severan dynasty, but the marriage of Caracalla to Plautilla, the daughter of the Praetorian Prefect, Plautianus, as well as the heir presumptive's first consulship. The specific purpose of the issue is clear from the reverse legend, AETERNIT IMPERI ('the eternity of the empire'), which illustrates the continuity of the Roman Empire and equates it with that of the Severan dynasty. There were a variety of Dynastic types struck at this time, combining in varying combinations the busts of the different members of the ruling family. This aureus, depicting the empress, Julia Domna, with her two sons, Caracalla on the left of the reverse in the position of honor, depicted laureate, signifying his status as co-emperor along with his father, Septimius Severus, and his younger brother, Geta, on the right, shown bare-headed to illustrate his lesser position as Caesar, is particularly interesting for the fact that it illustrates a family harmony that was anything but true. In truth, the brothers despised one another, and it was just a matter of time until their hatred for one another would erupt into violence. Just ten years after this coin was issued, in 212, Caracalla orchestrated the murder of Geta by luring his younger brother to the house of their mother as if for a reconciliation. While there, officers in the employ of Caracalla attacked Geta, murdering him in his mother's arms. According to Cassius Dio, Julia Domna was not even allowed to mourn or weep for her son, instead being forced to show joy and laugh as if his murder in her very arms had been a great stroke of luck.

Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217



- 2364 Aureus 199-200, AV 20 mm, 7.44 g. ANTONINVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Sol standing facing, head l., holding globe and sceptre. C 541. BMC 163. RIC 39a. Calicó 2804. A coin in exceptional state of preservation. A charming portrait perfectly struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and Fdc 25'000

Ex NAC sale 71, 2013, 253. From the Huntington collection (Ex HSA 22234).



- 2365 Aureus 203, AV 20 mm, 7.30 g. ANTON P AVGPON – TR P VI COS Laureate bust r., with aegis. Rev. VIR – TVS – AVGG Caracalla standing l., holding Victory and spear, crowned by Minerva (or Roma) standing behind him and holding spear. C 668 var. (omits PON). RIC 73 (misdescribed as a denarius). BMC p. 241 note †. Calicó 2845 (these dies).

Very rare. A delicate portrait of fine style struck in very high relief, good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1219.



- 2366 Aureus 211, AV 20 mm, 7.37g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate bust r. , wearing aegis. Rev. LIB AVG VI ET V Geta and Caracalla, laureate and togate, seated l. on curule chairs set on low daïs, each extending r. hand to small figure climbing stairs holding out fold of toga to receive tessera; Liberalitas standing l., holding abacus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand at fore-edge of daïs. C 130 var. (without PIVS). BMC pg. 371* note. RIC 215b. Calicó 2690 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A bold portrait of excellent style and a very detailed reverse type.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex NGSA 4, 2006, 206 and NGSA 5, 2008, 268 sales.

The reasons for Caracalla's military expedition to Upper Germany in 213 will probably never be known, for there is no evidence of destruction of Roman cities or fortresses in the region at that time. Perhaps it was a pre-emptive strike to head off trouble that was expected, or it was an exercise to prepare the legions that would lead the imminent campaign against the Parthians. Limited military encounters seem to have occurred in August and September of 213, for on October 6, in Rome, the Arval Brothers made sacrifices "for the safety and German victory of the emperor." Caracalla earned the title Germanicus maximus, and whatever measures he had taken were effective, for peace reigned on the German front for the next two decades. This aureus, with its platform scene, records the emperor's ninth largess, distributed in 214 for that victory. Dio indicates that the campaign was waged against the Alamanni, a confederation of Germanic tribes which had adopted the non-ethnic name ("all men"). This may be questioned because that portion of his work survives only as an epitome. The original name may have been exchanged for one more familiar to a contemporary audience. Caracalla did not assume the title Alamannicus, but Germanicus, and the first properly attested use of Alamanni does not occur until a panegyric of 289 in which the emperor Maximian is lauded for a victory over the Burgundiones et Alamanni. Even if the battles were few, the preparations and related activities were many. Not since the reign of Domitian had so large a Roman army gathered between the Rhine and Danube. The campaign was conducted from Raetia and Mainz, which apparently was the main base of operations. Commemorative inscriptions show there was much road repair and building activity in the region and it seems that the limes were improved, with the palisade being backed up with a bank and ditch. In some areas, stone walls were built like the ones that already existed along the Raetian limes, and inscriptions at some forts in Raetia show that Caracalla visited after the campaign. While in the region, Caracalla is said to have visited the temple of Apollo Grannus at Aquae Granni (Aachen) to seek a cure for his chronic illness. Some authorities suggest that the limited scale of the German campaign and the subsidies offered to the tribes afterward were a consequence of the emperor's health concerns. Soon afterward, on his trek through Asia Minor, Caracalla would invest much hope in the healing powers of the priests of the temple of Aesculapius in Pergamum



2344



2344



2350



2351



2351



2352



2354



2357



2358



2363



2359



2364



2362



2362



- 2367 Aureus 215, AV 20 mm, 6.99 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS III P P Caracalla standing l., sacrificing over altar; behind, togate figure standing l. and before him vexillum. In front of tetrastyle temple within which statue of Aesculapius, holding serpent-wreathed wand, beside him, child (Telesphorus ?) holding wand. C 317. BMC 148. RIC 270 (misdescribed). Calicó 2732a.

Extremely rare. An interesting and fascinating reverse composition and a lovely reddish tone. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu sale 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 64.

The mental and physical health of Caracalla degenerated sharply toward the end of his reign, as is shown by ancient literary accounts and a great many Imperial and provincial coins. During the final stage of his life, in 214, the emperor prepared to invade the Parthian Kingdom – a campaign he hoped would enshrine him in the annals of history and would allow him to follow in the footsteps of his hero, Alexander the Great. This aureus presents a detailed scene of Caracalla sacrificing before the temple of Aesculapius in Pergamum, one of the great healing shrines of the Greek world. The fact that it was struck in Rome underscores Caracalla's desire that his eastward journey be documented in official media. The emperor's visit was even more thoroughly commemorated with a series of bronze medallions struck locally at Pergamum depicting variants of this scene, and others that related to Caracalla's sacrifices and the temples of the city. After leaving Asia Minor the army took an extraordinary detour to Egypt in 215 to visit the tomb of Alexander the Great in Alexandria, and after dealing rather harshly with civil unrest Caracalla prepared to launch his campaign in the following year. But before he could conquer the modern-day Persian Empire Caracalla was murdered along a remote stretch of road near Carrhae, victim of a coup led by his praetorian prefect Macrinus. Thus ended the life of Caracalla, the would-be Alexander novus, not as a victim of unseen dementia or illness, but in the more predictable manner of 3rd Century emperors.



- 2368 Aureus circa 217, AV 22 mm, 6.35 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XX COS III P P Sol mounting quadriga l., raising r. hand and holding whip. C 391. BMC 195 and pl. 12, 20 (these dies). RIC 294b and pl. 12, 20 (these dies). Calicó 2767.

Very rare. A portrait of superb style struck on a very broad flan. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

18'000

Ex Triton I, 1997, 1543 and NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 151 sales.

Geta caesar, 198 – 209



2369

- 2369 Aureus 198-200, AV 20 mm, 7.29 g. L SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. FELICITAS T – E – MPOR Felicitas standing r., holding caduceus and clasping hands with Geta standing l., holding cornucopiae. C 48. BMC S. Severus and Caracalla 145a. RIC 1. Calicó 2884 (this obverse die).

A gentle portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. A minor mark in reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 8, Leu 7, 1973, 408 and NAC 52, 2009, 524 sales.



2370

- 2370 Aureus 200, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SEVERI INVICTI AVG PII FIL Half-length and radiate bust (Caracalla?) l., draped and cuirassed wearing aegis; r. hand raised. C 1. BMC S. Severus 244 var. RIC 21 var. (misdescribed legend). Calicó 2930 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two superb portraits of great style and beauty perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Hirsch sale XIV, 1905, 1238.

P. Septimius Geta was the second son born to Septimius Severus and Julia Domna and the younger brother of Caracalla. In AD 198, Severus designated both of his sons as his intended successors by elevating Caracalla to the rank of Augustus (full co-emperor) and Geta to that of Caesar (junior co-emperor). This differentiation of status despite the small difference in their respective ages (Caracalla was 15 and Geta 14 at the time) contributed to a growing jealousy and animosity between the brothers. Although Severus liked to present the public appearance of harmony within the dynastic family, the resentment between the brothers was only kept in check by the frequent peace-making attempts of their mother. Nevertheless, the relationship became so difficult between the brothers that at last Severus granted the title of Augustus to Geta as well in AD 209. This was followed by a family campaign against the Caledonians in Britannia. Unfortunately, during the campaign Severus fell ill and died at Eboracum (York) on 4 February AD 211, leaving Geta and Caracalla to rule the empire jointly. On 26 December AD 211, Caracalla summoned his brother to a meeting, claiming that he wanted to make peace between them, but when Geta arrived he was cut down by the swords of Caracalla's guards and died in his mother's arms. This beautiful gold aureus was struck while Geta was still only Caesar, as indicated by the obverse legend and his bare-headed portrait. It belongs to a larger series struck under Septimius Severus between AD 200 and 202 to advertise the imperial family and the stability of succession that it seemed to represent as well as to celebrate his victory in the Parthian war of 197-199 AD. The reverse type depicting the sun-god Sol is a clear allusion to Severus' victory in the East, and the surrounding legend naming him Severus Invictus ("the Unconquered Severus") seems to explicitly identify the Emperor with the god. Invictus was a regular cult title of Sol in the third century. In the decades after Severus the association of the emperor with Sol greatly increased until the latter was treated as the primary patron of Roman rulers. A curious feature of Sol on this coin, however, is his hairstyle and youthful appearance. This has led to the plausible suggestion that the reverse type actually depicts Caracalla in the guise of Sol. If this identification is correct, one can imagine a coin like this contributing to the troubled relationship between Severus' sons. On the obverse Geta is depicted and named as Caesar and Pontifex, but on the reverse his brother is given the attributes of a god to whom their father is compared. How could jealousy not arise from something like this?



2372

- 2372 Aureus 201, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE Jugate busts r. of Severus, radiate and draped, and Julia, diademed and draped, on crescent. C –. BMC p. 196 note*. RIC 7b. Calicó 2927 (these dies).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. Three portraits of exquisite style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Superb reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

150'000

Ex Leu 86, 2003, 915 and NAC 100, 2017, 556 sales. From the de Guermantes collection. Possibly from the Karnak hoard of 1901.

The Severans, not unlike previous emperors, often associated themselves with certain deities. In general terms Septimius Severus likened himself to Serapis, Caracalla to Hercules, and Geta to Bacchus. On this dynastic aureus we find entirely different associations: Septimius wears a radiate crown, equating himself with the sun-god Sol, and Domna's bust rests upon a crescent moon, equating her with the moon-goddess Luna, the celestial consort of Sol. Such imagery reinforces the long-held idea that the very nature of men and women is polar: night and day. This form of expression for that distinction extends through much of Roman coinage, especially later in the empire when double-denominations are indicated, in which case if it is a coin depicting a male, typically he wears a radiate crown, and if the coin bears the portrait of a female, her bust usually rests upon a crescent. The youthful portrait of Geta here depicts a young man around twelve years of age. He is bareheaded, denoting his rank as Caesar, and is depicted wearing a military cloak of a soldier of high rank over a protective cuirass, indicated by the pteruges at the shoulders. Severan propaganda was at pains to promote not only an image of a happy family sharing the responsibilities of rule, but also a dynasty capable of dealing with the military threats to the Roman Empire. In fact, Severus' aim was for his two sons to rule jointly after his death, assigning each with command responsibilities (Caracalla with military command, Geta with administrative command). As events turned out, however, the two boys detested one another and were incapable of ever working together, with Caracalla finally having Geta murdered in front of his mother.

Macrinus, 217 – 218



2373

- 2373 Aureus 217-218, AV 20 mm, 7.00 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVG Macrinus and Diadumenianus seated l. on platform; behind officer standing l.; before Liberalitas, holding abacus and cornucopiae. Below platform, citizen. C 43. BMC 71. RIC 79. Kent-Hirmer pl. 97, 414 (this reverse die). Calicó 2947.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait struck in high relief and an interesting reverse composition. Minor edge marks, otherwise good extremely fine

75'000

Ex Bourgey 18 November 1957, 336; NFA 27, 1991, 151 and NAC 62, 2011, 2048 sales.

Macrinus, who was of Berber origin, was Rome's first emperor of equestrian background and was Rome's only emperor to hail from Mauretania. He was a prominent jurist and bureaucrat, such that when Caracalla ascended the throne upon the death of Septimius Severus he made Macrinus his praetorian prefect. As commander of the imperial bodyguard, Macrinus was with the emperor in the East during Caracalla's preparations for his planned invasion of Parthia, and it was at Macrinus' instigation that Caracalla was assassinated by one of his own soldiers, Justin Martialis. After Caracalla's murder, Macrinus proclaimed himself emperor, assuming the titles and powers that came with the position of supreme leadership without awaiting confirmation from the Senate in Rome. This along with his less than noble origins (all previous emperors had hailed from the senatorial class) did not especially endear him to the Roman Senate. Furthermore, unlike his predecessor, Macrinus was more circumspect with the imperial finances. Where Caracalla had increased the soldiers' yearly pay from 2000 to 3000 sestertii, Macrinus decreed that any newly recruited soldiers would receive the salary that had existed before the increase. This is understandable given the dire situation of the State's finances, and was an absolute necessity given that Caracalla's expensive military campaigns had all but depleted the state's coffers. The veteran soldiers, however, saw this as the precursor to their own eventual reduction in pay and privileges, and when the opportunity presented they revolted. That opportunity came because Macrinus had made the mistake of freeing the extended family of Caracalla, allowing them to return to their hometown of Emesa. Still based at Antioch – Macrinus never had the opportunity to visit Rome after becoming emperor – his safety became jeopardised when the scheming aunt of Caracalla, Julia Maesa, used her vast wealth to secure the allegiance of the soldiers or the legio III Gallica, who were stationed at nearby Raphanea. They proclaimed Maesa's 14 year-old grandson, Elagabal, emperor, and the boy's tutor led the troops to engage Macrinus who fled the field of battle and was soon captured and executed.

Julia Paula, first wife of Elagabalus



2374

- 2374 Aureus 219-220, AV 20 mm, 6.17 g. IVLIA PAVLA AVGVSTIA Draped bust r., hair in waves, almost vertical, fastened in queue at back. Rev. CONC – OR – DIA Concordia seated l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in field r., star. C 4. BMC Elagabalus 171 note. RIC Elagabalus 210. Calicó 3044.

Of the highest rarity, only the third specimen known of this reverse type and one of approximately half a dozen aurei known for Julia Paula. A fantastic portrait perfectly struck in very high relief on a full flan. An invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc

350'000

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 631.

In early 219, Julia Maesa, the powerful grandmother of the new emperor Elagabalus attempted to create some Roman legitimacy for him by arranging his marriage to Julia Cornelia Paula. His Syrian origin and ecstatic attachment to the eastern religious rites of the solar deity El-Gabal made Elagabalus seem overly foreign and suspicious to the conservative Senate in Rome and it was hoped that the marriage would help to make him more palatable. Julia Paula was after all, very Roman and very respectable. On her mother's side she could claim descent from the *gens Cornelia*, a family whose fame extended back to the distant, fabulous days of the Republic. At the same time, her father Julius Paulus was an important jurist of the Severan period who later went on to serve as Praetorian Prefect under Severus Alexander (222-235). In theory, Julia Paula was everything that Elagabalus should have wanted in a wife. She was certainly everything that Julia Maesa wanted in a granddaughter-in-law. The marriage was celebrated in true Roman splendor, with grand banquets, gladiatorial fights and a wild beast hunt in the colosseum that resulted in the slaughter of some 51 tigers along with unspecified numbers of other exotic animals. This attractive aureus was almost certainly struck on the occasion of the wedding, perhaps for distribution as a celebratory donative to the army or as other largesse. The obverse depicts the bride and gives her the title of Augusta, which is known to have been granted to Julia Paula upon her marriage to Elagabalus, while the reverse features Concordia—a wish for a happy relationship between imperial husband and wife. Alas, there was little concord between Paula and Elagabalus once the wedding was over and the marriage started. Her conservative Roman mores were incompatible with her husband's reported taste for cross-dressing and his frequent and inappropriate appreciation of other men, usually of questionable social standing. Apparently bent on doing everything possible to offend Roman custom, Elagabalus also conceived an illegal desire for the Vestal Virgin Julia Aquilia Severa, with whom he intended to enter into a sacred marriage and produce god-like children. One suspects that amid all of this scandalous behavior Julia Paula was only too happy when Elagabalus divorced her on the basis of some physical blemish in 220 and she once again resumed her former status as a private citizen.

Severus Alexander, 222 – 235



- 2375 Aureus 226, AV 19 mm, 6.82 g. IMP C M AVR SEV – ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P V – COS II P P Emperor standing l., sacrificing with a patera in his r. hand over tripod and holding scroll in l. hand. C 288. BMC 372. RIC 54. Calicó 3107a (this obverse die).
Extremely fine 7500



- 2376 Aureus 230, AV 20 mm, 6.26 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with slight drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P V – III COS III P P Sol, radiate, standing l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. C 287 (Sol with whip). BMC 622 var. (Sol with whip). RIC 102. Calicó 3120 var. (Sol with whip).
Ex CNG sale 102, 2016, 1051. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Gordian III, 238 – 244



- 2377 Aureus 241, AV 19 mm, 4.76 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGVSTI Pietas, veiled, standing facing, head l., raising both hands. C 185 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 122. Calicó 3210.
Rare. Virtually as struck and Fdc 5'000
Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1081.

Pacatian, usurper 248 – 249



- 2378 Antoninianus, Viminacium 248-249, AR 23 mm, 4.94 g. IMP TI CL MAR PACATIANVS P F AV Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX AETERNA Pax, draped and diademed, standing facing, head turned l., holding transverse sceptre in l. hand and olive branch in upraised r. C 6. RIC 5.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 6'000

Valerian I, 253 – 260



- 2379 Aureus, Colonia Agrippinensis circa 257-260, AV 17 mm, 1.89 g. VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – AVGG Virtus standing l., holding Victory and spear. C –. RIC –. Göbl 887b. Calicó –.
Of the highest rarity, only one specimen listed by Göbl, and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex Stack's & Ponterio sale 14 August 2019, 20098.

Publius Licinius Valerianus was born around 190 AD into a wealthy senatorial family. He showed considerable talent as a politician and served as consul during the reign of Severus Alexander. During the years 238-250 AD, he held a series of important civilian and military posts as the Roman Empire plunged into an era of civil war, invasion, pestilence, and economic collapse. In AD 253, he was commander of the Rhine garrison when he and his army were summoned to Rome by the embattled emperor Trebonianus Gallus to defend his regime against the usurper Aemilian. While Valerian was en route, Gallus was murdered by his own troops and Aemilian seized the throne. In a pattern typical of the age, Valerian's troops proclaimed him emperor and he, in turn, marched against Aemilian, who suffered the same fate as Gallus. Valerian's elevation was quickly approved by the Senate. He appointed his son Gallienus as co-ruler and sent him to defend the crumbling Rhine frontier while Valerian focused on a deepening crisis in the east. The Goths had commandeered some Roman ships and were plundering Asia Minor at will while, at the same time, Shapur I, king of resurgent Sasanian Persia, had crossed the eastern frontier and sacked Antioch. After taking stern measures against those he considered subversives, including Christians (against whom he mounted a major persecution), Valerian mustered a large legionary force and marched east in AD 255. After forcing the Goths to retreat, he spent the next four years campaigning in the Syrian desert in a fruitless effort to force Shapur into a decisive battle. In 260 AD, with his army weakened by pestilence and exhaustion, Valerian agreed to a peace parlay with Shapur. But on his approach, he and his bodyguards were seized and taken prisoner by Shapur. This was an unprecedented calamity and marked the Empire's darkest hour. Gallienus was unwilling or unable to come to his rescue, and Valerian remained in ignominious captivity for many years, where he endured such humiliations as being forced to serve as Shapur's footstool. After his death, Valerian's skin was flayed and stuffed, the effigy being presented to later Roman envoys as an object lesson.

Aurelian, 270 – 275



2380

- 2380 Aureus, Mediolanum end 270, AV 21 mm, 4.98 g. IMP C AVRE – LIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. DAC – I – A FELIX Dacia standing l., holding a rod surmounted by the head of an ass; in exergue, S. C –. RIC –. RIC Online 1360 temp. Göbl 17d2 (these dies). Calicó 3997a (these dies). Extremely rare. A bold portrait and an interesting reverse type. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000



2381

- 2381 Aureus, Mediolanum mid 271, AV 20 mm, 4.91 g. IMP C D AVRE – LIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ATVENTV – S AVG Emperor on horseback l., holding sceptre and raising r. hand; in exergue, S. C –. RIC –. Göbl –, cf. 27b. (aureus) and cf. 28A (antoninianus with ATVENTVS). Calicó –. An apparently unrecorded variety of an exceedingly rare type. Several minor marks and an edge nick at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Aurelian, arguably the greatest of Rome's so-called military emperors of the third century, hailed from Sirmium in Pannonia Inferior, and was either of very humble origins or possibly of equestrian stock. He joined the legions when he was around twenty years of age, ca. A.D. 235, rising rapidly through the ranks to become, first, a cavalry commander during Gallienus' reign, and subsequently to the position of Magister equitum – cavalry commander and, effectively, the overall commander of the Roman army after the emperor – under Claudius II as well as a member of that emperor's inner circle of advisors. While still a cavalry commander under Gallienus, Aurelian led a contingent in the Battle of Naissus (A.D. 268), which saw the Goths defeated, and participated in the siege of Mediolanum against the usurper Aureolus, during which Gallienus was assassinated and Claudius II was proclaimed the new emperor. Under Claudius II, Aurelian successfully led the cavalry in many engagements against various invading tribes along Rome's borders in Rhaetia and in the Balkans – principle among them the Alemanni and, again, the Goths – and when Claudius succumbed to the plague in A.D. 270 while himself campaigning against these Germanic tribes the soldiers elevated Aurelian to the purple. Aurelian's first task as emperor was to secure his power by defeating Quintillus, the brother of Claudius II who had been elevated to the throne by the Roman Senate. He made short shrift of the Senate's choice, and the august body had no choice but to immediately confirm his position. With this accomplished, Aurelian set about the task of restoring the res publica, as the previous two decades had seen Rome suffer greatly from incursions of barbarian tribes, widespread instability, devastating plagues, a number of usurpers, and ultimate financial collapse, all of which eventually led to the splintering of the Empire itself. In the west the general Postumus and his successors had created a breakaway Gallic Empire consisting of the Roman provinces of Britannia, Gaul and Spain, while in the east the city of Palmyra under Queen Zenobia and her son took control of much of Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. By the time Aurelian had secured his position as emperor, the Gallic Empire was on its last legs, and Aurelian decided to wait to deal with it. Thus, in A.D. 272 he focused his attention on the Palmyrene Empire, which had recently cut off shipments of Egyptian grain to Rome, the Eternal City's principal source of food.

Marching through Asia Minor, all but two cities – Byzantium and Tyana – opened their gates to Aurelian's troops. At Tyana, the city authorities had refused to submit, but after capturing the city the emperor magnanimously spared its inhabitants. When other cities in the east heard of the emperor's benevolence towards Tyana, they readily opened their gates to the emperor. Thus within six months Aurelian was before the gates of Palmyra itself, which quickly surrendered after its queen fled the city. Aurelian's conquest over the Palmyrene Empire permitted the reinstatement of the Egyptian grain supply to the Empire's capital, thus freeing the city of Rome from imminent starvation. The emperor was hailed as Parthicus Maximus and Restitutor Orientis ("restorer of the East").



2382

- 2382 Bino, Siscia 271, AV 23 mm, 5.50 g. IMP C L DOM AVRELIANVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r., with aegis on l. shoulder. Rev. FORTVNA RE – DVX Fortuna seated l. on wheel, holding rudder and cornucopiae. In exergue, *T. C –. Göbl –. RIC 170 var. (without *T). Calicó 4006 var. (different mint mark but this obverse).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000



2383

- 2383 Bino, Antioch 275, AV 23 mm, 5.99 g. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR ORIENTIS Sol standing l., raising r. hand and holding whip in l.; at each side, bound captive seated. C –. RIC –. RIC Online 3185 temp. (this coin illustrated). Göbl 372a = Estiot 165 (these dies). Hunter 40 (this coin). CBN –. Calicó –.

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known. A wonderful portrait struck on a very large flan with a light reddish tone. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex LHS 97, 2006, Götz Grabert, 72 and NAC 105, 2018, 84 sales.

Probus, 276 – 282



2384

- 2384 Aureus, Siscia 276-282, AV 22 mm, 6.69 g. IMP C M AVR P – ROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS SAECVLI Securitas seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand and raising l. to head; in exergue, SIS. C 629 (misdescribed?). RIC 594. Calicó 4189.

A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan. Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000



- 2385 Aureus circa 277-282, AV 21 mm, 5.41 g. IMP PROB – VS P F AVG Laureate bust l., wearing cuirass decorated with medusa and holding spear in r. hand over shoulder. Rev. V – B – IQVE PAX Victory in biga r., holding branch in r. hand and reins in l. C –. RIC 139. Biaggi 1626 (this coin). Calicó 4209 (this coin).
 Very rare, only very few specimens known. A beautiful and unusual bust of fine style.
 Two insignificant nicks: one at twelve o'clock on obverse and the other below the exergual line on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 112. From the Biaggi collection.
 This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Carinus caesar, 282 – 283



- 2386 Aureus, Siscia circa 282, AV 19 mm, 4.60 g. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l., holding a transverse spear and shield with horseman-enemy motif. Rev. MARS V – LTOR Mars advancing r., holding spear and shield. C 50. RIC 188. Calicó 4349 (this coin).
 Very rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A spectacular and finely detailed portrait of excellent style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex NAC 2, 2002, 130; NAC 25, 2003, 570 and NAC 127, 2021, 344 sales.
 This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Carinus is, perhaps, one of the underrated evil-doers of the Roman Empire. If the words of the historian Eutropius are of any value, this emperor's reputation was terrible: "He put to death very many innocent men on false charges, seduced the wives of nobles and even ruined those of his school fellows who had taunted him at school, even with trivial banter." (*Breviarium IX.19*). The histories are persistent about his seemingly insatiable desire for women. The *Historia Augusta* reports that he was married and divorced nine times, and that he abandoned some of his wives while they were pregnant. We must, of course, temper our view, as it is a fact that history is written by the victor. Considering Carinus was overthrown by Diocletian, who subsequently ruled with unquestioned supremacy for two decades, we might suspect that Carinus was unfairly maligned to add greater justification for the revolt of Diocletian who, after all, was little more than just another usurper when his army hailed him emperor against the legitimate emperor Carinus.



2365



2369



2367



2368



2369



2372



2366



2370





2373



2373



2374



2376



2376



2380



2381



2379



2382



2384

Diocletian, 284 – 305



2387

2387 Aureus, Cyzicus 286, AV 21 mm, 5.30g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI ORBIS Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 282. RIC 299. Lukanc 14. Depeyrot –, cf. 2/3 (Jupiter holding Victory). Calicó 4525 (these dies).

Struck on a very large flan, minor marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 486.

Due to its heavy weight we decided to date this coin in 286 after the monetary reform of Diocletian that increased the weight of the aureus from 1/70 ounce to 1/60 ounce. Interestingly, this is only the second heavy specimen to be recorded for this type.



2388

2388 Aureus, Cyzicus 286, AV 21 mm, 5.46 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, SC. C –. Lukanc, Cyzicus 11 (wrong reference to RIC). RIC 297. Depeyrot 5/6. Calicó 4501.

A minor scuff on obverse and one on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

Maximianus Herculius, 286 – 310



2389

2389 Aureus 294, AV 18 mm, 5.99 g. MAXIMIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVL – I DEBELLAT Hercules standing l., fighting Hydra with club in r. hand; in exergue, PROM. C 255. RIC –. Depeyrot 9/5. Calicó 4660 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this interesting and fascinating issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex Triton II, 1998, 1040; Triton V, 2002, 2149 and Gemini XIII, 2017, 224 sales. From the Jürgen K. Schmidt collection.

This coin illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

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



2390 Aureus, Nicomedia 303-304, AV 19 mm, 5.28 g. MAXIMIA – NVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. XX / MAXI / MAIN (sic !)/ I AVG / SMN within wreath. C 704 var. RIC 14 var. Depeyrot 7/3 var. Calicó 4768 var. (this obverse die). An apparently unrecorded variety. An attractive portrait struck on a full flan. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000
Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1155.

Constantius I augustus, 305 – 306



2391 Aureus, Serdica 305-306, AV 19 mm, 5.34 g. IMP CONSTA – NTIVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CON – SERVATOR Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre: at feet, eagle and in r. field, Σ. In exergue, •SM•SD•. C –. RIC 7a. Depeyrot 2/3. Calicó 4686.
Rare. A very interesting portrait of fine style perfectly struck on a very large flan. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

Constantius I Chlorus caesar, 293 – 305



2392

- 2392 Aureus circa 298-299, AV 18 mm, 5.20 g. CONSTAN – TIVS CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDE – NTIA AVGG Camp gate with three forward turrets; behind, two small turrets between two towers; in exergue, P R. C 239. RIC 6a. Depeyrot 12A/3. Calicó 4869.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. Perfectly struck in high relief, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex NAC 46, 2008, 692 and NAC 105, 2018, 112 sales.



2393

- 2393 Aureus, Carthago 303, AV 18 mm, 4.86 g. CONSTAN – TIVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. MARTI CONSERVATORI AVGC ET CAESS NN Mars standing l., holding shield and spear. In exergue, P K. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot 2/8 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A very interesting issue with a bold portrait. Minor graffito on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Galerius Maximianus ceasar, 293 – 305



2394

2394 Aureus, Treveri 293-305, AV 17 mm, 5.14 g. MAXIMI – ANVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG – ET CAESS N N Jupiter, naked to waist, seated on throne l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, T R. C 121. RIC 53. Depeyrot 4/15. Evans, NC 1930, 30 (these dies). Baldwin, NC 1933, pl. 25, 4 (these dies). Bastien & Metzger, Beaurain 333 (this coin). Calicó 4914.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful reddish tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Glendining November 1950, Platt Hall part II, 2004; Vinchon 9-10 December 1997, 57 and Maison Palombo 15, 20016, 75 sales. From the Beaurains/Arras hoard of 1922.

Maxentius princeps, 306 – 307



2395

2395 Aureus late 306 – early spring 307, AV 18 mm, 5.21 g. MAXENTIVS – PRINC INVICT Laureate head r. Rev. CONSERVAT – O – R VRBIS SVAE Roma seated l. on shield, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in field l., E. In exergue, P R. C 48 var. (no E). Alföldi –. RIC 135. Depeyrot 15/2. Drost 3/6 (this coin illustrated). Calicó 5051 (these dies).

Very rare. An issue of great historical importance. Several marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

From the collection of a Mentor.

The late third century was not a promising time for the city of Rome. Its traditional role as capital of the empire was slowly eroding due to the changing nature of warfare and politics. Greater power was being concentrated in the provinces as the need for protection increased along the borders. Money and resources of every kind were diverted to these front lines of Roman defence. As this transformation took place, the great metropolis of Rome became less critical to the functioning of the empire. Emperors were routinely crowned in the provinces, and if they had the luxury of time, they would visit the senate in Rome for confirmation, despite the inability of the senate to oppose them in any case. The capital was losing its relevance and its lustre, and in the difficult economic times of the Tetrarchy, it was destined to lose some of its traditional privileges, including special tax exemptions, rent and food subsidies, and lavish entertainments, all supported at the expense of citizens empire-wide. This was the environment in which Maxentius, the son of the former emperor Maximianus, staged his rebellion. He styled himself a populist leader who would protect the special interests of the capital, and in doing so would turn back the hand of time to when Rome was a place of privilege. His coinage reflects these platforms, adding to it a sense of old fashioned nobility by promoting his family ties to the Herculanian dynasty that had been founded by his father.

Maxentius augustus, 307 – 312



2396



- 2396 Aureus, Ostia circa 310-312, AV 19 mm, 5.24 g. MAXENTI – VS P F AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. VICTORIA AET – ERNA AVG N Victory advancing r. presenting globe to Maxentius, in military attire, seated l. on cuirass, extending his r. hand to receive globe and leaning l. on shield set on the ground. At emperor's feet, helmet and in exergue, P OST. C –. A. Baldwin Brett, NC 1933, 139 (2) and pl. XXVI, 7 (this coin). Beaurains 192 (this coin). Fred C. Albertson, *Maxentian hoards and the Ostia Mint*, ANSMN 30, 1985, pl. 40, 7 (these dies). Biaggi 1918 (this coin). Jameson 476 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 615 (these dies and this coin cited). RIC 10 (this coin). Evans, *Some notes on the Arras Hoard*, in NC 1930, p. 273 (this coin cited). Depeyrot 1/10. Calicó 5080 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only two specimens known. Undoubtedly one of the most important and impressive Roman aurei. A spectacular and innovative portrait struck on a full flan and with a magnificent reverse composition.

Lovely reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVII, 1934, Sir Arthur Evans, 1876; *Leu* 22, 1979, 378; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, 103 and Sotheby's 5 July 1995, 178 sales. From the L. Avot collection and from the Arras Hoard.

This coin is illustrated in *The Roman Aurei* by X. E. Calicó.

Facing portraits were not a regular feature of Roman coinage until late in the Constantinian Era, and even then were only produced in quantity at Eastern mints. On very rare occasions, facing busts were issued in the West in earlier times, and we may be certain that in each case the circumstances were special. Some of those issues were struck at Rome and Ostia in the name of Maxentius, whose propaganda was steeped in tradition rather than innovation, which makes his facing-head coins all the more remarkable. This aureus is a remarkable object that not only ranks among the most desirable of all Roman coin types, but is also beautifully preserved and comes from the fabled Arras Hoard. For precedents we can hardly look to the obscure facing-bust coinages of Postumus or Carausius, and we might presume the facing-head issues of Maxentius were inspired by sculpture in the round. These arresting coins made a strong impression on contemporaries, as both Tetrarchic finalists, Licinius and Constantine I, later struck their own facing-head aurei and medallions. The innovation may not have been Maxentius' at all, but that of a gifted engraver. Fred C. Albertson, in his "Maxentian Hoards and the Mint at Ostia" (ANSMN 30), suggests the engraver of this pair of dies had been the chief die engraver and designer at Rome before he was transferred to Ostia. For this reason, and a host of other issues of style and fabric, he rejects Carson and Kent's idea that the new mint was founded by personnel from the recently closed Carthage mint. Scholars have long puzzled over the founding of Maxentius' new mint at the harbour town of Ostia in 308/9. Various theories have been offered, but most likely it was founded to supplement production at Rome, and to diversify coining activities in the region. The politically charged environment in the capital no doubt made it advisable to mint at least part of the regional coinage outside the Aurelian Wall. Ostia offered the advantage of close proximity, good fortification, and fast access to the sea if evacuation was necessary. The date of this aureus and other closely related issues from Ostia is still a matter of debate. Depeyrot suggests 310-312 and Kent suggests 308 (presumably late in the year) as what would have been an inaugural issue. Bastien and Metzger consider it to have been struck late 310 or 311 as a quinquennial issue. Brett placed it in the first half of 311 and, largely because of its reverse inscription VICTORIA AETERNA AVG N ('the eternal victory of our emperor'), described it as a celebration of the recovery of Africa from the rebel Alexander of Carthage. Though the date of Alexander's defeat is not certainly known, it likely occurred in the summer or winter of 310.



Licinius I augustus, 308 – 324



2397



2397

- 2397 Solidus 315, AV 17 mm, 4.23 g. LICIN – IVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP Two Victories holding shield set on short column, inscribed VOT / X; in exergue, P R. C 175. Alföldi 648. RIC vol. VI p. 688. Jameson 342 (this coin). Depeyrot 18/3.

Very rare. An unusual portrait of fine style, minor marks on obverse and a nick on reverse, otherwise good very fine 4'000

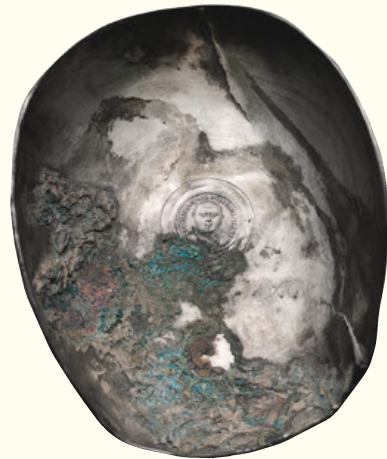
Ex Rollin & Feuarent 26-27 May 19889, Du Chastel, 605 and Hess-Leu 26th March 1961, ESR, 409 sales. From the Garthe, Jameson and a Mentor collections.



2398 (Detail)



Detail on side



2398 (reduced to 25%)

- 2398 Medallion silver bowl of one Roman pound, Ephesus 1 March 322, AR 200 mm, 330 g. Silver bowl with simple curved profile. In the centre is a struck medallion within a lathe-cut circle: LICINIVS AVG OB D V LICINI FILI SVI Bare-headed, draped, and cuirassed facing bust of Licinius I. On the outside of the bowl, near the rim, is a small round stamp: EUG/EFE/MEB in three lines. For three medallion bowls of the same issue, cf. J.P.C. Kent and K.S. Painter, *Wealth of the Roman World AD 300-700*, pp. 20ff., nos. 1-3. B. Overbeck, *Argentum Romanum: ein Schatzfund von spätrömischen Prunkgeschirr*, pp. 23, 29.

20'000

Ex Triton sale VII, 2004, 1044.

This impressive medallion silver bowl belongs to a group of at least three other bowls, all weighing one Roman pound and produced as largesse distributed to important individuals on the occasion of the quinquennialia (five-year anniversary) of the reign of Licinius II as Caesar, which took place on 1 March 322. Because Licinius II was only seven years old at the time, he did not personally arrange for the production and distribution of the bowls. Instead, as indicated by the legend LICINIVS AVG(ustus) OB D(iem) V (=quinquennialium) LICINI(i) FILI(i) SVI surrounding the facing portrait on the medal, the bowls were made by the Augustus Licinius I on behalf of his son. This particular bowl is especially remarkable due to the three-line legend EUG /EFE / MEB, in which EFE is thought to name Ephesus as the city in which it was produced. The three other known bowls name Nicomedia and Antioch, both of which were imperial mints under the Licinii. Ephesus, however, did not produce coinage for the Licinii or any other late Roman emperors. It has been suggested that the preceding abbreviation EUG may refer to an official, possibly named Eugenius or Eugenius. The meaning of MEB after the city abbreviation is somewhat uncertain, but it seems to correlate with the NEB found on one of the two bowls produced at Nicomedia. It has been proposed that the latter may stand for N[OMISMATW]N] E[RGASTHRION] B (Coin Workshop 2), but this reconstruction seems problematic for the present bowl in light of the fact that Ephesus did not serve as a mint. The medallion depiction of Licinius II on the bowl is of the same remarkable facing type found on gold coins struck at Nicomedia and Antioch on the occasion of his quinquennialia. While such facing portraits are extremely rare earlier in Roman numismatic history, the facing Licinius II portrait marked the beginning of a trend towards frontality that would see its greatest flowering in the Byzantine period. The association of the bowl with a hoard of campgate folles from the mint of Heracleia and the reigns of Licinius I, Licinius II, Constantine I, Constantine II, and Crispus, but none of Constantius II or Constans (both elevated to the rank of Caesar on 13 November 324), indicates that the bowl and the coins must have been buried before late 324. A probable occasion for burial would be the capture of Heracleia by Constantine the Great, in July 324 during his offensive against the Licinii.

Constantine I augustus, 307 – 337



2399

- 2399 Half argenteus, Treveri 309, AR 16 mm, 1.76 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Camp gate with four turrets; in exergue, PTR. C 707. RIC 828.
Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, de Guermantes, 983.



2400

- 2400 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 332-333, AV 21 mm, 4.35 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy and palm. In exergue, T S. C 603. Alföldi 564. RIC 189. Depeyrot 15/2.
Minor edge marks and an abrasion on cheek, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

From the collection of a Mentor.



2401

- 2401 Solidus, Antiochia circa 335, AV 20 mm, 4.10 g. CONSTANTI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CO – NSTANTINI AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in exergue, SMAN. C 603. RIC 93. Depeyrot 45/1.
Minor traces of edge filing and a graffito on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 7'500



2402



- 2402 Solidus, Nicomedia 335, AV 21 mm, 4.47 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, SMNM. C -, cf. 617 (VOT XX). Alföldi 615. RIC 176. Depyrot 44/1. Graffito on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500



2403



- 2403 Solidus, Nicomedia 335, AV 22 mm, 4.29 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. Depyrot 44/1. A lovely portrait of fine style, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Crispus caesar, 316 – 326



2404



- 2404 Follis Aquilea 320, Æ 18 mm, 3.01 g. CRISPVS NOB CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust l., shield on l. arm, holding horse by bridle with l. hand. Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM around wreath within which VOT / X. In exergue, •AQS•. C 43. RIC 98. Paolucci-Zub 303. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely green patina and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 1059.

Constans augustus, 337 – 350



2405 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 337-350, AV 21 mm, 4.60 g. CONSTANS – P F AVG Laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – D D NN AVG Victory advancing l.; holding palm branch and trophy. In exergue, TSE. C –. RIC 5. Depeyrot 1/3. Good extremely fine 3'500
Ex Hess-Leu sale 45, 1970, 653.



2406 Solidus, Siscia 337-340, AV 22 mm, 4.46 g. FL IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTIS AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass holding shield, supported by winged genius, inscribed VOT / V / MVLX; in exergue, SIS*. C –. Depeyrot 5/4. RIC 36. Rare. A very attractive portrait, virtually as struck and Fdc 5'000
Ex M&M sale 12, 1953, R.P., 864. From the Bauer collection.

Constantius II caesar, 324 – 337



2407 Solidus, Thessalonica 324, AV 19 mm, 4.43 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI I – VVENTVTIS Prince standing facing, head r., holding legionary standard surmounted by eagle and sceptre; in field r., another standard. In exergue, SMTSG. C 162. RIC 133. Depeyrot 10/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000
Ex CNG 69, 2005, 1759; Triton XIV, 2011, 845 and Roma Numismatics 2, 2011, 775 sales.



2408

2408 Medallion of 2 solidi, Nicomedia 325, AV 27 mm, 8.93 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS CON – STANTI CAES The Prince, in military attire, advancing r., holding trophy across l. shoulder and spear in r. hand; on ground, at either side, captive sitting. In exergue, SMN. C –, cf. 321 (medallion of 1 1/5). RIC –, cf. 135 (medallion of 1 1/5). Alföldi –, cf. 688 (medallion of 1 1/5). Depyrot –, cf. p. 155 (unlisted medallion of 2).

Apparently unrecorded as two solidi medallion. A very attractive portrait and an interesting reverse composition. Two unobtrusive edge nicks and minor marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Constantius II was the third son of Constantine the Great and born at Sirmium in 317. Desirous of maintaining a long list of viable heirs from his own bloodline, Constantine fast tracked the infant Constantius II through the late Roman *cursus honorum* and granted him the title of Caesar at the age of seven on 8 November 324. Although previously the title of Caesar had served to indicate a secondary emperor to assist the senior emperor, or Augustus, under Constantine it increasingly lost much of its administrative meaning and came to be a title used to distinguish imperial heirs. At seven years old, Constantius II was not likely to have been of great use in dealing with the many serious internal and external problems that beset the Roman Empire. This impressive solidus multiple was struck shortly after the elevation of the young Constantius II, probably for distribution as a donative to the army during the Roman New Year's festival in January 325. There is no better way for a ruler to introduce a child heir to the army than through the liberal use of gold—the stuff upon which all late Roman military loyalty was built. The types of this medallion really try to build up Constantius II for the military audience. Despite his great youth at the time of production, on the obverse he is represented wearing the laurel wreath appropriate to his station as Caesar—senior rulers of the late third and early fourth centuries regularly wore a jeweled diadem—and the cuirass with triumphal cloak of a successful commander. On the reverse however, the engraver has gone far over the top in his depiction of Constantius II as a great warrior. The seven-year-old is shown towering over his defeated enemies, although it is not clear precisely what conflict he may have fought in. Licinius, the great rival of his father, had been defeated at the Battle of Chrysopolis on 18 September 324 and executed in 325, but the bearded barbarian captives beneath the feet of Constantius II suggest some other (invented?) occasion on which he supposedly displayed such precocious manliness. Constantine the Great won signal victories against the Sarmatians and Visigoths in 322 and 323, but this would mean that Constantius II showed the impressive bravery represented here at the side of his father when he was only five or six.



2409

- 2409 Solidus, Constantinople 335-336, AV 19 mm, 4.56 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. CONSTANT – IVS CAESAR Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONS. C 16 var. RIC 71. Depyrot 3/7. Biaggi 2130 (this coin).
An unusual left facing portrait of excellent style. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hirsch XXII, 1908, 227; Merzbacher 2 November 1909, 2052; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 20 July 1914, Guzman, 1914; Ars Classica XVIII, 1938, 512 and NGS&A 8, 2014, 153 sales. From the Biaggi collection.

Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361



2410

- 2410 Siliqua, Siscia circa 337-340, AR 21 mm, 3.78 g. CONSTANTIVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSTANTIVS AVG Sunburst above three standing palm branches on ground line; in exergue, SIS*. C 10. RIC 64.
Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Hirsch XIV, 1905, 1520; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 2 December 1924, Morcom, 265 and Roma Numismatics XIX, 2020, 956 sales. From the Grover collection.



2411

- 2411 Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 22 mm, 4.45 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS R(etrograde)OMANOR(etrograde)VM around wreath inscribed VOTIS / X•V / MVLTIIS XX; in exergue, SMANI. C 76 var. (FL IVL). RIC 30 var. (FL IVL). Depyrot 5/8 var. (FL IVL).
Possibly a barbaric imitation. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex New York XIV, 2007, 455 and NAC 100, 2017, 662 sales.



2412

- 2412 Solidus, Antiochia 355-361, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl diademed head r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinople seated facing, holding between them wreath inscribed VOT/XXXX; in exergue, ANTB. C126. RIC172. Depeyrot 12/1.

Extremely fine 750

Ex M&M 19, 1959, 268 and NAC 46, 2008, 1171 sales.

Magnentius, 350 – 353



2413

- 2413 Siliqua, Treveri January-February 350, AR 21 mm, 2.79 g. IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITI Virtus standing facing, head r., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on shield; in exergue, TR. C 82. RIC 256. Bastien Magnence 9 (these dies).

Lovely light old cabinet tone, flan crack at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu sale 10, 1974, 426. From the collection of a Mentor.

Constantius Gallus caesar, 351 – 354



2414

- 2414 Siliqua, Sirmium circa 351, AR 21 mm, 2.69 g. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Bare head r. Rev. VOTIS V MVLTIS X in four lines within laurel wreath with jewel at apex; in exergue, SIRM. C 56. RIC 14.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020, 964. From the Grover collection.

Julian II caesar, 355 – 360



2415

- 2415 Siliqua, Thessalonica circa 355-361, AR 21 mm, 3.24 g. D N CL IVLIANVS NOB CAES Bare head r. Rev. VOTIS V MVLTIS X in four lines within laurel wreath with jewel at apex; in exergue, TES. C 156. RIC 206. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, hairline flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020, 965. From the Grover collection.

Jovian, 363 – 364



2416

- 2416 Solidus, Sirmium 363-364, AV 21 mm, 4.43 g. D N IOVIA – NVS P F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICAE Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head l., holding standard with Christogram and globe; to his l., a bound captive seated l., with head turned towards the Emperor; in exergue, *SIRM*. C 16. RIC 110. Depeyrot 23/1. Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 67, 2012, Huntington, 227. Ex HSA 22133.

Valentinian I, 364 – 375



2417

- 2417 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 364-367, AV 22 mm, 4.40 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust l., wearing consular robes, holding mappa and sceptre. Rev. SALVS – REI P Valentinian, diademed and in military attire, standing l., head r., r. foot on bound captive to l., holding labarum in r. hand and Victory standing l. on globe in l.; in r. field, star and in exergue, SMTES. C 32. RIC 3a. Depeyrot 30/1. Rare. Good extremely fine 5'000



2418

- 2418 Solidus, Antiochia 364-367, AV 22 mm, 4.45 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum ornamented with cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; in exergue, ANTE•. C 28. RIC 2a. Depeyrot 27/2. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine 750
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 785.

Valens, 364 – 378



2419

2420

- 2419 Solidus, Nicomedia 364-367, AV 22 mm, 4.52 g. D N VALENS – P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REI PVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum with Christogram and Victory on globe; in exergue, SMNS. C 32. RIC 2d. Depeyrot 10/2. Good extremely fine 1'500
Ex Nomos sale 8, 2013, 246.
- 2420 Solidus, Trier circa 367-375, AV 21 mm, 4.46 g. DN VALENS – P F AVG Rosette-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing holding globe; above Victory facing with spread wings between them, below, a palm-branch. In exergue, TROBS. C 53. RIC 17e. Depeyrot 43/1. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000
Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 164.

Gratian, 367 – 383



2421

- 2421 Solidus, Constantinopolis 367-375, AV 21 mm, 4.55 g. D N GRATIA – NVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, writing VOT / V / MVL / X on shield placed on small column; behind her, cuirass and across field, O – B. In exergue, CONS*. C 49. RIC 27 var. Depeyrot 27/3. Very rare. A small nick at three o'clock on obverse and an almost invisible mark on neck, otherwise good extremely fine 4'000
Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1328.



2422

- 2422 Medallion of 1 ½ solidus, Treveri circa 375-378, AV 26 mm, 6.71 g. D N TGRATIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELIX ADVEN – TVS AVG N The emperor riding l. on horse and saluting with r. hand, his cloak billowing behind him; in exergue, TROBS. C –. Alföldi –. RIC 33b var. (TROBC). Bastien Donativa p. 97 (TROBC). Depyrot p. 292 EST(TROBC).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a type of the highest rarity and one of very few gold medallions of Gratian known. A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan and a finely detailed reverse die. Good extremely fine

60'000

Gratian, the eight-year-old son of Valentinian I, was elevated to the rank of *Augustus* to rule the Western Roman Empire alongside his father on 24 August 367. When his father died in 375, Gratian assumed sole authority. Six days later he was forced to share the imperial title with Valentinian II, his four-year-old half-brother who had been proclaimed by the army campaigning with their father. Officially, the Western Empire was divided between Gratian in Gaul and Britannia and Valentinian II in Italy, Illyricum, and Africa, but in reality, Gratian was the real power throughout. Four-year-olds are not as difficult to control as is sometimes thought. Thanks to the support of Frankish commanders Gratian inflicted a major defeat on the Germanic Lentienses in 378 and forced them to supply soldiers for his army. This success was quickly followed by disaster when Gratian's uncle Valens, who was also the Eastern Roman Emperor, fell in battle against the Ostrogoths at the Battle of Adrianople. Gratian quickly marched east to deal with the crisis, but the Gothic assault on the Danubian provinces that followed and rumors of an impending invasion by the Alemanni convinced him to appoint Flavius Theodosius (I), the retired *dux Moesia Prima* (Duke of Upper Moesia) to rule as a new *Augustus* in the Eastern Empire. Theodosius I proved to be an excellent colleague and within four years he had brought an end to the immediate threat of the Ostrogoths. At the same time, Gratian was losing his former popularity in the Western Empire. His extreme Nicene Christian orthodoxy lost him support in the still strongly pagan Roman Senate. He famously ordered the removal of the old Altar of Victory from the Senate House in 382. Likewise, in Gaul, where he repressed the popular Christian ascetic movement of Priscilian. Gratian increasingly withdrew from public affairs in order to hunt and surrounded himself with a new bodyguard of Scythian archers. His excessive favoritism towards the Scythians alienated the Roman and Germanic elements of the western army, and in 383 provided the excuse for Magnus Maximus to revolt in Britannia. Maximus soon crossed the English Channel with a large army and immediately gained support in Gaul. Gratian was abandoned by his own troops and fled to Lugdunum (Lyon), but he was captured and killed by Andragathius, Maximus' *magister equitum* (Master of the Cavalry). This beautiful solidus multiple was struck for distribution as a donative to the army on the occasion of Gratian's arrival at Treviri (Trier). Considering the location of the issuing mint at Treviri, an important city from which Roman campaigns along the Rhine frontier were often launched, it seems very likely that it celebrates the arrival of Gratian to personally defend the frontier against the Lentienses. The presence of the emperor contributed to the Roman victory at the Battle of Argentovaria in May 378, which saw the death of Priarius, the king of the Lentienses, and the last time a Roman emperor would fight beyond the limits of the frontier fortifications.

Valentinian II, 375 – 392



- 2423 Solidus, Mediolanum 378–383, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed small bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing holding together globe; above, Victory facing with spread wings. In lower centre field, palm branch. In exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 5e. Depeyrot 1/2. Good extremely fine 2'000

Arcadius, 383 – 408



- 2424 Solidus, Constantinopolis 383, AV 20 mm, 4.46 g. D N ARCADII – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGZ Constantinopolis, helmeted and with head r., seated facing on throne ornamented with lions' heads, holding sceptre and globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. LRC 2/4. RIC 46g. Depeyrot 34/2. Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 326.

Honorius, 393-423



- 2425 Solidus, Ravenna 402-403, 405-406, AV 21 mm, 4.48 g. D N HONORII – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, R– V and, in exergue, COMOB. C 44. LRC 736. RIC 1287d. Depeyrot 7/1. Extremely fine 1'000



2426

- 2426 Solidus circa 404-408, AV 21 mm, 4.41 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Pearl-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 – M and in exergue, COMOB. C 44. LRC 724. RIC 1252. Depeyrot 34/1. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 825.

Theodosius II, 402 – 450



2427

- 2427 Light miliarensis, Constantinople circa 408-420, AR 23 mm, 4.30 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. GLORIA – ROMANORVM Emperor, nimbate, standing facing, head l., r. hand raised and globe in l.; in l. field, star. In exergue, CON. MIRB 61a. LRC 306. RIC 370. Rare. In exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 832.



2428

- 2428 Solidus, Constantinople 424-425, AV 21 mm, 4.47 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS REI – PVB – LICAЕ Theodosius enthroned and Valentinian standing facing, both holding mappa and cruciform sceptre; above star. LRC 371. MIRB 22. RIC 233. Depeyrot 78/1. Good extremely fine 1'250

Good extremely fine 1'250



2391



2386



2396



2387



2394



2389



2389



2422



2422



2408



2429



2429



2434



2434



2429

- 2429 Solidus, Constantinople circa 439, AV 20 mm, 4.49 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, wearing consular robes l., holding mappa in r. hand and cruciform sceptre in l. hand. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICAE Emperor nimbate, wearing consular robes, seated facing, holding mappa in r. hand and cruciform sceptre in l. hand; in r. field, star. LRC –. MIRB 10. RIC 268.

Very rare. A nick on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000

Ex NGSa II, 2002, 143 and NGSa 8, 2016, 198 sales. From the J.J. Grano collection.

Valentinian III, 425 – 455



2430

- 2430 Solidus, Ravenna 426-430, AV 21 mm, 4.46 g. DN PLA VALENTI – NIANVS PI AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning man-headed serpent with his r. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue COMOB. C 19. LRC 841. Depyrot 17/1. RIC 2011.

Very fine

500

Ex NAC sale 67, 2012, Huntington, 403 (Ex HSA 30140).

The Byzantine Empire

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated.

Heraclius, 5 October 610 – 11 January 641, with colleagues from January 613



2431

- 2431 Solidus, Uncertain eastern mint circa 613-618, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. dd NN herACLIYS ET HERA CONST PP Facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing chlamys and crowned with cross on circlet; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGY E Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 187 var. (Alexandria and different officina). MIBE 77 var. (Cyprus and different officina). S. Bendal, The Byzantine coinage of the mint of Jerusalem, RN 159, 4 var. (different officina). Sear 851 var. (Jerusalem and different officina). Unpublished in standard references with this officina letter.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Constans II, September 641 – 15 July 678, with colleagues from 654



2432

- 2432 Solidus 644-646, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. d N CONStAN – TINYS P P AVC Bust facing, beardless, wearing crown with cross on circlet and chlamys, and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AYΓϞ Δ Cross potent on base on three steps; below, CONOB. DO 1d. MIB 3b. Sear 938.

Virtually as struck and Fdc

1'000

Ex Tkalec-Rauch sale 14 April 1986, 522. From the collection of a Mentor.



2433

- 2433 Tremissis, Syracuse circa 655, AV 14 mm, 1.46 g. d N CONTAN – TINYS P P A/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVΓϞΘ• Cross potent; in r. field, C and in exergue, CONOB. DO 171b. MIB 102. Spahr 90. Sear 1099.

Rare. Virtually as struck and Fdc

500

From the collection of a Mentor.

Basil II Bulgaroctonos, 976 – 1025, with Constantine VIII, co-emperor throughout the reign



2434

- 2434 Histamenon 1005-1025, AV 25 mm, 4.43 g. + IHS XIS RCX RCϞNANTInM Bust of Christ facing with ornate crossed nimbus, raising r. hand in blessing and holding book of Gospels in l.; triple border. Rev. + BASIL C CONStANTIn R Crowned facing busts of Basil, on l. and Constantine, on r., wearing loros and chlamys respectively and holding a plain cross on shaft between them; triple border. DO 6b. Sear 1800.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan. Virtually as struck and Fdc

7'500

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, 1639.

Theodore Comnenus-Ducas, as emperor of Thessalonica, 1225/7 – 1230



- 2435 Aspron trachy, Thessalonica, circa 1225-1226, 30 mm, 3.98 g. MHP – ΘΥ The Virgin Mary seated facing on a jewelled throne with a back, holding before her the nimbate bust of the infant Jesus; in field, over the arms of the throne, the sigla Γ – Ρ. Rev. ΘΕΟΔ ΔΟΥΚΑΣ On the l., standing figure of Theodore facing, wearing divination, jewelled loros and sagion and holding sheathed sword and akakia; at his r., standing facing figure of Christ, nimbate, crowning the emperor with his right hand and holding book of Gospels with his l. DO 3a. Sear 2160.

Light tone. Traces of double striking, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000

Michael II Comnenus-Ducas, despot of Epiros, 1237 – 1271



- 2436 Aspron trachy, Arta circa 1237-1271, AR 31 mm, 3.07 g. Christ, nimbate, seated facing on square-backed throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his l.; in upper field to l. and r., IC - XC; in fields to l. and r., X/M and [...] / M. Rev. Michael II, on the l., standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding long cross in his r. hand, and St. Constantine, on the r., standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding long cross in his l. hand; both holding between them labarum on long shaft. DO 1. Sear 2230.

Extremely rare. Double struck and with an area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

The Spang Collection Of The Kings & Queens Of England

Mercia. Offa, 757-796



- 1466 Penny, AR 18 mm. 1.22 g., Light coinage, portrait type, circa 785-792/3. Canterbury mint, Peohtweald, moneyer. Draped bust r., +OFFA REX +. Rev. PE HT VA LÐ in angles of a Celtic cross with a long cross fleurée over small saltire cross of petals. Chick 128. North 295. SCBC 905.
Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, deposits on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Wessex. Egberht, 802-839



- 1467 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.31 g., Group III, 825-828. Canterbury mint. Diademed Bust r., +ECGBERHT REX. Rev. At center, Canterbury monogram of DORIB C, OBA MONETA around. S.1035. North 573.
A very rare and important issue. Well struck and with an old cabinet tone.
Rim repair, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Privately purchased from Seaby in 1963. From the Carlyon-Britton collection.

This coinage celebrated the great victory at Ellandun in 825 by Egberht, his defeat of Beornwulf ended Mercian dominance. His son, Aethelwulf, then drove Baldred from Kent. Aethelstan of East Anglia sought alliance with Egberht. Egberht expelled Wiglaf from Mercia for a year in 829, and minted coins at London. Egberht then received the submission of Eanred of Northumbria, at Dore. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle proclaimed Egberht a Bretwalda. Wessex had become the ascendant Anglo-Saxon power. Egberht, son of Eahlmund of Kent and great-great-grandson of Ingild, brother of King Ine of Wessex, was supported for that throne by Charlemagne. Egberht was of both Royal bloodlines, of Wessex and of Kent.

Aethelwulf, 839-858



- 1468 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.33 g., Group II, 843-848. Canterbury mint. Diademed Bust r., +EDELVVLF REX. Rev. Cross Crosslet, +MANNA MONETA around. S.1047. North 610. Naismith C115, 3M (*this coin*).
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 3'000

Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son. From the Marion Sinton and the Duke of Argyll collections.

Son of Egberht, he led for him an army into Kent expelling Baldred of Mercia. As king he defeated the Vikings soundly at Aclea in 851. He campaigned with Mercia against the Welsh. His daughter Aethelswith married Burgred of Mercia. In 855 he went on pilgrimage to Rome, on his return he married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald.

Aethelberht, 858-865



- 1469 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.23 g., Large Void Cross. Canterbury mint. Diademed Bust r., +AEDELBEARHT REX. Rev. Large Void Cross, +HUNRED MONETA within and around. S.1053. North 620.
Very rare. An impressive example struck on a full flan with an old cabinet tone, minor deposits, otherwise good very fine 4'000
Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son
Son of Aethelwulf. A lovely remarkable coin from an important issue often seen flawed.

Aethelred I, 865-871



- 1470 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.21 g., Lunettes. Canterbury mint. Diademed Bust r., +AEDELRED REX. Rev. TORHTMUND MONETA in three lines in and between two closed lunettes. S.1055. North 622.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a complete flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 5'000
Son of Aethelwulf, succeeded his brother to the throne. Aethelred and Aelfred joined with Burgred to fight the Viking Great Army through years of victories, defeats, and danegeld payments, and the great victory at Ashdown in 870.

Aelfred, 871-899



- 1471 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.13 g., First Portrait. Canterbury mint. Diademed Bust r., +AELBRED REX. Rev. SEFRED MONETA in three lines in and between two closed lunettes. S.1057. North 625.
Very rare and in fine condition for this difficult issue Struck on a full flan and with an old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 8'000
Ex Stack's sale 7 December 1994, J. Linzalone, 2351; Spink 160, 10 October 2002 L.M. LaRiviere, 996 and Triton XIX, 2016, 910 sales. From the Andrew Wayne collection.

Son of Aethelwulf, he succeeded his brother to the throne. Wessex and Mercia battled the Viking Great Army. An alliance coinage was minted, with Wessex and Mercia striking the same coin types, Portrait Lunettes with Aelfred and Burgred, then Cross Lozenge and Two Emperor with Ceolwulf II The decisive victory at Edington brought the Treaty of Wedmore and creation of the Danelaw.



1472



1472 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.57 g., Two Line. Third coinage. 880-899. AELFRED REX around small cross. Rev. ADEL VLFMO in two lines divided by three crosses. S. 1066. North 639. BMC 444.

Ex Davisson's sale 33, 147. Sold with the old collection ticket.

Iridescent tone and very fine

2'000

Edward the Elder, 899-924



1473



1473 Penny, AR 22 mm. 1.55 g., Two Line. 880-899. Small cross + EADVVEARD REX, around. Rev. VVAR MER MO in two lines with three crosses between, a trefoil of pellets above and below. S.1087. North 649.

Rare. Enchanting iridescent tone, some minor deposits, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Heritage sale 3030, 2014, 24212

Formerly PCGS MS62

Son of Aelfred, Defeated cousin Aethelwold and his Danelaw allies at Holme in 902

East Anglia. Eadmund, 855-869



1474



1474 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.31 g., c. 855-862. Alpha Tri Crosslet, + EADMHD REX. Rev. Cross pattée with pellets in quarters, + BEORNFERTH MO. Naismith E56.1u (this coin). North 859. S.955.

Rare. Good very fine

2'000

Ex Anthony Wayne, lot 891; Ex CNG sale 96, 2014, 996. Privately purchased from Wolfshead Gallery. From the Greco, the Canterbury and the Underwiter collections. Found near Basingstoke, Hampshire, 1983.

Last king of East Anglia, captured by the Viking Great Army, sacrificed to Odin.

Viking Danelaw, East Anglia, circa 880



1475 **Guthrum**. Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.26 g., Two Line issue. Small cross. +EL FR ED EE around. Rev. CENE FERR (*retrograde*) in two lines. S.966. North 475/1.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition. Perfectly struck on a full flan with a wonderful light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery. From Greco and Cross collections.

Amazing example of Guthrum minting in the Danelaw after his peace with Aelfred. By far the finest example of this period.

Viking Danelaw, East Anglia, circa 890



1476 St Edmund Memorial Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.46 g., Alpha, trefoil above, +SCEAIDMYND REX around. Rev. OIIIIONEAI IAI around small cross. S.960. Iridescent tone and good very fine 800

Privately purchased from the Wolfshead gallery.

An early minting, with upright 'S' and literate obverse legend. Minted in honor of the now sainted last Saxon king, by the Viking settlers who had sacrificed him to Odin.

Viking Danelaw, Northumbria, circa 900



1477 **Cnut**. Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.43 g., York mint. Patriarchal cross, CNUT REX. Rev. Small cross, CUNNETTI. S.993. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise Fdc 1'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery. From the Greco and William Oldknow collections and from the Cuerdale Hoard 1840.

Formerly NGC MS 64

Cnut was one of the Viking Sea-Kings allied with Athelwold at the battle of Holme and fell with him there.

Viking Danelaw, Northumbria



1478

1478 **Anlaf Guthrithsson, 939-941 AD.** Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.28 g., York mint. Raven of Odin, ANLAF CUNUNC. Rev. Small cross, AETHEL FERTH MINETRE. S.1019.

Extremely rare. Light tone and about extremely fine 8'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery. From the Greco collection.

One of the most famous and iconic Viking coins. Great-grandson of Ivar, he became king of Dublin in 934 and allied with Constantine II of Scotland for the great battle of Brunanburh, there defeated by Aethelstan. After the English king's death in 939 Anlaf returned from Ireland to claim kingship in York.

Denmark, Sven Estridsen, 1047-75,



1479

1479 Penny, AR 18 mm. 1.11 g., Roskilde mint. Geometric Bow Cross. Rev. Geometric line and crosses. Hauberg 36.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Davisson's sale 22, 152. From the Greco collection.

Grandson of Swein Forkbeard, Sven Estridsen led an attack on Northern England in 1069, supporting Anglo-Saxon rebels against William I the Conqueror. Despite Danish success, Sven accepted a large Danegeld from William in 1070, and withdrew.

England. Aethelstan, 924-939



1480

1480 Penny, AR 23 mm. 1.55 g., Circumscription Cross. York mint. Small cross, +AETHELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Rev. Small cross, REGNOLD MO EOFR PIC. S.1093. North 671.

Minor deposits, otherwise very fine 1'500

Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son.

Son of Edward, he gained the submission of Northumbria in 927 and became the first King of all England. Anlaf Guthrithsson and Constantine II of Scotland gathered a vast army but were defeated by Aethelstan at the great battle of Brunanburh, with great slaughter on both sides.

Eadmund, 939-946



- 1481 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.39 g., Two Line. York mint. Small cross, +EADMUND REX EBROA. Rev. INGELGAR MO in two lines with three crosses between, a trefoil of pellets above and below. S.1105. North 691. Rare. Lovely iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son.

Son of Edward by Eadgifu of Kent. Re-conquest and warfare marked his reign. Edmund conquered the Midlands and became godfather to Anlaf Sihtricsson, Cuaran who was king of York in 943. Anlaf Cuaran became king of Dublin in 945 but remained allied to Edmund, who had conquered Northumbria. Edmund was murdered at the St Augustine's day Mass by Leofa, an outlawed thief who was quickly slain

Eadred, 946-955



- 1482 Penny, AR 22 mm. 1.32 g., Two Line. Horizontal-Trefoil 1. Northeastern mint. Small cross, + EADRED REX. Rev. DEODM/AER M in two lines with three crosses between, a trefoil of pellets above and below. S.1113. North 706. Light cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000
Ex CNG sale 96, 2014, 1407.

When Eric Bloodaxe supplanted Anlaf Sihtricsson at York Eadred forced the final expulsion of Eric, and returned Northumbria to English rule.

Eadwig, 955-959



- 1483 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.54 g., Horizontal-Trefoil 3 Three Line Type (BMC ii). Winchester mint. Small cross pattée, + EADVVIG REX. Rev. OTIC MONE PI N in three lines; three crosses pattée between, trefoils above and below. Harvey 32b (dies A/a – this coin). North 727. S.1123 (this coin illustrated). Extremely rare and in fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'000

Ex Coin Galleries 12 November 1986, F. Knobloch, 1008; Sotheby 22-23 April 1999, L. R. Stack, 481; Dix Noonan Webb 71, 2006, J.A. Hall, 44 and Triton XIX, 2016, 925 sales. From the Dr. Andrew Wayne collection. Illustrated on The Standard Catalogue of British Coins (50th edition).

Son of Edmund, this young king had a troubled reign. Inscription issues were minted, exceedingly rare Portrait coins are noted as issued, but are unknown to collections.

Eadgar, 959-975



1484 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.39 g., Two Line. Horizontal-Trefoil 1. Small cross, + EADGAR REX. Rev. AESCV LF MO in two lines with three crosses between, a trefoil of pellets above and below. S.1129.

Old cabinet tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise very fine 600

Ex Davisson's sale 33, 148

Son of Edmund, his Reform of the coinage in 973 was a crowning achievement, lasting 150 years

Edward the Martyr, 975-978



1485 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.39 g., Lincoln mint. Diademed bust l.; EADWEARD REX NGO. Rev. Small cross patee, LEVIG MO LND COLNE around. S. 1142. North 763.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone, insignificant edge marks, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Davisson's Auction 34, 114 (Illustrated on Front Cover); From the Dr Cedric Raine and the Jack Kerin collections.

Edward was the eldest son of Edgar, but was not the acknowledged heir. After great strife he was crowned, but later murdered at Corfe castle.

Aethelred II, 978-1016



1486 Penny, AR 19 mm. 0.99 g., Last Small Cross, 1009-16. London mint. Diademed bust l.; AETHELRED RAEX ANG., Rev. Small cross patee, EADWINE MO LUN around. North 777. S.1154.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Formerly NGC AU58

Son of Eadgar by Aelfthryth of Northampton he became king at age 12. Viking raids marked his reign, and he was driven out in 1013, returning on the death of Svein.

Denmark. temp. Svein Forkbeard, 986-1014



1487 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.82. g., Long Cross, circa 1010 Lund mint. Bare head bust l., +EDELREDREOD. Rev. Long Cross, UOCOETCIGC. Malmer 105, 179/1175.
Very rare. Old cabinet tone, minor marks on reverse and slightly wavy flan, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Sven Forkbeard was crowned King of England 25 December 1013 but died on 3rd of February of old wounds. Sweyn became king of Denmark in 986 on the death of his father Harald Bluetooth, and also ruled in Norway. He raided England and in 1013 invaded in force and drove Aethelred II from the throne. Sven Tveskaeg, King of England: 25 December 1013-3 February 1014; King of Norway: 986-995, 1000-1014; King of Denmark 986-1014

England. Cnut, 1016-1035



1488 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.07 g., Pointed Helmet, 1024-1030. London mint. Helmeted bust l. with sceptre, CNUT REX ANGL. Rev. Short cross, Lobes GODRIC MO LUDDEN around. North 787. S.1158.
Wonderful iridescent tone. Almost invisible nick on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 500
Formerly NGC MS62

Cnut Sveinsson returned to England in 1015 and campaigned against Aethelred's son Edmond Ironside. In October 1016 Cnut was decisively victorious at the battle of Assandun and a truce divided England between the wounded Edmund and Cnut. Edmund died 30 November, weeks later, and Cnut was crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1017. He married the widowed queen Emma, daughter of Richard of Normandy. In 1028 he became king of Norway. His reign was marked by prosperity. His North Sea empire encouraged stability and trade.

Harold I, 1035-1040



1489 Penny, AR 18 mm. 1.05 g., Jewel Cross, Spring 1036- Autumn 1037. York mint. Diademed bust l., HAROLD RECX. Rev. Jewel lobed cross, PIDERPINNE ON EO around. North 802. S.1163.
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son.

Harthacnut, 1035-1042



1490 Penny, AR 17 mm. 1.15 g., Jewel Cross, Spring 1036-Autumn 1037. Southwark mint. Diademed bust l., HARTHACNUT REX. Rev. Jewel lobed cross, DUDINC ON SUDEEP around. North 809. S.1167.
Lovely iridescent tone. Slightly wavy flan, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000
Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son.

Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066



1491 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.24 g., Pointed Helmet: 1053-1056. Hastings mint. Helmeted draped bust r. holding lis-head sceptre, EDWARD REX. Rev. Short voided cross with tri-crescent terminals, annulet at centre LIFINC ON HAEST around. North 825. S.1179.
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 800
Formerly NGC AU58.

Harald II, 1066



1492 Penny, AR 19 mm 1.41 g., PAX, 1066. Winchester mint. Crowned head l., sceptre before, + HAROLD REX AN. Rev. PAX in central panel, + SPRAECLINC ON around. North 836. S.1186.
Ex Heritage sale 3035, 2014, 30734. Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 5'000
Formerly NGC AU50
Spræclinc is known only as a moneyer at Winchester for Harold II. Extremely rare without mint signature.

William I, 1066-1087



1493 Penny, Paxis, AR 19 mm. 1.34 g., Stafford mint, 1083-1086. Crowned facing bust with sceptre. Rev. Short cross *pattée* with PAXS in annulets within quarters, GODRIC ON STEF. S.1257. North 849.

Rare. Iridescent tone and about extremely fine 800

Ex Heritage sale 3030, 2012, 23933.
Formerly NGC AU50

William II, 1087-1100



1494 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.37 g., Cross in Quatrefoil type, 1089-1092. London mint. Crowned facing bust, holding sword. Rev. Quatrefoil with cross *pattée*, pellets in each quarter, annulet in center; +BRIHTPIN ON LIIN. S. 1259. North 852.

Iridescent tone. Insignificant area of weakness, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Davisson's sale 31, 170

Henry I, 1100-1135



1495 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.3 g., Facing Bust Cross Fleury type, circa 1117. London mint. Crowned facing bust. Rev. Cross *fleurée*, with annulet at centre + ALWINVS ON LVND. North 866. S.1271.

Very rare. Dark tone, several marks, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Mark Rasmussen in October 2009. From the Andrew Wayne collection.

Stephen, 1135 – 1154



1496 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.47 g., Watford type, 1136-1145. Gloucester mint. Crowned bust r., holding sceptre. Rev. Cross moline, +PIBERT: ON: GOPE. S. 1278. North 873.

Extremely rare. A bold portrait with a lovely iridescent tone and extremely Fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 12 June 1909, E.W. Rashleigh, 508; Glendining 20 April 1944, Lord Grantley, 1286; SNC July 1944, 26143; Marshall 31 March 2004, 72 and Davisson's 40, 141 sales.

Henry II, 1154 – 1189



1497 Penny, AR 21 mm. 1.52 g., Short cross coinage, class 1b. 1180-1189. Crowned facing bust, holding cross *pommée*. Rev. Short cross voided with quatrefoil in each angle, + ALAIN ON LINDI. S.1344. North 963.

Formerly NGC AU55.

Iridescent tone and good very fine 300

Richard I, 1189 – 1199



1498 Penny, AR 20 mm. 1.44 g., Short Cross 4a. Winchester mint. Crowned facing bust with sceptre. Rev. Short cross and crosses, WILLELM ON WIN. S.1348a. North 968.

Well struck with a lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex Elmore Jones sale, Part III, 179. From the Jim Szama collection.

John, 1199 – 1216



1499 Penny, AR 18 mm. 1.46 g., Short Cross 6a1. London mint, 1217. Crowned facing bust with sceptre. Rev. Short cross and crosses, ABEL ON LUND. S.1353.

Extremely fine 300

Privately purchased from Pegasi Numismatics.



1500



1501



1502



1503



1504



Henry III, 1216 – 1272

- 1500 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.38 g., Long Cross 3ce. Bury St Edmund mint, 1248-1250. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross and pellets, IOHAN ON EDMNDE. S.1363
Rare. Very fine 150

Edward I, 1272 – 1307

- 1501 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.38 g., Long Cross 1d. London mint. 1280. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross and pellets. S.1383.
Rare. Light tone and very fine / good very fine 150
Formerly NGC XF40

Edward II, 1307 – 1327

- 1502 Penny, AR 19 mm. 1.32 g., Long Cross 14. Bury St Edmund mint. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross and pellets. S.1460.
Iridescent tone and good very fine 100

Edward III, 1327 – 1377

- 1503 Penny, AR 18 mm. 1.15 g., Fourth coinage, 1351-1361, Pre-Treaty. London mint. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross and pellets. S.1586.
Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 200
Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery.
Formerly PCGS AU53

Richard II, 1377 – 1399

- 1504 Penny. AR18 mm. 1.03 g., York mint. Local dies. Crowned facing bust; distinctive style; pellet above shoulder. Rev. Long cross, quatrefoil in centre; CIVI TAS EBO RACI. S. 1692. North 1330(b).
Dark tone and about very fine 200
Ex Davisson's sale 35, 152.

Henry IV, 1399 – 1413



1505



- 1505 Groat, AR 26 mm. 3.70 g., Light coinage, 1412-1413. Class III. Crowned bust facing, 9 arches to tressure, annulet l. of crown, pellet to r. Rev. Long cross, pellets in angles. S.1728.
Extremely rare. A pleasant example of this difficult issue. About very fine 3'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery. From the Owen collection.

An exceptional high denomination example of one of the most elusive English kings, often absent from collections, or seen in off grade fractions.



1506



1507



1508



Henry V, 1413 – 1422

- 1506 Groat, AR 25 mm. 3.72 g., Type Ca, London. Pierced cross with central pellet, “Frowning bust’ facing, mullet on r. of breast. Rev. Long Cross, pellets. S.1765. North 1387a. Stewartby p.324. Ca and pl.18/338 (this coin). Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 500
Ex Lord Stewartby, lot 1235 and ex E J Harris, November 2005. Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery.

Henry VI, 1422 – 1461

- 1507 Groat, AR 27 mm. 3.70 g., Rosette Mascle issue, 1430-1431 Calais mint. Mm Cross Patonce. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross, pellets. S.1859. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 400
Ex Arthur Bryant coins.

Edward IV. First Reign. 1461-1470

- 1508 Groat, AR25 mm. 2.87 g., Light coinage, 1464-1470. Type Xb. London mint. Mm Long cross fitchee obverse, mm. sun. Rev. 1469-70. No marks at neck. S. 2002. North 1578. Lovely old cabinet tone and very fine 250
Ex Davisson’s e-sale 1, 68.



1509



1510



Henry VI, Restored, October 1470-April 1471

- 1509 Groat, AR 26 mm. 3.07 g., London mint. Mm Cross pattee Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross. S.2082 Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 800
Ex Manhattan sale 4, 2013, 208

Edward IV. Second Reign, 1471 – 1483

- 1510 Groat, AR 27 mm. 2.91 g., Type XIV. London. Annulet mm. Facing bust, trefoils on cusps except above head; saltire stops. Rev. Long cross; POSVI DEVM A DIVTOR EM MEV; CIVITAS LONDON; no stops. S. 2096. North 1631. Blunt & Whitton XIV. Stewartby p. 433, XIV. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 300
Ex Davisson’s e-sale 18, 73. From the Motcomb collection.

Edward V, April – May 1483 (?)



1511



1511

- 1511 Groat, AR 25 mm. 2.88 g. Type XXII, London. Mm. Halved Sun and Rose both sides, pellet below bust, fleurs on all cusps except over crown, Edward, as on obverse unbarred. Rev. Chevron barred a in tas. S.2146. North 1631. Blunt and Whitton XXII, var. 4. Stewartby p.433, XXII.

Very rare. Struck on a full flan with a lovely old cabinet tone. Very fine 3'500

Ex Glendining, 17 April 1985, M. Delmé-Radcliffe, 334 and SNC February 1994, 334 sales. From the James Grady collection, Lot 228.

Joe Linzalone, who catalogued the Spang collection and produced this catalogue, is attributing this coin to the brief reign of Edward V. "This coin can be attributed to Edward V as it is die linked to the first issue of Richard III, which indicate the coins of Edward V, minted just May-June 1483"

Richard III, 1483 – 1485



1512



1512

- 1512 Groat, AR 22 mm. 2.26 g., June 1483, London mint mm boar's head 1 over sun and rose 1 / halved sun and rose 1. Crowned facing bust, pellet below bust, fleurs on all cusps except over crown, EDWARD. Rev. Long cross and pellets, barred a only in tas. S.2155. North 1680. Blunt 2. Lawrence's note in BNJ 22, Stewartby p. 434, XXII BH.

Extremely rare and an important historical coin. Clipped, otherwise very fine 2'500

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery. From the Arthur J. Fitts and the Dupree collections.

Edward V was to be crowned in late June, but his sentiments were dangerously aligned with his powerful Lancastrian mother, Elizabeth. After many treasons and intrigues Edward's royal marriage was declared void and the young princes were made illegitimate on 22nd June. Richard placed his personal badge, Boar's head, as mint mark on the coinage, replacing the previous Sun & Rose. This minting of only a fortnight marked Richard's usurpation of power and the young princes sent to the Tower. On June 25th the Houses of Lords and Commons declared Richard as King., His coronation on 6 July began the royal coinage. Richard was the last Plantagenet king.,



1513



1513

- 1513 Groat, AR 25 mm. 2.92 g., Type 2b. London mint, mm boar's head 2. Crowned bust facing., Rev. Long cross and pellets, mm halved sun and rose 1. Winstanley 8. Stewartby pp. 434, IIb. S.2156. North 1679.

Very rare. Iridescent tone, minor deposits on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery.

Henry VII, 1485 – 1509



1514



1514

1514 Groat, AR 26 mm. 2.98 g., Tentative Profile. 1504-1505. London mint. mm Cross Crosslet. Crowned profile bust r. Rev. Long cross, Arms. S.2254.

Very rare. Light tone, insignificant flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

1'500

Privately purchased from Wolfshead gallery; previously purchased from Spink, HS3230.

First English coin minted with realistic royal portrait, inspired by Italian coinage.



1515



1515

1515 Profile Groat, AR 27 mm. 3.07 g., London mint. Mm Pheon. Crowned profile bust r. Rev. Long cross, Arms. S.2258.

Very fine 400

Ex Davisson's sale 32, 140.

Henry VIII, 1509 – 1547



1516



1516

1516 Groat, AR 24 mm. 2.60 g., Second coinage, 1526-44. Rose mm. Crowned bust r. Rev: Shield of arms. S. 2337E. North 1845.

Laker bust D. Wonderful old cabinet tone with gold iridescence and extremely fine

500

Ex Davisson's sale 32, 141. Privately purchased from Seaby in 1980.

Edward VI, 1547 – 1553



1517



1517

1517 Shilling, AR 33 mm. 6.17 g., Fine issue, Y mm. Crowned bust facing, rose l., XII r. Rev. Long cross over royal shield of Arms. S. 2482. North 1937. Old cabinet tone and very fine 500

Ex Davisson's sale 34, 162. From the Dr. Cedric S. Raine collection.

Mary, 1553 – 1554



1518



1518

1518 Groat, AR 25 mm. 2.04 g., Elegant crowned bust of Mary I. Rev. Arms. S.2492. Rare. Enchanting dark iridescent tone. Beautiful natural bust of great charm. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby 1999, Lawrence Stack, 263; Künker 254, 2014, 2203 and Künker 263, 2015, 1801 sales. Privately purchased from JP Linzalone & Son

Philip and Mary, 1554 – 1558



1519



1519

1519 Shilling, AR 31 mm. 5.57 g., Busts of Philip and Mary confronting, crown above. Rev: Arms. S.2498. Very rare and in unusual fine condition. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'000

Privately purchased from Wolfshead Gallery.



1520



1520 Penny, AR 15 mm. 0.44 g., mm Lis. London. Profile bust of Mary I. Rev. Arms. S.2510.
Very rare. Light tone and very fine 1'000
From the Wolfshead Gallery.

Elizabeth I, 1558 – 1603



1521



1521

1521 Shilling, AR 31 mm. 6.00 g., Sixth coinage. Tun mm, May 1592-8 May 1594. Bust 6B. Rev. Arms.
S. 2577. BCW TN-2/ b-1. Light tone and good very fine 600
Ex Davisson's sale 33, 180.

James I, 1603 – 1625



1522



1522

1522 Shilling, AR 31 mm. 5.83 g. Second coinage, Fourth bust. 1606-1607. Escallop mm. Crowned bearded bust
r., XII behind. Rev. Square-topped Arms; QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET around. S. 2655.
North 2100.

Lovely iridescent tone. Several minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 800
Ex Davisson's e-sale 38, 76.
Ships of the London Company set sail from England to establish a colony in Virginia, which they called Jamestown.

Charles I, 1625 – 1649



1523



1523

1523 Shilling, AR 30 mm. 6.00 g., Group D, 3a. 1635-1636. Tower mint. Mm. Crown. Crowned bust l. Rev. Round garnished shield of Arms. S.2791. Old cabinet tone and very fine 300
Formerly NGC VF35



1524



1524

1524 **Newark besieged** 1645-1646, Shilling, AR 24 mm. 5.80 g., 1646, Crown dividing C and R, XII value below. Rev. OBS: NEWARK 1646 in three lines. S.3143. North 2640.
Rare. A pleasant example of this historically important issue. good very fine 2'000
Formerly PCGS VF35

Commonwealth, 1649 – 1660



1525



1525 Shilling, AR 31 mm. 5.84 g. Tower mint; mm: sun. 1651. Coat-of-arms within wreath, THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND. Rev. Arms of England and Ireland; within wreath. GOD WITH VS. XII 1651. ESC 983. S.3217. North 2724.
Struck on a broad flan and fresh metal with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 1'500
Ex Classical Numismatic Review 2014.



1526



1526

- 1526 **Oliver Cromwell. Lord Protector, 1653-1658.** Shilling, AR 28 mm. 5.96 g., Dies by Simon. Blondeau's mint, Drury House, London. Dated 1658. Laureate and draped bust l., OLIVAR·D·G·RP·ANG·SCO·HIB &c PRO. Rev. Crowned coat-of-arms PAX·QV·ÆRITVR·BELLO. Lessen J28. ESC 1005. North 2745. S.3228. Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Classical Numismatic Review Winter 2017.

Charles II, 1660 – 1685



1527



1527

- 1527 Shilling, AR 32 mm. 6.05 g., First hammered issue. Tower mint; mm: crown/-. 1660-1662. Crowned and mantled bust l., *no mark of value or inner circle*. Rev.: Coat-of-arms over cross *fourchée*; no inner circle. ESC 1009. S.3308. North 2762.

Struck on sound metal with a light iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular XCVI.2 (March 1988), Tom May, 1211. Ex Classical Numismatic Review.

James II, 1685 – 1688



1528



1528

- 1528 Shilling, 1686, Second laureate and draped bust l. Rev. Four crowned shields cruciform, four strings to Irish harp, Garter Star in centre, edge diagonally milled. ESC 1070. S.3410.

Deep blue iridescent tone. Extremely fine 800

Formerly NGC XF45

William and Mary, 1689 – 1694



1529



1529

1529 Shilling, 1693, Conjoined laureate busts r. Rev. Crowned cruciform shields, interlinked WMs in angles S.3437. ESC.1076. Well struck and in very good condition for the issue. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 87, 2015, 3092. (Described as: these conjoined-head silver coins were struck with a shallow design and are therefore seldom seen with much detail on the portraits of the joint monarchs. This is an exceptional specimen).
Formerly NGC AU53

William III, 1694 – 1702



1530



1530

1530 Shilling 1696. York mint. First bust r., Script y below. Rev. Crowned cruciform shields. S.3502. ESC 119. Light tone and about extremely fine 600

Ex Davisson's sale 35, 217.

Anne, 1702 – 1714



1531



1531

1531 Shilling, 1703. VIGO. Second bust. Rev. Crowned cruciform shields, Pre-Union reverse. ESC 1131. S.3586. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Formerly NGC AU55

George I, 1714 – 1727



1532



1532

1532 Shilling, 1723 SSC, South Seas Company issue. First Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Crowned cruciform shields, SSC in angles S.3647. Formerly PCGS XF45. Extremely fine 200

George II, 1727 – 1760



1533



1533

1533 Shilling, LIMA issue. Tower mint. 1745. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust l.; LIMA below. Rev. Crowned cruciform coat-of-arms around rayed Garter star. ESC 1205. S.3703. Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600 Formerly NGC MS62

George III, 1760 – 1820



1534



1534

1534 Shilling, 1763. Northumberland Issue., Young laureate and draped bust r., toothed border surrounding., Rev. Crowned cruciform shields, eight strings to Irish harp, garter star at centre, date either side of top crown, toothed border surrounding., ESC 1214. S.3742. Rare. Iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000 Formerly NGC AU58 Issue was minted after the Earl of Northumberland specifically ordered £100 worth of shillings to distribute upon his appointment as Lord Lieutenant.



1535



1536



George IV, 1820 – 1830

1535 Shilling, 1825. Royal Mint. Bare head l. Rev. Lion standing on St Edward's crown, below, rose between shamrock and thistle. S.3812. ESC 1254.

Old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Ex Forrer 22 Oct 1948 43/-. From the D.F. Alder collection.

William IV, 1830 – 1837

1536 Shilling., London mint. 1834. Bare head r. Rev. Value and ornamental bar in three lines; all within laurel and oak wreath; crown above; flat topped 3 in date. ESC 1269. S.3835.

Good extremely fine 100

Formerly NGC AU53

Victoria, 1837 – 1901



1537



1538



1537 Shilling., Type A. 1838. Young head l. Rev. Value and ornamental bar in three lines; all within laurel and oak wreath; crown above. ESC 1269. S.3902.

Iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200

Formerly NGC AU58

1538 AR Shilling., 1901. Old veiled bust l. Rev. Three crowned Shields of Great Britain; all within Garter, value and date around. S.3940A.

Iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc 100

Formerly NGC MS65

Edward VII, 1901 – 1910



1539



1539 AR Shilling, 1902. Royal Mint. Bare bearded head r. Rev. Lion standing on St Edward's crown. S.3982

Light tone, virtually as struck and Fdc 75

George V, 1910 – 1936



1540

1540

- 1540 AR Shilling, 1911. Royal Mint. Bare bearded head l. Rev. Lion standing on St Edward's crown. S. 4013. ESC 3799. Virtually as struck and Fdc 75
 Ex Davisson's e-sale 15, 81.



1541

- 1541 AR Shilling, 1936. Royal Mint. Bare bearded head l. Rev. Lion standing on St Edward's crown. S. 4039. Formerly NGC MS65 Virtually as struck and Fdc 50
 Spink stated that as George V died 20 January 1936 the coins of that year circulated under Edward VIII.

George VI, 1936 – 1953



1542

- 1542 AR Shilling, 1937. Royal Mint. Bare head l. Rev. Lion standing on St Edward's crown. S. 4082. Iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc 50

Elizabeth II, 1953 – 2022



1543

- 1543 AR Shilling, 1953. Royal Mint. Young bust r. Rev. Crowned shield of three lions. S. 4139. Virtually as struck and Fdc 25

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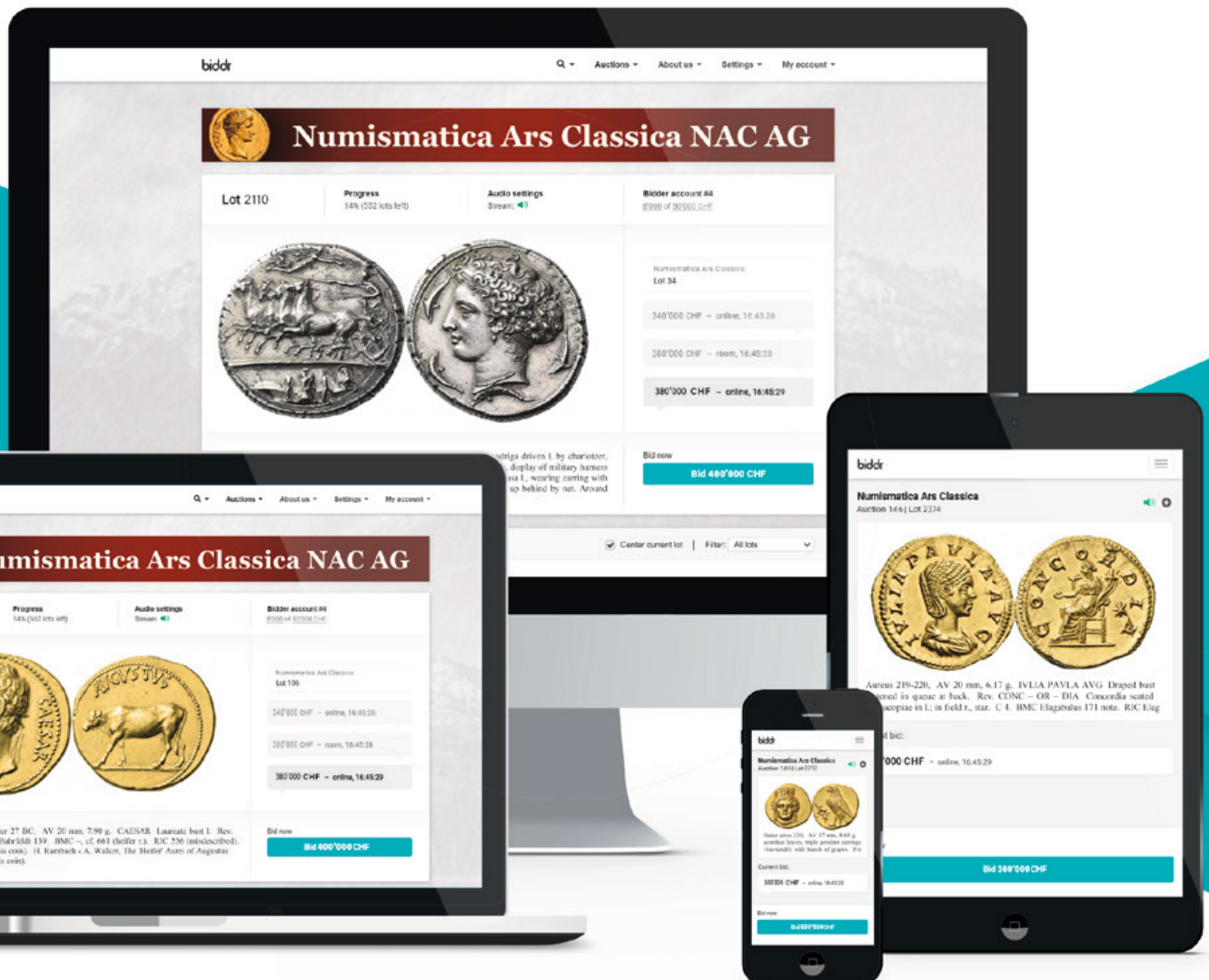
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With introductions by his daughter Giovanna Adda Coen and Arturo Russo and contributions by renowned experts in that field such as Richard Abdy, Michel Amandry, Dr. Roger Bland, Dr. Andrew Burnett, Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Dr. Matti Fischer, Dr. Gil Gambash, Assoc. Prof. Christian Gazdac, Dr. Haim Gitler, Dr. Jonathan Grimaldi, Prof. Achim Lichtenberger, Dr. Jerome Mairat, Dr. Rodolfo Martini, Dr. Markus Peter, Yaniv Schauer, Prof. Johan van Heesch and Dr. Bernhard Woytek not only help to demonstrate the fascinating history of Roman rulers but also portray the achievement of one of the greatest collectors of his time.

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