

AUCTION

165

26 MAY 2026

An Important Selection
of Greek, Roman and
Byzantine Coins

NAC

Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG

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26 MAY 2026

Mandarin Oriental Savoy
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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. 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. Der Käufer verpflichtet sich, die erworbenen Waren nicht in Länder oder Gebiete zu exportieren, die wirtschaftlichen Sanktionen, Embargos oder anderen Handelsbeschränkungen unterliegen, die von der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft verhängt wurden. Darüber hinaus verpflichtet sich der Käufer, die erworbenen Waren nicht an Personen oder Einrichtungen zu übertragen oder ihnen zur Verfügung zu stellen, die von Sanktionen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft betroffen sind, und alle aktuellen Schweizer Vorschriften bezüglich Export und Sanktionen einzuhalten.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung 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. 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. The Buyer undertakes not to export the purchased goods to countries or territories subject to economic sanctions, embargoes, or other trade restrictions imposed by the Swiss Confederation. Furthermore, the Buyer undertakes not to transfer or make available the purchased goods to individuals or entities that are subject to sanctions imposed by the Swiss Confederation, and to comply with all current Swiss regulations regarding export and sanctions.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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. 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 adjudiqué 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 adjudiqué 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 adjudiqué 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. L'Acheteur s'engage à ne pas exporter les biens achetés vers des pays ou territoires soumis à des sanctions économiques, des embargos ou d'autres restrictions commerciales imposées par la Confédération suisse. En outre, l'Acheteur s'engage à ne pas transférer ou mettre à disposition les biens achetés à des individus ou entités faisant l'objet de sanctions imposées par la Confédération suisse, et à respecter toutes les réglementations suisses en vigueur en matière d'exportation et de sanctions.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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
12. 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.
13. 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%. 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. L'Acquirente si impegna a non esportare i beni acquistati verso Paesi o territori soggetti a sanzioni economiche, embarghi o altre restrizioni commerciali imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera. Inoltre, l'Acquirente si impegna a non trasferire o mettere a disposizione i beni acquistati a individui o entità che sono oggetto di sanzioni imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera, e a rispettare tutte le normative vigenti in Svizzera in materia di esportazione e sanzioni.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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

Tuesday, 26 May 2026
15:30 - 20:30

Lots 125 - 665

EXHIBITIONS
AUSSTELLUNG
EXPOSITION
ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises
32 Davies Street, W1K 4ND London

20 April 2026 – 12 May 2026
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

Zurich – At our premises
Schipfe 2, 8001 Zurich

23 May 2026 – 25 May 2026
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

Zurich – At the Mandarin Oriental Savoy
Poststrasse 12, 8001 Zurich

26 May 2026
10:00 - 18:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

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

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

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.

Information for all our Italian clients:

As of 1 July 2025, imports into Italy of works of art, antiques and collectors' items – including coins – are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 5%.

Greek Coins

Etruria, Populonia



125



125

125 25 units circa 300-250, AV 11 mm, 1.44 g. Female head r.; in l. field, XXV. All within linear circle. Rev. Blank. EC 28, 325 (this coin illustrated). SNG France 33. Historia Numorum Italy 132.

Lovely reddish tone, minor traces of double-striking, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Spink 82, 1991, 379 and Triton XIX, 2016, Dr. Lawrence A. Adams, 2003 sales.

Samnum, Suessa



126



126 Didrachm circa 265-240, AR 22 mm, 7.21 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. SVESANO Dioscurus on horse l., holding palm-branch and leading second horse. Sambon 852. SNG ANS 594. SNG France 1149 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 447.

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

3'500

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 12 and NAC 138, 2023, 2 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Originally situated on the edge of a now-extinct crater, Aurunca was the ancient capital of the Italic Aurunci tribe, founded during the eighth century BC.

Today, Cyclopean walls still stand at that location; they may have served as the city's fortified centre or as a defensive refuge for the populace at the time. The Aurunci fought Rome as early as 503 BC, but after losing the Latin War, they fell under Roman dominion.

Later, following a pointless invasion by the Sidicini – another ancient Italic tribe located in northern Campania – the Aurunci abandoned their towns in Campania in 337 BC in favour of a new site, Suessa, which they renamed Aurunca. The city was subsequently renamed Suessa Aurunca when the Romans established a colony there in 313 BC.

Due to its advantageous position between the Via Appia and the Via Latina, it developed into a commercial hub and an important economic centre, even gaining the right to mint coinage.

Calabria, Tarentum



127

127

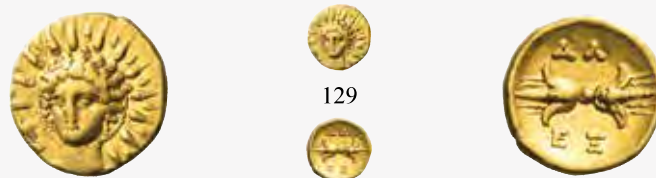
- 127** Nomos circa 465-455, AR 19 mm, 7.71 g. ΤΑΡΑΣ retrograde Dolphin rider r.; below, shell. Rev. Hippocamp l. Vlasto 132 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 102. BMC 49 (these dies). SNG München 603 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 827.
Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000



128

- 128** Nomos circa 390-385, AR 21 mm, 7.88 g. Horseman l., holding reins with r. hand and shield with l.; below, A. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider l., with l. hand resting on dolphin's back; below, P. Vlasto 380 (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 256 (these dies). SNG München 620 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 431c (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 869.
Rare. An issue of exquisite style with a lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 3'000

Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, 25; Hess-Leu 1960, 31; Leu 7, 1973, 19; NAC 64, 2012, 623 and NAC 114, 2019, 8 sales. From the Vlasto collection.



129

- 129** Obol circa 334-331, AV 9 mm, 0.66 g. Head of Helios, three-quarters facing l. Rev. ΑΑ / ΕΕ Thunderbolt. Vlasto 1865. Fischer-Bossert 4. SNG ANS 976. Historia Numorum Italy -, cf. 906.
Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'250

Ex H. P. R. Blaser-Frey 12, 1964, 1127 and Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag 34, 2021, 5 sales.



130

- 130** Stater circa 320, AV 18 mm, 8.53 g. Veiled female head (Hera?) r., with necklace and earring. Rev. TAPANTINΩN Small boy (Taras?) raising hands towards Poseidon, in a himation, sitting on a diphros (stool without back), holding trident; in r. field, star. Fischer-Bossert G5h (this coin). Adolphe Dieudonné, *Choix de monnaies et médailles du Cabinet de France. Monnaies de la Grande-Grèce* (suite), RN Sér. 4, vol. 9, 1905, 38 and plate II (this coin illustrated). Mionnet I, 357. *Historia Numorum Italy* 901.

Extremely rare. A portrait of superb style and a reverse composition of great beauty and fascination, one of finest representations on a Greek coin. Lovely reddish tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex Jean Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 15 and Stack's, Bowers and Ponterio 16 August 2021, 42022 sales. From the duplicates of the Cabinet des médailles of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

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.



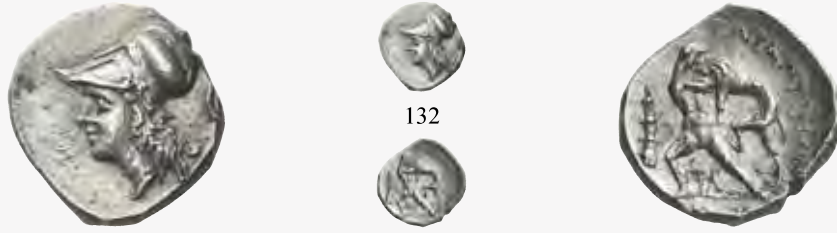
131

- 131** Hemistater circa 314, AV 15 mm, 4.27 g. [T]A[PA] retrograde Female head l. (Satyra?), with earring and necklace; in r. field, ΣΑ and below chin, small dolphin. Rev. Dolphin rider l. above waves, holding trident; small victory figure crowning him; below, |-H. SNG Lloyd 185 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert G12.d (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 950.

Rare. A portrait of lovely Hellenistic style struck on a large flan. Minor marks, otherwise very fine

5'000

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 281, 1967, 2 and Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag sale 34, 2021, 4. From the Arthur Evans (1838-1936) and Lloyd collections and from the duplicates of the British Museum.

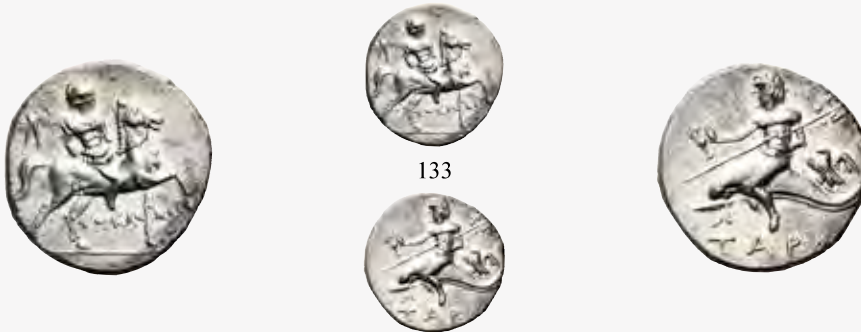


132 Diobol circa 280-228, AR 11 mm, 1.09 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Heracles standing r., fighting lion; between legs, ΦΙ. Vlasto 1422 ff. Historia Numorum Italy 1064 var. (inscription)

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and sharp, lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

600

Ex Busso-Peus 334, 1992, 43 and Busso-Peus 427, 2020, 40 sales. From the Graeculus collection.



133 Punic occupation. Half shekel circa 212-209, AR 18 mm, 3.61 g. Warrior on horse advancing r., holding palm branch; below, ΣΩΚΑΝ – ΝΑ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider l., holding cantharus and trident; in r. field, eagle. Vlasto 984-986. Historia Numorum Italy 1082. Weber 690. HGC 1, 934.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500

Lucania, Metapontum

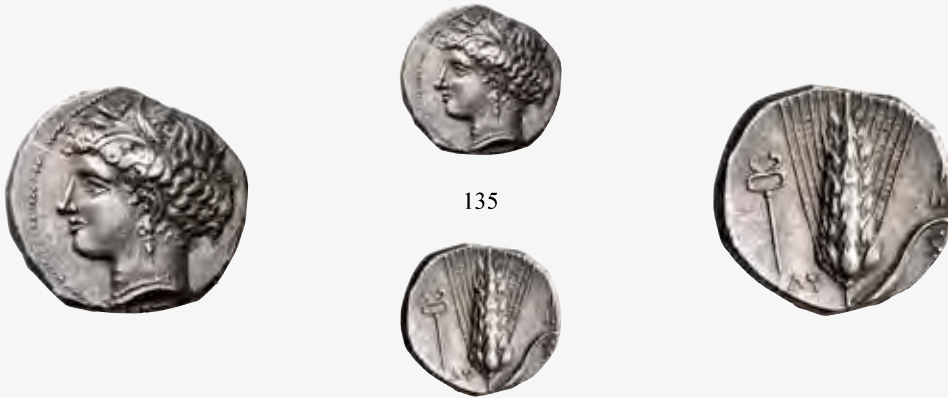


134 Nomos circa 430-400, AR 21 mm, 7.53 g. Head of Apollo Carneios r. Rev. MET[A] Ear of barley. Noe 338. SNG ANS 287. Jameson 272. de Luynes 472. Gillet 142 (this coin). Gulbenkian 61. SNG Ashmolean 687. Historia Numorum Italy 1508.

Rare and in unusual condition for this very difficult issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of masterly style and a wonderful iridescent tone. Surface somewhat granular and minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and the Jacqueline Morineau Humphris collections.



135

135 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 21 mm, 7.89 g. Head of Demeter I., wreathed with grains. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r.; in l. field, caduceus and AY. Johnston, Class A, 1.2 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1556.

Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone.
An almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Ex Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 26 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 29019 sales.



136

136 Drachm or tetrobol circa 302, AV 14 mm, 2.59 g. Head of Nike, three-quarters facing r.; in r. field, NIKΑ. Rev. METAION Barley ear with leaf to r. Johnston G3. Gulbenkian 71 (these dies). Kraay & Hirmer 245 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1629.

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck on a very broad flan. About extremely fine

6'000

Ex M&M 32, 1966, 20; Leu 61, 1995, 37; Hirsch 187, 1995, 77 and Nomos 19, 2019, 36 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.

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



137

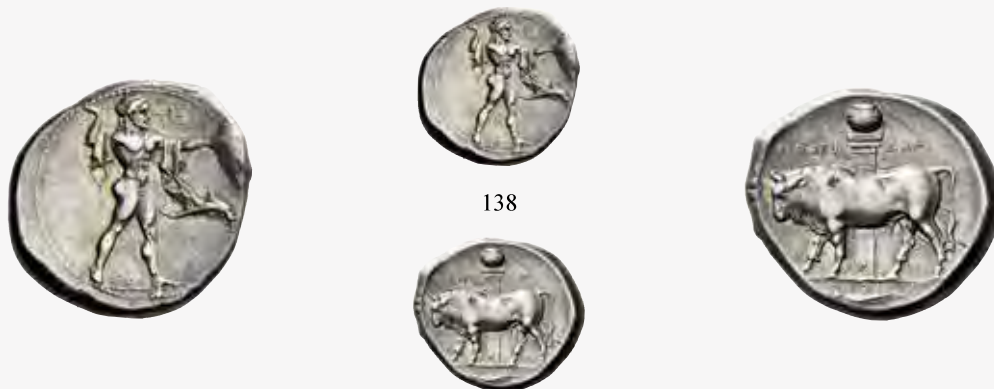
137 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 23 mm, 7.87 g. Head of Demeter l.; in r. field, ΔΙ. Rev. META Barley ear; in r. field, spindle. Johnston, Class D 1.1. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1612.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 38; Leu 79, 2000, 276; Hirsch 214, 2001, 1240; Hirsch 217, 2001, 1330 and Künker 312, 2018, 2069 sales.

Poseidonia



138

138 Nomos circa 400, AR 22 mm, 7.85 g. Poseidon standing r.; chlamys over shoulder, brandishing trident; in r. field, dolphin r. Rev. ΠΟΣΕΙ - ΔΑΝΙ Bull standing l.; in background, urn on rectangular column; at base of which, T. In exergue, T / fish. Kraay, *AMSMG* 8, pl. 49, 4 (these dies). Cantilena-Carbone p. 53, 38 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 440 (these dies). Brousseau, *Poseidonia de 600 à 273 av. J.C. Étude de numismatique et d'histoire* (Unpublished dissertation), 2009, 611g (this coin). SNG ANS 683 (these dies). HGC 1, 1155 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1132.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Of masterly Classical style and well struck on sound metal.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

15'000

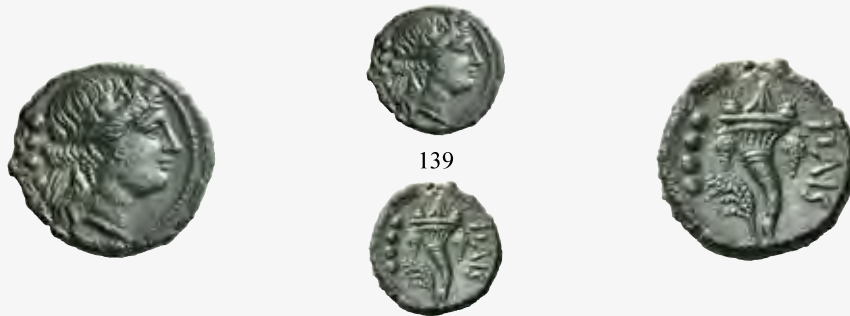
Ex Leu 54, 1992, 10; NAC 82, 2015, M.L., 19 and Triton XXII, 2019, 60 sales.

Poseidonia was located on a large, fertile plain along the Tyrrhenian coast, at the mouth of the River Silaris. It was ideal for trade and agriculture but was also vulnerable to seaborne attacks and raids from the inland hills. The archaeological record shows that Poseidonia had been inhabited since the 8th or 7th century BC, long before its reported foundation by colonists from Sybaris, as described by Strabo.

Although Poseidonia may have played a role in the famed trade between the Etruscans and the Sybarites, commercial ties between Poseidonia and its mother city could not have been particularly strong, since the city's early coinage followed the Campanian-Phocaeen standard rather than the Italic-Achaean standard used at Sybaris.

Their relationship must nonetheless have retained some strength, as Poseidonia accepted Sybarites fleeing the destruction of their polis by Croton in 510 BC. The city held strategic importance during the 6th and 5th centuries, controlling both the maritime trade routes and the fertile plain inhabited by the Lucanian tribes. Poseidonia was later renamed Paistos after it appears to have fallen to these tribes around 410/400 BC. In 273 BC, the Romans established a Latin colony there, renaming it Paestum. The city declined during the Roman imperial period due to the silting of its harbour and frequent flooding, and the plain was eventually abandoned in the early Middle Ages.

Poseidonia as Paestum

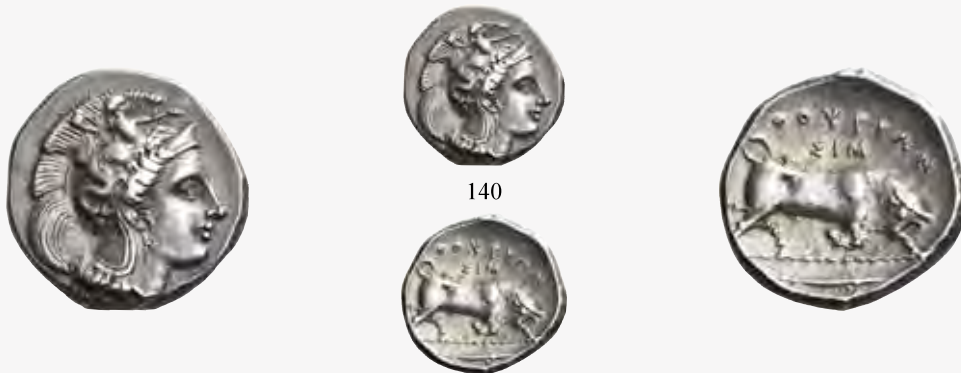


139

139 Triens circa 218-211, Æ 17 mm, 4.15 g. Head of Bacchus r., wearing ivy wreath; in l. field, pellets. Rev. PAIS Cornucopia; in l. field, pellets and branch. Crawford, Paestum and Rome : the form and function of a subsidiary coinage, in *La monetazione di bronzo di Poseidonia-Paestum*, Istituto Italiano di Numismatica, 1973, 6/1. HGC 1, 1200 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1196. In exceptional condition for the issue. Dark green patina and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Lanz 135, 2007, 45 and Busso-Peus 427, 2020, 70 sales. From the Graeculus collection.

Thurium

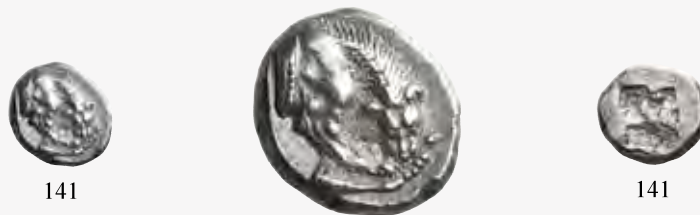


140

140 Stater circa 350-300, AR 21 mm, 8.01 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet decorated with Scylla. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; above, ΣΙΜ and in exergue, fish. HGC 1, 1262. SNG ANS 1090 (these dies) *Historia Numorum Italy* 1843. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby's 19-20 June 1991, Hunt (1926-2014) part IV, 41; Stack's 9 December 1992, 3071; Manhattan I, 2010, 16; Gorny & Mosch 199, 2011, 43; Roma Numismatics 3, 2012, 15 and Sovereign Rarities, 2, 2019, 361 sales.

Velia



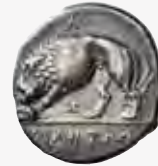
141

141

141 Drachm circa 535-465, AR 14 mm, 3.86 g. Forepart of lion r., tearing stag's leg. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. William O7/R-. SNG ANS 1204 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1259. Struck on a very broad flan and complete with a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 1'000



142



142

- 142** Didrachm signed by Kleudoros circa 334-300, AR 20 mm, 7.42 g. Head of Athena facing slightly l., wearing winged and crested Phrygian helmet and necklace, and with her hair flowing loose; on the bowl, signature ΚΛΕΥΔΟΡΟΥ. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion standing l., devouring prey; above, A; below, monogram of KE. AMB 120 (these dies). Dewing 464 (these dies). Franke-Hirmer pl. 80, 226 (these dies). SNG ANS 1333 (these dies). Williams 335. Historia Numorum Italy 1295.

In unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty and superb iridescent tone. A small area of weakness on obverse and minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

From the Collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.



143



- 143** Didrachm circa 300-280, AR 22 mm, 7.38 g. Head of Athena r., wearing wreathed and crested Attic helmet; bowl decorated with wing. Behind neck-guard, A-I and below chin, Φ. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion advancing r.; above, Φ – I at sided of barley ear. Between its legs, II. SNG Fitzwilliam 684 (these dies). Jameson 400 (these dies). Williams 485. Historia Numorum Italy 1309.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Bruttium, Caulonia



144



144

- 144** Nomos circa 525-500, AR 31 mm, 8.53 g. ΚΑΥΛΑ Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small running daimon, holding long branch on outstretched l. arm; in r. field, stag r. on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l. without legend. SNG Lockett 579 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 145 (this obverse die). Noe 9a (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 2035.

Rare and in superb condition for this desirable issue. Of magnificent Archaic style, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

12'500

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Nelson Bunker Hunt (1926-2014) part II, 209 and NAC 82, 2015, M. L., 27 sales. From the duplicates of the American Numismatic Society.

Croton



145

145

- 145** Nomos circa 530-500, AR 30 mm, 7.84 g. [koppa]PO Tripod with three ring handles and legs ending in lion's paws; cable border. Rev. The same type incuse. Attianese, Kroton 5. SNG ANS 239. SNG Copenhagen 1740. de Luynes 702. Historia Numorum Italy 2075.

Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely light tone. Almost invisible traces of over-striking (possibly on a nomos of Metapontum), otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Dorotheum 16 November 2016, 43 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 66 sales. From the E.J. Haeblerlin (1847-1925) collection.



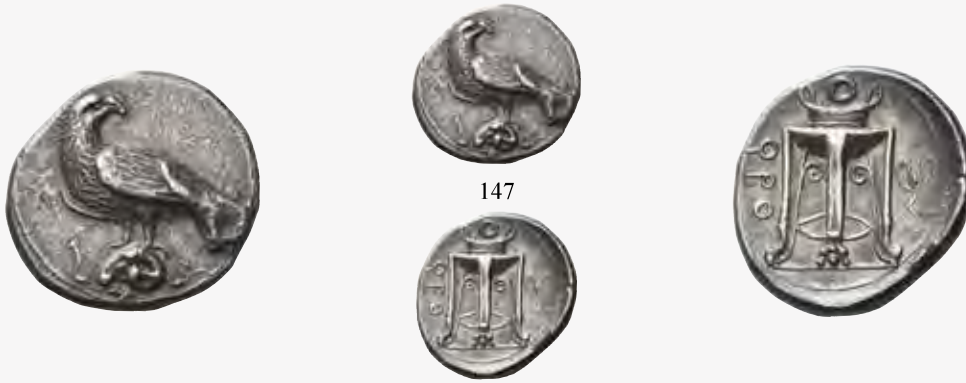
146

- 146** Nomos circa 530-500, AR 28 mm, 7.84 g. [koppa]PO retrograde Tripod, legs ending in lion paws, with three handles and two snake heads emerging from the bowl and two others from outer legs of the tripod; in r. field, crab. Rev. Same type incuse, except for the legend and the crab. SNG ANS 244-245. Gorini 15. Historia Numorum Italy 2078.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu Winterthur 10, 2021, 2008 and NAC 146, 2024, 2055 sales.



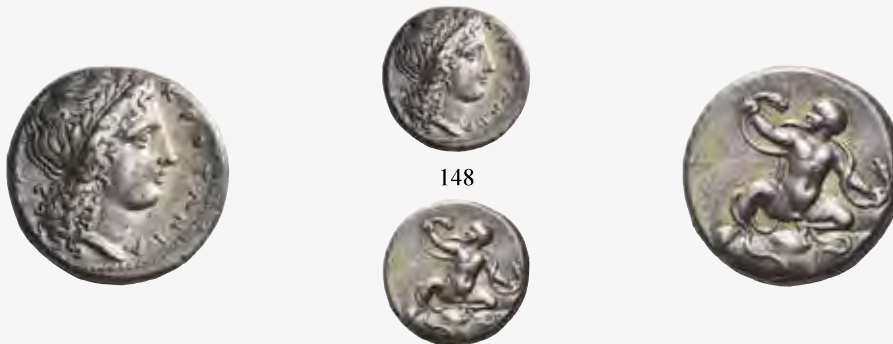
147

147 Nomos circa 425-350, AR 22 mm, 7.63 g. Eagle standing l., head reverted, on ram's head. Rev. [koppa]PO Tripod; in r. field, olive twig. Attianese, Kroton 112 var. (letter on obverse and legend to right on reverse). SNG ANS 343 (these dies) de Luynes 720 (these dies). McClean 1696 (these dies). SNG München 1446 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 2145.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually well-struck and complete and with a superb old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive die-break, typical for this issue, on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Bourgey 18 November 1957, de Castro Maya, 16; Leu 42, 1987, 64; 51 Gallery 30 May 2014, Attilio Basso, 1 and Triton XXII, 2019, 91 sales.



148

148 Nomos circa 400-325, AR 19 mm, 7.53 g. KPOTΩNIA – [TAΣ] Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Infant Heracles perched on rock strangling snakes. SNG ANS 385. Dewing 513. Historia Numorum Italy 2157.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

3,000



149

149

149 Triobol circa 300-250, AR 12 mm, 0.96 g. KPOTΩ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. OIKISTAS Heracles standing r., leaning on club. Attianese, Kroton, 167 var. (Δ on reverse). SNG ANS 426 var. [koppa]. Historia Numorum Italy 2198. HGC 1, 1503 corr. (diobol).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sternberg sale XXVI, 1992, 41.

Rhegium



150

- 150** Drachm circa 450-445, AR 18 mm, 4.29 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. RECINON Apollo locastus seated l. on stool, himation over lower limbs, holding sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on hip; below throne, O. All within laurel wreath. Herzfelder 26. SNG ANS 647 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1931 (these dies). SNG Lockett 653 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 840 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2478. Rare and in superb condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 5, 2013, 31.



151

- 151** Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 24 mm, 16.71 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves. SNG Fitzwilliam 850 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 288 (this reverse die). Herzfelder 76 h (this coin). Ward 122 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2496. Very rare. A masterpiece of Classical coinage and of masterly style. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor scratch on cheek, otherwise good very fine 8'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge 23 May 1894, Bunbury, 36; Sotheby's 4-5 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum part II, 95; NAC 59, 2011, 512 and NAC 140, 2023, Man in Love with Art, 16 sales.

This particular issue – which is to be assigned to the period 415 - 400 B.C. – certainly represents the best example among a series which is almost entirely composed of dies of outstanding quality. As a matter of fact, the classical ideal of beauty reaches here its most accomplished results, and places this work among the great masterpieces of Greek art. The wonderful expressiveness of the young god as well as the extremely delicate rendering of his head's profile creates an image of Apollo which is generally considered as one of the best in the entire history of art. This is in perfect contrast to the powerful image on the obverse – the lion (which is, in turn, one of the subjects of Apollonian symbolism: see, for example, the series from Leontini) – shown by means of such a relief which amazingly emphasises the sculptural effect of the huge lion's head (as a matter of fact, sculpture first enters the art of coinage with the series of Rhegium).



128



144



142



138



147



143



138



158



162



164



175



2:1



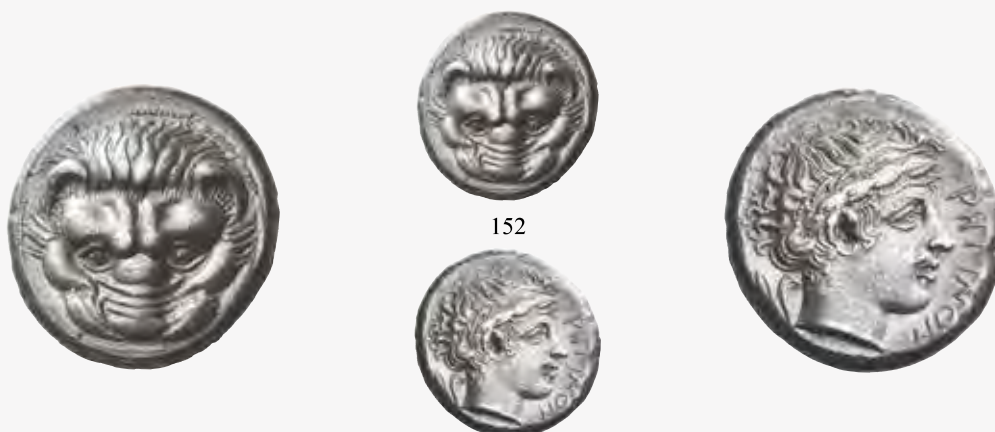
166



166



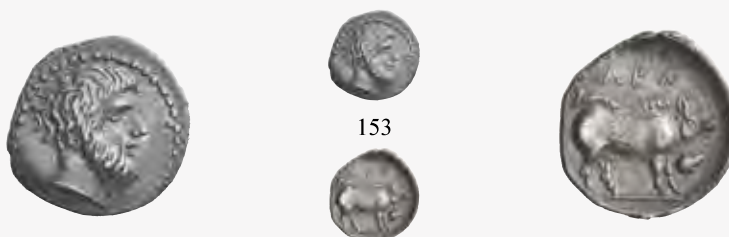
188



152

- 152** Tetradrachm circa 415-387, AR 25 mm, 16.83 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, olive twig. Herzfelder 86. Dewing 535. Historia Numorum Italy 2496. A lovely portrait struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 6'000
Ex Nomos 3, 2011, 10; Nomos 9, 2014, 40; Nomos 11, 2015, 23 and Nomos 15, 2017, 16 sales.

Sicily, Abacaenum



153

- 153** Litra circa 420-410, AR 11 mm, 0.71 g. Bearded male head r. Rev. ABA Boar standing r.; below, acorn. Campana, CNAI 17a (this coin cited). Bertino, Le emissioni monetali di Abaceno in Les emissioni dei centri siculi fino all'epoca di Timoleonte e i loro rapporti con la monetazione delle colonie greche di Sicilia, AIN 20 suppl., 1975, 16. SNG Copenhagen 2. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A fine portrait of Classical style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 750
Ex Sternberg 20, 1988, 164 and Künker 304, 2018, 137 sales. From the Collection of a History Friend.

Agrigentum



154

- 154** Diobol circa 409-406, AV 11 mm, 1.32 g. AKPA Eagle standing l. on rock devouring serpent. On rock, two pellets. Rev. Crab; below, ΣΙΑΑ / [ΝΟΣ partially retrograde]. SNG ANS 998. Gulbenkian 171. Westermark, Coinage, period III, First series, 1014. 26 (this coin). Rare. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine 5'000
Ex M&M 10, 1951, 190; Hirsch 79, 1972, 17; Hirsch 196, 1997, 5 and NAC 114, 2019, 34 sales.



155

- 155** Punic occupation. Half shekel circa 214-210, AR 20 mm, 3.49 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. AKPAT-ANTINΩN Eagle standing r., open wing; in r. field, A. Burnett, Enna hoard 3 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 105. SNG ANS 1135 var. (different monogram on reverse). HGC 2, 122 corr. (A not noted). A wonderful Hellenistic portrait of fine style struck on an exceptionally large flan. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex M&M 13, 1954, 1018; Schweizerischer Bankverein 24, 1990, 13 and Künker 326, 2019, 588 sales.

Catana



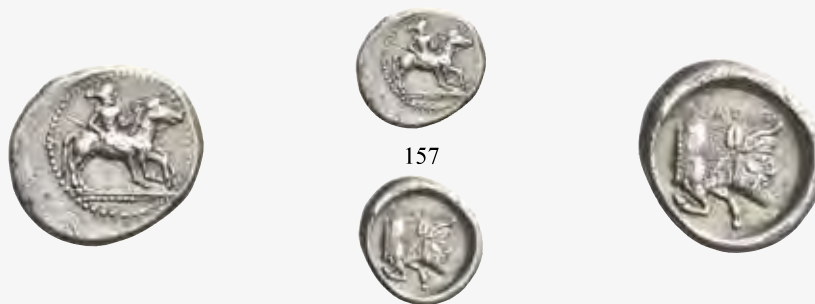
156

156

- 156** Tetradrachm circa 450-445, AR 26 mm, 16.94 g. Charioteer wearing a long chiton and holding a goad in his r. hand and the reins in both, driving a slow quadriga r. Rev. KATANAION Laureate head of Apollo r. Gulbenkian 178 (these dies). SNG ANS 1242. Rizzo pl. X, 13 (this reverse die). Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor traces of over striking, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Helbing 55, 1928, 3528; Superior 12 December 1987, 114; Leu 81, 2001, Outstanding Collection, 64; LHS 102, 2008, 66 and Nomos 15, 2017, 22 sales. From the Dr. F. Pipito collection.

Gela



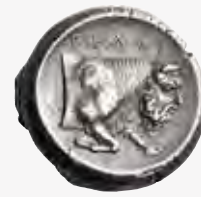
157

- 157** Drachm circa 475-465, AR 17 mm, 4.07 g. Naked rider about to jump from horse prancing r.; his l. hand holding reins and resting against horse's mane, kentron in his r. hand. His hair is tied in krobylos behind neck. Rev. CEΛOION Forepart of bearded, man-faced bull (the river-god Gelas) r. Salinas pl. 24, 2. Jameson 577 (these dies). AMB 283 (this coin). Jenkins, Gela 188.5 (this coin). HGC 2, 368 (this coin illustrated). Extremely rare, only six specimens listed by Jenkins of which only two are in private hands. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 283; Triton III, 1999 174 and NAC 106, 2018, 174 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti and Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collections.



158



158

158

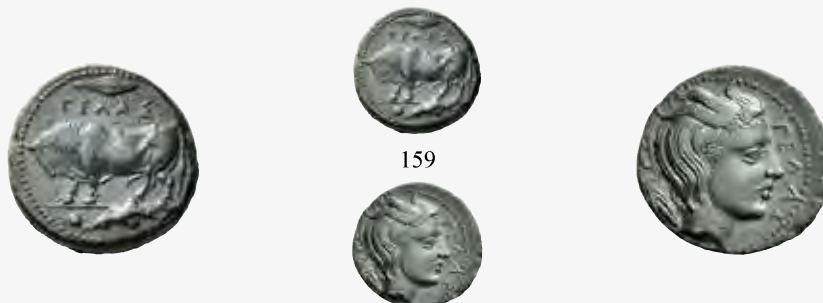
Tetradrachm 420-415, AR 29 mm, 17.53 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Ashmolean 1738 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 997 (these dies). SNG ANS 94 (these dies). Jenkins 475.13 and pl. 51, reverse enlarged (this coin).

Rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. A finely engraved reverse die, work of a very talented master-engraver, and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex Ars Classica 16, 1933, 518; NAC 10, 1996, 111 and NAC 114, 2019, 42 sales. Privately purchased from Bank Leu in the 60's and from the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti and Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collections.

Founded by Rhodian and Cretan colonists in circa 688 B.C. along the southern coast of Sicily in the fertile plains along the banks of the river Gela, the town of the same name soon became the most powerful city in Sicily. During its early history it was ruled by a succession of tyrants, who expanded the city's reach militarily and came to dominate many of its neighbours, including Leontini, Naxos, Zankle-Messana and Syracuse. After conquering the neighbouring town of Syracuse, the tyrant Gelon moved there, and left his brother, Hieron I, in charge at Gela. After Gelon's death in 478 B.C., Hieron took control at Syracuse and left the city of Gela to Polyzeles. The new tyrant was the first to strike tetradrachms at Gela, replacing the earlier didrachms that had been the principal denomination in use in the city. While the reverse of these new tetradrachms continues the design showing the river-god Gelas in the form of a man-headed bull, the obverse features the Charioteer of Delphi, a famous bronze statue which Polyzeles himself had dedicated to Apollo of Delphi in order to commemorate the victory of his chariot team during the Pythian Games of either 478 or 474 B.C. From the time of Polyzeles down until around the mid-fifth century, the types appearing on Gela's tetradrachms remain virtually unchanged, with only differences of style evident. However, from circa 450 B.C., the river-god takes on a more classical appearance, verging sharply from the earlier severe and archaic representation seen first on the didrachms and continued on the earliest of Gela's tetradrachms. At the very end of the fifth century, and mirroring developments elsewhere in Sicily, the coinage changes once again. Although the figure of the river-god is essentially the same as during the preceding period, changes in the charioteer are spectacular: the slow and majestic Charioteer of Delphi has been replaced by a racing quadriga, the impression of speed and excitement heightened by details such as the broken symmetry of the horses and the slightly crouching driver.



159

159

Tetras circa 415-404, Æ 16 mm, 3.41 g. ΓΕΛΑΣ Bull standing l.; above, barley grain and in exergue, three pellets. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Head of river-god r. with floating hair, bull's ear in hair; in l. field, barley grain. Jenkins, Gela 524. Jenkins, Atti VI Convegno CISN 1977, pl. XXIV, 524 (these dies). Calciati 44/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful enamel-like green patina and extremely fine

750

Ex LHS 103, 2009, 49 and NAC 114, 2019, 46 sales.

Leontini



160

- 160** Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 24 mm, 16.82 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., hair rolled behind neck. Rev. LEO – N – T – I N – O N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; behind, tripod. Around, three barley grains. Rizzo pl. 23, 12 (these dies). Jameson 630 (these dies). AMB 350 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 7, 22 (this obverse die). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 11, 33 (these dies).
Very rare. The finest representation of Apollo in the Leontinian coinage and the master engraver's prototype work of the entire series. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor porosity and marks in field, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

From the collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.

Messana



161

- 161** Tetradrachm circa 450-446, AR 28 mm, 17.28 g. Charioteer, holding reins in his r. hand and kentron in his l., driving biga of mules r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the mules; in exergue, olive leaf. Rev. MESS- ANION partially retrograde Hare springing r.; below, olive spray. Dewing 643 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1069 (these dies). Ward 207 = Hill, Coins of Ancient Sicily, pl. I, 14 = Caccamo-Caltabiano 356.13 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with an enchanting iridescent tone. An unobtrusive die-break on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 15 June 1896, Sir Edward H. Bunbury (1811-1895), 347 and Sotheby 4-5 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum, 163 sales. From the John Ward and the Jacqueline Morineau Humphris collections.



162

162 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 25 mm, 17.16 g. ΜΕΣΣΑΝ – Α Biga of mules driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣ – [Σ – ΑΝΙ] – ΟΝ retrograde Hare springing r.; below, grasshopper eating grape cluster with tendrils. Rizzo pl. XXVI, 6 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 402 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1847 (these dies). Caccamo Caltabiano 512.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone.
Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 335, 2018, 12.



163

163

163 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 25 mm, 17.17 g. Slow biga of mules driven l. by Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands and kentron in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣ – Σ – ΑΝ – ΙΟΝ Hare leaping l.; below, head of Pan l. SNG Copenhagen 406 (these dies). Locker-Lampson 76 (these dies). Jameson 654 (this coin). Caccamo-Caltabiano 608.22 (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 5 June 1905, Harlan P. Smith, 81 and Nomos 14, 2017, 59 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and the Dr. Walter Friedrich Stoecklin (1888-1975) collections.

In 488/7 BC, Anaxilos, the tyrant of Rhegion, advised a group of Samian exiles that they could easily take the northern Sicilian city of Zancle for their own since the Chalkidian Greeks who founded it were away on campaign. Having used the Samians to dispossess the Zancleans, eight years later Anaxilos crossed over to Sicily and drove out the Samians himself. With Zancle now in his possession, the tyrant refounded the city as Messana in honour of his Peloponnesian origin in Messenia. The city remained under the control of Anaxilos and his successors in the tyranny at Rhegium until 461 BC, when returned Zanclean exiles and mercenaries formerly in the employ of the Anaxilids took the city for themselves. Despite the end of Anaxilid rule at Messana, the period of the Rhegian tyrants left a deep impression on the coinage of the city. Tetradrachms of the early fifth century feature a biga of mules copied from contemporary coins of Rhegium on the obverse. This type refers to the victory of Anaxilos in the Olympic anape (mule-biga race) in 484 or 480 BC, but was retained for Messanian coinage long after the end of the Rhegian tyranny. The present coin was struck late in the fifth century BC, but still features the mule biga of Anaxilos, although it has been updated to a high classical style and the personification of Messana now drives rather than a nameless muleteer. The springing hare of the reverse also originated on the earliest Anaxilid coinage of Messana, but it too continued in use for Messanian coinage through the fifth century as a badge of the city. Here it is associated with an additional control symbol depicting the head of Pan, a rustic deity who was known for hunting hares (lagoi in Greek) with his lagobolon – a type of throwing-stick that was especially good for striking hares.

Naxos



164

164 Tetradrachm circa 460, AR 27 mm, 17.42 g. Bearded and ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r., his hair tied in a krobylos at nape of neck. Rev. N – AXI – ON Silenus, nude and ithyphallic, squatting on the ground, raising a cantharus to his lips and supporting himself with his l. hand. Regling, Sammlung Warren, 271 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 12 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1150 (these dies). K. Schefold, Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst, Basel, 1960, 482 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 6 (these dies). Cahn, Naxos 54.

Very rare. A very pleasant specimen of this prestigious and fascinating issue. Undoubtedly one of the finest examples of Archaic engraving in Sicily and one of the most impressive representations on a Greek coin. Struck on a very broad flan with a wonderful old cabinet tone. minor marks on obverse field, otherwise good very fine

75'000

Ex Morton & Eden 68, 2014, 7 and Morton & Eden 96, 2018, 312 sales.

Like most Greek cities of Sicily, Naxos had a difficult history. After being attacked early in the 5th Century by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, it soon fell to the Deinomenids of Syracuse. In 476 the city was destroyed by Hieron, who moved its inhabitants, along with those of Catana. He then repopulated the cities with thousands of citizens of Corinthian and Peloponnesian origin. With the return of democracy to Syracuse in 460, the original inhabitants of Naxos and Catana were able to reclaim their homes.

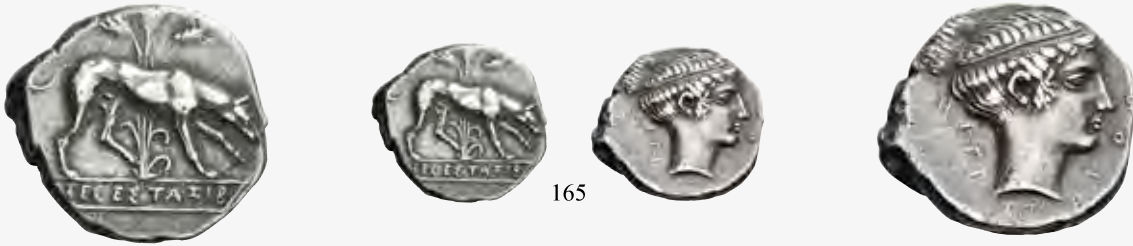
Upon their return, one joint effort between Catana and Naxos was the engraving of coin dies. Both cities apparently employed the Aetna Master, who earlier appears to have been employed by the Syracusans at Catana (which they renamed Aetna during their occupation), where he is credited with having engraved dies for the unique tetradrachm of Aetna from which his name is derived.

Much like the engravers of the earlier coinage of Naxos, this artist was profoundly influenced by contemporary Attic art. The masterful head of Dionysus appears as though taken straight from Athenian Red Figure ware of the late Archaic period, perhaps from the prolific work of Douris, who painted from about 500 to 460 B.C.

Dionysus' mature, virile appearance is realised through the contrast of his smooth neck and face with the stiff, bristly texture of his hair and beard. The design exceeds the beaded border at four points, creating yet another attractive element of design. The frontal eye so strongly associated with Archaic art is now absent, but the arched eyebrow and the faint Archaic smile are retained. The proportions are naturalistic, which helps place it in the transitional era.

The reverse composition is similarly a work of genius: the virile, ithyphallic Silenus sits with his feet drawn in. He supports his weight with his straightened left arm as with his right hand he balances a two-handed cantharus (wine cup) on his shoulder. The clever foreshortening of Silenus' feet has few, if any, parallels in Greek numismatics. The god's head, with its heavy brow, pug nose, pursed lips, bestial ear and cascading moustache, is a delight to behold. Most remarkable, however, is his contemplative expression: clearly inebriated, he appears absorbed in deep thought, perhaps sizing up the qualities of the wine. This image is in keeping with Silenus' reputation for having been perpetually drunk, yet still capable of deep thought; indeed, he was considered so wise that both King Midas and Dionysus chose him as their teacher.

Segesta

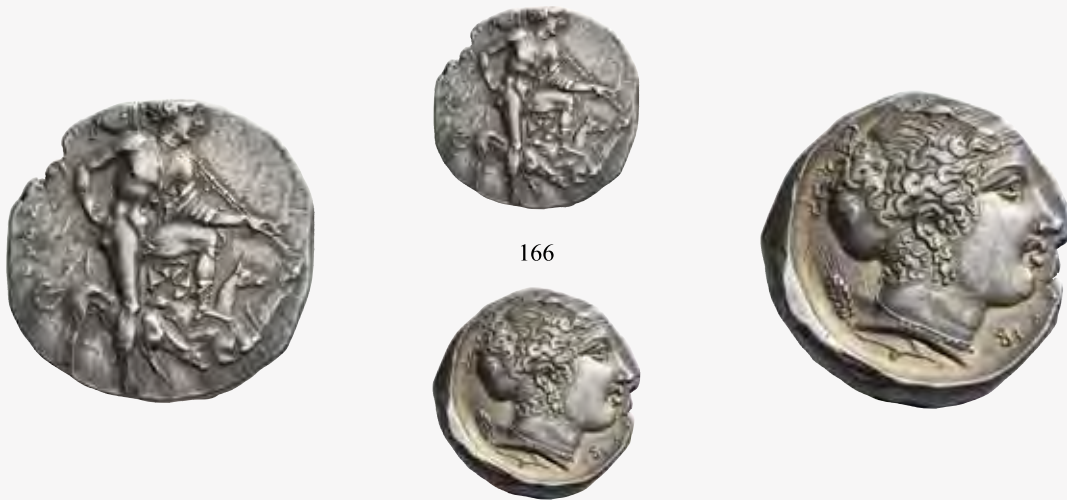


165

- 165** Didrachm circa 412-400, AR 23 mm, 8.58 g. ΕΓΕ-ΣΤ-ΑΙΟΙΗ Hound advancing r.; on background, three grain ear. Rev. ΣΕΕΣΤΑΖΙΒ Head of nymph Segesta r., wearing hair-band. C. Gottlob von Schachman, *Catalogue raisonné d'une collection de médailles*, 1774, 55, (this coin). Hurter 193a (this coin). Mildenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta, in *Proceedings of the 8th International Numismatic Congress*, 1973, 18. AMB 401 (this coin). SNG ANS 463 (these dies). F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Nymphen und Chariten auf griechischen Münzen in JIAN 11* (1909), 104 (this obverse illustrated). Kraay-Hirmer 200 (this obverse die).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone and a published provenance going back to the XVIII century. Good very fine 7'500

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 401; Triton XVIII, 2015, 373 and Triton XXI, 2018, 345 sales. From the Schloss Friedenstern (Gotha), Carl Adolph Gottlob von Schachmann, Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti, J.L. Gomer and Money Museum collections.



166

- 166** Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 27 mm, 17.17 g. ΕΓΕ ΣΤΑΙΩΝ Aegestes, the city's founder, as hunter, standing r. with l. foot upon rock, r. hand resting on hip, l. elbow on knee; he wears a pilos suspended behind the neck, sword hanging from strap around l. shoulder, ankle-boots (cothurni) and chlamys over l. arm; two javelins in l. hand. At his feet, two hounds r. and in r. field, ithyphallic herme l., wearing petasus. Rev. [ΣΕΛΕ - ΣΤ]ΑΖΙΒ Head of the nymph Segesta r., wearing earring and necklace, hair caught in amphyx and sphenone. Behind head, ear of barley. Rizzo pl. LXII, 13 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 203 (this obverse die) and 204 (this reverse die). Mildenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta in *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics, Paris, 1973*, pl. 11, 20. Lederer 5. Hunter, Segesta, T7a and p. 137, fig. 15 (this coin).

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

Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

45'000

Ex Leu 71, 1997, 62 and NAC 114, 2019, 63 sales.

The coinage of Segesta started in about 475/70 B.C. with silver didrachms that depict a standing hound on the obverse and the head of the local nymph on the reverse. That series lasted seventy years or more, during which

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

Selinus

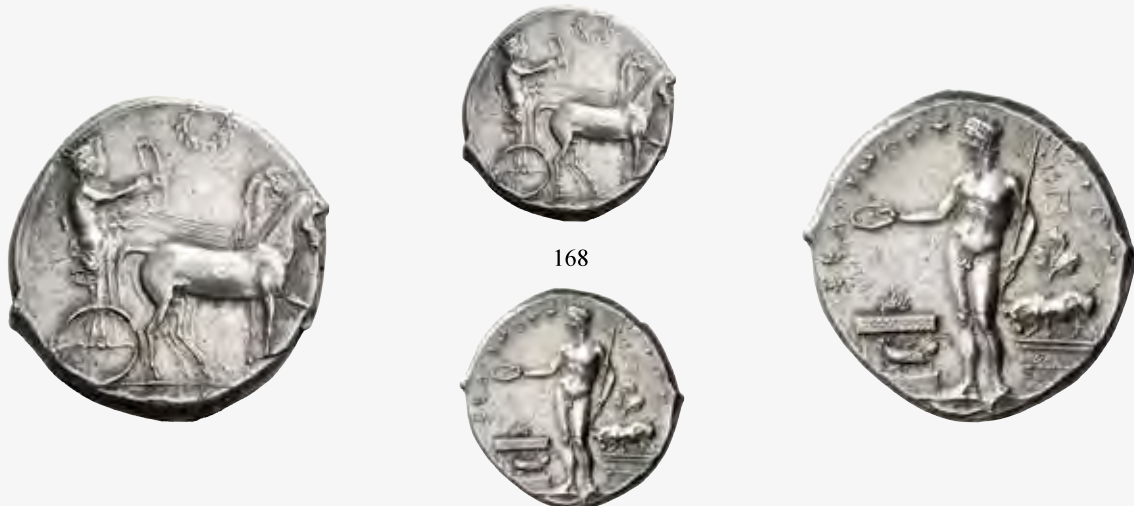


- 167** Didrachm circa 550-530, AR 25 mm, 8.75 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Incuse squares divided by raised triangles. SNG Copenhagen 593. SNG ANS 674. Arnold-Biucchi, C., *The Beginnings of Coinage in the West: Archaic Selinus*, -, cf. 7

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

3'000

Ex Busso-Peus 334, 1992, 141; Busso-Peus 343, 1995, 41; Hirsch 209, 2000, 20; Künker 318, 2019, 540 and Künker 376, 2022, 4347 sales. From the "Alexander the Great" collection.



168

168 Tetradrachm circa 420, AR 28 mm, 17.47 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Artemis, holding reins in both hands; beside her Apollo r., shooting arrow from bow. In exergue, barley-grain. Rev. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤ – ΙΟΝ The young river-god Selinus, naked, standing l., holding laurel branch in l. hand and sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar; in front of which, cock. In field r., bull butting l. on rectangular base, above, Selinon leaf and votive tablet. SNG 701. Schwabacher –, cf. 40. HGC 2, 1221.

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a delicate light tone. Obverse slightly off-centre and a minor die-shift on both sides, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Morton & Eden 72, 2014, 11 and Morton & Eden 95-96, 2018, 314 sales. Privately purchased from Galerie des Monnaies in late 1970s.

Syracuse



169

169 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 26 mm, 17.49 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by bearded charioteer, wearing chiton and holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙΟ – Ν Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG München 950 (this reverse die). AMB 432 (this coin). Boehringer –, cf. V 85 (this die) / R 132 (this die) (this die-coupling missing in Boehringer).

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan and an enchanting old cabinet tone. Unobtrusive die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

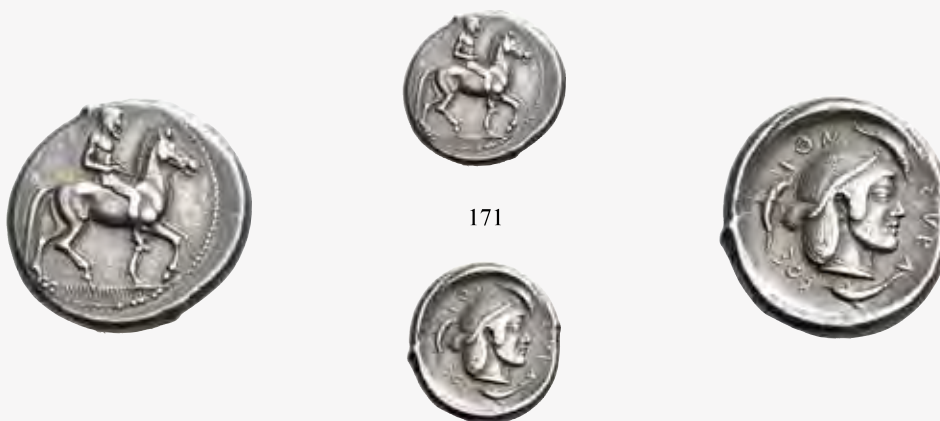
Ex M&M 32, 1966, 51; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 432; Nomos 2, 2010, 25 and NAC 114, 2019, 68 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti and Patrick Tan collections.



170

- 170** Tetradrachm of the Demareteion series circa 480-465, AR 25 mm, 17.43 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him; in exergue, ketos r. Rev. ΣVR – AK – ΟΣ – ΙΟΝ Pearl diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. De Nanteuil 331 (these dies). Boston, MFA 360 (these dies). Boehringer 434. Very rare. A portrait of fine style struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. An insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex NFA XVI, 1985, 67 and Superior 9-10 December 1989, Jascha Heifetz part II, 2424 sales.



171

- 171** Didrachm circa 75-470, AR 21 mm, 8.64 g. Rider on pacing horse r. Rev. ΣVPA – ΚΟΣ – ΙΟΝ Diademed head of nymph Arethusa r.; around, three dolphins. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 23. (these dies). SNG ANS 26 (these dies). Boehringer 98. Rare. A portrait of excellent Archaic style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Ars Classica XV, 1930, 320; Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 81; Leu 54, 1992, 30; Leu 76, 1999, 53; NGSA 7, 2012, 29; Nomos 11, 2015, 32 and Nomos 15, 2017, 26 sales. From the H. de Nanteuil (1876-1941) and Herbert A. Cahn (1915-2002) collections.



172



172

- 172** Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 25 mm, 17.25 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, sea monster to r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣ – Ι – Ο – Ν Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with fillet, wearing earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVII, 12 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 937 (these dies). AMB 439 (this obverse die). Dewing 806 (this reverse die). Boehringer 534.
Struck on a very broad flan and complete and with a lovely iridescent tone.
Reverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 210; NAC 54, 2010, 53 and NAC 64, 2012, 714 sales.



173



173

- 173** Tetradrachm circa 430, AR 24 mm, 17.27 g. Charioteer driving slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing headband, earring and simple necklace, with her hair bound up behind her head under the headband and curling up behind. SNG ANS 201 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 656 (these dies). Boehringer 631.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Giessener Munzhandlung Dieter Gorny 48, 1990, 98; Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 70 and Nomos 18, 2019, 53 sales.



174

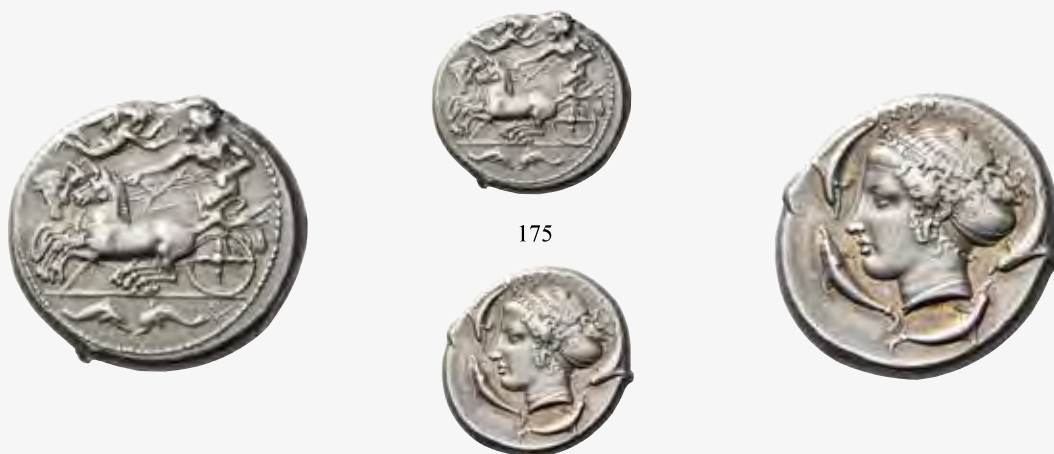


174

- 174** Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 25 mm, 17.27 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, grasshopper. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair caught up at nape of neck by small saccos, wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XL, 16 (these dies) and reverse enlarged on pl. XLI, 7. SNG ANS 246 (these dies). Kunstfreund 112 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 31, 95 (this reverse die). Boehringer 726.
Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style, obverse off-centre and minor traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex NAC 77, David Walsh, 2014, 10 and NAC 114, 2019, 75 sales. Privately purchased in 2001.

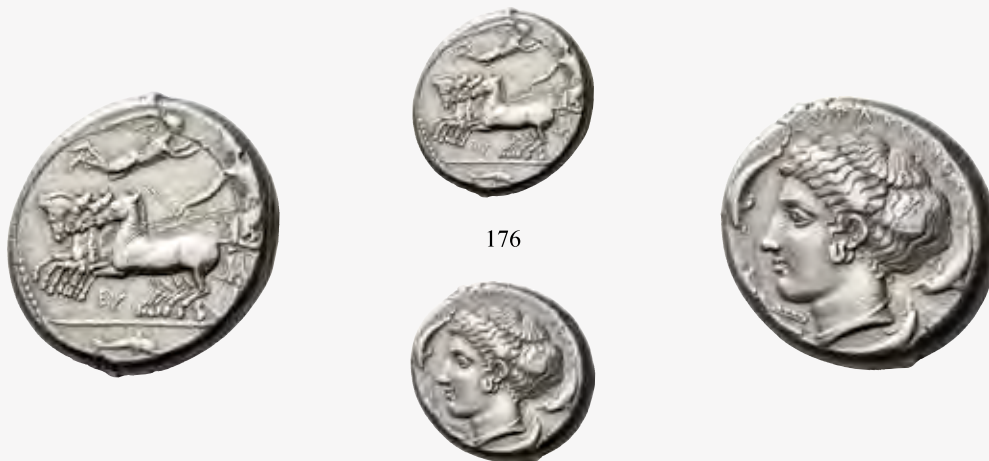


175

- 175** Tetradrachm unsigned work by Euainetos circa 415-406, AR 26 mm, 17.16 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing earring and necklace, hair enclosed in sphenone; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 2 (this obverse die) and 3 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 277 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 269 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 33, 101 (this reverse die). Tudeer 41. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 41j (this coin).

Very rare. A very attractive representation of Arethusa of excellent style struck on sound metal and exceptionally complete for the issue. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC 46, 2008, 212; LHS Numismatik 103, 2009, 54 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 126 sales. From the Weise collection.



176

- 176** Tetradrachm signed by Eu... and Eukleidas circa 410, AR 23 mm, 17.27 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins and leaning forward to restrain horses; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath horses, the signature EY; in exergue, dolphin swimming r. pursuing a fish (the latter off flan). Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of nymph Arethusa I., wearing hook earring and necklace; hair is caught up at the back and styled in serpentine waves. Beneath chin, not visible, a diptych with inscribed tablets ΣΥΚΑ / ΣΙΑΑ. At either side of head, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rizzo pl. 42, 16 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 100 (this reverse die). AMB 457 (these dies). Tudeer 30. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 30.

Rare. A very attractive issue, the work of two celebrated master-engravers. Minor traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 95. From an American private collection.



- 177** Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 14 mm, 5.79 g. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of nymph Arethusa I., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star ornamented sphendone, wearing necklace and earring; below chin and behind neck, monogram. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion. SNG ANS 331 (these dies). de Ciccio 13 (these dies). SNG München 1089 (these dies). Bérend 26.18 (this coin).

A bold portrait of excellent Classical style. Struck on a narrow flan and obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex Vecchi Fixed Price List 13, 1974, 50; M&M 53, 1977, 41; NFA 16, 1985, 76; NGSa 2, 2002, 20 and Hess-Divo 334, 2018, 25 sales. From the Osaka collection of Classical coins.

- 178** Tetradrachm or 20 litrae circa 405-400, AV 11 mm, 1.13 g. ΣΥ[ΠΑ] Head of Heracles I., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, Σ-Y-P-A in quarters; in deeper incuse circle in centre, small female head (Arethusa?) I., wearing necklace. Bérend pl. VIII, 5. Boehringer, Münzprägungen, pl. I, 6. Boehringer, Finanzpolitik pl. 38, 13. SNG ANS 355.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, reverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Lanz sale 155, 2012, 47.



179

179

- 179** Tetradrachm unsigned work of Parmenides circa 405-400, AR 27 mm, 17.09 g. Fast quadriga driven I. by charioteer who looks sideways, holding reins and kentron in l. hand and raising r. In field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, barley ear. Rev. Σ-Y-P-A-KOΣ-I-O-N Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing double-hook earring and necklace; hair bound by ampyx in front and sphendone ornamented with star. In field I., three dolphins swimming counter-clockwise and behind head, a fourth dolphin swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. 47, 20 (these dies). Jameson 833 (this coin). Tudeer 75c (this coin). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 75c (this coin).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. A superb portrait of excellent Classical style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 18 November 1907, Martinetti-Nervegna, 766; M&M 53, 1977, 40; M&M 54, 1978, 119; Hess 252, 1982, 30; Spink & Son 20, 1986, 102; NFA 22, 1989, 213; CNG 42, 1997, 170; CNG 45, 1998, 116; Noble Numismatics 86, 2007, 3280 and Noble Numismatics 123, 2020, 2999 sales. From the Jameson collection (1861-1942).

This superb tetradrachm of Syracuse offers us a coupling of dies of enchanting beauty. The artistic quality of its reverse is absolutely sublime and surely the work of a master-engraver who, even if he did not sign his works, was in no way inferior to those who were wont to put their signatures on their dies. We believe that to him should be ascribed some of the best made Arethusa heads, and namely Tudeer nos. 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52. Among these, in our opinion the masterpieces are nos. 42, 43 and 47 that, for their enchanting beauty, stand out and represent the highest achievement in the coinage of classical time. The obverse die is also well done, where the engraver not only succeeds with consummate skill in conveying the motion of the quadriga, but gives an unusual representation of the charioteer who faces the spectators and, with right hand raised, seems to turn to the public to celebrate his victory. The scene, so far unpublished, is altogether rendered with uncommon plasticity and harmony.



180 Drachm unsigned work by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 17 mm, 4.13 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. Jameson 810. Boston, MFA 420. SNG ANS 308 (this obverse die) and 311 (this reverse die). Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 38, 6.

Very rare. A very attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan with a light tone.
About extremely fine

6'000

Ex CNG 85, 2010, 201 and Nomos 25, 2022, 48 sales.



181 Hemilitron signed by Eu- circa 405, Æ 15 mm, 3.57 g. Head of nymph Arethusa I., hair in sphenodone, EY on ampyx; in r. field, grain ear. Rev. ΣΥ – ΡΑ Wheel of four spokes; dolphins in lower quarters. SNG ANS 404. Calciati 21.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a talented master-engraver. A wonderful untouched green patina and good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 203, 2012, 64 and NAC 132, 2022, 213 sales.



182 50 litrae circa 400, AV 11 mm, 2.92 g. ΣΥΡΑ Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?); behind, barley grain. Rev. Horse prancing r.; above, star. de Ciccio 60 (these dies). SNG Lockett 986 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1424 (these dies). SNG ANS 348 (these dies). Bérend, Denyse I, 12.1 (this coin)

Rare. Obverse from a slightly rusty die and minor die shift on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Ars Classica sale XII, 1926, 942.



183

183 Decadrachm unsigned work of Euainetos circa 400-390, AR 34 mm, 43.22 g. Charioteer, holding kentron in extended r. hand and reins in l., driving fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r., crowning charioteer with wreath held in her extended hands. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. [ΣΥ-Ρ-Α]-Κ-ΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; behind, shell. Around, four swimming dolphins. Gallatin R.XVI/F.IX. BMC 186 (this reverse die). Boston, MFA 429 (this reverse die). Dewing 917 (these dies). Gulbenkian 317 (these dies). Ward 293 (this reverse die).

Rare. An excellent portrait of masterly style, struck in high relief on excellent metal with a super iridescent tone. Unobtrusive die-breaks and an almost invisible trace of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex NFA XVI, 1985, 77; Triton XVIII, 2015, 390 and Hess-Divo 329, 2015, 31 sales.



184

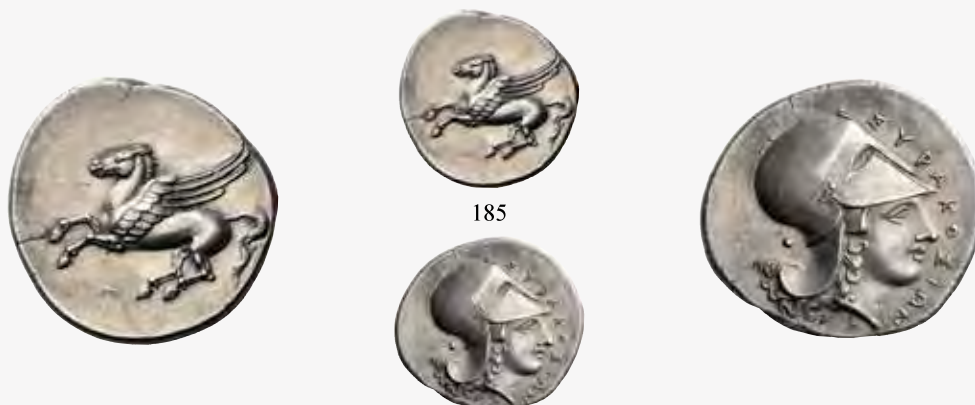
184 Decadrachm unsigned work of Euainetos circa 400-390, AR 34 mm, 43.05 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Wreathed head of nymph Arethusa, wearing earrings and necklace; in l. field, shell. Around, four dolphins. Boston, MFA 448 (this coin). Regling, *Die griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren*, 358 (this coin). Gallatin, F III / R XIII.1 (this coin illustrated).

Rare. A magnificent portrait of masterly style struck in high relief and with a delicate old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

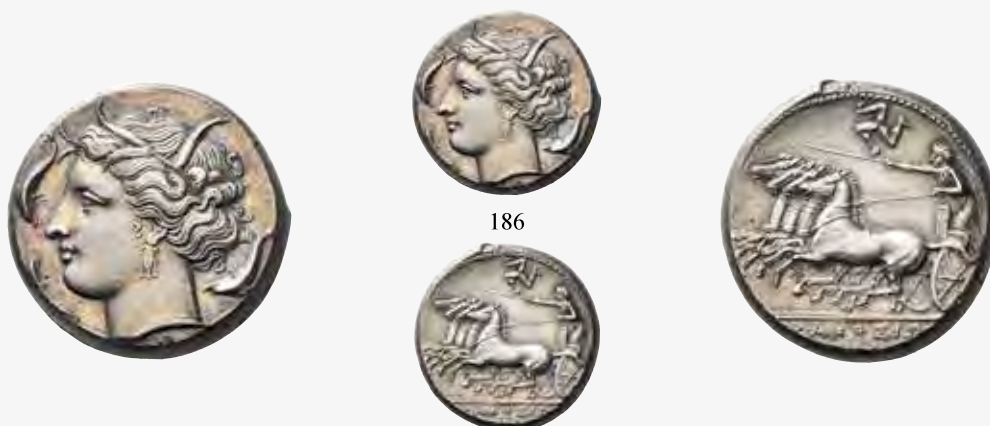
35'000

Ex NFA 8, 1980, 44 (illustrated on the front cover page); CNG V, 1988, 33; Leu 81, 2001, 113 and Gorny & Mosch 257, 2018, 198 sales. From the duplicates of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Warren collection.

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



- 185** Corinthian stater circa 344-337, AR 24 mm, 8.34 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; below, pellet. SNG Lloyd 1443 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 2032 var. (without pellet). SNG ANS 494 var. (without pellet). Pierre-Olivier Hochard, *Le monnayage d'or et d'argent de Syracuse sous Timoléon et la "Troisième Démocratie"*, in RN 179, 11. Calciati Pegasi II, 3.
Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000



- 186** Tetradrachm circa 317-320, AR 24 mm, 17.12 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins. Below neck truncation, [NI]. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, counter-clockwise triskeles. In exergue, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] and [AI]. Dewing 943 (these dies). SNG ANS 635 (this obverse die). Ierardi 26.
Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000



183



184



198



202





204



205



206



213



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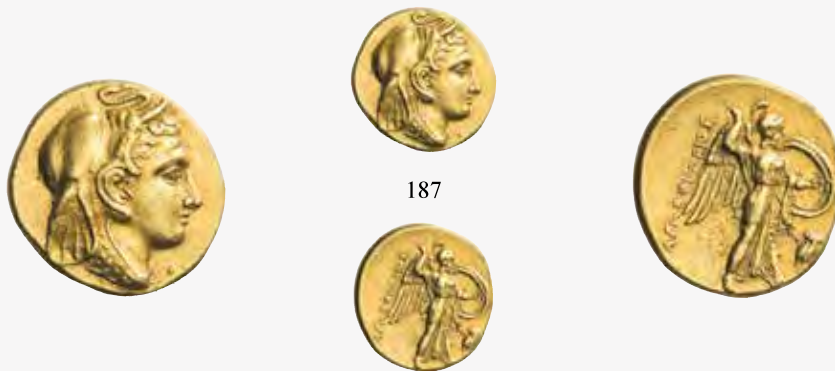
235



209



236



187

187

Double decadrachm 310-304, AV 18 mm, 8.48 g. Young male head r., wearing elephant's scalp headdress; on shoulder, dotted aegis. Rev. ΑΙΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Winged Athena standing r. in battle stance, holding shield and about to hurl thunderbolt; to r., owl. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Flügestalten der Athena und Nike auf Münzen*, NZ 3, 1871, 4 (note 3: die ältere Literatur) pl. 5, 2. Evans, NC 1894, p. 238 and pl. 8, 6 (first photograph of the Viennese specimen) and note 64: "I learnt that another example exists in private hands" (this one?). Seltman *Greek Coins*, pl. 9, 5. Jenkins, *Essays Robinson* 151 note 1. Bérard, *Essays Price* pl. 9, 2 (these dies). Metcalf, *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*, this type illustrated on the cover page (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, the only specimen in private hands of only three known. An issue of great historical importance and fascination with a superb Hellenistic portrait.

Extremely fine / about extremely fine

175'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 571; Triton VII, 2004, 102; NAC 64, 2012, 738 and NAC 110, 2018, 18 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collection.

Like every ruler of Syracuse, Agathocles faced many challenges during his reign. His rise to power was perhaps unexpected: his father, a potter, had been exiled from Rhegium and settled at Thermae, where Agathocles was born. By the time Timoleon reigned, the family had moved to Syracuse. Agathocles originally trained in his father's trade, but decided instead to pursue a career in warfare and politics. He distinguished himself in military service and though he was banished twice by the oligarchical party in Syracuse for his revolutionary activities, by about 320 B.C. he was master of Leontini. He owed much of his success to his time as a commander for a wealthy Syracusan nobleman, Damas. When his patron died, Agathocles nursed his ambitions by marrying Damas' widow and acquiring her fortune. In 317, he led a particularly ruthless campaign by which he came to power in Syracuse; as a self-styled man of the people, he used the opportunity to redistribute properties of the wealthy. With his army of mercenaries and formidable fleet, he subjugated eastern Sicily and antagonised the Carthaginians by encroaching on the western part of the island.

In 311 the Syracusan leader attacked Acragas, but the timely arrival of sixty Carthaginian ships put an end to his campaign. The Carthaginians then brought a large army from Africa, with which they roundly defeated Agathocles in a pitched battle near Himera. City after city switched allegiance to Carthage, leaving Agathocles only Syracuse, where he became hemmed in by land. Seeing no option, in August, 310 Agathocles took a desperate gamble: he led a counter-invasion of Carthage, hoping it would force the Carthaginians to quit their blockade of Syracuse to protect their homeland. Upon landing in North Africa with 14,000 men, nearly half of whom were Greek, Celtic, Etruscan and Samnite mercenaries, he burned his ships. His campaign was fairly successful, and after a few months he held sway over much of eastern Tunisia. Meanwhile, after the winter of 310/9 the Carthaginians were ambushed by the Syracusans in a narrow pass; their army suffered great losses and their commander Hamilcar was captured, tortured and killed. When his head was presented to Agathocles in Africa, it seemed as though the Carthaginian position had been greatly weakened in both places.

The blockade of Syracuse, however, persisted for several years, during which time Agathocles tried to collect an army large enough to storm Carthage. In doing so, he made a pact with Ophellas, Ptolemy's governor of Cyrene. They were to combine forces and capture Carthage, after which Ophellas would keep all of the North African territories and Agathocles would be entitled to Sicily. The venture was only possible for Ophellas because Ptolemy was distracted by affairs in Greece. In any case, the venture failed when in 309 or 308 Ophellas was murdered by Agathocles. The Greek mercenaries and colonists who had accompanied Ophellas on the long trek had no option but to join Agathocles' army. As the Carthaginians quarrelled among themselves, Agathocles took more cities and, in the winter of 308/7, built a fleet, with which he returned to Sicily. With help from the Etruscans, Agathocles broke the Carthaginian blockade of Syracuse. He then sailed back to North Africa, where he suffered a defeat on land that abolished all hope for him taking Carthage. As morale crumbled within his ranks, Agathocles secretly sailed back for Syracuse, where in 307 he resumed power. The Carthaginians treated his abandoned army liberally, and in 306/5 made a new pact with Agathocles so they could focus on restoring their devastated lands. Though Agathocles still had many ventures ahead, his African expedition had come to an end.

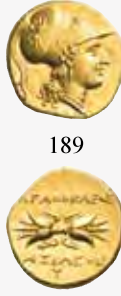
This rare and important gold stater or 'double decadrachm' clearly refers to the African campaign, though precisely when and where it was struck cannot be determined. This gold issue and the Kore/Nike tetradrachms of Agathocles are the first coinages of Sicily to bear the name of any leader, and in that respect they are most unusual. The dies are the work of a gifted Greek artist who almost certainly was associated with the mint at Syracuse. But were the coins struck in Syracuse, or in North Africa? Dies are portable, and there is no reason to assume that even if they were engraved in Syracuse they must have been struck there. Even if they tend to be found in Sicily, it would not prove they were struck there, for they could have been buried by returning veterans of the expedition. If these gold coins were struck in Syracuse, they could have been issued under a variety of circumstances, ranging from Agathocles' departure to Africa in 310 to his second return to Syracuse in 307. It is also possible they were issued after the treaty of 306/5 as a reflection of the venture, which in many respects was a success. Its designs, in essence, copy silver tetradrachms that Ptolemy I had issued as satrap. It differs from the originals in three substantial details: the portrait lacks the royal diadem and horn of Ammon of Ptolemy's version, and, on the reverse, Athena is winged. Notable as these differences are, there can be no doubt that Agathocles based his coinage on that of Ptolemy. Much discussion has been devoted to the fact that Ptolemy's eagle-on-fulmen symbol was replaced with an owl, but this does not seem too important; the Ptolemaic originals had other symbols as well, and there is nothing odd about Agathocles' use of a bird that confirms the identity of the goddess – especially since she is shown in a curious, winged form. Does the Ptolemaic-inspired design suggest a connection between this coinage and the alliance with Ophellas, or does it merely represent an effort by Agathocles to draw a parallel between himself and one of the Diadochi? Is the portrait the personification of Africa, or does it represent Alexander III? The absence of a royal diadem and the horn of Ammon suggest otherwise, but there may have been good reasons for the omission of those features. These riddles are unlikely to be resolved, yet answers to them would clarify the role of this coinage in the turbulent reign of Agathocles. Ierardi notes one especially interesting feature of this coinage: at some point the royal inscription on this reverse die was altered by the addition of an iota between the epsilon and the omicron. He observed the same development on Agathocles' Kore/Nike tetradrachms, which suggests the issues were struck at the same time and at the same mint. He reasons further that the addition of wings to Athena may be an attempt to assimilate the goddess with the winged Nike on the tetradrachms.



188 Tetradrachm circa 305-295, AR 26 mm, 17.14 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flowing freely over neck in loose curls. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛ[ΑΕΟΣ] Nike, naked to hips standing r. holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered r., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In field l., monogram AI and in r. field, triskeles. Gulbenkian 336. SNG Lockett 1004. SNG ANS 664. SNG München 1266 (this reverse die). SNG Fitzwilliam 1347. Ierardi 85.

A splendid portrait of excellent style and the prototype of the series. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete, light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'500

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 38 and LHS 95, 2005, 530 sales.

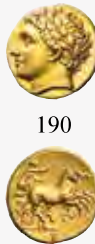


189 Double decadrachm circa 295-289, AV 16 mm, 5.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ / Τ Thunderbolt. Carroccio, Dal Basileus Agatocle a Roma: le monetazioni siciliane d'età ellenistica (cronologia - iconografia - metrologia), Issue 29. Gulbenkian 339 (these dies). SNG ANS 702 var. (different letter on reverse). Bérend, Essays Price, pl. 9, 6.

Perfectly struck in high relief. Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Spink 175, 2005, 43; NGS 4, 2006, 53; Chaponnière & Firmenich 8, 2017, 9 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32008 sales.



190 Decadrachm, circa 295-289, AV 13 mm, 2.84 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below, triskeles. In exergue, YE ligate. Gulbenkian 337. Bérand, Essays Price, pl. 9, 11 (these dies).

Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 95; Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 30 and NAC 114, 2019, 93 sales.

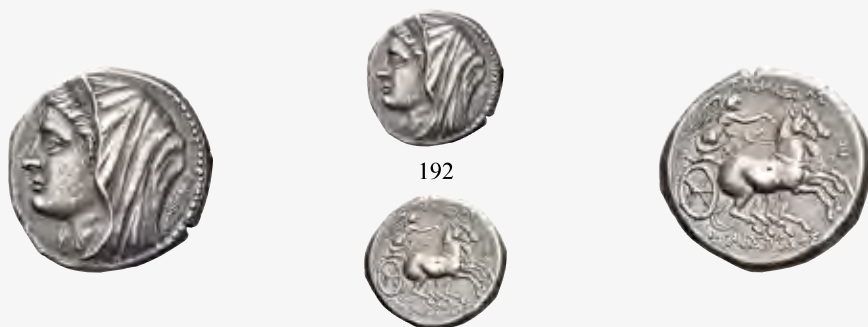


191 Decadrachm circa 287-278, AV 17 mm, 4.3 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and beaded necklace; behind, torch. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, moon. Below horses, Θ and in exergue, ΕΠΙΙΚΕΤΑΣ. BMC 432. SNG ANS 776 (these dies). Buttrely Morgantina, NC 1973, pl. 2, 3/G.

Extremely fine

4'000

Ex Birkler & Waddell 2, 1980, 93 and NAC 114, 2019, 94 sales.



192 5 Litrae circa 240-216, AR 18 mm, 4.5 g. Veiled and diademed head of Philistis l.; in r. field, palm branch. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ / ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ Nike driving fast biga r.; in r. field, E. CCO 224. BAR issue 68. HGC 2, 1558.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Busso-Peus 284, 1974, 131 and Busso-Peus 427, 2020, 173 sales. From the Graeculus collection.



193 Decadrachm 217-214, AV 15 mm, 4.24 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, star. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below, A and in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Gulbenkian 348. Carroccio 24 var. (different dies).

Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 32 and NAC 114, 2019, 96 sales.

Islands off Sicily, Lipara



194 Hexas circa 425, Æ 30 mm, 22.19 g. Bearded head of Aeolus r., wearing pileus. Rev. ΛΙΠ Two pellets. SNG Copenhagen 1087. Calciati 6.

In exceptional state of preservation and one of the heaviest specimens known. Brown-green patina very gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 43 and Bertolami Fine Arts 67, 2019, 100 sales.

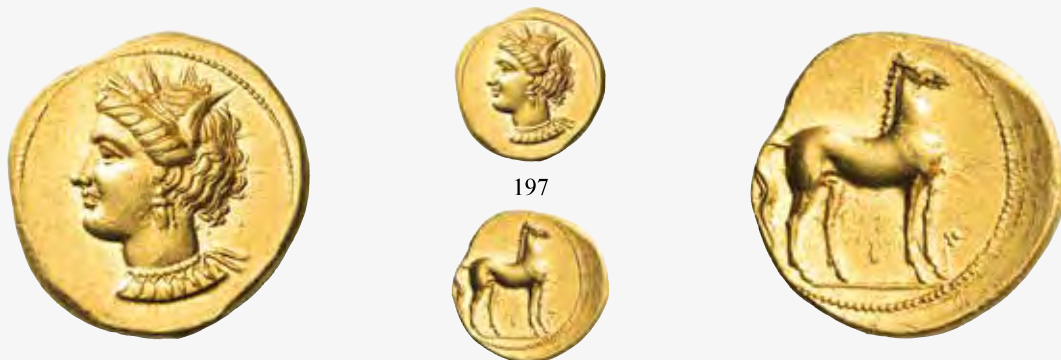
The Carthaginians in Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and North Africa



195 1/5 stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 10 mm, 1.55 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r., with head turned back. Jenkins-Lewis 241. Hunter 56. SNG Lockett 1058.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine 2'000



196 Stater, Carthage circa 350-320, AV 19 mm, 9.37 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in field r., three dots. MAA 4. Jenkins-Lewis group IIIh, 77ff.
An exceptional specimen of this attractive issue. Good extremely fine 6'000
Ex Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 82; NAC 46, 2008, 223 and NAC 110, 2018, 28 sales.



197 Stater, Carthage 350-320, AV 20 mm, 9.46 g. Head of Tanit I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in r. field, three dots. Jenkins-Lewis 77 (these dies). Viola, CNP 1.5f. MAA 4.
In exceptional state of preservation. Almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500
Ex Astarte sale XXIII, 2024, 199.



198

198 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320-310, AR 25 mm, 17.2 g. Female head r., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion prowling r., with head facing; behind, palm tree with two clusters of dates; in exergue, s'mmhnt in Punic characters. de Luynes 1472 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 68, 8 (these dies). Boston, MFA Add. 36 (these dies). AMB 562 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 208 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 272 (this coin listed).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this intriguing and important issue.

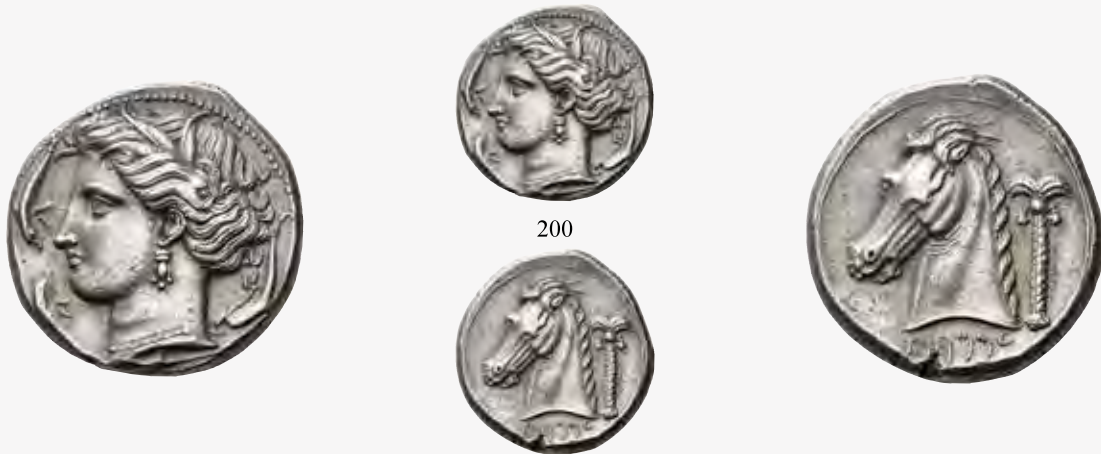
Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 50'000

Ex Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 117 and Hess-Leu 12 April 1962, 133 sales.

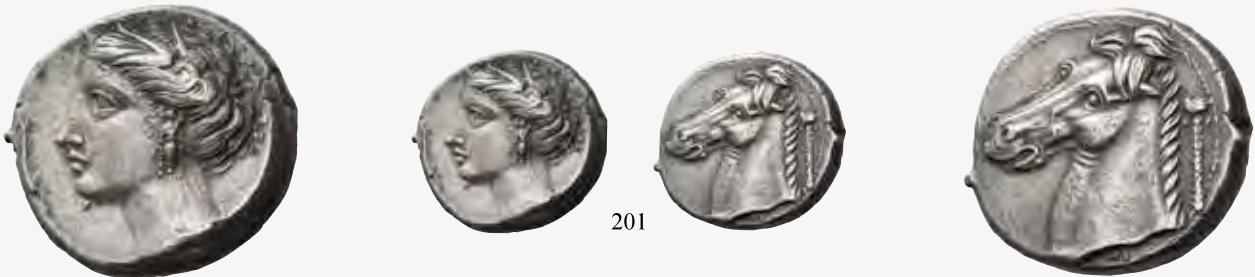
This extraordinary tetradrachm seems to have been struck late in the 4th Century B.C., perhaps between 320 and 310, and is very likely in the early part of that range. It belongs to a series containing just three sets of dies, each of which presents this interesting subject matter in a different way. 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 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.



199 Tetradrachm, Entella circa 320-300, AR 27 mm, 16.9 g. Wreathed head of Kore-Tanit I.; around, four dolphins. Rev. mmhnt' in Punic Horse head I.; behind, palm tree with clusters. Jenkins, Punic Sicily part 3, 150. HGC 2, 284.
A portrait of fine style perfectly centred on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone.
Good extremely fine 6'000
Ex NFA Fixed Price List 38, 1990, 22; NFA 30, 1992, 30 and Heritage 3083, 2020, 30011 sales.



200 Tetradrachm, Entella (?) circa 320-300, AR 26 mm, 16.95 g. Wreathed head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing earrings and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. 'mmhnt Head of horse I.; in r. field, palm tree. SNG Fitzwilliam 1481 (these dies). Weber 1775 (these dies). Hunterian 10 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic III, 184 (this coin illustrated).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 4'000
Ex M&M 43, 1970, 27; Hirsch 229, 2003, 1643 and CNG 114, 2020, 30 sales. From the Weise collection.



201 Tetradrachm, Entella circa 320-300, AR 25 mm, 16.57 g. Wreathed head of Tanit I., around, four dolphins. Rev. m in Punic Head of horse I.; behind, palm tree with clusters of dates. Jameson 2437 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 250 (this coin listed)
Rare. A very unusual and interesting portrait, wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'500
Ex Hamburger sale 27 May 1929, 175.



202

202 Decadrachm, Carthage circa 260, AR 39 mm, 37.81 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, b'rst (in the land) in Punic characters. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512. SNG Lloyd 1665. SNG Lockett 1064. Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, 441. Rare. Perfectly centred on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine 50'000

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



130



130



187



154



136



189



193



197



203



229



312



218



272



390



224



2:1



316





203

- 203** Trihemistater, Carthago (?) circa 255-241, EL 23 mm, 10.86 g. Head of Tanit I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; above, sun disk and below, pellet. SNG Fitzwilliam 1516. Jenkins-Lewis -, cf. Group Xb. Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. An hairline flan crack at one o'clock on obverse and an almost invisible area of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Macedonia, Acanthus



204

204

- 204** Tetradrachm circa 525-470, AR 25 mm, 16.95 g. Lion attacking bull on a ground line of dots, lion l. on bull r., clawing his flanks and biting into his hindquarter; bull, with head erected, kneeling; in exergue, Acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 2. SNG Ashmolean 2195 (these dies). BMC -. Desneux 2a (this coin illustrated). A very rare early issue. Perfectly struck and centred in high relief on a very large flan and with an enchanting iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 7'500
Ex Hess-Leu sale 49, 1971, 109. From the J. Desneux and the Jacqueline Morineau Humphris collections.



- 205** Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 29 mm, 17.04 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r.; beneath, fish l. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙΟ – N around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Desneux –, cf. for type D 99 / R 102. Roma Numismatics sale VI, 2013, 515 (these dies). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A magnificent example perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine. 20'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 149. From a European private collection purchased before 2010.



- 206** Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 28 mm, 17.26 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r.; beneath, fish l. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙΟ – N around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Desneux 97 (D94/R87). In exceptional state of preservation. Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 110, 2018, 62.

Aphytis



207

207 Bronze after 146, Æ 20 mm, 9.2 g. Head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. ΑΦΥ / ΤΑΙ Eagle standing r. AMNG III.2, 14. HGC 3.1, 446.

In exceptional state of preservation. Wonderful brown tone and extremely fine

600

Ex CNG 76, 2007, 260 and CNG 108, 2018, 47 sales. From the Jean P. Lambros (1843-1909), Clarence S. Bement (1843-1923) and Christopher Morcom collections.

Argilus



208

208

208 Stater circa 520/515-510, AR 20 mm, 13.57 g. Pegasus, with curved wing, galloping l. Rev. Irregular incuse square. AMNG –. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* –. Liampi, period I, group A, 1 and pl. 6 (this coin illustrated). HGC 3.1, 459.

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. Light iridescent tone and very fine

5'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 95; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 274 and NAC 116, 2019, 65 sales.

The little settlement of Argilus was located on the Chalcidic eastern border. It was founded by a colony from Andros. Its territory must have been extended as far as the right bank of the Strymon, since Cerdylum, the mountain immediately opposite Amphipolis, belonged to Argilus. The polis started striking a number of silver denominations in the late sixth century BC, which make up the majority of its rare coinage.

The minting suggests that Argilus was a politically and economically independent city at the time, which makes the date significant. The Argilians produced silver tetradrachms with Pegasus on the obverse and a quadratum incusum on the reverse, which is neatly cut on later coins but not very clear on older ones. Smaller denominations of coins that appeared to be intended for local use were discovered in the ancient city's excavations. The higher denominations, mostly tetradrachms, made their way to Egypt, Asia Minor, the Middle East, and various parts of the Mediterranean.

Later issues featured the city's ethnic inside the quarters of these squares. Argilus' silver issues came to an end due to the region's devastating upheavals in the early fifth century.

This was followed by a roughly hundred years hiatus during which no coinage is credited to her. Following the conclusion of the Peloponnesian War, the region saw a political and economic boom in the fourth century BC, which led to a flourishing of coinage by numerous new cities, mostly in copper denominations.

Neapolis



209 Stater circa 500-480, AR 19 mm, 9.84 g. Gorgoneion facing. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III, pl. XVI, 23. Dewing 1064. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. 9, 31. Price, *Macedonians*, 30. SNG ANS 404.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. An impressive portrait of superb Archaic style, perfectly struck in high relief, wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

From the Collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.



210 Drachm circa 400-350, AR 17 mm, 3.83 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. N - [E] - O - Π Laureate head of Parthenos r., wearing earring and necklace. SNG ANS 429 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 140, 343 (these dies). Gillet 192 (this coin). AMNG III, 11. SNG Berry 40 (these dies).

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

3'500

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 192; Morton and Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 87 and NAC 116, 2019, 68 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) collection.

Olynthus

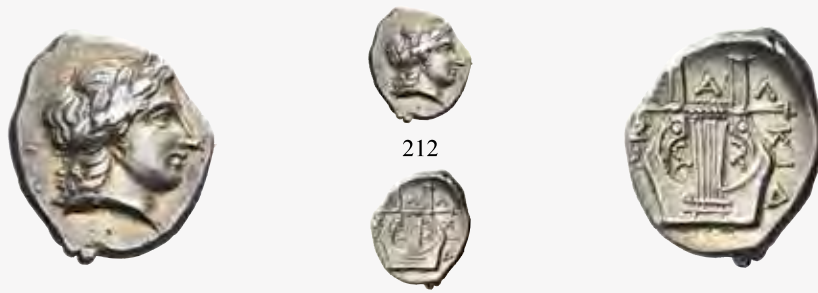


211 Chalcidian League. Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 24 mm, 14.39 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. X - A - Λ - ΚΙΔ - ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara. Robinson-Clement 64. HGC 3.1, 497.

Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine

3'000

Ex Sotheby's 28 October 1966, 183 and NAC 114, 2019, 1084 sales.



212

212 Chaldican league. Tetrobol circa 398-395, AR 14 mm, 2.42 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X-A-Λ / ΚΙΔ / [ΕΩ]Ν Cithara. Robinson-Clement 96. HGC 3.1, 502.
Very rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a magnificent iridescent tone.
Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch 155, 1987, 56; Busso-Peus 376, 2003, 243 and Busso-Peus 427, 2020, 234 sales. From the Graeculus collection.

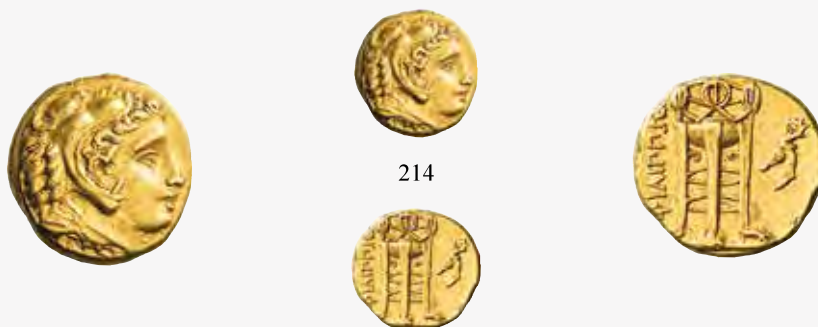


213

213 The Chalcidian League. Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 25 mm, 14.47 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X - A - Λ - ΚΙΔ - ΕΩΝ Cythara with six strings; beneath, ΕΙΙΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ. Robinson-Clement 135. Gulbenkian 124 (this obverse die).
A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief on sound metal, light iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NFA XXX, 1992, 46; Leu 65, 1996, 134; Freeman & Sear Fixed price List 7, 2003, 132 and NAC 84, 2015, 595 sales.

Philippi



214

- 214** Stater circa 356-345, AV 16 mm, 8.58 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ[Ν] Tripod with three handles; in r. field, head of stag I. Weber 1989 (this coin). Bellinger, Philippi 19 (this coin cited). HGC 3.1, 628 corr. (symbol not noted).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

7'500

Ex Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Brand part III, 56 and Nomos 13, 2016, 159 sales. From the Sir Hermann Weber (1823-1918) collection.

Philippi, near Mount Pangaeus, was to the Macedonian kings what Laurion had long been to the Athenians – a seemingly inexhaustible source of wealth; the only difference being the mines at Laurion produced silver, and those near Philippi yielded both silver and gold. The Pangaeian mines had been exploited in earlier times by Thracians, Athenians and Thasians, only to be claimed by the Macedonian king Philip II (359-336 B.C.) early in his reign. Before Philip's intervention the city was known as Crenides or Datum, but in 356 Philip renamed it Philippi. He greatly enriched and improved the city, which he repopulated and made a 'free' Greek city within his kingdom. At the time Philip II claimed the Pangaeian region, the Thasians were working the mines and striking coins with the Heracles/tripod design and the inscription 'of the Thasians on the mainland'. The Macedonian issues that followed bore the same design, but were inscribed with the new name of the city. The Macedonians produced a full range of denominations – gold staters, silver tetradrachms, drachms and hemidrachms, and bronzes of at least two sizes – in what seems to have been two phases, c. 356-330 B.C., and c. 330-323 B.C. The first phase probably comprised six issues, with this tetradrachm belonging to the inaugural striking. With some confidence we may therefore place it in 356, when the city was renamed. Though all gold coins of Philippi adhered to the Attic standard, the earliest silver was struck at what Morkholm calls "a rather light variant of Philip's silver standard". Bellinger believes this was done to "compete for the influence in the Paeonian region," where the standard was lower. But a lighter weight was perhaps needed to discourage their export, and thus keep them around as local currency. In either case, the silver of the second phase of Philippi's Macedonian coinage (seemingly limited to tetradrachms) was struck to the full weight of regal silver.

Sermylia



215

215

- 215** Distater circa 350-300, AR 30 mm, 17.37 g. SERMVΛIPO-N Warrior on horseback r., brandishing spear; behind, pellet. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III, 2 and pl. XXI, 4. Traité I, pl. LIII, 2. SNG ANS –. HGC 3.2, 661.

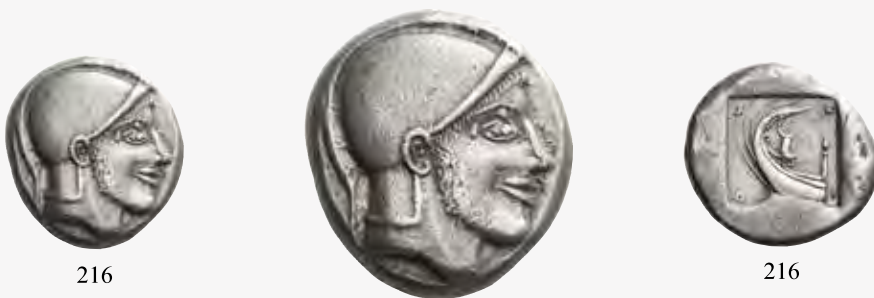
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Test cut on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 464.

Scione



216

216

216 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 25 mm, 16.57 g. Head of Protesilaos r., wearing crested Attic helmet; on crest, ΠΙΡΟ[ΤΕΣΛ]ΑΣ (retrograde). Rev. Σ-K-I-O Stern of galley I., with aphlaston; all within incuse square. AMNG III/2, -. SNG Spencer-Churchill 124. ACGC 470. Boston, MFA supp. 44. Dewing 1076. Traité I, 1629. HGC 3.1, 668.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone, minor marks and a graffito on reverse field, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Hirsch 169, 1991, 224; Elsen 49, 1997, 223; Elsen 93, 2007, 126 and Triton XXI, 2018, 393 sales. From the Belgica collection.

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



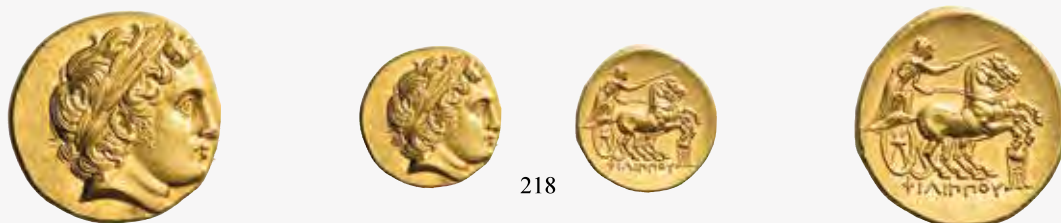
217

217 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342/1-337/6, AR 24 mm, 14.46 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΟΥ Νaked horseman r., holding palm in r. hand and reins in l.; below, thunderbolt and in exergue, N. SNG ANS 384. SNG Ashmolean 2461 (these dies). Gulbenkian 816 = Weber 2052 (these dies). Le Rider 280 (this coin).

A bold portrait struck in high relief and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex M&M VII, 1948, 432 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 197 sales. From the Matthew Curtis collection.



218

218 Stater, Colophon circa 322, AV 20 mm, 8.63 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.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 90s (inventory number 61603).

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



219

- 219** Decadrachm, Babylon circa 325-323, AR 35 mm, 41.54 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle on r. hand and sceptre in l.; below throne, monogram and M. Mitchiner, MIG I, 5b = Coin Hoard I, 38 and fig. 6, 1. Price, Mnemata, 5. Price 3598.

Extremely rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this important and desirable issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine

100'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 97 and Künker 318, 2019, 604 sales.

In the last two years of the life of Alexander III, a massive quantity of bullion was converted into coinage at the king's principal mint in the East. This included part of the 180,000 Attic talents he confiscated at Susa and Persepolis. The mint is generally thought to have been in Babylon because there are shared control symbols between the Macedonian royal issues and the 'lion staters' that presumably were struck by Mazaeus, the man Alexander appointed satrap of Babylon in 331 B.C.

However, 'lion staters' were struck at several mints, and Price had reservations about identifying Babylon as the main mint in the East. He believed that Ecbatana or Susa were equally viable candidates for the mint which issued such a prodigious coinage. Among these millions of coins were three emissions of Alexandrine decadrachms, which co-opted the familiar types of Heracles and Zeus Aetophorus.

Alexander first set eyes on Babylon late in 331, after his victory at Gaugamela over the Persian King Darius III. He was impressed by the city's genial surrender, favourable climate and extraordinary hanging gardens. He remained in Babylon for more than a month before resuming his pursuit of Darius, who he defeated in July, 330.

After leaving Babylon, Alexander's further conquests involved twice crossing the Hindu Kush and winning control of Persis, Paraetacae, Hyrcania, Bactria and Sogdiana. Finally, he crossed into north-western India, where the dangers his army faced were of a higher order than anticipated. At this point the soldiers refused to venture beyond the River Hyphasis. A return journey was forced under unfavourable circumstances, requiring a journey across the Gedrosian desert, where a large portion of Alexander's army died of hunger and thirst.

Alexander arrived in Babylon in July, 324 and remained there until his death of a high fever in June, 323, at the age of 32 years, eight months. It is generally agreed that the issue which included the decadrachms was struck near the end of Alexander's life, being produced at 'Babylon' sometime between 325 and 323 B.C. Though it is tempting to think that these massive silver pieces were a special issue distributed by Alexander to his soldiers, and that the king's facial features are incorporated into the portrait of Heracles, evidence for such assertions is lamentably lacking.



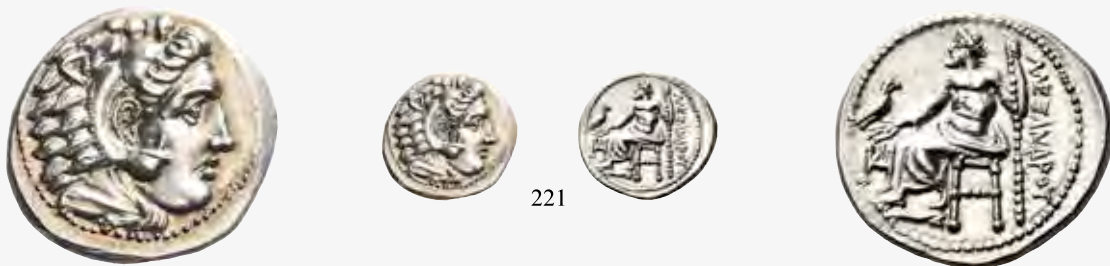
220

220 Tetradrachm, Tarsus circa 327-323, AR 27 mm, 17.23 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, plough. Below throne, ivy leaf upwards. Newell, Tarsos, 32. Price 3023.

An excellent portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan.
Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex M&M fixed price list 518, 1989, 6; Hess-Divo 307, 2007, P.A. collection, 1139; NAC 78, 2014, 239 and NAC 100, 2017, 121 sales.



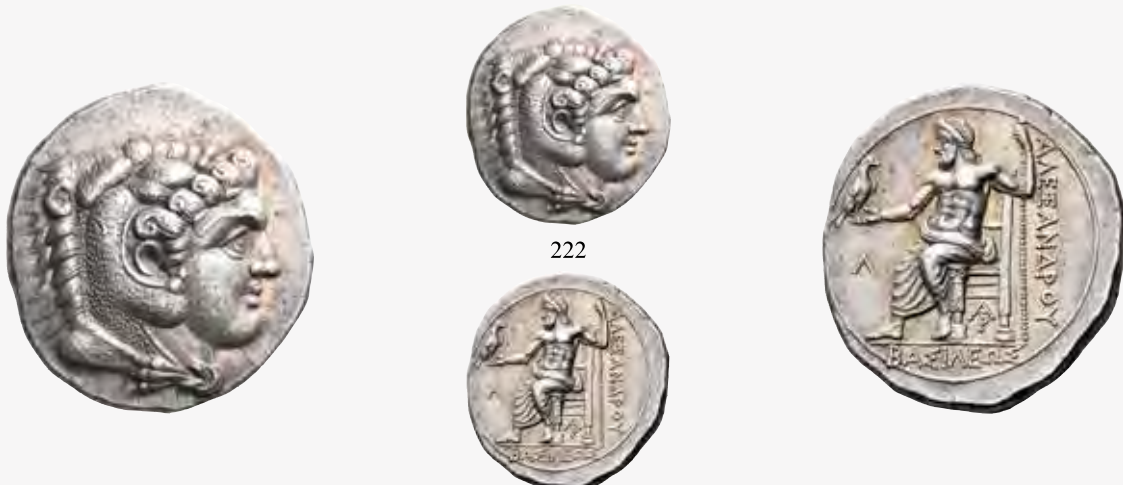
221

221 Drachm, Miletus circa 325-323, AR 18 mm, 4.33 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 2090.

Virtually as struck and Fdc

750

Privately purchased from Atlas Numismatics in 2017.



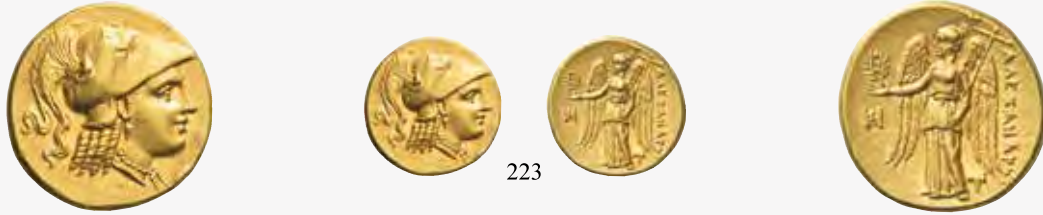
222

222 Tetradrachm, Arados circa 324-323, AR 28 mm, 17.18 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, Λ and below the throne, monograms. Price 3320. Duyrat, Arados hellénistique: étude historique et monétaire, Institut français du Proche-Orient (Beyrouth), 2005, Group IV, série 5, 326

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 112, 2019, 134. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

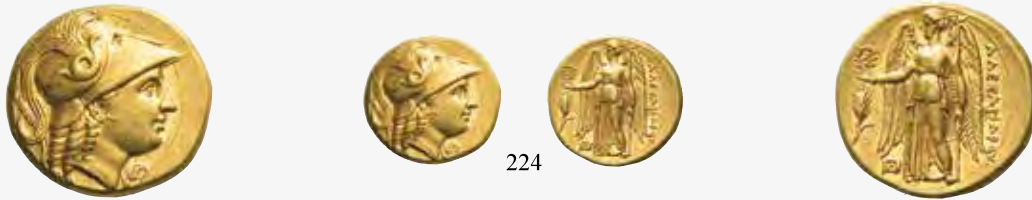


223 Stater, Miletus circa 323-319, AV 19 mm, 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, monogram and below in r. field, double-axe. Price 2114.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

4'000

Ex Sincona 4, 2011, 4010; Roma Numismatics 3, 2012, 159; Roma Numismatics 5, 2013, 259; Roma Numismatics 8, 2014, 426; Roma Numismatics 10, 2015, 333; Roma Numismatics e-23, 2016, 101 and Heritage 3046, 2016, 29039 sales.



224 Stater, Abydus circa 323-317, AV 18 mm, 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, grain ear and below, monogram. Price 1519. Thompson, ANSNS 19, 129.

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc

7'500

Ex New York XLV, 2019, 22 and Heritage 3075, 2019, 32013 sales.



225 Stater, Lampsacus circa 323-317, AV 18 mm, 8.6 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, buckle and below, Corinthian helmet above A. Price 1370.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 162, 2017, 244. Privately purchased from Bank Leu in 1972.



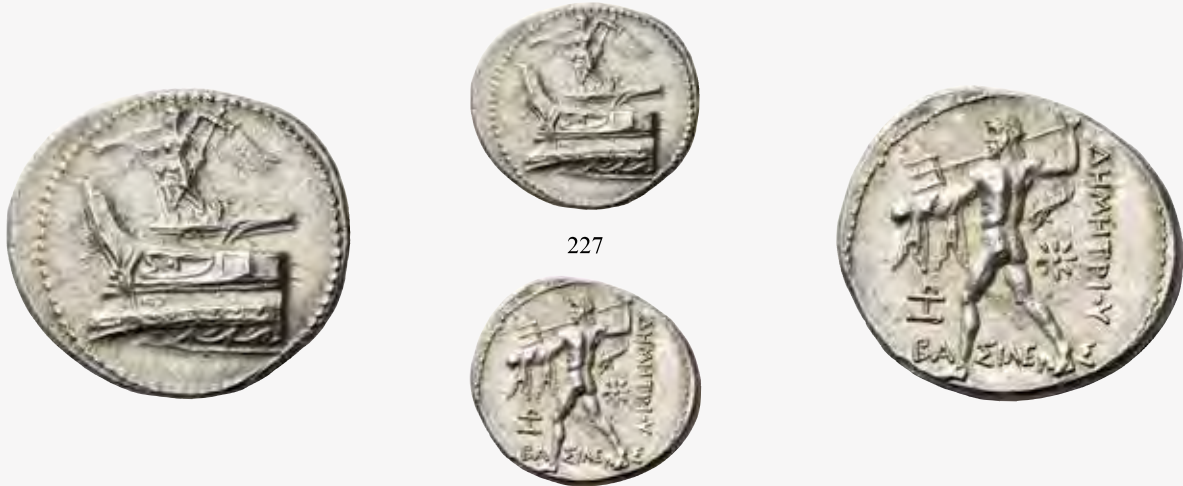
226 Tetradrachm, Babylon circa 317-311, AR 27 mm, 17.13 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram within wreath. Below throne, H. Price 3704.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

Ex Harlan J. Berk 76, 1993, 162 and NAC 114, 2019, 131 sales. From the Michael Dearing collection.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 306 – 283



227

- 227** Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 28 mm, 17.25 g. Nike, holding trumpet and stylis, standing l. on prow. Rev. ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΒΑ – ΣΙΛΕΩ – Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell 68.

Struck on fresh metal and on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

4'500

Ex Heritage sale 3089, 2021, 31021. From the Penn collection and privately purchased from CNG 3 October 1995.

Antigonus II Gonatas, 277 – 239



228

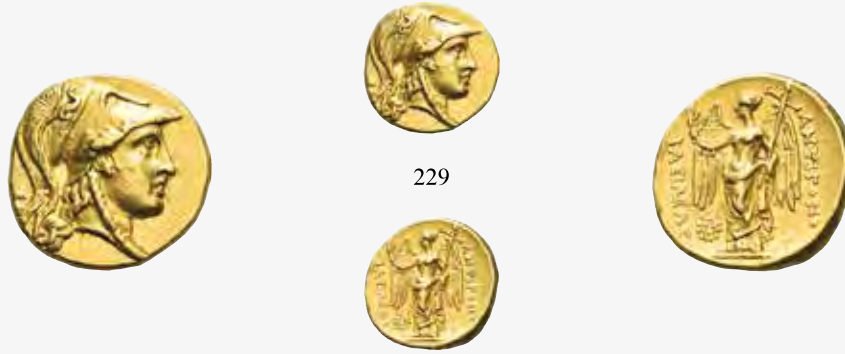
- 228** Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 277-239, AR 32 mm, 17.05 g. Macedonian shield emblazoned with horned head of Pan l., lagobolon over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ

Athena Alkidemos advancing l., holding shield decorated with aegis, brandishing thunderbolt; in field, monogram and crested helmet. Panagopoulou, Antigonos Gonatas: Coinage, Money and the Economy. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation), 2000, Period III, Group 10, 41-50 var. (unlisted reverse die). HGC 3, 1042.

Perfectly centred on a very broad flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'250

Ex M&M Fixed price List 360, 1974, 18 and CNG sale 114, 2020, 142. From the Semon Lipcer collection and privately purchased from CNG in 2007. (inv. 782031).



229

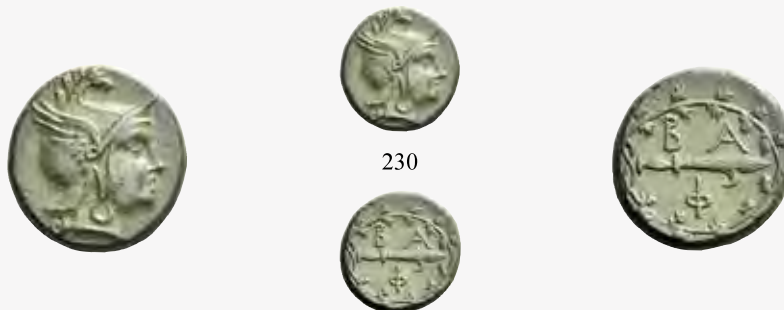
- 229** Stater, Pella circa 272, AV 18 mm, 8.59 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and aplatere in r.; below in the l. inner field, wreath. AMNG III, 1-2 and pl. 32, 21. De Luynes 1689 (these dies). Hunterian 1 (Antigonos I). R.W. Mathisen, *Antigonos Gonatas and the Silver Coinages of Macedonia* circa 280-270 B.C., ANSMN 26, 1981, pl. 21, 35.

Extremely rare, less than ten specimens recorded. A very interesting and historically important issue, almost invisible marks, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt (1926-2014), 390; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 314 and NAC 116, 2019, 80 sales.

This rare stater features the widely popular types of Athena and Nike first introduced for the gold coinage of Alexander the Great, but with two notable alterations. The legend does not name the long-dead Alexander, but rather the reigning Antigonid king of Macedon, Antigonos II Gonatas, and replaces the wreath normally held by Nike with an aplatere. This stater type is sometimes associated with payments made to Galatian (Celtic) mercenaries during Antigonos II's drawn-out struggle with Pyrrhos of Epeiros for the Macedonian kingdom following the latter's return from Italy in 274 BC. Although Antigonos II strongly opposed the entry of Pyrrhos' forces into Macedon at the Aous River, Pyrrhos defeated him. The mercenaries in the employ of the Macedonian king then promptly changed sides and joined Pyrrhos. Antigonos II was forced to cede the heartland of the Macedonian kingdom to Pyrrhos, but retained the Macedonian coast and continued to claim the royal title. Two years later Pyrrhos was killed while campaigning against Argos, leaving Antigonos II to assume power over the entirety of Macedon. It is a testament to the king's character that when the head of Pyrrhos was brought to him he is said to have reacted angrily to the death of such a worthy foe and ordered a proper funeral for the Epeirote king. While the financing of the conflict against Pyrrhos may lie behind this stater issue, the replacement of the wreath with an aplatere in Nike's hand tends to suggest a naval context. In this case it seems rather more probable that this stater type was produced in the aftermath of one of Antigonos II's victories against the Ptolemaic fleet. The most likely candidates are the Battle of Kos (variously dated between 258 and 254 BC), which was celebrated by the dedication of the king's flagship to Apollo at Delos, and the Battle of Andros (c. 246/5 BC), which almost completely shattered Ptolemaic naval power in the Aegean.

Philip V, 221 – 179



230

- 230** Bronze, Pella or Amphipolis circa 200-179, AE 15 mm, 4.46 g. Helmeted head of Perseus r.; harpa over shoulder. Rev. BA / Φ Harpa within oak wreath. Mammoth, Zfn 42, 28. Touratsoglou, *Macedonia, in The Coinage of the Roman World in the Late Republic*, 1987, 24. HGC 3.1, 1081.

Wonderful enamel-like light green patina and extremely fine 350

Ex Lanz 132, 2006, 160 and CNG e-415, 2018, 120 sales. From the Belgica collection.



231



231

- 231** Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 188-184, AR 33 mm, 17.06 g. Head of the hero Perseus I, wearing winged helmet surmounted by griffin's head; harpa in background; all in the centre of a Macedonian shield. Rev ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Club; in field, three monograms. All within oak wreath; in l. field, club. Mamroth, Zfn 40, 6. SNG Alpha Bank 1052 var. (different lower monogram). HGC 31.1, 1058. An attractive portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck on a very large flan. Light tone and about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sotheby's 9 December 1993, Athena Fund, 320; Hess-Divo 327, 2014, 31 and Gemini XIII, 2017, 32 sales.



232



232

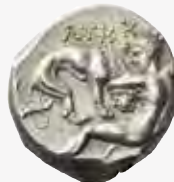
- 232** Didrachm, mintmaster Zoilos, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 24 mm, 8.36 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Club; above, mintmaster's monogram and below, two monograms; all within oak-wreath; thunderbolt to outer l. Mamroth, Philip 20. HGC 3, 1059. SNG Copenhagen 1231. Rare. A bold portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'250

Ex Eid Mar sale 23, 2025, 54.

Kings of Paeonia, Lyceius, circa 359 – 335



233



- 233** Tetradrachm circa 359-335, AR 23 mm, 12.69 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΛΥΚΚ - [ΕΙΟΥ] Heracles crouching l. fighting with lion, grasping its neck and holding club. AMNG III, 8. SNG ANS 1019. HGC 3.1, 142. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Heritage sale 3082, 2020, 33031.

Macedonia, under the Romans



234

234 Aesillas quaestor, Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 93-92, AR 32 mm, 16.69 g. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Deified head of Alexander r.; in r. field, monogram. Rev. ΑΕΣΙΛΛΑΣ Cista, club, sella and Q. All within wreath; below, B. Bauslaugh, ANS NS 22, group III. Fischer, Two notes on the Aesillas tetradrachms: mint attribution and a die control system, ANSMN 30, 82. SNG Copenhagen 1327. HGC 3.1, 1110 corr. (monogram not noted).

In exceptional state of preservation. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000
Ex Heritage sale 3075, 2019, 30044.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, the Edones



235

235 King Getas, circa 479-465. Octodrachm circa 479-465, AR 32 mm, 28.97 g. Nude herdsman or local hero walking between two bulls r. Rev. ΓΙΤΑ ΒΑ – ΣΙΑΕΥ – Σ ΕΔΟΝ – ΕΟΝ retrograde Four-spoked wheel within quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, Hellenisme Primitif, p. 46 cf. 3 and pl. IV, 19. AMNG III, pl. XXVII, 30. Tatscheva 2 var.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult and fascinating issue.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful light iridescent tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

45'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 219, 2011, 106; NAC 126, 2021, 61 and NGS 16, 2022, 21 sales.

Getas was an obscure king of the Edones, a Thracian tribe whose territory was centred east of the Strymon River near Mount Pangaeum, but which also included cities in the Strymon Valley and parts of Mygdonia in the early fifth century BC. Although virtually nothing is known about Getas beyond that he was a contemporary of Alexander I of Macedon, the Edones had a reputation among the Greeks for their orgiastic worship of the wine-god Dionysos and were believed to have been among the first peoples to recognise the power of the deity. A mythical king of the Edones named Lycurgus was said to have actively worked to prevent the Dionysiac cult from taking root in his kingdom and for this he was severely punished either by being overcome with a violent madness, by being devoured by Dionysus' panthers, or by being strangled by the god's vines and ivy. The present coin (conventionally described as an octodrachm) of Getas and the Edones belongs to a larger group of Thraco-Macedonian silver coins struck to the same standard by the neighbouring Ichnae and Orrescii in the early fifth century BC. These were produced from silver mined at Mount Pangaeum and frequently exported to Asia Minor and the Near East, perhaps as ingots. This Getas coin is an extremely rare example of his third issue featuring a quadripartite square on the reverse surrounded by the legend. The king's first issue carried the legend on the obverse and depicted a wheel on the reverse while his second issue replaced the wheel with a quadripartite square. The obverse type depicts a herdsman wearing a petasus and leading two bulls. It may represent the myth of Hermes stealing the cattle of Apollo, but it is equally possible that the type may refer to some local Thracian hero.

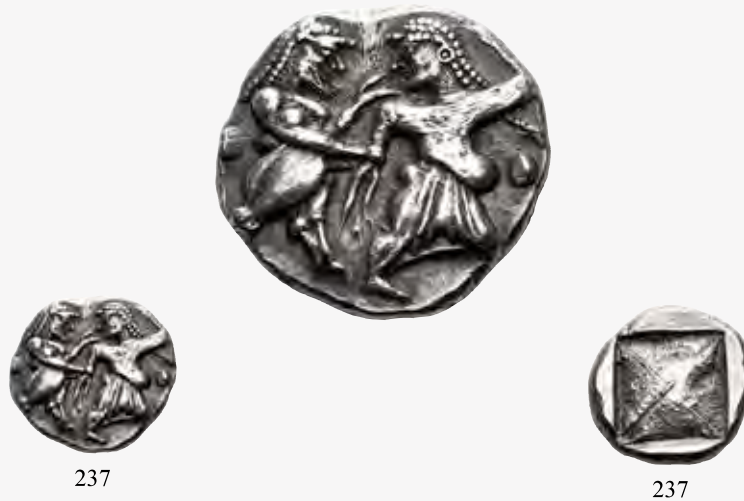
The Krestonians or Mygdonians



236 Stater circa 485-480, AR 22 mm, 8.44 g. Goat kneeling r., head reverted; above, dotted T. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. I, 2. (Derroniens). AMNG III/2, 4 (Aegae). Asyut 150 (Aegae). Rosen 88 (Aegae). Lorber, *Pour Denyse* issue 4 and pl. 14, 4.
Rare and in an exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred.
Light tone and good extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 388. From a Swiss private collection and privately purchased from A. Tkalec in 1992.

Lete or Berge



237 Stater circa 520-480, AR 22 mm, 9.86 g. Ithyphallic satyr standing r., grasping r. wrist of nymph fleeing to r., head reverted; around, three pellets. Rev. Quadrapartite incuse square diagonally divided. S. Psoma, *The "Lete" Coinage reconsidered*, in *Agoranomia, Studies in Money and Exchange* presented to John H. Kroll, 2006, pl. 3, 4. *Hellénisme primitif* pl. VIII, 4. HGC 3.1, 531.
Rare. Struck on a large flan and exceptionally complete for the issue.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Feuardent 18 June 1924, 71; Vinchon-Ciani 6-8 February 1956, 308; A. Weil 20 October 2004, 46 and JI Gallery 9 June 2017, 58 sales. From the Y. E. Hindamian collection.

Siris or Lete



- 238** Stater circa 525-480, AR 22 mm, 10.15 g. Nude ithyphallic satyr grasping r. arm of nymph, trying to move away from him; in field, three pellets. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité I*, 1573 and pl. L, 12. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. VIII, 24-26. SNG ANS 964 (Lete). Peykov A0040.

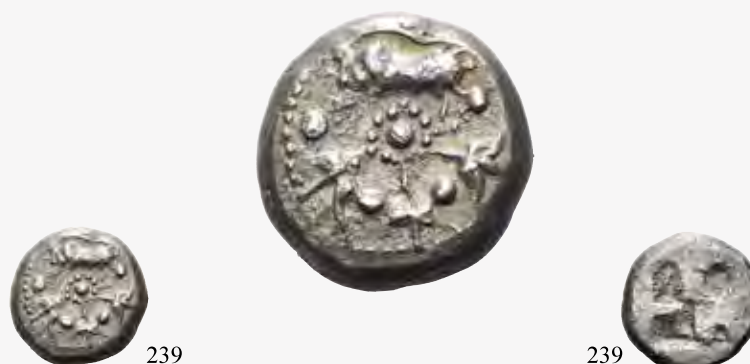
Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this desirable issue. Of superb Archaic style, perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

50'000

Ex Vinchon sale 14-15 November 1986, Trampitsch, 117.

For a coinage that clearly was important in its time, and which today is known in a considerable variety of styles, it is remarkable that the mint identification is still a matter of debate. Even if we do not know where in the Thracio-Macedonian region these coins were struck, in some cases we know where they ended up since they have been found in documented hoards from Thrace, Rhodes, Syria, Jordan, Bactria, Egypt, and Southern Italy (where 18 were amongst the coins of the 1911 Taranto hoard; ICGH 1874). On the rare occasions that inscriptions are present on these coins, they seem to be retrograde and are faintly engraved, and thus are difficult to read. An apparent misreading in the 19th Century as 'Letaion' led to an enduring attribution to Lete, a Macedonian city about 15 miles north of Thessalonica. That tentative identification has been used by generations of scholars. However, more recently some authorities have come to accept Svoronos' reading as 'Sirinon', the ethnic of Siris, a town in the region of Mt. Pangaeus. Kraay agreed with Svoronos' reading, and thus associated these coins with the Satrai, a tribe also in the Pangaion region.

Methone or Stageira



- 239** Samian stater circa 530-520, AV 18 mm, 8.19 g. Four flowers and, at the top, a boar l., each separated by a pellet, forming a rosette; at centre, pellet within dotted circle. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos *Hellénisme Primitif* 4 and pl XVI, 40. Jameson 968. Gillet 766. SNG ANS 732 (Stagira). Troxell and Spengler ANSMN 15, pl. 18, B (Stagira).

Extremely rare. A lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Ex NAC 59, 2011, 554; NAC 116, 2019, 72 and NAC 140, 2023, 53 sales. From the collection of a Man in Love with Art.

Uncertain mint



240 Tetrobol circa 500, AR 12 mm, 2.72 g. Facing bearded head of Dionysus, wearing headband terminating in two bunches of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* 1821 and pl. LVIII, 10 = Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* 2 and pl. VI, 6 = A. Baldwin, *Facing Heads on Ancient Greek Coins*, pl. 1, 7 (these dies). *Regling* pl. 9. 219 (these dies and in Berlin). cf. Sotheby's sale 8 July 1996, *Highly important Greek and Roman coins*, 41.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the fourth specimen known and one of only two in private hands. An impressive portrait of superb Archaic style, old cabinet tone and good very fine 5000

Ex Dorotheum 15 November 2017, 1111 and NAC 110, 2018, 66 sales. From the Dr. Hartmann collection.

Thrace, Abdera



241 Stater, magistrate Herokleitos circa 378, AR 25 mm, 16.89 g. Griffin seated l., with rounded wings, r. foreleg raised. Rev. E – Π – Ι – ΗΡΟ – ΚΛΕΙ – ΤΟ Five-stringed cithara; all within incuse square. May, Abdera –. C-N, p. 123, period VI and pl. 7, 13.

Very rare. An interesting and attractive specimen of this desirable issue of fine style. Lovely iridescent tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Elsen 28, 1993, 125; Elsen 93, 2007, 80; Busso Peus 401, 2010, 289; Busso Peus 407, 2012, 306 and NAC 114, 2019, 148 sales.



242 Stater, magistrate Pithes circa 336-311, AR 21 mm, 10.17 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin crouching l.; in exergue, ΠΙΤΕΩΝ. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΠΥ ΘΕΩ[Ν] Laureate head of Apollo r.; beneath neck truncation, cockle shell. SNG Ashmolean 2506. May, Abdera 549. C-N pl. 15, 6.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 111; NAC 59, 2011, 576 and NAC 114, 2019, 153 sales.

Aenus



243

- 243** Tetradrachm circa 453-450, AR 25 mm, 16.54 g. AINI Head of Hermes with petasus r. Rev. AN-T-I-A-ΔΑΣ Goat standing r. in a linear square frame, in r. field, Pan standing r. All within incuse square. May, Ainos 90. AMNG II, 279. HGC 3.2, 1267 (this coin illustrated). CN 49897 (this coin)
Rare. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief, light iridescent tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec 27 October 2011, 29; Künker 204, 2012, 196; NAC 84, 2015, 610; CNG 102, 2016, 196 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 147 sales.

Byzantium



244

- 244** Stater in name and types of Lysimachus circa 150-120, AV 20 mm, 8.46 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., holding spear and Nike with wreath; in l. field, monogram, on throne, BY and in exergue, trident. Marinescu, Making and spending money along the Bosphorus: The Lysimachi coinages minted by Byzantium and Chalcedon and their Socio-cultural Context, Unpublished doctoral thesis, Columbia University, New York, 1996, Issue 135, 453.57 (this coin). CN coin 9501. Dewing 1358 (these dies). HGC 3.2, 1383.
A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan. Lovely reddish tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Bourgey 3 December 1928, 63 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 166 sales. From the Dr. V. collection.

Maroneia



245

245

- 245** Tetradrachm circa 386/5-348/2, AR 25 mm, 11.17 g. Horse prancing l., with loose reins. Rev. ΕΠΙ - ΧΟΡ - ΗΓ - Ο around linear frame within which vine with four bunches of grapes; in the outside l. corner, cicada. All within shallow incuse square. West 111 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 606 (these dies). Schönert-Geiss 434.
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light old cabinet tone. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG 87, 2011, 256 and NAC 124, 2021, 98 sales.

Islands off Thrace, Thasus



246



246

- 246** Stater circa 490, AR 21 mm, 10.04 g. Naked ithyphallic satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, the l. hand under her back. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Asyut 111. Jameson 1066. Kraay-Hirmer 435. Gulbenkian 461.

Perfectly struck on broad flan and exceptionally complete.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

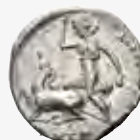
5'000

From the Collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.

Tauric Chersonesus, Chersonesus



247



- 247** Drachm, magistrate Menestratos circa 210-200, AR 18 mm, 3.73 g. Laureate head of Artemis r., bow and quiver at shoulder. Rev. XEP / [MENEΣT]PATOY Artemis advancing l., holding bow and striking stag with spear. Anokhin -. SNG Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb -. HGC 3.2, -. Apparently unpublished in standard references. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

3'500

Ex Leu Numismatik Winthertur sale 7, 2020, 1145.

Panticapaeum



248



- 248** Stater circa 340-325, AV 20 mm, 9.07 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 864. N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, BAR Supplementary Series 33, pl. XL, 11. Gulbenkian 587. Gillet 854. Dewing 1242. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 142, 440.

Rare. A bold portrait of fine style struck on a full flan.
Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Lanz 78, 1996, 178; Triton I, 1997, 454; CNG 45, 1998, 244 and Triton XIX, 2016, 141 sales.

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



249



250



- 249** Tetradrachm, Lysimacheia (?) circa 305-281, AR 30 mm, 16.91 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., resting arm on shield and holding Nike with wreath; behind, spear, in l. field, lion's head and monogram. In exergue, monogram. Meydancikkale 2687 var. (this obverse die but different control marks). Thompson, Essay Robinson –.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Heritage 3076, 2019, 30058; Roma Numismatics XVII, 2019, 418 and CNG e-467, 2020, 52 sales.

- 250** Tetradrachm, Abydos circa 297-286, AR 28 mm, 17.1 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., holding spear, shield and Nike with wreath; in outer l. field, griffin's head and inner l. field, monogram. Thompson, Essay Robinson 70. HGC 3.2, 1750c.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Busso-Peus 348, 1996, 133; Tkalec 28 October 1994, 58 and Busso-Peus 428, 2021, 160 sales. From the Graeculus collection.



251



- 251** Tetradrachm, Aenus circa 280, AR 28 mm, 16.96 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated l., holding Nike in r. hand and leaning l. arm on shield with lion's head; transverse spear in background. In outer l. field, filleted thyrsus, monograms in inner l. and in exergue. Müller –. Thompson –. Fischer-Bossert, RBN 2005, Lysimacheier C2.

Extremely rare, apparently only the third specimen known. Superb old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC 124, 2021, 102 and NAC 134, 2022, 222 sales. Privately purchased from Vinchon Numismatique on 24th February 2011.

Scythia, Olbia



252

252 Cast bronze mid V century BC, AE 81 mm, 293.61 g. Helmeted head of Athena l.; in l. field, dolphin. All within round incuse. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ retrograde Wheel with four spokes. Anokhin, *Ancient Coins of the Northern Black Sea Coast*, 2011, 161 var. (legend not retrograde). HGC 3.2, 1880 (this coin illustrated). SNG Stancomb -. SNG BM Black Sea -.

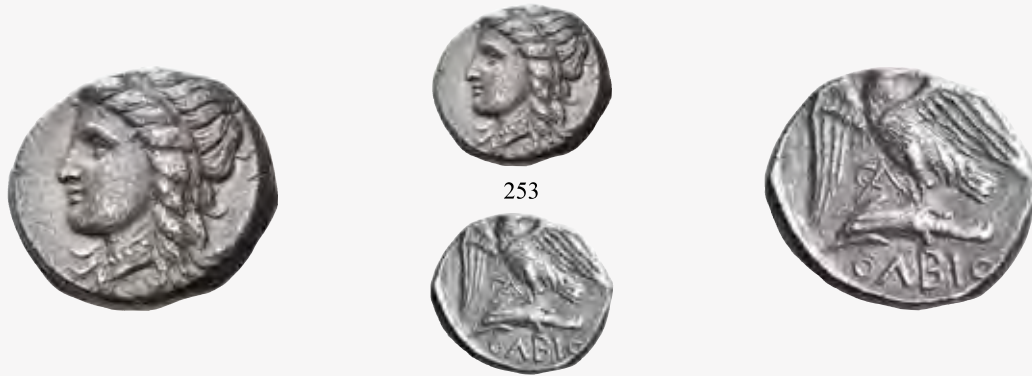
Of the highest rarity, the finest and the only specimen in private hands of two known (the other one being in the Odessa Museum). Dark green patina and good very fine 30'000

Ex Tkalec 9 May 2005, 55; Triton XVI, 2013, 24 and Hess-Divo 334, 2018, 63 sales. From the Alex Shubs collection and from the Osaka collection of Classical Coins.

Olbia was originally founded by Milesian colonists as an emporion (trading post) called Borysthenes on an island at the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug rivers in 647/6 BC. The inhabitants carried on a brisk trade with the neighbouring Scythians, which gave them access to goods from as far away as Central Asia. By ca. 600 BC, the trading post expanded onto the mainland on the right bank of the Bug River. This new settlement, known as Olbia, eventually came to dominate the original island trading post, although individuals identifying as Borysthenians appear in inscriptions as late as the fourth century BC.

Whereas struck silver coinage was developing as the standard form of currency throughout most of the Greek world in the sixth century BC, the Olbians not only employed bronze for some of their earliest money but also used casting rather than striking for its production. Some of the earliest money produced at Olbia consisted of cast bronzes in the shape of arrowheads – perhaps in imitation of real arrowheads that may have served as a preceding commodity money – followed by bronzes in the shape of dolphins. By the fifth century BC, Olbia was producing large (66-79 mm, 95.18-142.56 g for the largest of three denominations), round bronze cast coins which are conventionally described as aes grave (“heavy bronze”) due to their similarity to the large cast bronze coins produced in central Italy in the third century BC.

The present coin belongs to the early series of Olbian aes grave datable to the second quarter of the fifth century BC. The dolphin on the obverse is an unusual symbol to associate with the head of Athena, a goddess not usually linked to the sea. It may refer to the original island emporion of Borysthenes, the prominent cult of Apollo Delphinios at Olbia, and perhaps also to the preceding cast dolphin money. Less certain is whether the four-spoked wheel of the reverse is intended to allude to the cast wheel money produced at Istrus, another Milesian colony further down the Black Sea coast from Olbia. The Greek preposition ΕΠΙ (“in the time of”) in the legend seems to indicate that the following name Paus(anias?) belonged to an eponymous magistrate. At Olbia this was frequently the priest of Apollo Delphinios



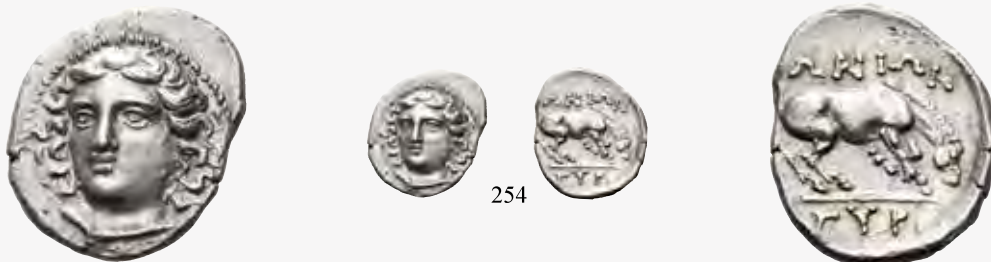
- 253** Stater circa 330, AR 23 mm, 12.19 g. Head of Demeter I. Rev. OABIO Eagle standing l. upon dolphin, with wings spread and head r.; in inner l. field, monogram. Jameson 2140 (this coin). SNG Stancomb 359 (this coin). Chr. Giel, Description of Coins which have entered my collection in 1892 and 1893 (in Russian), in: Zapiski Russkogo Arkheologicheskogo Obshestva VII, 1895, pl. 23, 2 (this coin). HGC 3.2, 1844.

Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue with a fine portrait of excellent Hellenistic style. Old cabinet tone, minor marks and reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Feuardent 22 May 1922, 2140; Hess-Leu, 16 April 1957, 148; M&M Fixed Price List 184, 1958, 3; Leu-M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964), 186; Giessener Münzhandlung 39, 1987, 95 and Roma Numismatics XVIII, 2019, 332 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942), Chr. Giel and Stancomb collections.

Thessaly, Gyrtion



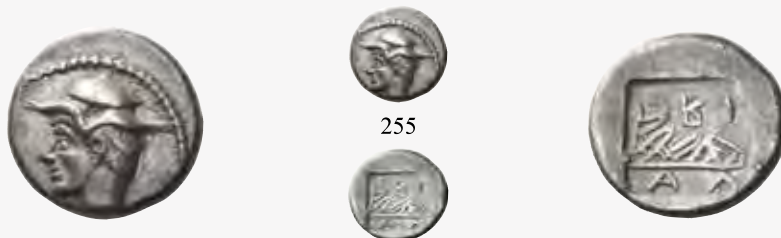
- 254** Hemidrachm circa 360-340, AR 16 mm, 3.08 g. Head of nymph Gyrtone three-quarters facing l. Rev. ΓΥΡ / [T]ΩΝΙΩΝ Horse standing r., preparing to roll. BCD Thessaly II, 77 (this coin). Traité IV, 741 var. (horse l.).

Very rare. Light iridescent tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 44, 1989, 257 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 77 sales.

Larissa

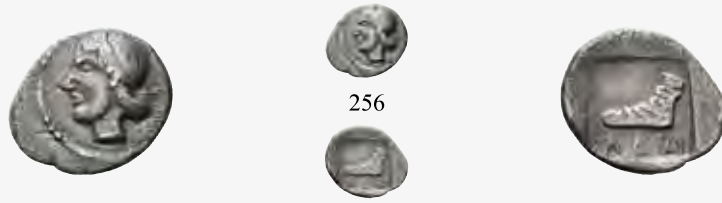


- 255** Hemidrachm circa 479/475-460, AR 13 mm, 2.01 g. Head of Jason I., wearing petasus. Rev. ΛΑ / RI retrograde Sandal l. Traité I, 1413. BCD Thessaly -, cf. 346.2. HGC 4, 397.

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

5'000

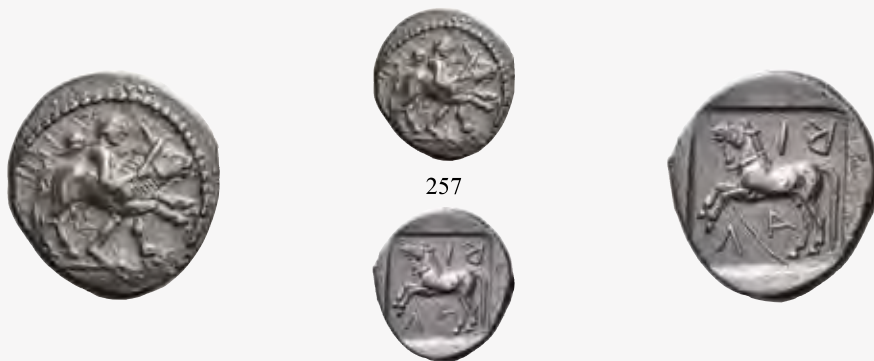
Ex NAC sale 77, 2014, 42.



256

- 256** Obol circa 479-460, AR 10 mm, 0.66 g. Head of nymph Larissa I. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ Sandal of Jason I.; all in incuse square. Jameson 2033 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 137 (this coin). HGC 4, 404.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait of fine style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good very fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch XXXI, 1912, 282; Leu-M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964), 254; Leu 45, 1988, 146 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 137 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) collection.

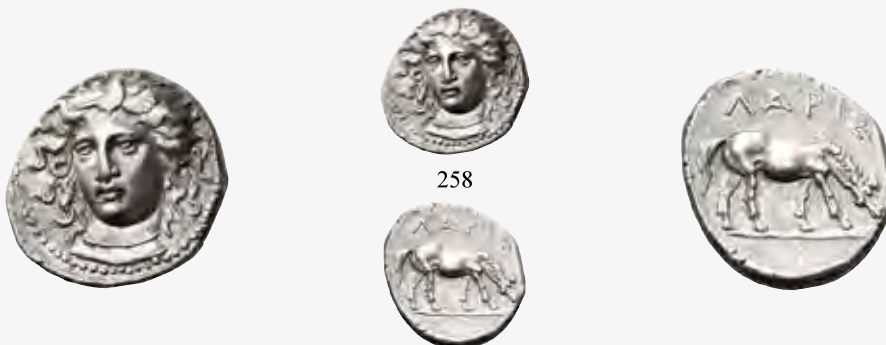


257

- 257** Drachm circa 460-400, AR 19 mm, 5.36 g. Thessalos, with chlamys and petasus over shoulders, holding by the horns a bull butting r. Rev. Λ - Α - Ρ - Ι Bridled horse galloping l.; all within incuse square. Herrmann Group IIIB, pl. I, 21 (these dies). Lorber 2008, pl. 41, 9. BCD Thessaly I, 1108 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 355.2 (this obverse die).

Very rare. Well struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely dark tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Glendining 20 November 1975, 883; Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1108 and NAC 116, 2019, 102 sales. Acquired by BDC from Spink & Son in January 1977.



258

- 258** Drachm circa 400-350, AR 20 mm, 5.93 g. Head of nymph Larissa three-quarter facing l. Rev. ΛΑΠΙΣ Horse grazing r. BCD Thessaly II, 257 (this coin). Lorber, Florilegium Numismaticum: Studia in Honorum U. Westermark, 78.

An unusual and particularly attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief.

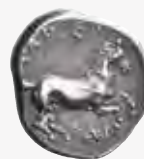
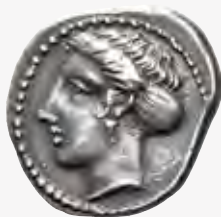
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 257; Heritage 3026, 2013, 23124 and Heritage 3082, 2020, 33041 sales. From a private Japanese collection.



259



259

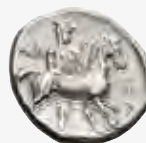
- 259** Drachm circa 380-370, AR 20 mm, 6.06 g. Head of Larissa I., wearing sphenodone. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ-ΙΑ
Bridled horse prancing r., with loose rein. Herrmann pl. IV, 12/ BCD II, 181 (this coin). HGC 4, 427 (this
coin illustrated).

Wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible die-shift on reverse, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 22 April 1909, 137; Bourgey 29 May 1911, 120; Leu 38, 1986, 76; Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 181 and NGSA 12, 2019, 115 sales. From the Rous and Prof. L. White King collections.



260



260

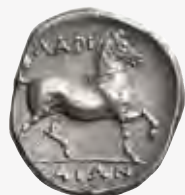
- 260** Drachm circa 369-360, AR 19 mm, 6.04 g. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing l. Rev. ΛΑ-Ρ /
ΙΣΑ / [ΙΟΝ] Thessalos wearing petasus and chlamys, preparing to vault on the back of bridled horse
cantering r. BCD Thessaly II, 291 (this coin). HGC 4, 443 (this coin illustrated).

A portrait of masterly style and a lovely iridescent tone. Minor traces of double-striking on reverse,
otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, BCD, 291.



261



- 261** Stater circa 356-342, AR 24 mm, 12.24 g. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarters facing l., hair in
ampyx. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ / ΣΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse prancing r. BCD Thessaly II, 305 (this coin). Lorber, A Hoard
of Facing Head Larissa Drachms in SNR 79, 64-68 var. (with M in r. field). HGC 4, 409 var. (with M in r.
field). McClean 4611 (this obverse die).

A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief and a wonderful old cabinet tone.
An unobtrusive die-break on neck and an almost invisible scratch on reverse field,
otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Naville Ars Classica VI, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 918; Ars Classica XIV, 1929, 236; L. Hamburger 98, 1933, 542; Giessener Münzhandlung 44, 1989, 278; Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 305; Triton XVII, 2014, 196 and Triton XXI, 2018, 408 sales. From the J.L. Gomer collection.

the Perrhaiboi



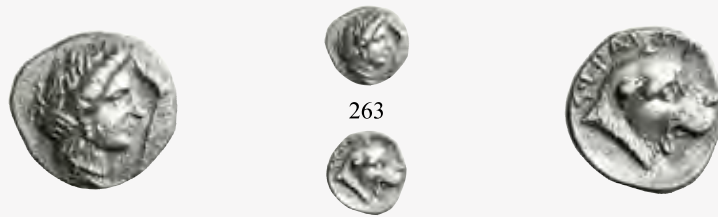
262 Hemidrachm circa 450-400, AR 17 mm, 3.1 g. Nude youth trying to restrain bull r. Rev. II - E Forepart of horse r.; all within incuse square. SNG Fitzwilliam 2429. Weber 2887 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1239. BCD Thessaly II, 1158 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A finely engraved and detailed die sharply struck on excellent metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk buy or bid 173, 2011, 134 and NAC 116, 2019, 111 sales.

Pherai



263 Obol circa IV century BC, AR 11 mm, 0.88 g. Head of Ennodia r., wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace; before her, flaming torch. Rev. ΦΕΡΑΙ-ΩΝ Head of a dog r. BCD Thessaly I, 1318. BCD Thessaly II, 693 (this coin).

Extremely rare and by far the finest of only four specimens known. Struck on a very large flan and with a charming reverse type. Light iridescent tone, minor porosity, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, BCD, 693.



264 Alexander tyrant, 369-358. Drachm circa 369-358, AR 18 mm, 5.52 g. Laureate head of Ennodia r.; in r. field, torch. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ Lion's head r.; below, small head of a boar. BCD Thessaly II, 700 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1311 (this obverse die). HGC 4, 578.

Very rare. An attractive portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone, good very fine

3'500

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, BCD, 700 and Hess-Divo 334, 2018, 53 sales. From the Osaka collection of Classical coins.

Illyria, Damastaion



265 Tetradrachm, magistrate Simon circa 380-360, AR 26 mm, 13.69 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΣΙΜΩ / ΝΟΣ Tripod. May, Damastion pl. IX, A (this coin). J. Petrović, *Ad Damastion*, Numizmaticar 2, May 1935, p. 35, 6 (this coin). HGC 3,1m 138 (this coin illustrated).

An apparently unique variety of a rare type. Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 257, 2018, 367. From the Münchner Arztes and Baric collections.

Dyrrachium



266 Stater after 350, AR 23 mm, 8.62 g. Pegasus flying r. Rev. ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΝΩΝ Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, Σ and club. Kraay, *ACGC* 8. Calciati 4/6 (these dies). HGC 3.1, 32.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Ex UBS 38, 1995, 143; Hirsch 204, 1999 290; Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 161 and NAC 106, 2018, 216 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Epirus, Ambracia



267 Stater circa 404-360, AR 22 mm, 8.69 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, A. Calciati 102. Ravel, *Colts*, 159. HGC 3.1, 214.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M 10, 1951, 72; M&M 88, 1999, 163 and NAC 106, 2018, 220 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.



268



268

- 268** Stater circa 360-338, AR 22 mm, 8.49 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, youthful winged male figure riding dolphin to r., his hands clasped around l. knee. Beneath neck truncation, A. BMC 107. Calciati 100. Ravel Colts, 150. HGC 3.1, 214 corr. (symbol not noted)

Very rare and with an interesting symbol. Light tone, struck on an irregular flan and obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 576, 1994, 6; M&M 79, 1994, 266 and NAC 106, 2018, 221 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Coreyra, Coreyra



269



269

- 269** Stater circa 338-250, AR 22 mm, 8.5 g. Pegasus flying r.; Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, vine leaf. Calciati, Pegasi II, 9. HGC 6, 63.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

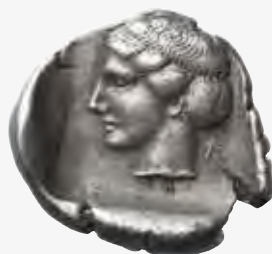
1'500

Ex Hirsch 176, 1992, 208; Hirsch 179, 1993, 319 and Rauch 107, 2018, 118 sales.

Acarnania, Leucas



270



270

- 270** Drachm circa 430-400, AR 16 mm, 2.8 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Aphrodite I; in r. field, A. All within incuse square. Jameson 1136 (this coin). Dewing 1808 (these dies). BMC 111. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 181 var. (pegasus I. but this reverse die).

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty and superb old cabinet tone. Irregular flan, otherwise extremely fine

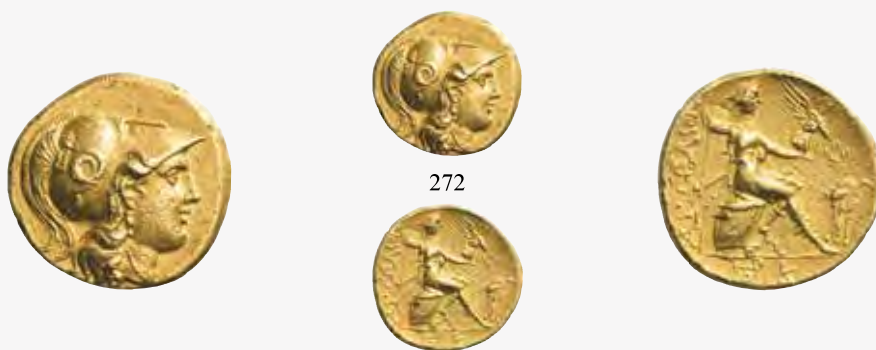
1'000

Ex Gemini VII, 2011, 327 and NAC 126, 2021, 157 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and Rockefeller/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collections.



- 271** Stater circa 400-375, AR 21 mm, 8.55 g. Λ Pegasus with curved wing flying r. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet with a neck flap; behind her neck, bunch of grapes; above, Σ . BCD Akarnania 186. Calciati, Pegasi II, 98.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Aetolia, Aetolian League



- 272** Stater circa 220-205, AV 19 mm, 8.48 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with serpent. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia seated r. on pile of shields, holding sceptre and Nike; in r. field, tripod and in exergue, two monograms. Tsangari 561a (this coin). HGC 4, 939.
Extremely rare. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 7'500

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhousopoulos; 1597; Ratto 13 May 1912, Wilhelm Froehner, 720; Glendining 27-28 May 1936, 55 and Künker 312, 2018, 2232 sales.

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

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



277



293



278



308



334



375



246



281





350



376



349



363



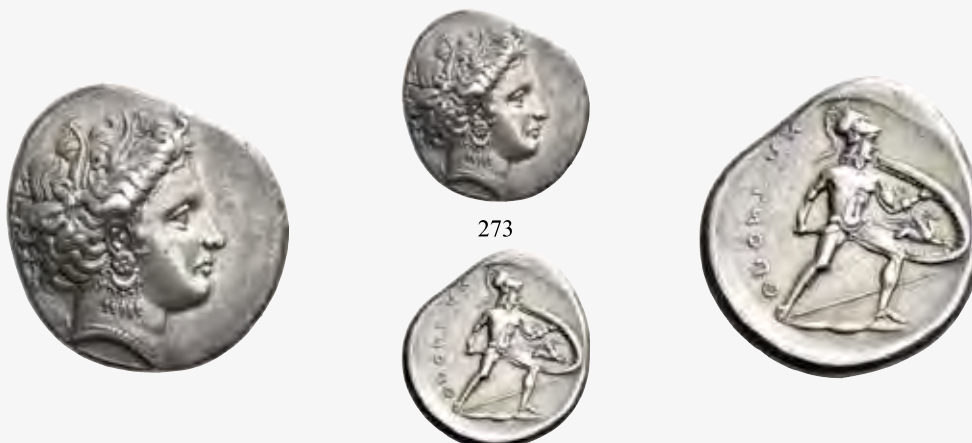
331



433



Locris, Locri Opuntii



- 273** Stater circa 340, AR 24 mm, 11.88 g. Head of Demeter r., hair wreathed with three leaves of wheat, wearing drop necklace tied at the back of neck with a bow and an earring as a rosette on the lobe attached to a crescent below it, from which hang five pendants. Rev. ΟΙΙΟΝΤΙΩΝ retrograde Ajax advancing to r., below, diagonal spear pointing down to the l., griffin as symbol inside his oval shield. Corpus group 21. Gillet 895 (these dies). Gulbenkian 495 (these dies). BCD Lokris-Phokis 70 var. (legend not retrograde).

An extremely rare variety and the finest portrait of the entire series. Struck on a very broad flan and with a delicate old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 6'000

Ex CNG mail bid 82, 2009, 492; Lanz 150, 2010, 133 and NAC 116, 2019, 128 sales.

Boeotia, Thebes



- 274** Stater circa 480-460, AR 17 mm, 11.87 g. Boeotian shield, with a rim divided into eight segments. Rev. Incuse square with an anticlockwise mill-sail pattern; at the centre, archaic theta with cruciform centre. BCD Boiotia 350 (this coin). SNG Berry 592. SNG Delepierre 1344. HGC 4, 1308.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck in high relief and a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

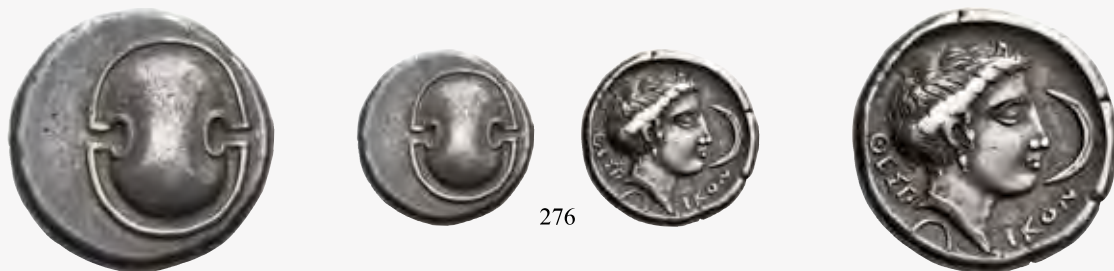
Ex Leu-NFA, 16 October 1984, Garrett (1872-1942), 211; Triton IX, 2006, BCD, 350 and Nomos 16, 2018, 98 sales. From the Ravenel collection.

- 275** Stater circa 425-395, AR 26 mm, 12.17 g. Boeotian shield, decorated with club. Rev. [Θ]-E Head of bearded Dionysus r., wearing ivy wreath; all within incuse square. BCD Boioitia 436 (this reverse die). HGC 4, 1326.

Struck on a very broad flan and with an impressive portrait of Dionysus of fine style. Wonderful old cabinet tone, three banker's marks, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Hess-Leu 24 March 1959, 200; CNG 72, 2006, 622 and Nomos 18, 2019, 104 sales. From the BCD collection.

Thespieae



- 276** Stater circa 378-371, AR 23 mm, 12.02 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. ΘΕΣΠΙ-ΙΚΟΝ Head of Aphrodite Melainis r.; in r. field, crescent. All within incuse circle. Head, *Boeotia* 56 and pl. IV, 20. BMC 9 (these dies). Boston, MFA supp. 94 (this reverse die). BCD Boiotia 605 (this coin). HGC 4, 1397 (this coin illustrated). Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good Very fine 10'000

Ex Triton IX, 2006, BCD, 605; Stack's 14 January 2008, 2169 and CNG 108, 2018, 133 sales. From the Lawrence Stack collection.

Thespieae, located at the foot of Mount Helicon, was the home of the Muses and it organised a festival with games in their honour. It occasionally produced coinage under its own name and was a rival to Thebes, the powerful and most important Boeotian polis. Thespieae chose the Boeotian shield as its obverse type, just like all other Boeotian cities. The reverse depicts, instead, Aphrodite Melainis, often known as Aphrodite "the Black" - a moon goddess revered in the area and especially at Corinth (Paus. viii. 26, 5).

Thespieae was one of the most important cities during the Greco-Persian conflicts. In contrast to other Boeotian poleis, such as Thebes, Thespieae refused to succumb to the Persians in 480 BC and dispatched a group of warriors under the command of Leonidas, the Spartan king, to hold the pass at Thermopylae. Thespieae was set on fire by the Persian monarch Xerxes I in retaliation in 371 BC, but the town was soon rebuilt. Despite the destruction, the locals continued to fight and provided 1,800 men to the triumphant Greek army during the battle at Plataea in 379 BC. Thespieae survived for centuries, and even under the Roman Empire it was an important Boeotian town.

Attica, Athens

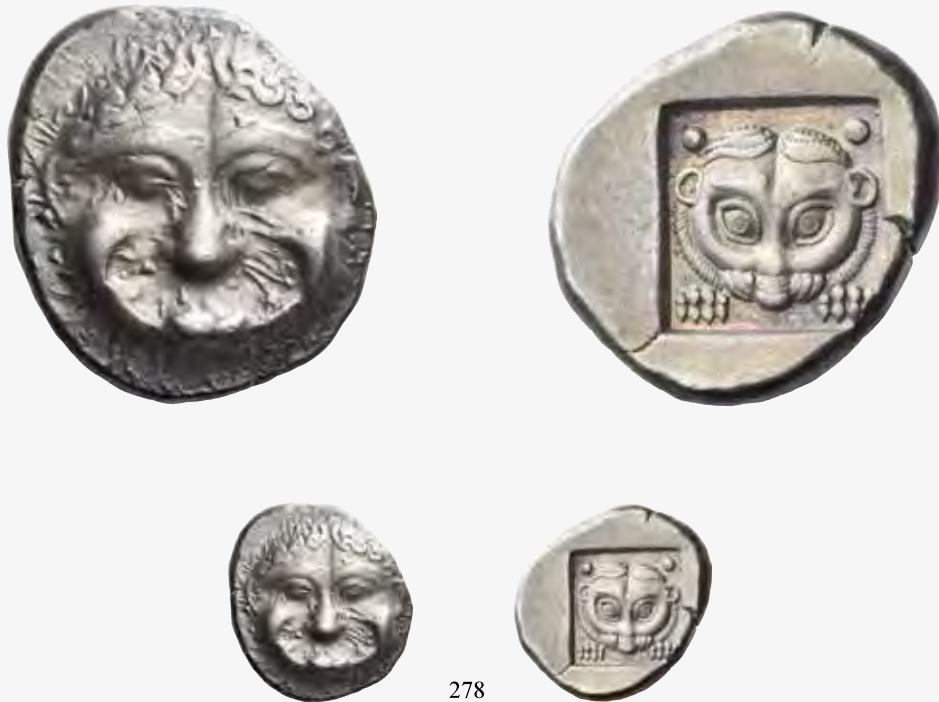


- 277** Didrachm, 'Wappenmünzen' type circa 545-525, AR 19 mm, 8.46 g. Gorgoneion facing with open mouth and protruding tongue. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, diagonally divided. Svoronos 62 (these dies). Seltman group D, 83 (P63/A56). Kroll pl. 2, 15. SNG München 18. Rosen 196.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A portrait of enchanting beauty struck on excellent metal and perfectly centred and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 75'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 232, 2015, 178 and CNG Numismatic Review XLI, 2016, 435871 (illustrated on the front cover page).

By the traditions represented in the works of Aristotle and Plutarch, Athenian coinage was introduced by Solon, who became Archon of Athens in 594/3 B.C. However, hoard evidence shows that those literary references cannot be accurate, as they speak to a time long before coinage was first produced in Athens. The references either must be to drachm weights of silver (rather than, specifically, to coined silver) or the original texts were subjected to later revisions. The first coinage of Athens, known as Wappenmünzen ('heraldic coins'), appears to have been introduced in about 545 B.C., near the start of the tyranny of Pisistratus. It would seem that local elites were the driving force behind this coinage as the variety of designs, fourteen in all, likely represent shield-like family badges. The small number of dies employed and the rarity of the coins both indicate that these were not substantial issues. Among the coinages, the didrachm was unusual, though in the earliest phase of Athenian coinage, it was in fact the standard denomination: a coin that was equal in weight to a Corinthian stater (about 8.6 grams).



278

278

Tetradrachm of the "Wappenmünzen series" circa 520, AR 26 mm, 17.16 g. Gorgoneion with open mouth and protruding tongue. Rev. Facing head and forepaws of panther within incuse square. Babelon, Taranto Hoard, RN 1912, 13 (this coin). Seltman 318a (this reverse illustrated). Svoronos pl. 1, 73. Jameson 1169c (this coin). Gillet 929 (this coin). Kraay, *The Archaic Owls of Athens: classification and chronology*, NC 1956, pl. 13, 7 (this coin illustrated). Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*, 173 (this coin). Nicolet-Pierre, RN 25, 1983, p. 19 and pl. 4, 23 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination struck on excellent metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Obverse from a slightly worn die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

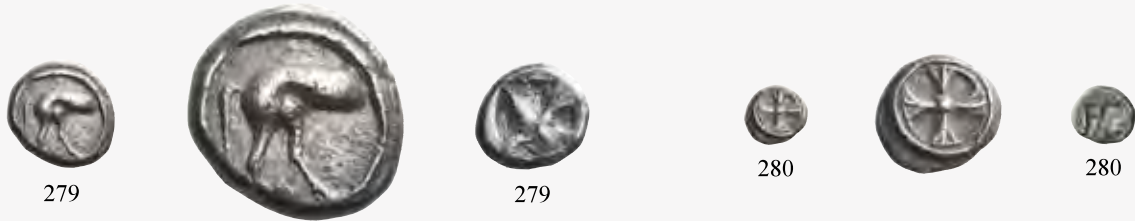
150'000

Ex Leu sale 20, 1978, 88. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and the Jacqueline Morineau Humphris collections.

Sometime between c.525 and c.515 B.C., during the tyranny of Hippias (527-510), the Wappenmünzen coinage was superseded by the Gorgoneion series, of which an example is offered here. Gorgoneion tetradrachms are among the most significant coinages of Athens, if for no other reason than their denomination. Prior to this coinage the Athenians had struck nothing larger than a didrachm – a coin equal in weight to a Corinthian stater. The introduction of double-weight coins perhaps indicates that the Athenians planned to start using coins for the purpose of large transactions and international trade, rather than principally for local use.

An equally important innovation of this coinage is the fact that its reverse bore an artistic design. With the exception of a truly remarkable Wappenmünzen didrachm struck with a reverse die that incorporates a facing lion or panther head within one of the quadrants of the incuse punch, all Athenian coins struck prior to this issue were essentially uniface. This may be the first instance at any mint in the western world when a full reverse type was employed. This, of course, would have a profound effect on the evolution of Greek coinage.

The use of an obverse and a reverse design made it possible for the Athenians to move ever closer to issuing a true 'state coinage' as opposed to an eclectic coinage on which a variety of personal designs were employed. With the obverse now bearing the facing head of the Gorgon – an emblem, albeit oblique, of the city's patron goddess Athena – any rotation of personal types (in this case just two, the facing heads of a lion or panther, and a bull) could be isolated to the reverse. This provided Athenian coinage with a sense of uniformity that sometime between circa 520 and circa 510 B.C. found its ultimate expression in the replacement of the Gorgoneion tetradrachms with those bearing the familiar Athena-owl design and the ethnic AΘE.



279 Drachm circa 515, AR 14 mm, 4.05 g. Hindpart of horse r. Rev. Incuse square, with diagonal lines across. Seltman pl. IV, ζ-η. Svoronos pl. I, 26-28. HGC 4, 1618.
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Weber (1830-1907), 1633; Naville VI, 1924, Bement 1843-1923), 1083; MDC Monaco 6, 2020, 61 and Classical Numismatic Review XLVI.1, Winter 2021, 566441 sales.

280 Obol circa 515-510, AR 8 mm, 0.66 g. Wheel with four spokes. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. Seltman pl. IV, v. Svoronos pl. I, 60-61. SNG Copenhagen 9. Dewing 1568. HGC 4, 1653.
In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually fine metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 1'000

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2020, 250. From the Matthew Curtis collection.



281 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 26 mm, 17.24 g. Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 17.09 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Gillet 937. Svoronos pl. 6, 18-19. BMC 20-21. Seltman 303, A 197 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly Archaic style struck in high relief, a light scratch on cheek and minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 15'000

The introduction of the Athenian "owl" tetradrachm in the late sixth century BC and its establishment of its types as the unchanging emblems of Athens in the early fifth century BC marked an historical watershed. Thanks to the production of the "owls" from silver mined locally at Laurion in Attica, Athens was able to finance the construction of the fleet that permitted the evacuation of the city when the Persians advanced into Greece and brought the Athenians victory at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC. The coins also helped pay for the reconstruction of Athens once the Persians departed. Without the "owls" it is far from clear that Athens would have survived the calamity so well. Once Athens was back on its feet, the owls became a tool for bringing the Greek war of revenge to the Persian Empire by financing the development of both the fleet and the Athenian-led Delian League. Through the league membership, Athens established a great naval empire in the Aegean. By 447 BC all members were required to use Athenian coinage, which spread the owls even further afield. Through interactions with Athens and its allies as well as with Greek mercenaries desirous of payment in coin that was recognised just about everywhere in their homeland, the Athenian tetradrachm became familiar (and was frequently imitated) even in territories of Persian satraps and among the peoples of the ancient Near East. By the time Alexander the Great began the conquest of the Persian Empire in 336 BC and was considering an imperial coinage policy of his own, the Athenian owl had been an international currency for more than a century. It was truly one of the great success stories of ancient Greek coinage.



282



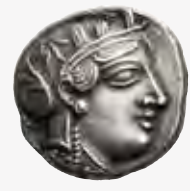
- 282** Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 23 mm, 36 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with folded wings, head facing; olive sprig and crescent in upper l. field; all within incuse square. Starr group IV, pl. XII, 116. SNG Lockett 1837. SNG Delepierre 1424. SNG München 44. A bold portrait of fine style struck on excellent metal. About extremely fine 2'000
Ex Nomos sale 22, 2021, 140.



283



- 283** Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 24 mm, 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with folded wings, head facing; olive sprig and crescent in upper l. field; all within incuse square. Starr group V. Svoronos pl. X. Good extremely fine 2'000
Ex Künker sale 318, 2019, 643.



284



- 284** Tetradrachm early IV century, AR 23 mm, 17.18 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. Svoronos pl. 19. Dewing 1625. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500
Ex Triton VII, 2004, 208 and Nomos 3, 2011, 91 sales.



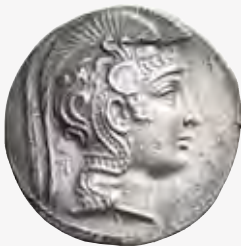
285



285

- 285** Tetradrachm in new style circa 165-148, AR 34 mm, 16.58 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated on the bowl with griffin. Rev. A – ΘΕ Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; at sides, monograms and in lower r. field, pileii. All within wreath. Thompson, ANSNS 10, 61. HGC 4, 1602. A portrait of unusually fine style struck on an exceptionally large flan and with superb old cabinet tone. Several cleaning marks in fields, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex CNG Numismatic Review XVIII.1, 1993, 78 and CNG sale 114, 2020, 168 sales.



286



286

- 286** Tetradrachm in new style, magistrates Antiochos, Karaichos, and Skymnos 131-130, AR 31 mm, 16.8 g. Head of Athena Parthenos r., wearing helmet decorated with griffin. Rev. A – ΘΕ Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; in field, ANTI – ΟΧΟΣ / ΚΑΡΑ/ΙΕΟΣ – ΣΚΥ/ΜΝΟ/Σ; in r. field, elephant standing r.; E on amphora and below, ME. All within wreath. Thompson, ANSNS 10, 397k. SNG Copenhagen 212 (these dies).

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'250

Privately purchased from CNG.



287



287

- 287** Tetradrachm in new style, magistrates Mened-, Epigeno- and Epigo- 117-116, AR 28 mm, 16.73 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus and four horses above visor. Rev. A-ΘΕ / ME-NEΔ / ΕΠΙ/ΤΕΝΟ / ΕΠΙΓΟ Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; in l. field, Asclepius standing l., on amphora, Z and in exergue, HP. All within wreath. Thompson, ANSNS 10, 351e (these dies). HGC 4, 1602.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 185; Heritage 3032, 2014, 23187 and Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 208, 2019, 90 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

Aegina, Aegina



- 288** Stater circa 525-475, AR 18 mm, 12.42 g. Sea turtle with row of dots down its back. Rev. Incuse square with small skew pattern. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, Period II and pl. I. HGC 6, 433. SNG Copenhagen 503. Dewing 1673.

An extremely rare issue with a very interesting incuse punch.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

4'000

Ex Bowers & Ruddy 9th June 1980, 133; Auctiones 12, 1981, 85; M&M Fixed Price List 479, 1985, 12 and Busso-Peus 428, 2021, 119 sales. From the Dr. H. M. collection.

- 289** Stater circa 480-457, AR 21 mm, 12.26 g. Sea turtle, head in profile, with 'T-back' design on shell. Rev. Large square incuse with skew pattern. Meadows, Aegina, Group IIIa. Milbank Period III. HGC 6, 436. Struck in high relief on a very broad flan and complete.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

4'000

From the Collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.



- 290** Drachm circa 480-457, AR 16 mm, 6.09 g. Sea turtle, head in profile, with 'T-back' design on shell. Rev. Large square incuse with skew pattern. Meadows, Greek Coinage in the Persian Empire: The Malayer 1934 Hoard (IGCH 1790), Forthcoming, Group IIIa. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, period III, pl. 1, 14. SNG Delepierre 1527. Rosen 220. HGC 6, 442.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest drachms of Aegina in private hands. Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive marks in the incuse square, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2020, 270. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

- 291** Stater circa 456/45-431, AR 19 mm, 12.32 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Large incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank Period pl. II, 12. Dewing 1684. ACGC 127. SNG Copenhagen 516.

Struck in high relief on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

4'500

Ex Nomos sale 18, 2019, 119. Privately purchased from Gorny & Mosch in December 1998. From an American collection.

Corinthia, Corinth



292



292

292 Drachm circa 550-500, AR 17 mm, 2.75 g. Pegasos flying l.; below, koppa. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with swastika pattern. BCD Korinth 5. BMC 26. HGC 4, 1856. SNG Copenhagen 1. SNG Lockett 2023.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a pleasant light tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 236, 2016, 200.



293



293

293 Stater circa 490-480, AR 19 mm, 8.67 g. Pegasus, with curved wings, flying r.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and necklace. All within incuse square. Calciati, Pegasi 58 (these dies). Ravel 162.

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty of masterly Archaic style, struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Divo sale 343, 2025, 75. From an old Swiss collection.



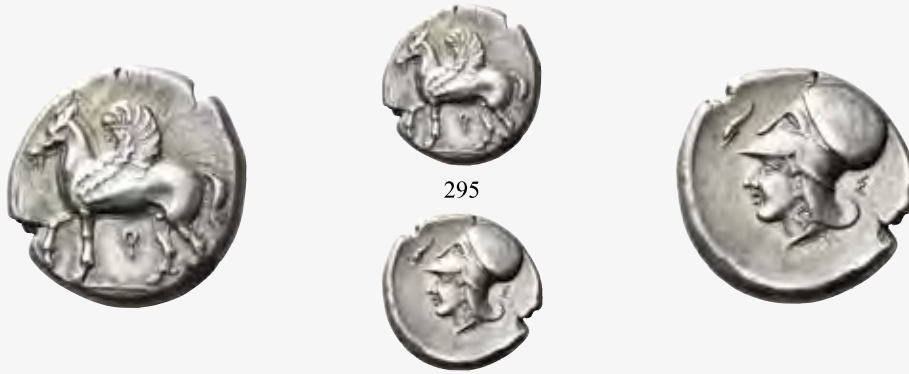
294



294 Stater circa 410-380, AR 19 mm, 8.57 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. Calciati -. Ravel 317.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M 88, 1999, 186 and NAC 106, 2018, 236 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

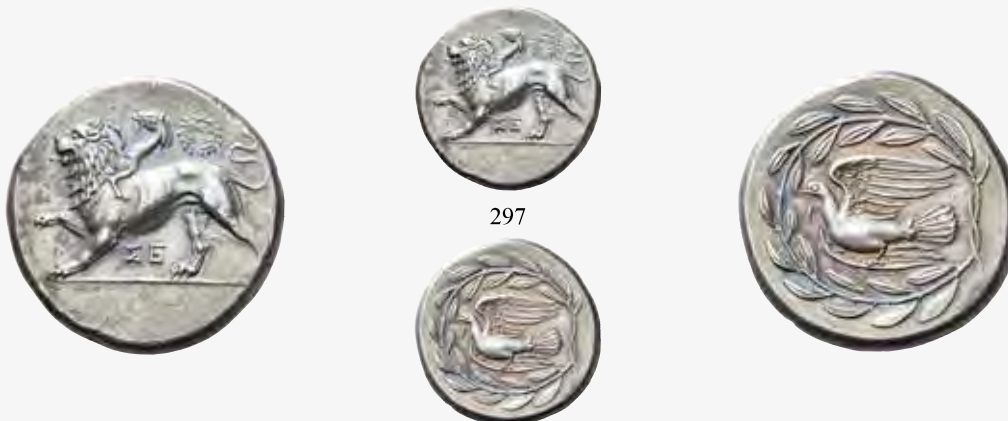


- 295** Stater circa 400-375, AR 21 mm, 8.58 g. Pegasus, with curved wing, standing l., below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing a Corinthian helmet with a neck-guard; above, dolphin and behind, Σ. Ravel 895. Calciati, Pegasi 342/2. BCD Korinth –. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500
Ex Glendining sale 2 February 1977, 284.



- 296** Stater circa 375-307, AR 22 mm, 8.61 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, koppa. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing necklace and Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath; in r. field, eagle. Below chin, A and below neck truncation, P. Calciati, Pegasi 426. BCD Korinth 101. Ravel 1008. Superb old cabinet tone. An area of oxidation on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 750

Sicyonia, Sicyon



- 297** Drachm circa late 330s, AR 24 mm, 12.25 g. Chimera advancing l., with r. paw raised; above, wreath and beneath, ΣE. Rev. Dove flying l., below its neck, l. All within olive wreath. Traité 775 and pl. CCXX, 12. BMC 56. Wartenberg, NC 1997, 80. Warren, Pour Denyse, 10. BCD Peloponnesos I, 219. Magnificent iridescent tone and good extremely fine 4'000
Ex NAC sale 120, 2020, 379. From a private European collection and privately purchased in 1986.



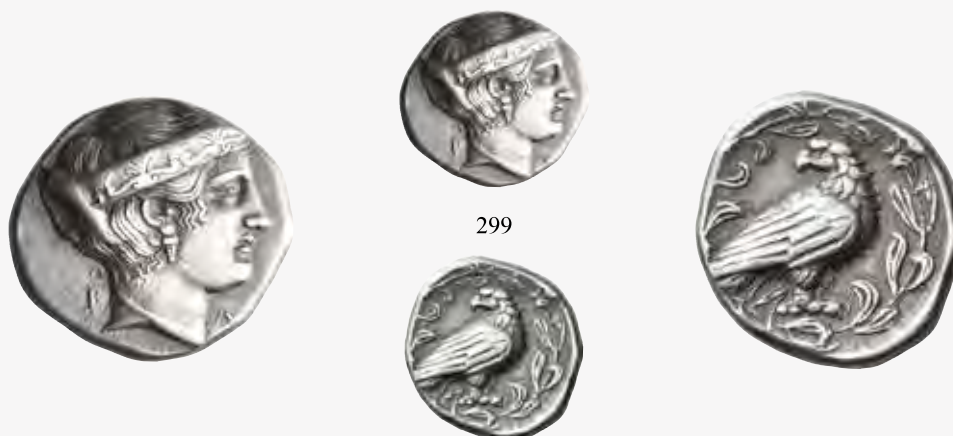
298 Drachm circa 330's, AR 19 mm, 5.86 g. Chimera advancing l., with r. paw raised; above, wreath and beneath, ΣΕ. Rev. Dove flying l., below its neck, l. All within olive wreath. BMC 109-110. BCD Peloponnesos 228 (this coin). HGC 5, 209.

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

2'500

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 228 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 264 sales.

Elis, Olympia



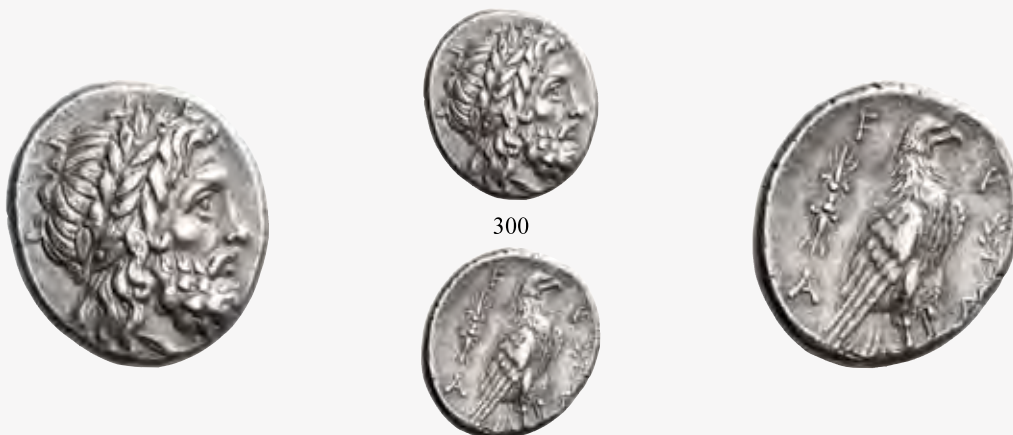
299 Stater, Hera mint 376, 101st Olympiad, AR 22 mm, 12.17 g. F – A Head of Hera r., wearing stephane ornamented with six palmettes connected by tendrils, single pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Eagle standing r. with closed wings, its head turned l.; all within olive-wreath. BMC 94 (these dies). de Luynes 2253 (these dies). Seltman 295. BCD Olympia –.

Very rare. An elegant portrait of fine style, work of a very skilled master engraver, struck on a very broad flan with a lovely iridescent tone. Good very fine

12'500

Ex M&M VI, 1946, 689; Leu & M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964) part I 320; Sternberg XXI, 1988, 108; SBV FPL 1 March 1989, 19; Superior Galleries, NY, 10 December 1989, Jascha Heifetz part 2, 2623; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 392 and NAC 124, 2021, 170 sales.

From its beginning in c. 468 BC, the Elean coinage of Olympia is believed to have been struck in the precinct of the temple of Zeus Olympios. However, around 420 BC, a secondary mint specialising in issues featuring the head of Hera, the consort of Zeus is thought to have opened and produced its coinage in parallel with the so-called "Zeus" mint. This new "Hera" mint is assumed to have been located in the temple of Hera at Olympia which was renowned for some of the objects it contained as well as its structural development. Originally constructed from wood in the Archaic period, the columns of the temple were gradually replaced by stone as they rotted out. In the second century AD one of the columns was still oak. The caretakers of the temple were fond of displaying the wooden chest in which Cypselis the tyrant of Corinth was hidden as an infant and an ivory couch that was said to have belonged to Hippodameia, the wife of Pelops. True to form of the "Hera" mint, the obverse of this issue carries a beautifully rendered and struck head of Hera wearing an ornamented stephane. As the bird of Zeus, the eagle on the reverse serves as a badge of Olympia while the abbreviated ethnic names the Eleans. Whereas most Greek alphabets had abandoned the letter digamma (F) representing the initial sound 'w' by the fifth century, it survived in the epichoric alphabet of Elis well into the Roman period.



300

300 Stater circa 270-260, AR 24 mm, 11.7 g. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus r. Rev. F - A / A - P[1] Eagle with closed wings standing r.; in l. field, thunderbolt and in r. field, wreath. Seltman, Olympia 220. BCD Peloponnesos 653. HGC 5, 401.

Rare. A bold portrait of fine style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt (1926-2014) part II, 441; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 397 and Nomos 17, 2018, 138 sales.



301

301 Drachm, 134th-134rd Olympiad circa 244-208, AR 17 mm, 4.64 g. Eagle flying r., tearing at hare held in talons. Rev. F - A Winged thunderbolt with double volutes. BCD Olympia 243 (this coin). W. Schwabacher, A Hoard of Drachms of Elis, NC vol. 19, n. 76, 1939, Group III. HGC 5, 509.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 243; Triton XII, 2009, 263 and CNG 108, 2018, 151 sales. From the D.C. Kopen collection.

Islands off Elis, Kephallenia



302

302

302 Bronze, magistrate C. Proculeius 30-28, Æ 23 mm, 6.07 g. Bust of herm of Jupiter r.; in l. field, monogram. Rev. PROCULEI L.F. Skate fish. RPC 1359.37 (this coin illustrated). HGC 6, 136.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A bold portrait and a lovely brown-green patina. Good very fine 3'500

Ex Leu 86, 2003, 733 and Künker 326, 2019, 414 sales. From the de Gurmantes and Dr. W. R. collections.

Messenia, Messene



303

303

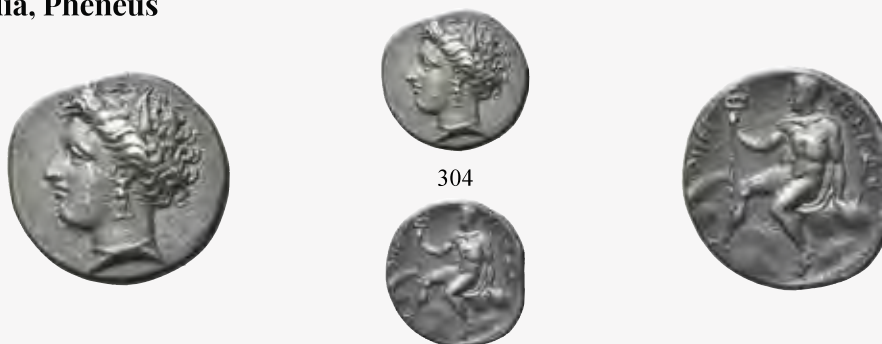
- 303** Hemidrachm, magistrate Polyklès circa 35-31, AR 17 mm, 2.34 g. Diademed head of Zeus r. Rev. ME-Σ / ΠΙΟ-ΛΥ / ΚΛ-ΗΣ Tripod within wreath. Grandjean, Série X, issue λ, 210 (these dies). Pozzi sale 1890 (these dies). BCD Peloponnesos 753-755. HGC 5, 572.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

750

Ex NFA 18, 1987, 162 and MDC 10, 200222, 9 sales.

Arcadia, Pheneus



304

- 304** Drachm, magistrate Theri- circa 360-350, AR 18 mm, 5.59 g. Head of Demeter l., wreathed with grain. Rev. ΘΗΡΗ / ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes seated l. on rocks, holding kerykeion and resting hand on the rock. *Traité* III, 901 and pl. CCXXV (this coin). Pozzi 1951 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos 1616 (these dies). HGC 5, 977.

Extremely rare and probably the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone, good very fine / very fine

12'500

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 1951; Naville VII, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 1288; Ars Classica X, 1925, 610; Leu-NFA 16 October 1984, Garrett (1872-1942), 230; Morton & Eden 66, Adam Smith collection, 2013, 318 and Morton & Eden 96, 2018, 335 sales. From the BCD collection (but not included in the auction).

Pheneus was a city of northern Arcadia that was frequently at risk of flooding from water coming down from the nearby mountains before it could safely drain into underground channels known as katabothra. In very early times, a canal was constructed to guide the mountain waters safely to the katabothra. This was treated as the work of Heracles by the Pheneans and is still visible today. Unfortunately, the canal was not regularly maintained, and over time it became obstructed, leading to devastating floods on several occasions in antiquity and in modern times.

In addition to its association with Hercules, Pheneus was also known as the home of Evander, the Arcadian hero who migrated to Italy six years before the outbreak of the Trojan War and founded a city that served as a precursor for Aeneas and the founding of Rome. Most notable, however, is the city's connection to Hermes, the patron deity of Pheneus. The city boasted an important temple dedicated to this god and celebrated regular athletic games in his honour. The god enjoyed such great popularity there because of his role in protecting Arcas, the eponymous ancestor of all the Arcadian peoples.

According to Greek mythological tradition, Arcas was the son of Zeus and the nymph Callisto, a chaste follower of Artemis. When the dalliance of Zeus and Callisto was discovered, she was transformed into a bear either by Artemis out of rage or Hera out of jealousy. Hermes is said to have saved the infant Arcas from meeting a similar transformative fate by quickly scooping him up and carrying him into the mountainous land that would later be named after him. Unfortunately, he was pursued by his grandfather, Lycaon, who was shattered by grief at the loss of Callisto and filled with rage against Zeus as its ultimate cause. Eventually finding Arcas, Lycaon murdered him and offered his flesh on the altar of Zeus. In response, Zeus transformed Lycaon into a wolf and restored life to Arcas. As a final tragic twist, when Arcas reached adulthood he was known as a skilled hunter consumed with love of the chase. One day, he tracked a great bear into the sanctuary of Zeus Lycaeus where he killed it. As the bear died it was revealed that the animal was actually Callisto in her animal form. For the unforgivable crimes of profaning the temple and matricide Zeus was forced to kill Arcas himself, but out of pity for his lover and his son, the king of the gods caused them to be forever visible in the night sky as the constellations Callisto and Arctophylax.

The reverse of this beautiful coin depicts the moment after Callisto's transformation when Hermes took up the infant Arcas and carried him off to safety. The obverse depicts the head of Demeter (or Persephone), as indicated by the wreath of grain ears, which appears to be influenced by Syracusan artistic models. It has sometimes been suggested that the obverse head should be interpreted as a representation of Callisto, but this seems problematic, as she was a devotee of Artemis, not of Demeter.

Crete, Cnossus



305 Tetradrachm circa 200-67, AR 35 mm, 16.05 g. N-I/K-A Head of Zeus r., with taenia. Rev. ΚΝΩ-Σ-I-ΩΝ Square labyrinth. Wayte Raymond, *The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection: Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins*, 181 (this coin). Svoronos, *Crète* 177.

Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor scratches, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Sangiorgi, 15 April 1907, Strozzi (1810-1886), 1553 and Stack's, Bowers and Ponterio 16 August 2021, 42088 sales. From the J. Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) collection.

Cnossos had been the great capital of the Minoan civilisation on Crete during the Bronze Age and its grand palace complex has sometimes been described as representing the first city in Europe. Although Cnossos was destroyed in ca. 1370 BC, probably by Mycenaean invaders from mainland Greece, the memory of the palace and the importance that bulls had enjoyed in Minoan culture lived on in the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur. According to the myth, the powerful king Minos of Crete ordered his skilled builder Daedalus to construct a vast maze known as the labyrinth – a memory of the winding streets of the ruined Cnossian palace complex – to imprison the Minotaur, the monstrous offspring of his wife Pasiphae and the Cretan Bull. In order to keep the Minotaur fed, Minos ordered the conquered city of Athens to provide a tribute of seven youths and seven maidens every nine years. This terrible tribute was only brought to an end when the hero Theseus, with assistance from Minos' daughter Ariadne, braved the labyrinth and killed the Minotaur. Through the frequent retelling of this myth, the labyrinth became the most famous landmark in Cnossos and indeed all of Crete. By the Hellenistic period the labyrinth maze had evolved into the civic emblem of Cnossos and made frequent appearances on the city's coinage down to the Roman Imperial period. While the labyrinth is most commonly depicted in a square form on this remarkable tetradrachm, it has been given a circular form in order to better follow the contour of the coin's edge. It is paired with a beautifully executed head of Apollo on the obverse.

Gortyna



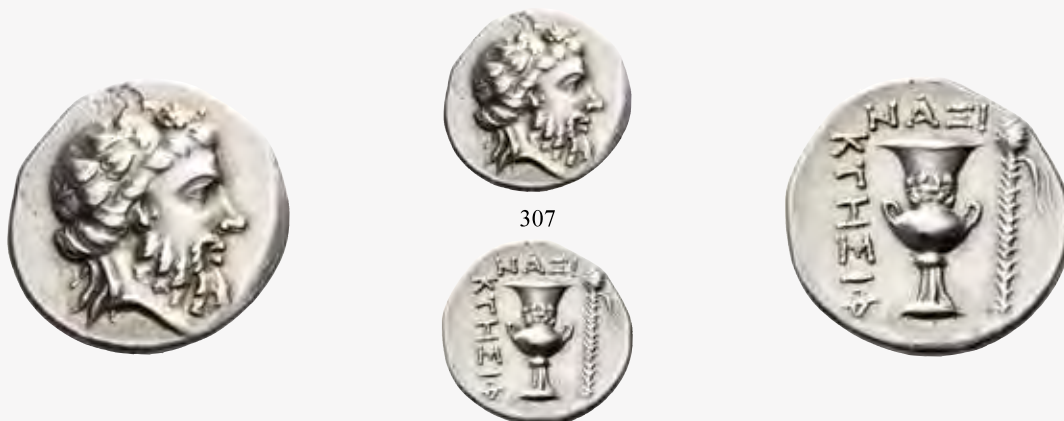
306 Drachm circa 98-94, AR 18 mm, 3.1 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΓΟΡΤΥ-ΝΙΩΝ Apollo seated l. on rock, holding bow and arrow; in r. field, Δ. Svoronos 160 var. (head r.). Le Rider, *Crétoises* –. SNG Copenhagen –. cf. Sternberg XXVII, 162 var. (Γ not Δ).

Extremely rare. A bold portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone, scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Spink & Son Numismatic Circular 85, 1977, 6477 and CNG e-sale 465, 2020, 102.

Cyclades, Naxos



307

307 Didrachm circa 250-220, AR 24 mm, 7.77 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r. Rev. ΝΑΞΙ Crater decorated with garland; in field l., ΚΤΗΣΙΦ. In field r., thyrsus with ribbons. Nicolet-Pierre, *Cratérophores* 17. Dewing 1956 (these dies).

Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Nomos sale 8, 2013, 160; New York XLII, 2018, 130 and Gorny & Mosch 257, 2018, 418 sales.

Paros



308

308

308 Drachm circa 500-495, AR 18 mm, 5.91 g. Goat kneeling r. Rev. Rough incuse square. Sheedy 63b (this coin illustrated). HGC 6, 653 (this coin illustrated). H.A. Cahn, *Monnaies grecques archaïque*, 12 (this die and punch).

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 1037; Leu 81, 2001, 228; LHS 102, 2008, 247; Busso-Peus 399, 2009, 140; Busso-Peus 401, 2010, K. Wiegandt, 348; Nomos 6, 2012, 81 and Triton XVII, 2014, 236 sales. From the Paros Hoard, 1936 (IGCH 13). From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) collection.



309

309

309 Drachm, magistrate Mna- circa 179-120, AR 18 mm, 3.88 g. Head of Demeter or Persephone r. Rev. ΠΑΡΙ / MNA within wreath. Tully, *The island standard : the classical, Hellenistic, and Roman coinages of Paros*, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 170; Numismatic Studies 28, American Numismatic Society, 2013, D3.B, 6a (this coin illustrated). HGC 6, 663.

An extremely rare variety, only three specimens known for this magistrate of a scarce type.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

2'500

Ex Hess Fixed price List 1 January 1950, 28; Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Brand part III, 84; M&M 73, 1988, 166 and Triton XXI, 2018, 435 sales. Privately purchased from Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in 1904. From the E. Seltman collection.

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



310

- 310** Tetradrachm, Amisus or Sinope circa 115-105, AR 33 mm, 16.43 g. Diademed head of Mithradates VI r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus grazing l.; in l. field, star on crescent and in r. field, monogram. All within wreath of ivy and fruit. de Callatay, Guerre Mithridatique, p. 9, D17/18, c (this coin). SNG Fitzwilliam 4054 (this obverse die). BMC 4 (these dies). Gulbenkian 936 = Jameson 2155 = Recueil Général pl. suppl. B, 8 (this obverse die). HGC 7, 336.

A superb portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck on a very broad flan.
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Galerie des Monnaies & Spink 10 October 1977, 217 (illustrated on the front cover). Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List 1, 1994, 219 and Triton XXI, 2018, 438 sales.



311

- 311** Stater 89-88, AV 21 mm, 8.42 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Stag grazing l.; in l. field, star over crescent and in r. field, ΘΣ / control mark; in exergue, ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ. All within ivy-wreath. SNG Lockett 2644. SNG von Auckl 6677 var. (different year and control marks). SNG BM Black Sea 1028. de Callatay, L'histoire des guerres Mithridatiques vue par les monnaies, -, for obverse, cf. D4 and for reverse, cf. R7.

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

10'000

Paphlagonia, Amastris



312

312 Stater circa 300-285, AV 18 mm, 8.46 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with a snake. Rev. ΒΑ-ΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΟΣ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; at her feet, dove. Wartenberg, *A Persian Queen on the Black Sea: The coinages of Amastris and Herakleia*, in Presbeus. *Studies in Ancient Coinage Presented to Richard Ashton*, ed. by Andrew Meadows and Ute Wartenberg, New York: The American Numismatic Society, 2022, p. 66 (this coin). de Callataÿ, *Le premier monnayage de la cité d'Amastris (Paphlagonie)*, SNR 83, 2004, -. HGC 7, -.

Apparently unique and an issue of tremendous historical importance and fascination.

A portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

200'000

Privately purchased on the 20th July 2019.

This apparently unique gold stater features the Athena and Nike types popularised on the imperial coinage of Alexander the Great and became internationally recognised symbols of value for gold coinage in the Hellenistic period. However, here the Greek legend on the reverse does not name the dead Macedonian conqueror as was usual for most posthumous gold issues with Alexander's types. Instead, it names the living issuer, Queen Amastris, a niece of the overthrown Persian Great King Darius III, who managed to navigate the dangers posed by the Alexandrine world and the age of the Successors to become a powerful independent ruler in Paphlagonia.

At the mass wedding of Susa, orchestrated by Alexander in 324 BC in an attempt to unite the Macedonian and old Persian elite into a single ruling class, Amastris had been married to the prominent general Craterus. However, after the death of Alexander in 323 BC, like many other husbands of the mass wedding, Craterus repudiated his Persian bride. Amastris subsequently married Dionysius, the Greek tyrant of Heraclea Pontica, who claimed the royal title in 305 BC, in emulation of the rival Macedonian generals who sought to carve out their own kingdoms from Alexander's empire. Amastris is believed to have assumed the royal title at the same time as her husband and retained it after his death.

Around 302 BC, Amastris married Lysimachus, a former general of Alexander's who reigned as king in Thrace and sought to expand his power in Asia Minor at the expense of the powerful Antigonos Monophthalmos. However, once Antigonos was defeated and killed by a coalition of Macedonian kings at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, thereby leaving Asia Minor under Lysimachus' control, Amastris' political value decreased, and the King of Thrace set her aside to pursue new marriage alliances. Nevertheless, Amastris remained an important figure in Paphlagonia, where she continued to exert her influence. She established her sons, Clearchus II and Oxyathres, as tyrants of Heraclea Pontica and founded a new city bearing her own name. The city of Amastris was formed through the sympolity of the neighbouring smaller cities of Cromna, Cytora, Sesamus, and Tium, with the fortifications of Sesamus serving as the acropolis.

Unfortunately, her ambitious sons did not appreciate ruling in the shadow of their popular and influential mother, and in c. 284 BC, they arranged for her death by drowning. Outraged at this act of matricide, Amastris' ex-husband, Lysimachus, marched on Heraclea and executed Clearchus II and Oxyathres, thereby extinguishing the Clearchid dynasty of tyrants which had ruled the city since ca. 364 BC.

Despite her tragic end, like this stater, Queen Amastris was unique as the first woman to serve as a popular independent ruler in Asia Minor.



310



305



335



393



395



355



219



403



415



416



420

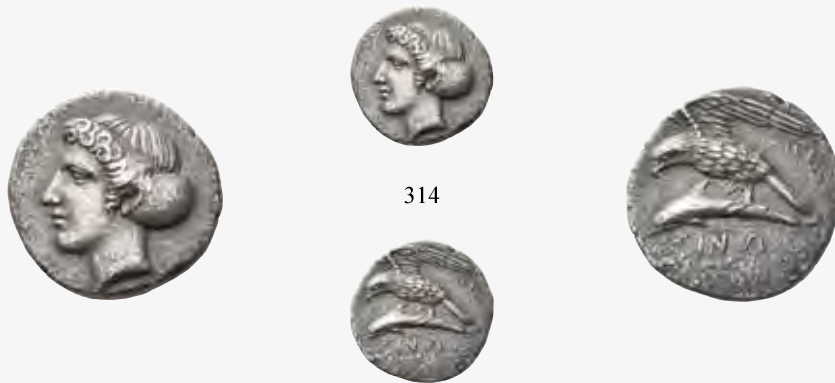


425

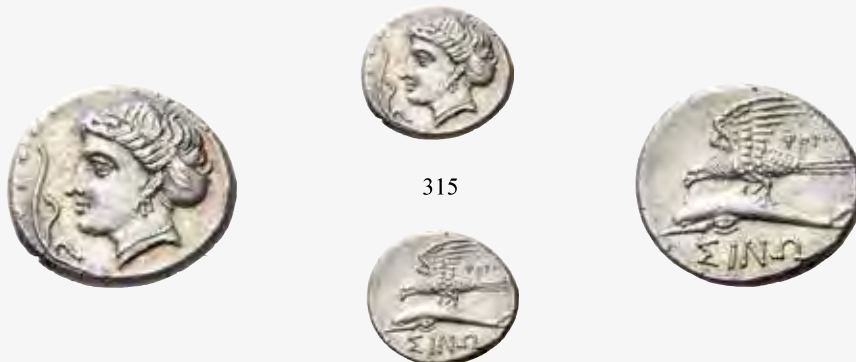
Sinope



313 Drachm circa 490-425, AR 19 mm, 6.06 g. Crude eagle head l., with indication of leg; below, dolphin. Rev. Quadripartite incuse with two opposite quarters filled, the others stippled and with pellets. SNG BM Black Sea 384. HGC 7, 384.
In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands.
Struck on a very fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 1'000
Ex J. Elsen sale 5 June 2019, 139.

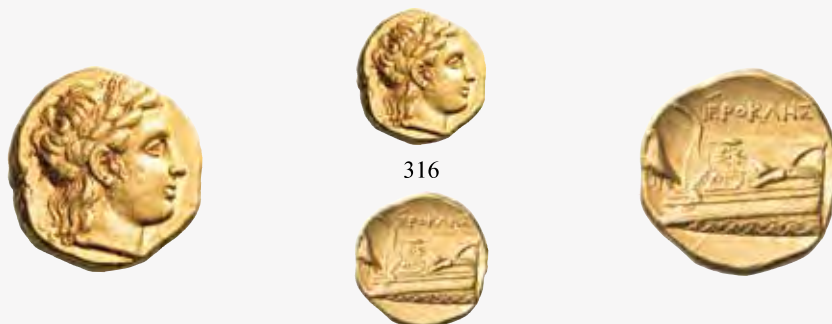


314 Drachm circa 410-350, AR 19 mm, 5.77 g. Head of nymph Sinope I. Rev. ΣΙΝΩ / ΜΙΚΑ Eagle standing l. atop dolphin. SNG Stancomb 742 (this coin). HGC 7, 390.
An unusual portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 750
Ex Auctiones AG 13, 1983, 250 and Roma Numismatics XVIII, 2019, 419 sales. From the William Stancomb collection.



315 Drachm, magistrate Phormion circa 330-300, AR 20 mm, 5.95 g. Head of the nymph Sinope I., her hair bound in a sakkos; in l. field, aplustre. Rev. ΣΙΝΩ / ΦΟΡΜ Sea-eagle with spread wings standing on dolphin swimming l. SNG BM Black Sea 1489. HGC 7, 391.
Lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 800
Ex Heritage sale 3049, 2016, 30118.

Bithynia, Chios



316

316 Stater, magistrate Hierokles circa 340-330, AV 17 mm, 8.52 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ Prow of galley l., decorated with star: above, club and in l. field, eagle standing l. Recueil Général p. XLIX, 3 (these dies). de Luynes 2415 var. (different magistrate).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. A superb portrait of excellent Hellenistic style, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

Ex Roma Numismatics XV, 2018, 280 and Nomos 24, 2022, 162 sales.

Although the city had struck no coinage earlier, the mint of Kios suddenly struck a series of gold staters and silver fractions in the period c. 340-330 BC. It has been suggested that the new coinage was produced to hire mercenaries in preparation for the Macedonian invasion of the Persian Empire that finally came in 336 BC, an argument further bolstered by a supposed resemblance between the Apollo on the coinage of Kios and the Apollo who appears on the popular gold staters of Philip II. However, the similarity of the Apollos seems illusory – the god has locks falling down the back of his neck on the Kian issues while the Apollo depicted by Philip II actually has short hair. Also problematic for the theory that the coinage was related to hiring mercenaries in support of Alexander the Great's entry into western Asia Minor is the fact that hoard evidence does not indicate that the coinage of Kios travelled especially far from its region of issue. Since the associated silver issues are primarily struck to the Persic weight standard and therefore probably intended for use locally, one wonders whether the coinage might have been struck to finance the defence of Kios or perhaps even support the Persian fleet. The latter possibility seems to be raised by the prominent naval design used for the reverse of the present gold issue and the associated silver.

Kings of Bithynia, Nicomedes I, circa 280 – 250



317

317

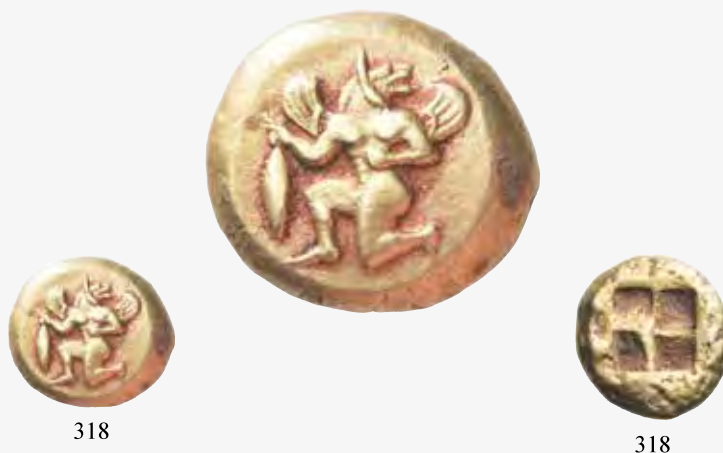
317 Tetradrachm circa 279-255, AR 26 mm, 16.57 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΝΙΚΟΜΕΔΟΥ Warrior goddess (Thracian Bendis?) seated l. upon rock, holding spear and sword in its scabbard; a shield at her feet and behind, the stump of a tree. In outer l. field, Nike. Recueil Général 2 and pl. XXIX, 3 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen –. EHC 414 var. (monogram). Davis & Kraay, The Hellenistic Kingdoms 186 = de Luynes 2421 var. (monogram).

Extremely rare, one of very few specimens known as several of the ones sold over the last 10 years are, in our modest opinion, modern forgeries. A pleasant portrait and a light old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine

7'500

Ex New York IX, 2005, 85 and CNG 69, 2005, 342 sales.

Mysia, Cyzicus



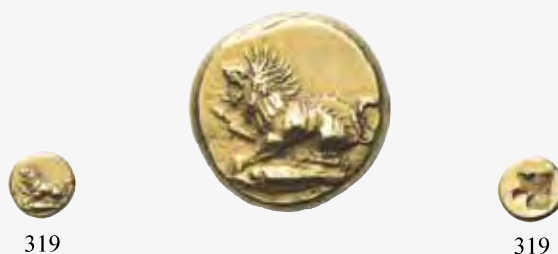
318 Stater circa 550, EL 21 mm, 16.17 g. Winged male mythological creature running-kneeling l., head r., holding tunny by its tail in l. hand. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze I 123. Greenwell 57. SNG France 271. Boston, MFA 1457. SNG von Aulock 1198 = Kraay & Hirmer 704. Gulbenkian 617. Jameson 2560.

Very rare. Of excellent Archaic style and with a pleasant reddish tone. Good very fine 15'000

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 south-western 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, on this obverse we have a winged male creature, which identification, certainly of local significance, is unknown today, it has traditionally been referred to as "Phobos" or "Daimon."

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.



319 Hemihecte circa 500-450, EL 9 mm, 1.33 g. Lion seated l. on tunny-fish, raising its r. foreleg. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 85. Boston, MFA cf. 1452 (hecte).

Rare. Slightly double-struck on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sternberg VI, 1976, 73; M&M 54, 1978, 264; New York XXV, 2011, 70 and NAC 123, 2021, 595 sales. From the F. Chiesa collection.



320

320 Stater circa 450-400, EL 20 mm, 16.21 g. Head of youthful Pan r., wearing an ivy wreath and with a goat's ear; below truncation, tunny fish r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 1418a. SNG France 331. Gillet 1080 (this coin). von Fritze 192.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master-engraver, perfectly struck and centred on a large flan. Lovely reddish tone, an almost invisible mark on the neck, otherwise extremely fine 60'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 210; Vinchon 7 October 2003, 35 and Nomos 7, 2013, 119 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and Spina collections.

More than any other Cyzicus stater, this one speaks to the relations between Cyzicus and its great trading partner to the north, Panticapaeum, the site of modern Kerch. Numerous Cyzicene staters have been found in the region of Kerch, testifying to their broad circulation in the Crimea. This arresting Pan-Silenus head seems to have been borrowed from the obverse of the gold staters of Panticapaeum, which were issued in great quantity from about 350 to 320 B.C.; however, if the stater predates that period we might presume the motif was inspired by other art media from the Crimean empire of Panticapaeum. There is ample evidence of the relation of these two cities as supplier and consumer of gold. It has been suggested that the main supply of gold for Cyzicene staters was the rich mines of the Ural mountains, which produced high-purity gold in such an abundant quantity that Greenwell indicates that for quite some time inhabitants of the Crimea valued it at nearly one-third less than the Greeks. Such a dramatic disparity in the value of a commodity as desirable as gold gave the Greeks a unique opportunity to profit from the Crimean trade, especially since the region exported other valuable commodities, such as grain, fish, slaves and amber. The natural foe of Cyzicus in this regard was Athens, which jealously guarded its trade relations with Panticapaeum and its hinterlands.



321

321 Stater circa 400-330, EL 20 mm, 16.07 g. Laureate head of Zeus Ammon I., with ram's horn and ear, hair braided in long locks hanging down back of neck; below, tunny fish I. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 184 and pl. V, 32. Boston, MFA 1560. SNG France 326 = de Luynes 2441.

Extremely rare and probably the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief on a full flan. Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

50'000

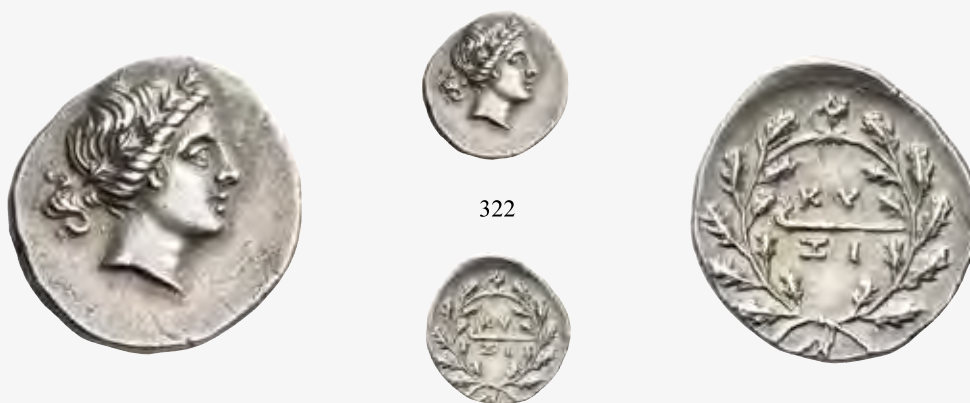
Ex Roma Numismatics sale XV, 2018, 243.

The earliest Greek coinages were struck in electrum – an alloy of gold and silver that was long believed to have been first found naturally in the Pactolus River of Lydia, but is now known to have been artificially produced. By the late sixth century BC, most cities had discontinued the production of electrum coinage in favour of parted silver and gold. Nevertheless, the cities of Cyzicus, Mytilene, and Phocaea in western Asia Minor continued to strike electrum staters and fractions down to the fourth century BC because electrum remained preferred for trade along the Black Sea coast. The importance of Cyzicene electrum staters is illustrated by a fourth-century BC inscription from Olbia that fixed the exchange rate for converting them into local Olbian silver drachms.

Cyzicene staters are famous and much loved by collectors for the variety of types used. These include animals, deities, mythological figures, and the badges of various cities. It has been suggested that the mint of Cyzicus may have been commissioned to produce electrum coins for other cities and individuals, thus accounting for the great variability of types.

The present piece depicts Zeus Ammon, the patron deity of Cyrene, who was famous for his oracular shrine at the Oasis of Siwah. This god was actually a local Libyan deity identified with the important Egyptian fertility god Amun, whom the Greeks, in turn, reimagined as a form of Zeus. He is easily distinguished from other depictions of the supreme Greek god by the addition of a ram's horns. This attribute was carried over from Egyptian Amun, who was regularly associated with the ram as a symbol of fecundity. The oracular responses of Zeus Ammon were highly sought after by several ancient rulers, most notably the Lydian king Croesus and Alexander the Great. Croesus reportedly consulted the oracle to decide whether to go to war against the Persians, while Alexander visited in person. It is unknown what the Macedonian conqueror asked, but after he was greeted as "son of Amun" in accord with his status as Pharaoh of Egypt, he began to style himself as a son of Zeus among his Macedonian and Greek troops.

The depiction of Zeus Ammon on this Cyzicene stater is notable for its somewhat unusual treatment of the god. Traditionally, Zeus Ammon is represented in a fully human form, identifiable only as the god of Cyrene by his horns. Here, however, he is shown not only with a ram's horn, but also with the ear of a ram – a feature that appears on all other Cyzicene staters with the image of Zeus Ammon.



322

322 Drachm circa 150, AV 18 mm, 3.54 g. Laureate head of Kore Soteira r. Rev. KY / ZI above and below it, torch to l.; all within oak wreath surmounted by monogram. von Fritze -. SNG Berry 950 var. (different monogram). SNG von Aulock 1234 var. (different monogram).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 270 and NAC 106, 2018, 259 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Lampsacus



323



323

323 Stater circa 330, AV 19 mm, 8.44 g. Female head (Aphrodite ?) l., wearing laurel of lotus flowers, hair caught up in sakkos behind. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. BMC 30 and pl. 19, 8 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1602. SNG France 1142. Jameson 1445 (these dies). Baldwin, Lampsakos 41 and pl. III, 32 (these dies).

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

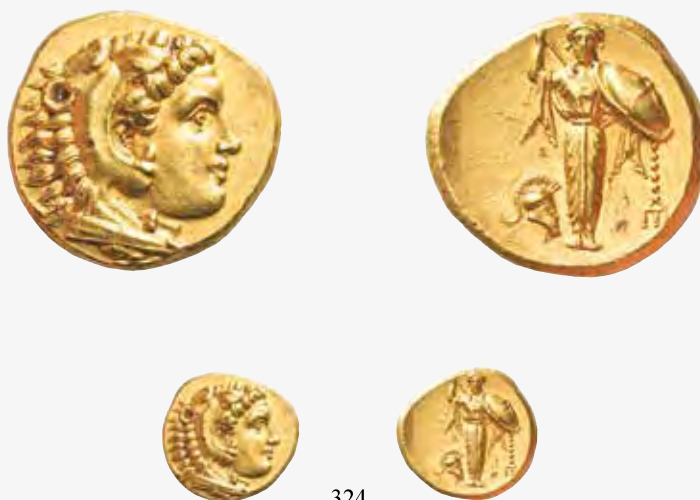
An interesting portrait of fine style and a lovely reddish tone. Reverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 140, 2023, Man in Love with Art, 143. Privately purchased from Lanz in January 2011.

This stater belongs to what Brett identifies as the terminal issue of gold at Lampsacus. She only tentatively identifies the head on the obverse as Aphrodite wearing a lotus wreath and a sphenone. The reverse depicts the forepart of a winged horse facing right, as the staters had on all but the very earliest issues, on which it faced left. Though this creature is identified generally as the mythological Pegasus, some consider it best to describe it as the protome of a "winged horse" as we have a non-mythological parallel in the protome of a winged boar at Clazomenae and other cities of Asia Minor. We may also be sure that the "winged horse" was a readily identifiable badge of Lampsacus, as these staters bore no ethic, and the variable obverse types made the reverse the only consistent design element of the coinage.

Pergamum



324

- 324** Stater circa 334-332, AV 17 mm, 8.62 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. Gulbenkian 699. Jameson 2580. de Luynes 2492. von Fritze Pergamon pl. I, 7. SNG France 1557.

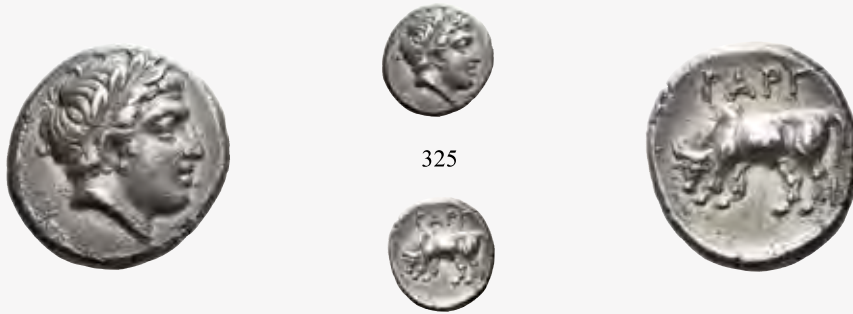
Extremely rare. A magnificent portrait of excellent Hellenistic style perfectly struck in high relief, an almost invisible metal flaw on the headdress on obverse and marks on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex Nomos 8, 2013, 166 and NGSA 16, 2022, 45 sales.

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 cult statue of Athena holding the Paladium, 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 Panticapæum) 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, Gargara



325

325 Drachm circa 400-350, AR 15 mm, 3.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΓΑΡΓΑΡΑ Bull grazing l.; all within incuse square. SNG München –. SNG von Aulock 1509. SNG Copenhagen 314. BMC 3. Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A wonderful old cabinet tone, minor mark on obverse field and light oxidation, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M 47, 1972, 495; M&M 54, 1978, 271; Leu 33, 1983, 365; M&M 72, 1987, 625; Triton XII, 2009, 279 and CNG 85, 2010, 403 sales.

Islands off Troas, Tenedos



326

326 Tetradrachm circa 100-70, AR 29 mm, 16.64 g. Janiform head of a laureate male and diademed female. Rev TENEΔΙΩΝ Labrys; below, monogram and bunch of grapes – two pilei. All within laurel wreath. de Luynes 2519 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 974. BMC 29. de Callataÿ, Studies Price, 91 (this coin). Of excellent style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 4'000

Ex NFA-Leu 16 October 1984, Garret (1872-1942) part II, 259; Lanz 34, 1985, 254; Edward J. Waddell 91, 2004, 12a and Triton X, 2007, 278 sales. Privately purchased from W. Raymond, 1 October 1923. From the Richard Winokur collection.

Aeolis, Cyme



327

327

- 327** Stater circa 495, EL 21 mm, 14.04 g. Horse galloping l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Wartenberg, Was There an Ionian Revolt Coinage? Monetary Pattern in the Late Archaic Period, in *White Gold. Studies in Early Electrum Coinage*, edited by Peter van Alfen and Ute Wartenberg, with Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, Haim Gitler, Koray Konuk, and Catharine C. Lorber, 109 (O37/R38) (this coin). SNG von Aulock 7798 (this coin). Boston, MFA 1812. Jameson 1642 (this coin). Jameson, *Trouville de Vourola: monnaies grecques des VIe et Ve siècles avant J.C.*, RN, 1911, pl. I, 5 (this coin).

Extremely rare, one of ten specimens known of which only three are in private hands.

Light reddish tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine

7'500

Ex Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag sale 34, 2021, 19. Privately purchased from Leu in 1971. From the Voula hoard of 1911 (IGCH 1167). From the Jameson (1861-1942) and von Aulock (1906-1980) collections.



328

328

- 328** Tetradrachm circa 165-140, AR 33 mm, 17.14 g. Diademed head of Apollo r. Rev. KYMAIΩN Bridled horse standing r., with l. foreleg raised; below, vase and, in exergue, ΣΕΥΘΗΣ. All within wreath. McClean 7901 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 1640 (this obverse die). Dewing 2229. Oakley ANSMN 27, 59 (this obverse die).

A superb portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan.

Superb light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 263. Privately purchased from NFA on 9th May 1986. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Myrina



329

329

- 329** Drachm circa 155-145, AR 18 mm, 3.82 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynus standing r. with laurel branch and patera; to r., omphalos and amphora. In outer l. field, monogram. All within laurel wreath. Weber 5556 (these dies). SNG Oxford 1463 (these dies). Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 27, 2/a.

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

2'000

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhauser 12, 1996, 120 and NAC 106, 2018, 267 sales. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 6th of December 1996. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

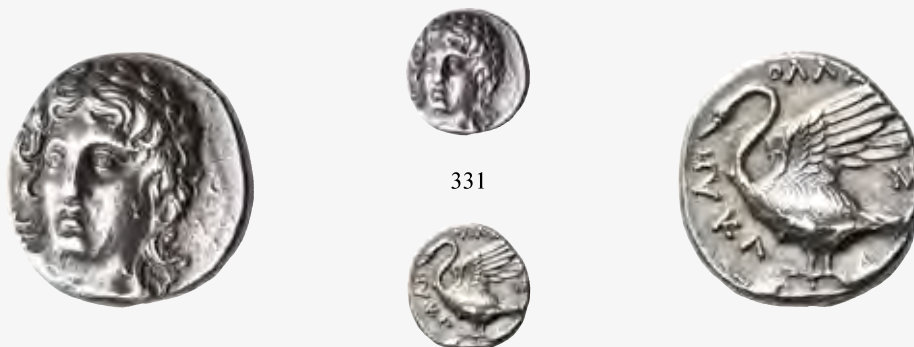
Lesbos, Mytilene



- 330** Hecte circa 521-478, EL 11 mm, 2.51 g. Ram's head r.; below, fighting hen standing l. Rev. Lion's head l. with open jaws, incuse. SNG Lockett 2754. SNG Copenhagen 300. Bodenstedt 11. Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Extremely fine 1'250

Ex CNG 103, 2016, 227 and New York XLII, 2018, 156 sales. From the Dionysus collection.

Ionia, Clazomenae



- 331** Drachm, magistrate Apollas circa 370-360, AR 16 mm, 4.16 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing, turned slightly l., wearing chlamys visible along the neckline. Rev. ΚΛ – Α / ΑΠ – ΟΛΛΑ – Σ Swan standing l. with open wings. Boston, MFA 1862 (this coin). Gulbenkian 741 (these dies). Perkins, Guide, 465 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of exquisite Classical style struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu 42, 1987, 298 and Nomos 24, 2022, 199 sales. From the duplicate of the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, received as a gift of Catharine Page Perkins in 1901.

Perhaps unexpectedly, Clazomenae produced some of the finest facing-head portraits in all Greek coinage, with most of them being unsigned masterpieces. However, one artist, Theodotos must have been renowned in his day, for he boldly signed his work "Theodotos made it". Erhart notes that this kind of declaratory signature has few parallels in Greek coinage, perhaps only at Cydonia on Crete and at Thurium in Lucania. Apollo, who here is so perfectly represented, was the principal god of Clazomenae. With a work of such mastery one is obliged to find the source of its inspiration, and it has been recognised that it closely resembles the facing Apollo heads of Amphipolis. Even so, the possible influence – direct or indirect – of Kimon's Arethusa and the Helios portraits of Rhodes cannot be dismissed. In the tradition of so many Greek cities, the swan on this coin is a canting type based on the city name. The importance of these majestic birds appears to have been twofold at Clazomenae: not only was this bird sacred to Apollo, but it may well be that the city name was derived from the verb klazein, which, among other things, was used to describe the whirr of a bird's wings, or the screech or cry of their calls. The careful, naturalistic studies of swans at Clazomenae find no equal in Greek coinage. Sometime the bird is shown with wings open as it cranes its neck over its shoulders to look back or, perhaps, to tend to its feathers. Other times – as here – the bird stands forward, wings raised, its neck assuming an elegant S-shape. On this particular die, bearing the name of the magistrate Apollas, the swan's body is engraved with the greatest attention to detail, even down to the stare of the bird, which is focused and determined, as if it has been caught in a moment of standing its ground.



320



319



321



333



324



381



323



385



379



382





417



434



423



422



424



430



418



Colophon



- 332** Drachm circa 450-410, AR 17 mm, 5.48 g. ΚΟΛΦΩΝΙΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Six-stringed lyre within incuse square. Milne, Colophon 20. SNG von Aulock 2000 (these dies). Weber 5806. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000
Ex M&M 61, 1982, 140; The Bru Sale & Wellico 1, 2012, 33 and NAC 114, 2019, 237 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart.

Erythrae



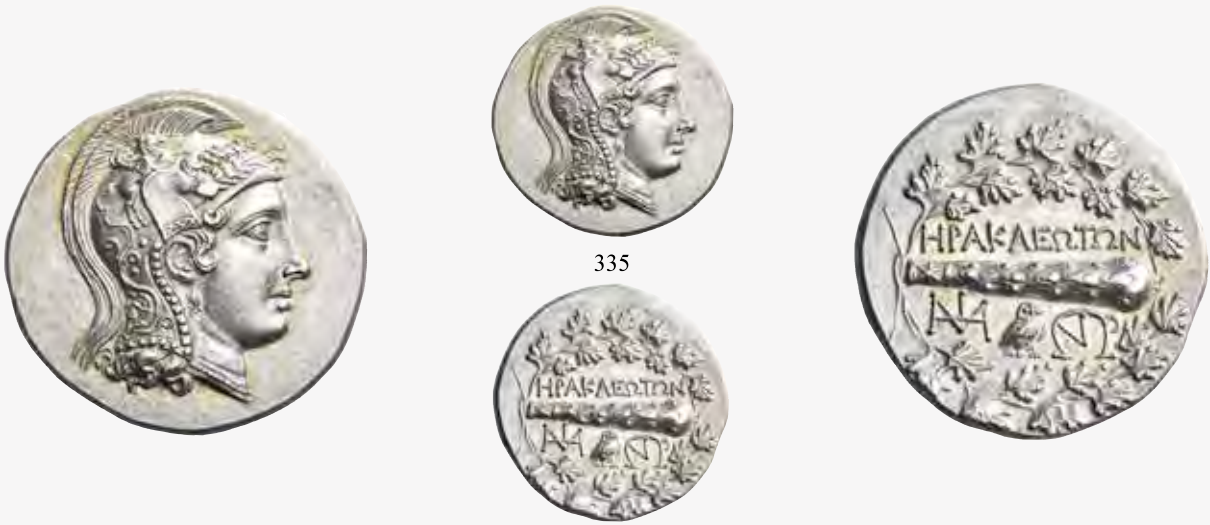
- 333** Hemistater circa 550-500, AV 13 mm, 7 g. Floral device with radially arranged flowers; buds between them; the whole forming a circular boss in high relief. Rev. Irregular incuse square. *Traité I*, 81 and pl. 3, 5. BMC p. 2, 2 (uncertain mint). Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating type struck in very high relief. Good extremely fine 25'000
Ex Leu-NFA, 16 October 1984, Garrett (1872-1942), 263 and Nomos 16, 2018, 120 sales. Privately purchased from the archaeologist and coin collector D. M. Robinson on the 3rd July 1923.

Erythrae (?)



- 334** Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 17 mm, 7.04 g. Naked horseman galloping r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité II*, 480 and pl. XII, 10. SNG Copenhagen 554. Rosen 573 (this obverse die). Jameson 2269 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 1943 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1835 (this obverse die and this reverse punch). Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Of superb Archaic style and perfectly centred on a large flan with an exquisite old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500
From the Collection of Jacqueline Morineau Humphris.

Heracleia ad Latmun



335

335 Tetradrachm circa 150-140, AR 30 mm, 16.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, the bowl decorated with Pegasus and the visor with horses. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club; below, owl standing r., between two monograms. All within oak wreath. SNG von Aulock 1976-1977. Lavva, Heracleia am Latmos, Group I. SNG Lockett 2824.

In exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of masterly style and a wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Lebedos



336

336 Tetradrachm circa 160-140, AR 32 mm, 16.08 g. Head of Athena r., wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet and earrings. Rev. ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing, perched on club between two filleted cornucopias; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΟ – ΔΟΤΟΣ. All within wreath. SNG von Aulock 2027 var. (different magistrate). Amandry, Kraay-Mørkholm, Lebedos, V, 19.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Edward J. Waddell 48, 1990, 34; Künker 236, 2013, 89 and Rauch 107, 2018, 151 sales. From the Semon Lipcer collection.

Magnesia on the Maeander



337

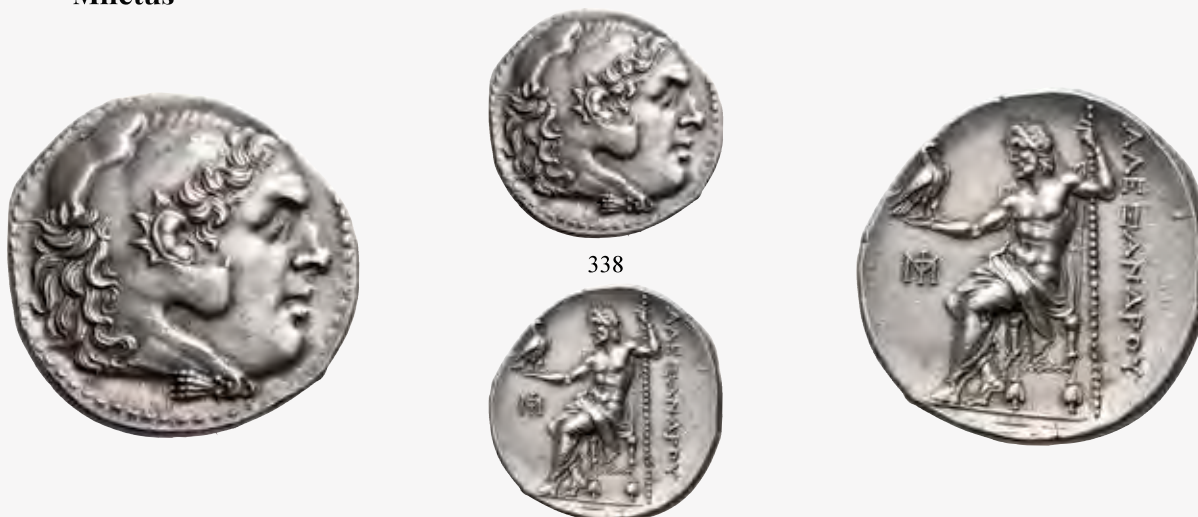
337 Octobol, magistrate Euphemos, son of Pausanias circa 155-145, AR 20 mm, 5.56 g. Helmeted warrior on horseback r., holding spear; below, Δ. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ / ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ / ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ Bull butting l.; all within meander pattern. Kinns, *Two Studies in the Silver Coinage of Magnesia on the Maeander in Kraay-Morkholm Essays*, 1989, 144, 17 (this coin). cf. *Triton XXVI*, 2023, 230 (these dies).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light tone. Almost invisible metal flaws on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 865; *Leu 61*, 1995, 140 and *Leu Numismatik Winthertur 6*, 2020, 194 sales. From the Kleinkunst collection.

Miletus



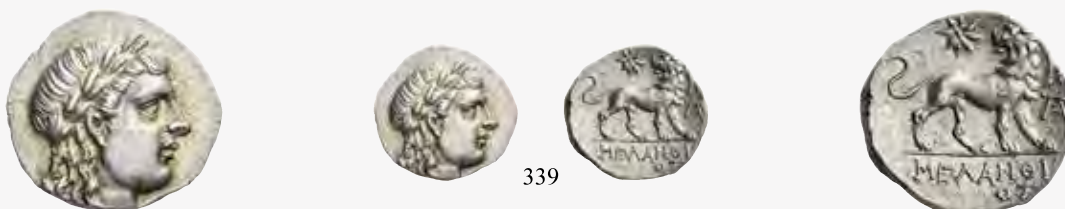
338

338 Tetradrachn in name and types of Alexander III circa 290-270, AR 30 mm, 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 2150. Marcellesi, *Milet des Hécatomnides à la domination romaine: pratiques monétaires et histoire de la cité du IVe au IIe siècle av. J.-C.*, *Milesische Forschungen* 3, 28.

Of excellent style and with a wonderful light tone. Almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex iBelgica sale 27 March 2019, 104.



339

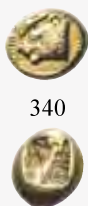
339 Drachm circa 200-190, AR 18 mm, 4.95 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Lion standing r., head turned back; above, star and in r. field, monograms. In exergue, ΜΕΛΑΝΘΙ / ΟΣ. Marcellesi series 41. Kinns, *Studies Price*, p. 194, 498.

An extremely rare series. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

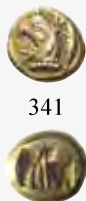
1'000

Ex CNG 87, 2011, 529 and *NAC 123*, 2021, 675 sales.

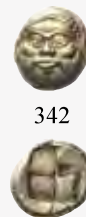
Phocaea



340



341



342



- 340** Hecte circa 625-522, AR 11 mm, 2.58 g. Head of lioness l.; above, small seal l. Rev. Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 26. cf. NAC sale 106, 2018, 270.

Extremely rare and among the finest of very few specimens known. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2020, 367.

- 341** Hecte circa 550-520, EL 10 mm, 2.6 g. Griffin head l.; behind, upward seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG von Aulock 2117 (this coin). Bodenstedt 12 and pl. 1, 12 (this coin cited). Rosen 587.

Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine 1'250

Ex Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag sale 34, 2021, 21. Privately purchased from Leu in 1971. From the von Aulock (1906-1980) collection.

- 342** Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 2.52 g. Facing head of bearded silenus. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Traité I, 145 and pl. IV, 18. SNG Fitzwilliam 4559. BMC 3. Bodenstedt 43.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent style and finely detailed struck in high relief. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Lanz 147, 2009, 138; Nomos Fixed Price List 6, 2013, 41; Nomos 7, 2013, 134; Obolos 2, 2015, 117 and Nomos 16, 2018, 124 sales.

Theos



343



- 343** Stater circa 478-465, AR 26 mm, 11.89 g. T – H – I Griffin seated r., with l. forepaw raised; in lower r. field, cista (?). Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG Von Aulock –. Balcer –.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC 33, 2006, 161; Roma Numismatics II, 21001, 289 and NAC 123, 2021, 687 sales.

Uncertain mint



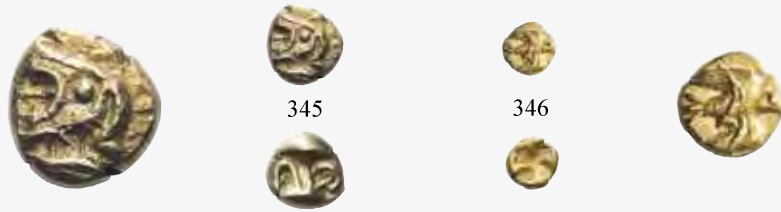
344



- 344** Trite circa 650-600, EL 11 mm, 4.74 g. Globular surface with cluster of pellets. Rev. Incuse punch. Rosen 253. Traité I, 3. Boston, MFA 1749. SNG von Aulock 7761. SNG Kayhan –. Weidauer –.

Very rare. Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhauser 13, 1997, 121 and CNG 115, 2020, 230 sales. From the Daniel Koppersmith collection.



- 345** Hecte circa 600-550, EL 10 mm, 2.3 g. Stylised head of lion l., with open jaws. Rev. Two incuses punches, sequentially struck. Linzalone 1067. SNG Kayhan 1539.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 146, 2006, 232 and Künker 312, 2018, 2321 sales. From the Eberhard Link collection.

- 346** Myshemihecte circa 600-550, EL 7 mm, 0.68 g. Eagle flying r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Weidauer -. Rosen -. Linzalone -.
Extremely rare and unpublished in the standard reference books. Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex CNG sale 112, 2019, 267. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

Caria, Caunus



- 347** Stater circa 450-430, AR 20 mm, 11.24 g. Winged female figure in kneeling-running stance l., head turned r., holding kerykeion and wreath. Rev. Inverted Δ Triangular baetyl(?) with handles at apex; pelleted fields at sides; all within incuse square. Konuk, The early Coinage of Kaunos, Period III, 91. Troxell, Winged Carians 25. Konuk, Coin legends in Carian in The Carian Language., M24.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sternberg sale XXI, 1988, 133.

Cnidus



- 348** Drachm circa 411-394, AR 17 mm, 6.22 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r., hair bound in sphendone decorated with flowers (?). All within incuse square. de Luynes 2704 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 252 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Online 1301 (temporary). SNG Ashmolean 84 (these dies). Cahn, Knidos, 92.
A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 254; Leu 42, 1987, 304; Tradart 18 November 1993, 113 and Nomos 34, 2024, 110 sales. From the collection of a late collector.

Halicarnassus



349

349 Tetradrachm circa 400-387, AR 21 mm, 15.19 g. Head of Apollo, wearing laurel wreath, facing slightly r. Rev. ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕ-ΕΩΝ Eagle standing r., wings spread; in r. field, star. All within incuse square. HN Online 637.2 (this coin). Triton sale XX, 2017, 303 (these dies).

Extremely rare, the finest of only three specimens known of this important and intriguing issue. An impressive portrait of excellent Classical style struck in high relief, light tone and good extremely fine 100'000

Ex Gemini XIII, 2017, 80 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 427 sales. From the Jonathan P. Rosen collection.

Although the city of Halicarnassus in coastal Caria was originally founded by Dorian Greek colonists, by the early fifth century BC it was dominated by native Carian dynasts serving as nominal satraps of the Persian Empire. Famous among these were Artemisia I, who had been a naval commander for the Persian fleet at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC, and Lygdamis II, who in 461 BC had murdered the uncle of Herodotus of Halicarnassus and set the latter on his travels that ultimately resulted in the Histories. Probably most famous among the Carian rulers of Halicarnassus, however, must be Mausolus (377-353 BC) who established the city as the dynastic capital (this had been formerly located at Mylasa). From this new capital, Mausolus expanded the territory under his authority to include parts of Lycia, Ionia, and the islands off Caria. He even supported the Rhodians in the Social War against the second Athenian naval league. The most notable aspect of the rule of Mausolus at Halicarnassus was the monumental tomb that he began to build for himself in its environs. This tomb, known as the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, was of such great size and was so lavishly decorated with sculpture that it earned a place as one of the Seven Wonders of the World in the Hellenistic period. Indeed, many of the sculptors who came from all parts of the Greek world to work on its decoration are said to have worked merely for the renown of being involved with such an impressive monument. This unique coin reflects the great influence that Hellenic culture had on Mausolus. Although it was struck while he ruled from the city as dynast of Caria and while he is known to have produced his own coinage, this tetradrachm is purely civic in character, indicating that the city's traditional constitution still remained in place. The facing head of Apollo on the obverse is influenced by that of Helios on contemporary Rhodian issues and may have been intended to represent Apollo Triopios, an important god for the Dorian Greeks of Caria and the nearby islands. According to Herodotus, the cities of the Dorian Hexapolis, which included Halicarnassus, Lindos, Ialysos, Kamiros, Kos, and Knidos, held regular games in honour of the god. The victors were awarded tripods which they were then supposed to dedicate at the temple of Apollo Triopios. The Halicarnassians were later banned from making use of the temple after one of their athletes, a certain Agasicles, ignored this custom and took his tripod home.

Islands off Caria, Lindos



350

350

- 350** Stater circa 515/510-475, AR 20 mm, 13.45 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and protruding tongue. Rev. Rectangular incuse square, with uneven surfaces, divided by a thick band. SNG von Aulock 2782. Cahn Charites, Lindos, Group D.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul Weber (1830-1907), 3240; Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philipsen (1853-1925), 2431; Hirsch XXX, 1911, 579; Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 2674; Naville VII, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 1546; Vinchon, 1984, Comtesse de Béhague (1870-1939), 187; M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 323; Morton & Eden 24 October 2011, 159; NAC 100, 2017, 159 and Kunker 326, 2019, 872 sales.

Rhodes



351

351

- 351** Camirus. Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 21 mm, 12.08 g. Fig leaf. Rev. Rectangular incuse divided lengthways by a thick band. Asyut 699. BMC 2. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 643. Dewing 2396. SNG von Aulock 2779. SNG Delepierre 2741. HN Online temp. 368.12 (this coin). HGC 6, 1383.

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 186 and J. Vinchon 5, 2019, 169 sales.

Satrap of Caria, Hecatomnos, 392 – 377



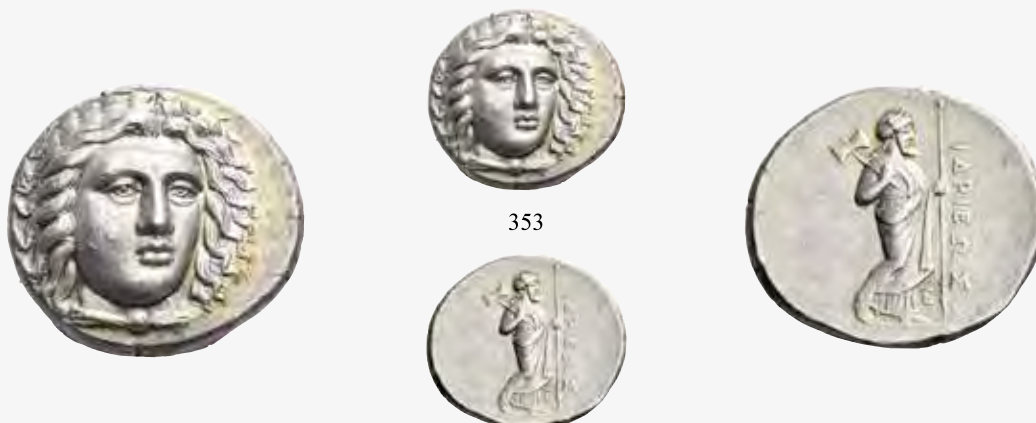
352

- 352** Tetradrachm, Mylasa circa 392-377, AR 24 mm, 14.87 g. Zeus Labraundos standing r., holding labrys (double axe) and long spear. Rev. EKATOMNΩ Lion standing r. Konuk, Coinage and identities under the Hecatomnids, in 4th century Karia. Defining a Karian identity under the Hecatomnids, *Varia Anatolica* XXVIII, 2013, 15. Pixodarus Hoard, 10. SNG von Aulock 2354.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, minor cleaning marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Bunker Hunt part III, 36; Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 157 and Morton & Eden 96, 2018, 348 sales. From the Hermann Robinow collection.

Hidrieus, circa 351-343



353

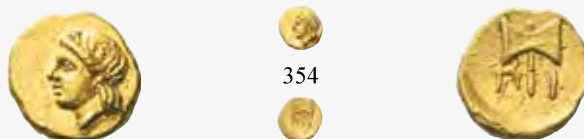
- 353** Tetradarchm, Halicarnassus circa 351-343, AR 25 mm, 15.2 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus Labraundos standing r., holding long sceptre in his l. hand and double-axe in his r.; below in r. field, E. K. Konuk, Coinage and identities under the Hekatomnids, in 4th century Karia. Defining a Karian identity under the Hekatomnids, *Varia Anatolica* XXVIII, 2013, 28. Babelo, *Perses* 405. SNG Copenhagen Supp. 340. SNG Kayhan 880. SNG von Aulock 8046. HN Onlyne temp. 1399.10 (this coin illustrated).

A very attractive portrait struck in high relief on a very large flan,
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex CNG Mail Bid 69, 2005, 455; Triton X, 2007, 344 and CNG 112, 2019, 296 sales. From the Sunrise collection.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336



354

- 354** Hemiobol or 1/24 stater circa 340-334, AV 6 mm, 0.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Π – Ι Λαβυρις. *Traité* pl. 90, 14. BMC 4. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Kayahn -. Boston, MFA 2002. Konuk, *Identities* 32. HN Online temp. 240.23 (this coin illustrated).

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

1'250

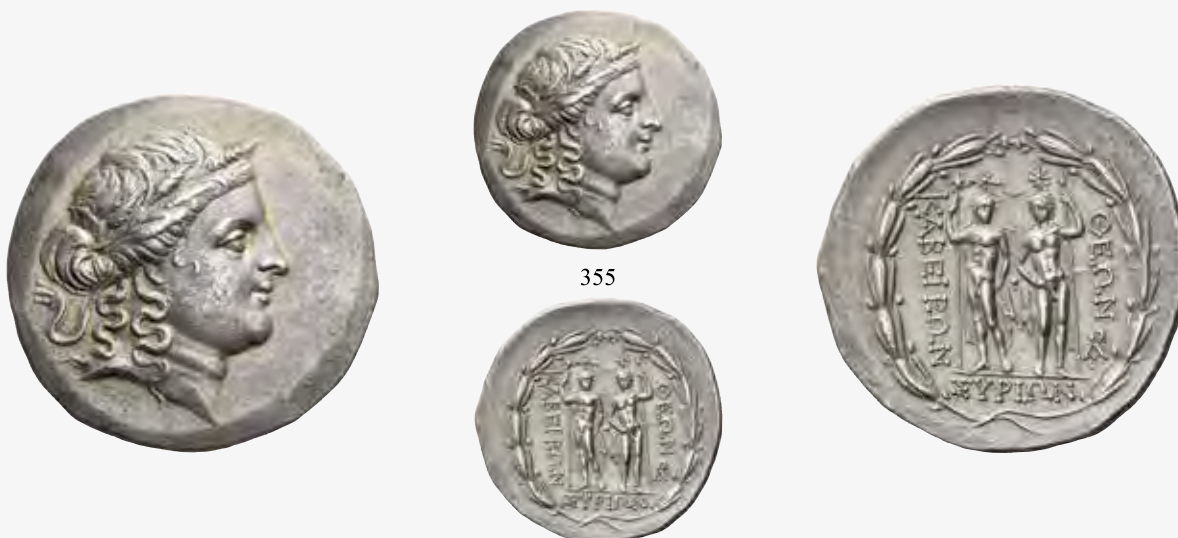
Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhauser 12, 1996, 240 and Busso Peus 425, 2019, 288 sales. From the Aurum Graecum collection.

The Hekatomnids, named for the founder of the dynasty, Hecatomnos, were a family of semi-independent satraps that ruled Caria in the fourth century BC. After Tissaphernes fell in 392/1 BC, Hecatomnos, who was born in Mylasa, was made satrap of Caria by Artaxerxes II. Hecatomnos was interested in Hellenistic culture, especially for diplomatic purposes. It was no a coincidence that he sent Pixodaros, his youngest son, to Athens as part of his education or his older son, Maussolos, to Artemisia, king of Sparta to bond with him a friendship. Hecatomnos died in 377-376 BC and was succeeded, in rapid sequence, by his heirs Maussolos, Artemisia, Hidrieos, Ada and then in 341 the rule passed to Pixodaros.

After the Macedonian invasion of Persia, led by Parmenion in 336 BC, Caria was rocked and reluctant to support the Persian king. In the meantime, Pixodaros held secret negotiations with the Macedonian king Philip II, trying to get one of his daughters married to the future Philip III Arrideus. The elder son of Philip II, Alexander III, thought to be ignored and sent a special envoy to Halicarnassus to request the hand of the same princess. Because of this, Philip II cancelled the Macedonian-Carian alliance. Pixodarus died of natural caused in 336 BC and he was succeeded by Orontobates who married the princess promised to Philip III.

Orontobates's fate is unknown but, following Alexander III's conquest of Caria in 332 BC, Ada, Pixodarus' sister, was reappointed as satrap.

Asia Minor, Uncertain mint



- 355** Tetradrachm circa 145-140, AR 31 mm, 16.6 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley-wreath. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΒΕΙΡΩΝ The two Kabiri standing facing, each holding sceptre and surmounted by star; monogram to r., ΣΥΡΙΩΝ in exergue. All within wreath. von Fritze ZfN 24, 1904, pl. 5, 19. Nicolet-Pierre-Amandry, Studia Westermarck, D7/R9, p. 301, 12 (this coin). Bauslaugh, ANSMN 27, pl. 16, 7. HGC 6, 709 (Syros).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this difficult issue. A wonderful portrait of fine Hellenistic style struck on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Extremely fine / good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Numismatic & Ancient Art Gallery Zürich 7, 1991, 509; Tkalec 23 October 1992, 105; NAC 88, 2015, 406 and Triton XXII, 2019, 244 sales.

Lydia, Uncertain mint



- 356** Persian dynast, Gamerses. Bronze circa 380-360, Æ 12 mm, 1.23 g. Head of Gamerses r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. ΓΑΜΕΡΣΟΥΥ Zeus standing r., holding sceptre in r. hand and eagle in l.; in l. field, star. Winzer 15.1. Klein 563.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Dark green patina and good extremely fine

500

Ex Triton V, 2002, 447 and Leu Numismatik Winthertur e-4, 2018, 287 sales.

Kings of Lydia. Alyattes, 620/10 – 560



- 357** Hecte, Sardes before 561, EL 10 mm, 2.34 g. Head of lion l. with open jaws; in l. field, walel in archaic characters. Rev. Bipartite rectangular incuse punch. Artemision, White Gold, –, cf. 77 (Trite). SNG von Aulock –. SNG Kayhan –. Mitchner, Ancient Trade and Early Coinage, group B. Weidauer –, cf. 93 (trite).

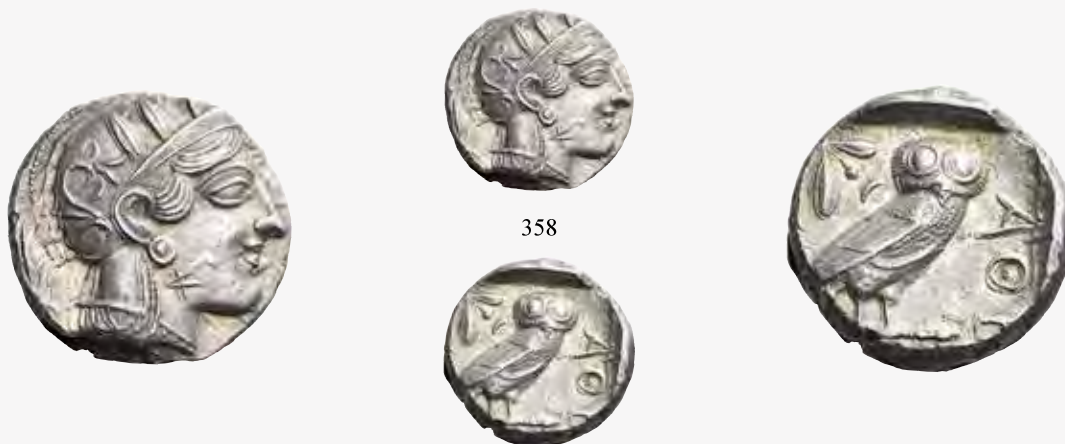
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Nomos 3, 2011, 141 and Nomos 19, 2019, 159 sales. From the OBS collection.

Artaxerxes II, 404 – 358



- 358** Tetradrachm, Sardes circa 404-401, AR 24 mm, 16.89 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with olive leaves and vine scroll. On cheek, Aramaic letter Aleph. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; behind, olive spray and crescent. All within incuse square. Winzer, *Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vor-hellenistischer Zeit (Zeitraum ca. 510-322 v.Chr.) : die frühesten Portraits lebender Menschen von Dareios I. bis Alexander III, 5.1b* (this coin). Weiser, *Die Eulen von Kyros dem Jüngeren. Zu den ersten Münzporträts lebender Menschen*, ZPE 76, pl. XVI, 10 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 4, 1985, 226; CNG 18, 1991, 205 and Künker 304, 2018, 547 sales. From the collection of a history friend.

Phrygia, Apameia



- 359** Cistophoric tetradrachm, praetor, C. Fannius 49-48, AR 28 mm, 12.19 g. Cista mystica from which snake coils; all within ivy wreath with fruits. Rev. C FAN PONT PR / AΠA / ΜΑΝΤΙΘΕΟΣ / ΜΑΝΤΙΘΕΟΥ Two serpents flanking domed tetrastyle temple, surmounted by female cult statue, in l. field, bow and in r. field, two flutes. Metcalf, *The Later Republican Cistophori*, ANSMN 170, American Numismatic Society, 2017, 478 (this coin). Stumpf 57. SNG Copenhagen 159. SNG von Aulock 3464.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light tone. About extremely fine

1'250

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 17 – 18 April 1968, 299; M&M 41, 1970, 252 and Leu Numismatik Winthertur 7, 2020, 1298 sales. From the de Nanteuil (1876-1941) collection.

Lycia, Phaselis



- 360** Stater circa IV century BC, AR 24 mm, 10.41 g. Prow of galley r. Rev. ΦΑΣΗ Stern of galley l. Heipp-Tamer Series 6, unlisted variety. cf. CNG sale 100, 2015, 1527 (these dies). Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 3'500

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 262.

Dynasts of Lycia, Khinakha, circa 440/30 – 400



- 361** Stater, uncertain mint (Lymira?) circa 440/30-400, AR 21 mm, 9.92 g. Pegasus flying l., on raised disc. Rev. Large triskeles; conjoined monogram and diskeles in one section; above, monogram and in l. field, pellet. All within shallow incuse circle. Müseler, Lykische Münzen, IV, 78 (this coin). SNG von Aulock -, cf. 4090. Rare. Perfectly struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 82, 1997, 132; Busso-Peus 360, 1999, 53 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 106, 2018, 1088 sales. From the Reuter and Lee Rousseau collections.

Erbinna, circa 400 – 380



- 362** Stater, Telmessos circa 400-380, AR 22 mm, 8.51 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with spiral and three olive leaves; in r. field, Lycian character. Rev. Irbbena in Lycian characters Head of bearded Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; in r. field, club. Mørkholm-Zahle 70 (these dies). Müseler-Nollé VI, 56. Hurter, Essays Thompson 24 (these dies). Müseler, Lykische Münzen VI, 89 (this coin).

Two attractive portraits and a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Sternberg VIII, 1978, 148; CNG 67, 2004, 779; Busso Peus 407, 2012, 758 and NAC 114, 2019, 254 sales.

Wekhssere II, circa 400 – 380



363 Third of stater, Zagaba circa 400-380, AR 18 mm, 3.15 g. Lion scalp facing. Rev. Zagabah in Lycian characters Head of Athena facing slightly l.; in r. field, monogram. All within incuse circle. Podalia Hoard 21-24. SNG von Aulock 4209 var. (without monogram). Müseler, Lykische Münzen VII, 3. Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Unusually well-struck on excellent metal and with a portrait of excellent style. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Obolos 2, 2015, 128; CNG Numismatic Review XL.2, 2015, 411492; Triton XX, 2017, 320 and Künker 326, 2019, 886 sales. From the Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan collection.

Vekhssere II, circa 400 – 380



364 Stater, Xanthos or Tlos circa 400-380, AR 21 mm, 8.37 g. Head of a satrap r. Rev. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, diskeles; all within round incuse. Müseler, Lykische Münzen 42 (these dies). SNG von Aulock -. Vismara -. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on fine metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex New York XL, 2017, 1112; Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 321 and Gorny & Mosch 269, 2020, 468 sales.

Mithrapata, circa 390 – 370



365 Stater, uncertain mint circa 390-370, AR 26 mm, 9.68 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. mithr-apata in Lycian characters Triskeles; in l. field, bust of Hermes facing, slightly l., and kerykeion. Podalia Hoard, 111. Mildenberg, Leo, Mithrapata und Perikles in Atti del Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica, Roma, 1961, 17. Müseler, Lykische Münzen VII, 79. Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Light marks in reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'500

Ex Busso-Peus 382, 2005, 209; Busso Peus 386, 2006, 245 and Busso-Peus 428, 2021, 299 sales. From the Graeculus collection.

Pamphylia, Side

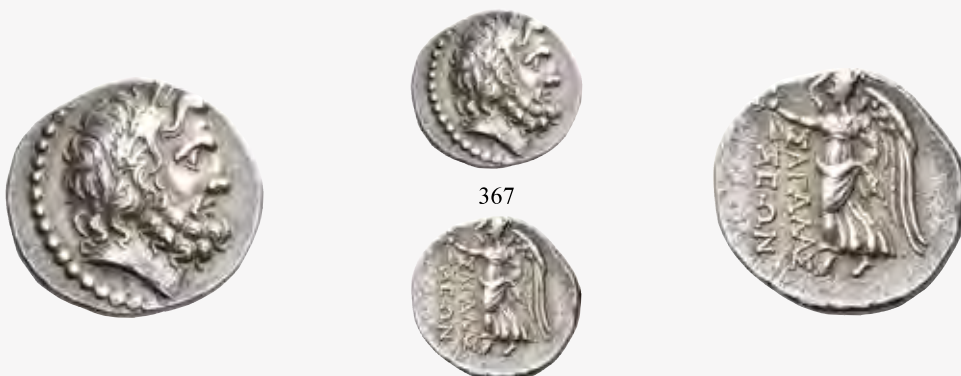


366

- 366** Stater circa 400, AR 26 mm, 10.82 g. Pomegranate. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, to r., olive sprig with two leaves. All within incuse square. *Traité I* 875 and pl. XXIV, 7. Seltman, ANSNNM 22, 6b (ethnic in obverse field? but these dies). SNG von Aulock 4765. *Atlan* 41. Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 107, 2001, 228 (illustrated on the catalogue front cover); NAC 88, 2015, 435; Nomos 13, 2016, 224 and Triton XXI, 2018, 512 sales.

Pisidia, Sagalassus



367

- 367** Didrachm circa 30 BC, AR 22 mm, 8.18 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΣΑΓΑΛΑΣΣ – ΣΕΩΝ Victory standing l., holding wreath. SNG France 1717 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 5153 (these dies). Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 329; Leu 45, 1988, 247; NGSA 6, 2010, 105 and NAC 114, 2019, 2457 sales.

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

Cilicia, Aigeai



368

368

- 368** Tetradrachm 32-31, AR 26 mm, 14.38 g. Turreted and veiled bust of Tyche r.; bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ Athena standing l., holding crowning Nike, shield and spear; in l. field, ΔΙ / CI and club; below, Δ. All within wreath. Arnold-Biucchi, Un trésor de tétradrachmes hellénistiques d'Aigeai en Cilicie, in Travaux de numismatique grecque offerts à Georges Le Rider, Pl. I, 5 var. (date in exergue). Arthur A. Houghton, S. Bendall, A Hoard of Aegean Tetradrachms and the Autonomous Tetradrachms of Elaeusa Sebaste, p. 71-89, ANSMN 33, -. RPC 4027 var. (date in exergue). DCA 355.
Rare. Good extremely fine 1'250

Ex Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 384 and Künker 304, 2018, 607 sales.

Tarsus



369

370

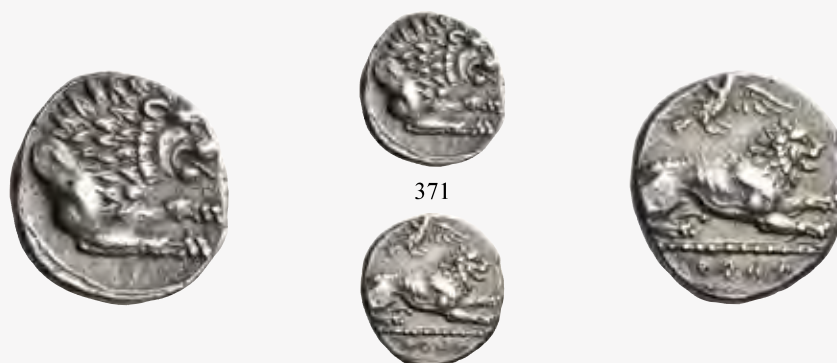
- 369** Datames, satrap, 384-361/0. Stater circa 384-361/0, AR 23 mm, 10.52 g. b'ltrz in Aramaic Baaltars seated r., holding grain ear and grape bunch in extended r. hand, cradling eagle-tipped sceptre in l. arm; behind, thymiaterion. All within crenellated wall. Rev. trkmw in Aramaic Satrap seated r., wearing Persian dress, testing arrow held in both hands; in r. field, bow. Winzer, Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vor-hellenistischer Zeit (Zeitraum ca. 510-322 v.Chr.) : die frühesten Portraits lebender Menschen von Dareios I. bis Alexander III, 14.1 (this coin). Moysey, The Silver Stater Issues of Pharnabazos and Datames from the Mint of Tarsus in Cilicia, ANSMN 31, Series 6 and pl. 5, 51-54. Casabonne, Series 2 and pl. 3, 23.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 6, 1993, 189 and Künker 312, 2018, 2521 sales. From the collection of a history friend.

- 370** Mazaios satrap, 361-334. Stater circa 361-334, AR 21 mm, 10.84 g. b'ltrz in Aramaic Baal of Tarsos seated l., holding sceptre surmounted by eagle; in l. field, m in Aramaic. Rev. mzdy in Aramaic Lion advancing l. over crescent; above, star. Casabonne, Goup C. SNG France 433 (Myriandros). SNG Levante 185 (Myriandros).
Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular XCVI/5, June 1988, 3496; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 589 and Triton XVIII, 2015, 85 sales. From the Sunrise collection.

Cyprus, Amathus



371

371 **Evagoras I, 411-373.** Didrachm circa 411-373, AR 20 mm, 6.48 g. Lion crouching r.; above, eagle and in exergue, E. Rev. Forepart of lion r. *Traité* pl. CXXXII, 20. BMC 8. Amandry, Amathonte 127. *SilCoinCy* A7467.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on an unusually fine flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex Heritage sale 3073, 2019, 30170.



372

372 **Wroikos, circa 350.** Obol circa 350, AR 11 mm, 0.56 g. Head of lion r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., head facing. *Traité* II 1276 and pl. CXXXIII, 17. BMC -. Tziambazis -. Amandry, Amathonte 133B. *SNG Copenhagen* 4. *SilCoinCy* A4587.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2019, 269. From the collection of a Discerning collector.

Citium



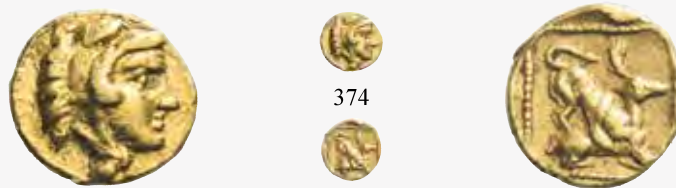
373

373 **Pumayyaton, 361-312.** Hemistater circa 361-312, AV 14 mm, 4.12 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin on l. arm and holding club and bow: in r. field, symbol. Rev. l'mlk Pmjtn in Aramaic characters Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back. All within incuse and dotted square. BMC 75. Tziambazis 36. *SNG Copenhagen* 21. Markou, L'or 52.

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

3'500

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 280. Privately purchased from Spink in 1981. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



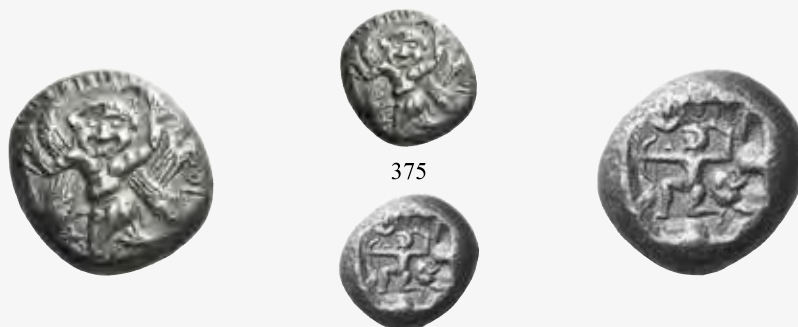
- 374 Pumayyaton, 361-312.** 1/10 Stater circa 361-312, AV 8 mm, 0.84 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back; all within incuse and dotted square. BMC 82. Tziambazis 37. Markou, L'or 34 (D2/R6) (this coin).

Very rare. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine

3'000

Ex Kraus Fixed Price List 2, 1928, 980a; Schulman sale 200, 1937, 215 and NAC 114, 2019, 279 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Lapethus



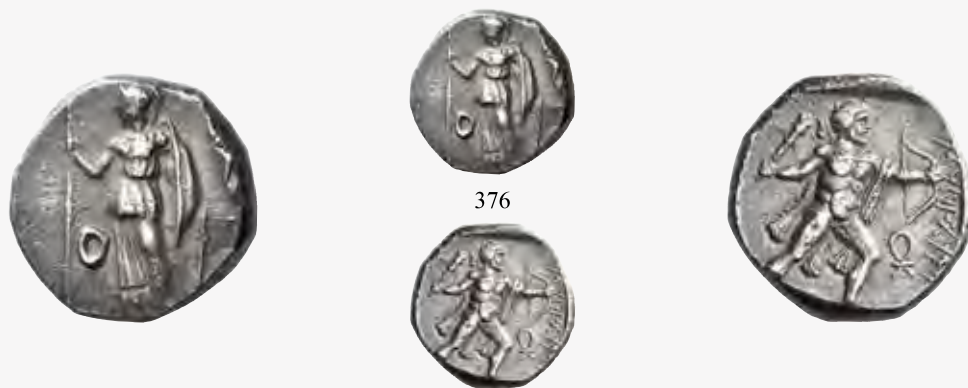
- 375 King AB or an uncertain mint in Cyprus circa 490.** Siglos circa 490, AR 17 mm, 9.71 g. Gorgoneion advancing l. Rev. Heracles advancing l., holding in r. hand bow and club in l.; in r. field, head. All within incuse square. *Traité II* –. BMC –. Tziambazis –. SNG Copenhagen –. Rosen 750 (these dies). Asyut, p. 126, fig. 2, D (these dies). Kagan NC 1994, pl. 5, C and 7, D (these dies). *SilCoinCy* –. cf. NAC sale 114, 2019, 283 (these dies)

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A very interesting and fascinating issue with a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor metal flaws on obverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Triton sale XXII, 2019, 282.

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



376 Demonikos, 388 – 387. Siglos circa 388-387, AR 22 mm, 10.91 g. Athena standing facing, head l., holding spear in r. hand and shield in l.; in l. field, O (Aramaic ayin). Rev. Dmns Mlk Lpsh in Aramaic characters Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin and holding club in r. hand and bow in l.; in r. field, ankh. *Traité II 1221, pl. CXXXI, 12 (Citium). BMC p. xxxix, a and pl. XIX, 9 (Citium). Tziambazis 32 (Citium). ACGC 1095. SNG Copenhagen 23.*

Of the highest rarity, by far the finest specimen of only four or five specimens known. A very interesting and finely detailed reverse die struck on fine metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine

20'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 294 and NAC 106, 2018, 295 sales. From a collection of a Discerning Collector.

Greek tradition held that the city of Lapethos was founded by Lakonians under the leadership of a certain Praxander, but it actually seems to have been a Phoenician settlement since the eleventh century B.C. The history of the city and its kings in the Classical period is poorly known, but local coinage, which begins the name of King Sidqmelek in ca. 450-435 B.C., provides some names. Demonikos was long believed to have been a Greek king imposed on Phoenician-dominated Citium by Evagoras I of Salamis and the Athenian general, Chabrias, in 388/7 B.C., but recent scholarship now makes him a member of the dynasty of Lapethos. Demonikos has the notable distinction of being the first foreign ruler to whom the Athenian rhetorician Isokrates addressed an oration. In this oration Isokrates advises the young king on the importance of education in becoming a just and good ruler. The types and inscription of this stater give some insight into the reign of Demonikos at Lapethos. The standing figure of Athena seems to advertise his legitimacy in the royal dynasty of the city. The head of the goddess occurs on coins of Lapethos already around 480 B.C. At the same time this type, combined with the king's Greek name, seems to indicate that his regime was propped up by Chabrias and the Athenians. It has been pointed out that the figure of Athena replicates the Pheidian cult statue of Athena in the Parthenon. The Herakles reverse, however, alludes to the Phoenician, and specifically Tyrian, origin of the dynasty of Lapethos. As at Citium, the Herakles type is intended to represent the Tyrian god, Melqart. The Phoenician background of the city and its kings is further underlined by the use of a Phoenician inscription despite the very Greek quality of Demonikos' name.

Paphus



377 Pnytos (?), circa 500-480. Siglos circa 500-480, AR 24 mm, 10.32 g. Bull standing l.; above, solar disk and in l. field, ankh. Rev. legend in Cypriot characters. Eagle standing l.; in l. field, vase and ankh. All within incuse square. For type cf., *Traité II –*, for type, cf. 1290, pl. CXXXIV, 3. BMC –, for type, cf. 17 and pl. VII, 13. *Tziambazis –*, for type, cf. 71. SNG Copenhagen –, for type, cf. 26. NFA sale I, 1975, 199 (these dies). *SilCoinCy –*.

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

10'000

Ex Lanz 48, 1989, 371 and NAC 114, 2019, 297 sales. From a collection of a Discerning collector.

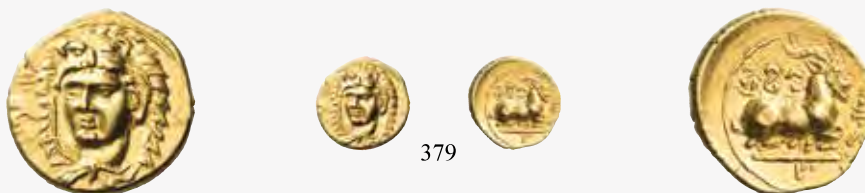
Salamis



- 378 Euanthes, circa 450 (?).** Siglos circa 450, AR 25 mm, 11.11 g. [e u wa te o se] in Cypriot characters Ram lying l. Rev. ba in Cypriot characters Ram's head. All within incuse square. *Traité II 1136 and pl. CXXVII, 8. BMC 38-39 and pl. XI, 1-2. Tziambasis 106. SNG Copenhagen –. SilCoinCy –.*
Very rare. Of superb style and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex Naville V, 1923, 2772 and NAC 114, 2019, 315 sales. From the duplicates of the British Museum and the Dali hoard of 1870. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

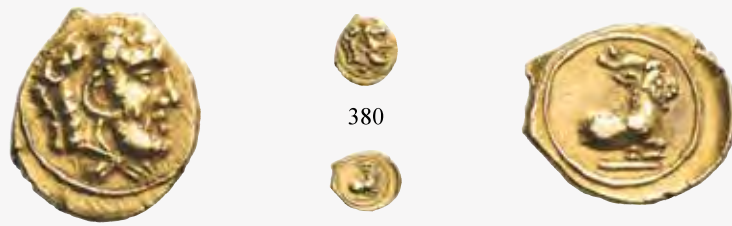
Evanthes was an obscure Greek king of Salamis on eastern Cyprus now known only through his coinage. The close similarity of the ram types used on his coinage to those of Nikodamos has led to the conclusion that Evanthes was most likely the successor of Nikodamos although a case has also been argued for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



- 379 Evagoras I, 411 – 373.** 1/4 stater circa 411-373, AV 12 mm, 2.01 g. u-va-ko-ro in Cypriot characters. Youthful head of Heracles wearing lion skin headdress, facing three-quarters l. Rev. pa-si-le-wo-se in Cypriot characters. Goat lying r. *Traité 1150. BMC 51. Tziambasis 110.*
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. An issue of great fascination with a portrait of exquisite style. Good extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 84, 2015, 682 and NAC 114, 2019, 321 sales.

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



- 380** **Evagoras I, 411 – 373.** 1/10 Stater circa 411-373, AV 9 mm, 0.71 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Forepart of goat lying r.; below, club. Tziambazis 111. Dewing 2530. Gulbenkian 810. Markou 256 (this coin).
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 2'000

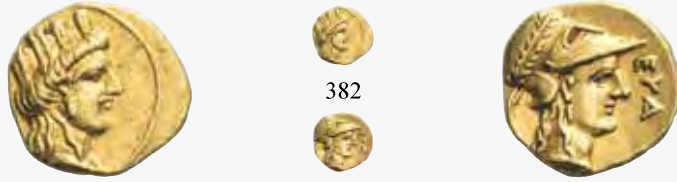
Ex Glendining, 27 May 1987, 24 and Nomos 19, 2019, 193 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.



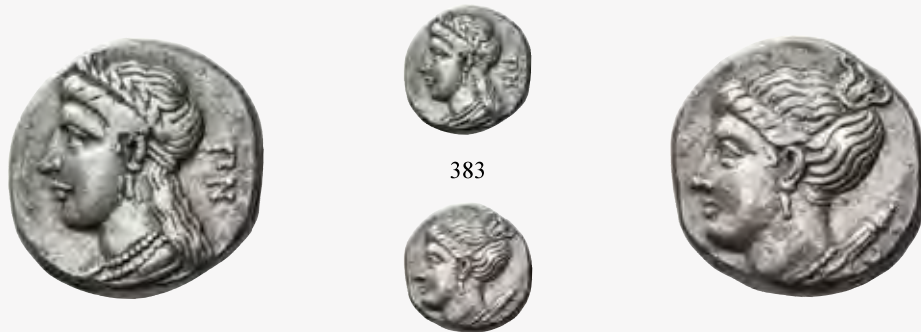
- 381** **Evagoras II, 361 – 351.** Stater circa 361-351, AV 17 mm, 8.32 g. EYA Turreted head of Aphrodite l. Rev. BA Lion standing l., devouring prey; eagle on its back; above, star. BMC p. cv, 1 and pl. XXIV, 11. Tziambazis 123. Markou, L'or 368 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer, pl. 195, 679 (this coin illustrated).
Of the highest rarity, only five specimens known of this variety and seven of this type, of which only four are in private hands. A magnificent portrait of fine Hellenistic style and an interesting reverse composition. Perfectly struck in high relief, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 35'000

Ex Hess-Leu 12-13 April 1962, 339; Leu 30, 1998, 199 and NAC 114, 2019, 332 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

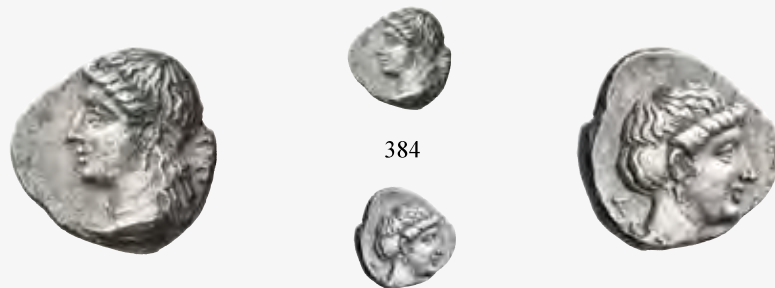
Evagoras II was probably the grandson of Evagoras I, the greatest Greek king of Salamis in the early fourth century BC. However, whereas Evagoras I had strongly pursued alliances with Athens, as a means of expanding the power of Salamis and maintaining its independence from the Persian Empire, Evagoras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



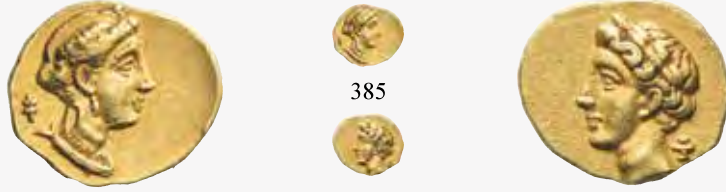
382 **Evagoras II, 361-351.** 1/12 Stater circa 361-351, AV 8 mm, 0.69 g. Turreted head of Aphrodite r. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath; in r. field, EYA. BMC 65. Tziambazis – Markou 407 (this coin).
Rare. Two lovely portraits of fine style. Extremely fine 2'000
Ex Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 245 and NAC 106, 2018, 316 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



383 **Pnytagoras, 351 – 332.** Didrachm circa 351-332, AR 17 mm, 6.97 g. IIN Wreathed and draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. [BA] Bust of Artemis l., wearing earring and necklace, holding bow and quiver. Traité II 1186 and pl. CXXVIII, 28. BMC 78 and pl. XII, 13. Tziambazis 134. SilCoinCy A4506.
Two lovely portraits of fine style, light iridescent tone and good very fine 2'500
Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 335. Privately purchased from Spink in 1977. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



384 **Pnytagoras, 351 – 332.** Tetrobol circa 351-332, AR 13 mm, 2.26 g. IIN Draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. [B]A Bust of Artemis r., wearing earring and necklace, holding bow. Traité II 1187, pl. CXXVIII, 29. BMC 80, pl. XII, 15. Tziambazis 136. SNG Fitzwilliam 5359. SNG Sweden I.2, Sammlung von Post, 472. SilCoinCy A4508.
Two lovely portraits of fine style, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750
Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 320. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1977. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



385 **King Eunostos, circa 310.** 1/12 Stater circa 310, AV 9 mm, 0.65 g. Draped head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring and necklace; in l. field, Cypriot pa. Rev. Laureate head of Apollo l.; in r. field, Cypriot pa. BMC p. cxvii, 5, pl. XXV, 4-5. Tziambazis 144. Markou 459 (this coin).
Very rare. Two finely engraved portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a large flan. Extremely fine
3'000

Ex M&M 19, 1969, 515; Leu 22, 1979, 153 and NAC 106, 2018, 321 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Uncertain mint



386 Siglos circa 515-485, AR 22 mm, 11.22 g. Head of lion r., with open jaws. Rev. ba fi in Cypriot characters Bull's head l., within incuse square. *Traité II* 1348, pl. CXXXVI, 6 var. (bull r.) (Soli). BMC 3, pl. XIII, 7 var. (types in reverse directions). Tziambazis 147 var. (types in reverse directions). SNG Delepierre 2926.
Extremely rare. Lovely iridescent tone, test cut on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine
5'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 152 and NAC 106, 2018, 323 sales. From the Asyut hoard (IGCH 1644). From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



387 1/3 siglos circa 500-480, AR 16 mm, 3.39 g. go in Cypriot characters Head of lion l., with open jaws. Rev. Ankh; in each corner, sprig of leaves. All within incuse square. Weber 7741 (this coin). *Traité I*, 970 (Golgi and this coin). SNG Lockett 2544 (this coin). BMC p. xlvii, pl. XXV, 13 (this coin). Tziambazis –.
Extremely rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness on obverse, otherwise very fine
5'000

Ex Naville VIII, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 1646; Glendining's 21 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950) part XII, 2541; Spink 46, 1985, 156 and NAC 106, 2018, 324 sales. From the Weber (1823-1919) collection and from the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus I Soter, 281 – 261



388

388 Tetradrachm, Seleucia circa 281-261, AR 29 mm, 17.14 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, testing two arrows and resting l. hand on grounded bow; in outer l. field, monogram. SC 379.6a (this coin). HGC 9, 128g.

Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex NFA 20, 1988, 759 and CNG 108, 2018, 300 sales. From the MNL and Jonathan K. Kern collection.

Antiochus II Theos, 261 – 246



389

389 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 261-246, AR 29 mm, 17.15 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, testing arrow and holding grounded bow; in outer r. field, Φ. WSM 1142 (these dies). SC 577.1. Sunrise 184 (this coin). HGC 9, 238p.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby's 19-20 June 1991, Hunt (1926-2014), 449; Triton VI, 2003, 449; Stack's 11 January 2010, 1068; Triton XVIII, 2015, 139 and Triton XXII, 2019, 299 sales. From the Sunrise, Cornelius C. Vermeule and MNL collections.

Seleucus II Callinicus, 246 – 225



390

390 Stater, Antiochia circa 244-225, AV 18 mm, 8.46 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛ – ΕΥΚΟΥ 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

60'000

Ex Triton XXIII, 2020, 464 and NAC 146, 2024, 2252 sales.

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

Antiochus Hierax, 242 – 227



391

391

391 Tetradrachm, Ilium circa 242-227, AR 32 mm, 17.09 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANT-IOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, testing arrow and resting l. hand on ground bow; in l. field, round shield. SC 869.1. HGC 9, 405f.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine Hellenistic style, light iridescent tone. Reverse from a rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Ex Heritage sale 3073, 2019, 30173.

Demetrius I Soter, 162 – 150



392

392 Tetradrachm, Antiochia circa 162-154, AR 32 mm, 16.67 g. Diademed head r.; all within wreath. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated l. on backless throne with winged tritones support, holding short sceptre and cornucopia; in outer l. field, monogram. Pozzi 2972 (this coin). SNG Lockett 3134 (this coin). SC 1638.1f. Newell, *The Seleucid Mint of Antioch*, 87. HGC 9, 795f.

In exceptional state of preservation. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 2972; Glendining's 21 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950), 2593; Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 518; Nomos Fixed price List Winter-Spring 2011, 82 and Triton XXII, 2019, 315 sales. From the Virgil Brand and MNL collections.

Alexander I Balas and Cleopatra Thea, 152 – 145



393

- 393** Tetradrachm, Ptolemais-Ake circa 150-149, AR 32 mm, 17.01 g. Jugate busts right r. of Cleopatra Thea, veiled and diademed, and Alexander I, diademed; in l. field, cornucopia and monogram. Around, bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding Nike, facing and holding thunderbolt, and sceptre. SC 1841 (this coin illustrated). Arthur A. Houghton, *The Double Portrait Coins of Alexander I Balas and Cleopatra Thea*, SNR 67, 16 (this coin). CSE 407 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 267 (this obverse die). HGC 9, 880 (this coin illustrated).
 Very rare and among the finest specimen known of this intriguing issue. A jugate portrait of excellent Hellenistic style perfectly centred and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor marks on obverse and slightly double struck on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 35'000

Ex NFA 18, 1987, 534; Leu 52, 1991, Distinguish American, 119; Harlan J. Berk 100, 1998, 283; Harlan J. Berk 113, 2000, 174; Manhattan III, 2012, 147; Ira & Larry Goldberg 70, 2012, 3139 and Triton XXII, 2019, 321 sales. From Arthur A. Houghton and MNL collections.

Affairs between the Ptolemaic and Seleucid kings – who were fair-weather friends at the best of times, and combatant enemies at others – were especially complex in the mid 2nd Century B.C. This rare and beautiful tetradrachm was struck shortly after Cleopatra Thea, daughter of the Egyptian king Ptolemy VI, married the Seleucid usurper Alexander I Balas. Balas claimed to be a bastard child of the former king Antioch IV, and he rebelled against the reigning Seleucid king Demetrius I with the help of the Roman senate, Attalus I of Pergamum, Ariarathes V of Cappadocia and Ptolemy VI of Egypt. Balas' supporters – especially Ptolemy VI – feared a revival of Seleucid power under Demetrius, who had escaped captivity in Rome to lead his own coup. Balas proved to be as weak-willed as his supporters hoped, and his reign is often seen as the cause of the subsequent instability of the Seleucid dynasty. Unlike Balas, his consort Cleopatra Thea was a remarkable politician. As the daughter of a king, a queen herself, the wife of three kings, and the mother of two kings, she did much to define politics in her age. When she issued coins bearing her portrait conjoined with a Seleucid king (initially her husband, Balas, and later her son, Antiochus VIII), her portrait is topmost, in the position of honour. One could hardly ask for more explicit evidence of her forceful personality. After three successive marriages to Seleucid kings – Alexander Balas, Demetrius I, and Antiochus VII – Cleopatra assumed supreme power in the Seleucid Empire, which required the murder of her eldest son, Seleucus V, and the promotion of her youngest son, Antiochus VIII, as co-ruler.

Alexander I Balas, 150 – 145



394

394 Tetradrachm, Seleucia Pieria 147-146, AR 29 mm, 16.57 g. Laureate head of Zeus with long curls and full beard r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Thunderbolt; above, two monograms; below, two monograms; all within laurel wreath with ties to r. CSE 409. SC 1798.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly style struck on a very broad flan with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

8'000

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 90s.

Tryphon, circa 142 – 138



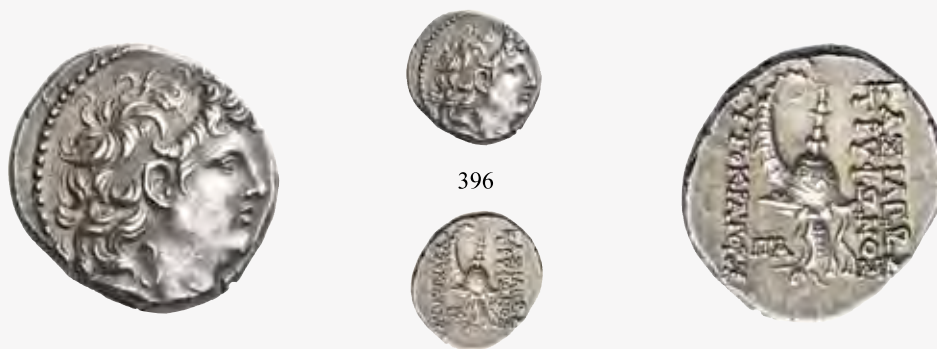
395

395 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 142-138, AR 32 mm, 16.93 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ - ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ / ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ Macedonian helmet with spike, cheek pieces and ibex horn; below, two monograms. All within laurel wreath border. SMA -. SC 2031.3d. cf. Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020, 602 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An attractive portrait of excellent style struck on sound metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

20'000

Ex M&M 79, 1994, 404; Gorny & Mosch 269, 2020, 531 and NAC 132, 2022, 379 sales. From the Dr. G.W. collection.



396

396 Drachm, Antiochia ad Orontem circa 142-138, AR 18 mm, 4.22 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ – ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ Macedonian helmet with spike, cheek pieces and ibex horn r.; in inner l. field, Π·Α. SNG Spaer 1823 var. (II). SC 2033j (this coin).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on good metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone, extremely fine

4'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 251; NFA XX, 1988, 788; NFA XXV, 1990, 215 and NAC 106, 2018, 334 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII, 125 – 121



397

397 Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem 122-121 (?), AR 27 mm, 16.68 g. Jugate busts r. of Cleopatra Thea, diademed and veiled, and Antiochus VIII, diademed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ – ΚΑΙ / ΒΑΣ – ΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding Nike and sceptre; in outer l. field, ΙΕ. Beneath the throne, C / II. Seyrig 30.158. SC 2262.1a.

A superb jugate portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 333.

Antiochos XI and Philip I, 94 – 93



398

398 Tetradrachm uncertain mint in Cilicia circa 94-93, AR 26 mm, 15.75 g. Jugate diademed heads of Antiochos XI and Philip I r.; bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] / ANTIOXOY / ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding Nike and sceptre; below, Φ. All within wreath. SC 2438 (these dies). HGC 9, 1297 (these dies). cf. Triton sale II, 1998, 484 (these dies)

Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known. An excellent jugate portrait and a light tone, minor reparation on obverse edge, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Triton sale XXII, 2019, 341. Privately purchased from Frank Kovacs in 2011. From the MNL collection.

This extremely rare tetradrachm belongs to the deeply troubled late period of Seleucid history, in which the once great empire spanning Asia Minor, the Near East, and Central Asia founded by Seleucus I in 312 BC was in its final stages of disintegration through the secession of indigenous rulers and an endless civil war between the descendants of Demetrius II Nicator and Antiochus VII Sidetes. By the time this coin was struck in the early first century BC, the formerly vast Seleucid territory had been reduced to the rival capitals at Antioch on the Orontes and Damascus, and a few other cities in northern Syria and Cilicia, most of which were rapidly tiring of the failing monarchy.

When Seleucus VI Epiphanes, the older brother of Antiochus IX and Philip I – all grandsons of Demetrius II – was expelled from Antioch by Antiochus X Eusebes, the grandson of Antiochus VII, in ca. 95/4 BC, he withdrew to Mopsuestia in Cilicia to regroup for a campaign to recapture the city. Unfortunately, Seleucus' financial demands on the Mopsuestians led to rioting in which the king was killed and his palace set ablaze. Upon learning of their brother's death, the twins Antiochus IX and Philip I, who may have controlled the city of Tarsus, jointly claimed the royal title for themselves and marched to take revenge against the Mopsuestians. The present tetradrachm may very well have been struck to finance the punitive campaign against the city.

After sacking Mopsuestia, the brothers began to consider the work of driving Antiochus X out of Antioch. To retain control of their possessions in Cilicia, in 94/3 BC, it was agreed that Philip I would remain there while Antiochus XI led an army into Syria. He succeeded in expelling Antiochus X and held Antioch for a period of months before the latter returned. Unfortunately, when Antiochus XI faced his cousin this time, he was defeated and drowned while trying to escape across the Orontes River. After the death of Antiochus XI, Philip I made some inroads into northern Syria, but faced opposition from both Antiochus X and his brother Demetrius III Eukairos, who ruled in Damascus. Only after these two were swept away by the Parthians was Philip I finally able to seize the gleaming prize of Antioch in ca. 88/7 BC. The confused nature of the sources for late Seleucid history makes it difficult to know precisely how long Philip I continued to reign after this, with 84/3 and 76/5 BC possible dates for its end.

The tetradrachm follows the usual model for late Seleucid silver, which regularly depicts a royal portrait on the obverse and the enthroned figure of Zeus on the reverse. This piece, however, is remarkable for the use of a jugate portrait of the brothers together. Previously on Seleucid coins, jugate portraits were reserved for depictions of husband and wife (Cleopatra Thea and Alexander I or Antiochus VII) and mother and son (Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII). Here, for the first time, a jugate portrait has been used for two brothers. Also notable here is the sideburn on the portrait of Antiochus XI, which is thought to represent the growth of a campaign beard perhaps as a visual indicator of a vow of revenge against Mopsuestia and/or Antiochus X.

Seleucis and Pieria, Seleucia



399 Tetradrachm 103-102, AR 31 mm, 14.94 g. Veiled and turreted bust of Tyche r.; bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩ[Ν] / ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ / ΚΑΙ / ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ Filleted thunderbolt on pulvinar; below, Δ. All within wreath. de Callataÿ, La production des tétradrachmes civiques de la Cilicie jusqu'à la Palestine à la fin du II et dans la première moitié du I s. av. J.-C. : (Elaiussa Sébasté, Aigeai, Séleucie-de-Piérie, Laodicée, Arados, Tripolis, Sidon, Tyr, Ascalon), in C. Augé and F. Duyrat (eds), Les monnayages Syriens, 3. DCA 378. HGC 9, 1382.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 750

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 55, 1991, 348 and Gorny & Mosch 261, 2019, 395 sales.

Phoenicia, Sidon



400 Uncertain king, circa 435-425. Half shekel circa 435-425, AR 16 mm, 6.73 g. Phoenician galley under sail l.; waves below. Rev. Persian king or hero standing r., drawing bow, quiver over shoulder; behind, incuse head (of Bes?) l.; before, incuse head of goat right; all within incuse square. Betlyon 4. E&E, Sidon Group II.2. Rouvier 1078. HGC 10, 213 corr. (Betlyon ref.). Sunrise 117.

Rare and unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 5'000



401 Baalsillem I, 425-407. Double shekels circa 425-407, AR 28 mm, 28.29 g. War-galley l. before city walls and towers; in exergue, two lions back to back. Rev. m in Phoenician King of Persia being driven l. in royal chariot; below, incuse of lion leaping. E&E, Sidon Group III.1.w. Betlyon 11.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually fresh metal, minor areas of weakness and obverse from a rusty die, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Heritage sale 3076, 2019, 30198.

Philistia (Palestine). Azotos (Ashdod)



402

402 Drachm, mid V century - 333, AR 17 mm, 3.5 g. Archaic-style male head r. Rev. aleph – shin Female head facing, of the "woman at the window" type, with Oriental hairstyle, wearing necklace. All within a dotted square and an incuse square. Gitler & Tal II. 8D = HGC 10, 474 (these dies). Mildenberg, Essays-Price, pl.61, 74. cf. Savoca-Herakles sale 3, 2025, 71 (these dies).

Extremely rare, apparently only four specimens known and the only one without a test cut.

A very fascinating issue with an enigmatic reverse portrait.

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Baldwin's sale 37, 2004, 748 (expertly conserved since). Previously privately purchased from Spink.

Cuneiform records from the 14th and 13th centuries BC mention Ashdod, a coastal Canaanite city which, together with Askalon, Gaza, Gath, and Ekron, formed the Philistine Pentapolis (five cities) in the 11th century BC. Following Tiglath-Pileser III's invasion of Philistia in 732 BC, the city became a tributary state of Nebuchadnezzar II's Neo-Babylonian Empire. In 604 BC, the city was captured and its elites expelled, and slowly after that date the Philistines ceased to exist as a separate ethnic group. Philistia was reorganised as a district under the greater satrapy of Eber-Nari ("beyond the River") during the Achaemenid Empire, and Ashdod developed throughout the Persian era, although Askalon began to overshadow its prior significance. Like many other communities in the area, it appears that they acknowledged Alexander III's authority shortly after Dareios III's loss at the Battle of Issos (333 BC). In the middle of the 5th and 4th centuries BC, Ashdod produced its own silver coinage.

The majority of the city's coinage uses distinctly local types (such as varied janiform and single heads) or iconography inherited from Phoenician and Greek artistic traditions, although early issues mimic the types of Athenian tetradrachms. Ashdod is frequently identified in Phoenician or Aramaic writing on its currency. The name is most often abbreviated to its first two letters, as in this specimen, though it is occasionally given in full.

Very interesting is the choice of the reverse type: the "woman in the window" motif, according to scholars, depicts an ivory woman gazing through a window. The motif was originally discovered in a 13th-century bronze rectangular stand from Enkomi, with further examples found on ivories from Nimrud, Khorsabad, Arslan-Tash, Sultan Tepe, and Samaria.

Regarding the woman's identity, it is commonly believed that she is either Astarte or her votary, leaning out of the window and seducing men to engage in sexual acts associated with the goddess. The woman's function as a temple prostitute is typically inferred from the marked frontlet that she wears on her forehead. However, not every figure in this motif wears such jewellery. For instance, in Samaria the "woman in the window" is devoid of an Egyptian-style frontlet and makeup. Perhaps she is not intended to entice; instead, she gazes outward, seemingly distressed, cautioning people not to approach her. In this interpretation, there is no hint of sexual invitation or affection.

While it is true that ancient prostitutes were sometimes depicted peering from windows, this seems an improbable subject for this reverse type. Thus, based on the archaeological evidence, we may infer that the woman in the window represents a divinity, perhaps Astarte or another goddess. The association between the woman at the window and a goddess is not mentioned in the Old Testament, nor does it refer to temple prostitution. At most, the figure may represent a princess, a queen, or the mother of a general.

Kings of Persis, Vahbarz (Oborzos), III century BC



403

403

403 Tetradrachm, Istakhr circa III century BC, AR 28 mm, 15.98 g. Diademed head r., with moustache and earring, wearing kyrbasia. Rev. whwbrz - prtrk' zy 'lhy' Aramaic legend Fire temple of Ahura-Mazda, above, half-figure of Ahura-Mazda, in r. field, eagle standing l. on standard and in l. field, Vahbarz standing r. and in r. field, standard; in inner fields, w - prs in Aramaic. K&M -. Alram 526. de Morgan -. Sunrise 566.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait struck in high relief on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. A very interesting graffito (bysd in Aramaic) before head on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Superior 11 December 1992, 2219; New York XXXVII, 2016, Sunrise, 240; Roma Numismatics XIII, 2017, 460 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 535 sales. From the Jonathan P. Rosen collection.

Persia, Achaemenid Empire



404

404

404 Time of Darius I to Xerxes II. Daric circa 485-420, AV 16 mm, 8.34 g. Great King in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear and bow. Rev. Incuse punch. Carradice, Type IIIb, Group A/B. Sunrise 24. BMC 26.

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Ex Gadoury sale 15 November 2019, 250.



405

405

405 Time of Darius I to Xerxes II. Daric circa 485-420, AV 16 mm, 8.32 g. Persian king in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear and bow. Rev. Incuse punch. Carradice, Type IIIb, Group A/B. Sunrise 24. A. Meadows, The Administration of the Achaemenid Empire in J.E. Curtis & N. Tallis, Forgotten Empire: The World of Ancient Persia, 321.

Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 112, 2019, 358. Privately purchased from CNG in 1996 (inv. 91857). From the Matthew Curtis collection.

Kings of Bactria. Diodotos I and II, circa 250–230



406



406

- 406** Stater in the name of Antiochos II, mint A circa 250-230, AV 18 mm, 8.36 g. Diademed head of Diodotos r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Zeus advancing l., aegis draped over his arm, brandishing thunderbolt; at his feet, eagle standing l.; in l. field, N. SNG ANS –. Bopéarachchi –. cf. Holt, series A, group 7 (tetradrachm). SC 629.1.

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

6'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 32, 2005, 3891 and Triton XXI, 2018, 569 sales.

Agathocles, circa 185 – 170



407



407

- 407** Commemorative issue struck for Diodotus. Tetradrachm, Merv circa 185-170, AR 32 mm, 15.98 g. ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Diademed head of Diodotos I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus advancing l., hurling thunderbolt and with aegis draped on extended r. arm, beneath which wreath; in r. field, monogram and at his feet, eagle l. In exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. MIG 144a. Bopéarachchi série 14A. HGC 12, 85.

Rare and in superb condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief on a large flan. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 280, 2021, 442. From the K.G. Rheinland collection.

In a large and complex series of coins rife with kings who are unknown outside of a numismatic context, it is surprising that the first coin bearing the name Diodotus – a king so well represented in the literature – came to light only after Greco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek coinage had been seriously studied for about a century. As recounted in Holt's *Thundering Zeus: The Making of Hellenistic Bactria*, the Diodotid coin was a gold stater with the now-familiar advancing Zeus reverse. It had turned up in Paris in 1838, or slightly earlier, via an Armenian who had acquired it at the fair of Nizhny Novgorod for a collector in St. Petersburg. After reaching Paris, the coin was sold to the Royal Cabinet of Paris by M. Rollin for the sum of £120.

A few years more passed before Diodotus portrait tetradrachms from the pedigree series of Agathocles and Antimachus were discovered. They were eagerly studied for the insight they could provide on the relative chronologies of these shadowy kings, oftentimes dashing theories that had been proposed on royal relations. It is of great interest that the earliest king honoured by Agathocles is Alexander III of Macedon (as the son of Philip II), whose familiar Heracles head/seated Zeus design is employed.

Next in the series is an issue in the name of the Seleucid King Antiochus II (as conqueror), though clearly with a portrait of Diodotus, which suggests it was meant to recall the earliest Diodotid issues, which bore the name of Antiochus. That type is accompanied by tetradrachms that are identical except for the use of the name Diodotus (one time as saviour, another as a god) in place of Antiochus. Other Greco-Bactrian kings honoured by Agathocles include Euthydemus I (as a god), Demetrius I (as invincible), and Pantaleon (as saviour). Missing from his list is Euthydemus II, who may have been excluded for reasons that are not apparent, or who may have been honoured without any example of that coinage having yet surfaced. The pedigree series of Agathocles' successor Antimachus includes issues for Diodotus (as saviour) and Euthydemus I (as a god).

Philoxenos Aniketos, circa 125 – 115



408

408 Tetradrachm circa 125-115, AR 26 mm, 9.82 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. 'maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa' Philoxenos, in military attire, on horse rearing r.; in r. field, monogram. Boparachchi 5C. SNG ANS 1183. MIG 340d. HGC 12, 268

Rare. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 297, 2023, 347. From the Klaus Grigo collection.

Straton I Epiphanes Dikaios Soter, circa 110 – 95



409

409

409 Tetradrachm circa 110-95, AR 31 mm, 9.78 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ / ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Diademed bust l., wearing aegis and holding spear on shoulder. Rev. Maharajasa tratarasa dhramikasa / Stratasa Athena standing l., holding shield and hurling thunderbolt. Boparachchi 7A. MIG 314a. HGC 12, 321.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 297, 2023, 378 (illustrated on the back cover). From the Klaus Grigo collection.

Sasanian kingdom. Shahpur I, 240 – 272



410

411

410 Dinar, mint I circa 260-272, AV 21 mm, 7.41 g. mzdysn bgy šhpwhry MRK'n MRK' 'yr'n MNW ctry MN yzd'n in Pahlavi Bust r., wearing diadem and mural crown with korymbos. Rev. nwr'zy – šhpwhry in Pahlavi Fire altar; flanked by two attendants wearing mural crowns; in r. field, triple pellets. SNS type IIc/1b, style P, group b. Saedi AV4 var. (no pellets). Sunrise 739 var. (no pellets).

Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XXVII, 2024, 435.

411 Dinar, mint I circa 260-272, AV 23 mm, 7.28 g. mzdysn bgy šhpwhry MRK'n MRK' 'yr'n MNW ctry MN yzd'n in Pahlavi Bust r., wearing diadem and mural crown with korymbos. Rev. nwr'zy in Pahlavi – šhpwhry in Pahlavi Fire altar; flanked by two attendants wearing mural crowns; in r. field, . SNS type IIc/1b, style P, group d/1b. Saedi AV4 var. (no pellets). Sunrise 739 var. (no pellets).

Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XXVII, 2024, 438.

Pharaonic Egypt, Nectanebo II, 359 – 340



412

412 Tritartemoron circa 359-340, AR 11 mm, 0.7 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. Hieroglyphs. facing head (hr = face), heart and windpipe (nefer = good). For another tritartemoron, cf. NAC sale 146, 2024, 2283.

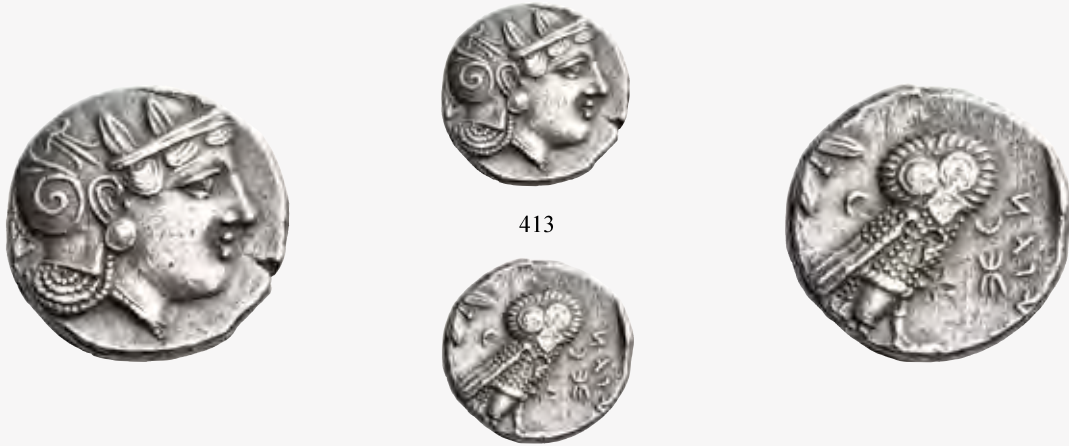
Apparently unique and unpublished. A fascinating issue of tremendous fascination.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine

5'000

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 tritartemoron suggests that it is a fraction of the Persian siglos. On the obverse, the tritartemoron 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 hieroglyphic, one of with it, an Egyptian pectoral necklace crossed over a windpipe and heart which together are read as hr nfr ("good face"). These two together are often used in names and titles to denote someone who is "fair of face" or to describe a "good, beautiful, or perfect" appearance. It is frequently used in the context of describing the "good" or "beautiful" face of a deity or king. This combination is commonly found in tomb inscriptions, such as in the Tomb of Nefertari. 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 subtle 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.

Egypt under Persian administration. Sabaces, circa 340 – 330



413

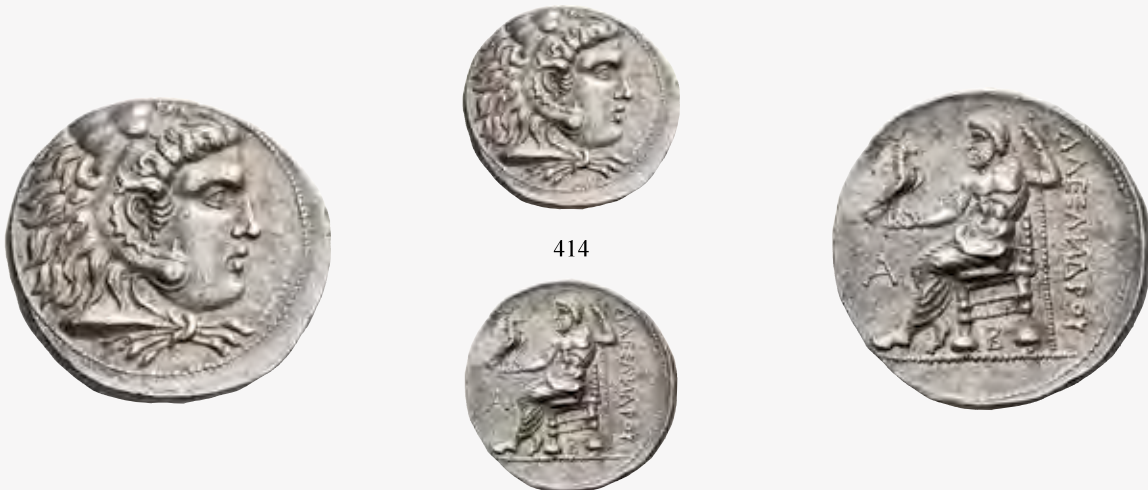
- 413** Tetradrachm circa 340-330, AR 25 mm, 17.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring and necklace. Rev. swik in Aramaic characters Owl standing r., head facing; behind, crescent and olive spray; in r. field, crescent above thunderbolt. Nicollet-Pierre, Essay Thompson pl. 26, 16 ll. SNG Copenhagen 4. BMC 265 (these dies). van Alfen, The "Owls" from the 1989 Syria Hoard, with a review of Pre-Macedonian coinage in Egypt, AJN 14, 2002, Type I, 13c (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, two banker's marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 19, 1959, 431; SKA Fixed Price List 27, 1978, 72; Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GMBH 2, 1998, 121; NGSA 4, 2006, 116 and Triton XXII, 2019, 398 sales. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2009. From the collection of a Northern California Gentleman.

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



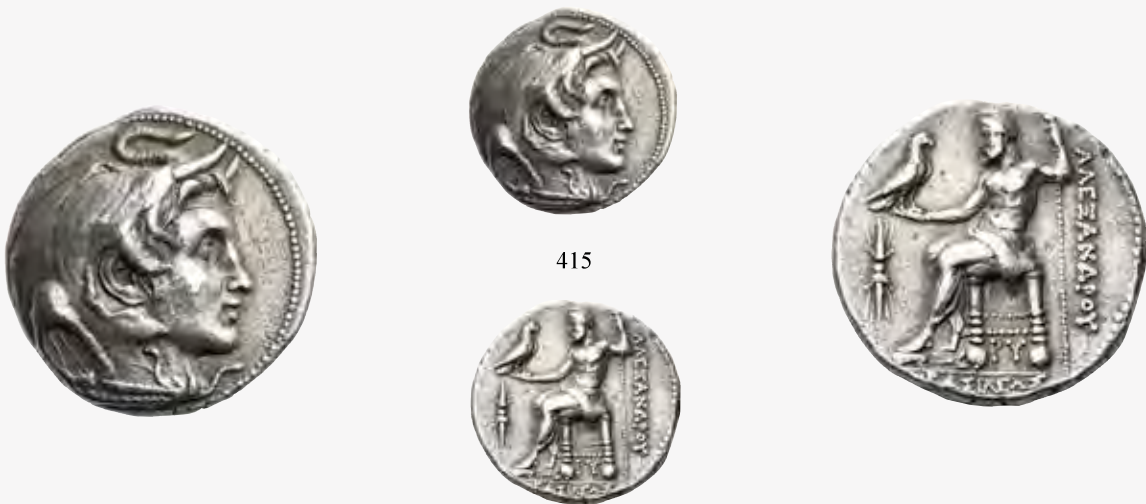
414

- 414** Tetradrachm in name and types of Alexander III. Byblus circa 323-320, AR 28 mm, 17.01 g. Head of beardless Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress; in r. field, unclear legend. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, A and below the throne, B. Dunand, Fouilles de Byblos, 1926-1932, 1937, Byblos Hoard 6386 (these dies). Price 3410 (no inscription on obverse, Berytos). cf. CNG sale 66, 2004, 245 (these dies). CPE –.

Extremely rare. A spectacular portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk 103, 1998, 105 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 515 sales. From DMS collection.



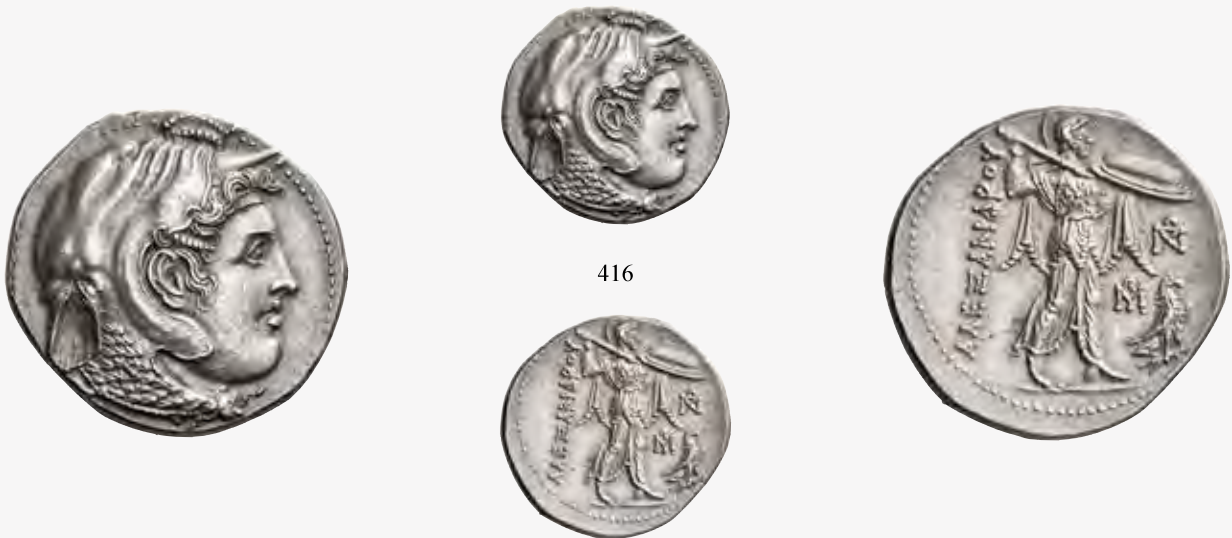
415

- 415** Tetradrachm in name of Alexander III, Memphis circa 316-315, AR 26 mm, 16.58 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus Aëtrophoros seated l., holding eagle in outstretched r. hand; in l. field, thunderbolt; below throne, ΠΥ. Svoronos 18b (these dies). Zervos Issue 14. CPE 35.

An extremely rare variety with the title Basileos of a very rare type. A magnificent portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks and a metal flaw at twelve o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Ancient & Rare Coins Fixed Price List August/Fall 1983, 86 and Nomos 18, 2019, 269 sales.



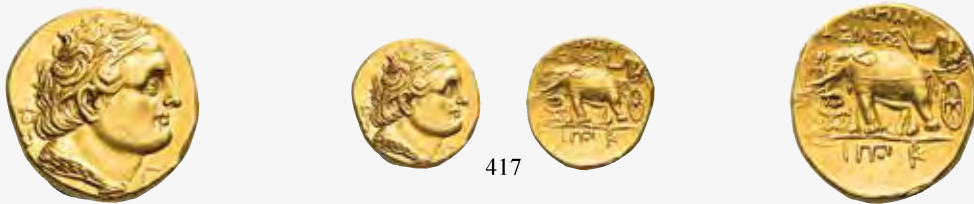
416

- 416** Stater, Alexandria circa 299-295, AR 29 mm, 15.65 g. Horned head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant headdress, mitra, and scaly aegis. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and shield; in lower r. field, eagle standing r. and in field, two monograms. Svoronos 127. CPE 126. SNG Lockett 3384 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A superb portrait of masterly style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 934 and Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Richard Cyril Lockett (1873-1950), 2771 sales.

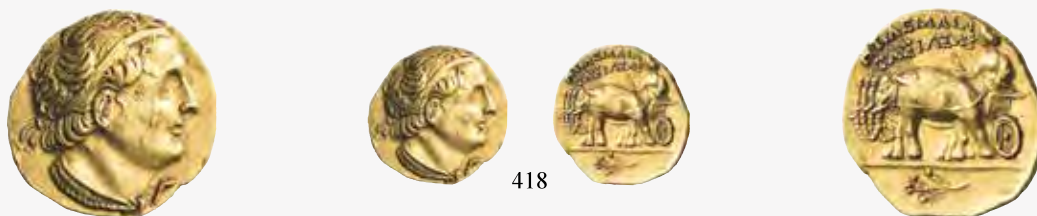


417

- 417** Stater, Cyrene circa 299-294, AV 16 mm, 7.12 g. Diademed head r., aegis tied around neck. Rev. [ΠΤΟ]ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Charioteer, holding thunderbolt in r. hand, driving elephant quadriga l.; in exergue, I and two monograms. Svoronos 156 var. (second monogram). SNG Berry 1462 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen -. Zervos Type VI, Issue 118, dies 779/a (this coin cited). Naville, Cyrene 241. CPE 272b (this coin illustrated).

An apparently unique variety of a very rare type. A superb portrait, reverse slightly double struck and off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 15'000

Ex NFA 18, 1987, 254 and Triton XXII, 2019, 407 sales. From the Burton Y. Berry (1901-1985) and a Northern California Gentleman collections.



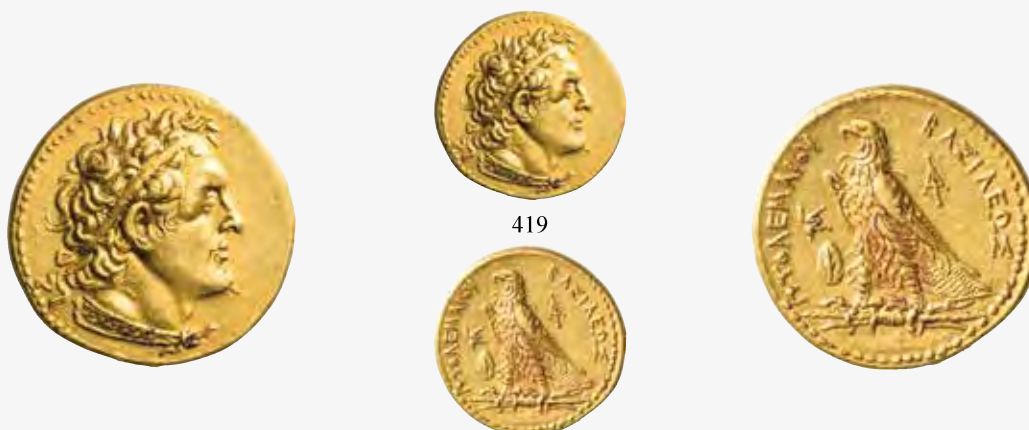
418

- 418** Stater, Euesperides circa 299-294, AV 18 mm, 7.16 g. Diademed head r., aegis tied around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Charioteer, holding thunderbolt in r. hand, driving elephant quadriga l. In exergue, apple branch. SNG Copenhagen -. BMC 1. Dewing 2734 (these dies). Naville, Cyrene 239. Svoronos 101. CPE 275.

Very rare. An almost invisible die-break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 205, 1960, 352; Busso-Peus 270, 1969, 100 and Gorny & Mosch 257, 2018, 560 sales.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



419

- 419** Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 282, AV 25 mm, 17.84 g. Diademed Head of Ptolemy I r. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt; at sides, two monograms and in l. field, shield. Svoronos 551. CPE 304.

Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 394; Noble 89, 2008, 3747 and Noble 123, 2020, 3227 sales.



420

420 In the name of Arsinoe II. Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 261-253, AR 36 mm, 35.53 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r.; behind head, Y. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. BMC 18. SNG Berry 1474. Svoronos 508 and pl. XVI, 10. Faces of Power 897 (this coin). CPE 338 (this coin illustrated)

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 384; NAC 23, 2002, 1309; Triton VII, 2004, 376; NAC 59, 2011, 659 and NAC 116, 2019, 210 sales. From the Adda collection.

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



421

421

421 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 255, AR 26 mm, 14.21 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; in l. field, two monograms and in r., ΑΛ on I and Θ. BMC 113-114. Svoronos 772, pl. XXV, 9 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen -. CPE 648.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Auctiones 22, 1992, 398; Hess-Divo 307, 2007, 1365 and NAC 110, 2018, 81 sales.



422

422 In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Tyre 253-252, AV 27 mm, 27.79 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ Cornucopiae; below, three monograms. Troxell p. 63, 9c (this coin). Svoronos -. CPE 594.

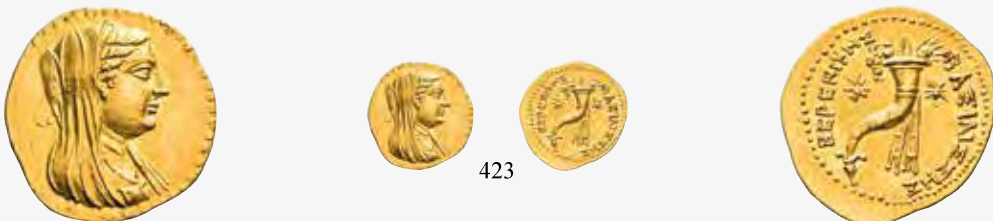
Extremely rare. Edge nick at twelve o'clock on obverse and minor marks on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Leu 25, 1980, 194 (as Ptolemy V) and Morton & Eden 100, 2019, 314 sales.

The gold octodrachms of Ptolemy II and later Ptolemaic kings were commonly known in Greek as mnaieia because their face value in gold was equivalent to a mina of silver (25 tetradrachms). These impressive coins were produced much more easily in a country like Egypt, which was exceptionally rich in gold, unlike many other parts of the Greek world. The types pairing the head of Arsinoe II, the wife of Ptolemy II, and a filleted double cornucopia were introduced after her death in 270 or 268 BC to celebrate her ascent to divinity. Ptolemy II proclaimed her to be a goddess with aspects of Egyptian Isis and Greek Aphrodite and established temples to serve the rites of her cult at both Mendes and near the harbour of Alexandria. The cult of Arsinoe II appears to have been genuinely popular with both Greeks and Egyptians, and an annual religious procession in her honour seems to have taken place in Alexandria from the time of Ptolemy II down to the late second century BC. Similarly, the image of Arsinoe II continued to be used as the standard type for the Ptolemaic gold octodrachm until they ceased production in the second century BC. There was little indication early in her life that Arsinoe II was destined for divinity and immortalisation on coins that are still greatly admired today. In 300 BC, when she was 15 years old, she was given in marriage by her father, Ptolemy I Soter, to Lysimachus, the 50-year-old Macedonian king of Thrace, to seal a political alliance. Her manipulation of her husband caused Lysimachus to execute his oldest and most popular son by a previous marriage to make room for her own in the line of succession in 284 BC. This triggered a war in Lysimachus' territories in Asia Minor that ended with the death of the king at the Battle of Corupedium and the conquest of his Anatolian territories by Seleucus I Nicator in 281 BC. Soon after, Seleucus I was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunos, an exiled son of Ptolemy I and half-brother of Arsinoe II, who had been living at the Seleucid court. After using troops from Seleucus' army to seize the Macedonian territories formerly belonging to Lysimachus, Ceraunos negotiated a marriage to Arsinoe II to lend an air of legitimacy to his claims of kingship. Arsinoe II, who had fled to Ephesus after the death of Lysimachus, agreed to return to Macedon and accepted the proposal with the proviso that her children by Lysimachus would be first to succeed to the kingship after Ceraunos. All seemed well and it appeared that Arsinoe II would again be queen until the wedding night, when Ceraunos ordered the murder of her youngest children. Not surprisingly, the horror of this unwanted prompted Arsinoe II to immediately flee, first to Samothrace and then back to the Ptolemaic court in Egypt in the early 270s BC. Once back in Egypt, Arsinoe II quickly returned to her old manipulative ways. She engineered the exile of her sister-in-law, Arsinoe I, by accusing her of plotting the death of her brother, the reigning king, Ptolemy II. With Arsinoe I out of the way, Arsinoe II quickly moved to fill the void, and by 274/3 BC she had married Ptolemy II, thus becoming the new Ptolemaic queen of Egypt with the title of Philadelphos ("Sibling-loving"). Their incestuous union was scandalous for many Greeks, but court apologists argued for its acceptability on the grounds that Zeus had married to his own sister, Hera. Such persuasion was unnecessary for the native Egyptians, for whom brother-sister marriage was an old custom within pharaonic dynasties. As Ptolemaic queen, Arsinoe II was an influential figure who participated in public rituals alongside her husband and shared his titles while serving as a patron of temples and literary works in her own right.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



423

423 Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 14 mm, 2.13 g. Diademed, veiled and draped bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia bound with diadem; at sides, two stars. Svoronos 981. Dewing 2578. Boston, MFA 2280. PtoICPE 740.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex NGSA 7, 2012, 201; NGSA 10, 2018, 23 and Heritage 3075, 2019, 32037 sales.



424

424

In name of Berenice. Octodrachm, Ephesus circa 245, AV 27 mm, 27.82 g. Diademed and veiled head of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopia with grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet; in l. field, bee. Svoronos 899. CPE 777.

Extremely rare. An interesting and fascinating issue with a magnificent portrait of fine style. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 175 and Morton & Eden 100, 2019, 315 sales.

Berenice II was the daughter of Magas, a Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica who assumed the royal title and claimed independence from the Ptolemaic kingdom in 276 B.C. As part of a rapprochement between Magas and his former master, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, in 250 B.C. the king of Cyrene agreed to marry Berenice to Ptolemy III, the son and designated successor of Ptolemy II, thereby bringing Cyrenaica back into the Ptolemaic fold. This arrangement briefly fell through when Magas died and his widow, Apama, opposed the restoration of Cyrenaica to the orbit of Egypt. As a daughter of the Seleucid king, Antiochus I Soter, Apama was no friend of the Ptolemaic dynasty and quickly replaced Ptolemy III with the Macedonian prince, Demetrios the Fair, as the husband for Berenice. However, when it was revealed that Demetrios was carrying on an affair with Apama, Berenice ordered his assassination. Once freed of her philandering husband, she fulfilled her father's original agreement and married Ptolemy III in 249 B.C. Berenice II was a famously devoted wife to her husband, who ascended the throne as Ptolemy III Euergetes in 246 B.C. Not long after his accession, Ptolemy III became embroiled in the Laodicean War (246-241 B.C.). This conflict was ignited when the Seleucid king, Antiochos II Theos, died, leaving behind his young wife (Ptolemy's sister-also named Berenice) and her five-year-old son at Antioch. Alone in the Syrian capital, the two were easily assassinated by agents of Laodike, a divorced wife of Antiochos II, on behalf of her adult son, Seleucos II. Unable to permit the murder of his relatives to go unavenged, Ptolemy III immediately embarked upon a series of punitive campaigns that detached large swathes of territory in Syria, Asia Minor, and Thrace from the Seleucid Empire and made inroads as far inland as Babylonia. While Ptolemy III was off at war, Berenice II vowed to dedicate a lock of her hair (known in Latin as the *coma Berenices*) to Aphrodite if the goddess protected her husband and brought him back to Egypt. After his safe return, she fulfilled her vow, but on the next day her hair had disappeared from the temple. It was soon reported by the Ptolemaic court astronomer, Konon of Samos, and the poet, Kallimachos, that the lock of Berenice II was carried into the heavens by Aphrodite, who established it as a celestial memorial of the Ptolemaic queen's act of devotion. Kallimachos' original Greek poem describing these miraculous events is now lost, but a Latin translation by Catullus still survives. The important role of Berenice II as Ptolemaic queen is reflected in this gold *mnaieion* (octadrachm) featuring her veiled portrait on the obverse and a cornucopia on the reverse. The portrait takes its basic iconographic cues from earlier *mnaieia* of Ptolemy II featuring his sister-wife, Arsinoë II, but here Berenice is clearly represented as a mortal queen, wearing only a diadem below her veil. The portraits of Arsinoë II regularly cast her in a divine role through the addition of the sceptre and stephane of Aphrodite and the horn of the Egyptian god Khnum. Likewise, while the *mnaieia* depicting Arsinoë II include two cornucopiae on the reverse, that of Berenice has only one, but its contents are identical to those of Arsinoë's. This particular *mnaieion* is especially remarkable and rare because it was not struck at Alexandria, but rather at the city of Ephesos, probably around 245 B.C. This Ionian city, which had been absorbed into the Seleucid Empire by Antiochos II, fell to Ptolemy III early in the Laodicean War and the style of this coin suggests that it was produced before Ephesos had received official portraits of Berenice II. This view is supported by the idealized features of Berenice II, which differ from those of her Alexandrian portrait, and the reuse of Arsinoë's cornucopiae (it was normal Ptolemaic practice for queens to be distinguishable by the contents of their associated cornucopiae).



425

425 In name of Berenice II. Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 244-221, AR 35 mm, 34.76 g. Head right, with ram's horn, veiled and wearing stephane; lotus-tipped sceptre in background. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ. Filleted cornucopiae. Svoronos 1114. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Lockett 3420 (this coin). CPE 896.

Extremely rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A superb portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor oxidation and a small area of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 30'000

Ex Hirsch XXXII, 1912, 595; Naville VII, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 1850 and Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Richard Cyril Lockett (1873-1950), 2806 sales.

The large and complex series of coins issued by Ptolemy III (246-222 B.C.) for a certain Berenice have been intensively studied in recent years. The most distinctive issue is a large silver coin traditionally described as an Attic-weight dodekadrachm (12 drachms), and more recently as a Ptolemaic-weight pentekaidekadrachm (15 drachms). One important question raised in recent years is which Berenice is honoured: Berenice II, the wife of Ptolemy III, or Berenice Syra, the king's sister? The traditional view is that the king's wife is honoured, but Hazard has suggested it may be his sister. He sees the coins as products of the Third Syrian War (Laodicean War), which began not long after the death of the Seleucid King Antiochus II in 246 under mysterious circumstances. His death caused a dynastic crisis, for Antiochus II had two wives, the Seleucid Laodice and the Ptolemaic Berenice Syra, both of whom had borne him children who were considered legitimate heirs to the Seleucid throne. However, when Berenice Syra and her son were murdered in 246, Ptolemaic claims to the Seleucid throne were eliminated and Ptolemy III responded by invading Seleucid territories. His campaign was successful, but ground to a halt when domestic crises forced him to return to Egypt. In 241, Ptolemy III made peace with Seleucus II, who in the meantime had become the new Seleucid king. As laudable as Hazard's suggestion may be, the case for Berenice II, a queen in her own right, is perhaps stronger. She had married Ptolemy III in about 246, the eventful year of Berenice Syra's death, and throughout the Third Syrian War she ruled Egypt in his absence. Perhaps more important, Berenice's portrait bears no symbols to suggest she was deceased. On the earlier coinage for the deceased Arsinoe II, the bust is adorned with the divine attributes of a ram's horn and a lotus sceptre. Neither is present on the Berenice coinage, and though Berenice II was alive throughout her husband's reign, Berenice Syra was deceased.



426



426

426 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 230-222, AR 29 mm, 14.16 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopia. Noeske 116. SNG Copenhagen 167. Svoronos 1001. CPE 732

A spectacular portrait of extraordinary style struck on a very large flan and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu 72, 19987, 386; Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List 12, Winter 2007, 103; Triton VII, 2004, 378 and Triton XVI, 2013, 598 sales. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell in 2018.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 222 – 204



427



427 Drachm, Alexandria circa 222-204, Æ 42 mm, 63.31 g. Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopia and between legs, Σ. Noeske 148-149. Svoronos 992. SNG Copenhagen 205. CPE B508.

In exceptional condition. Brown tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex M&M 76, 1991, 611; Nomos-CNG Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2010, 91 and Triton XXII, 2019, 422 sales. From the Maurice Laffaille (1902-1989) and Gasvoda collections.



428



428

428 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 219-217, AR 27 mm, 13.97 g. Joined draped busts r. of Serapis, wreathed, and Isis, diademed. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; behind, double cornucopiae and below the legs, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1124. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. Landvatter 21. CPE 892.

Two superb portraits of fine style and with a superb old cabinet tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine 4'000

Ex Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 164, 2012, 331 and NAC 110, 2018, 103 sales. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli collection.

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



429

429 In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 29 mm, 27.83 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1242β (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen –. Boston, MFA –. SNG Delepierre 3063. CPE II, K7.

A very impressive portrait struck in high relief. Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex Ars Classica XII, 1926, 2608; Münzen & Medaillen 25, 1962, 497; Stack's 17 September 1980, 214 and Triton XXII, 2019, 413 sales. Privately purchased from Dr. Arnold Saslow in 1985. From a collection of a Northern California gentleman.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145



430

430 In name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria 176-175, AV 27 mm, 27.84 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae bound with fillet; in l. field, LC and below, Atef crown (?) and ΙΣ. Svoronos 1328. CPE 1134 (this coin illustrated). Faces of Power 946 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only two specimens listed by Svoronos. Insignificant area of weakness and minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine.

15'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 386; Hermitage Fine Art 25, 2019, 37 sales. From the Victor Adda collection.

Cyrenaica, Barce



431

- 431** Tetradrachm circa 480-435, AR 26 mm, 16.74 g. Silphium plant. Rev. BAP Head of Zeus Ammon r. Jameson 1343b. Bement, *A descriptive catalogue of Greek Coins*. Selected from the Cabinet of Clarence S. Bement, 343 (this coin; attributed to Kyrene. BMC pl. XXXIII, 14. *Traité* pl. CCLXIX, 8. SNG Lockett 3463 (this coin).

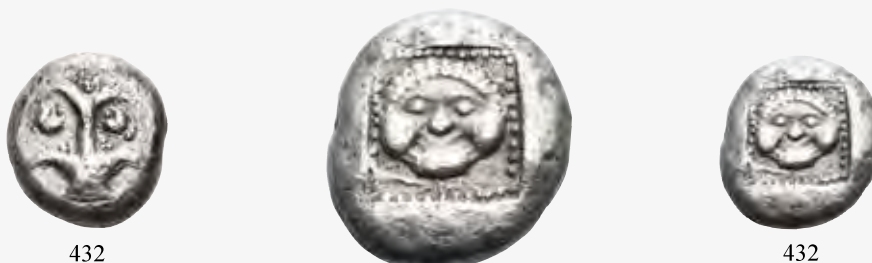
Extremely rare. Unusually well-struck and centred for this difficult issue.

A bold portrait, minor porosity and oxidation, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Naville VII, 1924, Bement (1843-1923), 1866 (as Cyrene); Glendining's 21-23 February 1951, Lockett (1873-1950) part IV, 2841 Baldwin's 68, 2010, 3442; NAC 72, 2013, 395; Hirsch 309, 2015, 306; Hirsch 317, 2016, 1766; Hirsch 323, 2016, 1766; Hirsch 323, 2016, 2251; Hirsch 328, 2017, 295; Hirsch 336, 2018, 2297 and Hirsch 343, 2018, 2424 sales. From the Dr. E. O. and M. F. Halliwell collection.

Cyrene



432

432

- 432** Tetradrachm circa 525-480, AR 22 mm, 16.87 g. Silphium plant with four leaves and two fruits. Rev. Gorgoneion facing in dotted frame within shallow incuse square. BMC 10 and pl. II, 18. Prospero 630 (these dies). C.C. Vermeule, *Greek Coins in the Elisabeth Washburn King Collection at Bryn Mawr College*, NC 16, 141 (this coin). Buttrey, *The Coins from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone, in The Extramural Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone at Cyrene, Lybia Final Reports*, 69-70. Asyut 823.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the finest of only three specimens known.

Old cabinet tone, minor encrustations, otherwise good very fine

25'000

Ex M&M VII, 1948, 504; Christie's 11 December 1992, Washburg King, 741; NFA-Sotheby 28 October 1993, 953 and NAC 84, 2015, 744 sales.

The main sources of prosperity in Cyrene were agriculture and animal husbandry. Olives, grains and grapes were grown in abundance, horses of extraordinary quality were bred, and animals grazed in the less fertile areas, where the silphium plant grew wild. Of all the region's exports, its most famous was silphium, which was used throughout the Mediterranean for food and as a spice, a perfume, and a cure-all with a long list of applications. Several aspects of the silphium plant are shown on the coins of Cyrene. This early tetradrachm displays a few, with the full plant on the obverse, adorned with leaves, flowers and fruits. The reverse depicts a single fruit, perhaps ornamented. Flanking the silphium fruit are two upright dolphins, which perhaps refers to Poseidon since in some accounts a certain king of Cyrene, Eurypylos, is described as being a son of Poseidon and Celaeno, the daughter of Atlas.



433

433 Tetradrachm circa 480-435, AR 27 mm, 16.94 g. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. KVPA Pearl-diademed, bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC p. xxxvii, 42 and pl. V, 16 (these dies). Jameson 1350. Weber 8425. Boston, MFA 1310. *Traité III*, pl. 263, 5. SNG Copenhagen 1174.

Very rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. An exceptionally well-preserved and detailed obverse and a portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very skilled master-engraver. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 150'000

Ex Leu sale 45, 1988, 295.

Cyrene was founded in about 630 B.C. by settlers from the island of Thera led by a certain Aristoteles Battus, and continued to be populated by others, principally Dorian Greeks. The venture was not easy, and the first two efforts failed. However, when the Thereans acquired local Libyan help, an ideal site was found that enjoyed good rainfall and had a freshwater spring.

Other dependent settlements were established before a second round of colonisation occurred in the 6th Century B.C. The initial co-operation between locals and colonists was continually tested as more Greeks arrived.

The dynasty established by Battus remained intact until the region succumbed to Persian rule in 525 B.C., which lasted to one degree or another until c.440 B.C. The locals then established a Republican-style government comprised of members of local families, who about a century later offered their loyalty to Alexander the Great.

Soon thereafter, in c.323 B.C., the Spartan mercenary Thibron temporarily seized power in the Pentapolis, as the region was known because of its five major cities. But the displaced oligarchs fled to Egypt, where they gained the support of Ptolemy I, Alexander's successor in Egypt. Under the leadership of the general Ophellas, Thibron was defeated and the region was annexed by Ptolemy.

Thereafter, various efforts to minimise or shed Ptolemaic rule occurred, even by the Ptolemaic strategoi Ophellas and Magas. A particular effort was made by citizens of Cyrene, who invited the Megalopolitan philosophers Ecdelos and Demophanes to confederate their cities as a republic, but it failed when in 246 B.C. a royal marriage occurred between King Ptolemy III and Magas' daughter Berenice II. As the only marriage of Ptolemy III, it cemented the relationship between Egypt and Cyrene, which remained strong until Cyrene fell into Roman hands in 96 B.C.



434

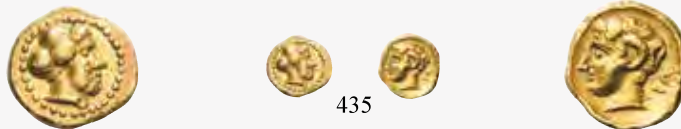
434 Drachm, magistrate Polianthes circa 322-313, AV 14 mm, 4.32 g. ΠΟΛΙ Rider on horseback prancing r. Rev. K - Y / P - A Silphium plant. *Traité* 1855b, pl. CCLXV, 15 (this coin illustrated). BMC 132, pl. XIV, 25 (these dies). SNG Lockett 3471 (this coin illustrated). U. Wartenberg, J.H. Kagan, "Silphium, Jerboas, Genets and the Coinage of Cyrene", in *Le monete di Cirene e della Cirenaica nel Mediterraneo. Problemi e prospettive. Atti del V Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica e di storia Monetaria*, Padova, 17-19 Marzo 2016, 7. Naville, *Cyrene* 109h (this coin).

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

15'000

Ex Ars Classica I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 3273; Glendining 23 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950), 2849 and NAC 110, 2018, 124 sales.

This gold drachm was struck during the tenure of Ophellas as the Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica. Ophellas had served as a trierarch (commander of a trireme) during the eastern campaigns of Alexander the Great, but after his death entered the service of Ptolemy I, Alexander's former general, who controlled Egypt. In 322 B.C., Ptolemy directed Ophellas to lead an army against Cyrene, which was rocked by civil war, and seize the city with its associated dependencies and territories. Ophellas was successful in this endeavour and became the first Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica, a position he retained until 309/8 B.C. We have few details about his rule at Cyrene, but Justin's *Epitome of Pompeius Trogus* – a sometimes confused, late source-reports that at some point Ophellas became king of the Cyreneans (rex Cyrenarum). This seems rather improbable since Ptolemy himself did not assume the royal title until 305 B.C. Ophellas appears to have been briefly expelled from Cyrene during a popular revolt in 312 B.C., but quickly returned to power with Ptolemaic military support. In 309/8 B.C., Ophellas agreed to aid Agathocles, the duplicitous tyrant of Syracuse, in his ongoing war against the Carthaginians with the understanding that any territorial gains made in North Africa would be given to Cyrene. He raised a large army and made the arduous march to meet the forces of Agathocles in Carthaginian territory. However, not long after Ophellas arrived, Agathocles attacked the Cyrenean camp and killed him. Now finding themselves leaderless and far from home, the Cyrenean troops felt they had little choice but join Agathocles' army. The drachm belongs to the first period of Ophellas' rule in Cyrene. The unidentified horseman on the obverse may perhaps represent the governor himself, while the reverse depicts the silphium plant – an emblem that had served as the distinctive civic badge of Cyrene since the late sixth century B.C.



435

435 1/10 stater circa 331-322, AV 8 mm, 0.87 g. Head of Cyrene r. Rev. Head of Apollo Carneius I.; in r. field, IA. Naville, *Cyrene* 44d (this coin). *Traité* III, 1878 and pl. CCLXVI, 11.

Rare. Lovely reddish tone, minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex Ars Classica V, 1923, duplicates of British Museum, 2963; Leu 45, 1988, 296; Busso-Peus 376, 2003, 809 and Künker 312, 2018, 2587 sales. From the Graves collection.

Euhesprides



436

436

436 Drachm circa 480-435, AR 15 mm, 3.26 g. Silphium plant. Rev. E - Y - E - Σ Head of Zeus-Ammon r., with ram's horn; in incuse punch. SNG Copenhagen 1300. BMC 78.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A portrait of superb style and a lovely old cabinet tone, obverse from a rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

3'000

Ex M&M 88, 1999, 323 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32072 (described as Cyrene) sales.



453



460



467



455



469



471





444



445



461



468



465



470



Celtic Coins

Danube valley



- 437** Danube valley. Distater, Cholcis(?) c. late I century BC – I century AD, AV 25 mm, 12.37 g. Stylised head of Alexander III r.; around, five birds. Rev. Athena Nicephoros, stylised, seated r., holding sceptre in r. hand; above, trident; the whole between two lines of dots. LT - cf. 9601 (stater). SLM - cf. 1212-13 (stater). R. Forrer, *Keltische Numismatik der Rhein- und DonauLand*, Strasbourg, 1908, - cf. 377 (stater). M.-M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, Genève, 2009, 90 (this coin).

Apparently unique. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination with a very interesting and enigmatic portrait. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 100'000

Ex Auctiones 20, 1990, 29 and NAC 74, 2013, 322 sales. From the "Un amateur érudit" collection.

This gold distater, with a reverse modelled after the Lysimachus-type staters of Byzantium, is of considerable interest. Its style and fabric, and its ring of birds around the portrait all place it in a distinctive and well-defined group of barbarous gold coins. However, as a distater it is seemingly unique. All other known specimens are staters that typically weigh between 5.0 and 6.0 grams. Some pieces that fall outside that range are of particularly low weight, from 2.6 to 3.1 grams; these may be fractions or staters struck at a significantly reduced standard. Derek Allen suggests these coins are of Balkan origin, noting that they are found as far north as the Baltic. In a 1988 article dedicated to these issues, Ermanno Arslan suggests they are Celto-Dacian issues from Transylvania. He records the opinions of several scholars who have offered ideas on the European origin of these coins. He also provides anecdotal provenances on two examples, one said to have been found in Hadrianopolis and another – remarkably – in the vicinity of Milan. Arslan divides the series into three groups, each with slightly varying aspects of style, design detail, weight parameters and metrology. This distater most closely resembles the staters of his group III, though it lacks a diagnostic 'monogram' beneath the chin. Importantly, some scholars suggest these coins originate outside Europe altogether. Konstantin Golenko, in his "Kolchis" (Chiron 2, 1972, pp. 570-2), documents examples of this type having been found in Colchis, in the southern Caucasus. This region, on the south-western shore of the Black Sea, constitutes the western part of the modern state of Georgia. Alexander Zograph (1889-1942), in his classic *Antichnie Moneti*, describes these gold coins as having been struck in the late 1st century B.C. in Abkhazia, the north-western part of ancient Colchis and the modern state of Georgia. He writes (p.155) from the perspective of a Russian scholar familiar with regional finds: "These imitations are particularly interesting for us because, in contradistinction to the opinions of certain western European scholars who have assigned them without sufficient grounds to other countries near the Danube, the finds are concentrated in Abkhazia, western Georgia, and Adjaria. ...I may remark in passing that the investigation of just the imitations found on the territory of our country, in particular the still understudied central Asiatic imitations, would afford very rich material." With such wide-ranging ideas on the origin of these coins, it is difficult to conclude where they were struck. The fact that they copy a type of Byzantium is of no help since those coins were familiar in 322 to many places throughout the Aegean and Black Seas, as well as in the Balkans. Since these imitative gold pieces have been found in places ranging from the southern Caucasus to northern Italy, and from the Balkans to the Baltic, they must have been used extensively, and exported far from their place of origin. The prototype of the portrait is uncertain: it may be derived from the head of Heracles on Alexander III-type tetradrachms or the deified head of Alexander III on the coinage of Lysimachus. The reverse unquestionably is taken from civic issues of Byzantium that were based upon the royal coinage of Lysimachus. The trident first appeared on Byzantium staters and tetradrachms in the late 3rd Century B.C., and these coins were struck in large quantities in the 2nd and early 1st Centuries B.C. We might presume these imitations would have been created only after the mass issues at Byzantium had circulated enough to become important trade coins. However, the most important chronological tool may be found on a seemingly unique stater in Arslan's group III. It has on its reverse IB in the interior left field and ETOYC beneath the trident. On coinage, ETOYC (meaning 'year') was used perhaps exclusively on Roman provincial coins to indicate dates; IB, theoretically, would equate 12, with the combination being 'year 12.' Though we need not presume that coin was necessarily struck in the twelfth year of any particular era, we should accept the idea that Arslan's group III could not have been conceived before the proliferation of Roman provincial coins into non-Roman areas. This would make the late 1st Century B.C. the earliest possible moment for this inscribed stater. More likely, however, its starting point would be in the 1st Century A.D. This, of course, would not preclude an earlier date for the staters of Arslan's groups I and II if, indeed, they preceded group III.

The Roman Republic

The mint is Rome unless otherwise stated



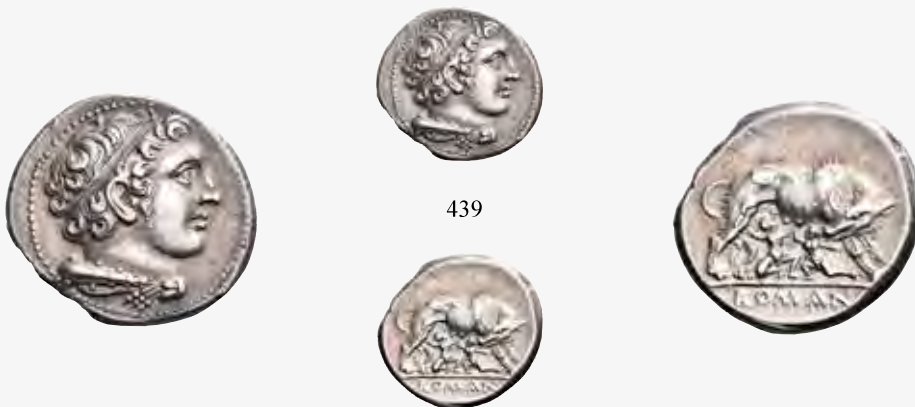
438

438 Cast as circa 270, Æ 65 mm, 304.27 g. Apollo head r., hair tied with band; above mark of value, I. Rev. Apollo head l., hair tied with band l. Haebelin. pl. 34, 1-10. Aes Grave 43. Sydenham 15. TV 8. ICC 33. RBW 20. Crawford 18/1. Historia Numorum Italy 279.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Superb brown-green patina and good very fine

2'500

Ex Baldwin's Argenteum 4 June 2011, Heuer, 11 and NAC 152, 2025, 7 (unpaid by the buyer) sales. From the collection of Douglas Heuer and his son David Heuer †2007; their coins were mainly privately purchased from Baldwin's between the 1930s to 1980s.



439

439 Didrachm, Neapolis (?) after 276, AR 21 mm, 7.19 g. Head of Hercules r., hair bound with ribbon, with club and lion's skin over shoulder. Rev. She-wolf r., suckling twins; in exergue, ROMAN[O]. Sydenham 6. SNG Lockett 3479. RBW 23. Crawford 20/1. Historia Numorum Italy 287.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and with an enchanting iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

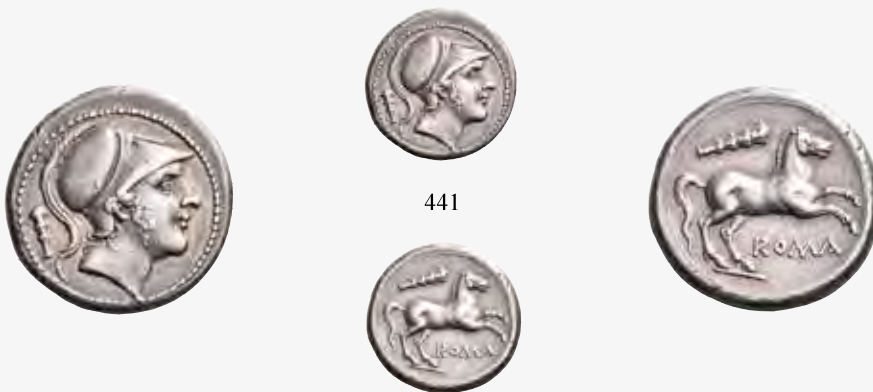
Ex Hess-Leu 14 April 1954, 20 and LHS 100, 2007, 371 sales.



440

440 As circa 230, Æ 62 mm, 242.61 g. Head of Roma r., wearing Phrygian helmet; behind mark of value, I set horizontally. Rev. Six-spoked wheel; between two spokes, I. Haeberlin pl. 24, 4-10. Aes Grave 86. Sydenham 59. Thurlow-Vecchi 31. ICC 66. RBW 33. Crawford 24/3. Historia Numorum Italy 326. Rare. Brown tone and about very fine 2'500

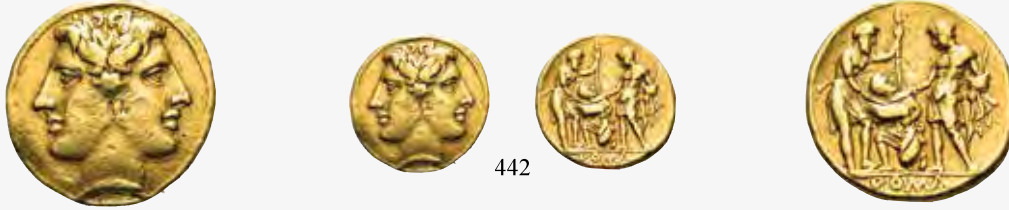
Ex Kurpfälzische Münzhandlung 15, 1978, 198; Lanz 88, 1988, Leo Benz (1906-1996), 8; NAC 64, 2012, JD, 885 and NAC 152, 2025, 13 (unpaid by the buyer) sales.



441

441 Didrachm circa 230-226, AR 20 mm, 6.71 g. Helmeted head of beardless Mars r.; behind, club. Rev. Horse galloping r.; above, club. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 23. RBW 52. Crawford 27/1. Historia Numorum Italy 314. Rare. Perfectly struck on an unusually fresh metal and unusually well-centred with a wonderful iridescent tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Glendining 24 November 1950, Ryan, 1382 and NAC 92, 2016, 249 sales. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli and a Scandinavian collection.



442

442 Stater circa 218-216, AV 18 mm, 6.79 g. Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Oath taking scene with two warriors, one Roman and the other one representing the Italian allies, standing facing each other, holding spears and touching with their swords a pig held by a figure kneeling between them; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon 27. Bahrfeldt 1. Sydenham 69. Kent-Hirmer pl. 7, 14. Historia Numorum Italy 332. RBW 61. Crawford 28/1.

Extremely rare. An interesting and fascinating issue of tremendous historical importance. Several marks on edge and in fields, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine / good very fine 25'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 350 and New York XX, 2009, 368 sales.

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

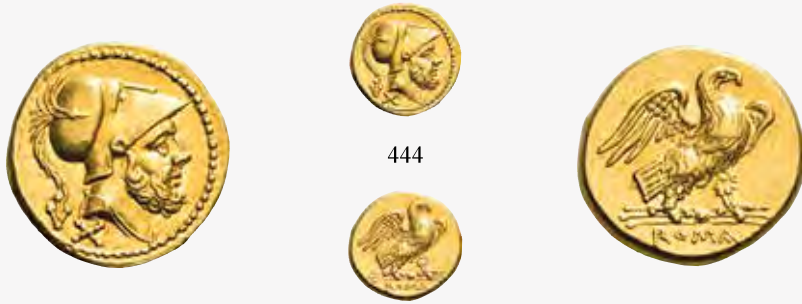


443

443 As circa 225-217, Æ 63 mm, 259.75 g. Head of Janus. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. Haeblerlin pl. 12, 5. Aes Grave 1. Sydenham 71. Thurlow-Vecchi 51. ICC 74. RBW -. Crawford 35/1. Historia Numorum Italy 337.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful untouched green patina and extremely fine

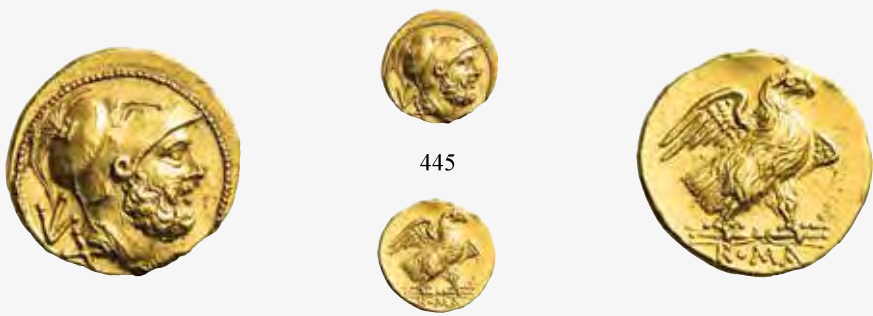
3'500



444

444 60 Asses circa 211-207, AV 14 mm, 3.34 g. Bearded and draped head of Mars r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, mark of value VX. Rev. Eagle standing r., with spread wings, on thunderbolt; below, ROMA. Bahrfeldt 4. Sydenham 226. RBW 160. Crawford 44/2.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait of superb style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

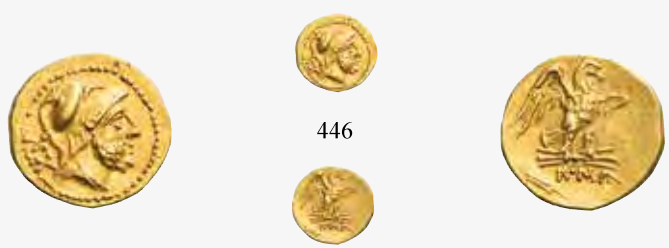
Ex The Brusale 10, 2012, 64 and Nomos 21, 2020, 278 sales.



445

445 60 Asses circa 211-208, AV 15 mm, 3.34 g. Bearded head of Mars r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, XV. Rev. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with wings spread; below, ROMA. Bahrfeldt 4a. Sydenham 226. Crawford 44/2.
Rare. An unusual portrait of excellent style struck on a very broad flan. Minor edge nicks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

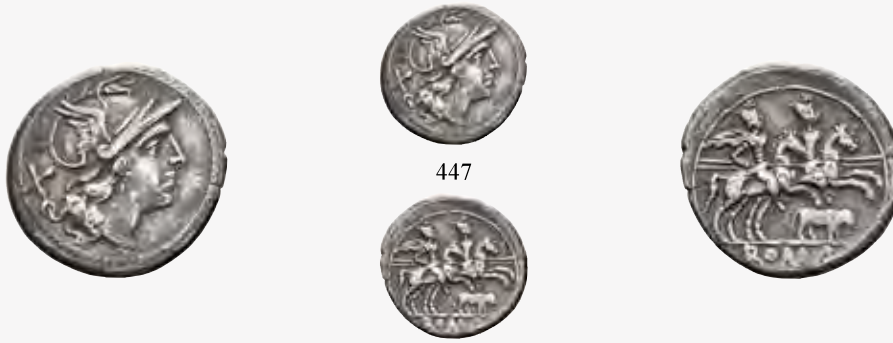
Ex Stack's 14 September 1983, J.P. Morgan, 33; Superior 7 June 1987, Northern California, 4292 and Triton XIV, 2011, 570 sales.



446

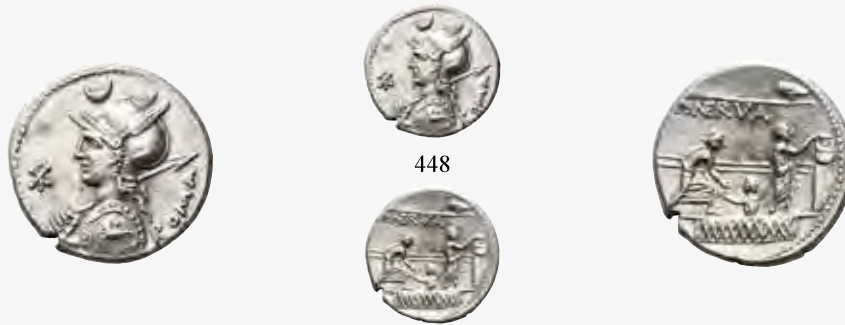
446 20 asses, Sicily circa 211-210, AV 11 mm, 1.08 g. Helmeted and bearded head of Mars r.; behind, mark of value XX. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in exergue, ROMA. In lower l. field; corn ear. Bahrfeldt 6b. Sydenham 234. RBW 303. Crawford 72/2.
Very rare. Struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine / good very fine 3'000

Ex Rauch sale 86, 2010, 427.



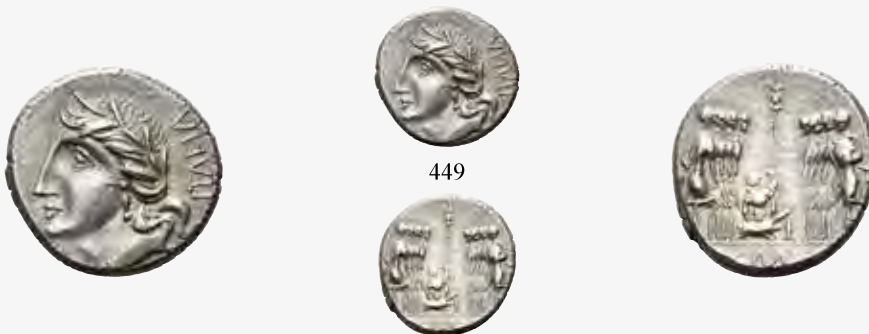
- 447** Denarius circa 206/195, AR 19 mm, 3.52 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ram r. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW 567. Crawford 123/1. Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone, hairline flan crack at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise very fine 3'000

Ex Prunier sale 27 June 2022, 297 (part of).



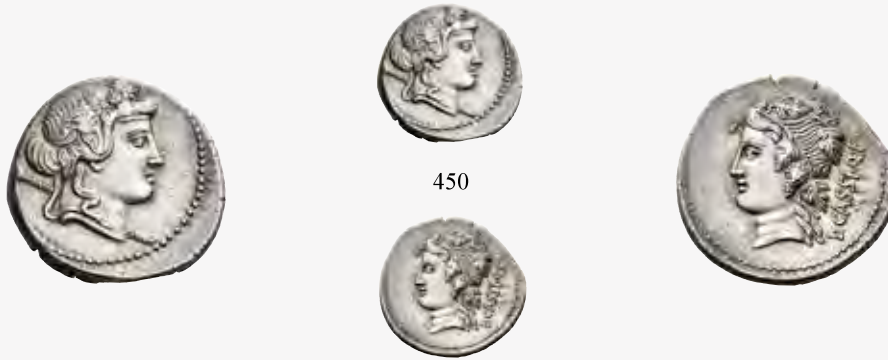
- 448** P. Licinius Nerva. Denarius 113 or 112, AR 17 mm, 2.87 g. Helmeted bust of Roma I., holding shield in l. hand and spear over shoulder in r.; in l. field, *. Above helmet, crescent and in r. field, ROMA. Rev. Voting scene: three citizens in the comitium; one of them placing ballot in cista. In middle field, above, a tabella inscribed P; below, P-NERVA. Babelon Licinia 7. Sydenham 548. RBW 1125. Crawford 292/1. In exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly centred and unusually complete. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 7, 2014, 1059.



- 449** The Bellum Sociale. Denarius, Corfinium circa 90, AR 18 mm, 3.95 g. Laureate head of Italia I.; behind, ITALIA. Rev. Oath-taking scene: Eight soldiers, four on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in the background, standard. In exergue, M. Sydenham 621. Campana 69. Historia Numorum Italy 408 (these dies). Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC 100, 2017, 240 and NAC 106, 2018, 397 sales.



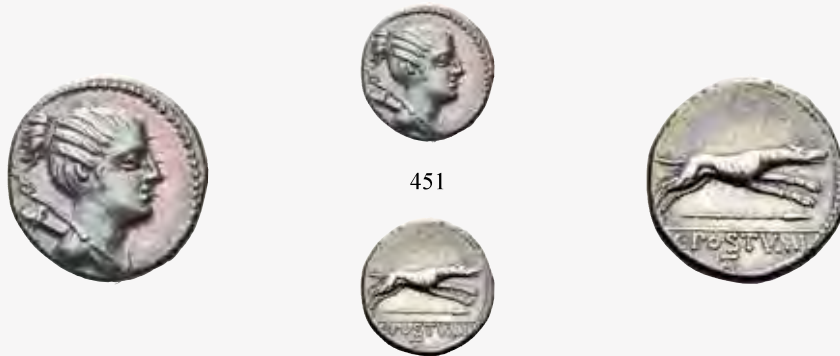
450

450 L. Cassius Q. f. Denarius 78, AR 19 mm, 3.9 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r., with thyrsus over shoulder. Rev. L-CASSI-Q-F Vine-wreathed head of Libera l. Babelon Cassia 6. Sydenham 779. RBW 1419. Crawford 386/1.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Two superb portraits of fine style and a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'750

Ex Triton VI, 2003, 692 and NAC 52, 2009, 236 sales.

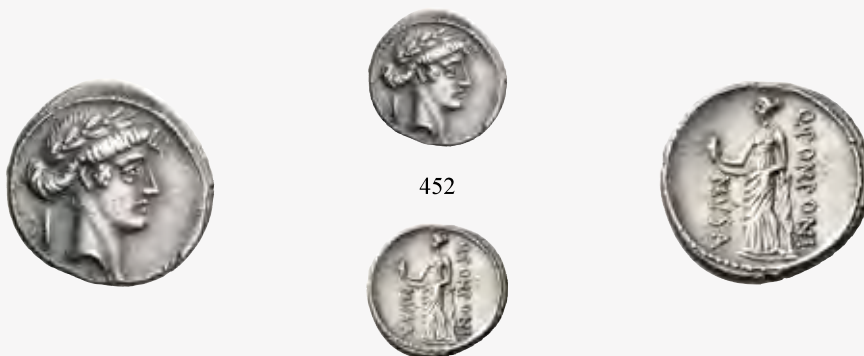


451

451 C. Postumius. Denarius 74, AR 17 mm, 3.99 g. Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Hound running r.; below, spear and in exergue, C·POSTVMI / TA. Babelon Postumia 9. Sydenham 785. RBW 1434. Crawford 394/1a.

Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

350



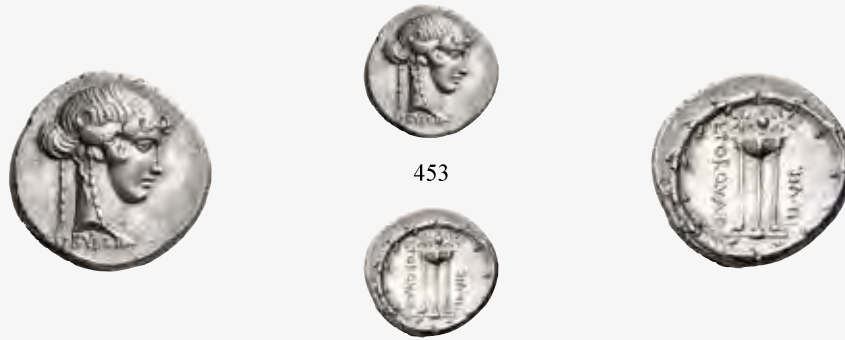
452

452 Q. Pomponius Musa. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 3.93 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, scroll. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Clio standing l., holding scroll in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 11. BMCRR 3610. Sydenham 813. RBW 1485. Crawford 410/3.

Superb old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive area of oxidation on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

1'250

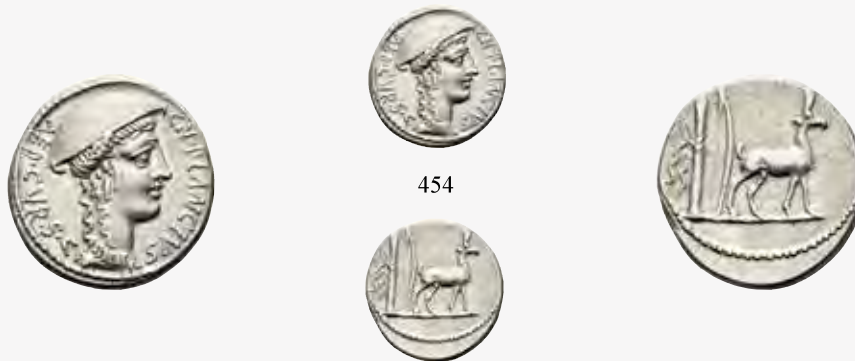
Ex NAC sale 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 141. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1981.



453 L. Manlius Torquatus. Denarius 65, AR 17 mm, 3.95 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil r.; below neck truncation, SIBYLLA. Rev. L-TORQVAT / III-VIR Tripod on which stands amphora flanked by two stars. All within torque. Babelon Manlia 12. Sydenham 836 var. (SYBILLA). RBW -. Crawford 411/1b (border of dots).

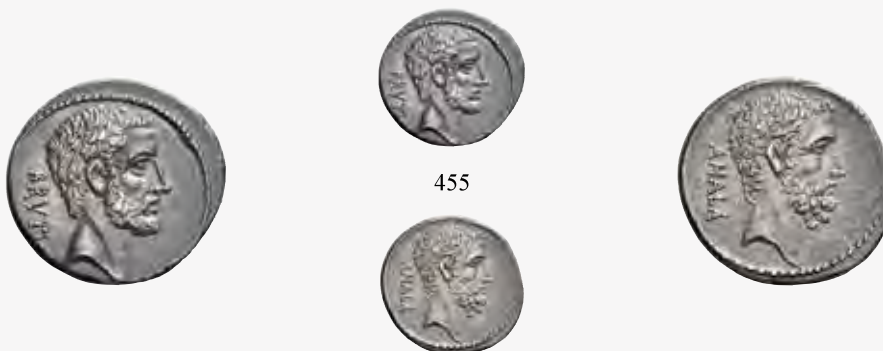
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of exquisite style struck on sound metal and unusually well-centred. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 484; Triton X, 2007, 529 and NAC 46, 2008, 394 sales.



454 Cn. Plancius. Denarius 55, AR 18 mm, 3.77 g. CN-PLANCIVS – AED-CVR-S-C Female head r., wearing causia. Rev. Cretan goat r.; behind, bow and quiver. Babelon Plancia 1. Sydenham 933. RBW 1541. Crawford 432/1.

Extremely fine 300



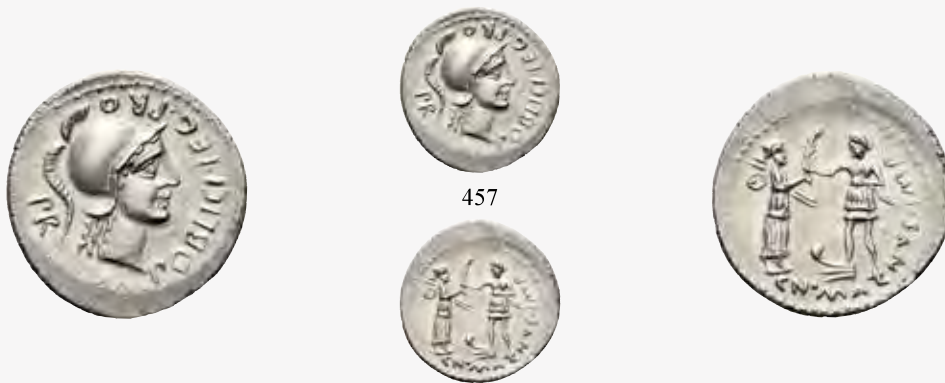
455 M. Iunius Brutus. Denarius 54, AR 19 mm, 4.13 g. BRVT[VS] Head of L. Iunius Brutus r. Rev. AHALA Head of C. Servilius Ahala r. Babelon Julia 30 and Servilia 17. Sydenham 932. RBW 1543 (this coin). Crawford 433/2.

In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Two portraits of enchanting style and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex Schulman October 1969, Thomas O. Mabbott (1898-1968), 4079 and NAC 63, 2012, RBW, 319 sales.



- 456** C. Iulius Caesar. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 20 mm, 3.44 g. Pontifical emblems: culullus, aspergillum, axe and apex. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.
Well struck on a very large flan and complete, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 1'250



- 457** Cn. Pompeius Magnus and M. Poblcius. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 21 mm, 3.88 g. M·POBLICI·LEG·PRO Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PR. Rev. CN·MAGNVS·IMP Female figure standing r., with shield slung on back, holding two spears in l. hand and presenting palm branch to soldier standing l. on prow of ship. Babelon Pompeia 9 and Poblucia 10. C 1. Sydenham 1035. Sear Imperators 48. RBW – Crawford 469/1a.
Rare. Struck on a very large flan and good extremely fine 1'250



- 458** L. Munatius Plancus. Aureus 45, AV 23 mm, 7.98 g. C·CAES – DIC·TER Diademed and draped bust of Victory r. Rev. L PLANC – PR·VRB Jug. C 30. Babelon Julia 18 and Munatia 1. Bahrfeldt 20. Sydenham 1019b. Sear Imperators 60a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558 and pl. 6, 140. RBW 1664. Calicó 44. Crawford 475/1b.
Struck on an exceptionally large flan, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Bourgey 2 March 1925, Etienne Récamier (1834-1873), 3; Naville Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934, 675 and NAC 152, 2025, 344 (unpaid by the buyer) sales. Privately purchased from NAC. From an old French collection with ticket referring to Hirsch lot 675 (recte Ars Classica).

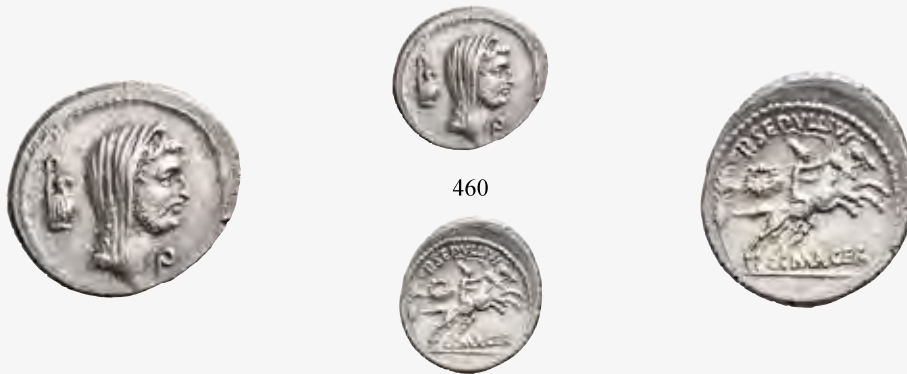
Récamier's collection included coins from site finds and hoards in Lyon area between 1850 and 1870.



- 459** C. Iulius Caesar and P. Sepullius Macer. Denarius 44, AR 22 mm, 3.93 g. CAESAR – DICT PERPETVO Wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. P-SEPVLIV[S] – MACER Venus standing l., holding Victory and sceptre resting on star. Babelon Julia 49 and Sepullia 4. C 40. Sydenham 1072. Alföldi, Caesar 107. Sear Imperators 107b. RBW 1684. Crawford 480/11.

A pleasant portrait struck on a very broad flan and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 3'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 1048 and CNG 82, 2009, 941 sales. Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri. From a Scandinavian collection.



- 460** P. Sepullius Macer. Denarius 44, AR 20 mm, 3.97 g. Bearded and veiled head of M. Antonius r.; behind, jug and before, lituus. Rev. P-SEPVLIVS – MACER Desultor galloping r., holding whip in r. hand and reins of second horse with l.; in l. field, wreath and palm branch. Babelon Sepullia 8 and Antonia 2. C 74. Sydenham 1077. Sear Imperators 142. RBW 1689. Crawford 480/22.

Very rare and exceptionally well struck and complete, possibly the finest specimen in private hands.

A magnificent portrait of superb style struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex NFA 27, 1991, 659; NAC 9, 1996, 745; NAC 23, 2002, 1419 and NAC 54, 2010, 264 sales.

After the murder of Caesar on the Ides of March 44 BC, Rome was turned upside down. M. Junius Brutus, C. Cassius Longinus and the other Liberators believed that their act would be seen as the freeing of Rome from the tyranny of a would-be king and that they would be welcomed. They were shown to be wrong when the common people, many of whom had benefited from Caesar's largesse, rose up and burned down the Senate House. Two days later, Mark Antony, Caesar's lieutenant and leader of the Caesarean faction in Rome, offered a compromise to the Liberators in which they would not be punished but all of Caesar's political appointments would remain valid. This settlement avoided an immediate collapse of the government and allowed Antony time to marshal the Caesarean forces that were left reeling by the death of Julius Caesar. At Caesar's funeral, held on 20 March BC, Antony gave a speech that stirred public anger against the Liberators to such a degree that they soon decided that it was safer for them to leave Rome and Italy entirely. This denarius was struck by Antony not long after in the context of games included in the Paralia festival celebrated on 21 April 44 BC. The games were introduced to the festival to celebrate Caesar's final victory over the Pompeian faction at the Battle of Munda (17 March 45 BC) and were used to further focus public sentiment against his murderers. The reverse type depicts a rider whipping his horse into a frenzy of speed while a second horse gallops beside. This individual is known by the Latin technical term *desultor*, which refers to a popular type of acrobat who leaped from one horse to another at high speed. Roman *desultores* plied their trade in the circus to the amazement of the crowds and were easily recognised by the distinctive tall felt caps (clearly visible here) that they wore. The *desultor* here is thought to represent a participant in the Antony's games at the Paralia.



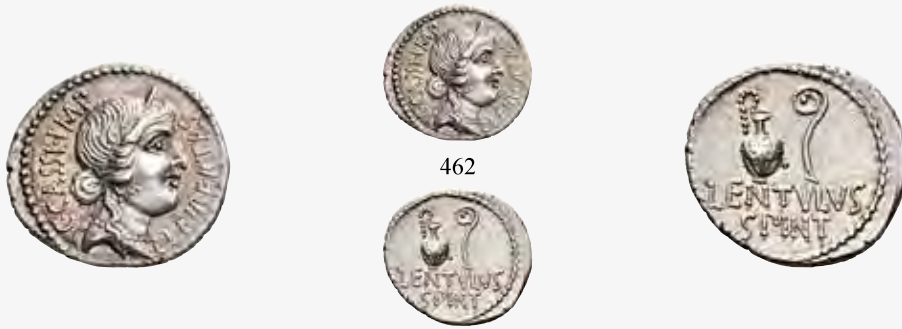
461

461

Octavianus and Marcus Antonius. Aureus, Gallia Transalpina and Cisalpina 43, AV 17 mm, 8.07 g.
 C·CAESAR ·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C·PONT·NT(ligate)·AV(ligate)G Bearded head of Octavian r. Rev.
 M·ANTONIVS·IMP·III ·VIR·R·P·C·AV(ligate)G Bearded head of M. Antonius r. Babelon Julia 77 and
 Antonia 41. C 3. Bahrfeldt 74c. Sydenham –. Sear Imperators 133. RBW –. Crawford 493/1c. Calicó 107.
 A variety of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one in private
 hands, and of an extremely rare type (another specimen listed on CoinArchives is miscatalogued).
 In unusually fine condition for the issue and among the finest specimens known.
 Two superb portraits well struck and centred on a full flan, several minor marks,
 otherwise about extremely fine

75'000

This aureus, with its triumviral inscriptions and portraits, is of great historical interest. Not only is it among the first
 of Octavian's coins to acknowledge the newly formed Second Triumvirate, but its brazen display of Octavian's and
 Antony's portraits makes it clear that neither man was opposed to this revolutionary ideal. This aureus reveals
 how this novel practice in Rome of portraying living men on coinage – something that not so long ago was
 among the root causes of Julius Caesar's murder – was on the verge of becoming mainstream. Hereafter,
 Octavian and Marc Antony issued dual-portrait coinage on several occasions, each of which reflected aspects of
 the current state of affairs between these fair-weather allies. This issue appears to have been struck by Octavian
 near the end of 43 B.C., perhaps at a mobile mint travelling with him in Cisalpine Gaul. Though it acknowledges
 both men as members of the Second Triumvirate, Octavian takes advantage as the issuer by listing both of his
 priestly memberships (the pontifices and the augurs) to contrast himself with Antony, who served only with the
 augurs. Octavian had gained much ground against Antony since his arrival in Rome in May or June of 44 B.C.
 Indeed, only about a year before this aureus was struck he had raised an army of Julius Caesar's veterans who
 marched on Rome, thus forcing Antony to flee in hopes of taking up his proconsular command in Gaul. Octavian
 followed up by accompanying the consuls Pansa and Hirtius to Mutina, where Antony had besieged Decimus
 Brutus, who was defending his claim to the governorship of Gaul. Octavian helped the consuls – both of whom
 died in the effort – to defeat Antony, and as a result was hailed Imperator. Fearing Octavian, the senate turned its
 affection to Sextus Pompey, to whom it offered command of the Roman fleets, and to Brutus and Cassius, who
 were then in the East preparing to wage war against Antony and Octavian. Octavian responded in May of 43 by
 occupying Rome for a second time; by August he had forced the senate to formally recognise his adoption by
 Caesar and to name him one of the consuls in place of Pansa and Hirtius. Octavian then set his sights on Antony
 again, but in November of 43 the men avoided civil war by joining with Caesar's former magister equitum Lepidus
 to form the Second Triumvirate. The five-year pact was grudgingly ratified by the senate, which was now
 powerless to oppose. The formation of the Triumvirate, however, did not bring stability to the Roman world.
 Indeed, at the time Octavian issued this aureus, agents of the triumvirs were aggressively enforcing the
 proscriptions, by which they eliminated many of their high-profile enemies and confiscated their assets. The most
 noteworthy victim was the orator and political activist Cicero, who died on December 7 of 43 B.C.



462 C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 19 mm, 3.76 g. C-CASSI-IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and lituus; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 16 and Cornelia 75. C 4. Sydenham 1307. Sear Imperators 221. RBW 1762. Crawford 500/3.
Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex LHS 100, 2007, 444 and Rauch 99, 2015, 101 sales. Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri. From a Scandinavian collection.



463 C. Cassius Longinus with Lentulus Spint. Aureus, mint moving with Cassius (probably Smyrna) 43-42, AV 19 mm, 7.94 g. C-CASSI-IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed and veiled bust of Vesta r., wearing necklace. Rev. LENTVLVS / SPINT Sacrificial vase and lituus. Babelon Cassia 17 Sydenham 1304. Bahrfeldt 59. Sear Imperators 222. RBW 1763 (this coin). Crawford 500/4. Kent-Hirmer pl. 27, 97. Calicó 66a.
Very rare. Struck on a full flan, minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 12'500

Ex NFA XXVI, 1991, Athos Moretti, 198; Triton III, 1999, 840; Tkalec 2001, 232 and NAC 52, 2009, 291 sales. From the RBW collection.



464 Q. Caepio Brutus and Lentulus Spint. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AV 18 mm, 4.24 g. BRVTVS Axe, culullus and knife r. Rev. Jug and lituus; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Junia 41 and Cornelia 71. C 6. Sydenham 1310. Sear Imperators 198. RBW 1766. Crawford 500/7.
Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 527. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 2007.



465

465

Sextus Pompeius. Aureus, Sicily 37-36, AV 19 mm, 7.86 g. MAG·PIVS· – IMP·ITER Bearded and bare head of Sextus Pompeius r.; all within oak wreath. Rev. PRAEF Heads of Cn. Pompeius Magnus on l., and Cn. Pompeius Junior on r., facing each other; at sides, lituus and tripod. Below, CLAS·ET·ORAE / MARIT·EX·S·C. C 1. Babelon Pompeia 24. Bahrfeldt 87. Sear Imperators 332. Kent-Hirmer pl. 28, 102 (obverse) and pl. 27, 102 (reverse). Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 559. RBW 1783. Crawford 511/1. Calicó 71.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. An exceptional specimen of this important and fascinating issue with three superb portraits of masterly style. Struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

100'000

Ex Santamaria 24 January 1938, Pietro Antonio Gariazzo, 222; NFA XXII, 1989, Moretti (sold anonymously), 17; Stack's-Harlan J. Berk 29 November 1990, Walter, 3 and NAC 99, 2017, Ploil, 1 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

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



466

C. Clodius C.f. Vestalis. Denarius 43, AR 21 mm, 3.61 g. C-CLODIVS – C-F Wreathed head of Flora r.; behind, flower. Rev. VESTALIS Female figure seated l., holding culullus in r. hand. Babelon Claudia 13. Sydenham 1135. Sear Imperators 317. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1790. Crawford 512/2. Dark tone. A hairline flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 300



467

L. Servius Rufus. Denarius 43, AR 20 mm, 3.96 g. L-SERVIVS – RVFVS Male head (Brutus) r. Rev. Dioscuri standing facing, both holding spears and with swords hanging from waist. Babelon Sulpicia 10. Sydenham 1082. Sear Imperators 324. Woytek, Arma et Nummi p. 559. RBW 1793. Crawford 515/2.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually well-struck and complete. Lovely old cabinet tone, reverse as usual for the issue from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine 40'000

Ex Leu sale 28, 1981, 337.

L. Servius Rufus was a colleague of M. Arrius Secundus among the tresviri monetales of 41 BC and like Secundus also produced a denarius coinage that also features a portrait seemingly intended to have multiple interpretations. The bearded portrait is often assumed to represent Servius Sulpicius Rufus, a distinguished Roman jurist taught by Cicero who died in 43 BC, two years before this coin was struck. At the same time, it looks suspiciously like a portrait of the living Marcus Brutus, potentially betraying L. Servius Rufus as a believer in the cause of the Liberators and a restored Republic. By encircling the portrait with his name, rather than that of Brutus, the moneyer has made it possible to argue that his intentions were not political, but that the similarity to other unambiguous images of the tyrannicide was entirely coincidental. The depiction of the two Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, on the reverse relates the denarius to an aureus issue of L. Servius Rufus that features the heads of the Dioscuri on the obverse. In both cases these saviour gods refer to the legendary Battle of Lake Regillus (496 BC), at which the Romans were victorious over a great Latin army and the returning Etruscan king L. Tarquinius Superbus. This battle marked the final threat of kings to the young Roman Republic - interestingly the same result desired by Brutus and his colleagues when they killed Caesar. During the Battle of Lake Regillus, the Dioscuri miraculously appeared as two horsemen on the field and guaranteed the Roman victory. In the aftermath of the battle, a temple was dedicated to the Dioscuri in the Roman Forum.



468

- 468** Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius. Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, AV 21 mm, 8.05 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Bare head of Octavian r. Babelon Antonia 50 and Barbatia 1. C 7. Bahrfeldt 77. Sydenham 1180. Sear Imperators 242. RBW 1797. Crawford 517/1a. Calicó 109.
Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Two attractive portraits well-centred on a full flan, minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex NFA-Leu 16-18 May 1984, Garrett part I, 689 and NAC 70, 2013, 188 sales. Privately purchased from Wayne Raymond in November 1923 for \$125. From a Scandinavian collection.



469

- 469** Octavian and Marcus Antonius. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 39, AR 20 mm, 3.89 g. M·ANTON·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavianus r., slightly bearded. Babelon Antonia 38. C 1 var. Sydenham 1193a. Sear Imperators 261a. RBW 1814. Crawford 528/2b.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Two wonderful portraits struck on very fresh metal. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Sternberg XI, 1981, 562 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 262 sales.



470

- 470** Octavianus and Marcus Antonius. Aureus, mint moving with Octavian in South or Central Italy circa 40-39, AV 21 mm, 8.1 g. CAESAR – IMP Bare head of Octavian r. Rev. ANTONIVS IMP Bare head of Marcus Antonius r. Babelon Julia 62 and Antonia 14. C 5. Bahrfeldt 29. Sydenham 1327. Sear Imperators 301. RBW 1815. Calicó 105a. Crawford 529/1.
Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Minor areas of weakness and reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 50'000

Ex Bourgey 2 March 1925, Récamier (1834-1873), 20; Bertolami Fine Arts 6, 2012, 717; Maison Palombo 20, 2022, 48 and Nomos 30, 2023, 1401 sales.



471 Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius. Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem secondary mint (?) circa 36, AR 27 mm, 15.17 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΙCΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΑΤΡΑC ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΙΑΤΩΡ ΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ Bare head of M. Antonius r. C 2. BMC 53. RPC 4094. Prieur 27. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 220, 809.

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. Two attractive portraits perfectly struck on an unusually fresh metal, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

50'000

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.



472 Marcus Antonius. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AR 17 mm, 3.9 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – VI Aquila between two standards. Babelon Antonia 111. C 33. Sydenham 1223. Sear Imperators 356. RBW 1841. Crawford 544/19.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

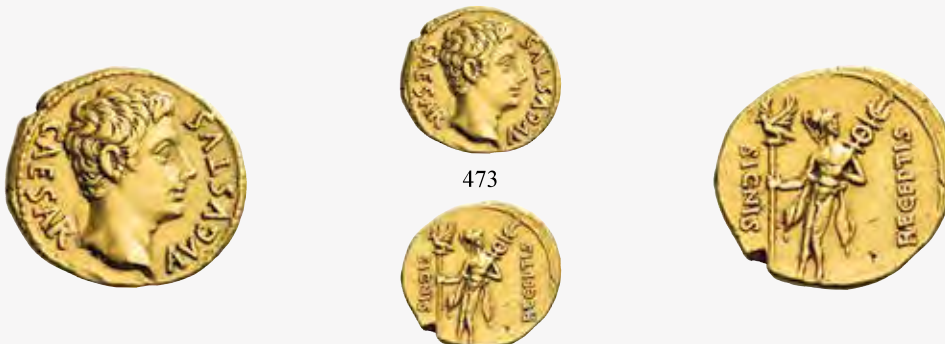
2'000

Ex NAC sale 132, 2022, 488.

The Roman Empire

The mint is Rome unless otherwise stated

Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



473

- 473** Aureus, Colonia Patricia 19 BC, AV 21 mm, 7.92 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. SIGNIS – RECEPTIS Mars, helmeted and cloaked, standing l., head facing r., holding aquila and standard. C 258. BMC –. Bahrfeldt 145. RIC 80a. CBN 1095. Calicó 268.

Very rare. A pleasant portrait struck on a full flan, several minor marks, otherwise good very fine

15'000

From a Scandinavian collection.



474

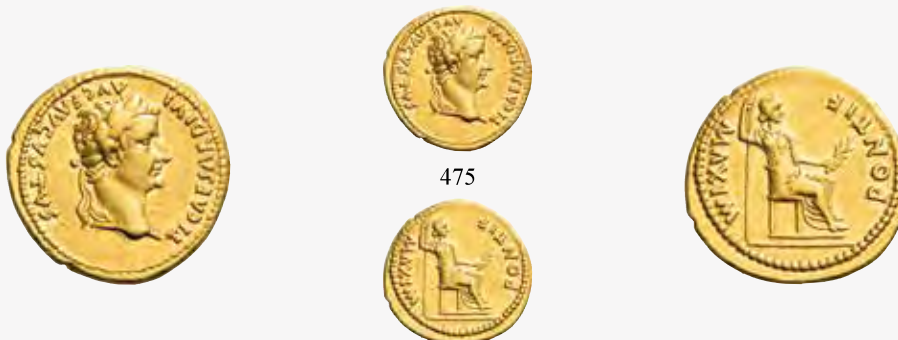
- 474** Quinarius, Lugdunum July 7 AD – June 8 AD, AV 16 mm, 3.87 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – XXX Victory, draped, seated r. on globe, holding wreath with both hands. C 317. BMC 505. Giard, Lyon 80.2a (this coin). RIC 217. King 19i (this coin). CBN 1679.

Rare. Several edge marks, traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Ex M&M 44, 1971, 30 and New York V, 2003, 259 sales. Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri in 2016. From a Scandinavian collection.

Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37



475

- 475** Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 20 mm, 7.75 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Pax-Livia figure seated r., holding vertical sceptre in r. hand and branch in l. C 15. BMC 30. RIC 25. CBN 14. Calicó 305.

Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine

5'000

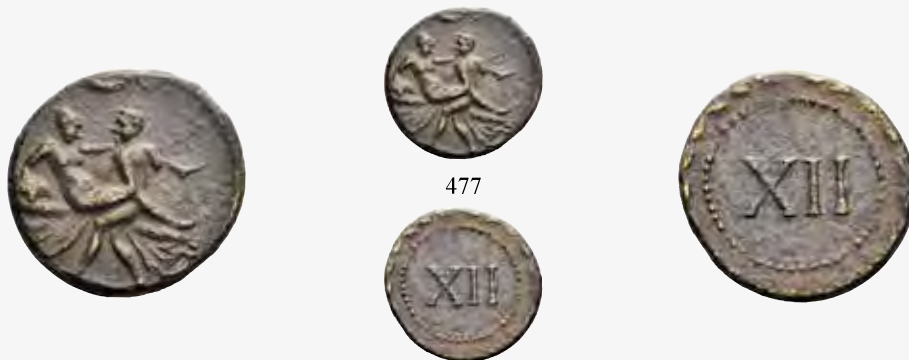


- 476** As, L. Aelius Sejanus, praetorian consul Bibilis (Spain) 31, Æ 30 mm, 10.2 g. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTA BILBILIS / TI CÆSARE V L ÆLIO SEIANO COS within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 620. ACIP 3024. Burgos 284. RPC 398.
Rare with the full name of Sejanus readable. Dark green patina, surface somewhat tooled, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 57, 1993, Bob Levy, 234; Lanz 94, 1999, Leo Benz, 162 and Künker 396, 2023, 1292 sales.

Lucius Aelius Sejanus was born into a promising equestrian family. Sejanus served in the east with Augustus's grandson Gaius early in his career, and it is possible that he went north with Drusus Caesar to put an end to the uprisings that followed Augustus's demise. Along with his father Lucius Seius Strabo, he was appointed praefectus praetorio (commander of the Praetorian Guard); nevertheless, Sejanus assumed sole command of the Guard after Strabo was elevated to the position of praefectus Aegypti.

Following Drusus Caesar's death in AD 23, Sejanus proposed to Livilla, Drusus' widow, with whom he was supposedly having an affair. He had proven so essential to upholding law and order in the capital, even when Tiberius retired to Capri in AD 26. Sejanus imprisoned Germanicus' wife, Agrippina Senior, her sons Nero and Drusus, and their followers on treason accusations, taking advantage of the emperor's absence. Sejanus served as Tiberius' consul in AD 31, which he believed would be the first step toward gaining tribunician authority and becoming the heir apparent. Tiberius learned of Sejanus' schemes and denounced his consular colleague in a letter to the Senate, despite the fact that Sejanus' position was untouchable. The Senate decreed a damnatio memoriae, Sejanus and his children were put to death, and his supporters faced retaliation. For this reason, on most of all specimens, the name SEIANO has been erased and it is not always decipherable.



- 477** Time of Tiberius. Spintria early first century BC, Æ 20 mm, 5.29 g. Erotic scene. Rev. XII within wreath. Buttrey 4. Bateson pl. 85, 13 var. (this obverse die, but on reverse, VII). A. Campana, Le spintriae, Atti Convegno Aitna, 7 marzo 2009, D16 (this coin listed).
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a full flan and with a pleasant brown tone, about extremely fine / good very fine 7'500

Ex CNG 40, 1996, 1355 and NAC 29, 2005, 464 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

In name of Agrippa



478

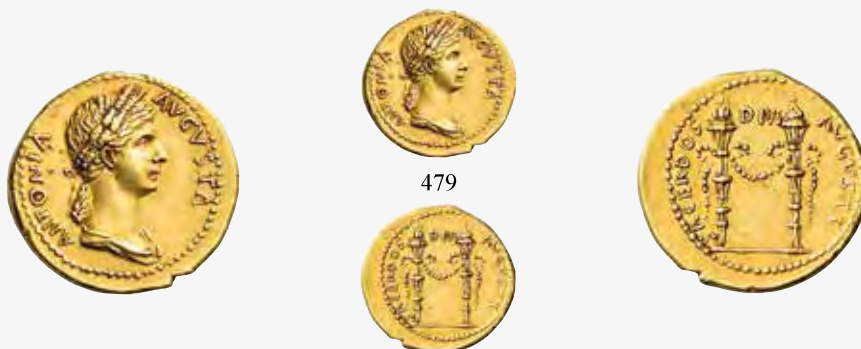
478

478 As after 37, Æ 30 mm, 11.82 g. M AGRIPPA L – F COS III Head I., wearing rostral crown. Rev. S – C Neptune, cloaked, standing l. holding small dolphin and trident. C 3. BMC Tiberius 161. RIC Gaius 58. CBN Gaius 78.

A bold portrait and a pleasant dark tone gently smoothed on reverse. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Lanz 147, 2009, 254; Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 565 and Gorny & Mosch 215, 2013, 85 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Antonia, wife of Nero Claudius Drusus



479

479 Aureus circa 41-45, AV 20 mm, 7.77 g. ANTONIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., wearing crown of corn ears. Rev. SACERDOS – DIVI – AVGVSTI Two long torches, lighted and linked by ribbon. C 4. BMC Claudius 112. RIC Claudius 67. CBN Claudius 15. Calicó 319a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A very elegant portrait of fine style and a lovely reddish tone. Extremely fine 35'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 25-30 April 1887, Ponton d'Amecourt, 86 and NGSA 12, 2019, 127 sales.

All of the coins Claudius struck for his deceased mother Antonia honour her as Augusta, a status she shared only with Livia. We are told by Suetonius (Gaius 15) that Caligula compelled the senate to grant Antonia every honour possessed by Livia. However, the same historian (Claudius 11) tells us she refused what Caligula proposed and that only after her death was she hailed Augusta by Claudius (it is worth noting that an inscription from Corinth indicates she was hailed Augusta by Caligula). Antonias' portrait on the obverse of her two precious metal coinages represent her in the guise of Ceres (Demeter), for she wears a crown of grain ears. The reverse type of this aureus is inscribed SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI, and depicts two alight torches linked by a ribbon or garland. The inscription is a direct reference to Claudius – the issuer of the coin – as the priest of the cult of Divus Augustus. The meaning of the two torches is less clear. Perhaps they signify Livia and Antonia as the only two women, both deceased, who held the title Augusta. Alternatively, they may represent the rites of the Augustan priesthood, of which Antonia was named priestess under Caligula, and Claudius since the accession of Tiberius. Equally likely is the possibility of the explanation involving the Ceres-Demeter connection already noted for the obverse. Demeter is usually depicted holding a torch, which illuminated her visits to the underworld. The worship of Ceres-Demeter in Rome involved annual celebrations (the Cerealia) and games (the Ludi Cereales). The cult was ancient and important, and was inextricably tied to the Eleusinian Mysteries. Claudius' interest in its occult rituals must have been deep since Suetonius (Claudius 25) tells us he tried to relocate the Eleusinian Mysteries from Attica to Rome.

In name of Agrippina Senior, wife of Germanicus and mother of Gaius



480

480

Sestertius 37-41, Æ 37 mm, 30.47 g. AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI Draped bust r., hair falling in long plait behind. Rev. S P Q R / MEMORIAE / AGRIPPINAE Carpentum with ornamented side drawn l. by two mules; the cover supported at the corners by standing figures. C 1. BMC Gaius 85. Kent-Hirmer pl. 47, 164. RIC Gaius 55. CBN Gaius 128.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A coin of enchanting beauty with a portrait of great elegance as well as exceptionally detailed and finely engraved reverse composition. Lovely untouched brown-red patina and good extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 313; Triton IV, 2000, 458 and NAC 51, 2009, 176 sales. From the William James Conte collection.

Three issues of sestertii were struck in honour of Agrippina Senior, one of the most tragically unfortunate women of Roman history. She began life as a favoured member of the Julio-Claudian family during the reign of her grandfather Augustus, and upon her marriage to Livia's grandson Germanicus, she seemed destined to achieve the highest possible status.

However, upon the death of Augustus and the accession of Tiberius, her life took a turn for the worse: supreme power had shifted from the bloodlines of the Julii to the Claudii. Though her marriage represented an ideal union of Julian and Claudian, it was not destined to survive Tiberius' reign. Germanicus died late in 19 under suspicious circumstances, after which Agrippina devoted the next decade of her life to openly opposing Tiberius until in 29 he deprived her of freedom, and in 33 of life itself.

The sestertii dedicated to Agrippina are easily segregated. The first, produced by her son Caligula, shows on its reverse a carpentum; the second, issued by her brother Claudius, shows SC surrounded by a Claudian inscription, and the third is simply a restoration of the Claudian type by Titus, on which the reverse inscription is instead dedicated to that emperor.

Though both Caligula and Claudius portrayed Agrippina, each did so from their own perspective, based upon the nature of their relationship with her. The inscription on Caligula's coin, AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI, describes her as the daughter of Marcus (Agrippa) and the mother of Gaius (Caligula). While Claudius also identifies her as Agrippa's daughter, his inscription ends GERMANICI CAESARIS, thus stressing her role as the wife of his brother Germanicus. It is also worth noting that on the issue of Caligula Agrippina has a slender profile like that of her son, whereas on Claudius' sestertii her face is more robust, in accordance with his appearance.

The carpentum reverse is not only a superbly executed type, but has a foundation in the recorded events of the day. Suetonius (Gaius 15) describes the measures taken by Caligula to honour his family at the outset of his reign, which included gathering the ashes of his mother and brothers, all victims of persecution during the reign of Tiberius. Upon returning to Rome, Caligula, with his own hands, transferred to an urn his mother's ashes "with the utmost reverence"; he then instituted Circus games in her honour, at which "her image would be paraded in a covered carriage."

There can be little doubt that the carpentum on this sestertius relates to the special practice initiated by Caligula. The inscription, SPQR MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE, is itself dedicatory from the Senate and the Roman people to the memory of Agrippina.

Gaius augustus, 37 – 41



481

481 Sestertius 37-38, AE 35 mm, 28.23 g. C-CAESAR-AVG-GERMANICVS-PON-M-TR-POT Laureate head I. Rev. S-P-Q-R / P-P / OB-CIVES / SERVATOS within oak wreath. C 24. BMC 38. RIC 37. CBN 50.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented engraver struck in high relief on a full flan. Untouched Tiber tone and good extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 605.

The young Gaius Julius Caesar, a son of the important commander Germanicus and named after the famous Julius Caesar, grew up in the military camps alongside his father. The soldiery, amused by this child who wore a scaled down version of legionary footwear, gave him the nickname, Caligula ("Little Boots"), the name by which is still popularly known today, although it was never used in any official document and Gaius reportedly did not like it. His family life deteriorated during the reign of Tiberius: his father died (possibly through poisoning), his mother was banished, and his brothers imprisoned or exiled. He naturally grew to hate Tiberius but hid it well. Gaius ingratiated himself with the emperor and had himself named in the emperor's will alongside Tiberius' grandson, Gemellus. When Tiberius died, perhaps through the agency of Gaius, Macro, the Praetorian Prefect, proclaimed him as the new emperor. Rome was happy to be rid of the austere and repressive Tiberius and the first months of Gaius' reign in AD 37 seemed to indicate that happier times were ahead. The new emperor was on good terms with the Senate and people, restoring free elections in the popular assembly and suspending the treason laws that had been so destructive under Tiberius. Then, Gaius was struck down by a serious illness in October, AD 37, and when he recovered his outlook became very different. Fearful of potential rivals and lacking an heir, he ordered the execution of both Macro and Gemellus in AD 38. His reign became increasingly autocratic, leaving little room for the engagement of courtiers or the Senate in the administration. He began to mock and humiliate members of the senatorial class and the Praetorian Guard and revived the Tiberian treason laws. Although he expanded the Empire to include Mauritania an abortive invasion of Britannia resulted in a bizarre exercise in collecting shells – "the spoils of Neptune" – on the shore of the English Channel. The emperor's mind was becoming unhinged. In AD 40, Gaius began to assume the role of a living god. Although this was acceptable and somewhat expected in the provinces it was anathema in Rome where the Emperor was still considered *primus inter pares*, first among equals. He appeared in public dressed as various deities and had the heads of cult statues removed and replaced with his own. He described himself as a New Helios and demanded universal worship. A cult image of himself as the sun god was famously ordered to be erected in the Jerusalem Temple, but Gaius died before the order could be carried out. The crisis of the Emperor's claims to divinity came to a head when he announced plans to move from Rome to Alexandria where he could more easily receive the religious adoration that he craved. It was feared that such a move would make Alexandria the new capital of the Empire and the elite of Rome would lose their former power. Rome had reached its breaking point and on January 21, AD 41, the Praetorian Guard assassinated the emperor in a passageway beneath the imperial palace. The present sestertius belongs to the early period of Gaius' reign, when he still ruled in accord with Roman custom and the precedents established by the beloved Augustus. The reverse type conspicuously links Gaius to Augustus by depicting the corona civica that had been awarded to Augustus *ob cives servatos* ("for saving a citizen"), that is, for saving the Roman people from continued civil war. The type not only connects Gaius to his revered great-grandfather, but implies that his succession after the death of the childless Tiberius also saved the Roman citizen body from civil war. The legend also commemorates Gaius' acceptance of the title *Pater Patriae* ("Father of the Country") which had been awarded to Augustus but refused by Tiberius when the Senate had offered it.

Claudius augustus, 41 – 54



482

482 Aureus 44-45, AV 18 mm, 7.83 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P IIII Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTAE Pax-Nemesis advancing r., holding caduceus in l. hand pointing at snake and raising fold of drapery below chin. C 55. BMC 26. von Kaenel type 22. RIC 27. CBN 40. Calicó 366.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait of fine style and a very elegant reverse type, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Nero caesar, 50 – 54



483

483 Aureus 50-54, AV 19 mm, 7.79 g. NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT Bare-headed and draped bust of Nero l. Rev. SACERD COOPT IN OMN CONL SVpra NVM EX S C Simpulium on r. and lituus on l.; above, tripod and patera respectively. C 311 var. (obverse legend omits CAES). BMC Claudius 84. RIC Claudius 76. CBN Claudius 91. Jameson 48a (this coin). Calicó 441.
Rare. A beautiful specimen with a charming portrait struck in high relief. An edge nick at five o'clock on obverse and two edge nicks at twelve and three o'clock on reverse, minor scratches in reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 25-30 April 1887, Ponton d'Amecourt, 104; M&M XV, 1955, Monnaies romaines en or d'une collection portugaise, 722; Leu Numismatik Winterthur 3, 2018, 220 and NGSA 13, 2021, 8 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Nero augustus, 54 – 68



484

484

Aureus 55, AV 19 mm, 7.7 g. NERO CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVG GERM IMP TR P COS Conjoined bust of Nero, bare-headed, and Agrippina Minor, draped, r. Rev. AGRIPP AVG DIVI CLAVD NERON[IS CAES] MATER Quadriga of elephants l., bearing two chairs holding Divus Claudius, radiate r., eagle-tipped sceptre in hand and Divus Augustus, radiate r., holding patera and sceptre; in l. field, EX S C. C 3. BMC 7. RIC 6. CBN 10. Calicó 397.

Very rare. Good very fine

6'000

Ex Astarte sale 16, 2005, 232. Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri in May 2017. From a Scandinavian collection.

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



485

485

As circa 64, Æ 24 mm, 8.02 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. Rev. GENIO – AVGVSTI Genius, naked to waist, standing l., holding cornucopiae and sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar; in fields l. and r. S – C. In exergue, [I] surmounted by crossbar. C. 107. BMC 252. RIC 214. CBN 322.

A wonderful dark brown tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

500

Ex Jacquier 23, 1999, 432; Jacquier 24, 2000, 225; Bruun Rasmussen 267, 1977, 199 and Oslo Myntgalleri 15, 2018, 561 sales. From the collection of Paul M. Proschowsky.



486

- 486** Sestertius circa 65, Æ 38 mm, 26.88 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l., with globe at point of neck. Rev. S - C Triumphal arch, hung with wreath across front; above, the emperor in facing quadriga flanked by figure of Victory, on r., and Pax, on l. On the sides of the platform, two small figures of soldiers; on l. side of arch, statue of Mars holding spear and round shield. C 306. BMC 330. RIC 393. CBN 69.

A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a finely detailed reverse.
Dark green patina and extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 387 and NAC 92, 2016, 499 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



487

- 487** Sestertius circa 67, Æ 36 mm, 25.42 g. IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR P XIII P P Laureate head r. Rev. Roma, helmeted and seated l. on cuirass, holding spear, l. arm resting on shield set on helmet; to l. and r., S - C. In exergue, ROMA. C 285. BMC 114. RIC 356. CBN 427.

A finely detailed portrait of enchanting beauty and a superb enamel-like green patina.
Unobtrusive porosity on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

25'000

Ex Vinchon 14-15 November 1986, Trampitch, 654.

The Civil War, 68 – 69



488

488

Aureus, Spain 68-69, AV 19 mm, 7.67 g. GENIO P R Head of Genius r., wearing berried wreath; behind, cornucopia. Rev. MARTI VLTORI Mars advancing r. naked but for helmet and parazonium slung around his chest, holding javelin and shield. C –, cf. 384 (denarius). BMC –, cf. 2 and p. 288, † note (denarius). RIC –, cf. 18 (denarius). Martin –, cf. 34 (denarius). Calicó –. C. Gollnow: Die Anonymen Münzen des Vierkaiserjahres 68/69 n. Chr. (unpublished draft) 44. cf. Leu Winterthur sale 9, 2021, 1002.

Of the highest rarity, only the third and by far the finest specimen known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination in exceptional state of preservation. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

60'000

From a Scandinavian collection.

In March AD 68, C. Julius Vindex, the senatorial governor of Gallia Lugdunensis, raised his forces in rebellion against Nero's tax policies in the province. To strengthen his position, Vindex gained the support of Servius Sulpicius Galba, the governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, whom he suggested should become emperor in Nero's place.

Galba appears to have welcomed this idea and raised his own province in revolt, perhaps partly out of necessity. Suetonius reports that Nero was plotting his death because he had failed to report earlier on Vindex's disaffection. On 2 April, the legions at Carthago Nova hailed Galba as imperator, but he initially eschewed the imperial title, instead preferring to describe himself only as legatus senatus populi Romani ("legate of the Senate and People of Rome"), in contrast with Nero, whose reign was characterised as tyrannical by the senatorial elite. Galba subsequently spent his time raising money and military support for his cause, in part by selling Spanish estates owned by Nero.

The republican presentation of the revolts of Vindex and Galba soon caused Ti. Julius Alexander, the prefect of Egypt, to throw his support behind Galba, praising both rebel leaders as men concerned for "the safety of mankind". It also inspired Clodius Macer, the governor of Africa, to raise an independent revolt. Likewise, although L. Verginius Rufus crushed the revolt of Vindex in May 68 and was hailed imperator by his Rhine legions, he refused to accept imperial power.

Galba despaired of his own revolt in the aftermath of Vindex's defeat, but little did he know that the ongoing uprisings, combined with the anticipation of rich rewards, had caused the prefect of the Praetorian Guard to declare for him and had driven Nero first to flee and then to commit suicide. Under these circumstances, on 8 June 68, Galba was recognised by the Senate as emperor – the first in the bloody Year of the Four Emperors (AD 69).

This extremely rare aureus belongs to a series struck in Spain during the period of Galba's revolt. Although it is customarily attributed to an uncertain mint in Spain, it seems likely that it was struck at Tarraco – the seat of Galba's power as governor of Hispania Tarraconensis. Unlike the Spanish denarii produced during the revolt, which followed the reduced weight standard introduced by Nero in 64, the aurei were struck to the heavier standard used prior to the Neronian monetary reforms. The types of the present aureus (also known for a parallel series of denarii) are highly appropriate to Galba's propaganda programme, appealing to republican sentiment and consciously avoiding the representation of Galba as a new emperor.

Here, the obverse depicts the Genius Populi Romani ("Spirit of the Roman People"), whom Galba professed to serve when he designated himself legatus senatus populi Romani rather than imperator at the beginning of his revolt. The reverse type honours Mars Ultor ("the Avenger"), a deity whose meaning could be interpreted in various ways. He may be understood as symbolising the overthrow of Nero as an act of vengeance on behalf of the Roman people, or as a continued assertion of Galba's position as a mere magistrate. It was from his temple in Rome that magistrates were dispatched at the beginning of their terms, and it was also the place where the Senate met to deliberate on questions of peace and war.

Mars Ultor also hints at Galba's latent interest in becoming emperor. The temple of Mars Ultor in Rome was originally dedicated by Augustus, the first Roman emperor, in 2 BC, in fulfilment of a vow made in 42 BC. At that time, he had sworn to build a great temple for the god if granted victory and vengeance over Brutus, Cassius, and the other assassins of his adoptive father, Julius Caesar. Through Augustus' association with Mars Ultor, the aureus subtly casts the unnamed Galba as a new emperor, modelled on the vaunted Augustus, in contrast to the disastrous reign of Nero. The god on the reverse may also reflect Galba's own vow in the hope that he would be granted victory over his enemies in the developing civil war.

Unfortunately, while he achieved victory and recognition on 8 June 68, this success was short-lived. On 15 January 69, Galba was murdered by elements of the Praetorian Guard seeking revenge for his failure to provide them with a substantial donative and for his execution of their praetor, Nymphidius Sabinus. Their actions elevated M. Salvius Otho to the imperial purple – a man who sought revenge on Galba for overlooking him as his heir in favour of the hapless L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus as his designated successor. Mars Ultor could indeed be a fickle god.

Galba, 68 – 69



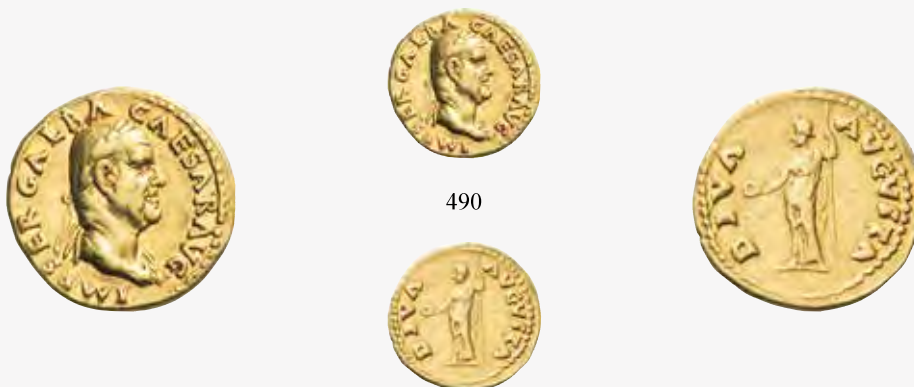
489

489 As 68, Æ 28 mm, 9.67 g. IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. VES – TA Vesta seated l. holding palladium in r. hand and transverse sceptre in l.; across fields, S – C. C 309. BMC –. RIC 375. CBN 187.

A bold portrait and an attractive green patina, extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'000

Ex M&M 86, 1998, 149 and NAC 18, 2000, 465 sales.



490

490 Aureus July 68-January 69, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. IMP SER GALBA – CAESAR AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia, draped, standing l., holding patera in extended r. hand and vertical sceptre in l. C 54. Kent-Hirmer pl. 59, 207. BMC 3. RIC 188. CBN 82. Calicó 472.

Very rare. A bold portrait and a pleasant light reddish tone. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise good very fine / very fine

5'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2012, 163; Rauch 90, 2012, 356; Künker 226, 2013, 783 and Künker 270, 2015, 8635 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Vespasian augustus, 69 – 79



491

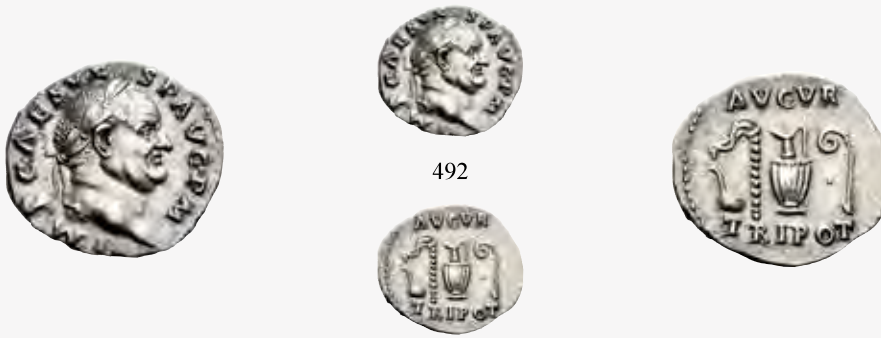
491 Sestertius 71, Æ 36 mm, 25.59 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III Laureate head r. Rev IVDEA CAPTA Jewess seated r. in attitude of mourning at foot of palm tree; behind, captive standing r. with hands bound behind his back; weapons, shields and helmets l. C 232 var. (IVDAEA). BMC 534. RIC 161. Hendin 1500b. CBN 489 var. (IVDAEA).

An extremely rare variety with IVDEA instead of IVDAEA and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest sestertii of the Judean series in private hands. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very skilled master engraver, struck in high relief on a very broad flan and a finely detailed reverse composition. A wonderful Tiber tone with some minor unobtrusive marks on the reverse around the letters, otherwise good extremely fine 200'000

*Not suitable for NGC grading.

Ex Heritage sale 3003, 2012, Shoshana, 20523.

Vespasian's greatest military triumph was the war he and his son Titus waged in Judaea at the end of Nero's reign. The campaign was so difficult that the Flavians celebrated its conclusion with triumphal processions, games, a triumphal arch and an uncommonly extensive series of coins. This sestertius is one of the most remarkable examples to have survived, with even the smallest details perfectly preserved. Most impressive is the miniature portrait of Vespasian on the reverse, the engraving of which would have tested the skills of even the most gifted artist. With dual sympathies the chronicler Josephus wrote an in-depth narrative of the Roman campaign in Judaea. We are told of great suffering by both Jews and Romans, though in the final analysis the Jews bore the lion's share of the consequences. The Roman dead numbered in the tens of thousands, and Josephus counts the number of Jewish dead in the millions, with most having succumbed to famine or pestilence. Josephus describes what the Romans encountered when they breached the walls of Jerusalem and began to search the subterranean portion of the city: "So horrible was the stench from the bodies which met the intruders, that many instantly withdrew, but others penetrated further through avarice, trampling over heaps of corpses; for many precious objects were found in these passages" In the aftermath, Josephus reports that the Romans "selected the tallest and most handsome of the youth and reserved each of them for the triumph; of the rest, those over seventeen years of age he sent in chains to the mines in Egypt, while multitudes were presented to Titus in the various provinces, to be destroyed in the theatres by the sword or by wild beasts; those under seventeen were sold."



492

492

Denarius July - December 71, AR 19 mm, 3.48 g. IMP CAES VE-SP AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVR / TRI POT Priestly implements. C 43. BMC 50. RIC 43. CBN 36.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu 59, 1994, 259 and Künker 295, 2017, 728 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



493

493

Aureus, Antiochia 72-73, AV 20 mm, 7.47 g. IMP VESPAS AVG P M TRI P P P COS IIII Laureate and draped bust of Vespasian I. Rev. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG F TRI P II COS II Bare head of Titus r. C 3 var. (AVG P). BMC p. 106 + var. (AVG P). RIC 1549 var. (AVG P). RPC 1922 var. (AVG P).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Two very interesting portraits perfectly centred on a full flan, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 746. From a Scandinavian collection.

This aureus of Antiochia, struck in 72 (or perhaps early in 73), is of extraordinary artistic and historical interest. Aurei and denarii were minted at the beginning of Vespasian's reign, between AD 69. Vespasian's aurei from Egypt (?), Syria and Judaea have been divided into four groups. This aureus belongs to the fourth group dated to AD 72-73 and assigned to Antiochia by Metcalf, according to close stylistic parallels with his tetradrachms. The context of the production and issue of Vespasian's eastern aurei are better documented than other Roman gold coinage. Indeed, Vespasian, sent to suppress the Jewish Revolt, was proclaimed emperor at the beginning of AD 69. Tacitus writes that gold and silver were struck at Antiochia, thus, for the levying of troops, the recall of veterans and the maintaining of arms. Returning to Rome, Vespasian left Titus to prosecute the war. Once the war ended, the involved legions were dispatched to Pannonia and Moesia on the Danube because the priorities were to settle the situation on the lower Rhine after the Batavian Revolt and then to renew the full conquest of Britain.



494

494 Denarius, Asia Minor (Ephesus?) 76, AR 20 mm, 3.48 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r.; below neck truncation, small O. Rev. Domitian riding prancing horse l., raising r. hand and holding sceptre in his l. C –. BMC –. RIC 1480. RPC 1455A.

Exceedingly rare and a coin in exceptional state of preservation. A bold and an incredibly detailed reverse. Virtually as struck and Fdc

12'500

Ex Nomos sale 2, 2010, 178.

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

Titus caesar, 69 – 79



495

495 Aureus 75, AV 20 mm, 7.42 g. T CAESAR – IMP VESPASIAN Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVST Pax seated l., holding branch and sceptre. C 134. BMC Vespasian 310. RIC Vespasian 782. CBN Vespasian 271. Calicó 749.

A finely detailed portrait of masterly style and a light reddish Boscoreale tone. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex InAsta 18, 2006, 162; InAsta 32, 2009, 141 and NAC 59, 2011, 950 sales.

The Jewish War was one of the most commemorated events in the history of Roman coinage. Most types celebrate the victory in a symbolic fashion, whereas some represent the triumphal procession that followed. Except for aurei inscribed TRIVMP AVG which provide a rather animated scene, the rest bear no inscription and show either Vespasian or Titus in a quadriga.

In each case the imperial figure is shown standing in the quadriga, holding a branch and a sceptre that usually is described as being topped with the form of a human head. The horses are shown as if moving at a slow pace, and the scene has an air of dignity and restraint – which must have been quite different than the general tenor of the event, which no doubt was rather animated.

Of special interest is the raised design on the chariot body, which on sestertii occurs in two major varieties. One depicts Vespasian or Titus standing, facing the viewer, with his right hand upon the head of a Jewish captive who kneels before him with outstretched arms. The other shows Victory advancing right, with a palm branch over her left shoulder and a wreath in her extended right hand. In both cases the front of the chariot body is decorated with a large wreath, of which only a small portion is visible due to the profile view. On at least one die in the series the wreath is obscured by the overlapping of the horses.

The triumph in Rome must have been especially exhilarating for Titus, who had commanded at his father's side in the early years of the war and had led the sack of Jerusalem. Titus was greeted by his father well outside of Rome, where Josephus tells us most of the city's population had gone to find a place along the road. After having rested the night in the Temple of Isis, they entered Rome, passing through the Porta Triumphalis.

Josephus notes: "Vespasian and Titus came out crowned with laurel, and clothed in those ancient purple habits which were proper to their family...and when they had put on their triumphal garments...they sent the triumph forward, and marched through the theatres, that they might be more easily seen by the multitudes. ...Vespasian marched in the first place, and Titus followed him; Domitian also rode along with them, and made a glorious appearance, and rode on a horse that was worthy of admiration."

Titus brought with him booty, slaves and exotic animals, all of which were displayed in the triumph that is memorialised by this coinage and by the interior panels of the Arch of Titus. Rather than taking the separate triumphs they had been granted by the senate, Vespasian and Titus combined theirs into a single event – symbolic, no doubt, of family unity, and mindful of how little money there was to spare in the wake of the civil war from which Rome had just emerged.



496

496

Sestertius 72, Æ 33 mm, 25.71 g. T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II Laureate head r. Rev. Titus standing r. in triumphal quadriga, holding branch and sceptre; the side of the cart decorated with Victory standing r., holding wreath over palm; in exergue, S – C. C 228. BMC Vespasian 636. RIC Vespasian 431. CBN 625. Hendin 1525.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this interesting issue of the “Judea” series. Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred, pleasant Tiber tone with an insignificant metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

35'000

Ex InAsta 18, 2006, 162; InAsta 32, 2009, 141 and NAC 59, 2011, 950 sales.

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480



481



485



485



496



491





487



486



497



506



506



508



508

Titus augustus, 79 – 81



497

497 Sestertius 80-81, Æ 34 mm, 24.11 g. Aerial view of the Flavian amphitheatre (the Colosseum); on l., Meta Sudans and on r., porticoed building. Rev. IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII / S – C Titus seated l. on curule chair, holding branch and roll; around, arms. C 399. BMC 190 (these dies). RIC 184 (these dies). CBN 189. Elkin, NC 2006, p. 216, 6.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this prestigious and highly desirable issue.

Struck on a very broad flan and with an exceptionally detailed obverse. A wonderful untouched light green patina and about extremely fine

100'000

The most famous monument of Italy – if not of all Europe – is the Amphitheatrum Flavium, the Colosseum in Rome. Named after the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), who began its construction in 71, it was Rome's first permanent structure of the type, as all such events in Rome had previously been held in wooden structures. Vespasian was still alive when the first three levels of his colosseum were completed and dedicated in 75. However, the final product – including the fourth and fifth levels, which are clearly represented on this sestertius – was not finished for another five years, at which point it was formally dedicated by his eldest son Titus in June, 80. The engraver went to great effort to represent the Colosseum in detail. Not only are the statues and other ornaments on the exterior shown with considerable clarity, but the interior is well represented down to the smallest features, such as spectators, staircases and what we must presume is the viewing box reserved for the emperor. Flanking the amphitheatre on the right is the Meta Sudans fountain and an uncertain structure that has been identified as the Baths of Titus, the porch of Nero's Golden House (Domus Aurea), or perhaps a temple. Various improvements were made to the Colosseum by later emperors, such as Trajan and Antoninus Pius, but little else is recorded until it was struck by lightning in 217. A conflagration resulted, and Dio reports that the damage was severe. Elagabalus began repairs in 218, and by 223 limited use of the amphitheatre was possible; it was at this point that the new emperor Severus Alexander celebrated its reopening. Restoration was completed by 244, at the end of the reign of Gordian III, after which the amphitheatre was used well into the Christian era. We have reports of it being damaged by earthquakes in 442 and 470, and of further restorations in 508 and 523 by the Germanic occupants who had overthrown the Romans. However, no effort was made to restore it after an earthquake in 847. From the numismatic perspective, the colosseum is among the least collectible of Roman monuments, for it only occurs on coinage three times – and in each instance the coins are famous rarities. It first appears on sestertii of Titus, the emperor under whom it was completed, and later on coins of Severus Alexander and medallions of Gordian III. The latter pieces are of unusual interest as the artist, in showing the monument from above, depicts a battle between wild beasts occurring within.

Domitian caesar, 69 – 81



498

498

Aureus 77-78, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. CAESAR AVG F – DOMITIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. Bearded Parthian wearing cloak and trousers, kneeling r., offering standard with vexillum attached; in exergue, COS V. C 48. BMC Vespasian 231. RIC Vespasian 959. CBN Vespasian 205. Calicó 819b (these dies).

In an exceptional state of preservation. A wonderful portrait in the finest style of the period and a superb light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex Merzbacher 2 November 1909, 1329; Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 151; Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 16; NAC 94, 2016, 178; NGSA 10, 2018, 34 and NGSA 13, 2021, 16 sales. From the collection of Virgin M. Brand.

The reverse of this remarkably fine aureus depicts a barbarian kneeling in submission presenting a Roman standard. While the long trousers and cloak clearly identify the figure as a Parthian, the bowl-shaped curly hair style and long beard are a far cry from the portraits found on any contemporary Parthian drachms. These features do, however, quite strongly favour the middle-aged portrait of Mithradates the Great, the Parthian monarch who reigned from 121-91 B.C. We might wonder if the model for this interesting reverse had been an old Parthian tetradrachm or drachm of Sellwood type 24 showing the king with a mid-length beard. Regardless of whether a Parthian coin served as inspiration for the engraver, what is most interesting about this reverse is the complex story behind it. The type mirrors the famous kneeling Parthian reverse of Augustus by the moneyers Turpilianus, Florus, and Durmius c. 19/8 B.C. which commemorated the return of the few surviving captives as well as the Roman military standards from the Roman defeats suffered by Cassius at Carrhae in 53 B.C., by L. Decidius Saxa in Syria in 40 B.C., and by Mark Antony in 36 B.C. Mattingly saw in the type a reference to the Parthian embassy which arrived at Vespasian's court seeking aid against the nomadic Alani, who at the time were pressing upon the northern borders of the Parthian Empire and proving a nuisance. His argument was that Domitian sought to lead an eastern campaign in support of the Parthians against the Alani, but that Vespasian refused to sanction the expedition. As discussed in the commentary to the lot above, this would simply be another instance of Domitian being sidelined by his father and his elder brother.

However, Mattingly's argument does not hold up under closer scrutiny. Curtis Clay questioned why Vespasian would even commemorate his refusal of offering aid to the Parthians, and if he had, would it not have more properly belonged on the coinage of Vespasian himself and not that of his second, younger son? With Mattingly's argument refuted, the question then arises: if there is no event to commemorate, what is the purpose of the reverse? Again, Clay astutely observed that Vespasian was simply reusing older types from circulation so that they would not be lost. In this view, it must first be understood that Vespasian was profiting from Nero's debasement of the coinage in A.D. 64 by actively withdrawing and reissuing pre-64 gold and silver from circulation. In fact, several other reverse types struck the same year that this coin was struck clearly copy earlier reverse types from precious metal issues.

Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



- 499** As 85, Æ 30 mm, 11.24 g. IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM COS XI Laureate head r, with aegis. Rev. MONETA – AVGVST Moneta standing l, holding scales and cornucopia; in fields, S – C. C 325. BMC 314. RIC 303. CBN 337.
Dark tone and good extremely fine 750



- 500** Quadrans 84-85, Æ 18 mm, 2.98 g. Rhinoceros l. Rev. IMP DOMIT AVG GERM around S C. C 676. BMC 498. RIC 250. CBN 539.
Lovely green patina and extremely fine 500

Nerva, 96 – 98



- 501** Aureus 97, AV 19 mm, 7.53 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVVM Clasp hands holding legionary eagle set upon prow l. C 28. BMC 27. RIC 15. CBN 16. Biaggi 453 (this coin). Calicó 958.
Very rare. A very attractive portrait, an almost invisible edge nick at four o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000
Ex M&M 6, 1945, 806; M&M 12, 1953, 807; NAC 49, 2008, Biaggi de Blasys, 174 and NAC 102, 2017, 509 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Trajan augustus, 98 – 117

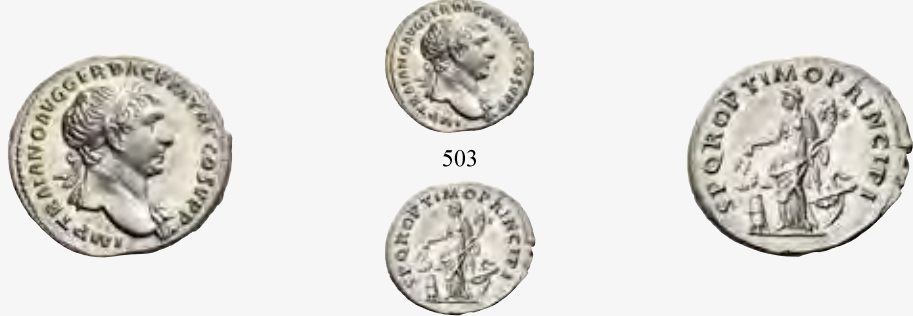


502

502 Aureus 103, AV 18 mm, 7.3 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Emperor standing l. holding spear, r. foot on Dacian's head. C 511 var. (only laureate head). BMC 243. RIC 210 var. (only laureate head). Woytek 180f. CBN –. Calicó 1110.

A bold portrait and a lovely light reddish tone. Extremely fine

5'000



503

503 Denarius circa 107, AR 21 mm, 3.5 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r. with aegis. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Annona standing l. holding cornucopia and corn ear over modius; behind her, garlanded prow of ship. C 467. BMC 171. RIC 165. CBN 380. Woytek 212c.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Ex NAC sale 131, 2022, 29.



504

504 Aureus 108-110, AV 19 mm, 7.28 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r., seen from behind. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC Libertas standing l., holding pileus and sceptre. C 70 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 313 (this reverse die). RIC 123 var. (not cuirassed). Woytek 292f (this reverse die). Calicó 1001a.

In an exceptional state of preservation. A vigorous portrait of fine style virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500

Ex Triton XXIII, 2020, 718 and Triton XXV, 2022, 870 sales.



482



495



483



488



479



498





507



507



504



519



529



528



531



Plotina, wife of Trajan



505 Denarius 112 - Summer 114, AR 22 mm, 3.37 g. PLOTINA AVG – IMP TRAIANI Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CAES AVG G[ERMA] DAC [CO]S V[IR]I P P Altar decorated with figure of Pudicitia standing on curule chair; in exergue, ARA PVDIC. C 7. BMC Trajan 529. RIC Trajan 733. CBN 682. Woytek 707. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known, wonderful iridescent tone, hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIV, 2017, 715,

It is impossible to assess the influence Plotina had on her husband, Trajan, for she is scarcely mentioned in the ancient sources. If we are to believe Dio Cassius (68.5.5) and the far later Historia Augusta, she was a modest woman who, if anything, was a restraining force who insisted on high moral standards. Both relate a story that when Plotina entered the imperial palace for the first time as the wife of an emperor, she turned to those gathered at the steps and declared "I enter here such a woman as I would wish to be when I leave."

Despite her apparent moral rigour, she is chiefly remembered for her undying support for her husband's eventual successor, Hadrian. The Historia Augusta describes how Trajan was not particularly fond of Hadrian, but that Plotina insisted on his marriage to Sabina, the daughter of Trajan's niece Matidia.

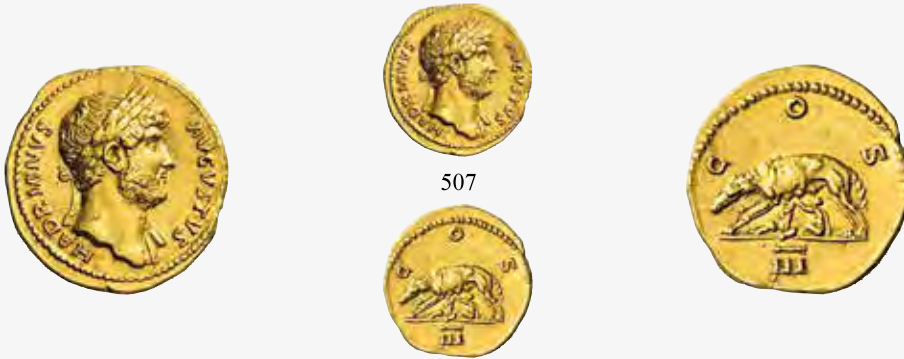
Marciana, sister of Trajan



506 Diva Marciana. Sestertius 113-117, Æ 33 mm, 28.56 g. DIVA AVGVSTA – MARCIANA Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. EX SENATVS CONSVLTO Diva Marciana seated on car drawn l. by two elephants with riders on their backs; in exergue, S C. C13. BMC Trajan 1086. RIC Trajan 750. CBN Trajan 793. Woytek 725 (this coin cited) Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. An attractive portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition, a lovely enamel-like green patina, and an edge nick at eleven o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Leu 38, 1986, 264; NAC 18, 2000, 513 and NGSA 7, 2012, 363 sales.

Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138



507

507 Aureus circa 124-125, AV 20 mm, 7.33 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS She-wolf l. suckling twins; in exergue, III. C 422 var. (without drapery). BMC 448. RIC 709. Calicó 1233.

A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. A minor edge scuff at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Sotheby's, 7 March 1996, 184; Spink 1012, 2010, 1324; Baldwin's 99, 2016, 17 and NAC 138, 2023, 689 sales.



508

508 Sesterterius 121-123, Æ 36 mm, 27.82 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r, slight drapery on shoulder. Rev. PM TR P COS III Spes standing l., holding flower and hitching robe; in fields, S – C. C –, cf. 1154. Banti 595 (this coin illustrated). Kent & Hirmer 288 (this coin). BMC 1256. RIC 680.

A superb portrait of excellent style and a very unusual and interesting bust. A wonderful untouched enamel dark blue-green patina and good extremely fine

30'000

Ex Christie's 30 May 1949, Earl Fitzwilliam, 133; Glendining's 26 May 1959, Lockett (1873-1950) part VIII, 34; Hess-Leu 17, 1961, Erich von Schulthess-Rechberg, 170; Leu 48, 1989, 343; Sotheby's 8 July 1996, 114 and Triton XVIII, 2015, 1087 sales. From the collection of the Money Museum, Zurich.



509

509

Medallion 124 - 127, Æ 35 mm, 27.07 g. HADRIVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Eagle standing l., head r., on thunderbolt, between owl perched r. on shield and peacock in splendour, standing l. on sceptre; in exergue, COS III. C 431. BMC -. RIC 2824 (this coin cited). Gnecci 24. Mazzini 431 (this coin). Banti 208.

Extremely rare. An impressive medallion with a superb portrait of elegant style struck in very high relief and a very interesting reverse type. Dark brown-green patina gently smoothed and minor area of porosity, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 316; The Numismatic Auction 2, 1982, 312 and Tradart 18 November 1993, 225 sales. From the ph. S. Europe and Giuseppe Mazzini collections.

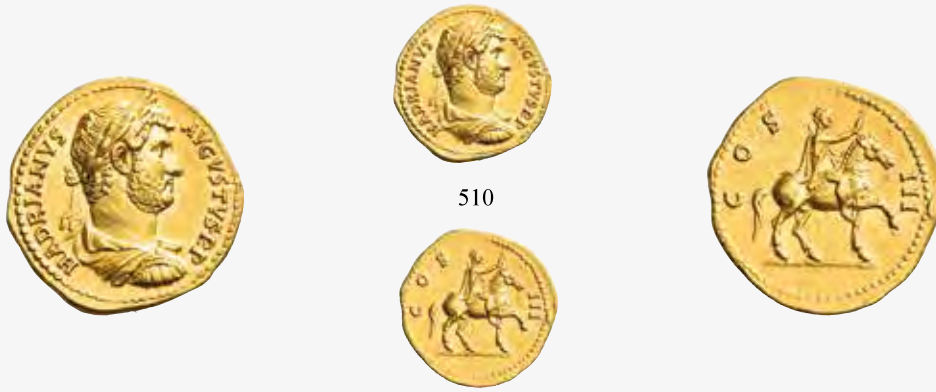
Hadrian ruled at a fortunate time in Rome's history. The era was so generally peaceful and prosperous that for several years at a time he could travel to the far ends of the Roman world to see firsthand the territories over which he ruled. While travelling, Hadrian was partly a tourist and vacationer, and partly a dutiful emperor who wanted to observe the workings of his government in the provinces. Just as his predecessor Trajan had issued coins to commemorate victories in war, Hadrian issued coins to mark his tours.

For this medallion, instead, he chose to link the reverse to Roman culture. Hadrian is perhaps best remembered as a philhellene with a profound interest in the many facets of Greek history but always loyal to his Roman spirit.

The three birds represented are the symbols of the Capitoline Triad: Jupiter is depicted as an eagle, Juno as a peacock, and Minerva as an owl.

The triad held a central place in the public religion of Rome and the three deities were honoured in several temples, known as Capitolia, built in many different cities of the Empire.

The term Capitoline Triad referred especially to the temple on the Capitoline Hill in Rome known as aedes Iovis Optimi Maximi Capitolini. The temple was believed to have been built under the reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, the last king of Rome, prior to the establishment of the Roman Republic. Although the temple was shared by Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, each deity had a separate cella, with Juno Regina on the left, Minerva on the right, and Jupiter Optimus Maximus in the middle.



510

- 510** Aureus 128 - 129, AV 21 mm, 7.33 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on horse pacing r., raising r. hand. C 410. BMC 503. RIC 930. Calicó 1221a.
An elegant portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 10'000



511

- 511** Aureus circa 130-133, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bareheaded bust l., with drapery on r. shoulder. Rev. AFRICA Africa with elephant-skin headdress, reclining l., resting r. hand on lion and l. arm on basket; behind basket, corn ears. C 151 var. (draped). BMC 809. RIC 1488. Calicó 1193 (these dies).
Very rare. A bold portrait and an interesting reverse type, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 7'500

Ex UBS 52, 2001, 223 and NAC 101, 2017, 265 sales.

As famous as they became, Hadrian's travels are poorly documented, and scholars have had to reconstruct them through many different kinds of evidence. It is clear that his first trip occupied the years 121 to 125, that his second occurred from 128 to 132, and that his third and final voyage was staged from 134 to 136. Hadrian seems to have visited Africa *proconsularis* in 123 on his first voyage, and again in 128 on his second.

Africa *proconsularis* was the region of North Africa directly below the length of the Italian peninsula. It was bordered in the east by Mauretania/Numidia and on the west by Cyrenaica, and it included the important centers of Leptis Magna and Carthage. The great agricultural estates of Africa generated enormous profits that sponsored many a senatorial career; indeed, the senators from Africa *proconsularis* accounted for the largest representation from any western province.

On this aureus, struck several years after Hadrian's last visit to Africa, we see a remarkably elegant representation of the province, which is personified as a woman reclining seductively, nude to the waist. In the details of the composition we find classic emblems of the region: she wears an elephant headdress, places her hand on the mane of a lion seated at her side, and she rests her left arm on a basket filled with an agricultural bounty. On another version of this type that appears on Hadrian's coins the lion is absent and Africa is shown holding a cornucopia and a scorpion, and reclines beside a basket of produce.



512

512 Medallion struck by the Alpheios master circa 130-138, Æ 38 mm, 57.28 g. IMP CAESAR HADRI – ANVS AVG COS III P P Laureate, cuirassed and draped mid-length bust r. Rev. Pons Aelius (Hadrian's Bridge) decorated with eight statues on column. Banti 800 corr. (this coin but wrong picture illustrated, 799). Seltman, Greek sculpture and some Festival coins in *Hesperia* 17, pl. 27, 9-10 (this obverse die). Gneocchi 52 = Mittag 126 = RIC 2927 (this coin illustrated).

Unique with this obverse die and one of two specimens known depicting the Aelian bridge (today St. Angelo Bridge in Rome). An issue of tremendous importance and fascination with a portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of the renowned Alphaeus master. A reverse celebrating the most famous bridge in Rome rendered with a very interesting and unique visual perspective. Dark green patina with some minor porosity on obverse and incrustation on reverse. The obverse partially re-engraved on the bust otherwise, about extremely fine / extremely fine

40'000

Ex Hirsch 7, 1902, 1305; Hirsch 29, 1910, Herzfelder, 1023 and Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Evans, 1426 sales. From the collection of Druso and Bartolomeo Franceschi.

The reverse of this exceptionally rare medallion depicts the Pons Aelius ("Aelian Bridge") in Rome, named after Hadrian's family, the gens Aelia. This travertine bridge of seven arches, spanning the River Tiber, is still in use today and, according to an inscription, was inaugurated by Hadrian in 134. It was erected to provide direct access from the Campus Martius to the Mausoleum of Hadrian on the right bank of the Tiber, which he built in emulation of that of Augustus, the first Roman emperor.

The bridge may have been completed just before or shortly after Hadrian left Rome in 134 to travel to Syria Palaestina, where the Roman legions were hard-pressed to suppress the messianic Jewish revolt known as the Bar Kokhba War (132-136). After a bloody Roman victory, Hadrian returned to Rome, where his interrupted concerns regarding his own funeral and succession again came to the fore. As he was childless, Hadrian was forced to establish an imperial heir through adoption. His first, and rather poor, choice was the frivolous Aelius Caesar, but his unexpected death at the beginning of 138 compelled the emperor to adopt T. Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus, the future Antoninus Pius, as his heir. He also arranged for Antoninus to adopt Lucius Verus, the seven-year-old son of Commodus, and the seventeen-year-old Marcus Aurelius, thereby helping to guarantee a smooth succession. This arrangement ensured relatively peaceful transitions between emperors until the later second century.

On 10 July 138, after a protracted illness, Hadrian died at his villa in Baiae. The Senate initially moved to enact a damnatio memoriae ("condemnation of memory") against the dead emperor in retaliation for senatorial executions early in his reign, but it soon reversed course and ordered his deification in response to the impassioned pleas of Antoninus Pius. The finishing touches on the Mausoleum of Hadrian, to which the Pons Aelius leads, were completed by Antoninus Pius in 139.

Beginning in the thirteenth century, the Mausoleum of Hadrian was repurposed as a papal fortress known as Castel Sant'Angelo. Although they are no longer present on the bridge, the medallion indicates that the central span of the original Pons Aelius was decorated with eight columns topped by statues. Most are difficult to identify, but the foremost statue on the far right appears to represent Victory, judging from the wreath in its hand and its apparent wings. These long-lost columns and statues were replaced in 1668 by ten statues of angels holding instruments of the Passion, designed by Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

The Pons Aelius does not feature prominently in ancient Roman historical accounts, although it gained renewed significance in its Renaissance afterlife. The Italian poet Dante Alighieri (1265–1321) recorded that, in his time, traffic on the bridge was regulated by two opposing lanes, each with its own toll point. This strict control – necessary because the bridge served as a direct route to St. Peter’s Basilica – was implemented to manage the large influx of pilgrims during the first Holy Year proclaimed by Pope Boniface VIII in 1300. At the conclusion of the Holy Year of 1450, many of the bridge’s railings were destroyed when the white mule carrying Pope Nicholas V in procession panicked, causing a stampede in which several pilgrims fell into the Tiber and drowned. In the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the Pons Aelius also became a preferred site for displaying the bodies of executed criminals.



513

513

- 513** Sestertius 133-135, Æ 32 mm, 29.27 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. FORTVNAE REDVCI Hadrian standing r., holding roll and clasping hand with Fortuna standing l., holding cornucopiae and rudder resting on exergual line. In exergue, S – C. C 790 var. (rudder on globe). BMC 1516. RIC 2098 var. (rudder on globe).

Lovely olive green patina and extremely fine

4'500

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 262; NAC 23, 2002, 1558; NAC 27, 2004, 397 and NAC 84, 2015, 999 sales. Purchased privately from Oslo Myntgalleri. From a Scandinavian collection.



514

- 514** Denarius 137-138, AR 18 mm, 3.3 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. VOTA – PVBLICA Hadrian veiled standing l., holding patera over tripod. C 1481. BMC 777. RIC II, 2326.

Good extremely fine

750

Ex NAC sale 120, 2020, 772.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian



515

515

- 515** Aureus 128-129, AV 19 mm, 7.07 g. SABINA AVGVSTA IMP HADRIANI AVG P P Draped bust r., wearing double stephane with hair braided and piled. Rev. Ceres seated l. on basket, holding corn ears and torch. C 93. BMC 893. RIC 2478. Calicó 1423.

Rare. A portrait of excellent style, several minor marks and a nick on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Aelius caesar, 136 – 138



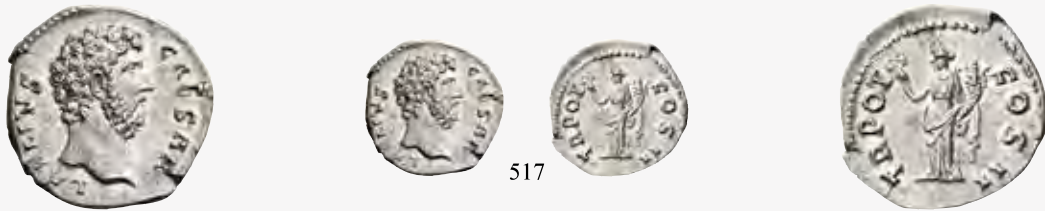
516

516 Denarius 137, AR 19 mm, 3.33 g. L AELIVS CAE – SAR TR P COS II Bare head r. Rev. PI – E – TAS Pietas standing facing with both arms outstretched, head turned l.; to l., altar. C 34. BMC 967. RIC 2622.

A portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 42, 1997, 921.



517

517 Denarius 137, AR 18 mm, 2.93 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. TR POT – COS II Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 50. BMC 968. RIC 2634.

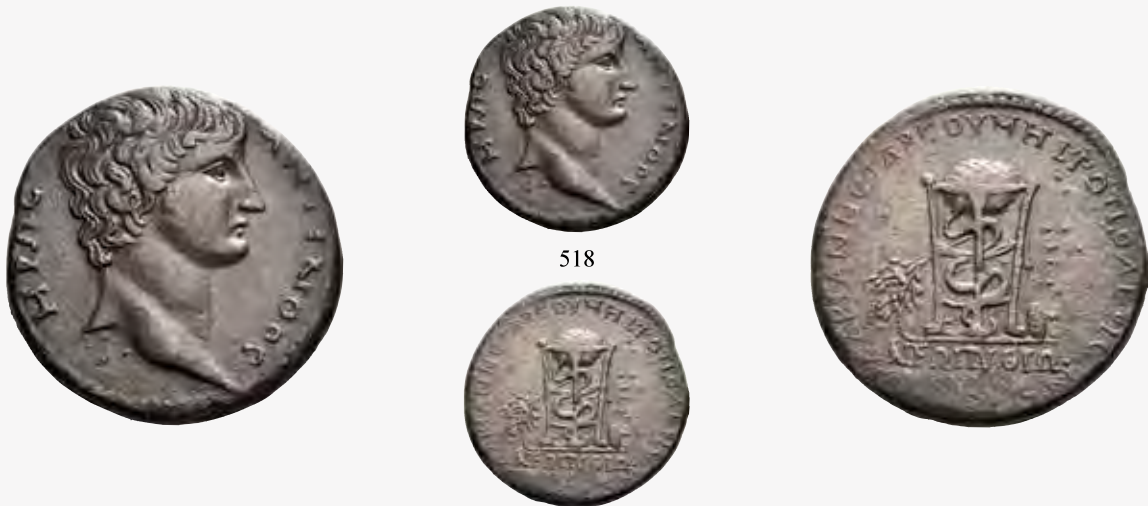
In an exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest denarii of Aelius in existence.

A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 232, 2015, 437 and NAC 100, 2017, 489 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Antinous, favourite of Hadrian



518

518 Bronze, Tarsus (Cilicia) circa 130, Æ 29 mm, 17.61 g. ΗΡΩC ANTINOOC Bare head r. Rev. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC [ΝΕΟΚ] / ΝΕΩ ΠΥΘΙΩ Tripod lebes encircled by serpent; below, ΝΕΩ ΠΥΘΙΩ. BMC 157. Blum, Tarsus 8-9. SNG Copenhagen 360. RPC 3292.

Very rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. Brown tone. Reverse field gently smoothed, otherwise good very fine / very fine

5'000

Antoninus Pius, 138 – 161



519

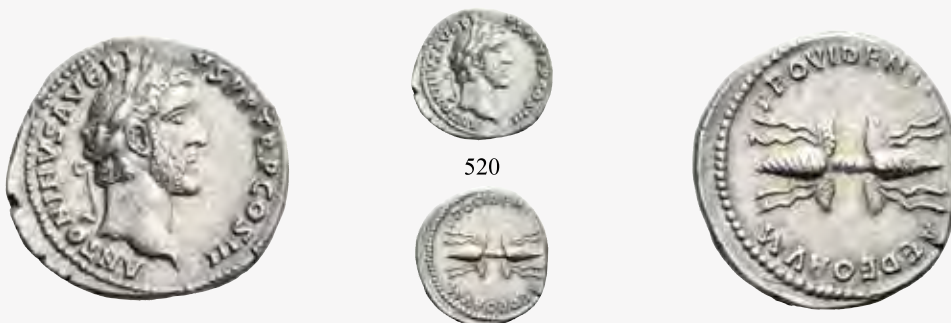
519 Aureus 140, AV 20 mm, 7.59 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust of M. Aurelius I. C 26 var. (omits TR P). BMC 168. RIC 418b. Calicó 1730.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two finely executed portraits perfectly centred on a full flan. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 492. From a Scandinavian collection.

Although Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian as emperor of Rome, he truly was third or fourth down the line of preference. Hadrian's first choice as successor was the nobleman Aelius, who was hailed Caesar in 136, but who died unexpectedly after a year in office. Hadrian then determined he would pass the throne to Aelius' son Lucius Verus – then only seven years old – and to the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius, who was a distant relative and a close companion. In truth the middle aged Antoninus Pius was merely a surrogate emperor in the eyes of Hadrian, and he remained truthful to his promise to act as guardian for Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Indeed, he was so faithful to the memory of Hadrian that he earned his surname "Pius" because he fought so diligently to convince the Senate to deify Hadrian. Over the years of his own principate, Antoninus Pius groomed both as his eventual successors, and thus continued the tradition of adoptive succession. He enjoyed a productive and mostly peaceful reign, and unlike Hadrian, who travelled extensively, Antoninus Pius never once left Italy in his twenty-two years on the throne. Unlike the great variety of Hadrian's coinage on which he celebrates his extensive travels, Antoninus' reverse types are localised, and on occasion they reflect the attention he paid to the betterment of Rome and Italy. This aureus is one of his more interesting types, as it bears the portrait of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and that of his elder heir Marcus Aurelius on the reverse.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



520

520 Denarius 140-144, AR 17 mm, 3.49 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDENTI – AE DEORVM Winged thunderbolt. C 681. BMC 225. RIC 80a.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex Tkalec 24 october 2003, 274 and NAC 84, 2015, 259 sales.



521



521

521 Sestertius 143 - 144, Æ 33 mm, 29.38 g. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. BRITA - N - NIA Britannia seated l. on heap of rocks, holding signum and cradling spear in l. arm, leaning on round shield set on helmet; in exergue, S - C. C 116. BMC 1637. RIC 742.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimen known. An issue of great historical importance with a pleasant brown-green patina gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Sending Q. Lollius Urbicus, a former governor of Germania Inferior, to Britain to put an end to many uprisings was one of Antoninus Pius' first acts as emperor. The majority of his warfare was against the lowland tribes of Scotland, the Votadini, Selgovae, Damnonii, and Novantae, while the majority of the sources identify the Brigantes (based in Northumbria) as the main focus of these events, about AD 143-144.

The Antonine Wall was constructed by Urbicus and the Legio II Augusta after his operations were effectively concluded in 144. Antoninus Pius was probably crowned Imperator for the second time for this issue of sestertii, which was struck in remembrance of these occasions.



522



522 Aureus 145 - 161, AV 29 mm, 7.29 g. ANTONINVS - AVG PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR PO - T - COS IIII Roma seated l. on a shield, holding Victory and spear. C 934. BMC 557. RIC 147c. Calicó 1655.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000



523



523 Aureus 152-153, AV 20 mm, 7.3 g. ANTONINVS AVG - PIVS P P TR P XVI Bare head r. Rev. CO - S - IIII Antoninus, togate, standing l., holding globe in extended r. hand and scroll in l. C 310. BMC 795. RIC 226a. Calicó 1519.

A lovely light reddish tone, minor marks and a flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

4'000

Ex CNG 55, 2000, 1257 and Bruun Rasmussen 871, 2017, 139 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



524

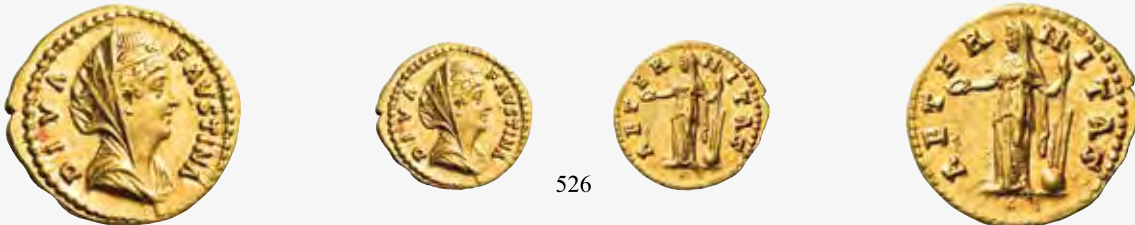
- 524** Aureus 156-157, AV 18 mm, 7.26 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT X – X COS IIII Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C 1013. BMC 887. RIC 266a. Calicó 1675.
About extremely fine 3'000

Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



525

- 525** Diva Faustina. Aureus after 141, AV 20 mm, 7.29 g. DIVA FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AVGV – STA Ceres standing facing, head l., holding lit torch and short vertical sceptre. C 95. BMC A. Pius 395. RIC A. Pius 356a. Calicó 1763b.
An elegant portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 6'000



526

- 526** Diva Faustina I. Aureus after 141, AV 21 mm, 7.23 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Veiled and draped bust r. Rev. AET – ER – NITAS Fortuna standing l., holding patera and rudder on globe. C 3. BMC A. Pius 372. RIC A. Pius 349a. Calicó 1744a.
Good extremely fine 4'000

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



527

- 527** Aureus 171-172, AV 19 mm, 7.23 g. M ANTONINVS – AVG TR P XXVI Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IMP VI – COS III M. Aurelius, in military attire, standing l., holding thunderbolt and spear, crowned by Victory standing behind him and holding palm-branch. C 308. BMC 566. RIC 264. Calicó 1873.
About extremely fine 4'000



528

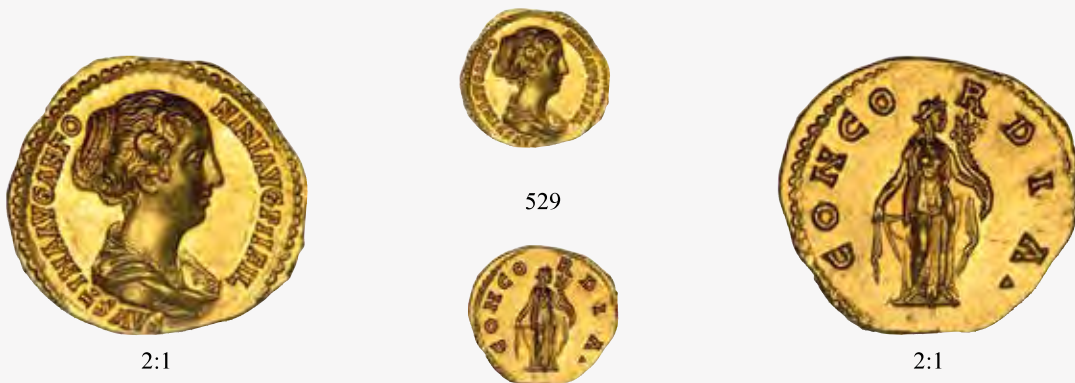
528 Aureus 178, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. M AVREL ANTO – NINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXII IMP – VIII COS III P P Annona, draped and diademed, standing l., holding cornucopia and two ears of corn over modius filled with ears of corn and a poppy-head; on r., prow of ship. C 957 var. (not draped). BMC 771. RIC 389. Calicó 2019 (these dies).

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Davisson 7, 1996, 1 (illustrated on cover page) and Triton XIX, 2016, 571 sales. From the J. Eric Engstrom collection.

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



2:1

529

2:1

529 Aureus 147-152, AV 20 mm, 7.36 g. FAVSTINA AVG ANTO – NINI AVG PII FIL Draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA Concordia standing facing, head r., holding cornucopiae and raising skirt with r. hand. C 43. BMC A. Pius 1078 note. RIC A. Pius 500a var. (FAVSTINAE). Calicó 2043.

A portrait of great elegance perfectly struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Triton sale XXII, 2019, 1111.



530

530

530 Diva Faustina II. Sestertius 176-180, Æ 33 mm, 25.36 g. DIVA FAV – STINA PIA Draped bust r. Rev. AETERNITAS Aeternitas seated l., holding phoenix on globe and sceptre; in fields, S – C. C 8. BMC M. Aurelius 1566. RIC M. Aurelius 1696.

Lovely dark green patina very gently smoothed, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Lucius Verus augustus, 161 – 169



531

531 Aureus 163-164, AV 19 mm, 7.25 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P III – I – IMP II COS II L. Verus seated l. on platform; behind and before him respectively, officer and soldier. Below platform, King Soahemus standing l. and raising r. hand to his head. In exergue, REX ARMEN / DAT. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 300 note. RIC M. Aurelius 512. Calicó 2154 (these dies).

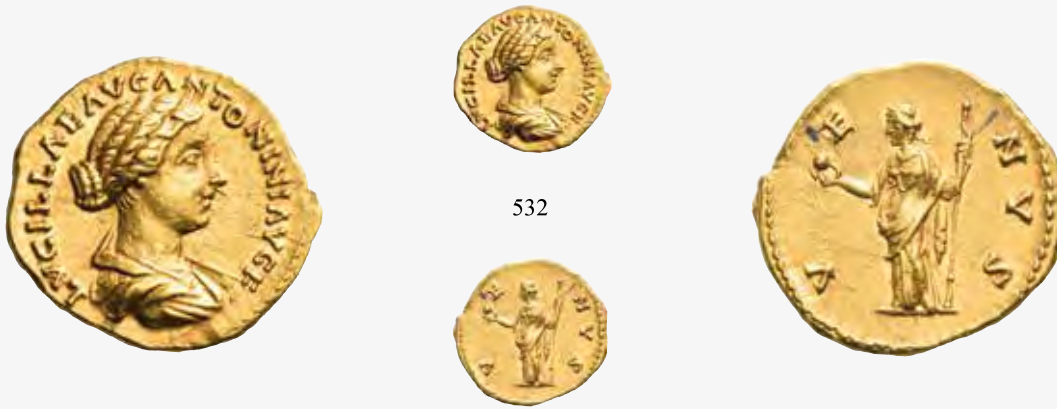
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex CNG 97, 2014, 672 and NAC 131, 2022, 46 sales. From the Lexington collection.

With the reign of Antoninus Pius having been the high-water mark of Rome's era of peace and prosperity, it must have caused great alarm when the reigns of his joint-successors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus began in crisis. The Parthians under Vologases IV had broken their treaty with Rome, overrun Roman defences, and captured Armenia. This forced a decision by which the new emperors found it necessary to part company. Marcus Aurelius remained in Rome to deal with domestic concerns and to keep a wary eye on Upper Germany and Rhaetia, where the Chatti had crossed the limes, while Verus marched eastward to confront the Parthians. In the summer of 162 Verus sailed to Asia Minor, where he took on the formidable task of bringing the Syrian army into fighting shape. He is said to have been a tireless commander who tolerated no lax behaviour among his officers and soldiers. Even if he was not directly involved in leading much of the warfare, Verus is said to have made a point of visibly sharing in his men's privations. Amid the great task at hand, though, Verus indulged some of his personal interests, which included taking on a mistress named Panthea. An Ionian Greek from Smyrna, she is described by Lucian as 'a woman of perfect beauty' who was more impressive than any statue of Phidias or Praxiteles. She also possessed almost every other charm, including that of persuasion, for at one point she even convinced Verus to shave his beard – an act that excited much commentary from the Syrians. Verus and his generals eventually led the Roman army to victory within its former territories and followed up with a successful counteroffensive in which the Parthian capital was razed to the ground. The result was the recovery of Armenia and Syria, the sack of Ctesiphon and Seleucia, and the conquest of Media and Mesopotamia. It was one of the most successful of all Roman military efforts east of the Euphrates, and a large coinage was issued in commemoration. Among them is this aureus of 163-164 which celebrates the crowning of a certain Sohaemus as king of Armenia. This Arsacid prince was thoroughly Romanized, being a senator and a consul, and he must have spent the lion's share of his life in Rome in anticipation of just such an occasion. Verus returned to Rome late in 166 to host his triumph jointly with Marcus Aurelius. However, the celebration was tempered by the fact that his army had brought with them a plague that would terrorise the people of the Roman Empire for the next decade and beyond.

Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus



532

532 Aureus 164-169 or later, AV 20 mm, 7.27 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.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unusually attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Sotheby's 10 November 1972, Metropolitan Museum, 333 and Morton & Eden 104, 2019, 146 sales. From the Judge E.E. Farman collection.

Commodus augustus, 177 – 192



533

533 Sestertius 183, Æ 33 mm, 29.14 g. M COMMODVSAN – TONINVS AVG PIVS Laureate head r. Rev. T R P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae; in fields, S – C. C –. BMC 514 note. RIC 372.

A very impressive portrait and a pleasant brown-green patina, light smoothing in field and tooling on the legend, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 537. From a Scandinavian collection.



534



534 Medallion circa 191, Æ 73 mm, 219.5 g. M COMMODVS ANTONI – NVS PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. HERC – COMMODIANO P M TR P – XVI IMP VIII Hercules, in the guise of Commodus, standing l., holding cornucopiae and sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar, at the side of which rests his club; to l., a tree from which hang the lion's skin and the quiver. In exergue, COS VI P P. C 176 var. (slightly different bust). Gneecchi p. 53, 21 and pl. 79, 5 var. (slightly different bust). M. Tocci, *Medagliere del Museo Vaticano*, p. 64, 32 and pl. 47, 32 var. (slightly different bust). Toynbee, p. 75 note 12, p. 90 note 149 var. (slightly different bust). Boston, *Roman Medallions*, 41 var. (slightly different bust)

Extremely rare. An impressive medallion within its original bronze mount. A bold portrait and an interesting reverse type. Lovely untouched green patina and about extremely fine 15'000

This massive bronze medallion was struck in 191, a year that witnessed Commodus' increasing megalomania, and his fear of plots, against which he sought divine help. Chief among his patrons was Hercules, whom Commodus worshipped so intensely that he soon believed himself to be an incarnation of the mythological hero. Though Toynbee describes the figure on the reverse simply as Hercules, it is better described as Commodus in the guise of Hercules, especially when we compare this scene to a subsequent issue that shows Commodus-Hercules tilling the soil of Rome, which he re-founded as Colonia Commodiana. This reverse, inscribed HERC COMMODIANO, shows Commodus sacrificing at an altar, with a club, lion's skin and quiver nearby. He holds an unusual object for his Herculan guise: a cornucopiae, indicating his role as a patron of agriculture. Commodus had taken a personal interest in improving grain deliveries to the capital. In 186 he celebrated his new (and outrageously expensive) African grain fleet by depicting a commercial vessel on aurei and sestertii. Again, in 192, he makes reference to this topic by showing himself, as Hercules-Commodus, with his foot on a prow. Months before this medallion was struck the capital was hit with a grain shortage and a plague that at their peak caused 2,000 deaths a day. Commodus' prefect Cleander was so despised that the grain commissioner Dionysius engineered the grain shortage to cause his downfall. It was risky, but it worked, and in 190 Cleander fell victim to an angry mob. With these dramatic events fresh in mind, the cornucopia must symbolise the resolution of the grain shortage, and the sacrifice scene must allude to the cessation of the plague. The politician Commodus would have had a strong stake in both, and the fact that he chose to show himself in the guise of Hercules may be seen as further evidence of his increasingly open association with the hero.



535

- 535** Aureus 191, AV 20 mm, 7.28 g. L AEL AVREL CO – MM AVG P FEL Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. HERCVLI ROMANO AVG Hercules, naked, standing to front, head l., holding club and lion's skin in l. hand and placing r. on trophy. C 201 var. (also cuirassed). BMC –, cf. 346 (bust l.). RIC 254b var. (also cuirassed). Calicó 2262 var. (also cuirassed).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this very interesting issue.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1589; NAC 51, 2009, 332 and Gadoury 15 October 2022, 71 sales.

Few Roman coins excite as much commentary as those of Commodus which show him possessed of Hercules. Not only do they present an extraordinary image, but they offer incontrovertible support to the literary record. The reports of Commodus' megalomania and infatuation with Hercules are so alarming and fanciful that if the numismatic record was not there to confirm, modern historians would almost certainly regard the literary record as an absurd version of affairs, much in the way reports of Tiberius' depraved behaviour on Capri are considered to be callous exaggerations. Faced with such rich and diverse evidence, there can be no question that late in his life Commodus believed Hercules was his divine patron. Indeed, he worshipped the demigod so intensely that he renamed the month of September after him, and he eventually came to believe himself an incarnation of the mythological hero. On the reverse of this coin Hercules is depicted holding a club and a lion's skin and placing his hand on a trophy. By tradition, Hercules had fashioned his knotted club from a wild olive tree that he tore from the soil of Mount Helicon and subsequently used to kill the lion of Cithaeron when he was only 18 years old. The reverse inscription HERCVLI ROMANO AVG ('to the August Roman Hercules') makes the coin all the more interesting, especially when it put into context with those of contemporary coins inscribed HERCVLI COMMODO AVG, which amounts to a dedication 'to Hercules Commodus Augustus'.



536

- 536** Medallion 192, Æ 42 mm, 74.11 g. L AELIVS AVRELIVS CO – MMODVS AVG PIVS FELIX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T – R P – XVII IMP VIII – COS VII P P Commodus, holding patera over tripod in r. hand and roll in l., standing l., facing Felicitas standing facing, head r., holding in r. hand long caduceus and cornucopiae in l.; in l. field, youthful victimarius standing r., holding in r. hand sacrificial axe and rope with which he leads bull in l. C 572. Gnecci 112.

Very rare. A very impressive bi-metallic medallion, fracture of the flan in correspondence of the junction of the metals, otherwise about very fine

3'500

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 3, 1935, 609; Schulman 243, 1966, J. Graham, 2481 and NAC 114, 2019, 742 sales.

Pertinax, 193



537

- 537** Aureus January 1st – March 28th 193, AV 21 mm, 7.1 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. AEQVIT AVG TR P COS II Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 3. BMC 14 note. RIC 1b. Lempereur 56a (this coin illustrated). Woodward NC 1957, pg. 94. Calicó 2380. Rare. A superb portrait of fine style on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone. Good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Christie's 8 October 1985, Property of a Lady, 37 and Bruun Rasmussen 913, 2023, 1016 sales. From the P.S. Hamilton and the Adda collections.



538

538

- 538** Sestertius 1st January - March 28th 193, Æ 32 mm, 23.94 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTINAX AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PROVIDENTIAE – DEORVM COS II Providentia standing l., extending r. hand towards large star in upper field l., and resting l. hand on breast; in lower fields, S – C. C 52. BMC 28. A. M. Woodward, *The Coinage of Pertinax*, NC 1957, pl. XII, 2 (same obverse die). M.-M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, Genève, 2009, 72 (this coin). RIC 22. Very rare. A superb portrait in the finest style of the period, brown tone. Somewhat tooled on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine. 12'500

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 3, 1935, 267; M&M 38, 1968, 746; NFA V, 1977, 456 and NAC 74, 2013, 314 sales. From From the Voirol and the Waldeck collections.

Of the five men hailed emperor in the civil war of 193 to 197, Helvius Pertinax may have been the most talented and deserving. He was born in north-west Italy to a former slave who prospered as a timber merchant, and made sure his son was well educated. Early in his adult life Pertinax abandoned a career in teaching to join the army, where he served in Parthia, Britain and Noricum. He gained powerful friends attached to the family of Marcus Aurelius, married the daughter of an ex-consul, and by his early 50s was elected into the senate. He governed Moesia Inferior, Dacia, Syria, Britain and Africa, and in 175 he was a suffect consul along with Didius Julianus. When a palace coup unfolded against Commodus on New Year's Eve, 192, Pertinax was the urban prefect of Rome, and had opened the year sharing the ordinary consulship with Commodus. It is difficult to believe that a man who held such a lofty position in Commodus' corrupt regime was of faultless character. More likely, the historical traditions are skewed, and Pertinax was a willing participant in the abuses of government, and may have been involved in the plot against the emperor. Whatever the truth, it is hardly surprising that a man of his station was chosen by the senate to replace Commodus. If we believe the sources, his fatal error as emperor was attempting to combat the inefficiencies and abuses of government. His reign lasted just 86 days, during which two coups were hatched against him, with the second one finding success. The mercy Pertinax had shown the conspirators on the first occasion does not seem to have impressed the praetorian guards, for on the second occasion they stormed the palace and murdered him.

Didius Julianus, 28th March – 1st June 193



539

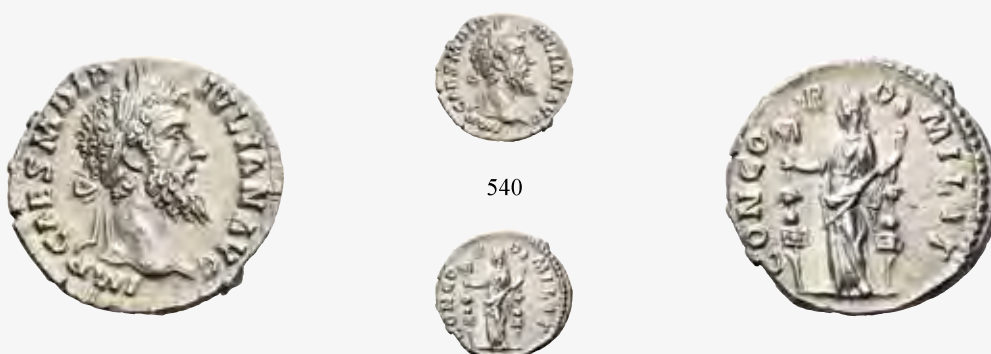
539 Aureus 193, AV 19 mm, 6.66 g. IMP CAES M DID – IULIAN AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. RECTOR – ORBIS Didius Julianus standing l., holding globe and scroll. C 14 var. (no drapery). BMC 7 note. RIC 3a var. (no drapery). Woodward NC 1961, obv. – / rev. 3a. Calicó 2399 (these dies).

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

40'000

Ex Superior December 1987, 1170; Bruun Rasmussen 913, 2023, 1017 and NAC 146, 2024, 2358 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 emperorship. There was spirited bidding between Flavius Sulpicianus, the father-in-law of the murdered Pertinax, and the senator Didius Julianus, one of the wealthiest men in Rome. When Julianus pledged an accession bonus of 25,000 sesterii per guard, it was a bid that Sulpicianus could not top. The praetorians led Julianus before the terrified Senate, which had no choice but to ratify the coup d'état. The people of Rome, however, were disgusted by this shameful turn of events and sent messengers to seek help from the commanders of the legions in the provinces. Three generals responded and marched on Rome. Septimius Severus, being the closest to Rome, had the upper hand. The praetorians were no match for the battle hardened soldiers from the frontier, and they quickly decided in 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.



540

540 Denarius March - June 193, AR 18 mm, 2.74 g. IMP CAES M DID IULIAN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORD MILIT Concordia standing front, head l., holding legionary eagle and standard in r. hand. C 2. BMC 2. RIC 1.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A bold portrait and a light old cabinet tone, extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC 15, 1999, 388 and Rauch 102, 2016, 109 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Manlia Scantilla, wife of Didius Julianus



541

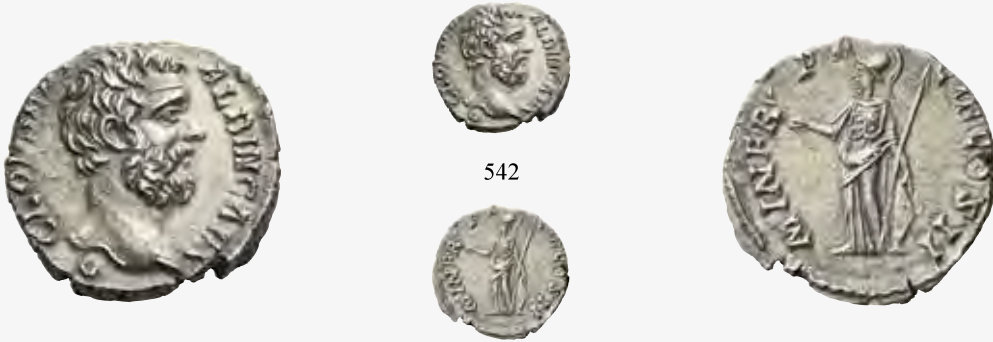
- 541** Aureus March - June 193, AV 20 mm, 6.59 g. MANL SCAN – TILLA AVG Stolae bust r., hair dressed in two flowing waves and caught up behind in loose chignon. Rev. IVNO-R- E- GINA Juno, draped and veiled, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and sceptre in l.; at her feet, peacock l. C 1. BMC D. Julianus 10 and pl. III, 13 (this obverse die). A.M. Woodward, *The Coinage of Didius Julianus and his Family*, NC 1961, 1 and pl. VI, 9 (these dies). RIC 7a and pl. I, 16 (this obverse die). Kent-Hirmer pl. 108, 372 (this obverse die). Jameson II, 157 (this coin). Calicó 2400 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare and in our opinion the finest specimen in private hands of this difficult issue. A superb portrait of fine style and a fabulous reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 150'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 1888, Vicomte de Quelen, 1265; Hirsch XXIV, 1909, 1776; Hess-Leu 23 March 1961, ESR, 242 and NAC 38, 2007, 93 sales.

Manlia Scantilla was a woman of the second century AD belonging to the gens Manlia – one of the most illustrious patrician families of Rome going back to the days of the early Republic. At some point before AD 153, she married the wealthy Didius Julianus, an accomplished general who had campaigned against the Germanic tribes and held the posts of governor in Bithynia and North Africa. Around AD 153, she gave birth to their daughter, Didia Clara, who gained a reputation for her natural beauty. Following the murder of Pertinax, the Praetorian Guard began an auction for the imperial title. When Julianus learned of this base development, he hurried to the Praetorian Camp and shouted his bids over the walls. At last, on 28 March AD 193, he managed to purchase the title of emperor at the cost of a whopping 25,000 sesterii (6,250 denarii) per soldier. As part of the deal, Manlia Scantilla and Didia Clara both received the title of Augusta. Indeed, the scandal-mongering *Historia Augustae* claims that it was really mother and daughter who pushed Julianus to buy the imperial title so that they could both be empresses. Unfortunately, the scandal of Julianus' rise to power convinced the rival military commanders Septimius Severus, Clodius Albinus and Pescennius Niger to march against him and each other. On 1 June AD 193, as the forces of Septimius Severus approached Rome, the Senate revoked Julianus' authority and recognised Severus as the new emperor. The following day, Julianus was murdered in the imperial palace. Septimius Severus stripped Manlia Scantilla and Didia Clara of their status as Augustae, but gave them the body of Julianus for a decent burial. They buried him in the tomb of his great grandfather and Scantilla died a month later in obscurity.

Clodius Albinus augustus, 195-197



542

542 Denarius 194-195, AR 18 mm, 2.84 g. D – CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES Bare head r. Rev. MINER – PA – CIF COS II Minerva, helmeted, standing l., holding olive-branch and shield on ground; spear resting against l. arm. C 48. BMC 98. RIC 7.

A wonderful portrait of excellent style. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex NFA 20, 1988, 244; Tkalec 23, 1998, 202; NAC 29, 2005, 567; NAC 87, 2015, 289 and Triton XXI, 2018, 786 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



543

543 Aureus 194, AV 20 mm, 7.33 g. L SEPT SEV PE – RT AVG IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. DIS AVSP – ICI B – TR P II Hercules, on l., standing r., holding club and lion skin, and Bacchus, on r., standing l., holding oenochoe over panther and thyrsus; in exergue, COS II P P. C 113. BMC 58. RIC 25. Calicó 2445a.

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

A magnificent portrait of fine style and a very interesting reverse composition.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000



544

544 Aureus 193 - 194, AV 21 mm, 7.32 g. IMP CAE·L·SEP SEV·PERT· AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICT·AVG·T R P·COS Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l. C 68 var. (SEPT). BMC 28. RIC 22. Calicó 2546.

A minor metal flaw at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton sale XVIII, 2015, 1152. From a Scandinavian collection.



545

545

545 Sestertius circa 194, Æ 31 mm, 26.3 g. L SEPT SEV PE – RT AVG IMP III Laureate head r. Rev. VIRT AVGVSTI TR P – II COS II P P Virtus standing l., holding spear and Victory; in lower field, S – C. C 756. BMC 511. RIC 673.

Rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style and a pleasant dark tone. Traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Kampmann 9 March 1982, 580 and Nomos 1, 2009, 155 sales. From the Dr. E. P. Nicolas collection.



546

546

546 Aureus 202 - 210, AV 20 mm, 7.27 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. Birds-eye view of a building in shape of a long loop, open end l., large entrance arches in middle of near side and at apex of curved end r., nine figures within from l.: competitor running l.; two boxers fighting; three togate figures, the middle being crowned, the one l. playing a horn; two wrestlers grappling; above, P P. In exergue, COS III. C 571. BMC 319. RIC 260. Calicó 2518.

Extremely rare. An important and fascinating issue, several edge marks, otherwise very fine 15'000

There has been a lot of discussion about this intriguing architectural style. It has been referred to as the Stadium of Domitian, the Circus Maximus and the Theatre of Pompey. The attribution of the edifice as a theatre rather than a stadium can be disregarded because the coin shows sporting events taking place, and the architectural features and conspicuous absence of an obelisk and spina do not match earlier numismatic depictions of the Circus Maximus.

In recent years, it has been more popular to identify the Stadium of Domitian, also called the Circus Agonalis. The Stadium, which was located in the Campus Martius, had a circus-like layout, but because of its smaller size – it might hold 15,000–20,000 spectators – it could host a range of sporting events. The Piazza Navona, which is home to Bernini's Fountain of Four Rivers and is shaped like the stadium's floor plan, gives modern visitors to Rome a sense of the stadium's size.



509



509



512



564



564



538



602



602



521



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555



557



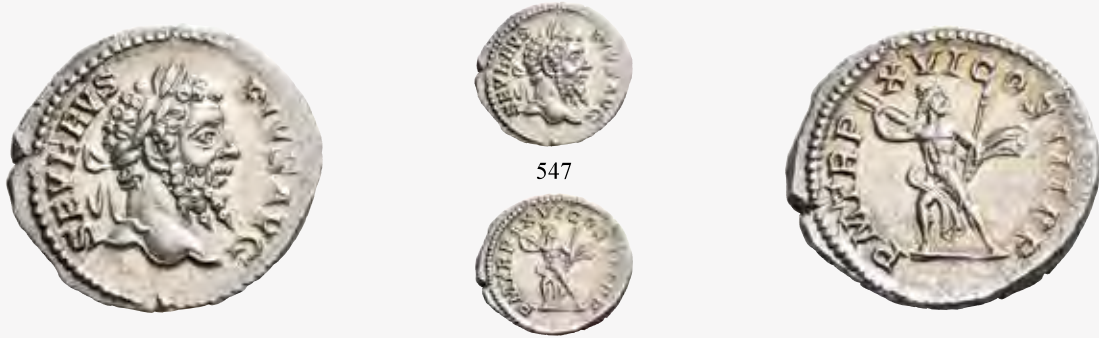
553



578



569



547

547 Denarius 208, AR 20 mm, 3.53 g. SEVERVS PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XVI COS III P P Jupiter standing facing wearing cloak, head r. brandishing thunderbolt with his r. hand and holding sceptre in his l. C 312. BMC 560. RIC 216.

Lovely iridescent tone, an almost invisible mark on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 250

Ex Leu Numismatik Winterthur e-sale 24, 2022, 543.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



548

548 Aureus circa 196-211, AV 21 mm, 7.14 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. MATER AVGG Julia Domna (as Cybele), holding branch, seated l. in quadriga of lions. C 116. BMC S. Severus 47. RIC S. Severus 562. Calicó 2625 (these dies)

Extremely rare. A pleasant portrait struck on a very broad flan and a very fascinating reverse composition. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

From the collection of Druso and Bartolomeo Franceschi.

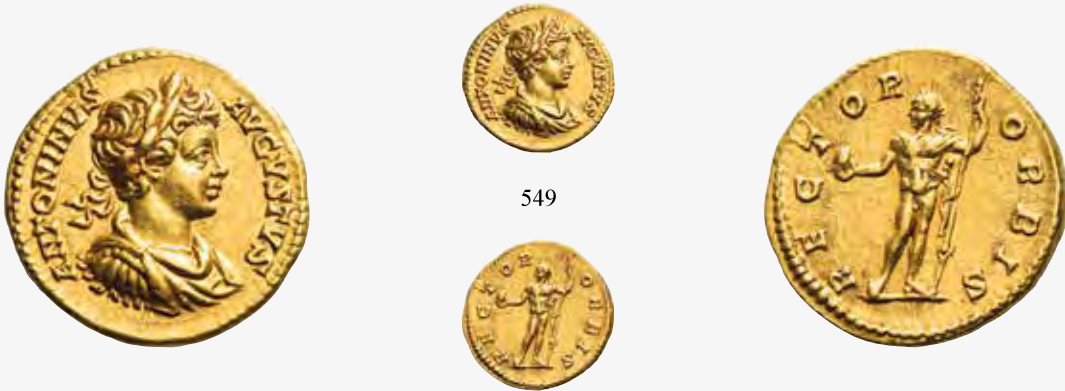
In AD 187, Septimius Severus is said to have sought out and married Julia Domna in response to an oracle that foretold his future rise to imperial power. At the time, he was a commander in the Roman army, and she was the daughter of one of the hereditary priests of Elagabal, the sun god of Emesa. She had a warm relationship with her husband, giving birth to their two sons, L. Septimius Bassianus (popularly known as Caracalla) and P. Septimius Geta, and regularly followed Severus on his various military campaigns. She was with him even during the tumultuous Year of the Five Emperors (AD 193), which ended with Severus assuming power in Rome as the new emperor.

Julia Domna received the title of Augusta while Severus became Augustus, and in 195, she was honoured as Mater Castrorum ("Mother of the Camps") in recognition of her constant presence with Severus in the field.

This rare aureus features a beautiful obverse portrait of Julia Domna in her role as Augusta, while the reverse celebrates her additional status as the mother of two imperial heirs, as indicated by the legend MATER AVGG ("Mother of Augusti"). The reverse type depicts Julia Domna in the guise of Cybele, a Phrygian goddess assimilated into the Roman pantheon in 204 BC, who was known in Latin as Magna Mater ("the Great Mother") or Mater Deorum ("Mother of the Gods"). By presenting Julia Domna as Cybele in her chariot drawn by lions, this coin not-so-subtly implies that the empress herself was a goddess and that her sons were gods. While such iconography would raise no eyebrows in the provinces, where it was usual to worship emperors and their families as gods on earth, this would have been a bold statement in Rome, where it was still only deemed appropriate to worship deified deceased emperors or the genius(spirit) of the living one.

Unfortunately, the job of any mother is a tough one, and Julia Domna's was especially difficult. As Mother of Augusti, her influence could only go so far. Caracalla and Geta had grown to hate each other because of the disparity in the power their father had allotted them. While Severus lived, she held the family together, but after his death in 211, everything fell apart. Before the end of that year, she found herself cradling a bloody Geta in her arms, murdered by his own brother. She went on to serve in the imperial chancery under Caracalla, but after he was assassinated in 217, she took her own life in despair.

Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217



549

549 Aureus 199-200, AV 20 mm, 7.24 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.

Rare. A gentle and elegant portrait struck in high relief, light reddish tone and good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts 52, 2018, 323 and Bertolami Fine Arts 87, 2020, 560 sales.



550

550 Aureus 211, AV 21 mm, 7.37 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate bust r. , wearing aegis. Rev. LIB AVGG 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

Rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style and lovely light reddish tone. Extremely fine 15'000

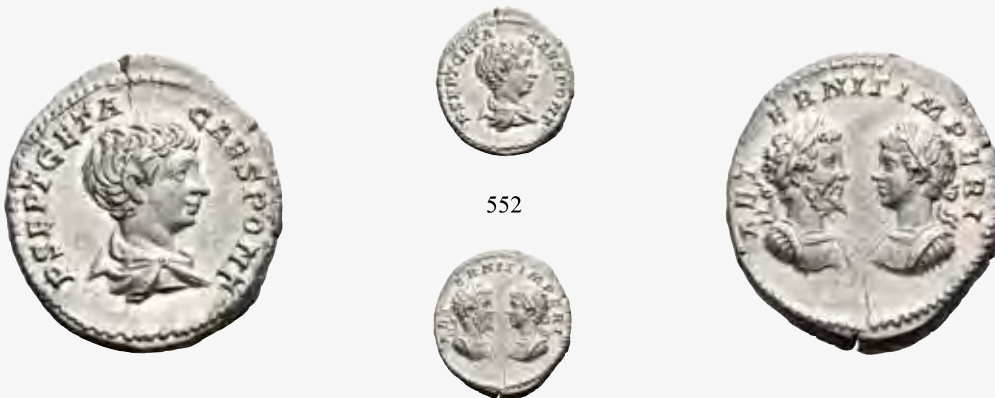
Ex Triton VIII, 2005, 1161; Rauch 90, 2012, 588 and NAC 97, 2016, La Borde, 187 sales.



551

- 551** Aureus 213-217, AV 20 mm, 7.17 g. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITATI PERPETVAE Securitas seated r. by altar, propping head on r. hand and holding sceptre. C-. BMC p. 445, note * var. (bust type). RIC 309A var. (bust type). Calicó 2812 var. (bust type). An extremely rare bust variety. A portrait of superb style and a pleasant reddish tone, almost invisible marks in fields, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc 25'000

Geta caesar, 198 – 209



552

- 552** Denarius 200 - 202, AR 18 mm, 3.43 g. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. AET – ERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of S. Severus, on l., and Caracalla, on r., both laureate and cuirassed. C 1. BMC 215. RIC 5 var. (busts on reverse with drapery in addition). An extremely rare variety of a rare type and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Minor flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Lanz 114, 2003, 526 and NAC 87, 2015, 304 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Geta augustus, 209 – 212



553

- 553** Sestertius 210, Æ 32 mm, 22.05 g. IMP CAES P SEPT – GETA PIVS AVG Laureate head r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONTIF TR P II COS II Caracalla and Geta standing vis à vis, sacrificing over tripod; behind, flute player facing and on the ground, victim. C 145 var. (laureate only). BMC Caracalla 214. RIC 156a.
Rare. A wonderful portrait and with an attractive green patina, extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1083. From a Scandinavian collection.

Geta caesar, 198 – 200



554

- 554** Aureus, Laodicea 198 - 200, AV 20 mm, 7.19 g. L SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. FELICIT – AS T – EMPOR Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopia in l. C 43. BMC 682 (these dies). RIC 95. Calicó 2882.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very unusual and interesting portrait perfectly centred on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 797. From a Scandinavian collection.



532



535



541



537



539



543



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548





551



556



554



562



561



575



576



579



577



Geta augustus, 209 – 211



555

555 Sestertius 210 - 212, Æ 32 mm, 24.83 g. P SEPTIMIVS GETA – PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AV – GG Caracalla and Geta, both in military attire, standing front face to face clasping hands and each holding vertical spears, while being crowned respectively by Liber to l., and Hercules to r.; in exergue, S – C. C 25. BMC 232. RIC 184.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. A bold portrait of fine style and an interesting and very elegantly engraved reverse composition. Lovely untouched light olive green patina, minor encrustations on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 526 and NAC 51, 2009, 358 sales. From the William James Conte collection.

Most of the references to current events, or the 'state of the union' on the reverses of Roman coins were factual, or at least optimistically factual. Some times, though, coins were used as tools of disinformation. Two perfect examples in the 3rd Century are the AMMOR MVTVVS clasped-hands issues of Balbinus and Pupienus, and this CONCORDIAE AVGG sestertius depicting Caracalla and Geta clasping hands. In both cases the co-emperors represent their relationship as harmonious, when in reality they intensely disliked and mistrusted each other. In the case of Caracalla and Geta this hatred was so great that Caracalla eventually murdered Geta in the arms of their mother.

This sestertius is exceptional for the issue, being of the finest style and uncommonly well preserved. The spectacular portrait, showing Geta at his most mature, was engraved within months of his murder in December, 211 (not in February, 212, as was traditionally thought, but which has been disproven). The reverse scene is superbly balanced and well modelled. It depicts Caracalla, on the right, shaking hands with Geta, on the left as each are crowned by their patron deity, Hercules and Liber, respectively. The inscription declares the two are in harmonious agreement but in reality they hated each other so much that they were ready to divide the Empire just to keep their distance. The danger in dividing the empire was that civil war would result. At no point before this in Imperial history had the empire been so close to being torn apart without it actually occurring. With the spectre of the civil war of 193-197 fresh in the mind of their mother, Julia Domna, she warned her sons: "You may divide the empire, but you cannot divide your mother!" This reverse type is a precursor to designs common on aureliani and post-reform radiates of the 270s, 280s and 290s, and would fit comfortably in the repertoire of propaganda employed by Diocletian and Maximian, except that Liber would have been replaced with Jupiter, the patron of Diocletian.

Macrinus, 217 – 218



556

556 Aureus March - July 218, AV 22 mm, 6.87 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 3. BMC 58 note. RIC 52. Calicó 2933.

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

A magnificent portrait in the finest style of the period perfectly centred on a large flan.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 1414; Leu 91, 2004, 611 and NAC 100, 2017, 560 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

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

The coin portraiture of Macrinus depicts the emperor with both a short-cropped beard and a long, flowing beard. Previously, numismatic scholars believed the beard length indicated place of manufacture, with the short-cropped bearded portraits hailing from Rome and those with the longer beard from Antioch. Curtis Clay has disproven this idea, however, and shown that the coins were all struck at the mint in Rome (see "The Roman Coinage of Macrinus and Diadumenian," NZ 1979: 21-40). The beard length seems simply to have been a result of unfamiliarity with the new emperor's likeness: Macrinus never made entry into Rome after ascending the throne, having remained based at Antioch in order to finalise settlements with the Parthians.



557

Sestertius 217, Æ 32 mm, 25.17 g. IMP CAES M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PM TR P II COS P P Macrinus seated l. on curule chair, holding globe and short sceptre; in exergue, S – C. C 52. BMC 125. RIC 148.

Very rare. A superb portrait and a lovely green patina somewhat smoothed on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

3'500

Elagabalus, 218 – 222



558

Aureus 218, AV 21 mm, 7.27 g. IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P Roma, helmeted and seated l., holding Victory and sceptre, by her side, shield. C–. BMC 530 note. RIC 5. Calicó 3021.

Very rare. A lovely portrait and an appealing reddish tone, two small edge nicks and a minor mark in reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Ars Classica XVII, Sir A.J. Evans, 1934, 899.

Few emperors are known almost exclusively for their peculiarities and perversions, but on the short list of qualified applicants, Elagabalus rises to the top. The 19th Century antiquarian S.W. Stevenson, ever a delight for his artfully delivered comments, did not fail to deliver in his summary of Elagabalus whom he called: "...the most cruel and infamous wretch that ever disgraced humanity and polluted a throne...". Elagabalus and his family had lived in Rome during the reign of Caracalla, who was rumoured to have been Elagabalus' natural father. When Caracalla was murdered, his prefect and successor, Macrinus, recalled the family to their homeland of Syria. Upon arriving, Elagabalus assumed his role as hereditary priest of the Emesan sun-god Heliogabalus. For the Roman soldiers in the vicinity, who engaged in the common practice of solar worship, and who had fond memories of the slain Caracalla, Elagabalus was an ideal candidate for emperor. He soon was hailed emperor against Macrinus, who was defeated in a pitched battle just outside Antioch.



559



559 Aureus 221, AV 21 mm, 6.37 g. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P IIII – COS III P P Sol standing l., r. foot on helmet, holding globe and whip in l. hand and raising r.; drapery on l. arm. In field l., star. C 183. BMC 241. RIC 39. Biaggi 189 (this coin). Mazzini 183 (this coin). Calicó 3014 (this coin illustrated).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible marks, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt, 782 and NAC 84, 2015, 1089 sales. From the Mazzini, Biaggi de Blasys and a Scandinavian collections.

Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander



560



560 Denarius, Antioch 218 - 222, AR 19 mm, 3.00 g. IVLIA MAESA AV[G] Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. IVNO – REG Juno, diademed and veiled, standing l., holding patera and sceptre; on l., peacock. C 24 var. (reverse legend). BMC 295 note var. (Juno holds corn ears). RIC Elagabalus 259 note var. (Juno holds corn ears).

Lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and Fdc

1'000

Ex Tkalec sale February 2001, 333.

Severus Alexander, 222 – 235



561



561 Aureus 227, AV 20 mm, 5.91 g. IMP C MAVR SEV – ALEXAND AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P VI COS II P P Mars, naked but for cloak, advancing r. holding spear and trophy over shoulder. C 304. BMC 407. RIC 60. Calicó 3112 (this reverse die).

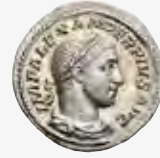
In exceptional state of preservation. A finely detailed portrait struck in high relief and a perfect Fdc

7'500

Ex NAC sale 97, 2016, 195.



562



563



- 562** Aureus 230, AV 20 mm, 5.92 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P VIII – COS III P P Romulus advancing r., holding spear and trophy. C –. BMC 620. RIC 103. Calicó 3121 (these dies).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

Ex NAC sale 97, 2016, 199. From a Scandinavian collection.

- 563** Denarius 232, AR 20 mm, 3.13 g. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P M TR P X – I COS III P P Sol advancing l., raising r. hand in salute and holding whip in l. C 434 var. (without drapery). BMC 862 var. (cuirassed). RIC 114.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 994. From a Scandinavian collection.

Orbiana, wife of Severus Alexander



564



- 564** Sestertius circa 225, Æ 32 mm, 31.22 g. SALL BARBIA – ORBIANA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM Severus Alexander and Orbiana clasping hands; in exergue, S – C. C 6. BMC S. Alexander 299. M.-M. Bendenoun: Les monnaies de l'Antiquité, Splendeurs et témoignages, Tradart Institut, Genève, 2008, 212 (this coin). RIC S. Alexander 657.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest, if not the best, specimen known. A portrait of masterly style and a fine detailed reverse composition, where the profiles of the Emperor and the Empress are clear and recognisable. A wonderful brown, minor traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu sale 45, 1988, 363.

This remarkable sestertius was struck as an ancient commemorative piece to celebrate the marriage of Severus Alexander to Sallustia Orbiana in 225 and may have been distributed as largesse in the public festivities surrounding the wedding. The happy imperial couple, brought together by a political alliance between Alexander's powerful mother, Julia Mamaea, and the Orbiana's father, the senator L. Seius Herennius Sallustius, are depicted on the reverse clasping hands. Unfortunately, despite the joyful moment captured on this coin, the marriage of Alexander and Orbiana quickly descended into tragedy. While Alexander appears to have genuinely cared for Orbiana, Mamaea, accustomed to exercising power as sole Augusta, came to resent the new Augusta. She therefore became the stereotype of the wicked mother-in-law and took to abusing both Orbiana and Sallustius to vent her anger. Severus Alexander, who had been a puppet of his mother for most of his life, did nothing. At last, the cruelty of Julia Mamaea became so severe that Orbiana and Sallustius took refuge in the camp of the Praetorian Guard. Mamaea responded by presenting this development as an attempt by Sallustius to overthrow Alexander (in fairness, the Praetorians did have a record for that sort of thing) and ordered his execution in 227. Once Sallustius was disgraced and dead, Alexander was compelled to divorce Orbiana and sent her into exile as a private citizen in distant Libya. It may have been a fairy-tale wedding for Alexander and Orbiana, but no one involved seems to have lived happily ever after.

Maximus caesar, late 235 – early 238

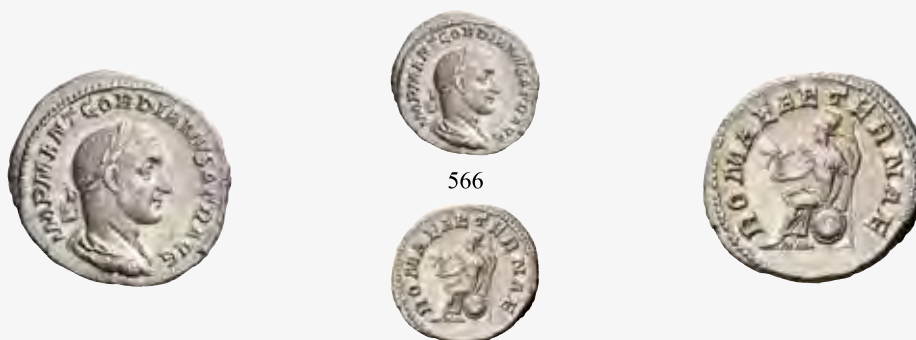


565

- 565** Denarius 236 - 237, AR 19 mm, 3.59 g. MAXIMVS CAES GERM Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINC IVVENTVTIS Maximus standing l. holding baton and sceptre; in r. field, two standards. C 10. BMC Maximinus 211. RIC Maximinus 3. Virtually as struck and Fdc 750

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 818. From a Scandinavian collection.

Gordian I, 1st – 22nd April 238



566

- 566** Denarius 1st - 22nd April 238, AR 19 mm, 3.47 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ROMAE AETERNAE Roma seated l. on shield, holding Victory on r. hand and leaning l. on sceptre. C 8. BMC 8. RIC 4. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Tkalec & Rauch 14-15, 1986, 384 and Künker 295, 2017, 1007 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Balbinus, 22nd April – 29th July 238



567

567 Denarius April - June 238, AR 20 mm, 2.87 g. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVIDENTIA DEORVM Providentia standing front, head l., holding wand over globe and cornucopiae. C 23 . BMC 33. RIC 7.

In exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc

750

Ex Solidus e-7, 2015, 299; Solidus 35, 2018, 113 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 13, 2023, 337 sales.

Pupienus, 22 April – 29 July 238



568

568 Denarius 238, AR 20 mm, 2.82 g. IMP C M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX PVBLICA Pax seated l., holding branch in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 22 . BMC 46. RIC 4.

In exceptional state of preservation. A portrait of excellent style struck on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck and Fdc

2'000

Ex Leu Numismatik Winterthur sale 10, 2021, 2341.

Gordian III caesar, 22 April – 29 July 238



569

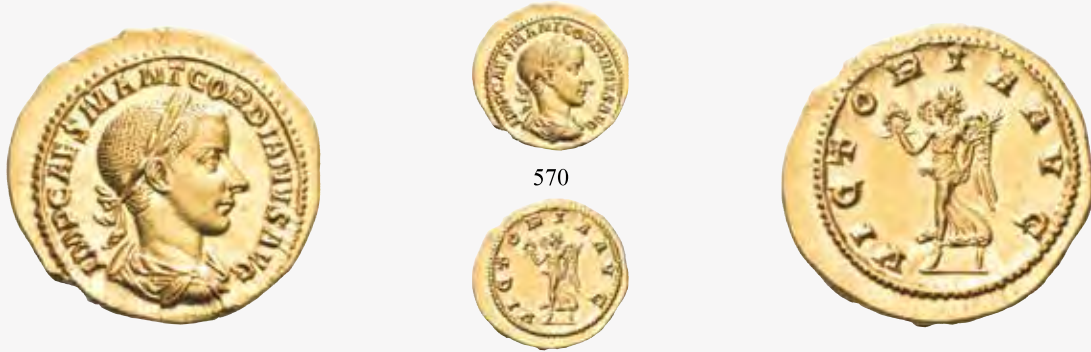
569 Sestertius 238, Æ 29 mm, 17.97 g. M ANT GORDIANVS CAES Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGG Priestly implements; in exergue, S-C. C 183 . BMC Balbinus and Pupienus 64. RIC 3.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Wonderful light green patina and extremely fine

2'500

Ex Monetarium SKA 62, 1994, 188 and NAC 54, 2010, 533 sales. From the Luc Girard collection.

Gordian III 238 – 244



570 Aureus end of July 238 - end of July 239, AV 21 mm, 4.92 g. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 356 var. (laureate only). RIC 11. Calicó 3238 (this obverse die).
In an exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc 5'000



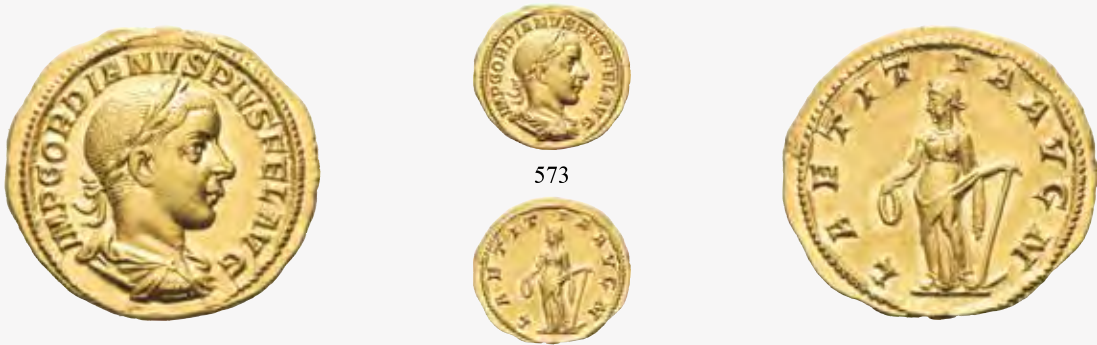
571 Aureus 239, AV 19 mm, 5.32 g. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PM TR – P II COS P P Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 190 var. (laureate only). RIC 24. Calicó 3214 (this reverse die).
A very appealing portrait, surface brushed, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000



572 Aureus 239 - 240, AV 21 mm, 5.17 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG Aequitas standing l., holding cornucopia and scales. C 24 var. (laureate only). RIC 72a. Calicó 3185.
Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Triton XVIII sale 2015, 1197. From a Scandinavian collection.

Gordian III, 241 – 243



573

573 Aureus 241-243, AV 21 mm, 4.82 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LAETITIA – IA AVG N Laetitia standing l., holding wreath and anchor. C 119 var. (bust laureate only). RIC 101. Calicó 3202a.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 646 and Heritage 3032, 2014, 23629 sales. From The Andre Constantine Dimitriadis collection.

Tranquillina, wife of Gordian III



574

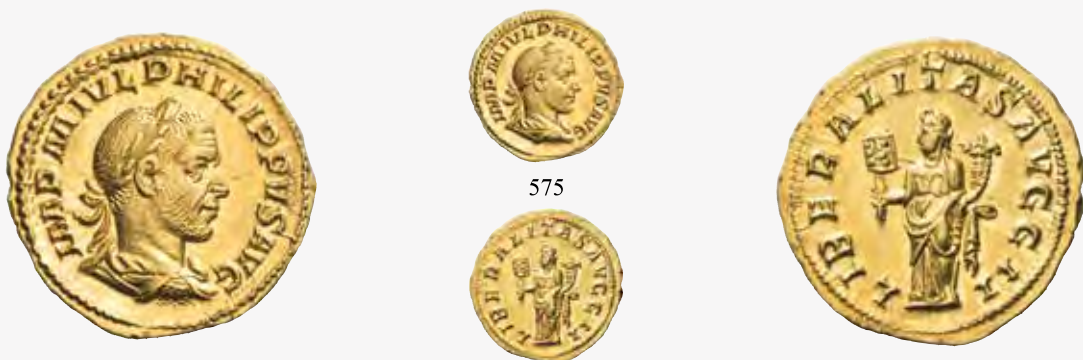
574 Antoninianus 241, AR 22 mm, 4.64 g. SABINIA TRANQVILLINA AVG Draped and diademed bust r., set on crescent. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Gordian, laureate and togate, standing r., holding scroll in his l. hand, and clasping hands with Tranquillina, draped, diademed and veiled, standing l. C 4. RIC Gordian III 250.

Extremely rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

2'000

Ex Künker 158, 2009, 711; Hess-Divo 317, 2010, 902; Künker 226, 2013, 911; Künker 270, 2015, 8901 and Künker 295, 2017, 1025 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Philip I, 244 – 249



575

575 Aureus 245, AV 20 mm, 4.49 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVGG II Liberalitas standing facing, head l., holding abacus and cornucopia. C 86. RIC 38a. Calicó 3252.

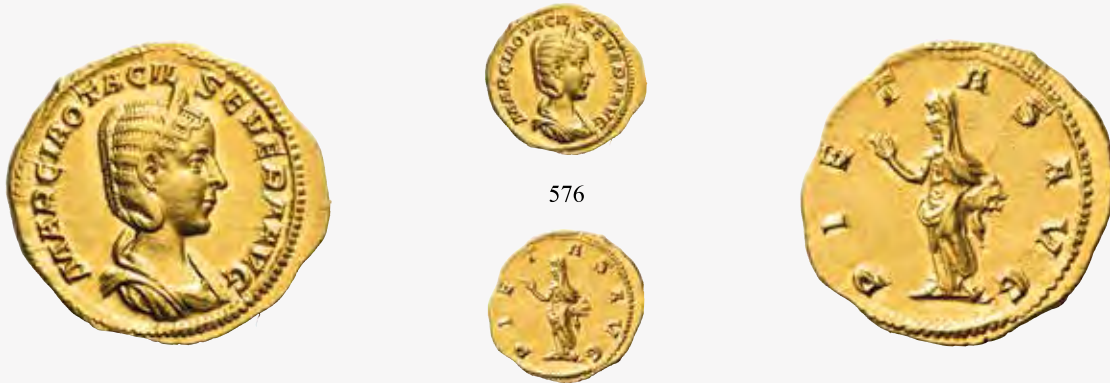
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

A bold portrait perfectly struck on a broad flan and good extremely fine

15'000

Ex CNG 90, 2012, 1662 and NAC 97, 2016, 216 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Otacia Severa, wife of Philip I



576

576 Aureus 244 - 246, AV 21 mm, 4.13 g. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGVSTAE Pietas, draped, standing l., raising r. hand and holding box of perfume in l. C 29. RIC 120. Calicó 3266.

Of the highest rarity. A very attractive portrait of fine style, surface brushed, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Philip II caesar, 244 – 247



577

577 Aureus 244 – 247, AV 21 mm, 4.58 g. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENT Philip II, in military attire, standing r., holding globe in r. hand and transverse spear in l. C 52. RIC 216. Calicó 3276.

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

An almost invisible mark on the head, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Numbering among the unfortunate boy-emperors of the 3rd Century, Philip II was only about seven years old when his eponymous father hailed him Caesar early in 244. These formative years must have been traumatic for the young Caesar, as his father had come to the throne by way of a coup in Asia Minor, and upon returning to Europe he was perpetually at risk on the Danube front, where he fought hard to keep Rome's enemies at bay. Philip II held the title Caesar for slightly more than three years, during which time he had many attractive coins struck in his honour – principally silver double-denarii and brass sestertii. It is worth noting that the once-abundant aureus became increasingly rare during this period, and, as a consequence, their weight declined. The slide was considerable: the aureus of Severus Alexander (222–235) was generally struck at 50 per pound of gold, under Maximinus I (235–238) it decreased to about 55 per pound, under Balbinus and Pupienus (238) it slid further to 60 per pound, and under Gordian III (238–244) it decreased to about 65 per pound. Gordian's successors Philip I and II (244–249) reduced the aureus to a new low of 70 per pound. Although it fluctuated thereafter (often considerably: ranging from 50 to 90 per pound), this new standard was important for it is very near the weight of the solidus, the coin introduced by Constantine the Great, at 72 to the pound, that remained constant into Byzantine times.



578

578 Sestertius 246, Æ 31 mm, 22.31 g. M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVENTVTIS Philip II standing l. in military dress, holding standard and reversed spear; in fields, S – C. C 62. RIC 258.

In exceptional state of preservation and probably the finest sestertius of Philip II in private hands. A wonderful portrait of fine style and an enchanting untouched enamel-like light blue-green tone. Hairline flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 720.

Philip II augustus, 247 – 249



579

579 Aureus 246 - 248, AV 21 mm, 4.86 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SAECLARES AVGG Low column; inscribed, COS II. C 76. RIC 225 note. Calicó 3280.

Exceedingly rare, possibly the finest of very few specimens known of this intriguing and important issue.

An absolutely unobtrusive metal flaw and a die break on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

This aureus, is part of one of the most interesting series of coins of the 3rd century which was issued by Philip I, his wife and his son for the thousandth anniversary of Rome's foundation, Though archaeological evidence proves the hills of Rome were settled at least two centuries earlier than the legendary foundation date of 753 B.C. set by the sage Varro, the Romans considered that date gospel. The close of the millennium occurred, ironically, in the unsettling year 248 when four separate rebellions broke within the ranks of the army. However, none of them could lure Philip from the capital, where he initiated celebrations on April 21, and where he remained to witness the much-anticipated games later in the year. Public celebrations were accompanied by an ornamental series of coins inscribed SAECLARES AVGG, MILIARIVM SAECLVLM and SAECLVLM NOVVM. Other coins inscribed AETERNITAS AVGG and ROMAE AETERNAE bear general relevance to the celebration. The reverse types are varied

and exotic: a lion, gazelle, antelope, goat, stag, hippopotamus and elephant all relate to the games, whereas the she-wolf and twins, a low column (or cippus) and the temple of Roma Aeterna relate to the event in general, and to the hope that it would represent the beginning of a new age. Unfortunately it did – but the age was not to be happier, safer or more prosperous. Instead it would be more tragic, violent and unsettled. Were it not for the provincial tetradrachms struck for circulation in Antioch, the verdict on consulships held by Philip I and II would be a foregone conclusion: the father originally was consul in 245, and assumed the office for a second time in 247, and a third time in 248. In the two latter cases he shared it with his son, presumably in honour of his being raised from Caesar to Augustus in the first of those years. Both of these aurei were struck in 248, when Philip I was consul for the third time, and his son was consul for the second. These are the two highest consulships recorded on Imperial coinage for the Philips. However, on Antiochene tetradrachms we have a confusing scenario. To start, tetradrachms were struck for Philip II (both as Caesar and as Augustus!) with an inscription naming an unattested third consulship. As if that were not troublesome enough, both father and son have issues naming a fourth consulship. The evidence provided by the Imperial issues of Rome does not match up with that of the provincial coins of Antioch. Even the Imperial double-denarii struck at Antioch do not support the evidence provided by the provincial tetradrachms struck at the same mint. At present there seems no rational explanation for this incongruity, and it must be chalked up to a combination of imprecise knowledge at Antioch (i.e., they were one year ahead on consulship reckonings) and a presumption that the issues of Philip II naming his fictional fourth consulship are simply mules employing reverse dies intended for his father.

Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



580 Aureus 249 - 250, AV 19 mm, 4.31 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ADVENTVS AVG Trajan Decius on horseback I., raising r. hand in salutation, holding sceptre in l. C 3 var. (draped). RIC 11a var. (bust also draped). Calicó 3283. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Künker 262, 2015, 8273 and NAC 97, 2016, 219 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Hostilian, 251



581 Aureus circa 251, AV 20 mm, 3.3 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVE – NTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 33 var. (omits drapery). RIC 181. Calicó 3316a. Very rare. A lovely portrait struck in high relief, almost invisible marks in field, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Ex CNG 96, 2014, 860 and NAC 92, 2016, 653 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



587



586



588



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589



593



594





610



601



611



625



615



648



650



657



659

Trebonianus Gallus, 251 – 253



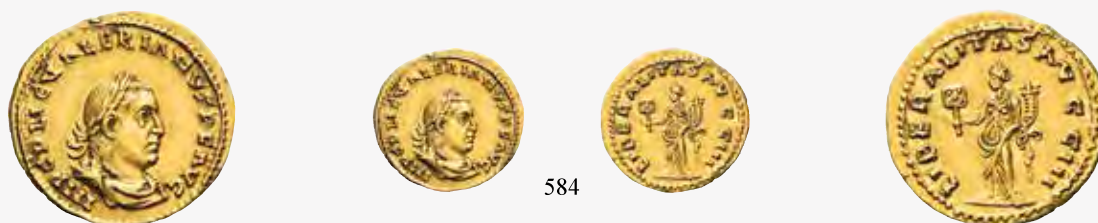
- 582** Binio 251 - 253, AV 23 mm, 5.83 g. IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia standing l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C 28. RIC 6. Calicó 3331.
Very rare. Minor edge scuff at five o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000
Ex Leu 65, 1996, 457; NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 186 and NAC 100, 2017, 577 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Volusian, 251 – 253



- 583** Binio 251 - 253, AV 22 mm, 5.47 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGG Pietas standing l. with both hands raised. C 82 var. (star in r. field). RIC 150 var. (star in r. field). Calicó 3364 var. (star in r. field).
An apparently unrecorded variety. Minor nicks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 7'500
Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1125. From a Scandinavian collection.

Valerian, 253 – 260



- 584** Aureus 254 - 256, AV 20 mm, 3.82 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVGG III Liberalitas standing l. holding tessera and cornucopiae. C 118 var. (laureate only). Göbl 69a (this coin). RIC 44. Calicó 3427.
Very rare. A very attractive portrait, traces of edge filing and a small scuff on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000
Ex Auction Gilhofer & Ranschburg / Adolph Hess, Trau, 22 May 1935, 2900 and Künker 277, 2016, 144 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Gallienus, 253 – 268



- 585** Antoninianus 260/1 - 262, Billon 20 mm, 2.51 g. GALLIENVS P F AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear over r. shoulder, shield with aegis on l. Rev. [P M] TR P X X C VIII P P Mars, holding transverse spear and round shield, descending r. to Rhea Silvia, who is reclining, asleep on the ground, hands behind her head. C –. RIC –. Göbl –. cf. Roma sale XIV, 2107, 796 (this obverse die) and Roma sale XIII, 2017, 890 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, apparently only the third specimen known. A very interesting portrait of superb style and a very fascinating reverse type. Hairline flan crack at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / very fine 3'500

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 832. From a Scandinavian collection.

Salonina, wife of Gallienus



- 586** Aureus 256-257, AV 19 mm, 3.45 g. SALONI – NA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS A – VGG Pietas seated l., holding sceptre in l. hand and extending r. to two children standing r. at her side. C –. RIC II. Calicó 3677.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An attractive portrait, a flan crack at one o'clock and a few minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC 84, 2015, 1131 and NAC 138, 2023, 790 sales.

If we believe the ancient sources, Salonina was the equal of Agrippina Senior or Faustina Junior for her intrepid spirit and her support of the army; indeed, she was hailed Mater Castrorum (mother of the camp) early in the reign of her husband Gallienus. Many other virtues are attributed to her, generally in an attempt to contrast her dutiful qualities with those of her husband. However, we must remember that Gallienus was unfairly maligned by hostile literary sources from the senatorial class, for whom Gallienus had no sympathy in these troubled times. Both Salonina and Gallienus were patrons of the arts, and were great supporters of Plotinus, the Neoplatonist philosopher of the mid 3rd Century. We have no reason to doubt that she indulged in the flamboyant lifestyle of her husband, for on certain provincial coins, notably from Ionia and Lydia, she is accorded the unusual title Crysogone, meaning "Golden Born" or "Begotten of Gold". Salonina married Gallienus in about 240, and by him had three children, all of whom are represented on the reverse of this aureus. Because the main figure, representing Salonina, is not veiled, we should presume that the piety she expresses is to her family, not the gods. Two of these children, Valerian II and Saloninus, held imperial rank under their father, but both died tragically before their parents – the former while on campaign with his father in Illyricum, and the latter by execution in Gaul during the rebellion of Postumus. Contradictory information survives about the third child on the reverse, who may have been a three-year-old boy named Licinius Egnatius Marinianus or a daughter named Licinia Galliena. This child perished in September, 268 or shortly thereafter, in the purge of Gallienus' partisans; dying with this child were Gallienus's brother and his youngest child Marinianus, who was consul in 268.

Saloninus caesar, 256 – 260



587

587 Aureus 256, AV 18 mm, 2.25 g. LIC COR SAL VALERIANVS N CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGG Sacrificial implements. C 48. RIC 17 (these dies). Delbrueck pl. 13, 23. Calicó 3688 (these dies).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A very gentle portrait and a lovely reddish tone. Extremely fine

60'000

Ex Leu 10, 1974, 362; Sotheby's June 1990, Hunt part II, 822; Leu 52, 1991, 247; NAC 40, 2007, 815 and NAC 62, 2011, Markoff, 2070 and Maison Palombo 17, 2018, 102 sales. From the Weintraub and a Scandinavian collections.

Saloninus, the youngest son of Gallienus, came to the throne during one of the darkest periods of Roman history. Prior to his elevation to Caesar late in 258 that position had been held by his older brother Valerian II. But while campaigning with his father along the Danube in that same year, Valerian II died unexpectedly; the history is so poorly recorded that we cannot be certain how he died, though natural causes or battle wounds have both been suggested. Needless to say, when Saloninus was called to duty it was during a period of personal anxiety and grief, to which he could add the grave misfortunes then being experienced by the empire as a whole. The teenager Saloninus had less than two years remaining of his life, yet there could hardly have been a moment of that time in which he experienced calm, or the chance to indulge in the frivolities of youth. Instead he was thrust into the grave responsibilities of the age. Saloninus' first task probably was to accompany his father on campaign against the Alamanni, who had launched a terrifying invasion of Italy. Then he set up his court at Cologne, far from his father at a time when the western provinces were in an appalling condition. In addition to the usual and persistent bad news in the West, in due time the young Caesar also learned of the capture of his grandfather Valerian by the Persians and of the revolts in Illyricum by Ingenuus and Regalianus. But the worst was yet to come, for in 260 Saloninus fell victim to invasion and revolt. In that year the Franks crossed the Rhine and laid waste to Gaul, Germania Inferior, Belgica and Spain while the Alamanni poured into the agri Decumates and ventured into the interior of Gaul. Amid the chaos of these invasions, some of the Rhine legions hailed their commander Postumus, and then besieged Saloninus and his praetorian prefect Silvanus in Cologne. Either in June or in the fall of 260 Saloninus was raised from Caesar to Augustus, but that did not change his fate, as the city soon capitulated and handed over the new emperor and his prefect for execution.

Valerian II caesar, 256-258



588

588 Aureus circa 256, AV 19 mm, 3.13 g. P LIC VALERIANVS CAE Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PEITAS AVGG Pontifical implements. C-. RIC-. Göbl-. Calicó -.
 Apparently unique and unpublished and one of very few Valerian II aurei to be known. One of the rarest and most difficult caesar aurei of the entire Imperial series. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 60'000

From a European collection and sold with a European Union export licence

When Valerian I and Gallienus came to the throne in 253, the Roman world was in great disorder. Father and son committed themselves to solving Rome's problems, which at the time included enemy incursions on the Rhine, the Danube and the Euphrates. Valerian I went east to battle the Sasanian king Shapur, and Gallienus remained in the west with his hands full. Though the joint rulership of father and son constituted an instant dynasty, Gallienus found hope for its continuation in his two sons, Valerian II and Saloninus. Gallienus wasted no time in training his eldest son, Valerian II and raising him to rank of Caesar in 256, after which he fought against Germans on the Rhine. There the young Caesar seems to have performed well, and in 258 he accompanied his father on a more urgent campaign against the Goths on the Danube, where he died. We do not know the cause of the death of Valerian II - natural causes or battle injuries are likely possibilities - but its effect was devastating on his proud father Gallienus, who then raised his youngest son, Saloninus, to the rank of Caesar in his place.

Postumus, 259 – 268



589

589 Aureus, Colonia Agrippina 263-264, AV 21 mm, 5.16 g. POSTVMVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. QVINQVENNALES POSTVMI AVG Victory standing r., l. foot on cuirass, writing X on shield set on her knee. C 308. RIC 34 = RIC V.4, 260.15 (this coin illustrated). Schulte 86. Calicó 3773.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty in the finest style of the period. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 75'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, Distinguished American Collector, 249; Tkalec 7 May 2006, 224 and NAC 100, 2017, 586 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

In AD 260, the Roman legions stationed in Gaul ceased to recognise the authority of Gallienus and proclaimed Postumus, an obscure commander of possible Germanic (Batavian) origin, as their preferred emperor. This event marked the creation of a separate Gallic Empire that survived as a distinct political entity until it was reabsorbed into the Roman Empire by Aurelian in AD 274. Postumus was immediately recognised in Gaul and the two Germanias, but by AD 261 his separatist empire had grown to include Britannia, Hispania, and Gallia Narbonensis as well. The empire survived and grew under Postumus through the strong support of the Gaulish nobility and the continued weakness of Gallienus in Rome.

This aureus celebrates the quinquennalia (five-year anniversary) of Postumus' reign as indicated by the reverse legend with the number X that Victory inscribes on a shield looking forward to his decennalia. Indeed, Postumus had much to celebrate at his quinquennalia. In five years he had not only managed to restore peace and security to the western provinces in the face of threats by the Franks and other Germanic peoples, but he had also defeated an attempt by Gallienus to forcibly restore the Gallic Empire to Roman control.

The superb quality of the engraving and the full weight of the coin illustrate the level of success that Postumus enjoyed at the five-year mark. He controlled the mines of Hispania and Britannia, thereby giving him access to the precious metals needed for a coinage of quality. Likewise, the peace that his early reign established allowed for the careful work of a skilled artist required to create such a wonderful obverse portrait. War debases all things, including the weight of coins and their artistry.

Tetricus, 271 – 274



590

590 Aureus, Colonia or Treveri 273-275, AV 20 mm, 4.44 g. IMP TETRI – CVS P F AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGG Victory standing r., holding trophy. C 192 (no drapery). RIC 37 var. (no drapery) = RIC V.4, 750.1 (this coin illustrated). Schulte 65 var. (no drapery). Calicó 3911 (cuirassed also).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, almost invisible marks in field, otherwise extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC 84, 2015, 1137 and Künker 295, 2017, 1070 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Following the sudden and unexpected murder of Victorinus – a valiant emperor who preserved the Romano-Gallic Empire from disintegration – the political scenario in the western provinces became precarious. Stepping into the void, if we believe the notoriously unreliable Historia Augusta, was Victoria, mother of the slain Victorinus. Through various means she was able to have Tetricus I, who probably was her grandson, hailed emperor at Bordeaux in 271. The once strong and independent empire founded more than a decade ago by Postumus began to split at the seams under Tetricus, who associated his eponymous son with his regime. In 272 the mighty emperor Aurelian returned to Europe after having just brought a much stronger separatist empire in Palmyra to its knees. He then set his sights on recovering the western provinces. Finally, in the spring of 274, the armies of Aurelian and Tetricus met at Chalons-sur-Marne, where the central armies defeated the Gallic legions and the separatist empire was absorbed back into the central empire. Historians have questioned if the battle was legitimate or merely orchestrated based upon an earlier covert agreement by Tetricus to surrender. Afterwards, Tetricus was treated with great honour by Aurelian, who restored his family's senatorial status and appointed him governor of Lucania, where he is said to have lived to an advanced age.

Zenobia, mother of Vabalathus 268 – 272

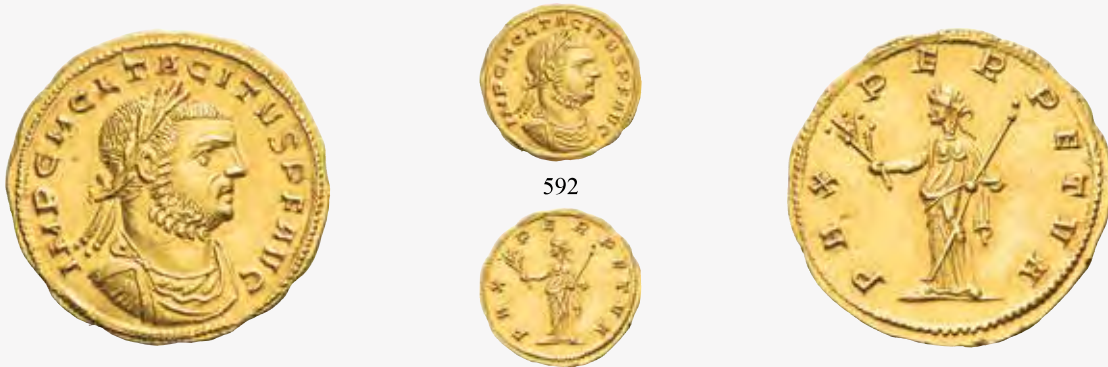


591

591 Antoninianus, Antioch 272, Billon 20 mm, 3.47 g. S ZENOBIA AVG Diademed and draped bust r., set on crescent. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing facing, head l., holding patera and sceptre; at her feet, peacock standing l; above, star. RIC 2 var. (no star). RIC Online temp. 3122. CBN 1267a.

Very rare. Most of the silvering still intact, reverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Tacitus, 275 – 276

592

592

Aureus, Serdica, November - December 275

AV 21 mm, 4.12 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS P F AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX – PERPETVA Pax standing l., holding branch in extended r. hand, transverse sceptre in l. C –. RIC 73 (Rome). RIC Online temp. 3856 (this coin listed). CBN 441. Calicó 4077.

Extremely rare. Several minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Triton IX, 2006, 1580; NAC 84, 2015, 1143 and Künker 273, 2016, 912 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Florian, 276

593

593

Aureus, Ticinum 276, AV 20 mm, 4.47 g. VIRTUS F – LORIANI A – VG Laureate, and cuirassed bust l., holding transverse sceptre and shield. Rev. VIRTUS AV – GVSTI C 106 (Rome). RIC 24 (Rome). RIC Online temp. 4152. Calicó 4135 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest if not the best specimen known. A portrait of superb style, perfectly struck on an extremely large flan, an unobtrusive edge graze at three o'clock on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 50'000

Ex Palombo sale 16, 2017, 60. From a Scandinavian collection.

This is among the earliest regular-issue coins to depict an emperor with shield and spear, a composition that been used occasionally by Gallienus and Aurelian before him, but which only came to be a standard image under Florian's successor Probus. The shield on our coins is decorated with horseman and enemy motif, instead on all the other known specimens the shield displays no decoration. The inscriptions on both obverse and reverse testify to the valour (virtus) of the emperor, and as such they are an ideal accompaniment to his armoured bust and the charging Mars. The reverse is copied from the most common aureii of his predecessor Aurelian, which were struck in large quantities and must have been well distributed among the soldiers. To gain perspective on this exceptional aureus, we should pause to examine earlier aurei, such as those of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, to understand how militarised the empire had become by this point in the 3rd Century. In this difficult age emperors tended to be judged on a narrow range of virtues, namely their successes in war and how richly they rewarded their soldiers.

Marcus Annius Florianus, brother of Tacitus on his mother's side, accompanied the emperor in the office of praefectus praetorii as he set out for Asia Minor to fight the Goths. When his stepbrother died, Florian succeeded him on the imperial rank, hailed by the troops. However, he died shortly afterwards at Tarsus in 276, while preparing for the war against Probus (set up against him by Syrian legions). He was most likely killed by his own soldiers, who had been struck by a pestilence. Notwithstanding the information we have from sources that depict him bald, Florian is represented on coins with short hair, evenly spread on the skullcap, a similarly short beard, and an expression exuding strength and determination.

Probus, 276 – 282



594

- 594** Aureus, Antiochia 281, AV 21 mm, 6.09 g. IMP C M AVR – PROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P V – COS Probus driving slow quadriga l., holding palm branch in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, III P P / ANT. C-. RIC 914. Calicó 4178 (this coin).
Very rare. A very attractive portrait of excellent style and a finely engraved reverse die.
An almost invisible metal flaw on neck, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Spink 3014, 2003, 211; Rauch 90, 2012, 821 and NAC 97, 2016, 227 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

This exceptionally rare and well executed aureus of Probus from the mint of Antiochia is distinctive for being one of only a few known dated gold types struck during the reign. While dated bronze aureliani of Probus are also rare, they are much more accessible than his dated aurei. The portrait of Probus here fully displays the distinctive tenor of the eastern engraver which is quite different from the execution of the western and central mints. Although the emperor is shown in his normal fashion facing to the right, there are small details evident that lend character to his portrait: his gaze is relaxed yet quite determined, while the fall in his drapery with small folds along the far shoulder (perhaps an aegis?) lend an aura of majesty to the whole. The reverse also displays the distinctive style of eastern engraving with hard-cut lines and somewhat coarse lettering. The emperor is shown driving his chariot slowing in procession to the left, holding a palm branch and the scipio, or eagle-tipped sceptre, the imperial symbol of supreme authority.

Carus, 282 – 283



595

- 595** Denarius 282 - 283, Billon 19 mm, 2.66 g. IMP CAR – VS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVID – E – AVGG Providentia standing l., holding wand over globe and sceptre. C-. RIC 53.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 100, 2017, 595. From a Scandinavian collection.



596

- 596** Divo Caro. Aureus, Lugdunum end 284
 AV 19 mm, 4.63 g. DIVO CARO PIO Laureate head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing r. on globe, looking l. C 14 var. (omits globe). RIC 4 var. (omits globe). Bastien Lyon, 620 (these dies). Calicó 4262 (these dies).
 Very rare. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Rauch 87, 2010, 813 and NAC 102, 2017, 560 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Divo Nigriniano, son of Carinus



597

- 597** Antoninianus 284 - 285, Billon 22 mm, 4.25 g. DIVO NIGRINIANO Radiate head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing facing, with open wings and head l; in exergue, KA – pellet within crescent – A. C 2. RIC 472.
 Rare. Brown tone, extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'000

Ex M&M 35, 1967, 122; Sincona 4, 2011, 4128 and NAC 98, 2016, 1425 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Julian I, November 284 – February 285



598

- 598** Antoninianus, Siscia late 284 - February 285, Billon 21 mm, 3.14 g. IMP C M AVR IULIANVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICIT – AS TEMPORVM Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and sceptre; in field, S – B. In exergue, XXI. C 1. RIC 2.
 Rare. Dark green patina and extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 485. From a Scandinavian collection.

Diocletian, 284 – 305



599 Aureus, Antiochia circa 284, AV 20 mm, 4.98 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTO – RI – A AVG Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm; in lower field r., O. In exergue, SMA. C 469. RIC 320. Depeyrot 1/2. Calicó 4570. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 4'000



600 Aureus, Antiochia 296-297, AV 20 mm, 5.23 g. DIOCLETIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL VI P P PROCOS The laureate emperor standing l., wearing consular toga and holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, SMAΣ*. C 51. Lukanc 15. RIC 13. Depeyrot 12/1. Calicó 4440. A bold portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Domitius Domitianus, 295 – 296



601

601 Aureus, Alexandria circa 294-296, AV 20 mm, 5.23 g. DOMITIA – NVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTOI – AV – G Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C 3 = RIC 5 = J. Lallemand, *Le Monnayage de Domitius Domitianus* in RBN 87, 1 and pl. VI, 11 (these dies). Faces of Power 555 = Calicó 4805 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, the sixth aureus to be known for this ruler and one of only 3 in private hands.

Undoubtedly one of the rarest and most difficult emperors of the entire imperial series to be found in gold. A portrait of superb style perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan.

An almost invisible die break on obverse, typical for this die which is one of two known

for this ruler. An obtrusive edge mark at nine o'clock on reverse,

otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350'000

From the collection of Druso and Bartolomeo Franceschi.

In 296, Egypt erupted in a series of uprisings after Diocletian attempted to align the province's long-standing, distinct tax system with the imperial system imposed on the rest of the Roman Empire. The new Diocletianic system was deeply unpopular in Egypt, which had enjoyed a special status within the empire since the time of Augustus. Not only would the new system impose heavier burdens on the lower strata of Egyptian society, but it would also negatively affect numerous corrupt local administrators who had profited from the old system for centuries.

In an effort to prevent Diocletian's reforms from taking effect and to preserve Egypt's traditional privileges, Domitius Domitianus (possibly the prefect of the province) proclaimed himself emperor in Alexandria in opposition to Diocletian. Few details survive regarding his reign, but his rebellion was serious, as he controlled the Egyptian grain supply to the rest of the empire. The severity of the situation is underscored by the fact that Diocletian left his ongoing war against the Sasanian Persian Empire to personally lead the campaign against the rebel in Egypt.

Fighting dragged on in the Egyptian countryside until December 297, by which time Diocletian had managed to reclaim the Thebaid, and Domitianus was dead. He was immediately succeeded in Alexandria by Aurelius Achilleus, the corrector (governor) of Egypt. After a siege that lasted until March 298, Alexandria fell, and Achilleus was executed. The rebellion was over.

While he lived and led the Egyptian revolt against Diocletian and the Tetrarchy, Domitius Domitianus appears to have initiated reforms aimed at improving the lives of his subjects, which in turn helped maintain the popularity of his brief reign. He seems to have undertaken efforts to restore irrigation systems, long neglected and responsible for leaving land fallow, and to reform the coinage of Egypt's closed monetary system. By the late third century, the Egyptian coinage system had been reduced to a single denomination – the potin tetradrachm – which was too large for everyday transactions. Probably in late 296, Domitianus introduced a bronze didrachm, as well as a potin octadrachm equivalent to the debased antoninianus used elsewhere in the empire. He also issued a bronze follis and an extremely rare gold aureus, which appear to have been intended to make Egyptian currency exchangeable with the reformed denominations introduced by Diocletian across the wider empire beginning in 294.

Unfortunately, despite the prominent depiction of Victory on the reverse of the aureus, this personification – so central to all successful revolts – ultimately eluded Domitius Domitianus and his supporters.



Maximian Herculius first reign, 286 – 305



602

602 Medallion 297-298, AE 38 mm, 32.04 g. VIRTVS MAXIMIANI AVG Laureate half bust of Maximianus I., wearing cuirass with aegis on breastplate and holding with his r. hand the reins of the forepart of a horse and with a shield ornamented with the Roman Wolf and Twins motif over his l. shoulder. Rev. MONETA AVGG The three Monetae standing facing, heads l., each holding scales and cornucopiae; at their feet, heaps of coins. C 405. BMC Medallions 4. Gneecchi 18 and pl. 127, 6 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. An impressive medallion with a portrait of enchanting beauty and an incredibly well-detailed cuirass and shield. Well struck on a very large flan and with its original silvering untouched and intact. Absolutely unobtrusive metal flaws on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

50'000

From the collection of Druso and Bartolomeo Franceschi.

The dramatic military portrait of Maximianus on this stunning bronze medallion has been connected by Bastien to victories personally won by the tetrarchic emperor in Mauritania and to his triumphal celebration at Carthage (A.D. 297). It may have been struck as largesse for the army at the time of the triumph in order to guarantee its loyalty for the conclusion of the Mauritanian campaign. The depiction of Maximianus armoured with the aegis and carrying shield and spear belongs to a long Roman tradition of representing the conquering emperor as a latter-day Alexander the Great. This tradition may perhaps be underlined by the added depiction of Maximianus' horse here - a new Bucephalus? On the other hand, the horse could also allude to Carthage, a city that had used the head of a horse as its badge since at least the first century B.C. While depictions of the singular Dea Moneta, the personification of money and the Roman mint, are not uncommon on Roman Imperial coins of the third and early fourth centuries AD, the representation of three Monetae is somewhat less common. The original numismatic model for this triple depiction seems to have been sestertii struck by Commodus (RIC 500), but Maximianus' gold medallion - and related coinages of Diocletian and Maximianus - most probably take their iconographic cue from the more recent use of the type on coins of Probus, Claudius II Gothicus, and Carinus. Probus struck a silver medallion with a similar military obverse bust (Bastien, *Buste*, pl. 119, 2). The three Monetae visually represent the traditional monetary system, which consisted of coins struck in the three primary metals: gold, silver, and aes. The latter included issues struck in bronze and brass alloys. They also allude to the old triple organisation of the Roman mint under the Republic and still even in the early Augustan Age, when the job of coining for the state was allotted to three junior magistrates known officially as the tresviri aere argento auro flando feriundo ("three men for striking and casting, bronze, silver, and gold [coins]") or simply as the tresviri monetales ("three money men"). These allusions to old-time Roman minting practices were particularly opportune for Maximianus when this medallion was struck because, only a few years before, in AD 294, his senior imperial colleague, Diocletian, had reformed the coinage. Over the course of the third century, Roman coinage had become increasingly debased to the point that true silver coinage had all but disappeared from circulation, replaced by billon radiates - essentially bronze coins with increasingly minimal silver content. The reformed coinage system involved full weight gold aurei, new silver argentei (equivalent to denarii under Nero), and billon folles. Thanks to Diocletian and Maximianus it could be claimed that the old happy days of coinage in three metals was back. Unfortunately, it was not destined to remain. Continued inflation in the fourth and fifth centuries again largely destroyed silver as part of the regular Roman coinage. By the dawn of the Byzantine period coinage was virtually bimetallic in nature, involving gold and bronze.

Maximianus Herculius, 286 – 305



603

603 Aureus, Cyzicus circa 291, AV 20 mm, 5.34 g. MAXIMIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL III – P P PROCOS Maximianus, in consular robes, standing l., holding globe and sceptre. C 78. RIC 609. Depeyrot 11/6. Calicó 4621.

Rare. Several edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

Ex Künker sale 236, 2013, 1203.



604

604 Quinarius, Siscia circa 295, AR 14 mm, 1.94 g. MAXIMIA – NVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VI – RTV – S AVGG Emperor riding r., spearing down fallen foe; beneath horse, another fallen foe and in exergue, shield. C –. RIC –. King –, cf. 7 (different bust and only one foe).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type.

Light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 676.

Constantius I caesar, 293 – 305



605

605 Aureus, Antiochia circa 293-295, AV 20 mm, 5.36 g. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. HERCVLI CONS CAES Hercules standing r., head l., resting on grounded club and holding three apples of the Hesperides, with lion skin draped over shoulder. In exergue, SMAΣ. C. RIC 7. Depeyrot 8/3. Calicó 4831.

Very rare. A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Constantius Chlorus augustus, 305 – 306



606

606 Argenteus, Serdica 305-306, AR 19 mm, 3.34 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTUS – MILITVM Three-turreted camp-gate, open, without doors; in exergue, ·SM·SDI·. C –. RIC –. Gautier 45e (this coin).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'250

Ex Rauch 75, 2005, 853; NAC 92, 2016, 2452; Harlan J. Berk 199, 2016, 371 and NAC 100, 2017, 623 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Galerius Maximianus ceasar, 293 – 305



607

607 Argenteus, Antiochia 297, AR 20 mm, 3.36 g. MAXIMIA – NVS CAESAR Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTUS – MILITVM Three-turreted camp gate without doors; in exergue, *ANTH. C 225 var. (two stars). RIC 38b. Gautier 30c (this coin).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'250

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 827 and Triton XXI, 2018, 843 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



608

608 Thessalonica circa 302, AR 20 mm, 3.72 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA MI – LITVM Camp gate with four turrets, with open door; above entrance, star. In exergue, TS·Γ·. C 22. RIC –. Gautier 7.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 819.



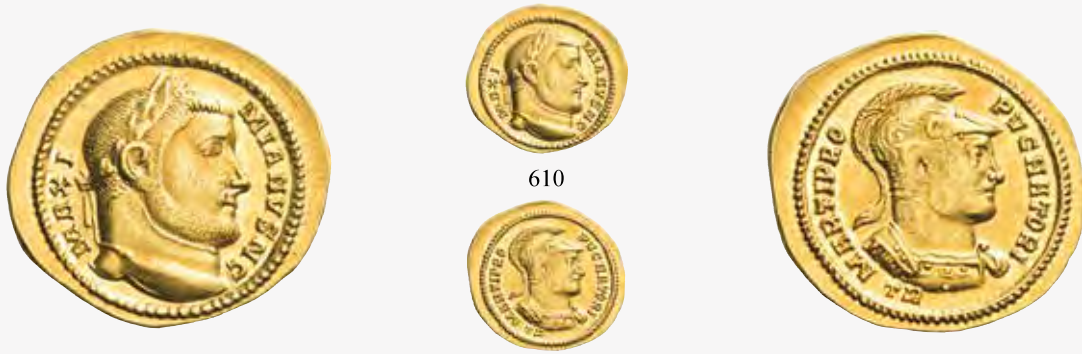
609

609 Argenteus, Thessalonica circa 302, AR 20 mm, 3.49 g. MAXIMIA – NVS NOB C Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTUS MI – LITVM Camp gate with four turrets, with open door; above entrance, star. In exergue, TS·Γ·. C 227. RIC 12b. Gautier 21.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 821.



610

- 610** Aureus, Treveri 302 - 305, AV 21 mm, 5.16 g. MAXI – MIANVS N C Laureate head r. Rev. MARTI PRO – PVGNATORI Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Mars r.; below, T – R. RIC 63. Depeyrot 7a/8. P. Bastien-C. Metzger, *Le Trésor de Beaurains (dit d'Arras)*, 270 (this coin). Calicó 4931.

Very rare. Two superb portraits of fine style struck on a very broad flan, minor marks on obverse field and areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Nomos 12, 2016, 195 and Triton XX, 2017, 856 sales. From the Beaurains/Arras hoard of 1922. From a Scandinavian collection.

Severus II caesar, 305 – 306



611

- 611** Aureus, Serdica 305, AV 19 mm, 5.29 g. SEVERVS – NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVV – ENTVTIS Severus in military attire standing l., raising r. hand and holding sceptre; behind, two ensigns. In field I., Σ. In exergue, ·SM·SD·. C –. RIC 8a. Depeyrot 1/3. Calicó 4997.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

Severus II certainly ranks among the least fortunate of the rulers of the Tetrarchic period. When Diocletian and Maximian abdicated their thrones in 305, their loyal Caesars, Constantius I and Galerius, assumed the vacant titles of Augustus, and in turn selected replacement Caesars. For himself Galerius chose his nephew Maximinus Daia, and for Constantius I he chose his old comrade-in-arms Severus II (though Constantius was Senior Augustus, the true power was held by Galerius, who had the ear of Diocletian). Passed over in all of this was Maxentius, son of the just-retired emperor Maximian. Incensed at the turn of events, Maxentius revolted in Rome, first declaring himself Princeps and Caesar, and soon thereafter Augustus. Since the affected areas of Italy and North Africa were in the territory of Severus II, the grim task of marching on Rome and overthrowing Maxentius landed squarely on his shoulders. It might have seemed an easy task – the rebel had a small, ill-trained army – but that was before Maxentius lured his father out of unwanted retirement. Most of the soldiers Severus II was leading had served under Maximian, and through liberal bribes and crafty politicking Maximian turned the tide against Severus II, who fled north and eventually surrendered on the condition that his life would be spared. Father and son rebels were true to their promise until Galerius himself invaded Italy to finish the job, at which point they executed Severus II, and managed to expel Galerius from Italy.



612

612 Aureus circa 305 - 306, AV 19 mm, 5.05 g. SEVERVS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVT The prince standing l., holding standard and sceptre; in exergue P – R. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot –. Calicó 4996a (this coin).

Apparently unique. A very unusual portrait for Severus II struck on a very broad flan.

Extremely fine / about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1669 and Áureo & Calicó 241, 2012, 328 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Maximinus Daia caesar, 305 – 309



613

613 Aureus, Antiochia 305-308, AV 19 mm, 5.39 g. MAXIMI – NVS NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CO – N – S CAES Jupiter standing facing, head l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at feet, eagle and in exergue, crescent - SMAZ*. C 107. RIC 68. D epeyrot 20/4. Calicó 5013.

Very rare. A very interesting portrait struck on a broad flan. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Sternberg 18, 1986, 661 and NAC 97, 2016, 238 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Domitius Alexander, 308 – 310



614

614

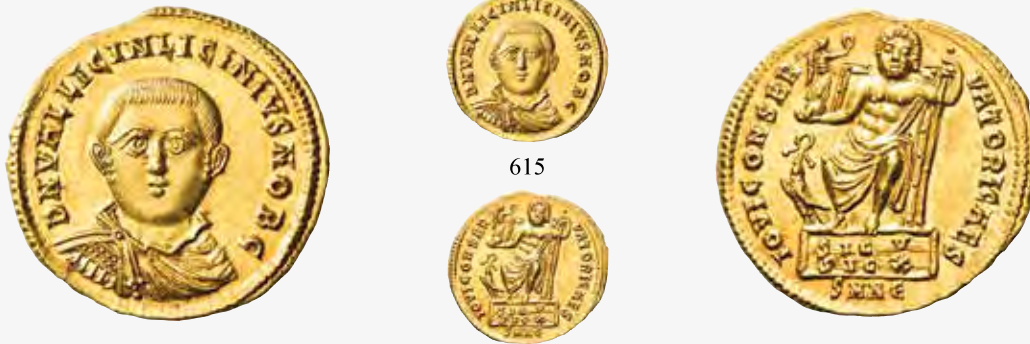
614 Follis, Carthago 308 - 310, Billon 24 mm, 5.13 g. IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. INVICTA ROMA FELIX CARTHAGO Carthago standing facing in long robe, head l., holding fruits in both hands; in exergue, P – K. C 6. RIC 68.

Very rare. Brown tone and good very fine / very fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 244, 2017, 596. From a Scandinavian collection.

Licinius II caesar, 317 – 324



615

615 Aureus, Nicomedia 320, AV 21 mm, 5.32 g. D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C Draped and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI CAES Jupiter seated facing on platform holding Victory on globe and sceptre; at feet, eagle with wreath. The platform is inscribed SIC V / SIC X. In exergue, SMNE. C 28. RIC 42. Alföldi 254 var. (officina Δ). Depeyrot 31/2. Calicó 5150.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex Tkalec 24 October 2003, 413 and NAC 100, 2017, 632 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Valerius Valens usurper, 316 – 317



616

616

616 Follis, Alexandria circa 316-317, Æ 22 mm, 3.49 g. IMP C AVR VAL VALENS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI AVGG Jupiter standing l., chlamys across l. shoulder, holding sceptre and Victory on globe; at feet, eagle with wreath in beak. In field, K – wreath / X / B. In exergue, ALE. C 2 var. (officina not recorded). RIC 19 var. (officina not recorded). cf. NAC sale 62, 2011, 2094.

Extremely rare. Dark brown patina and good very fine / very fine

12'500

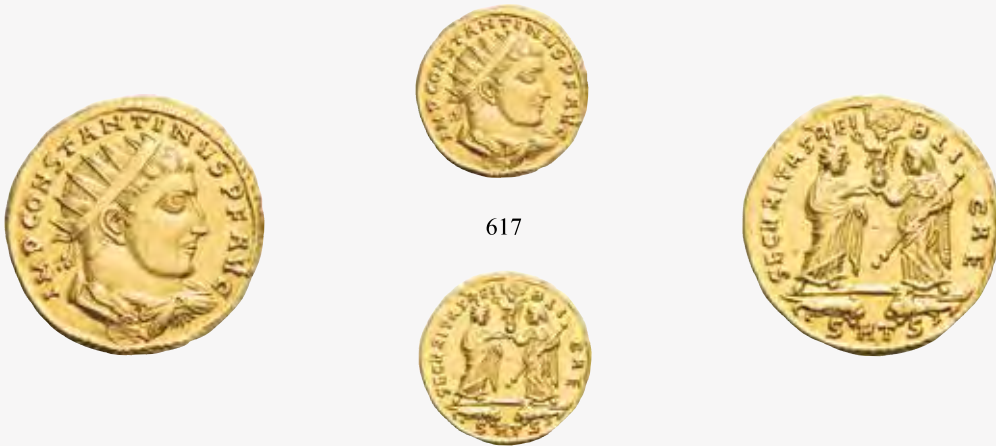
Ex CNG sale 112, 2019, 659. From a Scandinavian collection.

Valerius Valens was among Rome's less fortunate emperors, as there was little time or cause for celebration during his three-month reign, and his execution was swift and unceremonious. Historians should rightly describe this Valens as "Valens I" since a later Valens (who should be "Valens II"), ruled the Eastern Roman Empire from 364-378. By comparison, the Julian who reigned from 360-363 is called "Julian II" because the usurper Julian of Pannonia reigned before him, in 284-285.

The first civil war between Licinius and Constantine I began poorly for Licinius: his army was narrowly defeated at Cibalae on October 8, 316, which sent him into a retreat. In a hasty move either at Cibalae or while on the run, Licinius declared Valerius Valens, one of his frontier generals, emperor in place of Constantine, whom he symbolically deposed. Constantine's relentless pursuit ended in a truce by which Constantine gained control of much of the Balkans and claimed for himself the title of Senior Augustus. His third condition was that Valens be deposed; Licinius exceeded his demand by executing Valens. Whether this was a demonstration of good faith or a convenient excuse to remove a potential rival is not known.

During the fighting retreat from Constantine, copper nummi were struck for Valens at Cyzicus and Alexandria. In type and style they were identical to the companion coins of Licinius I, with little more than the inscription to distinguish them.

Constantine I augustus, 307 – 337



617

- 617** Medallion of 1 1/2 solidi, Thessalonica circa 315, AV 22 mm, 6.62 g. IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Securitas, standing facing, holding sceptre in l. hand, presenting Victory-on-globe to Constantine, togate and radiate, who is crowned by Victory; pellet between. In exergue, SMTS beneath confronted lioness(?), at l., and lion, at r., two pellets between. C –. RIC -. Kent-Hirmer 630 (this coin). Kent-Overbeck-Stilow-Hirmer 635 (this coin). Depeyrot p. 153 (this coin cited).

Apparently unique and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination. A bold portrait and a very interesting reverse type, hole filled; otherwise good very fine/about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 555; NFA-Sotheby's 26 October 1993, 131; Tkalec 7 May 2009, 204; Naville 2, 2013, 166 and Oslo Myntgalleri 7-8, 2015, 607 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



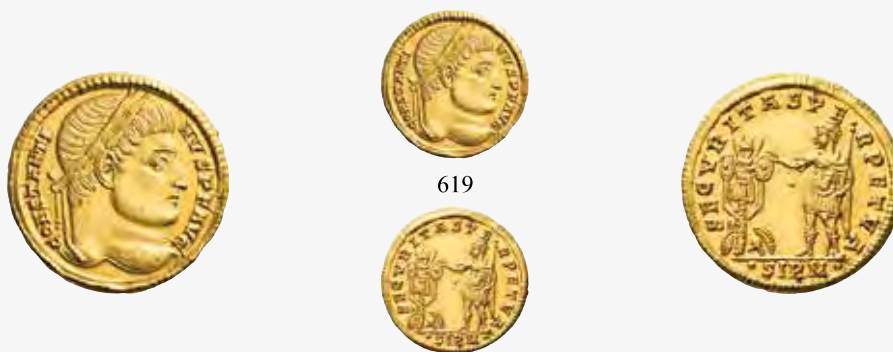
618

- 618** Miliarensis, Thessalonica 320, AR 23 mm, 4.16 g. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS ROMANORVM The emperor, draped, standing l. under arch between his sons, each holding sceptre and globe. In exergue, THES. C –. Bastien, Donativa, p. 79, a. RIC 140A. Gnechchi p. 58, 14 var. (laureate).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually good metal and with a light iridescent tone. Almost invisible cleaning marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Leu 61, 1995, 308; Elsen 13 June 2015, 423 and Nomos 15, 2017, 290 sales. From the J.M. Chouters of Liège and a Scandinavian collections.

Constantine I, 307 – 337



619

619 Solidus, Sirmium 323, AV 19 mm, 4.35 g. CONSTANTI – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. SECVRITAS PE – RPETVA Emperor, in military attire, standing l. and holding spear, crowning trophy at foot of which cuirass and shield; in exergue, SIRM. C 496. RIC 42 var. (PERPETVAE). Alföldi 451 var. (PERPETVAE). Depeyrot 7/5 var. (PERPETVAE).

Rare. Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex NAC 72, 2013, 767 and NAC 114, 2019, 874 sales. From the collection of a Retired Banker.



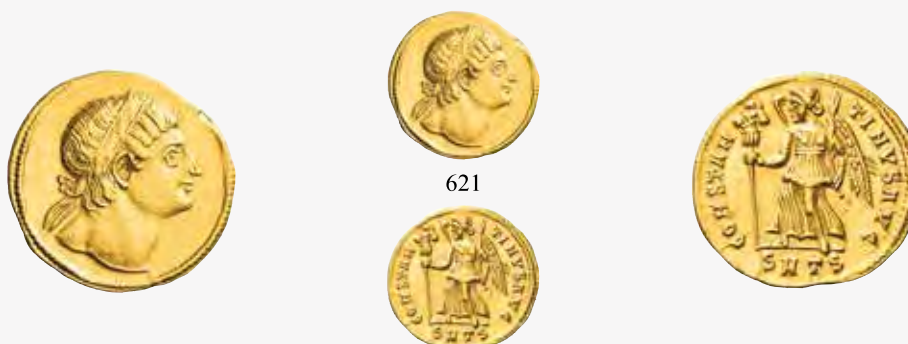
620

620 Solidus, Nicomedia circa 324, AV 20 mm, 4.42 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANTINVS AVG Victoria seated l., holding Victory on r. hand and cornucopia in l.; in field r., shield. In exergue, SMN. C 102. Alföldi 46. RIC 70. Depeyrot 34/1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex NGS A 2, 2002, 135 and NAC 132, 2022, 633 sales.



621

621 Solidus, Thessalonica early 327, AV 20 mm, 4.34 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm frond in l.; in exergue, SMTS. C 100. RIC 168. Alföldi 52. Depeyrot 13/1.

Rare. A very attractive portrait and a pleasant reddish tone, several edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500



- 622** Solidus, Nicomedia 335, AV 22 mm, 4.42 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 615. RIC 175. Depeyrot 44/1. Very rare. Almost invisible marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 10'000



- 623** Solidus, Thessalonica end of 335, AV 22 mm, 4.59 g. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory striding l., holding palm branch in r. hand and trophy in l.; in exergue, TSE. C 603. Alföldi 566. RIC 205. Depeyrot 16/2. About extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 1056.



- 624** Solidus, Constantinople circa 335-336, AV 21 mm, 4.35 g. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSTANTINVS AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. In exergue, CONS. C 98. Alföldi 36. RIC 90. Depeyrot 5/1. Rare. A pleasant portrait and a wonderful reddish tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Crispus caesar, 316 – 326



- 625** Solidus, Nicomedia 324-325, AV 20 mm, 4.43 g. FL IVL CRIS – PVS NOB CAES Laureate heroic bust l., holding spear pointing forward and shield on l. arm. Rev. VIRTVS – CAESARI N Crispus galloping r., holding shield on l. arm and charging with spear at kneeling enemy; below horse, a slain soldier with shield. In exergue, SMNM. C 164 var. RIC 84. Alföldi 679 var. (officina K). Depeyrot 35/6.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A gentle portrait, the work of a skilled engraver, good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC 51, 2009, 430 and NAC 102, 2017, 585 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

The execution of Crispus in 326 was a watershed moment in the reign of Constantine the Great: not only did he lose his eldest son (at the time his only realistic heir since his other three sons were merely boys), but in the aftermath he also executed his wife Fausta for what he thought to be her leading role in a grand deception. However, if we dig deeper into the historical record, another possibility for Crispus' execution emerges. In 326 Constantine was at, or was approaching, his 20th anniversary, depending on whether he counted 306 or 307 as his starting point as Augustus. There is reason to believe that, like Diocletian, Constantine had promised to abdicate after two decades of rule. His natural heir would have been Crispus, a popular young man approaching 30 years old and of proven ability. Some historians believe Constantine may have allowed the trial and execution of Crispus out of a desire – actual or subliminal – to remove him from contention for the throne. After all, his other sons were only 10 years old or younger, and if they were the only options as a replacement, Constantine would have to rule for at least another decade. Though the truth may never be known, it seems hard to believe that Crispus would have tried to seduce his stepmother, who was at least ten years his senior and was his father's wife. Indeed, the seduction story reads more like a fictional, revisionist account, and the truth may lie in the more practical explanation.

Delmatius caesar, 335 – 337



- 626** Solidus, Constantinopolis 336–337, AV 22 mm, 4.54 g. FL DELMATIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI – IV – VE – NTVTIS Delmatius standing l., in military attire, holding vexillum in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in r. field, two standards. In exergue, CONS. C 15 var. (in exergue, TSE). RIC 113. Alföldi 406. Depeyrot 7/10.

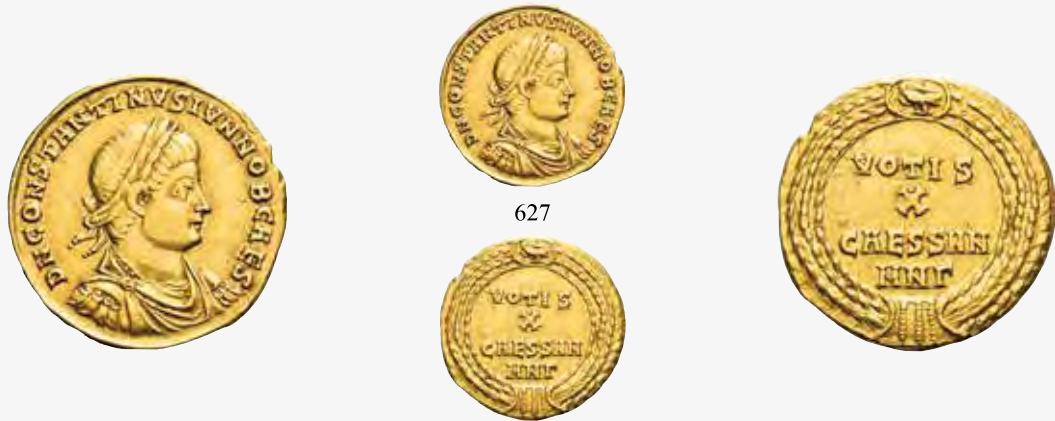
Extremely rare. Several scratches and nicks, otherwise very fine

10'000

Ex Naville III, Evans, 1922, 199; NAC 33, 2006, 601; NAC 52, 2009, 614 and NAC 100, 2017 648 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Though Constantine the Great made many impressive and correct decisions in his three decades as emperor, one must seriously question his plan for succession. Not only did he divide the empire among his remaining three sons, but he added to the mix two of his half-nephews, Delmatius and Hanniballianus. With the benefit of hindsight we know this arrangement failed, but even at the time it must have seemed half-baked: only in a fantasy world could five young noblemen share an empire. Constantine tested his theory by having all five of his successors installed by 335 so during the remaining two years of his life the ageing emperor could shepherd them. Arguably, he had created a new Tetrarchy, but unlike Diocletian's merit-based model of two emperors and two caesars, all four of Constantine's choices were family members holding the title Augustus, and a fifth member, Hanniballianus, was given a special title ('King of Kings') and function on the Persian border. After Constantine's death in May of 337, his three sons wasted little time in murdering Delmatius and Hanniballianus along with many members of that branch of the family, (among the few survivors were Julian II and Constantius Gallus, both of whom emerged later). If the brief reign of Delmatius represents anything, it is that the level-headed and practical Constantine – despite his decades of cynical decision making – still harboured a naive hope that his descendants could rule more wisely and generously than he.

Constantine II caesar, 316 – 337



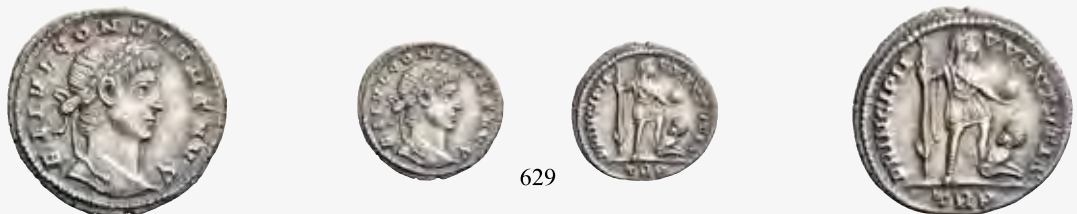
- 627** Medallion of 2 solidi, Nicomedia 327, AR 24 mm, 9.06 g. D N CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOTIS X CAESS NN / MNI within wreath. C 279. Alföldi 718 var. (MNM). Gnechchi 23 and pl. 9, 9 (this coin illustrated and reported from the Ponton d'Amecourt collection). Depyrot p. 154. Toynbee pl. XIII, 7 var. (MNM). RIC 119 corr. (this coin cited).
Extremely rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine / good very fine 8'000

Ex Hirsch 24, 1909, Consul E. Weber, 2628; Egger 45, 1913, 1239; Glendining 27 May 1936, Foreign collector, 240; NFA XVIII, 1987, 574; Künker 273, 2016, 943; Rauch 103, 2017, 523 and Oslo Myntgalleri 14, 2018, 903 sales. From the Ponton d'Amecourt and a Scandinavian collections.

Constans augustus, 337 – 350



- 628** Solidus, Thessalonica 337-340, AV 22 mm, 4.56 g. FL IVL CON – STANS P F AVG Laureate and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITVM Emperor in military attire, standing l. holding trophy and shield; at his feet, two captives. In exergue, TES. C 191. Depyrot 4/7. RIC 35.
Extremely fine 2'500



- 629** Siliqua, Treveri 337-340, AR 19 mm, 2.8 g. FL IVL CONSTANS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI I – VVENTVTIS Prince standing r., holding inverted spear and globe, spurning captive; in exergue, TRP. C 96. RIC 35.
Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 250

EX NAC sale 84, 2015, 1217.



630



- 630** Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 22 mm, 4.45 g. CONST – ANS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT / XXX on shield supported by small genius; in exergue, SMANA. C 142. RIC 19. Depeyrot 4/10. Very rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000



631



- 631** Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 22 mm, 4.57 g. FL IVL CON – STANS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT V / MVLX on shield supported by small genius; in exergue, SMANA. C 140. RIC 29. Depeyrot 5/7. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



632



- 632** Solidus, Treveri circa 345, AV 23 mm, 4.64 g. CONSTANS – AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG Two Victories standing facing, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLX / XX; in exergue, TR. C 171. RIC 135. Depeyrot 6/3. Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Bolaffi 25, 2014, 387; Künker 273, 2016, 945 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.



633

- 633** Solidus, Thessalonica circa 337-350, AV 22 mm, 4.55 g. FL IVL CON – STANS P F AVG Laureate and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – D D N N AVGG Victory advancing l., holding trophy and palm. In exergue, TES. C 153. Depeyrot 4/3. RIC 28.
 Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'500

Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361



634

- 634** Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 22 mm, 4.5 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT / XV / MVLT / XX on shield supported by small genius; in exergue, SMANE. C 243. RIC 25. Depeyrot 5/3.
 Minor marks on edge and in field, otherwise extremely fine 2'000



635

- 635** 9 siliquae or 1 _ scrupula, Antiochia 347-355, AV 15 mm, 1.68 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, writing VOT/XXX on shield supported by winged Genius; in exergue, SMAN. C 244. RIC 97. Depeyrot 8/5.
 Very rare. Minor metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000



636



- 636** Solidus, Constantinopolis 351–355, AV 22 mm, 4.4 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand and ornamented shield in l. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, CONS. C 116. RIC 96. Depeyrot 3/3.
Light reddish tone and extremely fine 1'250

Constantius II, 337 – 361



637



- 637** Solidus, Sirmium 355–361, AV 22 mm, 4.3 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield ornamented with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXXV / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, SIRM*. C 124. RIC 57. Depeyrot 10/1.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 910. Privately purchased from Bourgey in 1950. From the Pierre Bastien collection.

Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361



638



- 638** 9 siliquae or 1 _ scrupula, Antiochia 355–361, AV 15 mm, 1.65 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, supporting shield, inscribed VOT / XXXX, with winged little genius, standing naked before her; in exergue, SMAN. C 246. RIC 179. Depeyrot 14/3.
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1180.

Magnentius, 350 – 353



639

- 639** Solidus, Treveri January-February 350, AV 23 mm, 4.49 g. IM CAE MAGN – ENTIVS AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting a trophy between them; the latter holds a sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, T R. C 46. RIC 247. Depeyrot 8/2. Bastien, Magnence 6.

Very rare. A few minor marks and areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Nomos sale 14, 2017, 440. From the Stoecklin Collection. From a Scandinavian collection.

Decentius caesar, 351 – 353



640

640

- 640** Solidus, Treveri 351, AV 22 mm, 3.8 g. D N DECENTI – VS FORT CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CAES LIB'ROMANOR Victory standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting a trophy between them; the latter holds a sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, T R. C 31. RIC 293. Bastien, Magnence 82. Depeyrot 12/3.

Very rare. Several marks in field and on edge, possible traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 127, 2021, 356. From a Scandinavian collection.

The revolt of Magnentius in 350 followed those of previous rebels in the West, two of whom, Postumus and Carausius, were able to establish their own empires modelled after Rome. In all three cases these men hailed from obscure, peasant origins and rose through successful military careers. The background of Magnentius, perhaps the son of a Frankish father and a British mother, was so obscure that he is said to have been a slave before he was a soldier; eventually he became a field commander of the senior palatine units of the Western army. Magnentius soon realised he needed help to defend his fledgling empire, for he not only was contending with the army of the legitimate emperor Constantius II, but also with Germans across the Rhine who had been stirred up by Constantius' agents. Thus, he raised a certain Decentius – variously described as his brother or a cousin – to the rank of Caesar and placed him in charge of the Rhine defence. This probably occurred in July or August of 350, but some scholars believe he was hailed Caesar sometime between March and July of 351, in response to Constantius having raised Gallus to the rank of Caesar in the East. Defending the Rhine would be a daunting task even for the most capable of soldiers, and it proved too great for Decentius, whose resources were so limited that he could do little more than scramble from one emergency to another. The Germanic raids across the Rhine, some led by Chnodomarius of the Alemanni, were devastating, and laid waste to much of the Roman lands. They even caused the defection of Cologne to Constantius II, seemingly in 353, not long before Magnentius and Decentius committed suicide as the armies of Constantius advanced. This solidus belongs to the first issue of Decentius at Trier. It includes not only solidi, but gold multiples that must have been distributed (along with solidi) as an accession bonus and a celebration of the Caesar's first consulship, for there are gold medallions showing both Magnentius and Decentius in consular garb. The obverse inscription is of some interest, for it describes Decentius as Fortissimus Caesar (strong, vigorous, brave), and the inscription and type on the reverse combine to celebrate the rebels as victors and liberators.

Vetranio, 350



- 641** Siliqua, Siscia 350, AR 21 mm, 2.99 g. D N VETRA – NIO P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing l., holding wreath and trophy; in exergue, SIS dot on crescent. C 9. RIC 269.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

5'000

Ex NGSa 8, 2014, 160 and NAC 100, 2017, 671 sales. From the Biaggi and a Scandinavian collections.

Nepotian, 3rd – 30th June 350



- 642** Æ2, 3rd – 30th June 350, Æ 24 mm, 4.06 g. FL NEP CONST – ANTINVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VRBS – ROMA Roma seated l. on shield, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in exergue, R S. C 2. RIC 167. LRBC –.

Extremely rare. Dark brown tone and good very fine

4'000

Ex NAC 72, 2013, 782 and Oslo Myntgallery 12, 2017, 831 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Julian II augustus, 360 – 363



- 643** Solidus, Arelate 360-363, AV 20 mm, 4.47 g. FL CL IULIAN – NVS PERP AVG Pearl diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – RE – I – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them surmounted by eagle and inscribed VOT / V / MVLT / X; in exergue, KONSTAV. C 27. RIC 283. Depeyrot 9/4.

Very rare. A very unusual and interesting portrait and a lovely reddish tone, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Jovian, 363 – 364



644



644

- 644** Solidus, Antiochia 363-364, AV 22 mm, 4.52 g. D N IOVIAN – VS P F P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITA – S REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing and supporting shield inscribed VOT / V / MVL / X; in exergue, ANTI. C 8. Depeyrot 18/2. RIC 223. Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Valentinian I, 364 – 375



645



- 645** Miliarensis, Constantinople circa 367-375, AR 23 mm, 4.43 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – D N AVG Emperor standing l. in military attire, holding a labarum with his l. hand, and in his outstretched r. Victory on a globe, holding a wreath, his l. foot rests on a captive kneeling l., behind him a female captive seated r., head turned l. In exergue, *CONS and wreath. C –. RIC 32 (this coin illustrated). Mazzini 225, prima 53 (this coin). Apparently unique. A lovely old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex M&M 19, 1959, 273; New York XXX, 2013, 321 and Baldwin's 99, 2016, 437 sales. From the Mazzini and a Scandinavian collections.

Gratian, 367 – 383



646



646

- 646** Siliqua, Constantinopolis circa 367-375, AR 18 mm, 2.08 g. D N GRATIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOT / V / MVLT / X all within wreath; in exergue, palm C – Christogram – S wreath. C 66. RIC 36e. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

Ex Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 794 and NAC 120, 2020, 879 sales.

Valentinian II, 375 – 392



647

- 647** Solidus, Constantinopolis 383-388, AV 21 mm, 4.47 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and globe; r. foot on prow. In exergue, CONOB. C 4. RIC 96b. Depeyrot 47/5.

From a slightly rusty die, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

Ex Tkalec 1198, 359 and Künker 273, 2016, 973 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Aelia Flacilla, wife of Theodosius I



648

- 648** Solidus, Constantinopolis 378-383, AV 20 mm, 4.48 g. AEL FLAC – CILLA AVG Draped bust r., with elaborate headdress, necklace and mantle. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE H Victory seated r. on throne, writing Christogram on shield held on small column; in exergue, CONOB. C 1 var. RIC 48. Depeyrot 36/1.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Aureo & Calicò 241, 2012, Imagines Imperatorum, 372 and Auree & Calicó 300, 2017, Roma Aeterna, 217 sales.

Like her husband, the emperor Theodosius, Aelia Flacilla was born to a good family in Spain, and when she married in about 376 it may never have occurred to her that Theodosius' career would draw her far from her homeland. After a year or less of marriage Flacilla gave birth to her first son, Arcadius, and about six years later (long after she had moved to Constantinople and been hailed Augusta) to her second son, Honorius. Throughout her life – even as an empress – she bore a reputation for her piety and her generosity to the poor. Her coins were the first struck for an empress since the 330s and they reinstated the practice, which soon took an especially firm hold in the East. On her coins it is easy to see the iconographic connection to earlier issues of Fausta, Helena and Theodora, and to observe how they influenced future empress coinages. Additionally, her name Aelia, which is abbreviated AEL on her coin inscriptions, apparently was assumed to have been part of her title, for it was adopted as a title by later Augustae.

Magnus Maximus, 383 – 388



649 Solidus, Treveri 383-388, AV 21 mm, 4.48 g. D N MAG MA – XIMVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum ornamented with Christogram and Victory on globe; in l. field, star. In exergue, SMTR. C 4. RIC 76. Depeyrot 50/1.

Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex Hess-Dlvo 327, 2014, 151; Künker 270, 2015, 8997; Obolos 5, 2016, 888 and Nomos 15, 2017, 292 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Eugenius, 392 – 394



650 Solidus, Treveri 392-394, AV 21 mm, 4.47 g. D N EVGENI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing on throne; the emperor on r. holding mappa and the two together holding globe. Above, Victory facing with spread wings; below, palm branch. In outer l. and r. field, T – R; in exergue, COM. C 6. RIC 101. Depeyrot 55/1.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style and a lovely light reddish tone.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex M&M XV, 1955, 888; UBS 78, 2008, 2003 and NAC 138, 2023, 869 sales.

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

Arcadius, 383 – 408



651

- 651** Solidus, Constantinopolis 383, AV 22 mm, 4.49 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGS 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 1 (different officina). RIC 46f. Depeyrot 34/2.
In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc 1'500

Ex NAC sale 132, 2022, 675.

Honorius, 393 – 423



652

- 652** Solidus, Mediolanum 395-402, AV 22 mm, 4.47 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; in field, M – D. In exergue, COMOB. C 44. Ulrich-Bansa pl. 61, a. LRC 712. RIC 1206. Depeyrot 16/2.
Hairline flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc 2'500

Ex NAC sale 132, 2022, 679.



653

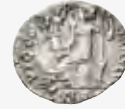
- 653** Solidus, Ravenna after 408, AV 22 mm, 4.46 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, crowned from above by Manus Dei, holding long staff surmounted by Christogram, placing l. hand on hilt of sword and resting r. foot on recumbent serpent-tailed lion. In field, R – V and in exergue, COB. C 43. LRC 742. Depeyrot 3/1. RIC 1310.
Rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 75, 2013, 370.

Maximus, 409 – 411



654



654

- 654** Siliqua, Barcinona 410-411, AR 15 mm, 1.54 g. D N MAXIM – VS P [F AVG] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – A AVGGG Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; in exergue, SMB[A]. C 1. King, *Melanges Bastien*, pp. 291-292. LRC –. RIC 1601. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with most of the obverse ethnic visible. Minor metal on obverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Triton XII, 2009, 793 and Triton XX, 2017, 916 sales. From the KD and a Scandinavian collections.

The fortune of Rome shifted incalculably downward on New Years Eve, 406, when the Rhine froze and several barbarian nations, including Vandals, Alans and Suebi crossed into Roman territory. It could not have happened at a more critical moment, for Honorius was fully occupied with the Visigothic king Alaric (who, in 410, would sack Rome). What followed in 407 and beyond was a mass devastation of the Western provinces: Germany and Gaul bore the brunt of the invasion, and Picts invaded Britain. Initially, Spain was spared these horrors due to its southerly position, but in 409 Vandals and other barbarians forced their way through the pass of the Pyrenees and laid waste to that land too. There was no government in Spain to speak of, and Honorius could not help; this left only the ephemeral presence of Constans II and his British prefect Gerontius. They had arrived in 408 to oppose the pro-Honorius militias that had been raised from the estates of Honorius' relatives. Thus, even under these dire circumstances, Romans with competing loyalties still found reasons to clash with each other. Constans II and Gerontius overcame the local militias but failed to bring northern Spain into their empire for long. Vandals and Germans soon poured from Gaul and into Spain. It is difficult to know whether Gerontius betrayed Constans II by coming to a secret arrangement with the invaders, but before matters got too far out of hand Constans II returned to Gaul. Meanwhile, Gerontius and the people of Spain were left to their own fate. As Salvianus of Marseille reports in his *De gubernatione Dei* (52): "The Spaniards now began to burn in the same flames in which the Gauls had burned." Spain was looted by the invaders and a famine caused many who took refuge in walled cities to resort to cannibalism. The blame fell upon Gerontius, who then made a pact with the invading Vandals in which he hailed Maximus the emperor of Spain; he may have been Gerontius' son, but more likely he was his senior household officer (domesticus). Nothing of substance is known of his reign except that it lasted until 411, by which time Honorius was in a position to recover the western provinces. In short order the rebels Constantine III and Constans II were killed and Gerontius was forced to commit suicide when his troops defected to Honorius general Constantius III. Maximus had apparently been in Gaul with Gerontius just before his suicide. The two-year reign of Maximus ended when he returned to Spain in 411 to seek asylum with his barbarian allies. He likely survived until about 418, but if he is the same Maximus tyrannus who rebelled in Spain in about 420, we would have to extend his life span to 422, for that rebel was executed in the year of Honorius tricennalia.

Theodosius II, 402 – 450



655



655

- 655** Solidus, Constantinople circa 430–440, AV 21 mm, 4.49 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VOT XXX – MVLT XXXX I Constantinopolis seated l., holding spear and globus cruciger, r. foot on prow, shield at her side; in r. field, star. RIC 257. MIRB 25b. Depeyrot 81/1. Virtually as struck and Fdc 1'500

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 52, 2018, 388.

Constantius III, 8th February–2nd September 421



656

656

- 656** Solidus, Ravenna 421, AV 21 mm, 4.45 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, head r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 1. RIC 1325. Depeyrot 7/4. Ranieri 48.

Very rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

7'500

Ex Busso-Peus II, 1943, 1485 and Busso-Peus 417, 2016, 821 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

The Danubian commander Constantius III had enjoyed a stellar career by the time he undertook a naval blockade of Spain and Gaul in 415, which caused the murder of the Visigothic king Athaulf. Not to be confused with Constantine III, the usurper in Britain of AD 407, Constantius III served as a general under Honorius, rising to prominence as magister militum by 411. He was dispatched to put down the revolt of Constantine III, who he compelled to surrender, imprisoned and beheaded during his return to Ravenna. Constantius further initiated a campaign against the Visigoths in Northern Hispania, and starving them into submission accepted the surrender of their king Wallia, in the process securing the return of the emperor's half-sister Galla Placidia, who had been captured by Alaric around the time of the sack of Rome years earlier, and forced into marriage with Athaulf, successor to Alaric. In recognition Honorius bestowed many honours on him, appointing him consul three times and arranging for him to marry his rescued sister Galla Placidia: riding the tide of his triumph, Constantius pressed for a royal marriage with the rescued empress, which occurred on January 1, 417, when he also assumed his second consulship. Slightly more than four years passed before Constantius gained enough prestige at court that Honorius reluctantly declared him co-emperor. This elevation was well-received in the West, where the soldiers were relieved to have a proven soldier sharing the throne, but it was not acknowledged by the Eastern emperor Theodosius II. The spectre of civil war loomed for seven months until the stalemate was finally resolved by Constantius' death, seemingly of natural causes, on September 2, 421. Due in part to the brevity of his reign, only gold solidi and tremisses from Ravenna were struck in Constantius' name. Beyond coinage, his other lasting legacy was his son Valentinian III, by Galla Placidia, who eventually ruled the Western Roman Empire, albeit impotently, for thirty years.

Johannes, 423 – 425



657

657

- 657** Solidus, Ravenna 423–425, AV 22 mm, 4.47 g. D N IOHAN – NES P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 4. LRC 819. Depeyrot 12/1. RIC 1901.

Very rare and in superb condition for this difficult issue. A lovely portrait of fine style, exceptionally detailed. Minor edge marks and a flan crack at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Lanz 148, 2010, 158 and NAC 100, 2017, 722 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Valentinian III, 425 – 455



658



658

- 658** Solidus, Ravenna 430-445, AV 21 mm, 4.28 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG R Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 19. RIC 2018. LRC 842. Depeyrot 17/1.

About extremely fine

750

Ex Busso-Peus sale 412, 2014, 372. From a Scandinavian collection.

Avitus, 455 – 456



659



- 659** Solidus, Arles 455-456, AV 22 mm, 4.39 g. D N AVITVS – PERP F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; l. foot on captive. In field, A – R and in exergue, COMOB. C 5. LRC 875. Depeyrot 24/1. Lacam 2 ff. RIC 2401.

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Minor marks, areas of weakness and traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

40'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó 241, 2012, 389 and Aureo & Calicó 300, 2017, 245 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Like many of Rome's emperor's, Avitus was hailed Augustus outside of Italy. In his case the location was the provincial capital of Arles, and the circumstances were grim. In September, 454, the emperor Valentinian III murdered his magister militum Aetius, which was repaid by his own murder six months later. Valentinian was replaced by Petronius Maximus, a usurper whose tyranny invited an invasion of Italy by the Vandals, who sacked Rome on June 1. The void in the summer of 455 was considerable: there was no emperor in the West, and every portable item of value in the capital (including royal hostages) had been carted away by the Vandals. It was at this moment that Avitus courageously became emperor of the West. He did so with the support of the Visigothic king Theoderic II, but he only received the consent of the Eastern emperor Marcian later in the year, when he had made his way to Italy. Avitus had strong connections with the Visigothic court at Toulouse, for whom he was serving as an imperial envoy. He also had extensive experience in government and had acquired military experience under Avitus, one of the most accomplished soldiers of his age. Without Avitus to lead the western armies and fleets, Avitus found a new magister militum in Ricimer, who in 456 scored a major victory against the Vandals off the coast of Corsica. The talent of the new commander was a double-edged sword, for Ricimer became the most important man in the West for the next 16 years. Of more direct interest to Avitus was the fact that Ricimer soon deposed him and replaced him with a sequence of puppet emperors. Local circumstances began to weigh against Avitus, including a famine in Rome and the loss of support from the Visigoths, who were occupied with a war against the Suevi in Spain. All the while, the popularity of Ricimer was on the rise because of his follow-up victory over the Vandals. Finally, on October 17, 456, Avitus was deposed by Ricimer, who made him bishop of Piacenza, an appointment he did not long survive. This solidus was struck at the mint in Arles, which Avitus reopened using workers from Ravenna. Thus, it should not surprise us to see the mint signature of Arles (AR), but the style of Ravenna. Avitus' strong ties with the Visigoths also resulted in a large production of imitations of his solidi and tremisses, which presumably were struck at Toulouse for distribution among the Visigoths.

Libius Severus, 461-465



660

- 660** Solidus, Mediolanum 461-465, AV 22 mm, 4.43 g. D N LIBIVS SEVERV – S PERPETV AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, foot on man-headed serpent; in field, M – D. In exergue, COMOB. C 8. Ulrich-Bansa 113. Lacam 39. LRC 893. Depeyrot 27/3. RIC 2723.

Very rare. About extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 8, 1995, 979; Tkalec 8 September 2008, 334 and NAC 92, 2016, 880 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Anthemius, 467 – 472



661

- 661** Solidus 468, AV 22 mm, 4.48 g. D N ANTHE – MIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and draped bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear over r. shoulder. Rev. SALVS R – EI P – VB LICAE Two emperors, in military attire, standing facing, holding spears and supporting between them a globe surmounted by cross; in centre field, ROMA in monogram. In exergue, COMOB. C 6. LRC 925. Lacam 42. RIC 2831.

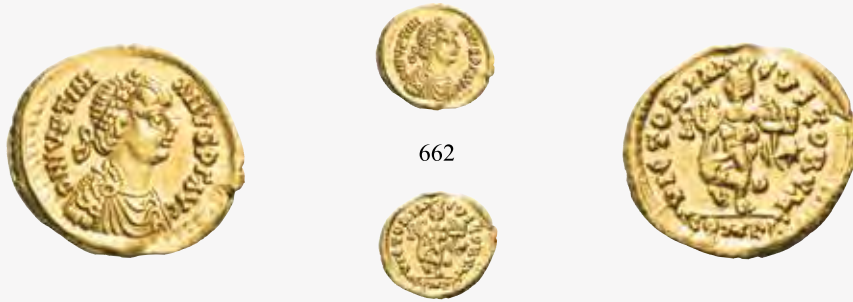
Rare. Obverse from a rusty die, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Glendining 4 October 1972, W.H. Bennett, 265 and Künker 272, 2016, 168 sales. From a Scandinavian collection.

Migration of the Germanic Tribes

The Ostrogoths. Athalaric, Theodahad and Witigis, 526-540



662

- 662** Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Justinian I, 527-565. Tremissis, Roma 530-539, AV 15 mm, 1.47 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS P^r AVC Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r. with bust three-quarters l., holding wreath in r. hand and globus cruciger in l.; in r. field, star, and in exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 10 (PF, AV ligate). Kraus 10 var. (PF, AV ligate, Ravenna). MIB I, 29a. MEC I, 123 var. (AV ligate). Metlich 372.

Very rare. An edge nick at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

The Visigoths



663

- 663** Pseudo-Imperial coinage. In the name of Libius Severus, 461-465. Solidus, uncertain mint in Gaul 461-circa 470, AV 21 mm, 4.55 g. D N IIBIVS SEVE – RVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVG,G,G, Emperor standing facing, holding long cross in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – A and in exergue, COMOB. MEC 1, 174. RIC 3754.

Very rare. Extremely fine

750

Ex CGB sale 59, 2013, 452.

Byzantine Coins

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated

Heraclius, 610 – 641 and associate rulers from 613



664

- 664** Solidus 613-circa 616, AV 20 mm, 4.34 g. dd NN herACLIYS Et herAC CONST PP AVG Facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing chlamys and crowned with cross; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGꝚ B Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 8b. MIB 8a. Sear 734.

Of superb style and in exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 71, 2020, 1380.

Justinian II second reign with colleagues, Summer 705 – 4 November 711



665

- 665** Solidus 705-711, AV 20 mm, 4.31 g. d N IHS ChS REX – REGNANTIYM Facing bust of Christ, with short beard and curly hair, wearing pallium over colobium, holding Book of Gospels and raising r. hand in benediction; cross behind head. Rev. dN IYS – TINIA – NYS MYLTYS AN Bust facing, slightly bearded, wearing crown with cross on cirlet and loros, holding cross potent on three steps and patriarchal cross on globe inscribed PAX. DO 1. MIB 1. Sear 1413.

Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

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