



ROMA NUMISMATICS



XIX

FEATURING

THE WILLIAM STANCOMB COLLECTION PART II
SELECTIONS FROM THE DAVID FREEDMAN COLLECTION
THE BRIAN HENRY GROVER COLLECTION

26-27 MARCH 2020



ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

AUCTION XIX

26 & 27 MARCH 2020

ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED
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W1T 6EJ
UNITED KINGDOM

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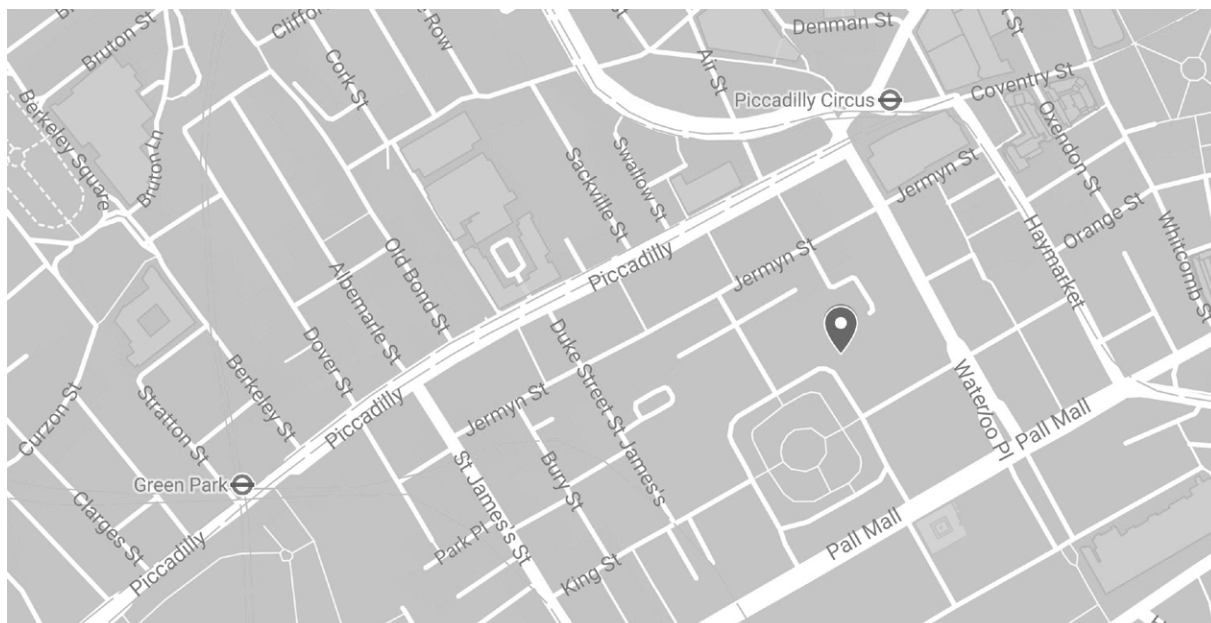
AUCTION XIX

26 MAR.	10:00	THE WILLIAM STANCOMB COLLECTION OF COINS OF THE BLACK SEA REGION
	11:30	CELTIC, GREEK, JUDAEAN AND ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS
27 MAR.	10:00	ROMAN REPUBLIC, IMPERATORIAL AND IMPERIAL COINS, BYZANTINE, BRITISH AND WORLD COINS

LOCATION



THE KING HARALD V ROOM
THE NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB
NO. 4 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE
LONDON, SW1Y 4JU
UNITED KINGDOM



DRESS CODE - ABITO CONSONO - KLEIDERORDNUNG:

Jacket and tie, smart shoes / elegant dress or business attire.

Giacca e cravatta con scarpe eleganti / abito elegante o abbigliamento business.

Jacke und Krawatte mit eleganten Schuhen / elegante Kleidung oder Business-Kleidung.

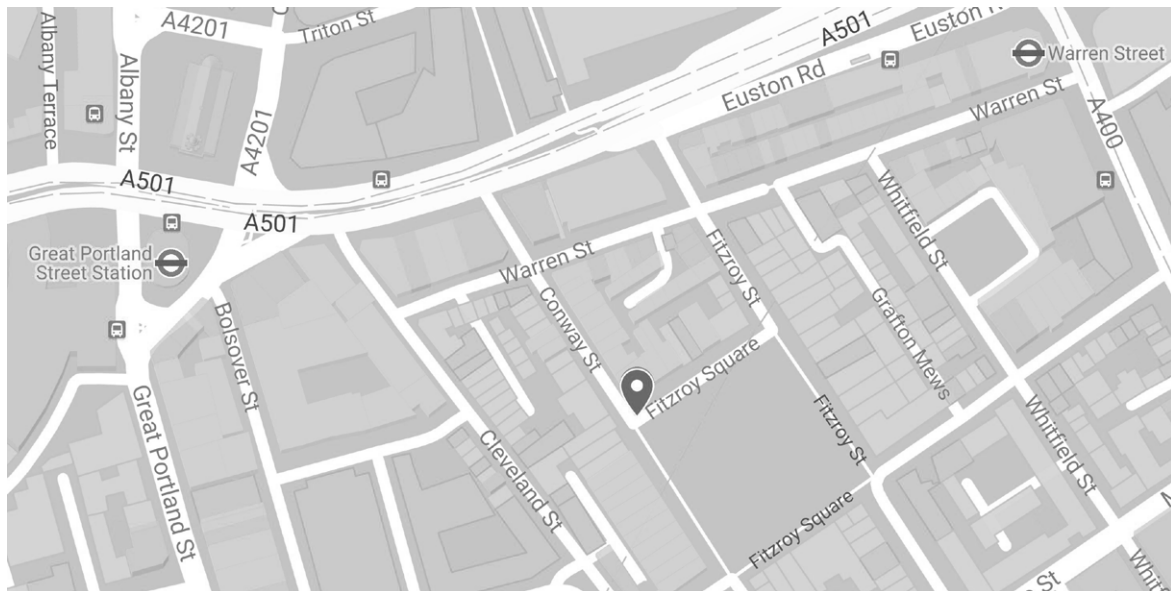
No jeans or sports shoes - jeans e scarpe sportive non ammessi - jeans und sportschuhe nicht erlaubt

VIEWING

AT THE OFFICE OF ROMA NUMISMATICS:
20 FITZROY SQUARE
FITZROVIA
LONDON, W1T 6EJ
UNITED KINGDOM

FROM FEBRUARY 20TH - MARCH 25TH
MONDAY – FRIDAY, 09:30 – 17:30

LOTS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING DURING THE SALE.



LOT PICKUP WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM 13:00 ON MONDAY 30TH MARCH.

ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

RICHARD BEALE – MANAGING DIRECTOR
SIMON PARKIN – SENIOR MANAGER
ALEXANDER MORLEY-SMITH – SENIOR MANAGER
ALICE KING – CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE MANAGER
LESLEE ARLINGTON GARFIELD – SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR
SALLY OLIVER – ASSOCIATE NUMISMATIST & AUCTION ADMINISTRATOR
GUILLEM SOUTHWOOD – AUCTION PHOTOGRAPHER
POPPY FARNESE GRIMA – AUCTION CATALOGUER
CHARLOTTE REDGEWELL – AUCTION CATALOGUER
ISABELLA CULLEN – AUCTION CATALOGUER
CHRIS RUMNEY – REPRESENTATIVE FOR BRITISH AND WORLD COINS,
MEDALS AND TOKENS

ABSENTEE BIDDING

If you are unable to attend the auction in person, you may submit an absentee bid that will be executed on your behalf by Roma Numismatics. Roma Numismatics will attempt to obtain the lot for you at the lowest possible price, and will not purchase the lot for you at a price higher than the maximum you specify. This service is free and confidential. Absentee bids must be sent and received in good time.

To place absentee bids please submit your list of lots, together with your maximum bids, either by email or post using the form provided, or online at www.RomaNumismatics.com. You may also participate live online during the sale at www.RomaNumismatics.com/live-bidding

EMAIL OR POSTAL BIDS

The customer is responsible for submitting these in good time and confirming that the bids have been received. Please note we no longer accept bids by fax.

TELEPHONE BIDS

Bids may be placed by telephone as the auction is in progress, but are accepted only at the discretion of Roma Numismatics and at the risk of the customer. Roma Numismatics will not be held responsible for any failure to execute bids by telephone during the auction resulting from technical issues, miscommunication or any other reason. Any client wishing to bid by telephone should inform Roma Numismatics no later than 72 hours before the auction, and should have a prepared list of all the lots they wish to bid on.

COMMISSION BIDDING

BID ONLINE PRIOR TO THE AUCTION, SEE BIDS UPDATED IN REAL-TIME ON THE ROMA SITE.

Commission bids may be submitted prior to the auction at www.RomaNumismatics.com - these bids will be automatically executed on the website, and will then be carried over into the live auction and executed by the auctioneer on the day.

LIVE INTERNET BIDDING



BID ONLINE DURING THE AUCTION, HEAR THE AUCTION LIVE ON YOUR COMPUTER.

Real-time bids may be placed on the Roma Numismatics' website and at www.bidder.ch on the day of the sale. These bids will be executed live on the floor. A 2% surcharge will apply to lots won through either live internet bidding service. Roma Numismatics is not responsible for any missed lots or bids due to network speed or down-time. It is advisable to register as early as possible for these services.

SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Successful bidders will be notified and invoiced normally within 24 hours of the auction. Prices realised will be published around the same time.



ROMA NUMISMATICS AUCTION XIX

MAIL BID FORM

FIRST NAME: _____ SURNAME: _____

COMPANY NAME (IF APPLICABLE): _____

ADDRESS: _____

POST/ZIP CODE: _____

COUNTRY: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

BIDS UNDER 60% OF THE ESTIMATE WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED

Lot #	Max Bid	Lot #	Max Bid	Lot #	Max Bid	Lot #	Max Bid

PLEASE POST OR EMAIL THIS FORM TO THE CONTACT DETAILS ON PAGE 1.

SIGNATURE: _____



CONDITIONS OF SALE

1. The following Terms and Conditions apply to Bidders of all Auctions held by Roma Numismatics Ltd. By making a Bid, the Bidder agrees to these Terms and Conditions and accepts to be bound by them.

ESTIMATES

2. All estimates for Lots are in pounds sterling (£). Any other currency displayed against a Lot is indicative only for the convenience of the Bidder and does not constitute an offer by Roma Numismatics Ltd to pay in any other currency.

DESCRIPTIONS

3. The details of any Lot(s), including a description of each item is contained in the Catalogue and/or on Roma Numismatics Ltd's website.
4. All grades, descriptions and rarity information are the opinion of the cataloguer. Conditions of all Lot(s) are as they appear in the photographs displayed in the Catalogue and/or on the Roma Numismatics Ltd website. Condition reports are available upon request.
5. Bidders are encouraged to carefully examine in person any Lot(s) for which they intend or do Bid for as it is not possible to note all marks or defects or colours. Roma Numismatics Ltd makes no guarantee as to the physical quality or condition of any Lot(s).
6. Any prospective Bidders who exercise the opportunity to physically inspect and examine any Lot(s) in hand shall assume all responsibility and liability for any damage they cause in the course of such examination. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall have sole discretion in determining the value of any damage caused, which shall be promptly paid to Roma Numismatics Ltd by the prospective Bidder.

AUTHENTICITY

7. Roma Numismatics Ltd guarantees the absolute authenticity of all Lots Sold. There is no expiration to this guarantee.

BIDDING

8. Unless otherwise determined at the discretion of the auctioneer, opening Bids will be 60% of the estimate unless there are existing higher Bids.
9. A Bid, once placed, is final. A Bid cannot be revoked.
10. A Bid is placed:
- 10.1. In the case of a Live (Printed) Auction when the auctioneer acknowledges a Bid and communicates to the other Bidders participating in the Auction that the Bid price has been altered accordingly; or
- 10.2. In the case of an Absentee (mail or other written) Bid, when a Bid is received by Roma Numismatics Ltd no later than one hour before the commencement of an Auction at which the Lot is due to be auctioned. It is the Bidder's responsibility to ensure that Absentee Bid(s), whether submitted via the Roma Numismatics Ltd website or by other acceptable means, are accurate and placed in accordance with this sub-clause. Bids received after this point are not guaranteed to be accepted, but when accepted and executed the Bidder is subject to the same terms above.
11. If your Bid is successful You will become the Buyer of that particular Lot and be liable to pay the Hammer Price, plus those applicable charges and fees set out in the "Charges & Payment" section in these Terms and Conditions.
12. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall have absolute discretion to accept or decline any Bid, withdraw Lots from sale or re-open Bidding for any Lot at any time, whether before or after a Lot is Sold, until such time as the Buyer takes physical possession of the Lot, in circumstances which may include, but are not limited to (1) a bidding error has occurred (2) Roma Numismatics Ltd becomes aware of a dispute in relation to the Lot, Sale or Auction (3) Roma Numismatics Ltd has not received payment for the Lot.
13. For the protection of Absentee Bids, no 'unlimited' or 'buy' Bids will be accepted by Roma Numismatics Ltd.
14. When identical Bids are received for the same Lot, preference will be given to the Bid received first. Absentee Bids will take preference over a floor Bid.
15. Some Lots may carry a Reserve. Roma Numismatics Ltd reserves the right not to sell a Lot below the Reserve, or will repurchase the item on behalf of the consignor or for the account of Roma Numismatics Ltd. If a Reserve exists Roma Numismatics Ltd reserves the right to Bid on any Lot on behalf of the consignor up to the amount of the Reserve against any other Bidders.

CHARGES & PAYMENT

16. A Buyer's Fee equivalent to 20% of the Hammer Price will be added to the Hammer Price and payable by the Buyer to Roma Numismatics Ltd in accordance with these Terms and Conditions:
17. VAT at the applicable rate (applicable to customers within the UK and EU) is due on the Buyer's Fee only, not the Hammer Price. Roma Numismatics Ltd registered VAT number is 901478828.
18. A 2% surcharge of the Hammer Price will be applied to Bids submitted via post or email, rather than being placed on the Roma Numismatics Ltd website.
19. Invoices are due immediately upon receipt by the Buyer. Roma Numismatics Ltd reserves the right to charge interest on invoices that remain unpaid for 1 calendar month after the date they become due at the rate of 2% per calendar month, except where prior agreement has been made with regards to payment.
20. The Buyer is responsible for paying all bank charges and any shipping and insurance costs.
21. Invoices are sent to Buyers by email. They can also be found listed under 'Pending Invoices' in the 'My Account' section of the Roma Numismatics Ltd website, and can be paid via the website by selecting the preferred payment option of BACS, PayPal or Credit/Debit card. Cash payments are no longer accepted. PayPal and Credit/Debit card payments are accepted only for invoices of £2,500 total value or less.

DELIVERY, COLLECTION & STORAGE

22. The Buyer will be required to satisfy the requirements of Roma Numismatics Ltd AML Policy before the Lot will be released. Buyers may, subject to payment of any fees or charges for delivery, either:
- 22.1. Collect Lots Sold to them from Roma Numismatics Ltd in person from the main office at 20 Fitzroy Square, London W1T 6EJ by prior appointment, or
- 22.2. Arrange with Roma Numismatics Ltd to send or deliver the Lot to the Buyer's nominated address by post, courier or such other method as agreed with Roma Numismatics Ltd.
23. Buyers shall at all times be liable for any costs or expenses incurred by Roma Numismatics Ltd associated with the Buyer's nominated delivery method. Roma Numismatics Ltd standard delivery costs are set out in the Catalogue and on the Roma Numismatics Ltd website. Any additional costs will be as displayed in the Catalogue and /or the Roma Numismatics Ltd website.
24. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall store any Lot following Sale until shipment to the Buyer without charge.

RISK & TITLE

25. Risk in the Lot passes to the Buyer when the Buyer takes physical possession of the Lot.
26. Title remains with the owner until such time as all sums owed to Roma Numismatics Ltd, by the Buyer, have been received by Roma Numismatics Ltd as cleared funds into Roma Numismatics Ltd's bank account.

IMPORT/EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

27. Any Lot that is Sold that is subject to United States of America (US) or German import restrictions must be legally imported into the US or Germany (unless otherwise explicitly stated in the Lot description). Any such Lot will be accompanied by documentation proving that the Lot was outside of the source country prior to the Effective Date, or a valid export certificate issued by the country of origin. Any Lot subject to US or German import restrictions that may not lawfully

CONDITIONS OF SALE (CONTINUED)

be imported into these countries will be clearly indicated as such in the Catalogue with a notice stating 'not suitable for US/German market'.

28. Our commitment to ethical and responsible provenance ensures that the Seller affirms each Lot is Their lawful property to sell, and where cultural property restrictions may exist, that it meets the requirements to be legally imported into the US and/or Germany.

29. Roma Numismatics Ltd will endeavour to carry out importations on behalf of the Buyer to enable shipment of that Lot to the Buyer's nominated location but the Buyer is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliance with import regulations and procedures. However, any Buyer, whether based in the US, Germany or elsewhere, who purchases a Lot that cannot be lawfully imported into either the US or Germany, with the intention that the Lot is sent to either of those jurisdictions, shall be deemed to purchase the Lot and will be liable to pay all fees, charges and cost that become due when Knocked Down.

30. Roma Numismatics Ltd will not, and will not be compelled to, under any circumstances accept instructions from any person, make arrangements or be required to forward or send any Lot that cannot be lawfully imported to any jurisdiction to that jurisdiction.

31. Roma Numismatics Ltd undertakes to obtain export licences for those Lots that require them.

RETURNS

32. If a Buyer suspects a Lot is not authentic they must notify Roma Numismatics Ltd as soon as possible. Rejection by any third party grading service for any reason will not by itself constitute grounds for return of the Lot(s). The Buyer must support any claim of non-authenticity by valid technical evidence provided by at least 2 (two) separate qualified firms or individuals. A Lot may only be returned to Roma Numismatics Ltd if it is agreed to be not authentic by Roma Numismatics Ltd.

33. A Lot may be returned to Roma Numismatics Ltd within 21 (twenty one) days of the Sale Date if it is materially different from its description.

34. In circumstances where a Lot is returned by a Buyer pursuant to clause 32 or 33 and Roma Numismatics Ltd agrees to a refund, the amount to be refunded to the Buyer shall be (1) the Hammer Price (2) the Buyer's Fee (3) the surcharge paid under clause 18 (if any). In all other cases, Roma Numismatics Ltd is not liable to refund or pay a Buyer for any fees or costs associated with returning a Lot to Roma Numismatics Ltd or the refund of any shipping charges or external or 3rd party costs.

35. All refunds will be made in Pounds Sterling unless otherwise agreed. Roma Numismatics Ltd is not liable for any exchange rate differences.

FAILURE TO PAY

36. Roma Numismatics Ltd is under no obligation to release a Lot to a Buyer until such time as the Buyer has paid Roma Numismatics Ltd. All sums that are due or which may become due as set out in these Terms and Conditions.

37. Lots will be held by Roma Numismatics Ltd for a period of 3 calendar months from the date the Lot is Knocked Down unless otherwise agreed. After 3 (three) calendar months Roma Numismatics Ltd shall be entitled to cancel the Sale and re-auction the Lot in accordance with clause 12.

LIMITATION ON LIABILITY

38. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall not be liable to You for any loss of profits, loss of sales or business, loss of agreement or contracts, loss of anticipated savings, loss of or damage to goodwill or indirect or consequential loss.

39. Our liability to You is capped at the amount You have paid to Us in respect of a Lot.

40. Roma Numismatics Ltd does not exclude or limit in any way its liability to You where it would be unlawful.

GENERAL

41. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall not be in breach of these Terms and Conditions nor liable for delay in performing, or failure to perform, any of its obligations under these Terms and Conditions if such delay or failure result from events, circumstances or causes beyond its reasonable control.

42. Any notice or other communication given to a party under or in connection with these Terms and Conditions shall be in writing, addressed to that party at its registered office (if it is a company) or such other address as that party may have specified to the other party in writing, and shall be delivered personally, sent by pre-paid first class post or other next working day delivery service, commercial courier or email.

43. A notice or other communication shall be deemed to have been received if delivered personally, when left at the address referred to in clause 43: if sent by pre-paid first class post or other next working day delivery service, at 9.00 am on the second business day after posting; if delivered by commercial courier, on the date and at the time that the courier's delivery receipt is signed; or, if sent by email, one business day after transmission.

44. These Terms and Conditions and any document produced by Roma Numismatics Ltd or otherwise mentioned herein constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes and extinguishes all previous agreements, promises, assurances, warranties, representations and understandings between them, whether written or oral, relating to its subject matter.

45. Roma Numismatics Ltd will only use Your personal information as set out in Our privacy policy, a copy of which can be viewed at: <https://www.romanumismatics.com/privacy-policy>. We may amend this policy from time to time.

46. Roma Numismatics Ltd's Anti-Money Laundering Policy (AML Policy) sets out Roma Numismatics Ltd's policy for ensuring compliance with anti-money laundering legislation that applies to some of its activities.

47. We may amend these Terms and Conditions from time to time.

48. No failure or delay by Roma Numismatics Ltd to exercise any right or remedy provided under these Terms and Conditions or by law shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

49. Nobody else has any rights under these Terms and Conditions.

50. If any provision or part-provision of these Terms and Conditions is or becomes invalid, illegal or unenforceable, it shall be deemed modified to the minimum extent necessary to make it valid, legal and enforceable. If such modification is not possible, the relevant provision or part-provision shall be deemed deleted. Any modification to or deletion of a provision or part-provision under this clause shall not affect the validity and enforceability of the rest of these Terms and Conditions.

51. These Terms and Conditions and any dispute or claim (including non-contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with it or its subject matter or formation, shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales.

52. Each party irrevocably agrees that the courts of England and Wales shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute or claim (including non-contractual disputes or claims) arising out of or in connection with these Terms and Conditions or its subject matter or formation.

PAYMENT METHODS:

Invoices can found listed under 'Pending Invoices' in the 'My Account' section of the Roma Numismatics' website, and can be paid directly through the site by selecting the preferred payment option of BACS, PayPal or Credit/Debit card. Payment by Cheque or Cash is available for UK customers only.

Credit/Debit Card or PayPal: For invoices with a total value of £2,500 or less.

Bank Transfer: Barclays Bank, 22 The Borough, Farnham, GU9 7NH, UK | Account Name: Roma Numismatics

IBAN: GB90 BUKB 2031 0663 0101 39 | BIC: BUKB GB22 | SORT CODE: 20-31-06 | ACC #: 63010139

William Stancomb b. 1935



William Stancomb, better known to his acquaintances as Bill, was born in London on June 30th, 1935. Bill was educated at Bradfield College near Reading, a college well known for its replica Greek amphitheatre constructed in the grounds. Greek dramas were (and are) produced every three years in the original language, and this certainly had an influence on Bill's later classical interests.

On leaving school, Bill joined Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in Slough as a trainee analytical chemist helping to develop plastic emulsion paint. It was at this time that he acquired his first few ancient Greek coins from a local antiques dealer, although none of them were from the Black Sea region and not represented in the present collection. From Slough, he went to visit the firm of B.A. Seaby in London. At that point, the ancient coin department was run by two former army officers from Poland and when Bill expressed a wish to start seriously collecting, one of them suggested the Black Sea area, on the grounds that nobody else was interested and Bill would have the field largely to himself.

In 1954 Bill started his National Service with the 13th/18th Hussars, which had been his father's regiment, and served for two years in Germany. While in Berlin, where he and brother officers briefly helped to relieve the regular guards at Spandau Prison, Bill managed to visit the Bode museum, then in the Russian quarter. He visited as a private individual, but was not permitted to see any coins. After completing his National Service Bill retained a lively interest in the army and for a number of years served in the Territorial Army reserves in the Sharpshooters regiment (City of London Yeomanry). His London club, to which he has remained very attached, is the Cavalry and Guards in Piccadilly, where he has been pleased to host many of his numismatic friends and colleagues.

The army had broadened Bill's horizons and on leaving it he took several temporary jobs while considering his future career. Having decided on Lloyd's of London, he then worked for several brokers in the international insurance market, eventually becoming a claims manager. At this point he became a 'Name' (underwriting member of Lloyd's) and in due course, with a business partner, set up his own Member's Agency: Stancomb & Kenington. During the notorious Lloyd's debacle of the late 1980s, members' agencies were merged or abolished. In the wake of this Bill decided to leave London and seek a quieter life in the country.

Having no academic qualifications to speak of, Bill now decided to study for a degree. He enrolled in the Classics and Ancient History department of Warwick University and, given his numismatic expertise was permitted to undertake a research based MA 'by alternative entry'. He was able to do most of his research at home, under the supervision of Dr Stanley Ireland, thanks to his comprehensive library of Black Sea material. His thesis, entitled 'The History and Coinage of the Greek cities on the coast of the Black Sea from the time of the Greek colonisation to the period of Roman domination with particular reference to the mint of Olbia', was accepted in 1994 and Bill became a Master of Arts at the age of 59. The thesis included a catalogue of his current coin collection and before long this, with additions, was published under the auspices of the British Academy in 2000, as SNG XI, 'The William Stancomb collection of coins of the Black Sea Region'. This was a useful complement to the British Museum's own SNG IX, 'Part I, The Black Sea' (1993) edited by Dr Martin Price, a long standing friend of Bill's. As young men, Bill and Martin had travelled together to Bulgaria, where they were not welcomed, and Turkey. Until Dr Price's untimely death, the two friends kept in close contact.

In his later years, Bill benefited from a fruitful association with the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Before the Iron Curtain came down, travel in Communist countries was difficult and often unrewarding, and Bill was routinely shadowed on his visits. He much appreciated the risks taken by scholars such as V.A. Anoklin in meeting him and over the years managed to form good relationships with several Russian colleagues, in particular the late Dr Nina Frolova at the state History Museum in Moscow. In the 1990s matters became easier when travel in both directions became more frequent and exchanges of information and ideas began to blossom. It has been an especial pleasure to Bill in more recent years to see the excellent work carried out by younger researchers from the region, several of them now working in the West. It is hoped that the new and ongoing publication of the William Stancomb collection will add further to the progress of knowledge in this most interesting field.

Auctioneer's Note:

It has been a tremendous pleasure getting to know Bill and Judith Stancomb, and we are greatly indebted to Judith for the above introduction to a devoted scholar of the coinage of the Black Sea area. We are extremely proud to have been afforded this opportunity and we sincerely thank Bill and Judith for the challenge and pleasure of being able to work with such an extensive and well researched collection. Bill is a collector and numismatist of a calibre that is all too rare nowadays, and I know that parting with a collection in which he has invested so much time and energy is a deeply emotional moment. It is my hope therefore that we have been able to do sufficient justice to the presentation of his coins; other groups will appear in our regular E-Sale series of auctions. Ultimately, all of the coins will be brought together again to be reunited in a printed and bound copy of the collection in its entirety that will enable other collectors to benefit from Bill's hard work.

*Richard Beale
Managing Director, Roma Numismatics Ltd.*

Brian Henry Grover 1924-2015



Brian Grover was born 15th February 1924 and once the war was over had a few jobs that never inspired him, until he discovered numismatics. For over 40 years Brian was a regular visitor to Baldwins, Spinks, Seabys and most of the sale rooms in this country and Switzerland, gaining a reputation for only buying the best. Even a relatively inexpensive coin had to be in mint condition. Brian was a by nature a dealer rather than a collector, so he encouraged his family to show an interest in his love of coins. He always maintained an interesting coin was better than a plastic toy anyway... and so their collections began. Brian retired from coin dealing shortly before the death of his wife in 2007 but remained interested in all aspects of coins and antiquities, until his death in May 2015. The coins that had formed his private collection had all been gifted to his family over the years, but in this catalogue and in one of our forthcoming E-Sale series auctions, the coins now belonging to his children and grandchildren have all been brought together again to celebrate his love of numismatics.

Contained herein (and in the forthcoming E-Sale auction) are gold, silver and bronze coins of the highest quality, and often of considerable rarity. Many are expected to have provenances reaching back to the 1950s or earlier, and where these have by good fortune or research been preserved or tracked down they have been so noted, but in the majority of cases it will fall to their new owners into whose care they will pass for these coins' provenances to be discovered.

THE WILLIAM STANCOMB COLLECTION OF COINS OF THE BLACK SEA REGION Part II

THRACE



1. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Drachm. Circa 494-470 BC. Upright anchor, crayfish under right fluke / Swastika in incuse, dolphins between each arm. SNG Stancomb 30 (this coin) = CNT 6288 (this coin) = SNG Ruse, MN II, 64 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1322. 3.38g, 14mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Bulgaria*, Numismatic Museum Ruse Collection, Thrace & Moesia Inferior, vol. 2: *Apollonia Pontica* (Sofia, 2017);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



2. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Drachm. Circa 470-435 BC. Upright anchor, A under left fluke and crayfish under right / Facing gorgoneion. CNT 6295 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 1507; SNG Ruse, MN II, 246-250; HGC 3.2, 1323. 3.20g, 14mm, 6h.

Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu);
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 258, 26-27 September 2008, lot 2055.



2x



2x

3. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Obol. Circa 435/425-375 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters left / Upright anchor, A under left fluke and crayfish under right. SNG Stancomb 49 (this coin) = CNT 6321 (this coin) = SNG Ruse, MN II, 291-5 (this coin); HGC 1317. 0.73g, 10mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Bulgaria*, Numismatic Museum Ruse Collection, Thrace & Moesia Inferior, vol. 2: *Apollonia Pontica* (Sofia, 2017);
Acquired from William Veres, 15 December 1993.

Ex NAC B, 1992



4. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Drachm. Circa 425-375 BC. Facing gorgoneion / Upright anchor, A under left fluke and crayfish under right. SNG Stancomb 38 (this coin) = CNT 6298 (this coin) = SNG Ruse, MN II, 316 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1324. 2.73g. 13mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly toned, with iridescent highlights.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Bulgaria*, Numismatic Museum Ruse Collection, Thrace & Moesia Inferior, vol. 2: *Apollonia Pontica* (Sofia, 2017);
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction B, 25-6 January 1992, lot 1309.



2x



2x

5. Thrace, Apollonia Pontika AR Diobol. Circa 375-335 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing / Upright anchor, A under left fluke and crayfish under right. SNG Stancomb 42 (this coin) = CNT 6311 (this coin) = SNG Ruse, MN II, 333 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1315. 1.29g. 11mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea (Oxford, 2000); This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu); *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum Bulgaria*, Numismatic Museum Ruse Collection, Thrace & Moesia Inferior, vol. 2: Apollonia Pontika Pontica (Sofia, 2017); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

Ex City Forum Auctions, 1988



6. Thrace, Byzantion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 340-320 BC. Bull walking to left atop dolphin; ΠΥ above / Quadripartite incuse square in the form of stippled 'mill sail' device. SNG Stancomb 2 (this coin); Schönert-Geiss 236-590; HGC 3.2, 1390. 2.49g, 14mm.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex City Forum Auctions (London), 12-13 May 1988, lot 13.



7. Thrace, Byzantion Æ23. Dioscouri-, magistrate. Late 2nd century BC. Diademed head of Poseidon right / Ornamental trident; civic monogram and Π/ΕΠΙ to right, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙ to left. Schönert-Geiss 1101 (V24/R56, D.I. Mosnjagin collection, Moscow) (this coin) = CNT 6278 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1417. 8.73g, 23mm, 11h.

Very Fine.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection, acquired in 1984; This coin published in E. Schönert-Geiss, *Die Münzprägung von Byzantion*, (Amsterdam, 1970); This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu).



8. Thrace, Byzantion AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Lysimachos. Circa 175-150 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to right, monogram to left, ΒΥ on throne, elaborate trident left in exergue. CNT 6274 (this coin); Callataŷ 1997, p. 147 and pl. 38, F; cf. Marinescu 511-525; cf. Müller 194; cf. HGC 3.2, 1402. 16.77g, 34mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu); Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Summer Auction 2007, 11 September 2007, lot 123.

EX NFA XII, 1979



9. Thrace, Mesembria AR Diobol. 4th century BC. Crested Corinthian helmet facing / M-E-T-A anticlockwise within four-spoked wheel. SNG Stancomb 219 (this coin) = CNT 6338 (this coin); Karyatov I, 37-78; HGC 3.2, 1560. 1.31g, 11mm.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); This coin published in *Corpus Nummorum* (www.corpus-nummorum.eu); Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XII, 27-28 January 1979, lot 100.



10. Thrace, Mesembria AR Diobol. 4th century BC. Crested Corinthian helmet facing / M-E-A-T anticlockwise within four-spoked wheel. SNG Stancomb 222 (this coin); cf. Karyatov I, 37-78; cf. HGC 3.2, 1560. 1.19g, 11mm.

Good Very Fine. An amusing misspelling of the city's ethnic.

75

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., 1989.



11. Thrace, Mesembria Æ21. Circa 175-100 BC. Diademed head of female (Amazon) right / ΜΕΣΑΜ-ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ, Athena Promachos standing left, brandishing spear and shield, helmet to left in inner left field. SNG Stancomb 236 (this coin); Karyatov II, pls. 118-125; SNG BM Black Sea 284-286; HGC 3.2, 1573. 6.95g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 39, 18 September 1996, lot 389.



12. Thrace, Mesembria AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 223-175 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, Corinthian helmet to right in inner left field, EP monogram in exergue. Karayotov 94 (O22/R52) = Price 981 (same dies). 16.70g, 29mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; Acquired from Amin Rezai, London, June 2006.

One of Two Known Examples



13. Thrace, Mesembria AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 100-72 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΑΛΦΙ in inner left field, ΗΡΟ on throne. Unpublished in the standard references (one other example known, pers. comm. F. de Callatay). 16.28g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently only the second known example.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., August 2008.

Ex Glendining & Co., 1972



14. Thrace, Odessos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 230-223 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, monogram in inner left field, monogram below throne. SNG Stancomb 247 (this coin); Price 2259; HGC 3.2, 1584. 16.68g, 29mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Glendining & Co., 21 June 1972, lot 149.



15. Thrace, Odessos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 150 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, monogram below throne, ΕΥΤΙΡΟ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 252 (this coin); Price 1174; HGC 3.2, 1584. 16.64g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Robin Payne, 25 March 1991;
Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection, Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction [XIX], 18 December 1987, lot 135.



16. Thrace, Odessos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 120-90 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Y] to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΘΕ in inner left field, monogram below throne. SNG Stancomb 269 (this coin); Callataÿ 1997 p. 86, Group 1 (D11/R?); Price 1181; HGC 3.2, 1587. 15.40g, 32mm, 12h.

Very Fine; central flan flaw.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from P. Beirne, July 1988.



17. Thrace, Odessos Æ18. Circa 120-72/1 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Odessos reclining to left, head facing, holding phiale and cornucopiae; upright thymiaterion to left, monogram above, [O]ΔΗΣΙΤΩ[N] in exergue. Cf. AMNG I.2, 2194-6; cf. SNG Stancomb 258; cf. SNG BM Black Sea 297-300 (all different monograms). 3.66g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 41, 19 March 1997, lot 369.



18. Thrace, Odessos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 80-72 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΞΕ in inner left field, monogram below throne. SNG Stancomb 273 (this coin); Callataÿ 1997 p. 87, Group 2 (D4/ R1); Price 1200; HGC 3.2, 1588. 16.12g, 31mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Harlan J. Berk Ltd., Auction 90, 17 April 1996, lot 120.



19. Kings of Thrace, Ketriporis Æ17. Odrisia, circa 356-252/1 BC. Ivy-wreathed, bearded head of Dionysos right / ΚΕΤΡΙΠΙΟΠΙΟΣ around kantharos, thyrsos to left, crescent above. SNG Stancomb 289 (this coin); Peter 1997, p. 144, 1; HGC 3.2, 1708. 4.10g, 17mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from William Veres, August 1988.



20. Kings of Thrace, Skostokos II Æ17. Kabyle, circa 260/255-245 BC. Bust of Skostokos right, wearing torque / Horseman charging right with flying mantle; ΣΚΟΣΤΟΚΟΣ below. SNG Stancomb 300 (this coin); Peter 1997, p. 219, 3; Draganov, Cabyle, 1997, Type 1, 27-45; HGC 3.2, 1475. 4.30g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from William Veres, November 1991.



21. Kings of Thrace, Rhoimetalkes I and Augustus Æ24. Circa 11 BC-AD 12. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΕΤΑΛΚΟΥ, jugate heads of Rhoimetalkes I, diademed, and Queen Pythodoris right / ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, bare head of Augustus right. SNG Stancomb 906 (this coin); RPC I, 1711; Yourukova 204. 10.02g, 24mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, March 1976.

MOESIA



22. Moesia, Dionysopolis Æ22. 3rd century BC. ΑΙ-, magistrate. Head of Dionysos right wreathed with ivy; c/m: veiled head of Demeter right / Upright club between two six-rayed stars and ΑΠ monogram and ΑΑ, all within ivy wreath; ΔΙΟΝΥ below. SNG Stancomb 111 (this coin); cf. Tachev 28; HGC 3.2, 1773 (no countermark). 7.52g, 23mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 66, 22 November 1993, lot 67.



23. Moesia, Dionysopolis AR Tetradrachm. Leon-, magistrate. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 225-190 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, bunch of grapes in inner left field, ΑΕΟΝ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 106 (this coin); Price 959; Tachev 2016, 53 (same dies); HGC 3.2, 1771. 16.76g, 31mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, June 1989.



24. Moesia, Dionysopolis Æ15. 2nd century BC. Head of Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy / Bunch of grapes; ΙΦΙΑ to left, ΔΙΟΝΥ to right. Tachev 2016, 36 (this coin) = Draganov 1997, p. 371, 1 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1780. 3.93g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;

This coin published in Y. Tachev, *The Coinage of Dionysopolis*, (Sophia 2016);

This coin published in D. Draganov., *The Bronze Coinage of Dionysopolis* (Numismatic Circular CV.10, December 1997);

Acquired from Titiana & Slavey, March 2008.



25. Moesia, Dionysopolis Æ14. 2nd century BC. Ire-, magistrate. Head of Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy / Bunch of grapes and thyrsos; HPE to outer left, ΔΙΟ to outer right. SNG Stancomb 118 (this coin); Tachev 88; cf. Draganov 1997, p. 371, 13; HGC 3.2, 1793. 1.57g, 13mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

75

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000).



2x



2x

26. Moesia, Istros Æ11. Circa 450-400 BC. Four-spoked wheel / ΙΣΤΡ in incuse field. Cf. SNG Stancomb 132-3; cf. HGC 3.2, 1812. 1.40g, 11mm.

Good Very Fine. Unpublished in the standard references and possibly unique.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;

Ex Italo Vecchi Ltd., Nummorum Auctiones 17, 15 December 1999, lot 237.

The Facing Heads of Istros



27. Moesia, Istros AR Drachm. Circa 340/330-313 BC. Two young male heads facing, right head inverted / ΙΣΤΡΙΑ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, •Δ to right above dolphin. Cf. Dima Group IV, pl. 3, 5; HGC 3.2, 1800. 6.66g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 63, 3-4 May 1999, lot 72.

The enigmatic obverse type of Istros with two facing young male heads, one inverted, is unique to numismatics and has long caused much speculation: it was originally suggested in 1898 that they were wind gods blowing in opposite directions or symbols of the rising and setting sun personified by the sun god Apollo (B. Pick, *AMNG* I.1: *Dacian und Moesian*, Berlin 1898 and B. Head, *Historia Nummorum* 1911, p. 274). In 1949 they were identified as the two heads of the Dioskouroi, although they were never depicted in this way in Antiquity (J. Babelon 'Les Dioscures a Tomi', in *Mélage d'archéologie et d'histoire offert à Ch. Picard*. Paris 1949, pp. 26-7). Others saw in them the personification of the two branches of the ancient River Istros (Danube), flowing in different directions into the Euxine Pontos (Black Sea), though again without any such iconography of river-gods in Greek numismatics (J. Hind, 'Istrian faces and the River Danube', in *NC* 1970, pp. 7-17).

Recently a very interesting theory has been proposed for this most unusual composition: since the artistic treatment of the heads closely resembles that of the sun-god Apollo, it has been postulated that they may have inner meaning connected to an almost total solar eclipse over Istros, calculated to have occurred in 434 BC. An eclipse was in the ancient world considered an omen and the date coincides with the conventional inception date of this coinage to the late 5th century BC (W. Salow and P. Murdin, 'The double heads of Istrus: the oldest eclipse on a coin', in *JHA* 25, 2004, pp. 21-7).



28. Moesia, Istros AR Drachm. Circa 340/330-313 BC. Two young male heads facing, right head inverted / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Δ above dolphin, monogram below. SNG Stancomb 146 (this coin); Dima Group IV, Subgroup I, pl. 3, 5; AMNG I.1, 432; SNG BM Black Sea 243; HGC 3.2, 1801. 5.57g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from B.A. Seaby Ltd., 1954.



29. Moesia, Istros AR Drachm. Circa 313-280 BC. Two young male heads facing, left head inverted / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left; • above dolphin, Δ/I monogram below. Dima Group IV, Subgroup IV, pl. 12, 5-8; AMNG I.1, 436; SNG BM Black Sea 149; HGC 3.2, 1802. 5.67g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection.



30. Moesia, Istros AR Drachm. Circa 256/5-240 BC. Two young male heads facing, right head inverted / [Ι]ΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Α below. SNG Stancomb 144 (this coin); Dima Group IV, Subgroup VIII, pl. 22, 3-8; AMNG I.1, 416; SNG BM Black Sea 238; HGC 3.2, 1804. 5.88g, 18mm 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired From Paul Munro Walker, 11 November 1967.



31. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, H to right. SNG Stancomb 160 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1814. 3.92g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive green patina.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from a 1930s collection, 1996; Ex Fedesti Hoard.



2x



2x

32. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo(?) right / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Ι to right. Cf. SNG Stancomb 180-1. 1.47g, 14mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from 'Rhode', July 2009, lot 8711.



33. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΙΣΤΡΗ above eagle standing left, clutching dolphin, ΔΙ to right. SNG Stancomb 171 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1814. 3.68g, 17mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine. Fine green patina.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from a 1930s collection, 1996;
Ex Fedesti Hoard.



34. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Γ to right. Cf. SNG Stancomb 171; HGC 3.2, 1814. 4.72g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine; attractive green patina.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH & Galerie Numismatique, The New York Sale, 11 January 2009, lot 12.



35. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΙΣΤΡΗ above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Θ to right. SNG Stancomb 166 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1814. 4.02g, 17mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; attractive green patina.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from a 1930s collection, 1996;
Ex Fedesti Hoard.



36. Moesia, Istros Æ17. Late 4th-early 3rd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; c/m: head of Hermes right, wearing kausia / [ΙΣΤΡΗ] above sea-eagle on dolphin left, Α below. Cf. AMNG I.1, 462 = Berlin, Beschreibung der Antiken Münzen I, p. 53, 19; Dima pl. 26, 2 (First-Auctions JMPG Genève, Auction 1, no date, lot 432). 4.34g, 17mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, the third recorded example.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection.

Ex Christie's 1978



37. Moesia, Istros AV Stater. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 250-225 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, ΙΣ monogram in lower left field, monogram to right. SNG Stancomb 186 (this coin, ex Anadol Hoard?); Price 965; HGC 3.2, 1797. 8.48g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; lustrous. Very Rare.

1,500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Christie's London, 20 June 1978, lot 49.



38. Moesia, Istros AV Stater. In the name and types of Lysimachos of Thrace. Circa 150-110 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, resting arm on shield, transverse spear behind; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, monogram in inner left field, ΙΣ on throne, ornate trident in exergue. SNG Stancomb 204 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 1798 (same reverse die); Callataj 1997, -, cf. p. 139, D1/R1; AMNG I.1, -, cf. 487 (no monogram); Marinescu, Bosphoros engraver O. 8.34g, 18mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Classical Numismatic Auctions, Quarryville PA, 1993.



39. Moesia, Istros Æ13. Circa 120-100 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΙΣΤΡΙ above laurel wreath; monogram within. SNG Stancomb 208 (this coin). 1.55g, 13mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired in Munich, 1996.



40. Moesia, Istros Æ16. 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Bust of Athena/Roma right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / ΙΚΤΡΗΝΩΝ, naked Dionysus standing facing, head left, holding kantharos and filleted thyrsus. Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland 18, 2005, 100 (same dies); cf. AMNG I, 483 (no panther). 3.18g, 16mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from a 1930s collection, 1 September 1998.

Fleur De Coin



41. Moesia, Kallatis AV Stater. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 250-225 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent / Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, K in left field, monogram below left wing. Price 913; Müller - . 8.47g, 19mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin.

3,500

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.



42. Moesia, Kallatis AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 250-225 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monograms in inner left field, recut monogram below throne, barley ear left in exergue. SNG Stancomb 67 (this coin); Marinescu & Lorber, The 'Black Sea' Tetradrachm Hoard, 2012, 29 (same dies); cf. Price 938. 16.42g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from E. Alexander, 1992.



43. Moesia, Kallatis AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 250-225 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, monogram in inner left field. Price 917 (same dies). 16.67g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Small dent on cheek.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Freeman & Sear Inc., Auction 3, 10 December 1996, lot 169.



44. Moesia, Kallatis AR Drachm. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / KAAAATIA upwards between ear of barley and club to left, and bow in gorytos to right. SNG Stancomb 63 (this coin); AMNG I, 196; HGC 3.2, 1825. 6.02g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Athena GmbH (Munich), Auction 3, 15 May 1990, lot 51.



45. Moesia, Kallatis Æ23. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Dionysos right wearing ivy wreath / >E monogram within wreath; KAAAAT above. SNG Stancomb 81 (this coin); AMNG I.1, 224; HGC 3.2, 1829. 7.45g, 22mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 74, 20 November 1995, lot 111.



46. Moesia, Kallatis Æ23. Poly-, magistrate. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Ivy wreathed head of Dionysos right / ΠΟΛΥΙ in two lines within wreath; KAAAATI above. SNG Stancomb 74; AMNG I.1, 221; HGC 3.2, 1829. 7.96g, 23mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; Ex Münzen und Medaillen Deutschland GmbH, Auction 16, 19-20 May 2005, lot 173.



47. Moesia, Kallatis Æ23. Xa-, magistrate. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right with plaited locks / Tripod-lebes; KAAA-TIANΩN around, ear of barley to outer left, ΕΙΠΙ XA below. AMNG I.1, 230; HGC 3.2, 1828. 8.83g, 23mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; Ex Franke collection, Herbert Grün, Heidelberger Münzhandlung, Auction 64, 20-1 September 2014, lot 336.



48. Moesia, Kallatis Æ26. X-, magistrate. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Laureate head of Apollo right with plaited locks / Tripod-lebes; KAAAA-TIANQN around, ear of barley to left; EΠΙΧ monogram below. AMNG I.1, 231; HGC 3.2, 1828. 9.34g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino), Auction 29, 26 June 2010, lot 103.



49. Moesia, Kallatis AR Hemidrachm. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / KAAAA downwards between club and bow in gorytos. SNG Stancomb 64 (this coin); cf. AMNG I, 204; cf. HGC 3.2, 1826. 2.46g, 15mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1991.



50. Moesia, Kallatis AR Hemidrachm. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles right wearing lion skin headdress / KAAAA; club and ear of barley below, bow in gorytos and horizontal Σ above. SNG BM Black Sea 203 (same dies); cf. AMNG I, 204; cf. HGC 3.2, 1826. 2.15g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Münzhandlung Ritter GmbH, List 44, April 1997, no. 437.



51. Moesia, Kallatis Æ15. Epimeletes Diony-, 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Club; KAAAA and [ear of barley] below. ΔIONY above. SNG Stancomb 101 (this coin); cf. HGC 3.2, 1834; cf. S. Gramaticu; cf. V. Ioniță, 'Primele emisiuni monetare de bronz ale atelierului din Callatis', Simpozion de Numismatica (București, 2007), 9-28. 2.68g, 15mm, 2h.

Very Fine.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from a 1930s collection, 1996.



52. Moesia, Kallatis AV Stater. In the name and types of Lysimachos of Thrace. Circa 88-86 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, resting arm on shield, transverse spear behind; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, ΚΑΑ below throne; CG in inner left field; ornate trident in exergue. SNG Stancomb 103 (this coin); Callataÿ, p. 140 (D6/R2a); de Luynes 1811; AMNG I.1, 260; HGC 3, 1824. 8.27g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; lustre around the devices.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from a 1930s collection.



53. Moesia, Kallatis Æ22. Nero, AD 54-68. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP, head right / ΚΑΑ-ΛΑΤΙΑ-ΝΩΝ in three lines within wreath. RPC I, 1802; Varbanov I, 234; Mouchmov 258. 8.70g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from 1930s collection, September 1997.



54. Moesia, Kallatis Æ20. Vespasian, AD 69-79. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ], laureate bust of Vespasian right / [...].ΔΟΜ confronted bare heads of Titus and Domitian, KA monogram between. RPC II, 2810 (uncertain mint, this coin). 4.95g, 20mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare - the only recorded example.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
This coin published in A. Burnett, M. Amandry, I. Carradice, Roman Provincial Coinage, vol. II (London and Paris, 1999); Acquired from 1930s collection, 28 April 1998.



55. Moesia, Tomis AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 250-235 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] to right, T monogram in circle (recut?) in inner left field. Marinescu & Lorber, The 'Black Sea' Tetradrachm Hoard, 2012, p. 198, 2 (same dies), otherwise unpublished. 17.14g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

400

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 212, 5-6 March 2013, lot 1392.



56. Moesia, Tomis Æ25. 2nd century BC. Diademed head of great god right / TOMI above eagle standing right, AH monogram (recut?) below; all within oak wreath. SNG Stancomb 274 (this coin); cf. AMNG II, 2407-24 (different monograms); cf. SNG BM Black Sea 301-3 (different monograms); cf. HGC 3.2, 1935 (different monograms). 9.35g, 25mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired in Munich, 1996.



57. Moesia, Tomis Æ16. 2nd century BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / TOM[I] below two eight-rayed stars. SNG Stancomb 282 (this coin); AMNG I.2, 2465; HGC 3.2, 1940. 2.61g, 16mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000).

Ex Glendining & Co., 1964



58. Moesia, Tomis AV Stater. In the name and types of Lysimachos of Thrace. Circa 90-80 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, resting arm on shield, transverse spear behind; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, TO below throne; ΔΙΟ in inner left field, ornate trident in exergue. SNG Stancomb 286 (this coin) = Callataÿ 1997, p. 141 (D4/R1e, this coin); AMNG I.2, 2476; HGC 3.2, 1931. 8.22g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);

This coin cited in F. de Callataÿ, *L'Histoire des Guerres Mithridatiques vue par les Monnaies* (Louvain-la-Neuve, 1997);

Ex Auctiones AG Basel, Auction 7, 7 June 1977, lot 115;

Ex B.A. Seaby Ltd., *Coin and Medal Bulletin* 548, January 1965, G1;

Ex Glendining & Co., 29-30 September 1964, lot 4.



59. Moesia, Tomis Æ14. Pseudo-autonomous issue, Julio-Claudian period, 1st century AD. Veiled and wreathed head of Demeter right / TOMI-AP-TO, ear of barley between caps of Dioskouroi. Unpublished in the standard references, cf. RPC I, 1818. 1.72g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Unpublished in the standard references.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from 1930s collection, 28 April 1998.



60. Moesia, Tomis Æ16. Pseudo-autonomous issue, late 1st century AD. Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / TO-MEI ΘANE, kerykeion. RPC II, 409 (same dies); AMNG I.2, 2532. 2.27g, 16mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 115, 5 March 2002, lot 1279.



61. Moesia, Tomis Æ21. Pseudo-autonomous issue, late 1st century AD. Laureate head of Zeus right / TOMEI-TGON outwards around eagle facing right on thunderbolt, head reverted. RPC II, 411; AMNG I.2, 2509. 4.94g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from a 1930s collection.



62. Moesia, Tomis Æ25 Assaria. Gordian III, AD 238-244. AVT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC VI, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MHTP[O ΠIONTOY] TOME, Tyche seated left holding rudder and cornucopiae; Δ in upper left field; ΩC in exergue. SNG Stancomb 899 (this coin); Varbanov 5647; AMNG I.2, 3480. 12.13g, 25mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



63. Moesia, Tomis Æ19. Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar, AD 139-161. KAICAPI BHPΩ, bareheaded and draped bust left / TOMI-TGON, Hermes standing left wearing chlamys, holding purse and kerykeion. Varbanov 4732; RPC Online 4408 (temporary); AMNG I.2, 2643. 3.83g, 19mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from 1930s collection, 1 November 1998.



64. Moesia, Tomis Æ16. Pseudo-autonomous issue, 2nd century AD. Female bust right, wearing diadem with small mural crown / TO-MI to left of lion seated right with open mouth, tongue extended, left paw raised, + above lion's head. AMNG I.2, 2514; RPC 1822A. 1.90g, 16mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only one example cited in RPC (attributed to Julio-Claudian period).

50

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from 1930s collection, 1 November 1998.

SKYTHIA



65. Skythia, Olbia cast Æ30. Circa 5th-4th centuries BC. Facing gorgoneion / Wheel with four spokes; A-P-I-X in between. SNG Stancomb 344 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 387; cf. Karyshkovski, Asses table VII 9. 17.20g, 30mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



66. Skythia, Olbia cast Æ70. Circa 400-350 BC. Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue / Eagle flying right, holding dolphin; A-P-I-X around. SNG Stancomb 343 (this coin); Anohin 168; SNG BM Black Sea 380. 121.96g, 70mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine.

800

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., March 1990.



67. Skythia, Olbia cast Æ65. Circa 400-350 BC. Female head facing, wearing necklace / Eagle left on dolphin; OAB[IH] above; Γ below. SNG Stancomb 348 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 392; cf. Karyshkovski, Asses table VIII 27; Anohin, NW Black Sea 7. 90.53g, 65mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Very Fine. Very Rare; one of 26 known examples, 20 of which are in museums.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000).



2x



2x

68. Skythia, Olbia Æ10. Circa 350-300 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / OABIO retrograde below dolphin right, barley grain above. SNG Stancomb 358 (this coin); cf. SNG BM Black Sea 417; cf. SNG Moskau, SHM 728 corr.; cf. HGC 3.2, 1924. 1.06g, 10mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

Ex Bank Leu 13, 1975



69. Skythia, Olbia AR Didrachm. Circa 330-320 BC. Wreathed head of Demeter left / OABIA below eagle with spread wings standing left, head right, clutching dolphin. SNG Stancomb 361 (this coin); Frolova & Abramzon 697 (same dies); SNG BM Black Sea 436 (same reverse die); SNG Moskau, SHM 920 (same reverse die); HGC 3.2, 1848. 11.54g, 23mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

4,000

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 13, 29-30 April 1975, lot 86.



70. Skythia, Olbia Æ26. Circa 330-320 BC. Head of bearded river god Borythenes left / OABIO to right of axe-sceptre and bow in gorytos; B to left. SNG Moskau, SHM 929-8; SNG BM Black Sea 451-2; HGC 3.2, 1887. 12.99g, 26mm, 9h.

Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 225, 14 October 2014, lot 1255.



71. Skythia, Olbia Æ19. Circa 260-250 BC. Head of bearded river god Borythenes left / OABIO to right of axe-sceptre and bow in gorytos; AP to left. SNG Stancomb 399 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 1434-8; SNG BM Black Sea 483; HGC 3.2, 1887. 5.64g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex T.O. Mabbot collection, Hans Schulman (New York), Auction 64, 6-11 June 1969, lot 716.



72. Skythia, Olbia Æ22. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles in lion skin headdress right / OABIO to right of club and bow in gorytos, ΠΕΕ to left, N below. Cf. SNG Moskau, SHM 1752-58; SNG BM Black Sea 580-1; Frolova & Abramzon 2005, pl. 81, 8-10; HGC 3.2, 1891 (all with H below). 7.15g, 22mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; well struck with all details present on the flan.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;

Ex Mark Christenson Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 21, 31 October 2015, lot 224.



73. Skythia, Olbia Æ23. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Radiate head of Helios facing; OABI of undertype above / OA below two horse foreparts conjoined; (overstruck on Borythenes/axe and bow type). SNG Stancomb 420 (this coin); cf. SNG Moskau, SHM 1844-6; HGC 3.2, 1892. 7.39g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



74. Skythia, Olbia Æ23. Circa 190-180 BC. Wreathed head of Demeter right / [OABIO] above eagle on dolphin left; BΣΕ below, H to left. SNG Stancomb 422 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 1895-1903; SNG BM Black Sea 656; HGC 3.2, 1893. 7.47g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000).



75. Skythia, Olbia Æ13. Circa 190-120 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / OA-BI left and right of bow in case, two eight-rayed stars above. SNG Stancomb 446 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 2315-8; SNG BM Black Sea 675-6; HGC 3.2, 1919. 1.38g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

75

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



76. Skythia, Olbia AR Drachm. Circa 110-100 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; c/m: branch / Shield with spear upwards behind; OA-BIO above, ΠΟ-ΑΙ below; monogram to left. SNG BM Black Sea 684; SNG Lockett 1084 = HGC 3, 1873 (all same dies). 5.79g, 20mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



77. Skythia, Tyras Æ24. Circa 350-300 BC. Head of river god Tyras left / Head of bridled horse to right; TYP A to left. SNG Moskau, SHM 8-9; SNG BM Black Sea 337; HGC 3.2, 1955. 12.12g, 24mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 60, 22 May 2002, lot 385.



78. Kings of Skythia, Kanites Æ16. Circa 210-195 BC. Head of Herakles in lion skin headdress right / Club and bow; BAΣI to right, KANI to left, BAK below. SNG Stancomb 316 (this coin) = Draganov 2015, 137 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2011. 3.50g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in D. Draganov, The Coins of the Scythian Kings (Sofia, 2015);
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 66, 22 November 1993, lot 83.



79. Kings of Skythia, Kanites Æ16. Circa 210-195 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Tripod-lebes; BAΣI to right, KANI to left. SNG Stancomb 309 (this coin) = Draganov 2015, 298 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2009. 2.65g, 16mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in D. Draganov, The Coins of the Scythian Kings (Sofia, 2015);
Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group, September 1992.



80. Kings of Skythia, Akrosas Æ23. Circa 210-195 BC. Jugate busts right of Demeter, veiled, and Persephone, wreathed with barley / Two ears of barley; BAΣIAE to right, AKPOΣA to left, ANΔPE below. Draganov 2015, 428 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2015. 7.19g, 23mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
This coin published in D. Draganov, The Coins of the Scythian Kings (Sofia, 2015);
Acquired from William Veres, November 2002.

Ex CNG 51, 1993



81. Kings of Skythia, Charaspes $\text{Æ}22$. Circa 190-188 BC. Head of Herakles in lion skin headdress right / Ear of barley, quiver and strung bow; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΧΑΡΑΣΠΙΟΥ to left. Draganov 2015, 551 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2021. 6.66g, 22mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;

This coin published in D. Draganov, *The Coins of the Scythian Kings* (Sofia, 2015);

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 54, 14 June 2000, lot 506.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 51, 15 September 1993, lot 124.

A Very Rare Skythian Drachm



82. Kings of Skythia, Sariares AR Drachm. Circa 180-168/7 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Bow in gorytos, club and grain ear; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΣΑΡΙΑΡΚΟΥ to left, ΠΥΡ monogram below. Cf. Draganov 764-773; HGC 3.2, 2032. 3.66g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From the William Stancomb Collection.

Ex Münz Zentrum-Müller Solingen 85, 1996



83. Kings of Skythia, Sariares $\text{Æ}14$. Circa 180-168/7 BC. Head of Hermes in petasos right / Kerykeion; ΒΑΣΙ to right, ΣΑΡΙΑ to left. SNG Stancomb 327 (this coin) = Draganov 2015, 1038 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2042. 2.95g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);

This coin published in D. Draganov, *The Coins of the Scythian Kings* (Sofia, 2015);

Ex Münz Zentrum-Müller Solingen, Auction 85, 27-9 March 1996, lot 131.



84. Kings of Skythia, Sariares $\text{Æ}20$. Circa 180-168/7 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Bow in gorytos; ΒΑΣΙΛΑ above, ΣΑΡΙΑΚ and ΠΥΡ below. SNG Stancomb 322 (this coin) = Draganov 2015, 841 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2035. 5.66g, 20mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);

This coin published in D. Draganov, *The Coins of the Scythian Kings* (Sofia, 2015);

Acquired from William Veres, November 1994.



85. Kings of Skythia, Ailix $\text{Æ}17$. Circa 188-180 BC. Radiate head of Helios facing / Two stars and monogram; ΒΑΣΙΛΕ above, ΑΙΛΙΟΣ below. SNG Stancomb 321 (this coin) = Draganov 2015, 709 (this coin); HGC 3.2, 2030. 3.88g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

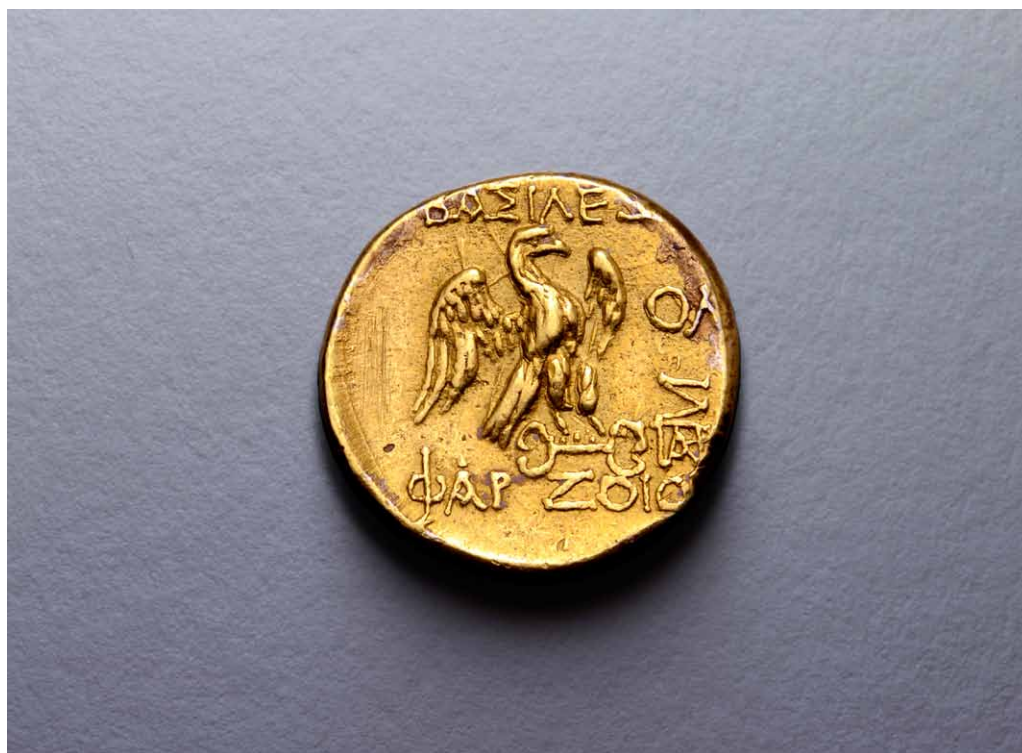
200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);

This coin published in D. Draganov, *The Coins of the Scythian Kings* (Sofia, 2015);

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group, September 1992.

Ex Bank Leu 45, 1988



86. Kings of Sarmatia, Pharzoios AV Stater. Olbia, circa AD 50-75. Diademed head with moustache right, monogram below / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΦΑΡΖΟΙΟ[Y], eagle with spread wings standing right on tamga, OA above Σ over ΠΑ monogram to right. SNG Stancomb 930 (this coin) = Kovalenko, fig. 18 (this coin); Jameson IV, 2537 (same dies). 8.28g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; engraved in marvellous Hellenistic style. Of the greatest rarity; the second recorded example from this die combination, and only the second coin of Pharzoios to be offered at auction in the past 20 years. 10,000

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); This coin published in S. Kovalenko, *Monetary Portraiture in the Northern Black Sea Littoral*, *Memoranda Numismatica Arhensiensia*, (Athens 2018); Ex Bank Leu AG Zürich, Auction 45, 26 May 1988, lot 189.

Only nine gold staters of Pharzoios are listed by P. Karyshkovskij, 'O monetakh tsarya Farzoya', in *Arkheologicheskie pamyatniki severo-Zapadnogo Prichernomorya*, Kiev 1982, pp. 66-82, and one other in CoinArchives.com (ex Dr. Lawrence Adams collection: CNG-Triton sale 19, 5 January 2019, lot 2033, (realised \$19,000).

Pharzoios was most probably the chief of a coalition of Sarmatian tribes, closely related to the Skythians, dwelling to the northwest of Olbia in the first century AD. Defined as a Basilios, Pharzoios is unknown to history other than through this small issue of gold staters, securely attributed to the mint Olbia on the basis of the sigla OA in the reverse field and the use of similar monograms, symbols and types shared with contemporary civic issues. Some of these issues also bear Greek numerals from 6 to 9, which may be interpreted as either regnal or civic dates from AD 53/4-56/7 (cf. SNG Moskau, Staatliches Historisches Museum, 2394-2526 and SNG Stancomb 925-9).



TAURIC CHERSONESOS



87. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos Æ20. Late 4th century BC. Phil-, magistrate. Artemis Parthenos kneeling to right, holding bow and arrow / Griffin leaping to left, XEP below, [Φ]ΙΑΙ above. SNG Stancomb 469 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 756; cf. SNG Moskau, SHM 3323; HGC 3.2, 2081. 6.60g, 20mm, 12h.

400

Very Fine.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from William Veres, November 1989.



88. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos Æ13. Circa 375-350 BC. Laureate head of Artemis Parthenos right / XEP below club to right, all within wreath. SNG Stancomb 458 (this coin); Kovalenko 259, 2 (V19/R20); SNG Moskau, SHM 3045-6; SNG BM Black Sea 711. 2.29g, 13mm, 12h.

100

Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000).



89. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos Æ20. Circa 350-330 BC. Artemis Parthenos, holding kentron and reins, driving quadriga to right; Δ above / XEP below hoplite, nude but for pilos helmet, kneeling to left behind shield, holding spear ready to front. SNG Stancomb 466 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 3223; SNG BM Black Sea 737; HGC 3.2, 2080. 6.90g, 20mm, 2h.

100

Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



90. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos Æ20. Eudromo, magistrate, circa 340-330 BC. XEP below griffin leaping to left / Artemis Parthenos kneeling to right, holding bow and arrow; ΕΥΔΡΟΜΟ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 472 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 752; cf. Anokhin 75. 5.85g, 20mm, 12h.

100

Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

Ex NFA II, 1978



91. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos A22. Eudromos, magistrate, circa 300-250 BC. XEP below Artemis Parthenos running to left, holding bow in left hand and spearing fallen stag / Bull butting to left over club; EYΔΠΟΜΟΥ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 475 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 766; SNG Moskau, SHM 3344-51; cf. HGC 3.2, 2086. 6.50g, 22mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction II, 23-24 February 1978, lot 290.



92. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos A22. Klemytada, magistrate, circa 300-250 BC. XEP below Artemis Parthenos running to left, holding bow in left hand and spearing fallen stag / Bull butting to left over club, [KΛ]ΕΜΥΤΑΔΑ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 481; SNG BM Black Sea 773; SNG Moskau, SHM 3363; cf. HGC 3.2, 2086. 6.27g, 21mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection.

Ex Lockett, Michailovich and Giel Collections, Provenanced to 1892/3



93. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos AR Drachm. Menestra, magistrate, circa 225-200 BC. Laureate bust of Artemis Parthenos, bow and quiver at shoulder / XEP to right of Artemis Parthenos left, quiver at shoulder, bow in left hand and striking stag with spear; ΜΕΝΕΤΡΑ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 484 (this coin) = SNG Lockett 1076 (this coin) = Ch. Giel ZRAO 7, 1895, pl. 23, 17 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 3403; SNG BM Black Sea 791 (same dies); Anokhin 136; cf. HGC 3.2, 2067. 2.37g, 17mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume III, Lockett Collection (London, 1938-1949);
This coin published in C. Giel, "Description of Coins which have entered my collection in 1892 and 1893" (in Russian), in: Zapiski Russkogo Arkheologicheskogo Obshestva VII (1895);
Ex Richard Cyril Lockett Collection Part VI, Glendining & Co., 12 February 1958, lot 991;
Ex Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich Collection.



94. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos A16. Eroida, magistrate, 2nd century BC. Laureate bust of Artemis Parthenos, bow and quiver at shoulder / XEP above bull butting left; ΗΡΩΙΔΑ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 490 (this coin); SNG Moskau, SHM 3488-3507; SNG BM Black Sea 808-9; HGC 3.2, 2091. 3.88g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1968.

Ex Christie's 1988



95. Tauric Chersonesos, Chersonesos AR Rhodian Drachm. Diotimos, magistrate, circa 110-108 BC. Head of Parthenos right wearing turreted stephane, bow and quiver behind / Stag standing to right; XEP before, ΔΙΟΤΙΜΟΥ in exergue. SNG Stancomb 497 (this coin); cf. SNG Moskau, SHM 3549-62 (different magistrates); SNG BM Black Sea 823; HGC 3.2, 2066 (same obverse die). 3.60g, 19mm, 12h.

500

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Christie's London, Auction 13, July 1988, lot 31.

KIMMERIAN BOSPOROS



96. Kimmerian Bosporos, Theodosia AE13. Circa 360-340 BC. Head of Apollo (?) left / Bull butting to right; ΘΕΟΔΟΣ above. MacDonald 95; HGC 7, 181. 2.11g, 13mm, 10h.

200

Near Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 361, 14 October 2015, lot 726.



97. Kimmerian Bosporos, Gorgippia as Sindikos Limen AR Diobol. Circa 400 BC. Griffin seated right, barley grain before / Horse's head to right, ΣΙΝΔΙΚΩΝ above; all within incuse square. Frolova 2004, Type V, 32-7; MacDonald 83; HGC 7, 3. 1.21g, 14mm, 12h.

200

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 152, 10 October 2006, lot 1232.



98. Kimmerian Bosporos, Gorgippia AE22. Time of Mithradates VI, circa 90-79 BC. Wreathed head of Dionysos right / Tripod-lebes and thyrsos; ΓΟΡ-ΓΙΙΙ-ΠΕ-Ω[Ν] across fields, monogram to right. SNG Stancomb 620 (this coin); MacDonald 179/1; HGC 7, 11. 6.89g, 22mm, 12h.

50

Very Fine.

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



Ex Peus 328, 1990



3x



3x

99. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemiobol. Circa 480-470 BC. Lion's head seen from above / Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Stancomb 513 (this coin); cf. Frolova 2004, Type II, 82-9; MacDonald 1/6-7; HGC 7, 40. 0.53g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 328, 4 May 1990, lot 72.



3x



3x

100. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Tetartemoron (1/4 Obol). Circa 460-450 BC. Ant seen from above / Sunburst within incuse square. Cf. Frolova 2004, Type XXVIII, 471; MacDonald 10; HGC 7, 55. 0.27g, 7mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Franke collection, Herbert Grün, Heidelberger Münzhandlung, Auction 64, 20 November 2014, lot 394.

Ex Lockett Collection



2x



2x

101. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Diobol. Circa 420-410 BC. Lion's head seen from above / Incuse square enclosing four raised squares containing Π, Α, Ν and ΤΙ. SNG Stancomb 523 (this coin) = SNG Lockett 1091 (this coin) = Frolova 2004, Type XIII, 328 (V4/R3, this coin); MacDonald 16/1; HGC 7, 36. 1.65g, 14mm.

Extremely Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume III, Lockett Collection (London, 1938-1949);
This coin published in N.A. Frolova, *Die frühe Münzprägung vom Kimmerischen Bosphoros (Mitte 6. bis Anfang 4. Jh. v. Chr.): Die Münzen der Städte Pantikapaion, Theodosia, Numphaion und Phanagoria sowie der Sinder* (Berlin, 2004);
Ex Richard Cyril Lockett Collection Part VI, Glendining & Co., 12 February 1958, lot 1006.



2x



2x

102. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Diobol. Circa 390-380 BC. Lion's head seen from above / Ram's head to right; ΠΑΝΤΙ above; all within incuse square. Frolova 2004, Type XV, 355-80; MacDonald 25/1; HGC 7, 69. 1.40g, 13mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Franke collection, Münz Zentrum-Rheinland, Auction 119, 14-15 January 2004, lot 51.



2x



2x

103. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 380-370 BC. Head of bearded satyr left / Lion walking to left; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 33; SNG BM Black Sea 857; HGC 7, 72 corr. (denomination). 2.34g, 14mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

800

From the William Stancomb Collection.



2x



2x

104. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 380-370 BC. Head of bearded satyr left / Lion walking to left; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 33; SNG BM Black Sea 857; HGC 7, 72 corr. (denomination). 2.14g, 13mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

400

From the William Stancomb Collection.



2x



2x

105. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 380-370 BC. Head of young satyr right / Lion reclining to right; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 34; SNG BM Black Sea 866; HGC 7, 62. 2.33g, 15mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

400

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 101, 19 April 2016, lot 1342.



3x



3x

106. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Obol. Circa 380-370 BC. Head of bearded satyr left / Forepart of lion to left, crescent behind with points to left; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 38; SNG BM Black Sea 854; HGC 7, 77. 0.78g, 10mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 67, 22 September 2004, lot 481.

A Masterpiece of Facing Portraiture



2x



2x

107. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 375-325 BC. Bearded head of Pan facing slightly to right / Lion crouching to right; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. SNG Stancomb 537; MacDonald 41; SNG BM Black Sea 862; Anokhin 100. 2.63g, 15mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. A Masterpiece of Facing Portraiture.

5,000

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex European collection, formed before 2005.



108. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 370-355 BC. Wreathed head of young satyr right / Lion standing to right, head reverted; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 45; HGC 7, 68. 2.49g, 14mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 147, 7-8 March 2006, lot 1159.



109. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 370-355 BC. Wreathed head of young satyr three-quarters left / Lion scalp facing; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. SNG Stancomb 551 (this coin); MacDonald 44; SNG BM Black Sea 865; HGC 7, 67. 2.25g, 14mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., May 1984.



2x



2x

110. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion Æ11. Circa 340-325 BC. Head of bearded satyr right / Ram's head to right; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 61; HGC 7, 132. 1.34g, 11mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Münzhandlung Ritter GmbH, 16 September 2013, inv. 56103.

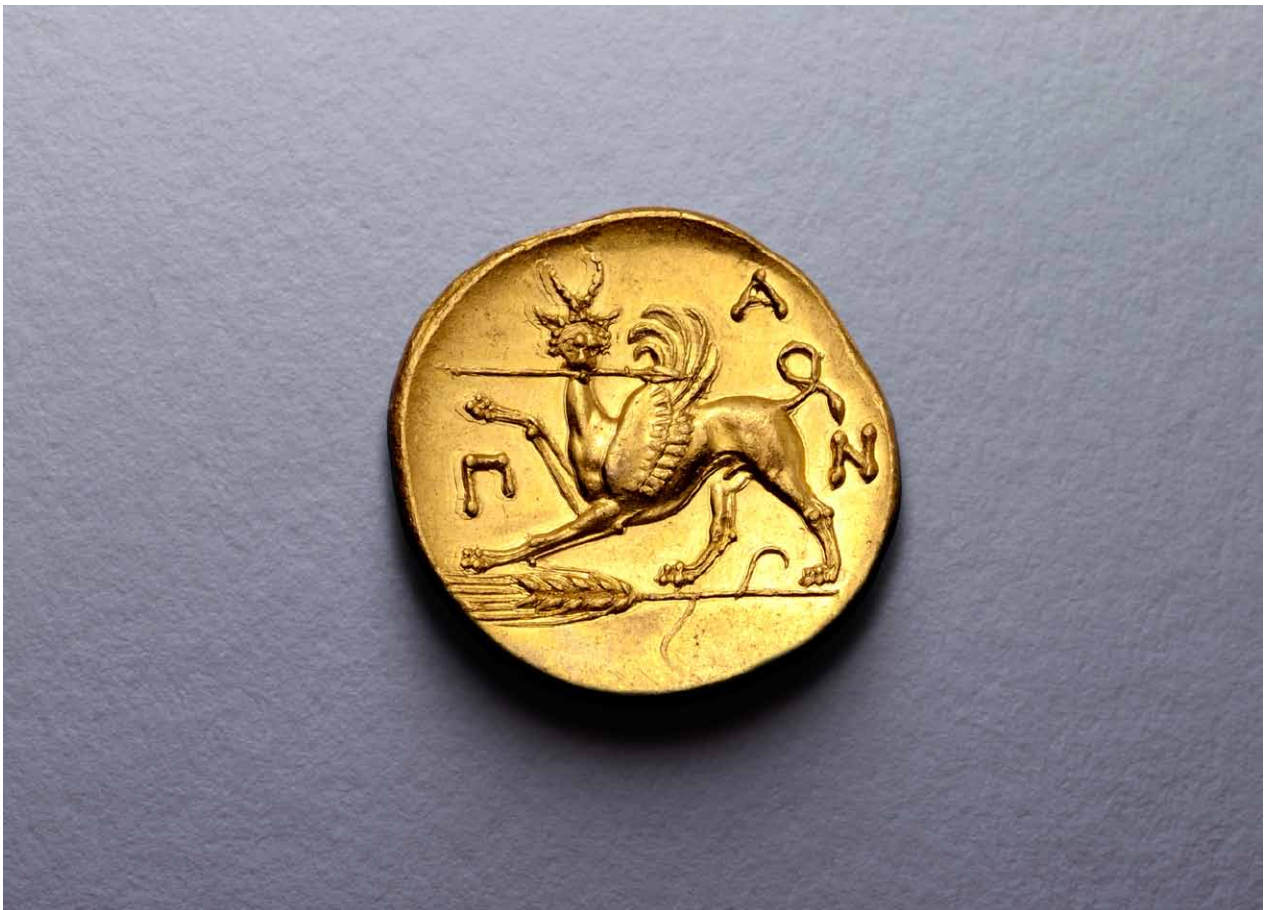


111. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Drachm. Circa 340-325 BC. Head of bearded satyr three-quarters left / ΠΑΝ around head of ox three-quarters facing left. SNG Stancomb 548 (this coin); MacDonald 57; SNG BM Black Sea 880; HGC 7, 87. 3.11g, 16mm, 1h.

Very Fine; rough surfaces. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1965.



Fleur De Coin



112. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AV Stater. Circa 325-310 BC. Head of bearded satyr left, wearing ivy wreath / II-A-N around griffin standing left, head facing, holding spear in its mouth, forepaw raised, on grain ear. SNG Stancomb 547; Anokhin 1021; MacDonald 54; SNG BM Black Sea 864 (same dies); Gulbenkian 587 = Locker-Lampson 123; cf. Kraay-Hirmer 440; HGC 7, 24. 9.13g, 23mm, 11h.

Fleur De Coin; a spectacular example of this ever-desirable type.

30,000

From the William Stancomb Collection.

Pantikapaion, founded by Milesians in circa 575 BC, was a small hub of trade and crafts until it became the capital of the Kingdom of Bosphoros in around 480 BC. The Bosphoran Kingdom appears to have coalesced from a defensive league established to counter the threat of Skythian tribes to Greek cities in the area. Pantikapaion seems to have been the obvious choice for a capital due to its favourable geographical features: strategically located on a hill, it also commanded a harbour east of the city which could hold up to 30 ships, thus allowing the city to maintain a naval force. Pantikapaion became both powerful and wealthy under its first dynastic rulers the Archaianaktidai. Dubbed tyrants by Diodorus (Diodorus Siculus, *The Library of History*, 12.31.1) probably because of their aggressive policy of expansion, the Greek Geographer Strabo disputed this view and described them instead as 'equitable' (Strabo, *Geographica*, 7.4.4). The Archaianaktid dynasty was in 438 BC usurped by a Hellenised family of Thracians, the Spartokids, and by the time this issue was struck in c. 325-310 King Pairisades I (344-310) ruled over a Bosphoran Kingdom that had grown from a local hegemony to a large Hellenistic kingdom, extending from the Tauri to the Caucasus. Pairisades continued to expand Bosphoran influence, eventually expanding the kingdom more than even his father had in the Bosphoran Expansion Wars; he became king of the Sindoi through strategic marriage to his cousin Komosarye, annexed the city Tanais, and subdued many tribes around the Maeotic Swamp.

Pantikapaion was the only city in the Bosphoran Kingdom to strike its own coinage until c. 450-425 BC, after which time mints can be found in other cities including Gorgippa and Phanagoria. Pantikapaion's coinage was initially primarily silver in the fifth century, but as the city's wealth and power grew, so did its coinage and golden staters such as the present example became a widely recognised product of the mint. The obverse figure, here described as a satyr, is identified by Sear (*Greek Coins and their values*, 1978) as the god Pan, the connection being drawn no doubt from the city's name, although it should be noted that the etymology of Pantikapaion is from a proto-Skythian language meaning 'fish-path' and makes no reference to the god.

The griffin on the reverse of this coin is notable as it bears the head of a horned lion rather than the typical eagle head. The reason for this seems little discussed in literature and rarely is the distinction even noted. The prevalence of lions on the Pantikapaian coinage is presumably the reason; the facing head of a lion can be seen on much of the silver coinage of this mint and is assumed to be a symbol of Apollo, specifically the Milesian cult of Apollo at the Delphinion and at Didyma (Zograf, *Antichnye Monety, Materialy i Issledovania po Arkheologii SSSR* 16, 1951). The Milesian connection to the almost mask-like facing lion makes it likely that the die engravers for these distinctive staters syncretised the lion and griffin for their own purpose of developing a unique type that celebrated the city of Pantikapaion and the primary source of its wealth – the grain upon which the griffin stands.



113. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}27$. Circa 325-310 BC. Head of young satyr left / II-A-N around ox head facing three-quarters left. SNG Stancomb 550 (this coin); MacDonald 65; SNG BM Black Sea 881-2; HGC 7, 107. 18.20g, 27mm, 2h.

Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

Ex Grantley Collection



114. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}17$. Circa 325-310 BC. Head of bearded satyr left / II-A-N around ox head facing three-quarters left. SNG Stancomb 557 (this coin); MacDonald 67; SNG BM Black Sea 890-3. 4.00g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Lord Grantley Collection, acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1968.



115. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}20$. Circa 325-310 BC. Ivy wreathed head of young satyr left / II-A-N around head of lion left. SNG Stancomb 553 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 883-5; MacDonald 70; HGC 7, 114. 6.85g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1970.



116. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}20$. Circa 304-250 BC. Head of young satyr left, wearing ivy wreath / IIAN below bow and arrow. SNG Stancomb 560; MacDonald 116/1; SNG BM Black Sea 894-6; HGC 7, 116. 6.19g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; Acquired from Bank Leu AG, May 1970.



117. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}24$. Circa 250-200 BC. Diademed head of Poseidon right / Prow of galley to left; ΠΑΝΤΙ below. MacDonald 125; HGC 7, 117. 6.55g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 66, 19 April 2004, lot 296.



118. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 200-150 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΠΑΝ below facing lion's head with spear in mouth. MacDonald 131; SNG BM Black Sea 914; HGC 7, 90. 1.97g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 156, 5 March 2007, lot 1167.

Ex Naville & Cie V, 1923



119. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Hemidrachm. Circa 200-150 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ around forepart of horse right. SNG Stancomb 571 (this coin); MacDonald 130 (Tetrolol); SNG BM Black Sea 918; HGC 7, 96 (reduced Rhodian Drachm). 1.84g, 15mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Naville & Cie, Auction V (British Museum Duplicates and Général A. L. Bertier de la Garde Collection), 18 June 1923, lot 1663.



2x

2x

120. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Diobol. Circa 120-105 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right / Ear of barley; ΠΑΝ below, monogram in left field. MacDonald 154; HGC 7, 103. 0.70g, 10mm, 12h.

Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 147, 7 March 2006, lot 1202.



121. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion $\text{AE}29$. Time of Mithradates Eupator, circa 109-105 BC. Diademed head of Poseidon right, trident over shoulder / Prow of galley to left; ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ below. SNG Stancomb 586 (this coin); MacDonald 160; HGC 7, 108. 19.49g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

150

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from William Veres, November 1987.



122. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion AR Drachm. Time of Mithradates Eupator, circa 105-90 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Stag leaping to right, thyrsos over shoulder; ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ-ΠΑΙΤΩΝ around. MacDonald 164; HGC 7, 100. 3.49g, 16mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 152, 10 March 2006, lot 1166.



123. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion Æ19. Time of Mithradates Eupator, circa 90-79 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Filleted thyrsos leaning against tripod-lebes; ΠΑΝ-ΤΙΚΑ-ΠΑΙ-ΤΩΝ around, monogram in lower right field. SNG Stancomb 591 (this coin); MacDonald 171/1; SNG BM Black Sea 938; HGC 7, 120. 8.47g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



124. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion Æ25. Time of Mithradates Eupator, circa 79-65 BC. Head of Dionysos right, wearing mitra and ivy wreath / Bow in gorytos, monogram in upper left field. MacDonald 180; SNG BM Black Sea 946-8; HGC 7, 120. 17.33g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 2006.



125. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Pantikapaion Æ19. Time of Asander, circa 47-16 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΠΑΝΤΙΚ-ΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ, prow of galley to right. SNG Stancomb 613 (this coin); MacDonald 220; SNG BM Black Sea 958; HGC 7, 129. 5.41g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, 1968.



126. Kimmerian Bosphoros, Phanagoria AR Didrachm. Time of Mithradates Eupator, circa 90-79 BC. Head of Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy / Bunch of grapes, ΦΑΝΑ-ΓΟΠΙ-ΤΩΝ below; all within ivy wreath. SNG Stancomb 625 (this coin); MacDonald 172; SNG BM Black Sea 997; HGC 7, 162. 8.15g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

Ex Naville & Cie V, 1923



127. Kings of the Bosphoros, Asander Æ23. As Archon, circa 47-17 BC. Winged bust of Nike right / APXONTOS ASANΔEP, prow of galley right. SNG Stancomb 609 (this coin) = MacDonald 194 (this coin); RPC I, 1846; HGC 7, 203. 7.64g, 23mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); This coin published in D. MacDonald, An Introduction to the History and Coinage of the Kingdom of the Bosphoros, Classical Numismatic Studies 4 (Lancaster, PA, 2005); Acquired from John Morcom (1127), 1971; Ex Naville & Cie, Auction V (British Museum Duplicates and Général A. L. Bertier de la Garde Collection), 18 June 1923, lot 2337.

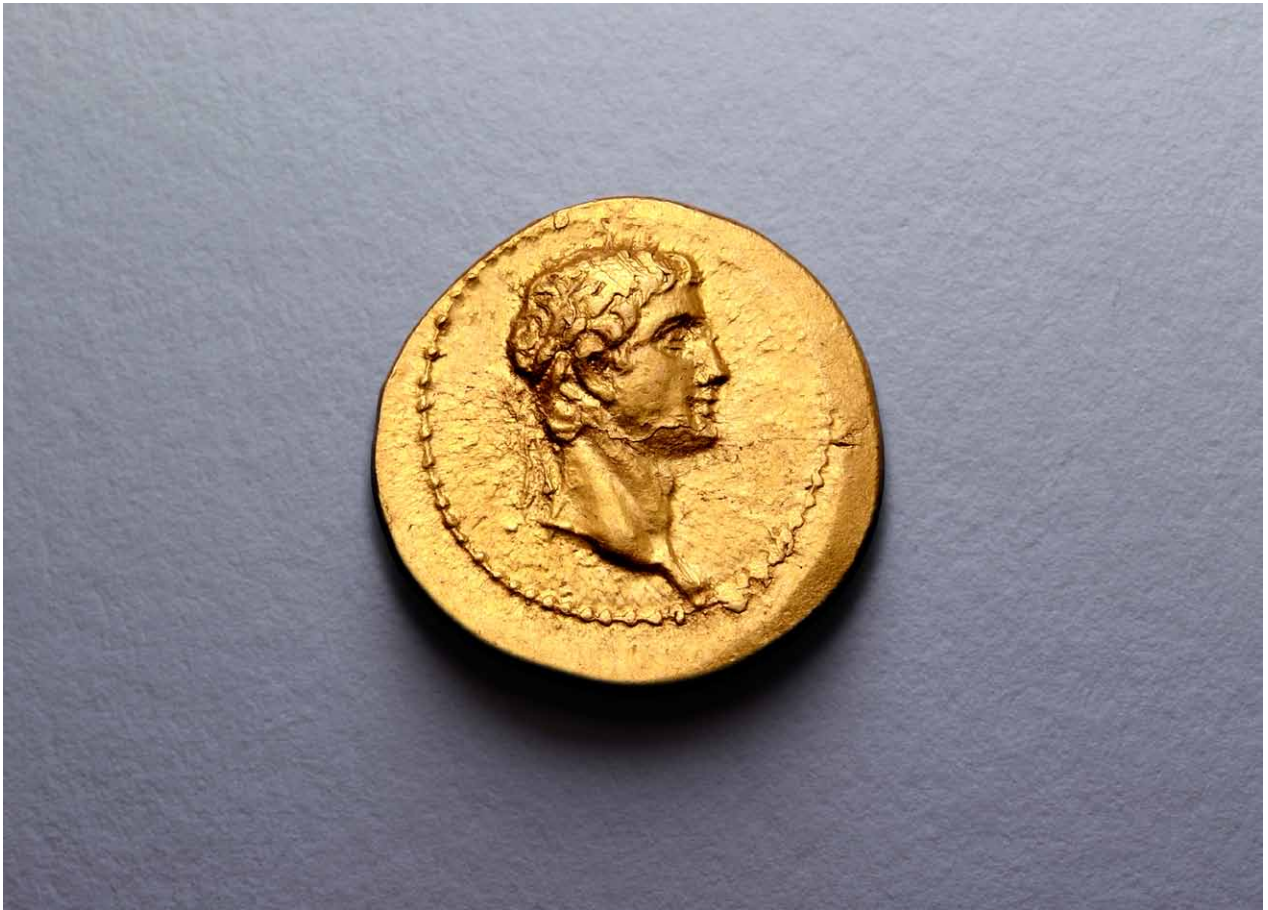


128. Kings of the Bosphoros, Aspurgos and Tiberius Æ 12 Units. Circa AD 14-37. Diademed head of Aspurgos right; in field, BAP monogram and IB (mark of value) / TIBEPLOY KAIIKAPOΣ, laureate head of Tiberius right. RPC I, 1903; MacDonald 300. 8.34g, 24mm, 12h.

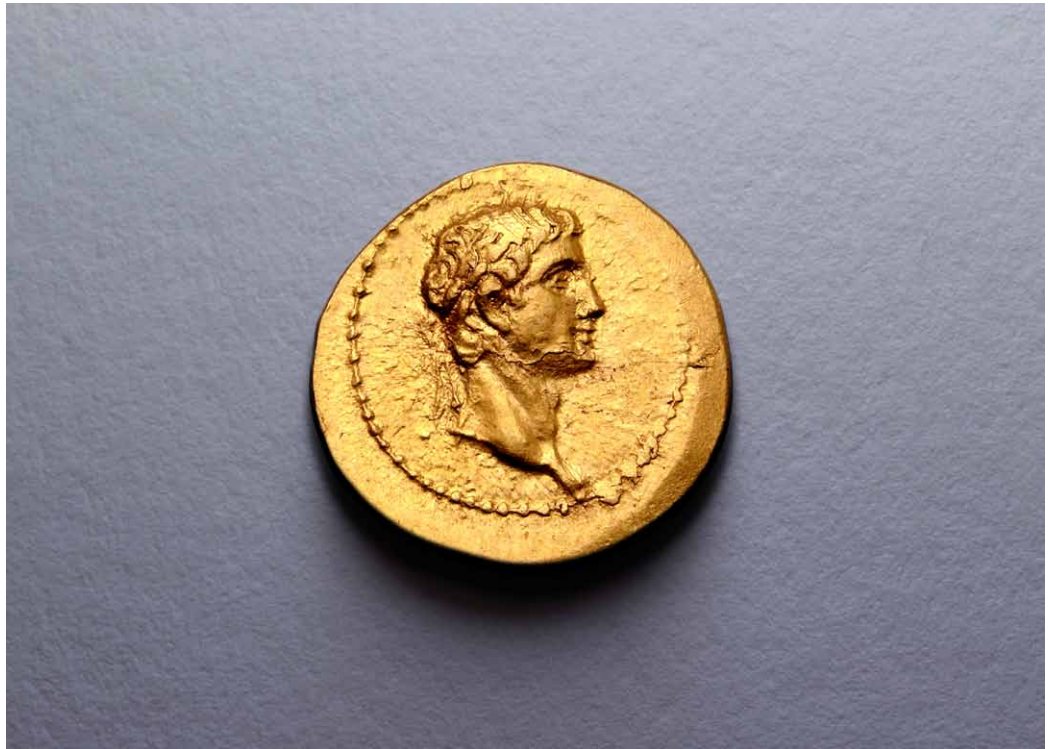
Extremely Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 255, 4 May 2011, lot 223.



Mithradates III, Client King of Rome



129. Kings of the Bosphoros, Mithridates III, with Claudius AV Stater. Dated BE 338 = AD 41/2. Head of Claudius right / BACIAEΩC MIΘPIAATOV, Victory standing left, holding wreath; HAT (date) across fields. McDonald 310; RPC I 1909; A. Bertier-Delagarde, *Numismatический Сbornik II* (1913), p. 105, 99. 7.95g, 22mm, 12h.

About Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only 3 examples cited by RPC, with none offered at auction in the past 20 years.

16,500

From the William Stancomb Collection.

Extending across the Crimea and eastern coastal regions of the Black Sea, the Bosphoran Kingdom had long been a contested region for the surrounding powers, owing to its strategic position. In 47 BC, it was brought under Roman dominion with the decisive defeat of its last independent king, Pharnakes II, by Julius Caesar. Pharnakes had offered terms of truce before the fighting began, but this offer was refused by Caesar who proceeded to annihilate the Bosphoran forces in less than four hours. It was this victory which he reportedly described with the immortal words “veni, vidi, vici”; I came, I saw, I conquered (Suetonius, I, 37).

The Bosphoran Kingdom did not pass into direct Roman control following Caesar’s conquest. Instead, Rome continued to pursue a policy initiated by Pompey of supporting client kings selected for their compliance, and backed by Roman force of arms. Mithridates III. As this coin demonstrates, these ‘friendly kings’ consciously chose to adopt Roman styling, including assuming Roman names – Tiberius Julius Mithridates III succeeded his father Tiberius Julius Aspourgos (who had taken these Roman names in honour of his Roman imperial patrons) in AD 38 in joint rule together with his brother and mother. At some point thereafter, Claudius granted sole rule to Mithradates.

In AD 45 the emperor Claudius deposed Mithridates for uncertain reasons and appointed his younger brother Kotys I in his place. Almost nothing is known of Mithridates before this save that he was descended of Marc Antony through his grandmother Antonia Tryphaena, and claimed descent through Aspourgos from Alexander’s generals Antigonos, Seleukos, and Antipater; coins such as this example provide nearly all of the surviving evidence. In the event, the change of king proved not to be a peaceful matter, as attested by the layer of destruction found during recent excavations of Artezian and several other fortresses (see Abramzon and Vinokurov, ‘Gold Staters of Aspourgos and Mithridates III...’, *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia*, July 2017).

Having fled into exile, Mithridates allied himself with the neighbouring Siracene prince, Zorsines. The Roman commander Aulus Didius Gallus had departed with the bulk of the Roman forces leaving behind only a few cohorts to defend Kotys, and thus Mithridates hoped to overthrow Kotys and his Roman supporters. Stealing the initiative however, the Romans attacked Mithridates’ strongholds and in the meantime Zorsines was besieged in his city of Upse by the ally of Kotys, Eunones of the Aorsi. Zorsines capitulated almost immediately, and upon learning of this Mithridates presented himself to Eunones and offered himself as a captive. Falling to his knees, he announced, “Mithridates, whom the Romans have sought for so many years over land and sea, is here of his own accord. Use as thou wilt the issue of the great Achaemenes - the one title of which my enemies have not bereft me.” (Tacitus, *Annals*, XII, 18). His only request, in exchange for bringing a quick end to what would be a difficult war with only “modest laurels”, was not to be paraded publicly as a captive according to Roman tradition. Claudius therefore instructed his representative to accept Mithridates as a captive, stating that “every extension of his poverty-stricken life would be an extension of [his] punishment”.



130. Kings of the Bosphorus, Rheskouporis II Æ 48 Units. Circa AD 69-93. TIBEPIOC IOYAIOC BACIAEYC PHCKOYTIOPIC, Rheskouporis II standing to right before trophy, left foot on kneeling prisoner; to left, second prisoner with hands bound behind back / Nike standing left holding wreath and palm, M-H (mark of value) across field. SNG Stancomb 976 (this coin); RPC II, 473; Frolova 1979, pp. 100-1, pl. 3, 10-20; MacDonald 360 (Rheskouporis I). 10.65g, 28mm, 1h.

Very Fine; some pitting in obverse field. Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000).

Ex Christie's 1979



131. Kings of the Bosphorus, Sauromates I Æ 48 Units. Circa AD 93-96. [TI] IOYAIIOY BACIAEΩC [CAYPOMATOY], diademed and draped bust of king left / City wall with gate flanked by two towers; to left, bound prisoner seated beneath tree, MH (mark of value) below. SNG Stancomb 980 (this coin); RPC III, 825; MacDonald 400/1; Frolova 1979, p. 113, pl. 8, 3-6. 19.84g, 29mm, 12h.

Fine/Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd, 18 June 1979, lot 78.



132. Kings of the Bosphorus, Sauromates I Æ 48 Units. Circa AD 108-115. BACIAEWC [CAYPOMATOY], diademed and draped bust of king right / Nike standing left holding wreath and palm, M-H (mark of value) across field. SNG Stancomb 983 (this coin); RPC II, 861; MacDonald 397/6; Frolova 1979, p. 125, pl. 11, 8. 15.45g, 28mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare; only seven examples cited in RPC.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, *The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region* (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Christie, Manson & Woods Ltd, 18 June 1979, lot 81.



133. Kings of the Bosphorus, Rhoemetalkes /Æ 48 Units. Circa AD 133. BACIAEWC POIMHTAAKOY, curule chair with wreath upon it; in left field, shield with spear; in right field, sceptre ending in king's head / shield with spear in centre; helmet and sword in scabbard to right; axe and horse head to left; MH (mark of value) below. SNG Stancomb 988 (this coin); RPC III 952; MacDonald 459; Frolova 1979, p. 151, pl. 22, 4. 10.58g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000).



134. Kings of the Bosphorus, Sauromates II with Septimius Severus /Æ Double Denarius. Circa AD 174-210. BACIAEGDC CAYPOMATOY, diademed and draped bust of Sauromates right / Aphrodite, wearing crown, seated left on throne, holding apple; in right field denominational mark X between two pellets above altar; in left field, head of Septimius Severus over letter B (= 2) engraved on die. SNG Stancomb 999 (this coin); cf. MacDonald 543/1 and Frolova 1979 p. 189, pl. 39, 4 (both with countermarks). 13.90g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare variant.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000).



135. Kings of the Bosphorus, Sauromates II with Septimius Severus EL Stater. Year 494 BE = AD 197. BACIAEGDC EVPIATOPOC, diademed and draped bust of Sauromates right, club before / Laureate head of Severus right, ΔQY (date) below. SNG Stancomb 991 (this coin); MacDonald 505/1; Frolova 1979, p. 175-6, pl. 32, 12. 7.53g, 19mm, 12h.

Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Coins & Antiquities Ltd (London), January 1973.



136. Kings of the Bosphorus, Rheskoupbris III with Elagabalus EL Stater. Year 515 BE = AD 218. BACIAEGDC PHCKOYTIPIOIΔOC, diademed and draped bust of Rheskoupbris right, sword before / Laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus right, EIΦ (date) below. SNG Stancomb 1003 (this coin); MacDonald 558/1; Frolova 1979 p. 205, pl. 46, 37. 7.71g, 20mm, 11h.

Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, January 1972.



137. Kings of the Bosphoros, Rheskouporis III with Alexander Severus EL Stater. Year 521 BE = AD 224. BACIAEGOC PHCKOYTIOTIAOC, diademed and draped bust of Rheskouporis right, sword before / Laureate head of Alexander right, star in right field, AKΦ (date) below. SNG Stancomb 1005 (this coin); MacDonald 558/1; Frolova 1979 p. 212, pl. 49, 28. 7.69g, 19mm, 11h.

Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, January 1972..

PONTOS

Ex von Aulock Collection



2x



2x

138. Pontos, Amisos AR Hemidrachm. Circa 300-125 BC. Rhodian standard. Demetrios, magistrate. Turreted bust of Hera-Tyche right / Owl with spread wings standing facing on upturned shield, ΔΗ-ΜΗ-ΤΡΙΟΥ across lower fields. SNG Stancomb 665 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 53 (this coin); Recueil général I, 11, 4; SNG BM Black Sea 1118-20; HGC 7, 234. 1.75g, 13mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd Ltd., June 1977;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.



2x



2x

139. Pontos, Amisos AR Hemidrachm. Circa 300-125 BC. Rhodian standard. Turreted bust of Hera-Tyche right / Owl with spread wings standing facing on upturned shield, two monograms across lower field. SNG Stancomb 667 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 54 (this coin); Recueil général I, 11, 12; HGC 7, 234. 1.74g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; light cabinet tone.

150

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd Ltd., June 1977;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.



140. Pontos, Amisos A21. Time of Mithradates VI, circa 105-90 or 100-95 BC. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysos right / Thyrsos leaning against cista mystica draped with panther skin; two monograms in upper fields, AMISIOY below. SNG Stancomb 699 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 1204; Recueil général I, 24, 4; HGC 7, 243. 8.05g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from John Morcom, 1971.



141. Pontos, Amisos $\text{Æ}25$. Time of Mithradates VI, circa 105-90 or 100-95 BC. Head of Perseus in Phrygian helmet right / Pegasus grazing left, AMIΣOY below, two monograms in exergue. SNG Stancomb 703 (this coin); Recueil général I, 32, 7; HGC 7, 239. 9.92g, 24mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from John Morcom, 1971;
Ex Clarence S. Bement (1843-1923) Collection, but not included in Naville & Cie Auction VII, 23-24 June 1924.



142. Pontos, Amisos $\text{Æ}21$. Time of Mithradates VI, circa 95-90 or 80-70 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle on thunderbolt to left; AMIΣOY below, star to right monogram to left. SNG Stancomb 707 (this coin); Recueil général I, 15, 3; SNG BM Black Sea 1231; HGC 7, 245. 8.07g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.



143. Pontos, Amisos $\text{Æ}29$. Time of Mithradates VI, circa 85-65 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right / Perseus standing facing, holding harpa and gorgoneion; AMIΣOY and monograms across field. SNG Stancomb 683 (this coin); Recueil général I, 17, 2; SNG BM Black Sea 1169-72; HGC 7, 238. 20.27g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from John Morcom, 1971;
Ex Clarence S. Bement (1843-1923) Collection, but not included in Naville & Cie Auction VII, 23-24 June 1924.

Ex von Aulock Collection



144. Pontos, Kamos $\text{Æ}24$. Dated SE 258 = 40/39 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / KAM-HNON-monogram-HNΣ in four lines within oak-wreath. SNG Stancomb 720 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 121 (this coin); HGC 7, 277; cf. E. Cohen, DCA 551. 4.62g. 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently only the second coin of this city to appear at auction in the past 20 years.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1971;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.



2x



2x

145. Pontos, Trapezos AR Trihemionbol. 4th century BC. Bearded male head (Hermes?) left / TPA over table. SNG Stancomb 727 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 1295; HGC 7, 306. 1.31g, 13mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Malcolm Hay, April 1978.

PAPHLAGONIA

Ex J. Ward Collection, Sotheby's 1973



146. Paphlagonia, Amastris AR Didrachm. Circa 285-250 BC. Head of Amastris right, wearing Persian headdress ornamented with wreath and star / AMAΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ to right of Aphrodite seated to left, wearing a polos, sceptre leaning against left hand, holding Nike in outstretched right hand, who crowns her with a wreath; rose bud to left. SNG Stancomb 731 (this coin) = Ward 587 (this coin) = Callataÿ, pp. 57-86, 34 (D16/R12, this coin); Recueil général I, 5; HGC 7, 356. 9.56g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in F. de Callataÿ. "Le premier monnayage de la cité d'Amastris (Paphlagonie)" in SNR 83, 2004;
This coin published in J. Ward and G.F. Hill, *Greek coins and their parent cities*, John Ward Collection, (London, 1902);
Ex J. Ward Collection, Sotheby's Zürich, 4 April 1973, lot 494.



3x



3x

147. Paphlagonia, Kromna Æ10. Circa 330-300 BC. Head of Hera-Tyche left, wearing turreted polos / Amphora with bunch of grapes above; KP-ΩM around. SNG Stancomb 745 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 1346; HGC 7, 373. 0.85g, 10mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from William Veres, 1989.



2x



2x

148. Paphlagonia, Kromna Æ14. Circa 330-300 BC. Head of Hera-Tyche left, wearing turreted polos / Amphora with bunch of grapes above; KP-ΩM around. Recueil général I, 7; SNG BM Black Sea 1344-5; HGC 7, 372. 3.35g, 14mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from William Veres, 1994.

Ex John Morcom Collection



149. Paphlagonia, Pimolisa Æ27. Circa 100-85 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle on thunderbolt to left; ΠΙΜΟΛΙΣΩΝ below, star to right. SNG Stancomb 746 (this coin); Recueil général I, p. 172, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1350; HGC 7, 374. 19.19g, 27mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from B. A. Seaby Ltd, 1972;
Ex John Morcom Collection.



150. Paphlagonia, Sesamos Æ16. Late 4th century BC. Laureate head of Zeus left / Wreathed head of Demeter left; ΣΗ-ΣΑ around. SNG Stancomb 748 (this coin); Recueil général I, p. 177, 3; SNG BM Black Sea 1356; HGC 7, 379. 4.53g, 16mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from William Veres, 1987.



151. Paphlagonia, Sesamos Æ15. Late 4th century BC. Laureate head of Zeus left / Wreathed head of Demeter left, kerykeion above; ΣΗ-ΣΑ around. SNG Stancomb 749 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 1358; HGC 7, 379. 4.39g, 16mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, June 1974.



152. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Drachm. Circa 410-350 BC. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing earring and sakkos / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, B under wing. Recueil général I, 17, 2; SNG Copenhagen Supplement, Acquisitions 1942-1996, 260 (same obverse die); cf. HGC 7, 389. 5.99g, 19mm, 8h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Pavlos Pavlou, November 2007.



153. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Drachm. Circa 410-350 BC. Dioy-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing earring and sakkos / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΔΙ[ΟΥ] under wing. Recueil général I, 20, 5; HGC 7, 390. 6.00g, 22mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 133, 11 October 2004, lot 193.



154. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Agreos-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos; aphlaston before / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΑΓΡΕΩ[Σ] under wing. SNG Stancomb 763 (this coin); Recueil général I, 31, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1460; HGC 7, 391. 6.14g, 22mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 1973.



155. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Ikessio-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos; aphlaston before / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΙΚΕΣΙΟ under wing. Recueil général I, 31 13; HGC 7, 391. 6.10g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 27 September 2007, lot 2219.



156. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Kallia-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos; aphlaston before / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΚΑΛ[ΛΙΑ] under wing. Recueil général I, 31, 15; SNG BM Black Sea 1471; HGC 7, 391. 6.00g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1973.



157. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Aiginetic Hemidrachm. Circa 330-300. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos / Eagle flying upward, head left; ΣΙ-ΝΩ across fields. Ward 589 (this coin); Recueil général I, 39, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1492; HGC 7, 394. 3.05g, 15mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Morton & Eden, Auction 14, 25-26 May 2005, lot 1052;
Ex J. Ward Collection, Sotheby's Zürich, 4 April 1973, lot 495.

Ex Sinob Hoard, 1968



158. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Persic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Agreos-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos / ΣΙΝΩ below eagle flying left clutching dolphin; ΑΓΡΕΩ[Σ] under wing. SNG Stancomb 770 (this coin); Recueil général I, 34, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1484; HGC 7, 399. 4.89g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in O. Mørkholm & M. Thompson, eds., An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards (New York, 1973);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1973;
Ex Sinob Hoard (IGCH 1240), 1968.



159. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Persic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Dioiy-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΔΙΟΥ under wing. SNG Stancomb 772 (this coin); Recueil général I, 34, 3; SNG BM Black Sea 1481-3; HGC 7, 399. 5.01g, 17mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1972;
Ex Sinob Hoard (IGCH 1240), 1968.



160. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Persic Drachm. Circa 330-300 BC. Kallia-, magistrate. Head of nymph Sinope left, wearing triple-pendant earring, necklace and sakkos / Eagle flying to left clutching dolphin in talons; ΣΙΝΩ below, ΚΑΛΙΑ under wing. Recueil général I, 34, 9; SNG BM Black Sea 1488; HGC 7, 399. 4.96g, 18mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Ex Dix Noonan Webb, Auction 126, 22 September 2014, lot 3463.



161. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 230-200 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, akrostolion, E and ΣΙ left field, Φ below throne. Price 1255 (same dies); HGC 7, 400. 17.23g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from William Veres, May 2001.



162. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 230-200 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, M and ΣΙ in inner left field, Θ and ΣΙ monogram below throne. Price 1268; HGC 7, 401. 16.61g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from David Miller.

Ex von Aulock Collection



163. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-120 BC. Head of Tyche left, wearing turreted stephane; countermark: radiate head of Helios facing, Σ-Ι-Ν-Ω-Π-Ι-Ε-Ω-Ν between rays / Archaic cult statue of Apollo Iatros standing to right on base, holding laurel branch and aryballos; monogram to left, ΝΩ above tripod-lebes to right; countermark: head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet. SNG Stancomb 787 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 220 (this coin); Recueil général I, 46 (same dies); SNG BM Black Sea 1514 = HGC 7, 408 (same dies). 14.64g, 28mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

1,000

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, June 1977;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.

The cult of Apollo Iatros (= 'the doctor') was exclusive to the Ionian colonies of the Western and the Northern Black Sea coasts from the sixth century BC and is discussed by L. Lacroix in Les reproductions de statues sur les monnaies grecques (Liège 1949) p. 63, pl. 2, 11.



164. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Didrachm. Circa 200-120 BC. Head of Tyche left wearing turreted stephane; countermark: head of Helios facing, Σ-Ι-Ν-Ω-Π-Ι-Ε-Ω-Ν between rays / Poseidon enthroned left, holding dolphin and trident; in left field, countermark: laureate head of Zeus left; across field, [ΣΙ]-ΝΩ over BK monogram. Recueil général I, 47, 2; SNG BM Black Sea 1516-17; cf. HGC 7, 409 (no countermarks). 8.22g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from Sidney Mygind, 3 January 2001;
Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein, List 33, September 1976, no. 25.



165. Paphlagonia, Sinope AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-120 BC. Head of Tyche left wearing turreted stephane / ΣΙΝ[Ω] above prow left; in left field, aphlaston and bunch of grapes over TE monogram. SNG Stancomb 780 (this coin); Recueil général I, 42, 7 = McClean collection, Grose 7430 (same reverse die); HGC 7, 410. 2.25g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1984.

BITHYNIA



166. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Diobol. Circa 425-395 BC. Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin headdress / HP-AK-ÆE-IA around quartered linear square. SNG Stancomb 808 (this coin); Recueil général I, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1567-8; HGC 7, 459. 1.79g, 15mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Edward J. Waddell Ltd., 15 October 1998; Ex Edward J. Waddell Ltd., List 57, September 1992, no. 61. Ex Edward J. Waddell Ltd., List 47, undated, 1988-1991 [1990?], no. 24.

Ex Glendining & Co., 1976



167. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Drachm. Circa 394-352 BC. Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin headdress / HPAK-ÆEIA, bull butting left, inverted K in upper left field. SNG Stancomb 809 (this coin); Recueil général I, 5, 6; SNG BM Black Sea 1582-3; HGC 7, 458. 4.08g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Glendining & Co., 3 June 1976, lot 20.

Ex NFA VI, 1979



2x



2x

168. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Trihemiobol. Circa 394-352 BC. Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin headdress / Club to right; HPAK-ÆEIA around. Stancomb 812 (this coin); Recueil général I, 12; SNG BM Black Sea 1578; HGC 7, 462. 1.23g, 11mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction VI, 27-28 February 1979, lot 248.



169. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Drachm. Circa 352-345 BC. Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin headdress / [H]PAKÆEIA to left of head of Hera-Tyche left, wearing turreted polos, astragalos in left field. SNG Stancomb 815 (this coin); Recueil général I, 21, 5; cf. SNG BM Black Sea 1597-1600; HGC 7, 468. 3.86g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

400

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., May 1989.



170. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Stater. Timotheos and Dionysios, tyrants, circa 335-337 BC. Ivy-wreathed youthful head of Dionysus left, filleted thyrsos over shoulder / Herakles standing to left erecting trophy, nude but for lion skin draped over left arm and sword in scabbard suspended from baldric; TIMOΘEOY to right, ΔΙΟΝΥΣ[ΙΟΥ] to left. W. Stancomb, 'A Group of Staters of Timotheus and/or Dionysius, Tyrants of Heracleia pontika', in NC 2000, pp. 263-8, 16 (same obverse die); Recueil général I, 33; SNG BM Black Sea 1605-8; HGC 7, 497. 9.78g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

400

From the William Stancomb Collection;
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 6 November 2005.



171. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Hemidrachm. Timotheos and Dionysios, tyrants, circa 335-337 BC. Ivy-wreathed youthful head of Dionysus left, filleted thyrsos over shoulder / Herakles standing to left erecting trophy, nude but for lion skin draped over left arm and sword in scabbard suspended from baldric; TIMO[ΘEOY] to right, ΔΙΟΝΥΣ[ΙΟΥ] to left. SNG Stancomb 818 (this coin); Recueil général I, 34; SNG BM Black Sea 1609; HGC 7, 499. 2.36g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 1985.

Ex Glendining & Co., 1988



172. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Stater. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 305-285 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Dionysus seated to left on throne, holding kantharos in outstretched right hand and thyrsos in left; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ to right, monogram below throne. SNG Stancomb 825 (this coin); Recueil général I, 44, 1; cf. SNG BM Black Sea 1616-17 (diff. monograms); HGC 7, 456. 9.73g, 25mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Glendining & Co., 14 December 1988, lot 161.

Ex Schulman List 204, 1973



173. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Stater. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 305-285 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Dionysus seated to left on throne, holding kantharos in outstretched right hand and thyrsos in left; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ to right, monogram below throne. SNG Stancomb 824 (this coin); Recueil général I, 44, 6; cf. SNG BM Black Sea 1616-17 (diff. monograms); HGC 7, 456. 9.18g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Jacob Schulman Amsterdam, List 204, December 1973, lot 53.



174. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Tetradrachm. Lysimachos, 288/7-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left with transverse spear and shield at her side; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, HP monogram below throne, club in exergue. SNG Stancomb 822 (this coin); Thompson 178; Müller 365. 16.99g, 30mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

500

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from Coins & Antiquities Ltd. (London), January 1973.

Published in Price, Ex NumCirc 97, 1989



175. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 235-220 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, two monograms in left field, club below throne. SNG Stancomb 839 (this coin) = Price 1284a (this coin); HGC 7, 481. 17.06g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); This coin published in M. J. Price, The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaios (London, 1991); Ex Spink & Son Ltd., Numismatic Circular XCVII.5, June 1989, lot 3026; Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 161, 22 February 1989, lot 166; Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 156, 25 November 1987, lot 105.



176. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ23. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ, bow in gorytos above, club below. SNG Stancomb 826 (this coin); Recueil général I, 47, 1; SNG BM Black Sea 1632; HGC 7, 484. 9.60g, 23mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000); Acquired from William Veres, November 1987.



177. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ17. 2nd century BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Lion prancing to right; ΗΡΑΚΛΕ-ΩΤΑΝ around, ΑΤ monogram above, club below. SNG Stancomb 835 (this coin) = Stancomb 2006, pp. 1528, 9a, 4 (IGCH 1367, this coin); Recueil général I, 49, 2; SNG BM Black Sea 1626; HGC 7, 488. 3.39g, 15mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in W. Stancomb, 'The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Heraclea Pontica', The Numismatic Chronicle (2006).



178. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ17. 2nd century BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΗΡΑΚΛΕ-ΩΤΑΝ lion prancing right; Α above, club below. SNG Stancomb 829 (this coin) = Stancomb 2006, pp. 1528, 9a, 3d (IGCH 1367, this coin); Recueil général I, 49, 4; SNG BM Black Sea 1621; HGC 7, 488. 3.66g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

50

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in W. Stancomb, 'The Autonomous Bronze Coinage of Heraclea Pontica', The Numismatic Chronicle (2006);
Acquired from Henry Weller, London 1970.

Ex von Aulock Collection



179. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ21. Julia Domna, AD 193-217. ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑ, draped bust right / ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΙΝΤΩ, Pomona? standing holding apple in right hand; ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC ΕΝ ΠΙΟΝΤΩ. SNG Stancomb 1073 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 6941 (this coin). 5.95g, 22mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1974;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.



180. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ29. Gordian III, AD 238-244. ΜΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΤ, laureate and draped bust of Gordian right / ΗΡΑΚΛΗΕΩΤΑΝ ΠΙΟΝΤΩ, Herakles struggling with the Cretan bull right, club in exergue. SNG Stancomb 1079 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 6961 (this coin); Recueil général I, 222. 10.79g, 29mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1974;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.

Ex von Aulock Collection



181. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ 8 Assaria. Philip II, as Caesar, AD 244-247. Μ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΑΙΣ, draped bust right; countermark: mark of value H over club / ΗΡΑΚΛΗΔΕ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ, Herakles advancing right with rake to clean Augean stables. SNG Stancomb 1085 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 6965 (this coin); Howgego, GIC 824. 12.62g, 29mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

100

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1974;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.



182. Bithynia, Herakleia Pontika Æ28. Gallienus, AD 253-268. Π Ι ΑΛΛΑΔΙΗΝΟΥ ΚΕΒ, laureate and draped bust right / ΗΡΑΚΛΗΔΕ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ, Herakles struggling with the Cretan bull right; club in exergue. SNG Stancomb 1088 (this coin) = SNG von Aulock 451 (this coin). 9.16g, 28mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);
acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, May 1974;
Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.

An Exceedingly Rare Hemiobol



3x



3x

183. Bithynia, Kalchedon AR Hemiobol. Late 5th-4th centuries BC. Young male head left / Wheel with four spokes. SNG Stancomb 12 (this coin); SNG BM Black Sea 92; cf. HGC 7, 516 (Obol). 0.33g, 7mm.

Very Fine. Exceedingly Rare; the early wheel-series of Kalchedon is represented in CoinArchives by only four coins of different types, and only one other hemiobol has appeared at auction in over 20 years at least.

250

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Acquired from William Veres, 9 June 1988.



2x



2x

184. Bithynia, Tios Æ10. Circa 300 BC. Laureate head of Zeus left / Eagle with closed wings standing to left; ΤΙΑ-ΝΟ[Ν] around. SNG Stancomb 844 (this coin); HGC 7, 605; cf. SNG von Aulock 917 and *Recueil général II*, p. 616, 1 (Æ15). 1.05g, 10mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the William Stancomb Collection; this coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume XI, The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region (Oxford, 2000);
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 293, 25 September 2013, lot 2330.



COINS OF THE CELTS

SPAIN



185. Spain, Beuibus-Salacia Æ Unit. 2nd-1st centuries BC. Head of Melqart left, wearing lion skin headdress; ODACIS•A before / Two tunny fish right; South Lusitanian inscription "BEUIBUM" between. ACIP 973; CNH 3. 15.90g, 26mm, 12h.

About Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; rated R5 by Villaronga and Benages.

300

From a private German collection.

Among the Finest Known



2x

2x

186. Spain, Emporion AR Obol. Circa 480-475 BC. Two sphinxes facing each other, conjoined at the breast and heads, which face outward / Rough incuse. P. Pau Ripollès and J-A Chevillon, 'The Archaic Coinage of Emporion', in NC 2013, p. 12 fig. 4; ACIP 1; R-C 33. 0.98g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare (ACIP estimated 2-3 known examples), and among the finest known. Certainly on par with, if not in fact superior to, the example of HJB 191 (2014), lot 13 which hammered for \$3,080.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

BRITANNIA



187. Britannia, the Atrebatæ AV Stater. Verica, circa AD 10-40. COM•F on incuse rectangular tablet / Warrior on horseback right, holding spear; VIR behind, REX below. ABC 1190; SCBC 120; Van Alfen 500-1. 5.31g, 18mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine.

850

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£1,375).



188. Britannia, the Dobunni AV Stater. Circa AD 20-43. Tree-symbol on plain field / Triple-tailed horse to right, ANTED R-I-C-O-V around; two pellets, crescent and x above, wheel and x below. ABC 2066; Van Arsdell 1066; SCBC 379; BMC 3023-37. 5.03g, 19mm, 5h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

800

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.



189. Britannia, the Catuvellauni AV Stater. Addedomaros. Crescent cross type. Circa 45-25 BC. Crossed wreaths with back-to-back crescents at centre / Horse rearing right; wheel below, [ADDIIDOM] and annulet above, annulet before, various pellets around. ABC 2514; SCBC 200; Van Arsdell 1605. 5.58g, 18mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

950

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,100);
Privately purchased from Silbury Coins.



190. Britannia, the Trinovantes & Catuvellauni AV Stater. Cunobelin, circa AD 20-43. CA-MV flanking grain ear with tendrils at base / Horse rearing to right, branch above; CVNO below. ABC 2798; Van Arsdell 2027-1; SCBC 288. 5.49g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000

Privately purchased from Anne Demeester (Arnumis, Brussels).

GAUL



191. Gaul, Rhone Valley, the Cavares or Allobroges AR Drachm. Circa 125-100 BC. Laureate male head right / Lepontic legend: IALIKOVESI below head of horse right. Delestrée/Tache 3045; Depeyrot NC I, 63; Feugère/Py p. 213, VDR-2537; BMC II, 162; Deroc 1983, classe A/I, fig. 12-24; Van der Wielen 1999, 2a. 2.52g, 15mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; particularly so in this condition.

750

From a private UK collection.

The name IALIKOVESI is believed to be personal, relating either to an individual or a family.



192. Northwest Gaul, the Veneti AV Stater. Type 'à la petite tête nue'. 2nd century BC. Celticised head of Apollo right, with strings of pearls ending in miniature human heads coming out of his own head; elaborate drapery resembling aegis below / Devolved charioteer, driving cart drawn by centaur right, holding reins in right hand and long branch ending in a vexillum-like banner in left; winged male figure right below. DT 2109; LT 7879. 7.73g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck from the usual somewhat worn and corroded dies, but lustrous and attractive. Rare.

1,250

From the inventory of a German dealer;
Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex private Belgian collection.

CENTRAL EUROPE



193. Central Europe, the Vindelici AV Stater. Early 1st century BC. Triskeles within a wreath like torque with an annulet at each open end / Pyramid of eight annulets: five, on the bottom, each enclosing a pellet, and three, forming the top two rows, each enclosing a smaller annulet; all within a wavy torque. Allen & Nash 160; De la Tour 9441; Kellner type IX B. 6.91g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

2,500

Privately purchased from Anne Demeester (Armumis, Brussels).

Vindelicia was the region bounded on the north by the Danube and later Hadrian's Limes Germanicus, on the east by the Oenus (Inn), on the south by Raetia and on the west by the territory of the Helvetii. It thus corresponded to the northeast portion of Switzerland, the southeast of Baden, and the south of Württemberg and Bavaria. Its chief town was refounded by the Romans as Augusta Vindelicorum, which is today Augsburg.

Superior to the Lanz Specimen



194. Central Europe, West Noricum AR Tetradrachm. Adnamati Type. Circa 2nd - 1st century BC. Diademed male head left / Horseman to right, brandishing spear in right hand; ADNAMATI (partially ligate) around. Göbl, TKN pl. 8 E, 35 [9a/51]; Lanz 128 (same dies). 10.11g, 22mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine; far superior to the Lanz specimen. Rare.

1,750

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

Ex Hermann Lanz Collection



195. Central Europe, the Boii AV 1/24 Stater. Athene-Alkis Type. Circa 2nd century BC. Torque-form globule / Athena Alkis striding to left, with shield and spear. Paulsen pl. 7, 146-7; Lanz 37 (this coin). 0.35g, 5mm.

Very Fine.

150

Ex Hermann Lanz Collection; this coin published in M. Kostial, *Kelten im Osten - Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa - Sammlung Lanz* (Staatlichen Münzsammlung München, 1997); This coin exhibited by the Staatlichen Münzsammlung München at the 1997 International Numismatic Congress in Berlin; at the Berliner Bank also in 1997; also exhibited at the Luitpoldblock Palmengarten, Munich in 2003 (exhibition #18[obverse]); Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 50, 27 November 1989, lot 31.

COINS OF THE GREEKS

ETRURIA

The Finest and Heaviest Recorded



196. Etruria, Populonia AR Didrachm (10 Units). Late 5th century BC. Head of Metus facing, hair bound with diadem, X below, dotted border / Blank. EC I, 8.1-20 (O1); HN Italy 117; HGC I, 92. 8.59g, 22mm.

Extremely Fine; of marvellous late archaic style, and according to Italo Vecchi (author of EC I) the finest and heaviest recorded.

6,000

From a private Swiss collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



197. Etruria, Populonia AR 20 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Facing head of Metus, hair bound with diadem; X:X below / 'poplv'. EC I, 37 (O1); HN Italy 142. 8.65g, 22mm.

Extremely Fine; lustrous metal.

2,000

Privately purchased from Classical Numismatic Group;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 25;
Ex collection of a Swiss Etruscologist, and outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

LUCANIA

An Extremely Rare Stater of Laos



198. Lucania, Laos AR Stater. Circa 480-460 BC. Man-headed bull standing to right, ΛΑΣ (retrograde) above / Man-headed bull standing to left, head reverted; ΝΟΣ (retrograde) above. HN Italy 2275; SNG Ashmolean 644 (same dies); Sternberg V6/R6; SNG ANS 133 var. (obv. legend, same rev. die); SNG Copenhagen 1146 var. (same). 7.97g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,780

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 257, 15 October 2018, lot 126;
Ex private collection formed prior to 1993.



199. Lucania, Laos AR Stater. Circa 480-460 BC. Man-headed bull left, head reverted, standing on dotted ground line; ΛΑΣ above; all within dotted border / Man-headed bull left, head lowered, standing on solid ground line; ΛΑΣ above. Unpublished in the standard references, for the only other recorded example of this type, cf. H.-R. Sternberg, 'Die Silberprägung von Laos ca. 510-440 v. Chr.,' in Proceedings of the 8th International Numismatic Congress, New York & Washington 1973, pp. 143-162, 8 pl. 13 = Niggeler Collection I, 49 = Jameson 255; cf. HN Italy 2275 and HGC I, 1534 (rev. bull right). 7.58g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; dark old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



200. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 510-470 BC. Ear of barley with six grains on each side; META upwards to right / Incuse ear of barley with six grains. Noe Class IX, 157 (same dies); HN Italy 1482. 7.96g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive deep old collection tone.

1,250

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 100, 7 October 2015, lot 1242.



201. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 430-400 BC. Head of Demeter right, wearing drop earring, hair bound up with diadem / Ear of barley with leaf to left, META to right. Noe 367; SNG ANS 297; HN Italy 1507. 7.88g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; flan crack, light cabinet tone.

500

From the David Freedman Collection;

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, E-Auction 41, 26 April 2017, lot 79.

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung, 1990



202. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 400-340 BC. Obverse die signed by Apol-. Head of Demeter right; KPI behind / Ear of barley with leaf to right; META to right. Noe 500 (same dies); SNG ANS 349; HN Italy 1537. 7.87g, 22mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; usual die-breaks, beautiful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights. Rare; four examples cited by Noe.

1,750

From the David Freedman Collection;

Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell Ltd, 21 April 2015;

Ex F. Sternberg, Auction XXXI, 27 October 1996, lot 152;

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 50, 24 September 1990, lot 76.



203. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Signed by Kri-. Circa 360-340 BC. Head of Demeter right; KPI behind / Barley-ear with leaf to right, ME to left. Noe 502 (same dies); SNG ANS 378 (same obv. die); HN Italy 1528. 7.83g, 22mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,500

Ex Hermann Robinow Collection, Morton & Eden Ltd, Auction 51 (A Collection of Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins), 24 October 2011, lot 10 (hammer £3,400);

Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 20, 8 November 1990, lot 1239.

The War Against the Lucani



204. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 340-330 BC. Kal-, magistrate. Laureate head of Zeus to right; thunderbolt behind / Ear of barley with leaf to right, KA[Λ] and poppy head above leaf, ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΟΝ to left. HN Italy 1558; Johnston A6.2; SNG ANS 412 var. 7.85g, 21mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; pleasant cabinet tone. Very Rare; easily the finest of only four examples present on CoinArchives.

4,000

Acquired from Nomos AG;

Ex Swiss collection, formed prior to 2005.

Metapontion was among the first cities of Magna Graecia to issue coinage, and indeed long preceded its later rival Tarentum in this respect. The choice of the barley ear as the civic emblem is unusual in that the other cities all struck coinage displaying types relating to their foundation myths or principal cults. Metapontion's choice may well reflect a significant economic reliance on its major export, a hypothesis supported by the preponderance of Demeter portraits on its later coinage, a convention seemingly broken only in exceptional circumstances, such as the occasional Hygieia issue that was probably elicited by concern over pestilence, flooding or drought.

The city's reliance on its agricultural exports made it particularly vulnerable to the increasing barbarian attacks in the fourth century that eventually caused Tarentum to request the assistance of the Epeirote king Alexander in driving the aggressive Lucani and other tribes back into the interior. It was this period of strife that caused the only significant variation in the coinage of Metapontion - the new demands placed on the city by the war against the Lucani and its support for Alexander of Epeiros' campaign are undoubtedly the cause of the sudden rise in output of the mint, as well as the hasty overstriking of Pegasi. It was at this time that militaristic types were introduced, engraved in double relief, depicting the helmeted portraits of the city's founder Leukippos, along with the deities Zeus, Athena 'Tharragoras', Apollo and Herakles - a fitting series of coinage for a Hellenic city threatened by barbaric aggressors. Indeed it is not coincidental that the contemporary issues at Tarentum similarly allude to war, depicting Taras armed, the horseman armed, and sometimes accompanied by Nike. It is also probable that the appearance of the same signatures, notably KAL and API, represent a coordination of defence efforts at a federal level, rather than an artist's signature as is often suggested.

The head of Zeus shown here is remarkably similar in style to that god's head which adorned the obverse of the issues which Alexander struck to pay his own troops, and also bears considerable similarity to the Zeus heads of Philip II of Macedon in much the same way that the Herakles stater resembles those of Alexander III 'the Great' to whom the Epeirote king was uncle through his sister Olympias.

It is not hard to imagine that the notion of Greek civilisation waging a just war against a barbarian foe should have been readily espoused by the cities of Magna Graecia; as Alexander of Macedon campaigned in the East, so thus did Alexander of Epeiros in the West. The Epeirote king did not meet with the same success as his nephew however. At the Battle of Pandosia in 331, the Greek phalanx was separated, surrounded and destroyed. In a famous passage of historical fiction, Livy narrates that as Alexander of Epeiros lay mortally wounded upon the field of battle he compared his fortunes to that of his illustrious nephew and said that the latter 'waged war against women'. Certainly, the Lucani were competent and determined fighters, and the Greek defeat at Pandosia marked the end of Greek colonisation and expansion in Italy; the Greek cities would increasingly find themselves under pressure from the Oscan tribes.



205. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 340-330 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ before, Δ behind / Ear of barley with leaf to left, upon which Silenos crouches; ΜΕΤΑ to right, ΔΑ below. Johnston class A, 2.1; HN Italy 1557; SNG ANS 451. 7.53g, 22mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

2,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex 'important collection of coins from Magna Graecia and Punic Sicily, formed in the 1990s and early 2000s'.

Athena Tharragoras



206. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 340-330 BC. Head of Athena Tharragoras right, wearing Corinthian helmet; Σ behind / Ear of barley with stalk and leaf to right upon which, trophy; Π below, ΜΕΤΑ to left. Johnston A 7.13 (obverse) - A 7.15 (reverse); HN Italy 1567. 7.85g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare (only one example recorded by Johnston), particularly so in this condition, and an apparently unrecorded die coupling. 3,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 81, 20 May 2009, lot 106;

Ex Dr. Roland Maly Collection, LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 100, 23 April 2007, lot 115.

The obverse portrait of this coin is traditionally identified as the unknown hero Tharragoras, following the attribution by Imhoof-Blumer. In studying the available specimens of the type (of which there were then five), he noted two with visible legends, one reading 'ΘΑΡΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ', which he illustrated in his 'Monnaies grecques' (pl. A,2). Noting also that the portrait on this coin was 'slightly bearded', Imhoof-Blumer concluded that it therefore was not Athena, but rather an unknown hero whose name was given on the coin, and who must have been a companion or relation of Leukippos, given the contemporary nature of the two issues and the importance of the Leukippos type.

That the name Tharragoras is nowhere else attested, either in literature, sculpture or on other coins, makes Imhoof-Blumer's identification of this portrait as an unknown hero by that name very difficult to support indeed. Strabo, who does acknowledge Leukippos (6.1), makes no mention of a Tharragoras; the 'slight beard' seen by Imhoof-Blumer is almost certainly in fact locks of hair that fall from beneath the helmet. No trace of a beard can be discerned meanwhile around the chin or jaw.

Where Imhoof-Blumer inferred a connection with Ἄρρα, or Ares, we should perhaps more properly see a connection with a 'dialectic form of Θάρσω, a more ancient name for the goddess Athena (schol.IL.5.2).' 'Θάρρα' itself has connotations of 'courage', 'boldness' or 'confidence' - the intended meaning here must have been clear to the people of Metapontion and fitting for the circumstances of its issue. The companion issue (Johnston A6.11 = HN Italy 1561) allows us to positively identify the portrait as that of Athena, on account of the long feminine eyelashes that would certainly be out of place on a male hero.



207. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 330-290 BC. Wreathed head of Demeter left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace / Barley ear with leaf to left; Artemis-Hekate, carrying long torch, running to right on leaf, ΑΥ below leaf, ΜΕΤΑ to right. Johnston Class C, 7.9 (same dies); HN Italy 1590. 7.76g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

300

From the H.K. Collection.



208. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 290-280 BC. Head of Demeter right wearing grain wreath, triple-drop earring and necklace / Ear of barley with leaf to right, two amphorae to right with star above, ΦΙ in lower right field, META to left. Johnston Class D, 4.16 (same dies); SNG ANS 517; HN Italy 1625. 7.80g, 21mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights over lustrous metal.

500

Ex LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 100, 23 April 2007, lot 122 (hammer: CHF 2,500).



209. Lucania, Metapontion AV Tetradrachm - 1/3 Stater. Time of Pyrrhos of Epeiros, circa 280-279 BC. Bearded head of the hero Leukippos to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone; [AE]YKIIIII[OΣ] above / Two six-grained barley ears, each with a curling leaf; M-E across outer fields, ΣΙ between. Johnston G5.2 (same dies); HN Italy 1630; SNG ANS 397-8; SNG Lockett 404; Basel 153 = Gillet 202; Dewing 378; Gulbenkian 72; Jameson 1867. 2.84g, 12mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; pleasant light reddish tone.

4,000

Privately purchased from Paoletti S.r.l. at Coinex (London).

A Superb Issue of Punic Controlled Metapontion



210. Lucania, Metapontion AR Half Shekel. Punic occupation, circa 215-207 BC. Head of Athena to right wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Ear of barley with leaf to right; owl in flight above leaf, META to left. Robinson, Punic p. 50, 3; SNG ANS 549-50; Jameson 329; HN Italy 1634. 3.52g, 17mm, 7h.

Mint State; beautiful iridescent cabinet tone.

1,000

From the David Freedman Collection;

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd., 18 September 2017.

Sometime after the defeat of Pyrrhos of Epeiros by Rome, Metapontion came under Roman domination. We do not know precisely when this occurred or the circumstances of the event, but the city was amongst the first to defect to Hannibal after the battle of Cannae in 216 BC. However, it was still occupied by a Roman garrison sometime afterwards, and only in 212 when Hannibal captured nearby Taras did the Metapontines expel the Roman garrison and fully declare for the Carthaginian cause. Hannibal quickly utilised the city as a supply depot, garrisoning the town with his troops.

It was during the Punic occupation of Metapontion that this coin was struck. Like other Punic issues minted at this time in southern Italy, the fabric and execution of strike are neat and precise, with thin flans and competent engraving. While the coin retains the grain ear on the reverse, the obverse employs a type rarely used before at the city, the head of Athena wearing a crested Corinthian helmet. It is not known the significance of this change, but is paralleled elsewhere at other Punic-aligned cities.

After the Carthaginian defeat at the pivotal battle of the Metaurus in 207, Hannibal's hopes for victory in Italy were dashed. Having first relocated the inhabitants of Metapontion to protect them from Roman vengeance, in 202 he withdrew all his forces to Africa to protect the motherland from Scipio. Afterwards the city of Metapontion never regained its former prominence, and by the mid second century AD was, according to Pausanias, totally deserted and in ruins (Paus. vi, 19. § 11).



211. Lucania, Metapontion AR Half Shekel. Punic occupation, circa 215-207 BC. Head of Athena to right wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Ear of barley with leaf to right; owl in flight above leaf, META to left. Robinson, Punic p. 50, 3; SNG ANS 549-50; Jameson 329; HN Italy 1634. 3.86g, 20mm, 8h.

Mint State.

1,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex 'important collection of coins from Magna Graecia and Punic Sicily, formed in the 1990s and early 2000s'.



212. Lucania, Sybaris AR Stater. Circa 530-510 BC. Bull standing left, head right; VM in exergue / Incuse bull standing right, head left. SNG ANS 828-844; HN Italy 1729. 7.93g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

2,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.

Ex L. Hamburger 96, 1932



213. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 293-280 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin, Φ on neck-guard, monogram behind / Lion advancing right, filleted kerykeion above; YEANTON below. HN Italy 1396 (same dies); SNG ANS 1395; Williams 536 (O269/R375); SNG Ashmolean 1388; Boston MFA 160. 7.55g, 21mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

Ex Maggiore Collection, formed in the late 1970s to early 2000s;

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 91, 10 May 2004, lot 47;

Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 20, 8 November 1990, lot 1235.

Ex L. Hamburger, Auction 96, 25 October 1932, lot 26.

Ex Sternberg XXIX, 1995



214. Lucania, Velia AR Didrachm. Circa 280 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin, Φ on the neck-guard, monogram behind / Lion advancing right, kerykeion above; YEANTON below. Williams 518 (O262/R364); SNG Ashmolean 1380 (same rev. die); SNG ANS 1391-4; Boston MFA 160; HN Italy 1316. 7.62g, 20mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful deep old cabinet tone.

1,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 87, 18 May 2011, lot 186;

Ex Kirk Davis, FPL 31, July 2000, no. 5;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 102, 24 May 2000, lot 36;

Ex F. Sternberg, Auction XXIX, 30 October 1995, lot 150.

CALABRIA



215. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 510–500 BC. Taras astride dolphin to right, right hand outstretched, scallop shell below, TAPA (retrograde) behind; all within dot-and-cable border / Same type as obverse, reversed and incuse, but dolphin's facial features in relief. Fischer-Bossert 9 (V6/R8); Vlasto 63 (same dies); HN Italy 826; SNG ANS 825 (same obv. die); De Luynes 260 (same dies). 7.37g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; beautifully preserved incuse detail, dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

4,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



216. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 510–500 BC. Taras astride dolphin to right, right hand outstretched, scallop shell below, TAPA (retrograde) behind; all within dot-and-cable border / Same type as obverse, reversed and incuse, but dolphin's facial features in relief. Fischer-Bossert 9 (V6/R8); Vlasto 63 (same dies); HN Italy 826; SNG ANS 825 (same obv. die); De Luynes 260 (same dies). 7.37g, 25mm, 12h.

Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

3,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



217. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 500–490 BC. Taras astride dolphin to right, holding octopus in his right hand and phiale in his extended left; TAPA π below; all within dot-and-cable border / Hippocamp swimming to right, scallop shell below, TAPA π above; incuse radiating border around. Fischer-Bossert 33b (V14/R26); HN Italy 827; Vlasto 127. 7.62g, 20mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine. Rare.

500

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



218. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 480–470 BC. Taras astride dolphin to right; scallop shell below, TAPAN (retrograde) behind / Wheel with four spokes. Fischer-Bossert 81 (V41/R55); Vlasto 74 (same dies); HN Italy 833; SNG Ashmolean 204 = Pozzi 111; Boston MFA 47 = Warren 17; Dewing 128; Jameson 82; McClean 529 (all from the same dies); Gillet 48 (same obv. die). 7.60g, 18mm.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

750

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

Hippocamp on Disc



219. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 470-465 BC. Taras astride dolphin to right, both hands extended; scallop shell below, TAPAΛ (retrograde) behind / Hippocamp to left on raised disc; all within shallow incuse circle. Fischer-Bossert 102 (V51/R66); Vlasto 132 (same dies); HN Italy 827. 7.96g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare variety with the hippocamp on a raised disc.

1,500

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

An Extremely Rare Early Issue



220. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 470-465 BC. Taras seated to left on dolphin, both hands extended; TAPAΣ behind, scallop shell below / Female head (the nymph Satyra?) to left, hair tied with fillet, wearing pearl necklace; all within annulet within incuse circle. Fischer-Bossert 99 (V49/R61); Vlasto 141-150; SNG ANS 843; HN Italy 838. 7.83g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only half a dozen or so examples of this early issue featuring an ambiguous head that is possibly intended to represent the nymph Satyra (the mother of Taras) within an annulet have been offered at auction over the past 20 years.

2,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

Ex Comte Chandon de Briailles Collection



221. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 390-385 BC. Nude warrior on horseback left, holding reins in right hand, small round shield on left arm; A below / Taras astride dolphin left; P and TAPAΣ below. Fischer-Bossert 436 (V193/R332); Vlasto 379; SNG ANS 900 (but with A on obv. and P on rev. intact). 7.84g, 21mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine; deep, attractive old cabinet tone. A stunning and statuesque obverse from one of the briefest but most beautiful series in Tarentine coinage. Extremely Rare.

5,000

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 23;

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica (London), 2011 for £8,500;

Ex Comte Chandon De Briailles Collection; E. Bourgey, 17 June 1959, lot 15.

Tarentum, the only Spartan colony ever to be established, was founded in 706 BC by the Partheniae - Spartan children born to unmarried women as a product of Spartan desperation to ensure the survival and continuation of their demographic during the bloody Messenian wars, who were later disowned and expelled by the state - and Perioeci (subjects, but not citizens of Sparta), under the leadership of the Parthenian Phalanthos. According to legend, Phalanthos consulted the oracle at Delphi, and was told that he should found his new city 'where rain fell from a clear sky'. After much searching, and despairing of finding a suitable location for a city, Phalanthos was consoled by his wife Aethra who laid his head in her lap, and as her tears splashed upon his forehead he understood the oracle's words for his wife's name itself meant 'clear sky', and thus he determined to make the nearby harbour the site of their new home, which they named after Taras, the son of Poseidon and the nymph Satyrion.



222. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 355-350 BC. Nude youth on horseback to left, crowning horse that raises left foreleg; Φ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding patera in outstretched right hand and leaning backward on left arm; Φ above TAPAΣ below. Fischer-Bossert 628 (V244/R-, unlisted rev. die); Vlasto -. 7.46g, 22mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

750

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 149, 24 June 2010, lot 24.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen, 1992



223. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 344-340 BC. A-, magistrate(?). Warrior, nude but for helmet, standing facing behind bridled horse to left, holding spear and shield with right hand and resting left on horse's back; |- before / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding trident in extended right hand, and shield in left; TAPAΣ behind, A over waves below. Fischer-Bossert 684n (V259/R531, this coin); Vlasto 518; HN Italy 889. 7.92g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. A beautiful composition, and the finest example of the type to be offered in the past 20 years.

7,500

This coin published in W. Fischer-Bossert, *Chronologie Der Didrachmenprägung von Tarent 510-280 v.Chr.* (Berlin, 1999);
Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 307, 7 June 2007, lot 1015;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, List 552, March 1992, no. 1.

Ex Leu 30, 1982



224. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 340-335 BC. Nude youth on horseback to right, holding rein and crowning horse, Φ before, nude youth below, removing stone from horse's hoof / Taras astride dolphin to left, shield on arm, holding kantharos and trident; E and waves below. Fischer-Bossert 695b (V262/R542, this coin); Vlasto 510 (same dies); HN Italy 818; SNG ANS 961 (same dies); Hirsch 93 (same dies). 7.83g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,250

This coin published in W. Fischer-Bossert, *Chronologie Der Didrachmenprägung von Tarent 510-280 v.Chr.* (Berlin, 1999);
Ex Matthew Curtis Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IV, 5 December 2000, lot 27;
Ex Bank Leu, Auction 30, 28 April 1982, lot 4.

Ex Nvmmorvm Avctiones 14, 1999



2x



2x

225. Calabria, Tarentum AR Diobol. Alexander the Molossian, King of Epeiros, circa 334-331 BC. Head of Helios, on radiate disk, facing slightly to left / Thunderbolt, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΥ above, ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΙΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ below. Vlasto, Alexander, type 8; Traité IV 333, pl. CCLXXXIII, 6-7; BMC Epirus 110, 5-6, pl. XX, 5; SNG ANS -; Vlasto 1873; Jameson 1123. 1.21g, 12mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; well-struck and centred on a full flan, beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

3,500

Ex Numismatica Genevensis SA, Auction 6, 30 November 2010, lot 6 (hammer: CHF 5,000);
Ex David Herman Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton X, 9 January 2007, lot 29;
Ex Italo Vecchi Ltd., Nvmmorvm Avctiones 14, 5 February 1999, lot 197.

Superbly Well Detailed



226. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 315-300 BC. Sa- and Sym-, magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, raising his right hand to crown the horse's head; ΣΑ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, his right arm outstretched and holding long palm frond in his left hand; [ΤΑΡΑΣ] below, crested Corinthian helmet to left, ΣΥ[M] below dolphin. Fischer-Bossert 807 (V319/R626); Vlasto 651 (same dies); HN Italy 941. 7.90g, 23mm, 9h.

Mint State; superbly well detailed, very rare thus.

1,750

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex European collection, formed before 2005.



2x



2x

227. Calabria, Tarentum AV Hemistater. Circa 276-272 BC. Head of youthful Herakles in lion-skin headdress to right / Ephebe or Taras driving galloping biga to right; AP monogram above, ΣΩΣΙ before horses, NK monogram under horse legs; [ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ] in exergue. Fischer-Bossert G29 (V25/R29); Vlasto 31; HN Italy 985. 4.27g, 14mm, 7h.

Very Fine; small nick to rev. Very Rare.

2,500

From a private UK collection;
This coin accompanied by a signed, dated and stamped attestation from Professor Pasquale Attianese from 1996.



228. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 235-228 BC. Erak-, Daimachos, and Andre-, magistrates. Nude youth galloping on horseback right, holding torch behind him; ΗΡΑΚ monogram in left field, ΔΑΙΜΑΧΟC below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and trident; ΑΝΔΡΕ monogram in right field, ΤΑΡΑ[Σ] below. Vlasto 938-939; HN Italy 1053; SNG ANS 1245; SNG Copenhagen 940. 7.59g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.

BRUTTIUM



229. Bruttium, Kaulonia AR Stater. Circa 525-500 BC. Nude Apollo walking right, holding laurel branch in upright right hand, small daimon running to right on Apollo's extended left arm, holding branch; to right, annulet above stag standing right with head reverted; KAVLO (the O faint and with central dot) to left; all within dot and cable border / Incuse of obverse, but no ethnic or daimon. Noe, Caulonia, Group B, 27 (same obv. die); SNG ANS -; McClean -; HN Italy 2036. 7.31g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

2,500

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



230. Bruttium, Kaulonia AR Stater. Circa 475-425 BC. Nude Apollo walking right, holding laurel branch in upright right hand, small daimon running to right on Apollo's extended left arm; to right, stag standing right with head reverted; KAVA to left / Stag standing right; branch in right field; KAVA in retrograde above. HN Italy 2046; SNG ANS 180 (these dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 731 (these dies); Noe, Caulonia 93. 8.19g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

1,250

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 29, 1992



231. Bruttium, Kroton AR Stater. Circa 500-480 BC. Tripod-lebes, legs terminating in lion's paws, with ornaments on and serpents rising from the bowl; QPO to left, crab to right / Incuse of obverse, QPO and crab in relief. HN Italy 2085; SNG ANS 247; Attianese 32. 8.19g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

1,500

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein, Auction 29, 28 January 1992, lot 22.

A Very Rare Crab/Dolphin Issue



232. Bruttium, Kroton AR Stater. Circa 480-450 BC. Tripod-lebes with legs terminating in lion's feet; crab in left field, QPO (retrograde) upwards in right field; / Incuse tripod; QPO in relief in left field, linear dolphin in relief upwards in right field. HN Italy 2100; Attianese 34; SNG ANS 279-281. 7.74g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



233. Bruttium, Kroton AR Stater. Circa 480-430 BC. Tripod-lebes with legs terminating in lion's feet; QPO (retrograde) downwards to right / Incuse eagle flying to right. HN Italy 2108; Gorini 27; Attianese 54; SNG ANS 294-7; SNG Lloyd 601 var. (ethnic); Dewing 500 (same obv. die); McClean 1667 (same obv. die). 7.78g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

750

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



234. Bruttium, Kroton AR Stater. Circa 330-300 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Tripod-lebes; KPO downwards to left, filleted laurel branch to right. SNG ANS 389 (same dies); HN Italy 2177; Attianese 143 (same rev. die); SNG Lloyd 623; Bement 297 (same dies). 7.55g, 21mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex Mike S. Gasvoda Collection;
Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell Ltd., inventory no. 51480, August 2014;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group inventory, no. 157824, July 2005;
Privately purchased from B&H Kreindler.

Ex Spink 5014, 2005



235. Bruttium, Kroton AR Stater. Circa 350-300 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right, his hair falling in long curls down the back of his neck / Tripod-lebes, legs terminating in lions' feet; KPO downwards in right field, filleted laurel branch in left field. HN Italy 2177; SNG ANS 389ff; Nomos 18, 42 (same dies). 7.14g, 22mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,200

Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 5014, 28 September 2005, lot 20 (hammer: £1,700).

A Very Rare Stater of Medma



236. Bruttium, Medma AR Stater. Circa 330-317 BC. Pegasos flying left / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet; tiny M below neck. Pegasi 1/6; HN Italy 2425; SNG ANS 590 = SNG Berry 783; SNG Ashmolean 1572; SNG Lloyd -; Dewing -; Gillet -. 8.66g, 21mm, 2h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

1,250

Ex Dr. P. Vogl Collection, collector's ticket included;
Privately purchased from E. Beckenbauer, 1983.



237. Bruttium, Rhegion AR Drachm. Circa 494-480 BC. Lion's head facing / Head of calf to left; RECIION (retrograde) around. Robinson 3; HN Italy 2470; SNG Copenhagen 1923; SNG ANS 622. 5.47g, 17mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone, exceptional for the type. Very Rare.

2,250

From the David Freedman Collection;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 262, 13 March 2015, lot 7043.



238. Bruttium, Terina AR Stater. Circa 445-425 BC. Head of the nymph Terina left, wearing ampyx and earring, her hair tied up; all within olive wreath / Nike seated to left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and resting left on stool; [TEPI]NAIΩN above. McClean pl. 62, 3 (same dies); Holloway-Jenkins 18; HN Italy 2576; Regling 18. 7.74g, 22mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction Q, 6 April 2006, lot 1149.

Little is known of the history of Terina. The city was probably founded by Kroton around the time of the Krotoniate defeat of Sybaris circa 510 BC. A war with Thourioi is attested a few years after 444/3 BC. In 356 the city was besieged and taken by the Brettians, and it became a Brettian community, surviving the conquest of Alexander the Molossian in 325. Ultimately, Terina was razed by Hannibal in 203 and never rebuilt.

Ex Sternberg & Apparuti XVI, 1985



239. Bruttium, Terina AR Stater. Circa 420-400 BC. Head of the nymph Terina right, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; TEPINAIQN before / Nike, wearing long chiton and himation, seated left on cippus shown in perspective, her feet crossed, folds of himation falling between legs draping the cippus; a dove alights upon outstretched right hand, left rests on cippus. Regling, Terina 80 (dies MM/ppp); Holloway & Jenkins 84 (same obv. die); HN Italy 2629; SNG ANS 852 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 761-2 (same obv. die); BMC 41 = GPCG p. 46, 25 (same obv. die); Basel 242; Gulbenkian 154 (same obv. die); Kraay-Hirmer pl. 97, 280. 7.68g, 21mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone.

5,500

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 280, 26 September 2016, lot 75;

Ex RCM Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, lot 200;

Ex F. Sternberg & G. Apparuti (Zürich), Auction XVI, 15-16 November 1985, lot 45.

MAURETANIA



240. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Cornucopiae with fillet hanging to either side, transverse sceptre in background; crescent to upper right. Mazard 241; MAA 95; Müller, Afrique 25; SNG Copenhagen 593. 3.50g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

The Banasa Hoard, deposited in circa AD 20-24 was found in 1907 near modern day Souk-el Arbaa, 120 km northeast of Rabat, Morocco, in 1907. The hoard was previously said to be from Alkazar (El Ksar El Kebir), 70 km south of Tangier and hence is occasionally referred to as the El Ksar Hoard. The group contained approximately 4000 silver coins and one bronze. A substantial number of the coins now reside in public collections, principally in London, Paris, Berlin, Athens, New York and Algiers.



241. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Draped bust of Africa right, wearing elephant skin headdress; two spears behind, stalk of grain before. Mazard 131; MAA 73; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.05g, 17mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



242. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Garlanded altar, laurel branches flanking; LVCV above, AVGVSTI and star below. Mazard 160; MAA -, cf. 83; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.22g, 17mm, 9h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only four other examples in CoinArchives.

250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



243. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed bust of Juba right / Eagle standing to right with wings spread atop thunderbolt; sceptre resting against left wing. Mazard 204-5; MAA 86; SNG Copenhagen 583. 2.95g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



244. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 31 = AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed and draped head of Juba right / Elephant standing to right on ground line; R XXXI in exergue. Mazard 138; MAA 119; SNG Copenhagen -. 2.81g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



245. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 31 = AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed and draped bust of Juba right / Victory (Nike) standing to right on elephant head, holding wreath and palm; R XXXI behind. Mazard 200; MAA 38; SNG Copenhagen 557. 2.94g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Mazard ascribes this type to commemorations following a victory by Juba's forces over the Gaetuli tribes in AD 6/7.



246. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 31 = AD 6/7. REX IVBA, diademed and draped head of Juba right / Heifer standing to right on ground line; R XXXI in exergue. Mazard 224; MAA 130; SNG Copenhagen -; Roma E-66, lot 233 (same dies). 3.09g, 17mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

An Unpublished Variety



247. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 32 = AD 7/8. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / CAEAREA RXXXII in three lines within wreath. Mazard 229 var. (bust type); MAA 140 var. (same); SNG Copenhagen 558 (same). 3.05g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. An apparently unpublished variety with no club behind Juba's head.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



248. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 34 = AD 9/10. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / R XXXIII, star within crescent. Mazard 192; MAA 146; SNG Copenhagen 560. 2.56g, 19mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



249. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY AE (35) = AD 10/11. REX•IVBA, head of Juba as youthful Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Cornucopiae filled with grape bunches, ornate trident tied with fillet in background; E-T A-E around. Mazard 253; MAA 150; SNG Copenhagen 561. 3.65g, 18mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



250. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, Circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / BACIAICCA KACOTIATPA, crocodile standing to left on ground line. Mazard 340; MAA 104; SNG Copenhagen 592. 3.00g, 18mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Struck From Dies of Beautiful Style



251. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II, with Cleopatra Selene, AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / BACIAICCA KΛEOΠATPA, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra left. Mazard 361; MAA 108; SNG Copenhagen 566. 3.24g, 17mm, 4h.

Near Extremely Fine; struck from dies of beautiful style. Very Rare.

2,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

The Ptolemaic princess Cleopatra Selene was born to Cleopatra VII and Mark Antony in about 40 BC, but the precise date of her death is unknown - she may have died before AD 6/7 when Juba II married the Herodian Princess Glaphyra, but dated coin issues in her name indicate her being still alive until about AD 17 and that in fact Glaphyra was probably Juba's second wife while she still lived. It is known that by the time Juba II died in AD 23 she was already dead, as it is recorded that he was buried alongside his first wife in the Royal Mausoleum near ancient Iol, later Caesarea Mauretaniae, modern Cherchell in what is today Algeria.



252. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II, with Cleopatra Selene, AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / BACIAICCA KΛEOΠATPA, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra left. Mazard 361; MAA 108; SNG Copenhagen 566 var. (rev. bust type, earring). 2.94g, 16mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



253. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II, with Cleopatra Selene, AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / BACIAICCA KΛEOΠATPA, six-pointed star within crescent. Mazard 299; MAA 97; SNG Copenhagen 567. 3.27g, 16mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



254. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II with Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Headdress of Isis surmounted by corn ears on left, sistrum on right; [B]AC-IAC-CA across fields, [K]ΛEOΠATPA in exergue. Mazard 313; MAA 99; SNG Copenhagen 551. 3.30g, 17mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;

Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



255. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II, with Cleopatra Selene, AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / Headdress of Isis with corn-ears; BACIAI KACOTATP two lines across fields and below. Mazard 328; MAA 98; SNG Copenhagen 553; Roma e68, lot 232 (same dies). 3.28g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

250

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).

Apparently Unique and Unpublished



256. Kingdom of Mauretania, Cleopatra Selene AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 11-AD 23. BACIAI[I]ΣΣΑ [KACOTATPA], diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right / Lion pouncing to right, IVB[A] below. Mazard -; MAA -; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.25g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



257. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II, with Ptolemy, AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa AD 20-24. REX•IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / REX•PTOLEMAEVS•REGIS•IVBAE F•, diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy left. Mazard 379; MAA 111; SNG Copenhagen -. 3.12g, 16mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente numismatique;
Ex private French collection and from the Banasa / El Ksar Hoard of 1907 (IGCH 2307).



258. Kingdom of Mauretania, Ptolemy AR Denarius. Dated RY 9 = AD 29. REX PTOLEMAEVS, diademed bust right / Elephant walking to right, a serpent below, R A VIII in exergue. Mazard 404; MAA 292; SNG Copenhagen -. 1.87g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example present on CoinArchives.

1,000

From a private French collection.



259. Kingdom of Mauretania, Ptolemy AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 20 = AD 39/40. REX PTOLEMAEVVS, diademed and draped bust right / Two grain ears in saltire, palm branch between, crescent to upper right, [RA]-XX (date) across lower fields. Mazard 496; MAA 348; SNG Copenhagen -. 1.99g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; toned. Extremely Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives.

1,000

From a private French collection.



260. Kingdom of Mauretania, Ptolemy AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 20 = AD 39/40. REX PTOLEMAEVVS, diademed and draped bust right / Square altar, bedecked with garlands and a wreath on front; PIET-ATI to left and right, RA-XX (date) above wreath and in exergue. Mazard 429 corr. (date illegible); MAA 350 (same); SNG Copenhagen -. 1.91g, 15mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives, and apparently the first example to show the complete date.

1,000

From a private French collection.

Unique and Unpublished



261. Kingdom of Mauretania, Ptolemy AR Denarius. Caesarea, dated RY 20 = AD 39/40. REX PTOLEMAEVVS, diademed head right / Caduceus between grain ears; crescent above, RA XX (date) across fields. Mazard -; MAA -; SNG Copenhagen -. 2.20g, 15mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. Unique and unpublished.

750

From a private French collection.

The Second and Finest Known



262. Kingdom of Mauretania, Ptolemy AR Denarius. Dated RY 20 = AD 39/40. REX PTOLEMAEVVS, diademed head right / Upright club; RA XX (date) around; all within wreath. Cf. Mazard 430–5 for this type with earlier dates; MAA -; SNG Copenhagen -; CNG 103, 419. 2.23g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Exceedingly Rare; unpublished in the standard references, and apparently only the second (and finest) known example.

500

From a private French collection.

NORTH AFRICA

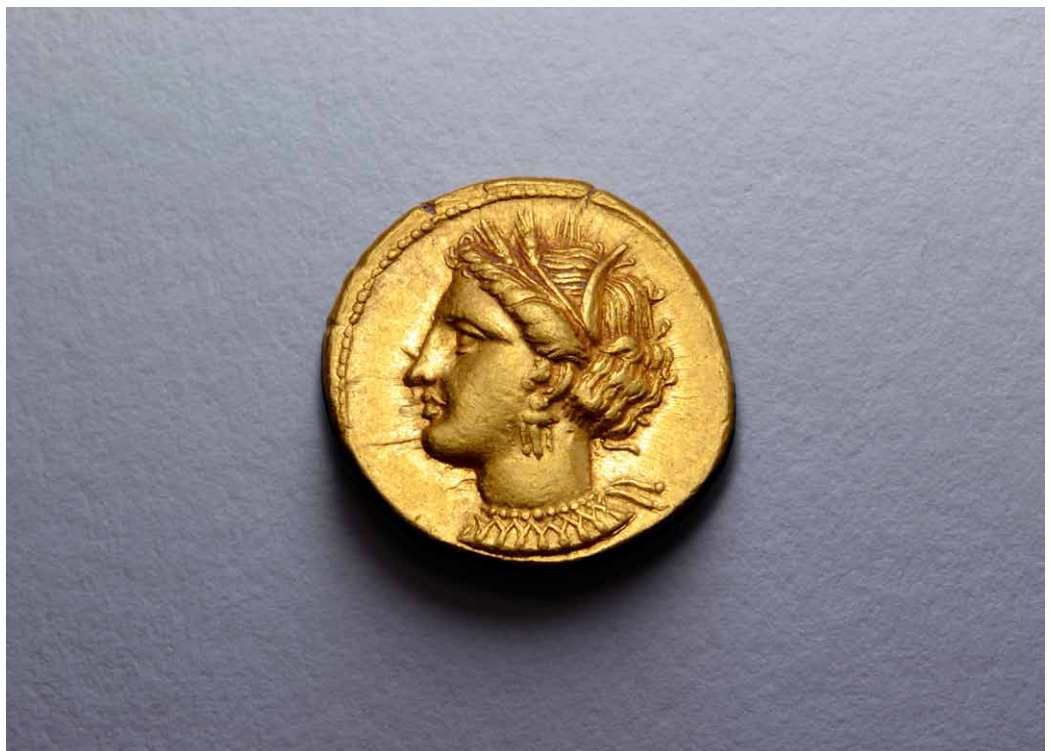


263. North Africa, Carthage AV Stater. Circa 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing right on ground line, three pellets before. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIg, 56 (same dies). 9.40g, 19mm, 9h.

Near Mint State; struck on a generous flan, with highly lustrous, untouched fields. Very Rare.

10,000

From a private American collection.



264. North Africa, Carthage AV Stater. Circa 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing right on ground line, three pellets before. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIh, 87 (same dies). 9.94g, 18mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Very Rare.

10,000

From a private American collection.

Ex Stack's 424, 1989



265. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 320-310 BC. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing right on ground line, two pellets on line. Jenkins & Lewis Group IV, 206 (same dies); MAA 9. 7.54g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; vivid red-golden iridescent tone.

2,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction P, 12 May 2005, lot 1400;
Ex Stack's, Auction 424, 7 December 1989, lot 2909.



266. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 310-290 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; pellet in field before neck / Horse standing right on ground line; four pellets below. Jenkins & Lewis Group V, 298 (same dies); MAA 10; SNG Copenhagen 975. 7.40g, 19mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine.

2,500

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 207, 15 October 2012, lot 475A;
Ex Matton Collection, Chateau d'Hauterive, France, acquired in the 1960s-1980s.



267. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 310-290 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; pellet in field before neck / Horse standing right on ground line; two pellets below. Jenkins & Lewis Group V, 270 (same dies); MAA 10; SNG Copenhagen 975. 7.69g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



268. North Africa, Carthage AR Shekel. Circa 300-260 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right, head left, palm tree in background; eight-pointed star to right. SNG Copenhagen 141; Alexandropoulos 371, 36; Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15-17. 7.48g, 20mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 273, 14 March 2016, lot 493.



269. North Africa, Carthage AR Shekel. Circa 300-260 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right, head left, palm tree in background; eight-pointed star to right. SNG Copenhagen 141; Alexandropoulos 371, 36; Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15-17. 7.13g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private European collection.



270. North Africa, Carthage EL 1 1/2 Shekels - Tridrachm. First Punic War, circa 264-241 BC. Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace with pendants / Horse standing right; ouraios above, three pellets below. Jenkins & Lewis Group Xa, 412-418; MAA 30; Boston MFA 504 (same dies). 10.98g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; some edge marks possibly from prior mount, beautiful light reddish tone. Very Rare.

4,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica;
Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey in 2011.



271. North Africa, Carthage AR Shekel. Uncertain Spanish mint under Carthaginian occupation, circa 237-209 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left / Horse leaping to right; star above. MHC 79 (dies 54/74); ACIP 565; CNP 134; SNG BM Spain 86-8. 7.18g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,750

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.

A Superb Second Punic War Tridrachm



272. North Africa, Carthage BI Tridrachm. Second Punic War, circa 203-201 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit to left, wearing pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right, right foreleg raised, head turned back to left. MAA 81; CNP 103; SNG Copenhagen 390. 8.58g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; very high silver content for the issue - a wonderful example of this Second Punic War coinage.

1,000

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

SICILY



273. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. 'People of the Camp' mint (Entella?), circa 320/15-300 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing grain-wreath, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Horse's head to left; palm tree behind, Punic script ('MMHNT = People of the Camp') below. Jenkins, Punic 156 (O48/R141); Boston MFA 491 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 84 (same obv. die); SNG Lockett 1050 (same obv. die). 17.05g, 26mm, 2h.

About Extremely Fine; light corrosion and smoothing to obv., pleasant light cabinet tone.

3,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex 'important collection of coins from Magna Graecia and Punic Sicily, formed in the 1990s and early 2000s'.



274. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella(?), circa 320/315-305/300 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; three swimming dolphins around / Horse's head to left, date palm behind; Punic 'MM' below. Jenkins, SNR 56, 218 (O65/R190); SNG Delepierre 722 (same dies); Weber 1744 (same obverse die); SNG Lloyd 1637 (same reverse die). 16.96g, 24mm, 3h.

Near Mint State.

3,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex private Swiss collection, formed prior to 2005.

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, 1981



275. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. 'People of the Camp' mint (Entella?), circa 320/15-300 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone left, wearing grain-wreath, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Horse's head to left; palm tree behind, Punic script ('MMHNT = People of the Camp') below. Jenkins, Punic 187 (O55/R164); SNG Lloyd 1638 (same obverse die); Boston MFA 496 (same obverse die); de Luynes 1460 (same obverse die). 16.96g, 26mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine.

3,000

Ex Numismatics Fine Arts, Inc., Auction X, 17 September 1981, lot 81.



276. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetrachm. 'People of the Camp' mint (Entella?), circa 300-289 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Head of horse to left; date palm tree behind, 'MMHNT ("people of the camp") in Punic below. Jenkins, Punic 319 (O103/R262); SNG Lloyd 1644 (same dies). 16.96g, 27mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone, well-centred and struck from dies of beautiful style.

3,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG (CHF 12,000);

Ex "important collection of coins from Magna Graecia and Punic Sicily", formed in the 1990s and early 2000s.



277. Sicily, Akragas AR Didrachm. Circa 488/85 - 480/78 BC. Eagle standing left with folded wings, AKPA above wing / Crab. Westermark, Coinage 173 (O69/R117); SNG ANS 941; Dewing 552; HGC 2, 93. 8.22g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautifully detailed reverse.

1,000

From the inventory of a European dealer;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 261, 4 March 2019, lot 57 (hammer: EUR 2,800).



278. Sicily, Akragas AR Tetrachm. Circa 465-446 BC. Sea eagle standing left; AKRAC-ANTOΣ (partially retrograde) around / Crab, whose shell has the features of a human face, within shallow incuse circle. Lee Group I; HGC 2, 77; SNG ANS 973 (same dies); Randazzo 14; SNG Lloyd 804 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 158 (same obv. die); Pozzi 377 (same obv. die). 17.05g, 29mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

3,500

Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 328, 22 May 2015, lot 12;

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Bern, Auction 7, 27 April 1987, lot 91.



279. Sicily, Akragas AR Tetrachm. Circa 460-446 BC. Sea eagle standing left on Ionic capital, AKRACANTOS around / Crab; spiral floral ornament below; all within shallow incuse circle. SNG ANS 982 var.; Lee Group II; SNG Lockett 696. 17.23g, 24mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractively toned. Rare.

3,000

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction V, 23 March 2013, lot 70;
Ex A. Tkalec AG, 17 May 2010, lot 3.



280. Sicily, Gela AR Didrachm. Circa 490-480 BC. Nude horseman on horse galloping to right, thrusting spear with his raised right hand / Forepart of bearded, man-headed bull to right; CEAAΣ around. Jenkins, Gela 20; SNG ANS 5 (same dies); SNG Ashmolean 1719. 8.62g, 20mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine.

3,000

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 318, 11 March 2019, lot 526 (hammer: EUR 3,800).



281. Sicily, Leontinoi AR Tetrachm. Circa 455-440 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Lion's head to right, with open jaws and tongue protruding; four barley grains and LEONTINON around. Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 12, 37 (same obv. die); SNG ANS 227 (same dies); Gulbenkian 217. 17.39g, 26mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; light cabinet tone.

7,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 114, 6 May 2019, lot 51 (hammer: CHF 13,000);
Privately purchased from A. Tkalec AG in 1995.

A Magnificent Coin with Incredible Detail



2x



2x

282. Sicily, Leontinoi AR Litra. Circa 450-440 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Barley grain; AE-ON around. Boehringer, Münzgeschichte 43; SNG ANS 263; SNG Lloyd -; Basel -; BMC 52. 0.67g, 13mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; a magnificent coin with incredible detail.

1,500

Acquired from Nomos AG.



283. Sicily, Leontinoi AR Tetradrachm. Circa 430-420 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left, / Lion's head left, with open jaws and tongue protruding; four barley grains and LEONTINON around. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 same dies); SNG ANS 257 (same dies); SNG München 559 (same dies); Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 12, 55 (same dies). 17.22g, 25mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

3,250

Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions.



284. Sicily, Leontinoi AR Tetradrachm. Circa 430-420 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left, / Lion's head left, with open jaws and tongue protruding; four barley grains and LEONTINON around. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 same dies); SNG ANS 257 (same dies); SNG München 559 (same dies); Boehringer, Studies Price, pl.12, 55 (same dies). 17.23g, 25mm, 9h.

Near Mint State; areas of light corrosion.

3,000

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;
Privately purchased from Münzhandlung Ritter (Düsseldorf).

A Very Rare Large Bronze of Lipara



285. Islands off Sicily, Lipara Æ Hemilitron. Circa 425 BC. Head of Aiolos right, wearing pilos / Stern with aphlaston to right; six pellets above, ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙ[ON] (retrograde) around. CNS 4; SNG Copenhagen 1084; BMC 1 (same rev. die). 51.28g, 38mm, 9h.

Very Fine; minor roughness. Very Rare.

2,000

From a private European collection, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.



286. Sicily, Selinus AR Didrachm. Circa 540-515 BC. Selinus leaf / Incuse square divided into twelve sections. Cf. Arnold-Biucchi Group I, 3; Selinus Hoard 38-43; SNG ANS -. 8.62g, 23mm.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

4,000

Acquired from ACAMA (Dr. Hans Voegtli) in April 2005;
Previously purchased from the inventory of Münzen und Medaillen AG, Basel.



287. Sicily, Selinus AR Didrachm. Circa 540-515 BC. Selinus leaf; pellet to upper left and right, pellets flanking stem and taking form of eyes of facing panther head design at bottom of leaf / Incuse square divided into eight sections with Maltese cross form. Arnold-Biucchi Group I, 5; Selinus Hoard 30; HGC 2, 1210; SNG ANS 666; SNG Lloyd -; SNG München -; Basel -; Dewing -. 8.74g, 25mm.

Extremely Fine; hairline flan crack. Very Rare.

2,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Zurich.

Ex Selinus Hoard, NFA XX, 1985



288. Sicily, Selinus AR Didrachm. Circa 540-515 BC. Selinon (wild parsley) leaf / Dekaptite incuse punch. Coin Hoards VIII: Selinunte, Sicily, 1985, p. 5, 35 = Selinus Hoard 24 (this coin); SNG Copenhagen 591; SNG ANS 670; Rizzo Pl. XXXI, 3; BMC 7. 8.85g, 22mm.

Fleur de Coin; highly lustrous, with an attractive light tone with iridescent highlights.

4,000

From the H.K. Collection;

This coin published in Coin Hoards VIII (1994);

This coin published in C. Arnold-Biucchi, L. Beer-Tobey & N. Waggoner, 'A Greek Archaic Silver Hoard from Selinus', ANSMN 33 (1988);

Ex James Lindley Collection, Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 159, 8 December 2014, lot 50;

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XX, 9-10 March 1988, lot 628;

Ex Selinunte, Sicily, 1985 Hoard.



289. Sicily, Syracuse AR Didrachm. Deinomenid Tyranny. Time of Gelon I, circa 485-480 BC. Nude rider on horseback to right / Diademed head of Arethusa to right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and three dolphins around. Boehringer 98 (V46/R66); SNG ANS 26 (same dies); Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 23 (same dies). 8.95g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone with an underlying lustre. Rare.

2,500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung (EUR 5,250).

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 88, 1999

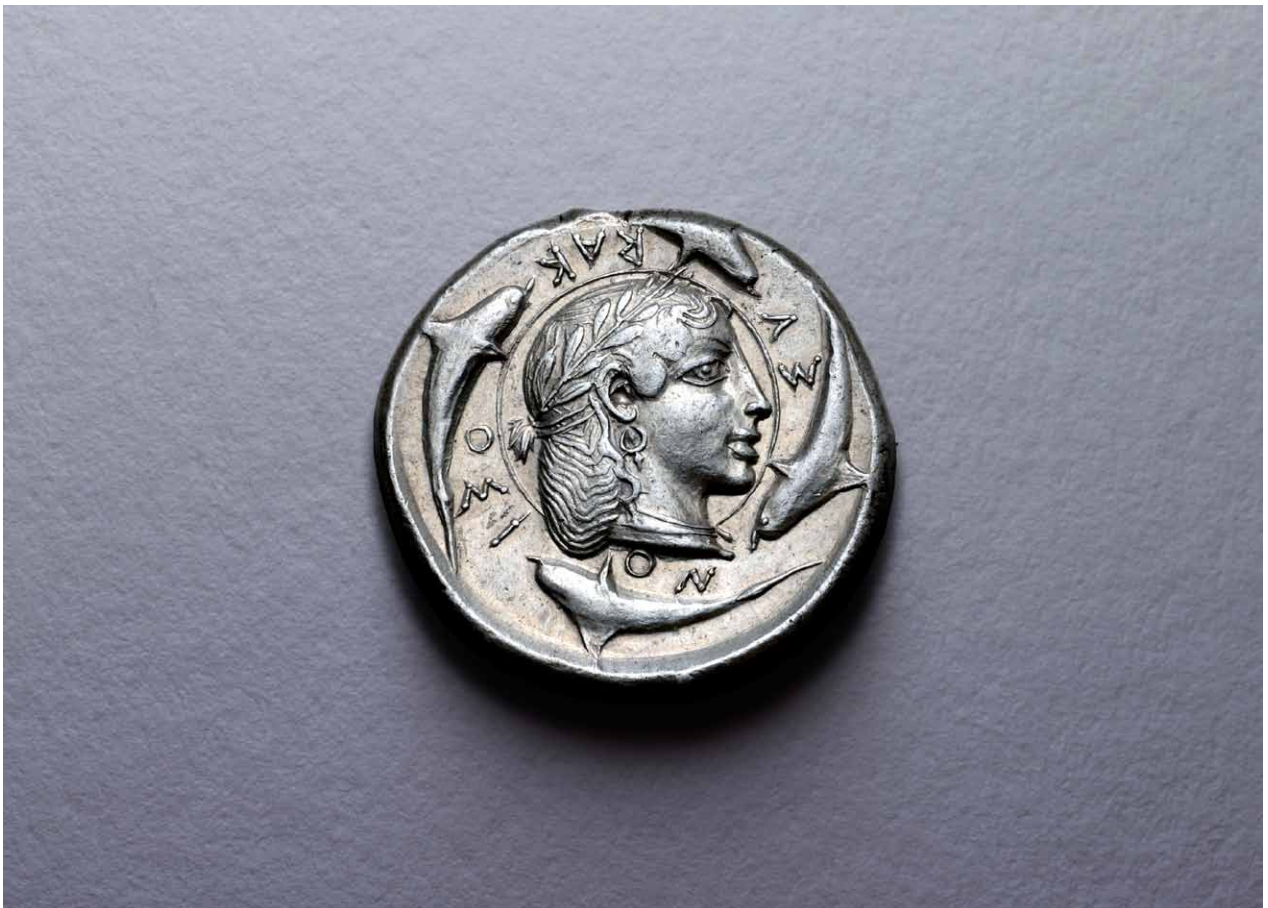


290. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Deinomenid Tyranny. Time of Hieron I, circa 480-475 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying to right, crowning horses / Head of Arethusa right, wearing pearl diadem and necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 116 (V53/R81); SNG ANS 29 (same obv. die). 17.28g, 24mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone with an underlying lustre.

2,500

Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 88, 17 May 1999, lot 88.



The Famous and Revered Demareteia



291. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Deinomenid Tyranny. Time of Hieron I, circa 475-470 BC. Dies by the Demareteion Master. Charioteer wearing a long chiton and holding a goad in right hand and the reins in left, driving a walking quadriga right; Nike above, flying right to crown the horses; below, lion springing to right in exergue / Head of Arethusa right within linear circle, wearing olive wreath, pendant earring and necklace; hair waved at the front and tied at the back with a ribbon; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΕΙΩΝ and four dolphins swimming clockwise around. Boehringer 380 (same dies); Rizzo pl. XXXV, 4 (same dies); Kunstfreund 380 (same dies); BMC 64 (same dies); Jameson 753 (same dies); Boston MFA 357 (same dies); SNG ANS 121 (same dies); Karl-Heinz Sult, "Zur sogenannten Demareteion-Reihe von Syrakus", 380.15 and pl. 4, R269/V195 (same dies). 17.44g, 26mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; magnificent metal quality for the issue and wonderfully lustrous. Very Rare.

25,000

From the John J. Bas Collection (New Jersey, USA);
Privately purchased from Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., June 1984.

The series of coins known as the Demareteia are among the most famous and revered of all the ancient coins, being acclaimed as masterpieces of late archaic art. The engraver responsible for the series, the 'Demareteion Master' is rightly placed among the first rank of accomplished artists.

The series takes its name from Queen Demarete, wife of the Syracusan tyrant Gelon, who Diodoros (XI. 26) reports as having intervened on behalf of the defeated Carthaginians at the peace negotiations following the Battle of Himera: "For when the ambassadors who had been dispatched from Carthage came to him and begged him with tears to treat them humanely, he granted them peace, exacting of them the expense he had incurred for the war, two thousand talents of silver, and requiring them further to build two temples in which they should place copies of the treaty. The Carthaginians, having unexpectedly gained their deliverance, not only agreed to all this but also promised to give in addition a gold crown to Damaretê, the wife of Gelon. For Damaretê at their request had contributed the greatest aid toward the conclusion of the peace, and when she had received the crown of one hundred gold talents from them, she struck a coin which was called from her a Damareteion. This was worth ten Attic drachmas and was called by the Sicilian Greeks, according to its weight, a pentekontaliton."

The identity of the coin Diodoros mentions has long presented a mystery, fiercely debated, since the crown was said to be of gold and there were no known gold coins of Syracuse until many years later. At various times it has been claimed that Diodoros must have been referring to a gold issue of which no specimens survive, or another silver coin with which we are not familiar. Yet he specifically mentions the denomination and standard of the coin, and the case for the companion dekadrachm of this type being the coin referred to by Diodoros can no longer be seriously disputed. Though we shall not present here arguments relating to the dating of the series, the consensus is that the coin was struck some time after the Battle of Himera, most likely under Hieron, with the date range proposed by Alföldi, E. Boehringer and Arnold-Biucchi of 475-470 seeming the most plausible.

The superior style and workmanship of the coin certainly appears to commemorate a victory, noting in particular the extraordinary presence of a laurel wreath adorning Arethusa; yet a purely commemorative nature for this coin is probably a simplistic and naive interpretation. The dekadrachms struck by Dionysios I are now agreed to have been intended to pay for mercenaries; the theory that the Athenian dekadrachms were struck in commemoration of the victory over the Persians at Marathon or Salamis too has been discredited. We should see in the Demareteion series a product of expedience - a means of paying mercenary soldiers - which though presented in a remarkable form is nonetheless an economic solution rather than a commemorative frivolity.

A Beautiful Octopus Reverse



292. Sicily, Syracuse AR Litra. Second Democracy, circa 466-460 BC. Head of Arethusa right, wearing pearl tainia, ΣΥΡΑ before / Octopus. Boehringer Series XIII, 465 (unlisted dies); HGC 2, 1375; SNG ANS 142-3. 0.71g, 12mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

500

Acquired from Heritage Auctions Europe.



293. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Second Democracy, circa 460-450 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga to right; above, Nike flying to right, crowning horses with open wreath held in both hands; ketos swimming to right in exergue / Head of Arethusa right, wearing pearl diadem, earring and necklace, her hair rolled in a bun at the back, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 509 (V268/R365); SNG ANS 162 (same dies). 17.28g, 25mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; pleasing old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

3,000

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica (London), January 2011.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 89, 2000



294. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Second Democracy, circa 440-430 BC. Charioteer driving fast quadriga to left; Nike above, flying to right and crowning charioteer; ketos left in exergue / Head of Arethusa right, wearing earring and necklace, hair tied up with ribbon; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 604 (V296/R410); SNG ANS 198-9; Jameson 775 (these dies). 17.02g, 25mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; attractively toned and engraved in wonderful style, the usual die break detracts nothing from the beauty of the artistry. Rare.

4,000

Ex David Freedman Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 73;

Privately purchased from Numismatica Ars Classica (London);

Ex Dr. Peter M. Suter Collection, Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 89, 14 June 2000, lot 70.

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 88, 1999



295. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Second Democracy, circa 440-430 BC. Unsigned dies by the master 'A'. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga to right; Nike above, flying to right and crowning horses with wreath / Head of Arethusa right, wearing double-hook earrings and necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 642 (V326/R442); BMC 112 (same dies); SNG ANS 207 (same dies); HGC 2, 1319. 17.35g, 28mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

7,500

Ex Collection of a North German 'Antikenfreunde';

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 133, 11 October 2004, lot 68;

Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 88, 17 May 1999, lot 92.

The talented engraver who signed some of his dies simply with an 'A' was the very first master engraver to sign his dies at Syracuse, around 15 years before other masters such as Eumenos, Kimon and Euainetos began signing theirs.



296. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Timoleon and the Third Democracy, circa 344-336 BC. Pegasus flying left / Helmeted head of Athena right; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ before. Pegasi II, p. 607, 2; SNG ANS 499; SNG Copenhagen 711. 8.68g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; perfectly centred, lightly toned.

2,000

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 164, 17 March 2008, lot 66;

Ex UBS Gold & Numismatics, Auction 67, 5 September 2006, lot 5442.



297. Sicily, Syracuse AR Hemidrachm. Time of Timoleon and the Third Democracy, circa 344-317 BC. Helmeted head of Athena facing slightly left; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and three dolphins around / Horseman riding right; star behind. SNG ANS 520-1 (same dies); HGC 2, 1370. 2.00g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the David Freedman Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VIII, 28 September 2014, lot 118;

Privately purchased from Spink & Son Ltd., 11 October 2012.



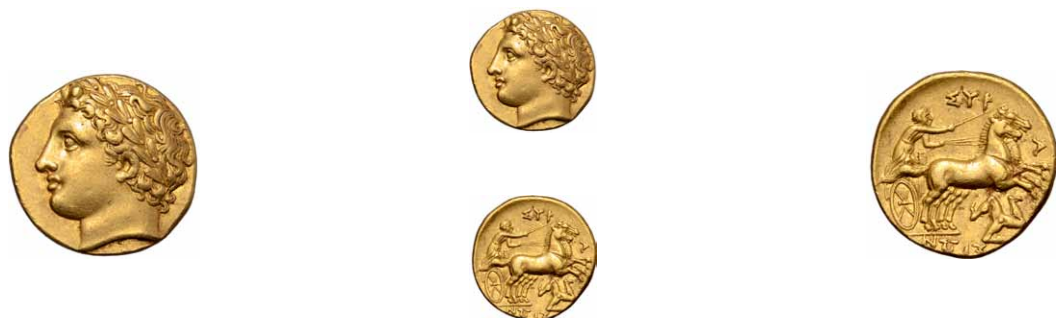
298. Sicily, Syracuse AV Dekadrachm - 50 Litrai. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left / Charioteer driving biga right; monogram in exergue. Bérend pl. 9, 11; BAR Issue 30; SNG ANS 706 var. (Φ in exergue). Gulbenkian 337. 2.85g, 12mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; minor contact mark on rev. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From a private UK collection;

This coin accompanied by a signed, dated and stamped attestation from Professor Pasquale Attianese from 1996.



299. Sicily, Syracuse AV Dekadrachm - 50 Litrai. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-311 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left / Charioteer driving fast biga right; triskeles below, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. Bérend, 'De l'or d'Agathocle' in *Studies Price*, pl. 9, 1; BAR issue 1; SNG ANS 552. 4.29g, 15mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine.

4,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 6, 22 February 2014, lot 65.

Ex Sternberg, 1983



300. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-306/5 BC. Head of Kore right, wearing earring, necklace and wreath of grain ears; ΚΟΡΑΣ to left / Nike standing right, wearing drapery that falls to waist, attaching breastplate, shield and greaves with hammer she holds to tropaion to right; ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ to outer left, triskeles to outer right. Ierardi 121 (O27/R77, this coin); BMC 379; SNG Copenhagen 765. 17.13g, 26mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; excellent detail, wonderful old cabinet tone.

7,500

From the H.K. Collection;

This coin published in M. Ierardi, *Tetradrachms of Agathocles of Syracuse*, AJN 7-8 (1995-6);

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 295, 25 September 2017, lot 214;

Ex Hellmuth Kricheldorf Verlag eK, Auction 49, 20 February 2017, lot 56;

Ex F. Sternberg, Auction XIII, 17 November 1983, lot 97.

With the usurpation of Agathokles in 317 BC, Syracuse once more monopolised the right of coinage for the whole of Sicily, even more distinctly than in the time of Dionysios. Yet the reign of Agathokles, as noted by Malcolm Bell (*Morgantine Studies I*, 1981) "was a watershed for the arts in Sicily, just as it was for politics. The change from a conservative late-classical style to the new modes of the early-Hellenistic period came very quickly, within the space of a decade, and it coincided with the replacement of democratic government by the new monarchy. It is clearly perceptible in the coins that... document the full acceptance of early-Hellenistic style."

Depicted often as a cruel and unscrupulous adventurer and tyrant, Agathokles achieved little of lasting historical importance; indeed after his death anarchy erupted both in Syracuse, where a *damnatio memoriae* was decreed, and in other places that had been under his rule (Diod. Sic. 21. 18). Nonetheless, his patronage of the arts left a legacy of beauty as embodied by a small number of surviving works of art from his reign, and smaller but no less wonderful objects such as this stunning coin.



301. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-306/5 BC. Head of Kore right, wearing earring, necklace and wreath of grain ears; ΚΟΡΑΣ to left / Nike standing right, wearing drapery that falls to waist, erecting trophy to right; triskeles to right, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ in exergue. Ierardi 129; Gulbenkian 336; SNG ANS 668; SNG Lloyd 1491. 16.35g, 27mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; very pleasing original 'find' patina.

6,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 1178.

Ex Athena Fund, Sotheby's 1993



302. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-306/5 BC. Head of Kore right, wearing earring, necklace and wreath of grain ears; ΚΟΡΑΣ to left / Nike standing right, wearing drapery that falls to waist, erecting trophy to right; triskeles to inner left, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ to outer left. Ierardi 215 (O59/R145); SNG ANS 679 (same obv. die). 16.91g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck on a broad flan, light cabinet tone with underlying lustre.

3,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 34, 6 May 1995, lot 37;
Ex Athena Fund, Sotheby's Zurich, 27 October 1993, lot 275.



303. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-305 BC. Wreathed head of Arethusa left, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace, three dolphins around; ΦΙ below neck truncation / Charioteer driving quadriga left; triskeles above; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and monogram in exergue. Lerardi 66b (O12/R42); SNG ANS 641 (same dies); HGC 2, 1348. 17.21g, 25mm, 9h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone, struck from dies of the very best style.

4,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.



304. Sicily, Syracuse AV Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 306-289 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin, single-pendant earring and necklace / Winged thunderbolt, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟ[Σ] above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ and monogram below. Bérend, *Essays to Price*, pl. 9, 8 = SNG ANS 704; Boston MFA 466; BMC 419. 5.72g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; minor edge knock at obv. 5h, lustrous metal.

5,500

Acquired from Morton & Eden Ltd.

This coin is from a short-lived issue known from only six obverse and seven reverse dies with numerous interlinkings, which suggest a specific occasion for its striking. Three alternatives proposed are the assumption of the royal title by Agathokles in 304 BC, the marriage of his daughter to Pyrrhos of Epeiros in 297, or renewed preparations for war against Carthage, the last of which seems the most plausible; indeed we again see here a type familiar to Greek mercenaries that at once recalls the gold staters of Alexander III of Macedon, and the silver staters of Alexander of Epeiros.



305. Sicily, Syracuse AR 12 Litrai. Time of the Fifth Democracy, circa 214-212 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; ΑΓ monogram behind / Artemis standing left, discharging arrow from bow, hound running left at her feet; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ to right, ΣΩ to left. Burnett, *Enna Hoard D 13* (same dies); SNG München 1433; BAR Issue 84; HGC 2, 1412. 10.13g, 25mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

3,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Zurich;

Privately purchased from CNG in the late 1990s (inventory number 90722).



306. Sicily, Syracuse AR 12 Litrai. Time of the Fifth Democracy, circa 214-212 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Artemis standing left, discharging arrow from bow, hound running left at her feet; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ to right, YA over ΣΑ to left. Jameson 892; SNG ANS 1041 var. (YA / Σ); Burnett, *Enna Hoard D26* (same rev. die). 10.15g, 24mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone.

2,000

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 199, 10 October 2011, lot 123;

Ex Stack's, 14 June 1993, lot 52.

PAEONIA



307. Kings of Paonia, Lykkeios AR Tetradrachm. Astibos or Damastion, circa 358-335 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Herakles strangling the Nemean Lion; ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ above, bow and quiver to right. Paonian Hoard 63 (same obv. die); Peykov E1000; AMNG III/2, 8; HGC 3, 142. 12.79g, 22mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal, light cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.



308. Kings of Paonia, Audoleon AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Astibos or Damastion, circa 315-286 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aetophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, filleted thyrsos in left field. Unpublished, including in Price, but cf. Waggoner, Reflexions, obv. die 17. 17.26g, 28mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; light tone with iridescent highlights over lustrous metal. Extremely Rare, perhaps unique.

1,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 100.

EPEIROS



309. Epeiros, Epirote Republic AR Drachm. Circa 198-168 BC. Head of Zeus Dodonaicus right, wearing oak wreath, monogram behind / Eagle with closed wings standing to right on thunderbolt, ΑΙΓΕΙ-ΠΩΤΑΝ around; all within oak wreath. Franke, Epeiros 6; HGC 3, 171. 5.05g, 20mm, 9h.

Mint State.

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

1,250

AKARNANIA



310. Akarnania, Leukas AR Stater. Circa 470-450 BC. Pegasus flying to left; Α below / Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet, within incuse square. Pegasi 12; BCD Akarnania -; HGC 4, 811. 8.18g, 19mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; of beautiful archaic style.

500

From a private European collection, outside of Greece prior to 1970..



311. Akarnania, Leukas AR Stater. Circa 320-280 BC. Pegasus flying to left; Λ below / Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; API and anchor behind. Pegasi 146; BCD Akarnania 270; HGC 4, 825. 8.56g, 24mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

300

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 241, 10 October 2016, lot 1423.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen VI, 1946



312. Akarnania, Akarnanian Confederacy AR Stater. Leukas, circa 250-200 BC. ΑΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ, head of the young river god Achelous to right / AKAPNANQN, Apollo seated left on throne, holding strung bow. BCD Akarnania 16 (same obv. die). 10.20g, 26mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very rare variant.

2,250

Ex W. F. Stoecklin Collection, Nomos AG, obolos 8, 2 December 2017, lot 219;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction VI, 6-7 December 1946, lot 647.

THESSALY



313. Thessaly, Larissa AR Drachm. Circa 460-420 BC. Aeginetic standard. The hero Thessalos, trailing petasos and cloak, wrestling bull right / Horse running right, trailing reins; ΑΑΠΙΣΑΙ around; all within incuse square. Lorber, Thessalian, pl. 42, 46 (same dies); Herrmann Group III F, pl. III, 2; cf. Moustaka 190; SNG München 47 var. (obv. type left); SNG Copenhagen 109 var. (same). 6.22g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine, attractively toned.

1,250

From the David Freedman Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 204;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 104.



314. Thessaly, Larissa AR Drachm. Circa 380-365 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, with grain ears in her hair, wearing earring and necklace / $\Lambda\Lambda\text{PI}-\Sigma\text{AI}\Omega\text{N}$, mare and her foal standing to right. Lorber, Hoard 15 (same obv. die); BCD Thessaly II 295; HGC 4, 444. 5.95g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from ArtAncient, August 2016;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 14, 18 April 1978, lot 66.

Ex BCD Collection



315. Thessaly, Larissa AR Drachm. Circa 365-356 BC. Bull running to right, $\Lambda\Lambda\text{ΠΙΣΑΙΩΝ}$ above / Thessalos, wearing a petasos, cloak and tunic, galloping on horseback to right. F. Hermann 'Die Silbermünzen von Larissa in Thessalien' ZfN XXXV, 1925, pl. IV, 17; C. Lorber, 'Thessalian Hoards and the Coinage of Larissa', AJN 20, 2008, pl. 46, 101; SNG Copenhagen 118; BCD 1136. 6.21g, 21mm, 1h.

Near Mint State.

1,250

Ex BCD Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 311, 25 September 2013, lot 142.



316. Thessaly, Larissa AR Drachm. Circa 356-342 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, with hair in ampyx / Horse standing right, preparing to lie down; $\Lambda\Lambda\text{ΠΙΣ-ΑΙΩΝ}$ above and below. Lorber, Hoard, Phase L-II, 27-37; BCD Thessaly II 317-9. 5.87g, 20mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone with underlying lustre.

400

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from Lodge Antiquities, 13 July 2018.



317. Thessaly, Larissa AR Drachm. Circa 356-342 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarters facing, turned slightly to left, wearing ampyx and necklace / Horse standing right, preparing to lie down; $\Lambda\Lambda\text{ΠΙΣ}$ above, ΑΙΩΝ below. BCD Thessaly I, 1432.5 (same dies); Lorber, Hoard, phase L-III, 55 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 120-121. 6.15g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned with golden highlights.

750

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft (WAG), Auction 54, 15 September 2010, lot 1625.

LOKRIS



318. Lokris, Lokri Opuntii AR Stater. Circa 360-350 BC. Wreathed head of Demeter left, wearing pearl necklace and triple-pendant earring / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right on rocky ground, holding sword and shield decorated with serpent; Corinthian helmet to left on ground between his legs, broken spear behind; ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ around. BCD Lokris-Phokis 43 (same dies); BMC 18, pl. I, 6 (same); Corpus group 11, 114i. 12.22g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

7,500

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 160, 15 June 2015, lot 135;

Ex BCD Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 55, 8 October 2010, lot 43.

ELIS

The 98th Olympiad



319. Elis, Olympia AR Stater. 98th Olympiad. Zeus mint, 388 BC. Eagle standing left, grasping the back of a ram with its talons and tearing at its neck with its beak; the whole on round shield with raised rim / Thunderbolt with closed wings above and volutes below; F-A(incuse) across fields. BMC 37; Kraay-Hirmer 501-2 (these dies); Kunstfreund 155; Seltman 172; BCD Olympia 92 (same dies). 11.67g, 25mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine; struck in high relief. Very Rare.

3,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction II, 2 October 2011, lot 201 (sold for £4,400);

Privately purchased from Pars Coins, December 2010.

By the middle of the fourth century BC, bronze statues of Zeus (paid for by the fines for lying, bribery and cheating) lined the route to the Olympic stadium. The first six of these were established in the 98th Olympiad, for which occasion this coin was struck, when the boxer Eupolos of Thessaly bribed his opponents. An inscription on the base of one of the first statues declares that "an Olympic victory is to be won not by money but by swiftness of foot or strength of body". Inscriptions on other bases similarly urged piety and warned against violations.

The 105th Olympiad



320. Elis, Olympia AR Stater. 105th Olympiad. Hera mint, 360 BC. Head of Olympia to right, hair bound with sphendone / Eagle standing left, head to right; all within olive wreath. Seltman, Temple 306 (dies EW/θσ); BCD Olympia 122 = Kunstfreund 200 = Jameson 1236; SNG Copenhagen 394; BMC 75; Boston MFA 1213 (all from the same dies). 11.81g, 25mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Very Rare. A magnificent reverse composition.

2,750

Ex BCD Collection, LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 96, 8 May 2006, lot 640 (hammer: CHF 4,000).

Ex Naville & Cie. X, 1925



321. Elis, Olympia AR Stater. 108th Olympiad. Zeus mint, 348 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Eagle with closed wings standing to right on Ionic column capital; F-A across fields. BCD Olympia 136 (this coin); Seltman, Temple 196-8 var. (dies CM/-; unlisted rev. die); SNG Copenhagen -; Pozzi 1865 (same obv. die). 12.08g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; of excellent style, attractive old cabinet tone with golden iridescent highlights.

6,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 87, 18 May 2011, lot 480 (hammer: USD 12,600);
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 70, 21 September 2005, lot 196;
Ex BCD Collection, Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 90, 10 May 2004, lot 136;
Ex Johns Hopkins University Collection, Bank Leu - Numismatic Fine Arts, 16 October 1984, lot 226;
Ex John Work Garrett Collection, privately purchased from C. J. Seltman, 8 November 1926;
Ex Naville & Cie., Auction X, 15 June 1925, lot 595.

ARKADIA

A Very Rare Obol of Stympthalos



2x



2x

322. Arkadia, Stympthalos AR Obol. Circa 350 BC. Head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Head of water bird to right, ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ (retrograde) around. SNG Copenhagen 286; BCD Peloponnesos 1697; HGC 5, 1028 (same reverse die); Nomos 5, 170 (same dies). 0.90g, 12mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

CORINTHIA

Ex Stack's 233, 1969



323. Corinthia, Corinth AR Stater. Circa 405-345 BC. Pegasos flying to left, Q below / Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet; forepart of horse to left behind. Pegasi 143; Ravel Period IV, 433 (P211/T321); BCD Corinth 55; HGC 4, 1833; Pozzi 1665 (same obv. die). 8.64g, 22mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

750

Ex Rye Collection;
Ex Fred V. Fowler Collection, Stack's, Auction 233, 19 June 1969, lot 133.



324. Corinthia, Corinth AR Stater. Circa 345-307 BC. Pegasos flying left; Q below / Laureate, helmeted head of Athena left; A-P below, aegis behind. Pegasi 427; Ravel 1009; SNG Copenhagen 71. 8.54g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



325. Corinthia, Corinth AR Stater. Circa 345-307 BC. Pegasus flying left; Q below / Helmeted head of Athena left; Δ-I flanking neck truncation; behind, Artemis running left, holding two torches. Ravel 1076; BCD Corinth -; Pegasi 453; HGC 4 1848. 8.60g, 23mm, 9h.

Near Mint State; pleasant old cabinet tone.

1,250

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 92, 23 May 2016, lot 176.

A Fine Style Corinthian Drachm



326. Corinthia, Corinth AR Drachm. Circa 308-307 BC. Pegasus flying left; Q below / Head of Aphrodite left, wearing earring and necklace, hair tied with ribbon and bound at top, falling loose behind; Δ-O across fields. Ravel, Chiliomodi Hoard, pl. X, 15; BCD Corinth 150. 2.80g, 15mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone.

1,750

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Numismatica Genevensis SA, Auction 7, 27 November 2012, lot 199.

There was no other city in mainland Greece where the cult of Aphrodite flourished such as it did at Corinth. The goddess had her temple atop the monolithic rock known as the Acrocorinth, widely regarded as the most impressive acropolis in all of Greece. This mountain peak which towered over the city was assigned to Helios by Briareos when he acted as adjudicator between that god and Poseidon in their contest for the city, and was handed over, the Corinthians said, by Helios to Aphrodite.

The temple of Aphrodite here was particularly wealthy, and according to Strabo it at one time possessed over a thousand temple slaves. A certain number of these appear to have performed a ritual courtesan function, such that Corinth became famed for its pleasures of the flesh, and rich because of it. As early as the fifth century BC we find reference to this in Pindar's Eulogies (fragment 122): 'Guest-loving girls! Servants of Peitho in wealthy Korinthos! Ye that burn the golden tears of fresh frankincense, full often soaring upward in your souls unto Aphrodite.'

It is fitting therefore that upon the drachms of Corinth we find a multitude of beautifully engraved images of the goddess Aphrodite. The present portrait certainly ranks among the most attractive of these.

SIKYONIA

Ex BCD Collection



327. Sikyonia, Sikyon AR Stater. Circa 350-330 BC. Chimaera advancing left, right paw raised; ΣΕ below, wreath above / Dove flying left, N below beak; all within laurel wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 218 (same obv. die); BMC 57; Traité III 776; SNG Copenhagen 48; HGC 5, 201. 12.08g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

2,000

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex BCD Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 84, 5 May 2010, lot 490.

Ex BCD Collection



328. Sikyonia, Sikyon AR Triobol. Circa 320-280 BC. Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw; ΣΙ below / Dove flying left. BCD Peloponnesos 284 (this coin); BMC 111. 2.87g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; sharply struck, with an old cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

1,250

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Helios Numismatik, Auction 1, 17 April 2008, lot 119;

Ex BCD Collection, LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 96, 8-9 May 2006, lot 284.

ARGOLIS

Ex BCD Collection and Hamburger, 1929



329. Argolis, Argos AR Hemidrachm. Circa 90-50 BC. Epikrates, magistrate. Forepart of wolf at bay to right / Large A, star of eight rays below; ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΕΩΣ around; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1171 (this coin); BMC 113; HGC 5, 691 (this coin). 2.39g, 15mm, 2h.

Mint State; wonderful old cabinet tone. Rare.

1,500

This coin published in O.D. Hoover, *The Handbook of Greek Coinage*, Volume 5 (Lancaster PA, 2011);

Ex BCD Collection, LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 96, 8 May 2006, lot 1171;

Ex R. Pflieger Collection, J. Vinchon, 13 April 1985, lot 313;

Ex Geheimrat von Kaufmann Collection, L. Hamburger, Auction 89, 27 May 1929, lot 283.

PHLIASIA

An Extremely Rare Obol of Phlious



2x



2x

330. Phliasia, Phlious AR Obol. Late 6th - early 5th Century BC. Human leg bent to right, with prominent kneecap / Incuse square divided into six irregular compartments. BCD Peloponnesos 79; cf. Nomos Auction 6, lot 68. 10.03g, 18mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

450

Ex Gutekunst Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 4, 28 December 2013, lot 110.

ATTICA



331. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 546-527 BC. Archaic head of Athena right, wearing crested helmet decorated with chevron and dot pattern / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig behind, ΑΘ[E] before; all within incuse square. Seltman group Gi, unlisted dies, cf. 169; cf. Svoronos pl. 4, 3; SNG Copenhagen 19. 16.61g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; lightly toned and lustrous.

2,000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 44, 20 April 2018, lot 122.



A Superb Drachm of Athens



332. Attica, Athens AR Drachm. Circa 510-490 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing earring and crested Attic helmet ornamented with beaded decorations on crest holder and spiral on bowl / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive branch behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 7, 20-23; cf. Seltman pl. XXII, v (same rev. die); HGC 4, 1623 (same dies); Gorny & Mosch 232, 207 (same dies); Triton XX, 147 (same dies). 4.17g, 16mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; a marvellous example of this extremely desirable type - the earliest issue of Athena-Owl drachms at Athens.

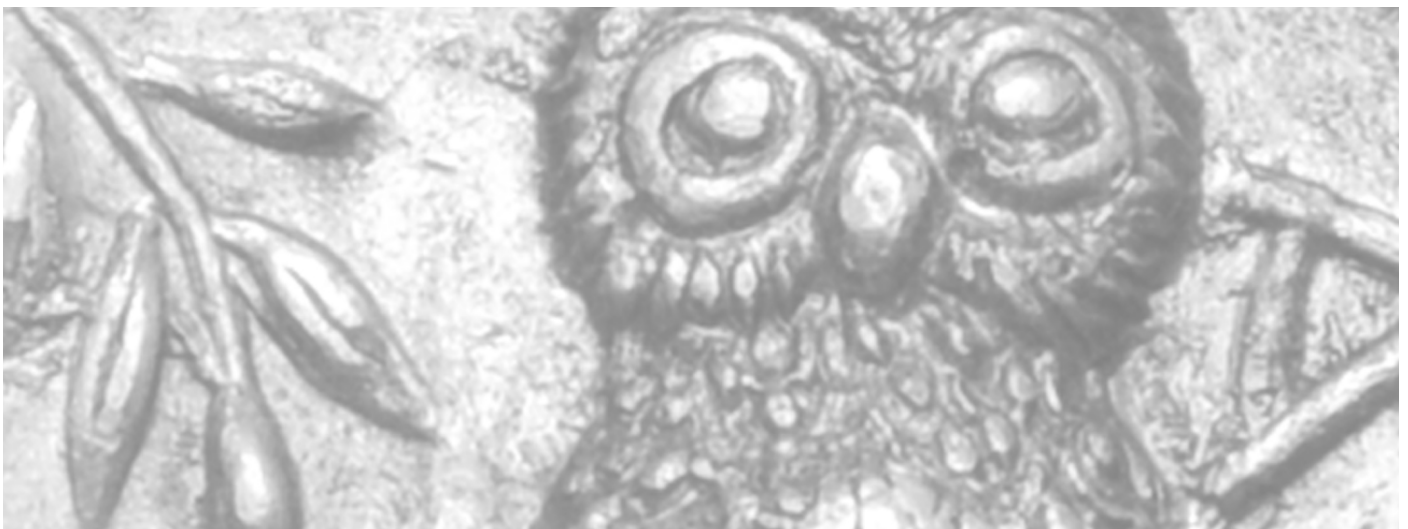
20,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd, Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 163 (hammer: £26,000);

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XXI, 9 January 2018, lot 415.

Athens was one of the few Greek cities with significant silver deposits in their immediate territory, a remarkable stroke of fortune upon which Xenophon reflected: 'The Divine Bounty has bestowed upon us inexhaustible mines of silver, and advantages which we enjoy above all our neighbouring cities, who never yet could discover one vein of silver ore in all their dominions.' The mines at Laurion had been worked since the bronze age, but it would be only later in 483 BC that a massive new vein of ore would be discovered that enabled Athens to finance grand new schemes such as the construction of a fleet of 200 triremes, a fleet that would later prove decisive in defending Greece at the Battle of Salamis.

This coin was produced in the period before the discovery of the new deposits at Laurion, around the time of the Ionian Revolt and the subsequent first Persian invasion of Greece. Athens aided the Ionian Greeks in their rebellion against Persian tyranny with both coin and soldiers, participating in the 498 march on Sardes which resulted in the capture and sack of that city – the only significant offensive action taken by the Ionians, who were pushed back onto the defensive and eventually subjugated once more. Vowing to punish Athens for their support of the doomed rebellion, the Persian king Darius launched an invasion of Greece, landing at Marathon in 490. Just twenty five miles from Athens, a vastly outnumbered Athenian hoplite army inflicted a crushing defeat on the Persians, who after suffering horrendous casualties turned to their ships and fled.





333. Attica, Athens AR Obol. Circa 485/0 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet, zigzag at base of crest / Owl standing right, head facing; olive leaf to left, AΘE to right; all within incuse square. Seltman Group E, δ; HGC 4, 1659; Boston MFA 1042; Brand III 76 = Leu 72, 207; Pozzi 1537; HGC 4, 1659. 0.58g, 9mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

A Superb Transitional Owl



334. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 450-445 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Cf. Starr Group V; cf. Svoronos pl. 12, 8. 17.19g, 25mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

3,000

Acquired from Nomos AG.

The style of this beautifully engraved owl is curious stylistically: the long straight tail is a feature of the 440s and later, whilst the head and body is typical of the earlier style of the 460s-50s as described in Chester Starr's Group V.

Full Helmet Crest



335. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31.

Slabbed by NGC #4863718-002 and graded AU*, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5.

1,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.



336



337

336. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31.

Slabbed by NGC #4863718-003 and graded MS, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5, flan flaw.

750

From the inventory of a European dealer.

337. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31.

Slabbed by NGC #4863718-004 and graded Ch AU*, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5.

750

From the inventory of a European dealer.



338



339

338. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31.

Slabbed by NGC #5745276-004 and graded MS, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5, light scratches.

750

From the inventory of a European dealer.

339. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31.

Slabbed by NGC #4863718-007 and graded Ch AU, Strike 5/5, Surface 4/5.

750

From the inventory of a European dealer.



340



341

340. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.20g, 24mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine.

500

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Son Ltd (£3,500), with original dealer's ticket.

341. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.22g, 26mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.



342



343

342. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.18g, 27mm, 9h.

Mint State. Beautifully toned with hints of iridescence.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 172.

343. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31. 17.16g, 25mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 193.



344. Attica, Athens AR Drachm. Imitative issue, probably struck in Philistia, Gaza. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 10 var.; SNG Copenhagen 41-3 var. 3.80g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

3,500

Sold with export licence issued by The Israel Antiquities Authority.

Numismatists have long perpetuated a common error, in that a great many drachms of Athens are described as having an olive sprig and crescent behind the owl (merely assumed to be present perhaps on account of its appearance on the tetradrachm, or simply copied and pasted in error) though in fact the crescent is absent by design. The present example however, struck in good metal and in very faithful Athenian style, remarkably does actually have a crescent behind the owl. The drachms of Gaza all bear a crescent; this together with a likely findspot in Israel argue for the present coin being an imitative issue of Gaza.



345. Attica, Athens AR New Style Tetradrachm. Circa 165-42 BC. Timarchos, Nikag(oras), and Kleon-, magistrates. Struck 134/3 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing necklace, pendant earring, and triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with the protomes of four horses above the visor, a Pegasos in flight rightward above the raised earpiece, and a curvilinear ornament on the bowl / Owl standing to right, head facing, on amphora; A-ΘE above TIM-APXOY NIKAG KΛEΩN (magistrates' names) in four lines across field, anchor and star to left, I on amphora, ΣΦ below; all within wreath. Thompson 366; Svoronos pl. 50, 8. 16.82g, 30mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone with golden iridescence.

1,500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.



346. Attica, Athens AR New Style Tetradrachm. Circa 132/1 BC. Dorothe(os), Dioph-, and Nikodo(ros), magistrates. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with vine tendril and Pegasos / AΘΕ, owl standing right on overturned amphora, head facing, forepart of lion in right field, H on amphora, ΔΙ below; magistrates ΔΟΡ-ΟΘΕ, ΔΙΟΦ, and ΝΙΚΟ-ΔΝ; all within laurel wreath. Thompson 388d; HGC 4, 1602. 16.97g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; delamination under light cabinet tone on obv. Struck from dies of excellent style.

1,250

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.



347. Islands off Attica, Aegina AR Stater. Circa 480-457 BC. Sea turtle with line of pellets down the back of its shell / Incuse punch with skew pattern. Milbank Pl. I, 15; SNG Copenhagen 507. 12.32g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine; well centred and lightly toned.

2,500

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex M.M. Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XI, 7 April 2016, lot 172;
Ex Höher Collection, Nomos AG, Auction 9, 21 October 2014, lot 128.

Ex Numismatics Fine Arts XII, 1983



348. Islands off Attica, Aegina AR Stater. Circa 480-457 BC. Sea turtle with line of pellets down the back of its shell / Incuse punch with skew pattern. Milbank pl. 1, 15; SNG Copenhagen 507; Gulbenkian 523; Jameson 1199; Gillet 947; Dewing 1674; HGC 6, 435. 12.32g, 22mm.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 114, 6 May 2019, lot 189;
Privately purchased from Bank Leu AG, 1986;
Ex Numismatics Fine Arts, Inc., Auction XII, 23 March 1983, lot 55.

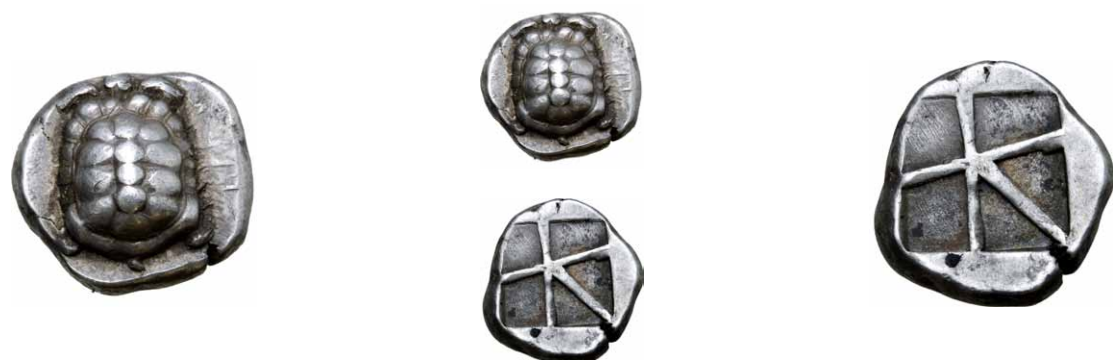


349. Islands off Attica, Aegina AR Stater. Circa 456-431 BC. Land tortoise with segmented shell / Large square incuse of heavy skew pattern. Meadows, Aegina, Group IIIb; HGC 6, 437; Dewing 1683. 12.24g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



350. Islands off Attica, Aegina AR Stater. Circa 456-431 BC. Land tortoise with segmented shell / Large square incuse of heavy skew pattern. SNG Delepierre 1792-1837; SNG Tübingen 1806; Winterthur 2034; Dewing 1684. 12.35g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 141, 26 May 2008, lot 163.

BOIOTIA



351. Boiotia, Thebes AR Stater. Circa 363-338 BC. Agla-, magistrate. Boeotian shield / Amphora (or crater) with volute handles; ΑΓ-ΛΑ across fields; all within incuse concave circle. Hepworth 1; BCD Boiotia 551; SNG Copenhagen 314; HGC 4, 1334. 12.16g, 22mm.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

500

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 85, 26 November 2009, lot 193.



352. Boiotia, Thebes AR Stater. Circa 368-364 BC. Arka-, magistrate. Boeotian shield / Amphora with ivy leaves at handles, ΑΡ-ΚΑ across fields. Hepworth 14; BCD Boiotia 537; HGC 4, 1332. 12.23g, 23mm.

Good Very Fine; attractive cabinet tone with golden iridescence around the devices.

400

From a private European collection.

Ex William Stancomb Collection



353. Boiotia, Thebes AR Stater. Kalli-, magistrate. Circa 363-338 BC. Boeotian shield / Amphora; KA-ΛΑ[Ι] across fields; all within incuse concave circle. Hepworth 63; BCD Boiotia 555. 12.27g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine, with golden tones around the devices.

350

Ex William Stancomb Collection;
Privately purchased from Basil Apostolopoulos, 14 December 1988 (£400).

CRETE



354. Crete, Gortyna AR Stater. Circa 330-270 BC. Europa seated half-right within tree, lifting her veil with her right hand, with her left hand embracing an eagle in her lap / Bull standing to right, head reverted to left. Svoronos, Numismatique 83 and pl. XV, 6 (same dies); SNG Lockett 2559 (same dies) = Pozzi 442 (same dies); BMC 29-30; Le Rider, Crétoises pl. XVIII, 22; SNG Copenhagen 443 (same obv. die). 11.68g, 26mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone.

7,500

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from London Coin Galleries Ltd., 20 March 2015;
Ex private European Collection.



355. Crete, Gortyna AR Stater. Circa 320-270 BC. Europa seated half right within branches of a tree, with head propped on left hand and resting on a branch below with her right / Cretan bull standing to right, head to left. Svoronos pl. XIV; Dewing 2018. 11.36g, 26mm, 12h.

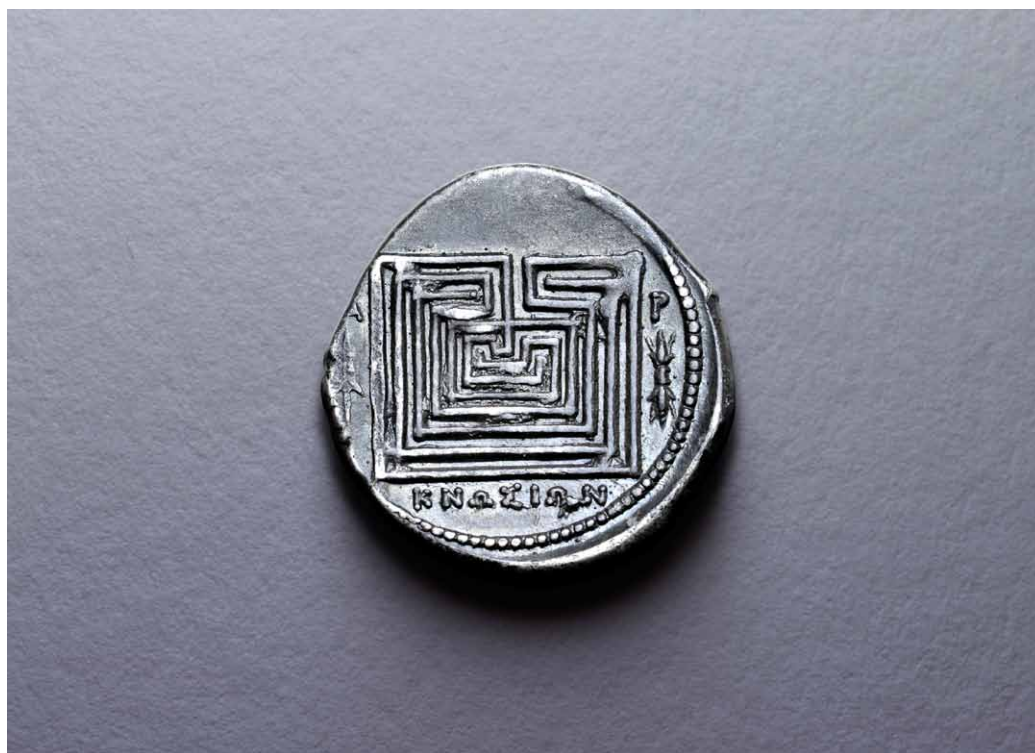
Very Fine.

3,000

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd, 30 October 2019;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 114, 6 May 2019, lot 1175.



The Labyrinth of King Minos



356. Crete, Knossos AR Stater. Circa 300-270 BC. Head of Hera left, wearing ornamented stephanos, triple-pendant earring, and necklace / The Labyrinth of King Minos; A above arrow head to left, P above thunderbolt to right, ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ below. SNG Lockett 2538 (this coin); Traité III 1547; Svoronos 67, pl. VI, 6; Westfälische Auktionsgesellschaft 49, 48. 11.30g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; obv. countermark, beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; the first to be offered at auction since 2009.

25,000

From the David Freedman Collection;

This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume IV, Lockett Collection* (London, 1946);

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons Ltd., 16 December 2005;

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett Collection, Glendining & Co., 27 May 1959, lot 2014.

Knossos, a city of unparalleled Bronze Age splendours, was reconstructed by the Greeks slightly to the north of the destroyed Minoan palace and the city recovered a considerable degree of importance in the 1st millennium BC, never forgetting its glorious pre-Hellenic past. The frequent military conflicts with its neighbours Tylosos, Lyttos and Gortyna notwithstanding, the city thrived as 'the metropolis of Crete' (Strabo X.47). By the 5th century BC it established a mint and began to issue coins on the Aeginetan standard commemorating its legendary past, at first depicting the Minotaur and the Labyrinth, then later Ariadne and King Minos, and from about 300-270 BC an elegant head of Hera. Knossos continued to issue coins into Roman times as capital of the Roman province of Cyrenaica and Crete under a Cretarch named Kydas.

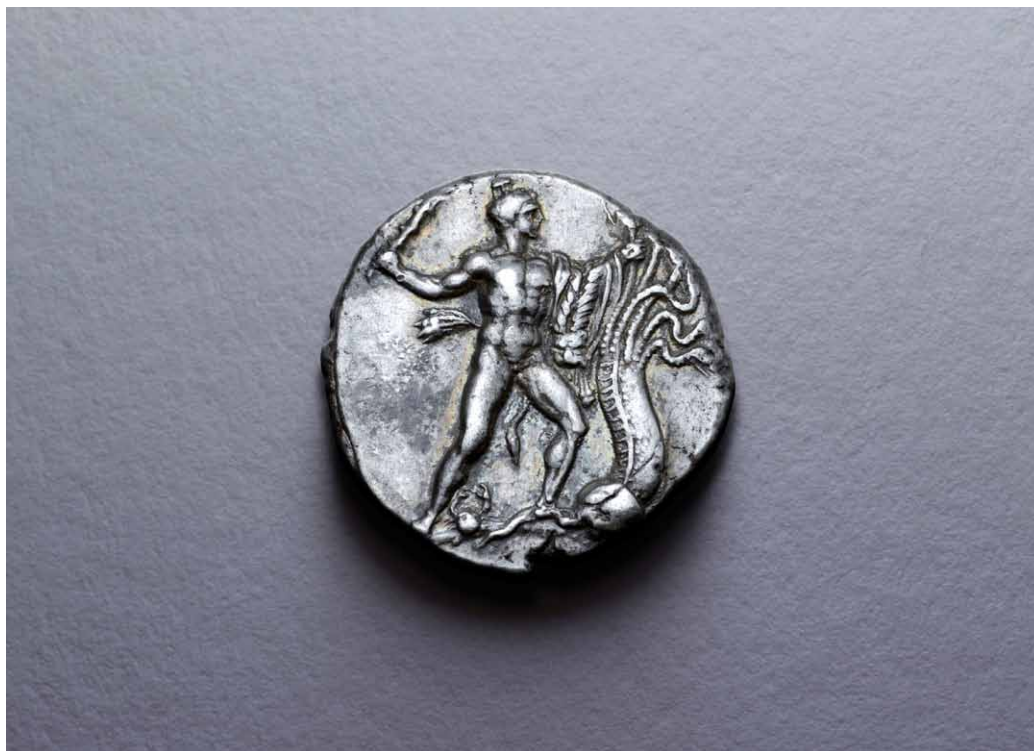
The fable of Theseus and the minotaur needs little recounting; all are familiar with Theseus' feat of slaying the monstrous progeny of Pasiphaë and the white bull sent from the sea by Poseidon; navigating the Labyrinth with the help of Minos' daughter Ariadne who provided him with thread so he could find his way back out. The historical basis for the myth has long been sought by scholars and archaeologists: Sir Arthur Evans, the first to excavate the Minoan palace of Knossos is often credited for the idea that the Labyrinth of myth was in reality the palace of Minos, which had an enormous number of rooms, staircases and corridors, and heavily featured the double-axe (labrys) symbol within – thus being the "House of the Labrys". Though the notion is generally discredited today, the historical basis and etymology for the Labyrinth is sought still, with little agreement. Perhaps the most intriguing perspective on the Thesean myth is that of the widely-acclaimed author Mary Renault, whose vivid work of historical fiction, the Bildungsroman entitled "The King Must Die" (1958) sought to rationalise the fanciful and furnish a plausible basis for the story. Thus in her work the appointed 'sacrifice' from Athens of boys and girls are intended for the acrobatic bull-dancing rituals of which magnificent Minoan frescoes still survive, rather than the knife; the Labyrinth is indeed the palace of Minos, though its maze-like qualities are portrayed as subterranean grotto-like passageways of forgotten storerooms and ancient armouries incorporated into the foundations of the palace; the Minotaur meanwhile is the cruel and despotic heir of Minos named Asterion (a synonymous term also used by ancient writers referring to the monster, and in its literal meaning of 'starry' also figured on the coinage of Knossos in place of the monster).

Regardless of any historical basis for this myth, the fantastical story as it came to be told possessed layers of metaphor that were intended to be interpreted as didactic. The tale of Theseus is a coming of age story par excellence, that narrates the transition of a flawed boy from youth to adulthood and ascension to the throne of Athens; Theseus is at once the great hero who slays the Minotaur, thus rescuing his companions and delivering his city from the curse of their regularly-appointed sacrifice, but at the same time is the reprehensible cad who abandons Ariadne on Naxos and by celebrating his return to Athens too soon forgets to replace the black sail of his ship with a white one as he approaches, so causing the suicide of his father who believes him dead. Thus the Labyrinth of the story serves as a metaphor for potential transformation: despite Theseus accomplishing the seemingly impossible he retains his flaws and resists the chance to change and grow until he had that change (in the form of great responsibility and cares of state) forced upon him by his father the king's death that he himself was the cause of. The Labyrinth can furthermore be interpreted as a metaphor for life, requiring that one find one's thread and learn how to follow it, lest life's perplexities be insurmountable.

As a (much) later conclusion to the story of Theseus, the Athenian statesman Kimon of Athens, at the bidding of an oracle, having conquered the island of Skyros for the Athenians identified there "a coffin of a great corpse with a bronze spear-head by its side and a sword" as the mortal remains of Theseus (Plutarch, *Life of Kimon* VIII.6). The blurring of myth, religion and history inherent in the Greeks' cultural identity thus led to fables such as that of Theseus and the Labyrinth retaining their power for centuries, affording political capital to such as Kimon, and prestige to be leveraged and celebrated as in the case of Knossos.



A Cretan Masterpiece



357. Crete, Phaistos AR Stater. Mid-Late 4th century BC. Herakles standing in fighting attitude to right, wearing Nemean lion skin, seizing with his left hand one of the heads of the Lernean Hydra, and with his right hand preparing to strike with club; by right foot, crab on exergual line / ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩ, Bull butting to right on wavy exergual line. Svoronos 66, pl. XXIV, 22 (same dies). 11.47g, 28mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

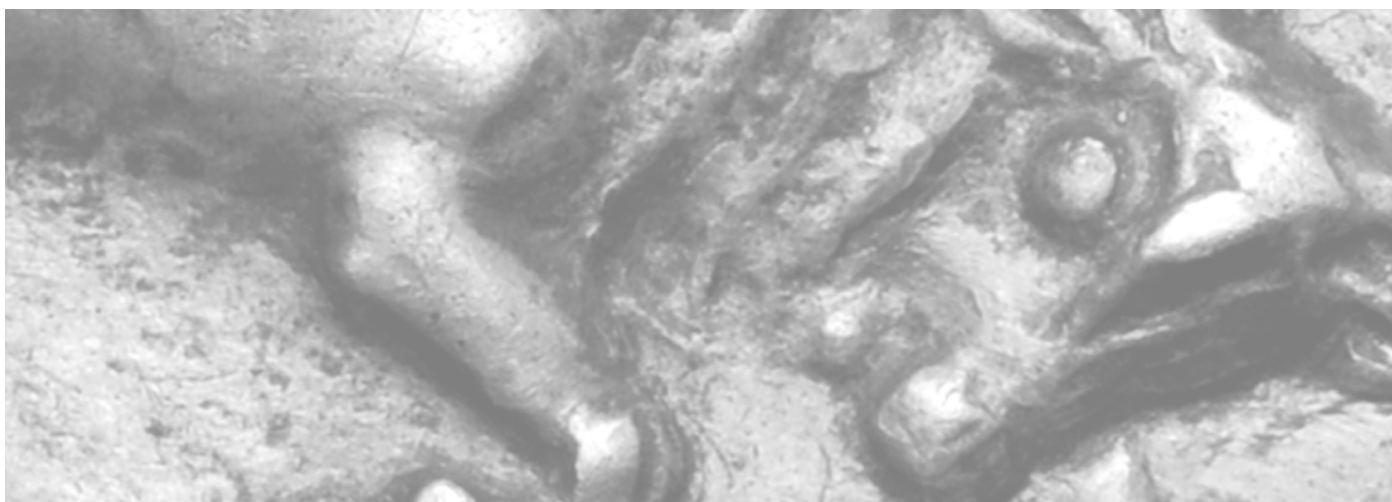
30,000

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from London Coin Galleries Ltd., 20 March 2015;
Ex private European Collection.

The obverse of this coin depicts the second of Herakles' Twelve Labours set by Eurystheos, the agent of Hera. He was tasked with slaying the ancient serpent-like monster that resided in the lake of Lerna in the Argolid, which guarded an underwater entrance to the underworld.

Upon cutting off each of the Hydra's heads however, Herakles found that two more would grow back in its place, an expression of the hopelessness of such a struggle for any but the hero. Realizing that he could not defeat the Hydra in this way, Herakles called on his nephew Iolaos for help. Iolaos then came upon the idea (possibly inspired by Athena) of using a firebrand to cauterize the stumps after each decapitation. When Hera saw that Herakles was gaining the upper hand she sent a large crab to distract the hero, but Herakles crushed it underfoot. He cut off the last and strongest of the Hydra's heads with a golden sword given to him by Athena, and so completed his task. Hera, upset that Herakles had slain the beast she raised to kill him, placed it in the vault of the heavens as the constellation Hydra, and she turned the crab into the constellation Cancer.

The encounter with the Lernean Hydra is not only well attested in epic, but is also the subject of some of the earliest securely identifiable Herakles scenes in Greek art. On two Boiotian fibulae of c. 750-700 BC (BM 3025, Philadelphia 75-35-1), the hydra is attacked by Herakles, at whose feet is the crab sent by Hera. This particular form of the scene would later be replicated on the coins of Phaistos (cf. Svoronos 60, pl. XXIV, 20), even including the crab.



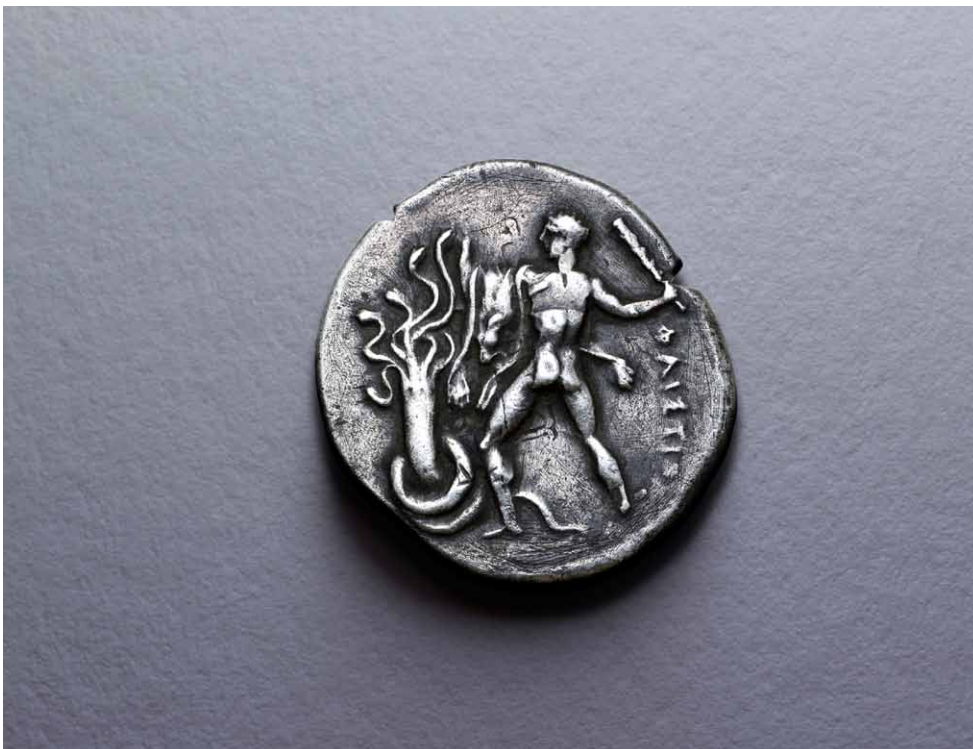


358. Crete, Phaistos AR Stater. Circa 322-300 BC. Herakles seated left atop lion's skin draped over rock, head facing, resting upon club; ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ above; to left, bow and quiver hung from tree; behind, large amphora / Bull standing right within wreath; ΘΕΥ below. Le Rider pl. XXII, 31; SNG Lockett 2590 (same rev. die); Traité III 1642 var. (bull butting right). 11.45g, 26mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from London Coin Galleries, 11 April 2016;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 270, 2 October 2015, lot 8283.



359. Crete, Phaistos AR Stater. Circa 300-270 BC. Herakles standing in fighting attitude to left, wearing Nemean lion skin, with his right hand preparing to strike the Lernean Hydra with club; ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ to right / Bull walking to left, head facing; traces of undertype: Boiotian shield. BMC 13; Le Rider pl. XXIII, 15 (same dies); SNG Lockett 2592 (same dies); Traité 1654. 11.35g, 27mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; ex-jewellery, cleaning marks visible in fields, well-centred and attractively toned. Overstruck on a stater of Thebes. Rare.

4,500

From the David Freedman Collection;
Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 37, 19 September 2017, lot 141.

An Extreme Rarity



360. Crete, Tylisos AR Stater. Circa 320-270 BC. Head of Hera to right, wearing pendant earring and stephanos decorated with palmettes / Apollo standing to left, right leg advanced, holding bow in left hand and goat's head in outstretched right hand; small laurel tree before, TYΛΙΣΙΩΝ (retrograde) to right. Svoronos 1, pl. XXX, 29 (same dies); Le Rider, *Crétoises* pl. VI, 17; BMC 1; Jameson 2526; SNG Delepierre 2433. 11.16g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; one of only six coins of this city offered at auction in the past 20 years, and the finest of these by a considerable margin. 10,000

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from London Coin Galleries Ltd., 20 March 2015;
Ex private European Collection.

So little is known in detail about ancient Cretan poleis and even less is known of Tylisos, to the extent that Svoronos declared that if it weren't for its coinage, it may never have been known that it was on Crete at all (Svoronos, J., *Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne*, p.328). Although some advances in our knowledge have been made since Svoronos' day, even then his statement was an exaggeration, though not by much. The earliest certain reference to Tylisos as a polis occurs very late on, in an agreement with Miletos (Milet. I.3 140.1, 36) dated to c.259-250 BC, and its location today is only confirmed by good fortune since it is one of the few Cretan places that retains its ancient name, largely on account of its utter insignificance in the centuries that followed. Both Pliny and Solinus mention Tylisos in their works (the latter citing it as one of the four most important cities on Crete), but both under the erroneous corrupted name of Gylisson.

Excavated in stages between 1909 and 1971, the site of Tylissos was evidently in use from Early Minoan II to Late Minoan IIIA, but it seems likely that the Polis town of Tylisos was in the vicinity of the Minoan town but not necessarily occupying the same precise spot – all that remains of the later settlement are a monumental altar and temenos wall. Surviving agreements between Knossos, Tylisos and Argos demonstrate that Argos played the role of mediator and guarantor of treaties between the two Cretan cities; this part of Crete had been settled by Argive colonists, and Tylissos appears to have been a protectorate of Argos (See W. Merrill, *Tò πλήθος* in a treaty confirming the affairs of Argos, Knossos and Tylisos, CQ 41, 1991). The Argive affiliation is corroborated and observable in the obverse type of this, the earliest known coinage type of the city – the depiction of the head of Hera is in form and style near-identical to that employed on the staters of Argos struck circa 370-350 BC (cf. BCD Peloponnesos 1062-66ff) where, at the Argive Heraion, the cult of Hera had its principal centre on the Greek mainland (though ironically it is argued that the cult of Hera originally arrived on the Greek mainland from Minoan Crete (see R.F. Willets, *The Civilization of Ancient Crete*, 1977).

The portrayal of Hera on the obverse of this stater moreover confirms its production in geographical and cultural proximity to Knossos, with whom Tylisos was in alliance in the Classical period, and at whose mint similar depictions of Hera may be found (see lot 356). Influence from the Peloponnesos is further indicated in the reverse iconography: Apollo Karneios, a distinctly Dorian aspect of the god, was common to all Dorian Greeks who associated Apollo with shepherds, cultivation and the beginning of the harvest season both in a literal sense and in a spiritual one relating to the ultimate release of the cultivated soul at death.

MACEDON



361. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 480-470 BC. Bull, with head raised, kneeling to left, attacked by lion leaping on to its back; Θ above, floral ornament in exergue / Quadripartite incuse square. Desneux 53; SNG ANS 10. 17.53g, 30mm.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned, with golden iridescence. Previously NGC graded AU, 5/5 - 4/5 (#4882510-001).

4,500

Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions.



362. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 480-470 BC. Lion right, attacking bull crouching left; Θ above, floral ornament in exergue / Quadripartite incuse square. Desneux 59 var.; AMNG III/2, 4; SNG ANS 10. 17.55g, 31mm.

Extremely Fine.

4,000

Ex Dr. Albert Potts Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 201.



Two Beautiful Tetradrachms of Akanthos



363. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Lion to right, attacking bull crouching to left with head raised; in exergue, tunny fish to left / AKANΘION in shallow incuse around quadripartite square, the quarters raised and granulated. Cf. Desneux 96ff (unlisted obv. die); SNG ANS -, Roma XVI, 203 (same dies). 17.26g, 29mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

15,000

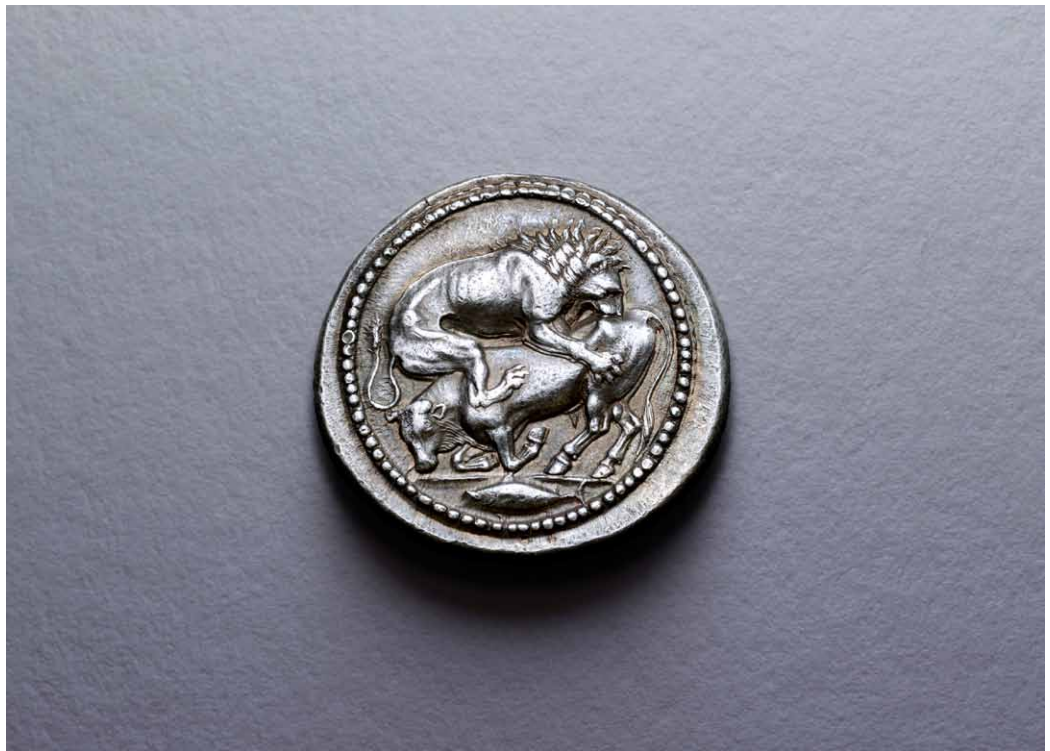
From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The ubiquitous and persistent theme of the lion-bull combat can be traced back to the figurate art of the third millennium, where the geometrical motifs are replaced by narrative symbolic representations, and the scene is characteristic of Near Eastern art in its infancy. The earliest known depiction occurs on a ewer found at Uruk dated to the latter part of the Protoliterate period, circa 3300 BC. That ewer has a relief depiction of a lion attacking a bull from behind (see Henri Frankfort, *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, 1963). The scene became widely distributed by 500 BC, featuring prominently in the Achaemenid Empire, and in particular at the palace of Darius in Persepolis, where it occurs no fewer than twenty seven times, including on the main staircase leading to the imperial complex. Its frequent appearance in key locations strongly suggests an important symbolic significance, which unfortunately has not survived antiquity in any explicitly clear form.

Explanations for the symbolism and its power over the ancient peoples who reproduced it with prodigious enthusiasm have ranged from it being an expression of royal power, to an astronomical allusion, as well as it being an embodiment of the constant struggle between civilisation (represented by the domesticated bull) and nature (represented by the untameable lion). This latter argument may well hold true for the Mesopotamians of Uruk, who it is known took a rather grim view of the world, seeing it as a battleground of opposing powers.

One interpretation that has gained traction in recent years is that the motif is apotropaic in nature, serving to ward off evil in a similar function to the gorgoneion, which like the lion attack motif is very prevalent in ancient Greek coinage, though there is little evidence to support such a notion.

G. E. Markoe ('The Lion Attack in Archaic Greek Art', *Classical Antiquity* Vol. 8, 1, 1989) convincingly suggests that a more likely explanation may be found in the examination of archaic Greek epic poetry, particularly in Homeric literature, wherein a lion attacking cattle or sheep is repeatedly employed as a simile for the aggression and valour of combatant heroes. In notable passages, Agamemnon's victorious advance against the Trojans in the *Iliad* (11.113ff and 129) and Hektor's successful pursuit of the Achaeans (15.630ff) are both likened to a lion triumphing over its hapless prey. In both of these cases the allusion is completed by the defeated being compared to fleeing prey animals. In all, there are twenty five examples present in the *Iliad* of heroic warriors being compared to leonine aggressors, with the victims variously compared to boars, sheep, goats, bulls or deer. The repetition of this literary device is clearly demonstrative of how deeply rooted the imagery was in the Greek (and perhaps more generally human) consciousness. Of further and great significance is the involvement of the gods as the primary instigators of heroic leonine aggression in almost every case, and as it is made clear that the lion itself is an animal that is divinely directed to its prey (11.480, by a daimon), so then is the lion attack a metaphor for divinely inspired heroic triumph.



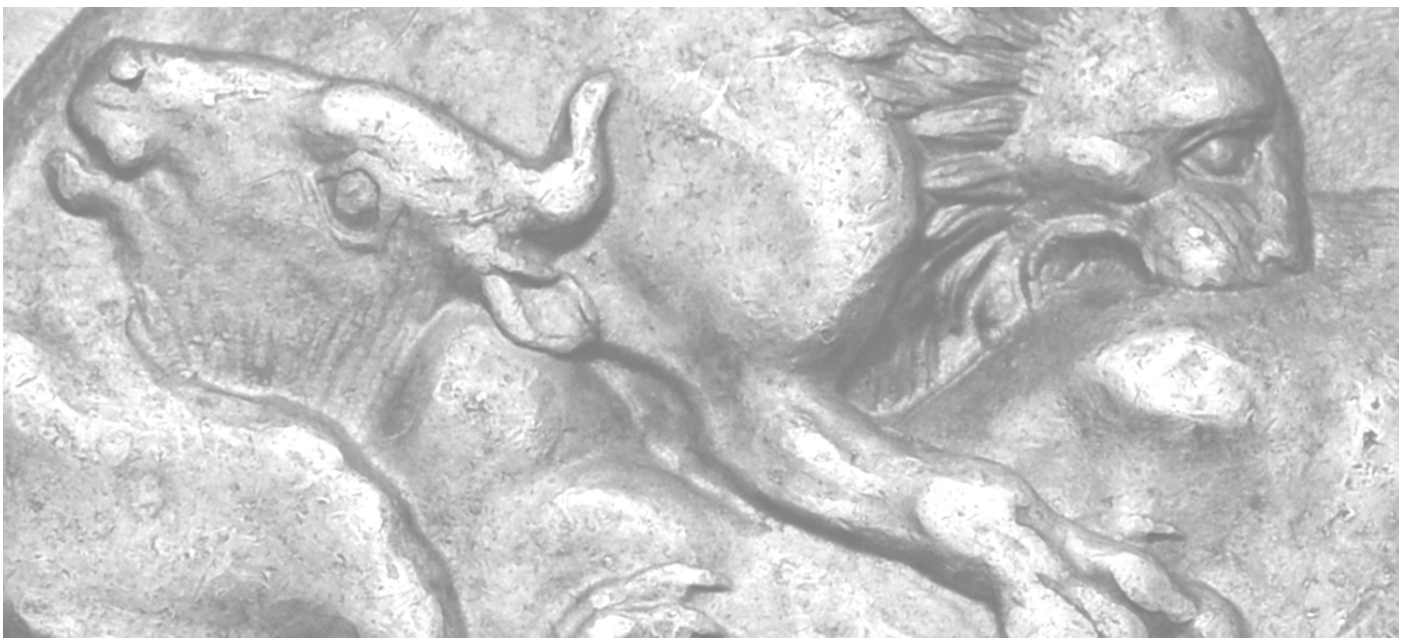
364. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Lion to right, attacking bull crouching to left with head half-facing; in exergue, tunny fish to left / AKANΘION in shallow incuse around quadripartite square, the quarters raised and granulated. Cf. Desneux 95 and 97-8 (unlisted dies); AMNG III/2, 21; SNG ANS -; Gorny & Mosch 185, 68 (same dies). 17.38g, 30mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone. A beautiful composition, the half-facing head of the bull evidently the work of a talented engraver.

12,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

The lion and bull motif, discussed in detail on the previous lot, was apparently adopted early on by Akanthos (c. 530-500 BC), though the lion and the bull were in any case among the earliest figures to appear on coinage - the mid-6th century BC coinage of the Lydian kings Alyattes and Kroisos is the best example of this usage (see lots 502-506). Already by this time too, the lion attack motif was in popular usage in mainland Greece - see for example the near contemporary Attic black-figure tripod in the manner of the KY Painter (Athens 12688). Persian influence on the design of tetradrachms of Akanthos can perhaps be inferred from an orientalising of style resulting in an appearance more similar to the reliefs at Persepolis (cf. Roma XVI, lot 201, dated circa 480-470 BC); Herodotos (7.116) records the Akanthians officially welcomed the Persians and willingly helped Xerxes: "Xerxes... declared the Akanthians his guests and friends, and gave them Median clothing, praising them for the zeal with which he saw them furthering his campaign." Having thus taken part in the Persian campaign against Greece of its own accord, when Xerxes was defeated Akanthos subsequently become a member of the Delian League. It is tempting to see in the re-westernisation of the style of their coinage a reflection of this political volte-face.





Ex Lockett Collection and Kaliandra Hoard, 1913



365. Macedon, Mende AR Tetradrachm. Circa 460-423 BC. Dionysos, bearded, wearing himation and holding kantharos, reclining to left on the back of a donkey standing to right; before, a crow standing on branches to right / Vine with five bunches of grapes in a linear square; MENAION in a shallow incuse square around. Noe, *The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard* in NNM 27 (1926), 57 (this coin) = SNG Lockett III 1346 (this coin). 17.09g, 30mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Previously graded 'NGC Choice XF* 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style'. Rare.

35,000

This coin published in *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*, Great Britain, Volume IV, Lockett Collection (London, 1946);

This coin published in Noe, *The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard* in NNM 27 (1926);

Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction 17, 9 May 1986, lot 95;

Ex Adolph Hess AG - Bank Leu AG, Auction 45, 12 May 1970, lot 118;

Ex Richard Cyril Lockett (1873-1950) Collection, Glendining & Co., 25 October 1955, lot 1267;

Ex Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard of 1913 (IGCH 358).

This, the most decadent depiction of Dionysos on ancient coinage, shows us a scene wherein the god reclines luxuriously upon the back of a donkey that carries him along. As Dionysos is borne forwards in procession by the donkey, the viewer is invited to imagine his thiasos, the ecstatic retinue of Dionysos made up of maenads, satyrs and Silenoi as it plays and dances around him. Dionysos props himself up, perhaps giddy with inebriation, with his left elbow which he digs into the back of the unfortunate donkey, while with his other he holds his wine cup aloft in encouragement to his followers. Dionysos himself appears oblivious to the effort of the animal beneath him, whose posture implies a quiet and composed nobility of spirit as it bears its godly burden without complaint; this is juxtaposed with the somewhat undignified pose of Dionysos himself who, though his face is set with an apparently serene and typically static archaic dignitas, seems decidedly unbalanced and at risk of losing his precariously fastened modesty.

One could hardly conceive of a more appropriate type for this city's coinage: Mende was a leading exporter of wine, rivalling such other cities as Naxos and Maroneia, and the quality and fame of its wine is well attested in the ancient sources. Thus it is only natural that Mende should have adopted Dionysos as a patron deity; notorious for his wild indulgences and frequent state of inebriation on account of his love of wine, this tantalising scene is at once wholly apt for a city exporting merriment and inebriety, and also a proud statement of the quality of their produce. The implication inherent in the link between the wine Dionysos holds and the vines laden with grapes on the reverse is clear: Mende's wine is good enough for a god.

The execution of the scene itself could not be more intriguing: juxtaposed we have the epicurean figure of Dionysos given over to indulgence and excess, and that of the humble donkey whose labour makes the god's comfort possible. The image is a sobering reminder to the viewer of the effort involved in viticulture and wine production, and that for one man's enjoyment others must work.



366. Macedon, Mende AR Tetradrachm. Circa 460-423 BC. Dionysos, bearded, wearing himation and holding kantharos, reclining to left on the back of a donkey standing to right; before, a crow standing on branches to right / Vine with five bunches of grapes in a linear square; MENAION in a shallow incuse square around. Noe, Mende 56 (same dies); SNG ANS 335. 16.67g, 30mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; slight corrosion, surfaces smoothed on reverse and on obv. below donkey, old cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

6,000

From the H.K. Collection;
Privately purchased from A. Tkalec AG, 2009.



367. Macedon, Chalkidian League AR Tetradrachm. Olynthos, circa 382-379 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left / Kithara of seven strings, A - M in tiny letters on left and right uprights, XAALKIAEON around; all within incuse square. Robinson & Clement Group H, 16 (A14/P15); Boston MFA 577 (same dies). 16.78g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Very Rare.

4,000

From a private European collection.

Ex Triton V, 2002



368. Kingdom of Macedon, Archelaos I AR Stater. Circa 413-399 BC. Youthful head of Apollo to right, wearing taenia / Horse walking to right, with right foreleg raised and rein trailing; [A]PX[E]AAO around. Westermarck Group II, Series 1, O28/R41; SNG ANS 68-70. 10.69g, 23mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

3,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton V, 15 January 2002, lot 706.

A Superb Early Philip II Tetradrachm



369. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AR Tetradrachm. Lifetime issue. Pella, circa 356-348 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / The king, wearing kausia and chlamys, raising his right hand in salute and riding a horse walking to the left; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, Δ under horse's raised foreleg, star under belly. Le Rider 125 (D73/R99). 14.43g, 25mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; an exceptional example of the early coinage of Philip.

5,000

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Harlan J. Berk Ltd, Sale 179, 24 May 2012, lot 95 (hammer: USD 14,000);

Ex W.B. and R.E. Montgomery Collection, Freeman & Sear, Manhattan Sale I, 5 January 2010, lot 43;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 66, 19 May 2004, lot 176;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 54, 12 November 1990, lot 121.

Philip, despite Athenian opposition to his participation in the Olympics on the grounds that he was a non-Greek, went on to become an Olympic victor three times in 356, 352 and 348 BC. On the first occasion, Plutarch reports that upon having conquered Potidaia Philip was informed that his horse had won its race, and that this day he also learned of the victory of his general Parmenion against the Illyrians, and that his wife Myrta had given birth to a son, Alexander. In commemoration of his Olympic victory, Philip decreed that his wife should henceforth be known as Olympias, and he caused these coins to be struck, proudly displaying both he and his horse in victorious stance upon the reverse.



370. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AV Stater. Pella, circa 340/36 - 328 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; cornucopiae below horses, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider -, cf. pl. 65, 393-395. 8.54g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare symbol, possibly unique from these dies.

2,500

Ex A.F. Collection, Germany, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 211.



371. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AV Stater. Amphipolis, circa 323-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; kantharos below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider pl. 79, 163 (D80/R125). 8.62g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous.

3,500

Acquired from Morton & Eden Ltd.



372. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AV Stater. Pella, circa 323-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; trident head right below horses, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider pl. 68/9, dies D186/R376 (unlisted combination). 8.33g, 18mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; ex-jewellery with filed edges, lustrous metal.

2,250

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 266, 11 February 2010, lot 1612.



373. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 315-294 BC. Struck under Kassander or his son Antipater. Laureate head of Zeus right / Youth on horseback right, holding palm; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ around, monogram below horse, Λ above torch below foreleg. Le Rider pl. 47, 6 (same dies). 13.78g, 23mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

750

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 85, 26 November 2009, lot 163;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 76, 17 October 2005, lot 257.



374. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Aigai mint(?), circa 336-323 BC. Lifetime issue, struck under Antipater. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right; to left, pankratiast standing left, in 'guard' position. Price 187; Noe, Sicyon 3.4 (A4/P6); Müller 637. 17.30g 26mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex European collection, formed before 2005.



375. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 323-318/7 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, bee alighting on rose to left. Price 206; Moore 23-43. 17.28g, 26mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Son Ltd (£1,200), with original dealer's ticket.



376. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AV Stater. Miletos, circa 323-319 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, the bowl decorated with a coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and labrys (double-axe) to right, grain ear to left. Price 2096; Müller 583. 8.53g, 18mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin.

4,000

Acquired from Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger;
Ex 'Aurum Graecum' Collection.

Engraved in Beautiful Style



377. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Miletos, circa 210-190 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ right, star, Milesian lion and MI monogram in left field, monograms of ΦΛ under throne and ΛΞ in right field. Price 2182; Müller -. 16.77g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare; seemingly the only example to have appeared at auction in the past 20 years.

4,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IV, 5 December 2000, lot 159.



378. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Damaskos, circa 330-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, forepart of ram right in left field, four pellets between struts of throne, ΔΑ over Φ below. Price 3204 var. (no Φ). 17.28g, 25mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely rare variant.

2,750

Acquired from Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger.



379. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Myriandros, circa 330-325 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, BAI monogram in left field, MI monogram below throne. Price 3229; Müller 1302. 17.18g, 27mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant light cabinet tone.

1,250

From a private European collection.



380. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Didrachm. Struck under Stamenes or Archon. Babylon, circa 324/3 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, Μ in left field, monogram below throne. Price 3603. 8.43g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.



381. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Susa, circa 322-320 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram to left, ΑΑ below throne. Price 3846. 17.07g, 26mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare - only five examples on CoinArchives. Struck from dies of remarkably fine style.

4,000

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 2, 11 May 2018, lot 86.



382. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip III Arrhidaios AV Stater. Lampsakos, circa 323-317 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin / Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ to right, buckle above crescent-over-A in left field. Price P13A. 8.61g, 19mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin; superb, sharp strike and brilliant mint lustre.

4,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 352.



383. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Drachm. In the name and types of Alexander III. Miletos, 295-294 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram to left, labrys below throne. Price 2148 corr. (monogram); ADM I Series XIII; Newell 49; HGC 3.1, 1015. 4.32g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly toned and lustrous.

250

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 15, 22 October 2017, lot 79;
Ex private European collection.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 72, 1987



384. Kingdom of Macedon, Antigonos III Doson AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 227-225 BC. Head of Poseidon right, wearing wreath of marine plants / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, Apollo, testing bow in extended right hand, seated left on prow left; monogram below. EHC 436; Touratsoglou 52-3; SNG München 1121-3; SNG Alpha Bank 1046-7; SNG Saroglos 933; SNG Ashmolean 3266; SNG Berry 362; SNG Lockett 1527; Dewing 1206. 17.11g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; lightly toned, highly lustrous surfaces.

2,500

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 313, 23 September 2015, lot 2029;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 72, 6 October 1987, lot 579.

Ex Naville & Cie. X, 1925



385. Macedon under Roman Rule, First Meris AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 167-149 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver at shoulder, on the boss of a Macedonian shield / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, club right; monograms above and below; all within oak wreath tied at right; in outer right field, thunderbolt. Prokopov, Silver 106 (O33/R86); HGC 3, 1103. 17.00g, 32mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone over lustrous surfaces.

1,000

Ex Naville & Cie., Auction X, 15 June 1925, lot 458.

THRACO-MACEDONIAN REGION

Unique Thraco-Macedonian Drachm



2x

2x

386. Thraco-Macedonian Region, Mygdones or Krestones(?) AR Drachm. Circa 5th century BC. Forepart of goat right, florette of pellets behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; cf. Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XII, lot 155 (of differing style and without pellets); cf. CNG 51, 173; cf. Boston MFA Supp. 47 (larger denomination and goat to left, no pellets). 3.03g, 13mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unpublished and unique.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



387. Thracio-Macedonian Tribes, Siris AR Stater. Circa 530-480. Ithyphallic satyr standing right, grasping wrist of nymph fleeing right and gesturing towards her chin; pellets around / Quadripartite incuse square, diagonally divided. Smith Group 5 (Lete); Peykov A0020; HPM pl. VIII, 4; AMNG III/2, 14 (Lete); SNG ANS 954-61 ("Lete"). 9.83g, 20mm.

Good Very Fine.

2,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 64, 7 May 2012, lot 2172.

THRACE

Not in May, the Third Known



388. Thrace, Abdera AR Stater. Circa 411-385 BC. Aristonax, magistrate. Griffin seated left with right paw raised / Horse standing right, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΑΞ around. May -; BMC -; ANS -; BN -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; cf. Spink 5014, 28 September 2005, lot 80 and Gorny & Mosch 134, 11 October 2004, lot 1161 (both coins described as unique and unpublished). 12.69g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; the third known example, not in May's comprehensive work on the coinage of Abdera, and missing from every institutional collection.

6,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd, Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 175;

Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 176, 19 November 1992, lot 97.



389. Thrace, Abdera AR Stater. Circa 411/410 - 386/5 BC. Molpagores, magistrate. Griffin seated left, with right foreleg raised, [ΑΒΔΗΡΗΤΕΩΝ] above / ΕΠΙ ΜΟΛΠΑΓΟΡΕΩ, dancer to left, wearing short, sleeveless chiton and kalathos. May Group C, 314 (same obv. die). 13.01g, 23mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; slight weak strike to rev., from dies of good style, lightly toned and lustrous.

4,500

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 164, 17 March 2008, lot 84.



390. Thrace, Byzantion AR Drachm. Circa 340-320 BC. Bull standing to left atop dolphin; 'ΤΙΥ above; trace of legend ΔΑΧ? in exergue / Quadripartite incuse square in the form of 'mill sail' device. Schönert-Geiss 235; HGC 3.2, 1389. 5.25g, 19mm.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

100

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£675), with original dealer's ticket; Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 6 December 1973.



391. Thrace, Lysimacheia AV Stater. In the name and types of Lysimachos, circa 280-250 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, wearing horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros enthroned to left, resting elbow on grounded shield, transverse spear behind; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to right, head of lion in outer left field, trident in exergue. Cf. CNG sale 36, 1856; HGC 3.2, 1492. 8.55g, 20mm, 12h.

1,000

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

Ex Thrax Collection, formed in London between 1991 and 2018; Ex Nomos AG, Obolos 6, 20 November 2016, lot 277.



392. Thrace, Lysimacheia Æ 1/2 Mina Weight. Circa 2nd century BC. Lion leaping right; ΑΥ below / Blank. Cf. O. Tekin, Balance Weights in the Aegean World, Istanbul 2016, pls. 8-10, figs. 52-74 (all lead). 224.64g, 46mm x 47mm.

Condition as seen. Extremely Rare; no others on CoinArchives.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.



393. Greek 1/4 Mina Weight. Circa 2nd century BC. Kerykeion; Θ-A across upper fields, Π-P-I across lower fields / Blank. Unpublished. 108.68g, 39mm x 41mm.

Condition as seen. Extremely Rare; unpublished and no others on CoinArchives.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.



394. Thrace, Maroneia AR Tetradrachm. Circa 386-347 BC. Ikesio-, magistrate. Horse prancing left, rein trailing / ΕΠΙΙΚΕΣΙΟ around grape vine in linear square, kerykeion to left; all within shallow incuse square. Schönert-Geiss 420 (V7/R11); West 91 (same dies); Boston 813 var. (fly on rev.). 11.44g, 24mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful iridescent tone.

2,500

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 403, 27 April 2011, lot 65 (hammer: EUR 4,600);
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIII, 5 January 2010, lot 1048.



395. Thrace, Maroneia AR Stater. Circa 380-350 BC. Choregos, magistrate. Horse prancing left, rein trailing / ΕΠΙ-ΧΟΡ-ΗΓ-Ο around vine with four bunches of grapes within linear square border; cicada to upper left; all within shallow incuse square. Schönert-Geiss 435 (V16/R22); HGC 3.2, 1533. 11.37g, 23mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

2,000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 50, 24 September 1990, lot 203.

Beautiful High Classical Artistry



396. Islands off Thrace, Thasos AR Stater. Circa 412-404 BC. Bald-headed and nude Satyr in kneeling-running stance to right, carrying off a protesting nymph; A in right field / Quadripartite incuse square. Kraay-Hirmer 437; Gulbenkian 464; Le Rider, Thasiennes, 6; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 103. 8.24g, 22mm.

Extremely Fine; excellent high classical style.

2,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

Thasos, a large island off the western coastal region of Thrace, gained its enormous wealth by virtue of its local silver mines as well as mines it controlled on the Thracian mainland opposite the island city-state. According to Herodotos (VI, 46), the city derived 200-300 talents annually from her exploitation of this mineral wealth. Additionally, Thasos gained much material wealth as a producer and exporter of high quality wines, which was tightly regulated by the government, and it was perhaps due to this trade in wine that her coinage spread throughout the Aegean making it a widely recognized and accepted currency in distant lands.

The artistry of this coin is exceptional, and belongs to the very end of the 5th century BC before the end of the Peloponnesian War. Earlier didrachm staters struck to a local Thracian standard originally of 9.8 g and subsequently to 8.7 g are quite crude in style, portraying a vigorous and beastly satyr forcibly abducting a very unwilling nymph. By contrast the nymph on this coin seems to barely protest the abduction, and the satyr is imbued with almost wholly human qualities. The engraving is by a superior artist and is in a very lovely style, the head of the satyr reminding us of the miniature masterpieces from Katane in Sicily depicting a satyr's head facing, while the head of the nymph here is strongly reminiscent of the head of the nymph found on the coins of nearby Neapolis in Macedon.

There is no explanation in the relevant literature of the letters A, Σ, or Φ which sometimes appear in the obverse field of these later staters (they never appear on the earlier staters). They cannot be the signatures of the artists as the staters with the same letter often show a markedly different hand at work, so they most probably simply identify the magistrate responsible for the issue, a commonplace feature on other coinages from a number of mints during this and subsequent times.



397. Islands off Thrace, Thasos AR Drachm. Circa 411-350 BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles kneeling to right, drawing bow; ΘΑΣΙΟΝ to left, kantharos below to right. Le Rider, Thasiennes 24; HGC 6, 345. 3.70g, 16mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful style.

1,000

Acquired from Numismatik Naumann GmbH.



398. Islands off Thrace, Thasos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 90-75 BC. Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Herakles standing to left, holding club and lion's skin; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ to right, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ to left, ΔΙ monogram to inner left, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ below. Prokopov, Silberprägung, Group XII; Le Rider, Thasiennes 52; HGC 6, 359. 17.06g, 35mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; of exceptional quality and style, light cabinet tone.

2,500

Ex The New York Sale XXXVII, 5 January 2016, lot 810 (hammer: USD 3,900);
Purchased from Tradart S.A., 2003.



399. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AV Stater. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Sestos, circa 299/8-297/6 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing necklace and crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis in left arm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and forepart of lion above ΔΙ within circle to left, bukranium below left wing, ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to right. Thompson 20; Price L4; Müller -; SNG Lockett 1243 (same obv. die); Bement 885 (same obv. die); Jameson 2029 (same obv. die); N. Sicurella, "Gold stater of Lysimachos revisited," The Celator 13/1 (January 1999), p. 35, fig. 3. 8.56g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; small scrapes and contact marks to obv. Extremely Rare.

3,000

Ex Thrax Collection, formed in London between 1991 and 2018;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIII, 23rd March 2017, lot 202.



400. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Drachm. Ephesos, circa 294-287 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; tripod to inner left, ΣΠ in exergue. Thompson 170 var. (control in exergue); Müller 335 var. (same); HGC 3.2, 1753d; CNG E-351, lot 66 (same dies); M&M AG list 220, 14 (same dies). 4.36g, 20mm, 1h.

Fleur de Coin. Very Rare.

1,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.



401. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Drachm. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Kolophon, circa 305-281 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to right, forepart of lion left above crescent in left field, pentagram below throne. Thompson 127; Price L28; Müller 20. 4.28g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; light tone over lustrous metal.

300

Ex Hauck & Aufhäuser, Auction 17, 18-19 March 2003, lot 28.



402. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AV Stater. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Abydos, 310-309 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing necklace and crested Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin springing right / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, head of Zeus-Ammon right in left field, ivy leaf below right wing. Price 1550; Thompson 176 (same obv. die). 8.57g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; lustrous. Extremely Rare; the only example offered at auction in the past 20 years.

3,000

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gemini LLC, Auction IV, 8 January 2008, lot 79.



403. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, arm resting on shield, spear in background; HP monogram to inner left, crescent in exergue. Thompson 47; Müller 401; SNG France 2540-2542. 17.12g, 28mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; well-centred and struck, attractive cabinet tone.

1,500

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 85, 26 November 2009, lot 138.



ARMENIA MINOR

Bring Me the Head of John the Baptist



404. Kings of Armenia Minor, Aristoboulos, with Salome Æ20. Nicopolis-ad-Lycum, or Chalkis, dated RY 13 = AD 66/7. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ ET II (date), diademed and draped bust of Aristoboulos left / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ ET II (date), diademed and draped bust of Salome left. Triton XIX, 277; Kovacs 300; Meshorer 365 var. (date); Hendin 1257a; RPC I 3840 var. (same). 7.96g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; arguably the very finest known example, superior in condition to the example of Triton XIX, and without the planchet flaws of that specimen. 25,000

From a private English collection.

Son of Herod of Chalkis and great-grandson of Herod I the Great, Aristoboulos hailed from the Herodian Dynasty of Roman vassal kings and in turn was granted the kingdom of Armenia Minor in AD 54 by the emperor Nero (Josephus 'Antiquities', XX.158). Though uncertain, his wife Salome is often identified as the young woman whom the New Testament relates danced for Herod the Great and, at the encouragement of her mother, received the severed head of John the Baptist in return (Matthew 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-29). The martyrdom by beheading of John the Baptist is a holy day observed by various Christian churches, and a theme often seen in art, sculpture, music and poetry.

A loyal client king of Rome, Aristoboulos supported the general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo in the Roman-Parthian War of AD 58-63, receiving a portion of Greater Armenia as reward, and in AD 73 supplied troops to the governor of Syria, Lucius Caesennius Paetus, who had persuaded the new emperor Vespasian that Antiochos IV of Commagene was planning to revolt and side with Vologases I of Parthia. Aristoboulos' decision to strike coins in only two years of his reign, years 13 (AD 66/7) and 17 (AD 70/1), as asserted by Kovacs, noted by Hendin (pg. 275), and proven by the clear date on a coin from the only other known issue of Aristoboulos, that which features dual portraits of himself and Salome (cf. Triton XIX, 277 and RPC I, 3840) is significant. The years AD 66 and AD 70 mark the beginning and end of the First Jewish-Roman War, as commemorated in the reverse of the present type which refers to Titus, whom Vespasian had left to suppress the revolt while he himself made his bid for imperial power. The two issues, struck at the beginning and end of the war, honouring first Nero and now Titus, probably therefore represent a public reaffirmation of Aristoboulos' loyalty to his Roman patrons.

Also king of Chalkis from AD 57 until his death in 92, whereupon the region was absorbed into the Roman provincial territories, a mint location in Chalkis has been cited as a possibility for the production of Aristoboulos' coinage, though traditionally it has been noted as 'presumably' being from Nicopolis-ad-Lycum, where a specimen was acquired by F. Cumont c. 1900. Given the close proximity of Chalkis to the war in Judaea and the notable similarity in appearance and fabric of these coins to those of Chalkis, a mint location in Chalkis cannot be discounted.

Likely the Finest Known Example



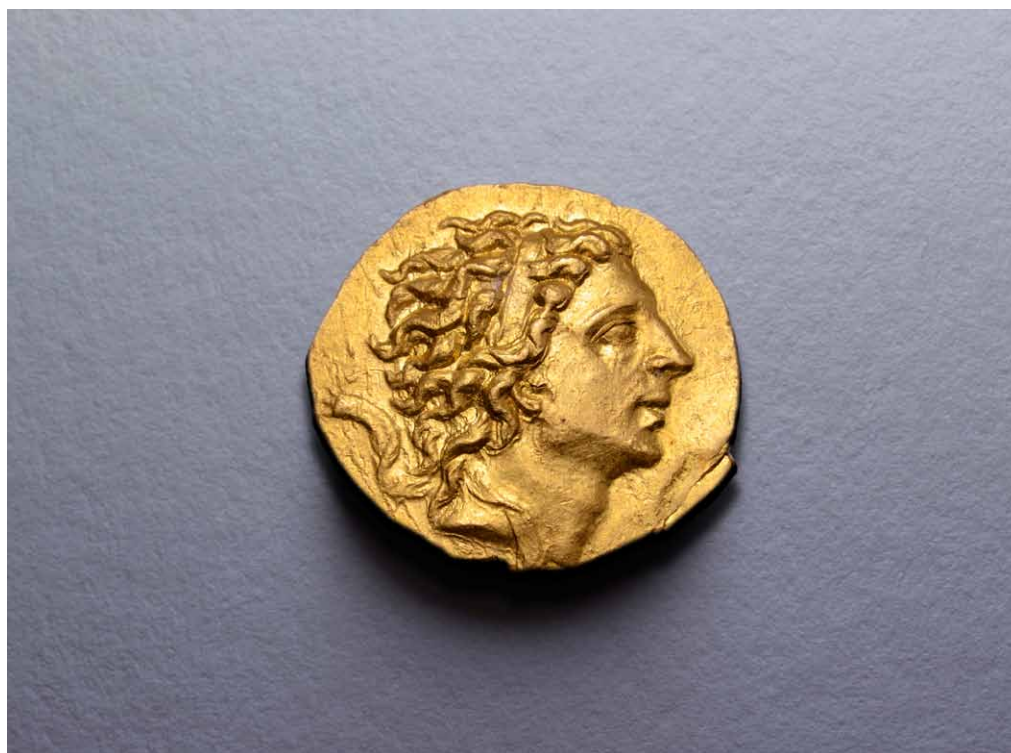
405. Kings of Armenia Minor, Aristoboulos Æ25. Nicopolis-ad-Lycum, or Chalkis, dated RY 17 = AD 70/1. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥ ΕΤ [ΙΖ](date), diademed and draped head left / ΤΙΤΩ ΟΥΕΚΙΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΩ in six lines within wreath. Kovacs 301; cf. Meshorer 367a; cf. Hendin 1258; cf. Sofaer 172; cf. RG 3; cf. RPC II 1692. 9.82g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and probably the finest known specimen, also free of the countermark almost always to be found marring this issue. 25,000

From a private German collection.



PONTOS

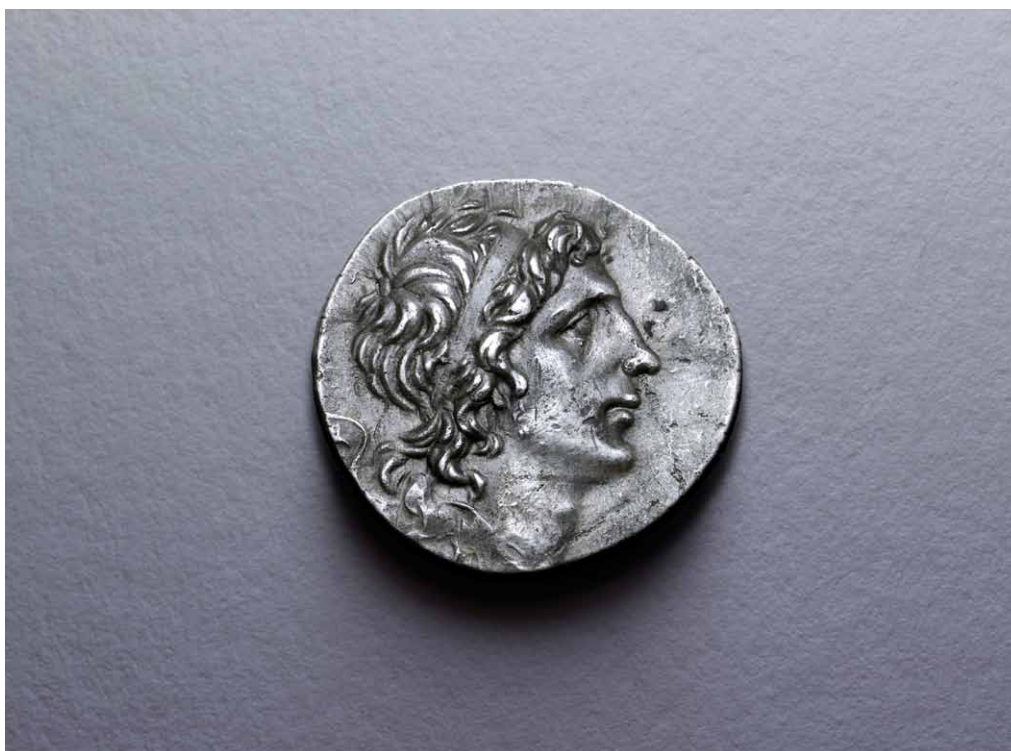


406. Kingdom of Pontos. Mithradates VI Eupator AV Stater. Bithyno-Pontic year 209 = 89/8 BC. Diademed head right / Stag grazing left; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines below; star-in-crescent to left, ΘΣ (date) above ΑΧ monogram to right; all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataŷ 1997, pl. 1, D5/R7; SNG BM Black Sea 1028; HGC 7, 333. 8.40g, 22mm, 1h.

Near Mint State; slight double strike to rev., lustrous metal.

7,500

From a private German collection.



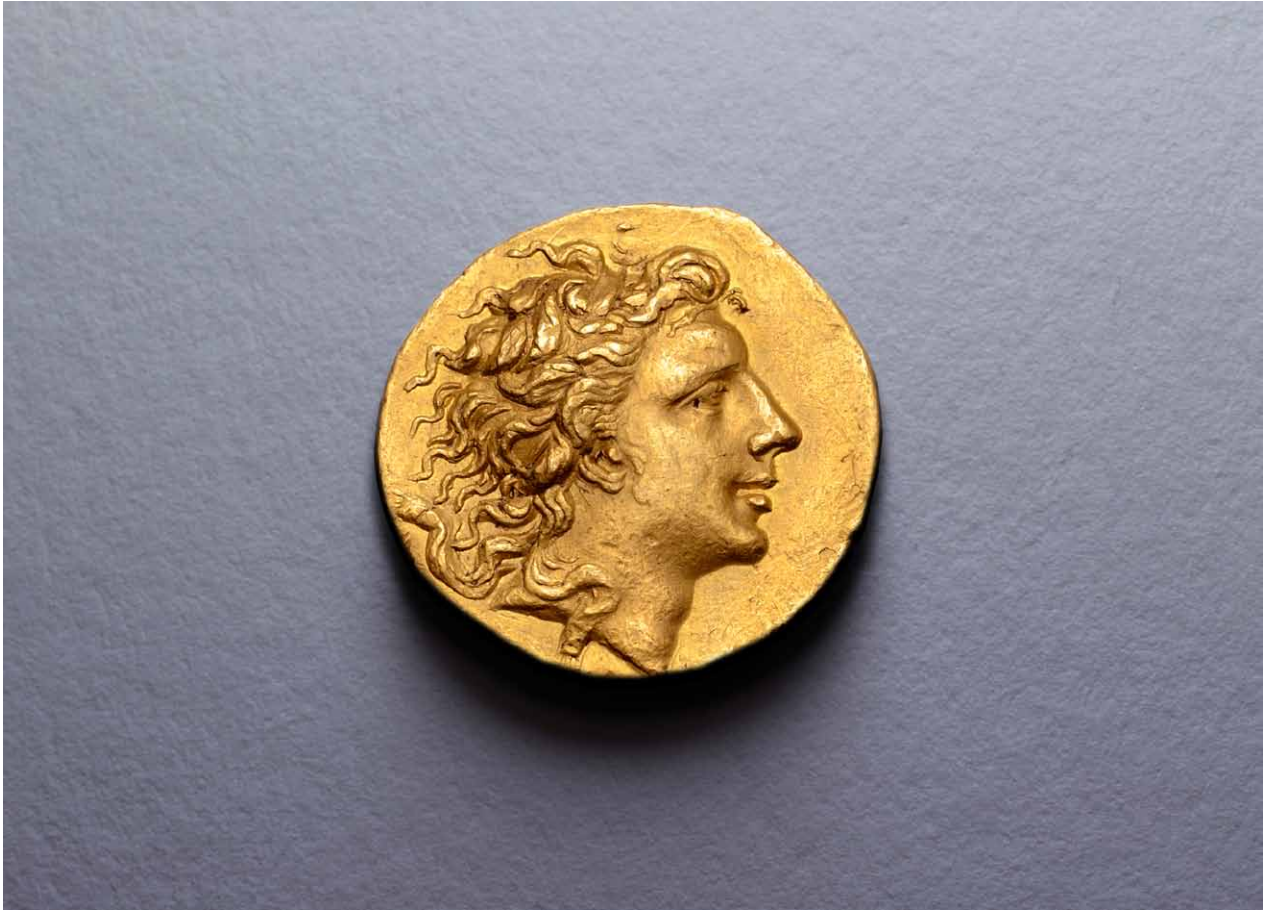
407. Kingdom of Pontos. Mithradates VI Eupator AR Tetradrachm. Circa 89/88 BC. Diademed head right / Pegasos on ground line to left, preparing to lie down, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ below; star within crescent to left, date and monogram to right. Callataŷ D53; Dewing 2121; SNG von Aulock 7. 16.71g, 30mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

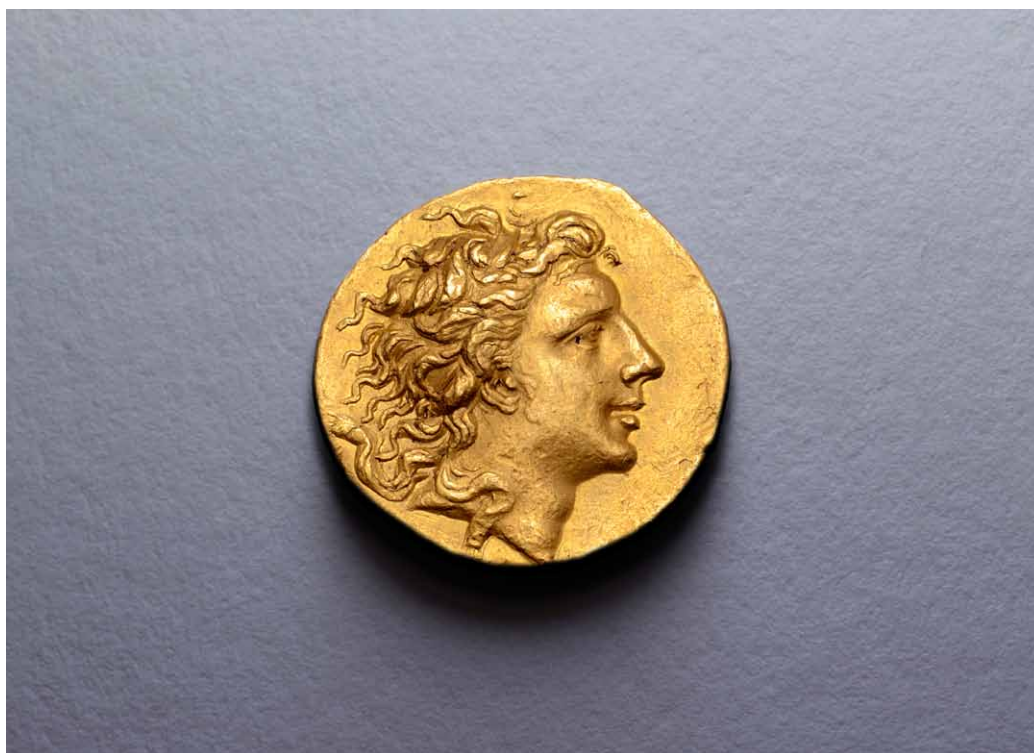
4,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 196, 7 March 2011, lot 1575.





One of the Last Mithradates VI Gold Staters



408. Kingdom of Pontos. Mithradates VI Eupator AV Stater. Pergamon, dated month 12, year 223 BE (September 74 BC). Diademed head right / Stag grazing left; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines below; to left, star-in-crescent above ΓΚΣ (year); two monograms to right, ΙΒ (month) in exergue; all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataŷ Supp. fig. 1 and O12/R1 var. (month 13); cf. HGC 7, 335 (unlisted date); cf. DCA 691 (same); Triton XXIII, lot 294 = Roma XV, lot 284 (same dies); CNG 106, lot 292; Roma XII, lot 356 = Roma VII, lot 757; CNG 94, lot 339; CNG 93, lot 399 (same dies); NAC 92, lot 184 (same dies). 8.35g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck on a generous flan. Extremely Rare; one of only seven known examples with this date.

25,000

From the collection of Vladimir Leonenko.

A beautifully idealized portrait of the ageing king, this issue was unknown until as recently as 2013; the same obverse die of this coin was also used to strike a previously unrecorded stater dated with the intercalary month ΙΓ (October 74 BC; see Roma Numismatics VII, 22 March 2014, lot 758). The fact that the obverse die was reused and the paucity of surviving specimens both suggest that the issue was a small one. Additionally, this coin stands out for having been issued more than ten years after the main series of staters had ended in 85 BC. This revival of gold issues by Mithradates can only be explained by the events unfolding at the time. One of the very last-struck gold staters of Mithradates of which we are currently aware, this issue (like that of intercalary month ΙΓ = October 74 BC) was produced on the very eve of Mithradates' invasion of the new Roman province of Bithynia and the start of the Third Mithradatic War (73-63 BC). The death of Nikomedes IV of Bithynia in 75 left no heirs to the kingdom, and in his will he instead bequeathed the state to Rome. Faced with the prospect of losing a coveted territory to his old enemy who would now share a border with his own lands, Mithradates began renewed preparations for war.

This conflict would result in great devastation being wrought on Pontos, betrayal on the part of Mithradates' son Machares who allied himself with Rome, and rebellion by another son Pharnakes (see lot 765) who assumed control of the army and forced his father to commit suicide. Armenia, which under Tigranes 'the Great' had supported Mithradates in his war on Rome, suffered several heavy defeats and the loss of its capital; it ended the war as a client state of Rome. Pontos would cease to exist as a kingdom, and would be declared to be a Roman province by a victorious Pompey.

Although some sources cite the initial battles of the Third Mithradatic War taking place in 74 BC, more recently the Battle of Chalkedon and the siege of Kyzikos have been dated to 73 BC. Cicero supports this dating, as he places Lucullus in Rome in November of 74 BC – Lucullus was only dispatched after reports of Mithradates' invasion into Bithynia had reached Rome. Appian also supports the dating of hostilities to early in 73, stating that Mithradates spent 'the remainder of the summer and the whole of the winter' before the outbreak of war in building ships and augmenting his army.

The great rarity of Mithradates' magnificent Pergamene gold staters is therefore curious, as is the small number of obverse dies used. One might have expected Mithradates' preparations for war to have necessitated a massive expenditure of both gold and silver coin (and thus their production on a prodigious scale); the treasury captured by Pompey at the war's end (36,000 talents - roughly 1200 metric tons - of gold and silver) certainly indicates no shortage of precious metal. Instead Mithradates appears to have attempted to reform the Pontic coinage on a massive and fundamental level, by introducing brass coinage as a new (overvalued) financial mechanism for the state. As such, Mithradates was the first ruler to make use of brass coinage, it previously having been thought that the Romans were the first to introduce this metal into general circulation (see S. Christodoulou, *The Pontic Kingdom Under Mithradates VI* [2015] and T. N. Smekalova, *The Earliest Application of Brass and Pure Copper in the Hellenistic Coinages of Asia Minor and the Northern Black Sea Coast* [2009]). Pure copper coins may also have been intended to partly substitute silver coinage, and it is also likely that pure copper was meant for use specifically in the region of Cimmerian Bosphoros. Thus the minting of silver and gold coinage was evidently conducted on a relatively limited basis; it is also possible and indeed likely that in the aftermath of Mithradates' defeat what gold and silver coinage existed was scoured and expunged from general circulation.

ASIA MINOR



2x



2x

409. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Head and foreleg of ibex to right / Irregular incuse. Cf. BMC Ionia p. 15, 71 (Hekte); cf. Rosen 102 (1/24 Stater); cf. Weidauer 14 (no foreleg); Heritage New York 3021, lot 21231. 1.38g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished in this denomination, and perhaps only the second known example.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

410. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint AR Diobol(?). Circa 5th century BC. Forepart of winged stag(?) or goat to right / Facing head of panther within incuse circle. Unpublished in the standard references; CNG 73, 419. 1.19g, 10mm, 5h.

About Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; seemingly the second recorded example, and the better of the two by a considerable margin.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

411. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint AR Hemidrachm. 5th century BC. Forepart of chimaera right, uncertain legend (..ASSAS..[?]) above / Facing gorgoneion within incuse square. Boston MFA 2325 = Greenwell, Some 2; M. Six, "Monnaies grecques, inédites et incertaines," NC 1890, p. 235, 16-16bis. 2.13g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare, unseen with legend on flan.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

This is the only example of this type where the legend above the chimaera is on the flan. Perhaps it is a city ethnic; a more distinct example might allow for identification of the minting location of this issue.

Unpublished in the Standard References



2x



2x

412. Ionia or Lydia, uncertain mint EL Trite. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. 'Schematic', linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads / Double incuse punch with 'horse shoe' pattern. Unpublished in the standard references; cf. Roma XVII, 508 (same obv. die); for similar obverse style and type cf. Weidauer 117-125; for similar obverse and reverse types cf. Gorny & Mosch sales 104, 2000, 384 and sale 115, 2002, 1171 (1/6 Stater); cf. also CNG 61, 706-8 (1/6 Stater) and eAuction 235, 186 (1/6 Stater). 4.62g, 15mm.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare; unpublished in the standard references, and of very considerable numismatic interest.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

As noted in Roma XVII, the schematic engraving style of these issues is very primitive, but the weight standard is consistent with that of Lydia and has affinities with the early confronted lion heads series of Lydia (cf. Weidauer XVII, 91-6; Roma Numismatics VIII, 2014, 637). The issuing authority may be somehow connected to the aftermath of the defeat by Alyattes of the invading Cimmerians after 619 BC, with these coins struck at an unspecified mint north of the Maiandros in the early 6th century BC.



2x



2x

413. Ionia or Lydia, uncertain mint EL Hekte - 1/6 Stater. Circa 600-560 BC. Lydo-Milesian Standard. 'Schematic', linear outline of conjoined, roaring lions' heads / Double incuse punch with 'horse shoe' pattern. Linzalone 1067; cf. Roma XVII, 2019, 511 & XVIII, 2019, 593; cf. Gorny & Mosch 104, 2000, 384 & 115, 2002, 1171; cf. CNG 61, 2002, 706-8. 2.19g, 11mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The Second and Finest Known



2x



2x

414. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Milesian standard. Harpy or Siren facing with wings spread, head to right / Quadripartite incuse square. CNG 79, 361; otherwise unpublished, but cf. Weidauer 175-7. 2.69g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Unpublished in the standard references, apparently the second (and finest) known example of the type.

1,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

415. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Mysheimihekta - 1/24 Stater. Circa 650-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Striated type. Flattened striated surface, with two vertical lines crossing the center of the surface / Incuse square. Weidauer -, Traité I 14-15 var. (no central vertical lines); Elektron II 15 var. (same); Rosen -, SNG Kayhan 682 var. (same); SNG von Aulock -. 0.59g, 6mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently a unique and unpublished variety of the striated type.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



4x



4x

416. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/48th Stater. Circa 625-600 BC. Floral design resembling palmette or fleur-de-lis / Incuse square. Weidauer -, Traité -, SNG Kayhan 1531 (1/24th Stater); Elektron I 33 (same); Roma E-62, 271. 0.26g, 4mm.

Extremely Fine. Apparently unpublished in this denomination.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Ex Triton XVIII, 2015



417. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaia standard. Lion seated right / Quadripartite incuse square. Weidauer -, Elektron -, Rosen -, Traité -, SNG Kayhan -, SNG von Aulock 1776; SNG Lockett 2784 = Pozzi 2468 (same dies); Gulbenkian 724; Nomos 3, lot 123 = Heritage, 8 August 2014, lot 23036 (same dies). 2.62g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;

Ex collection of P.R., United Kingdom; Roma Numismatics Ltd, Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 143;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 644.



418. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaia standard. Lion standing to right, head turned backwards, tail curved upwards over body / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma XV, 142; Rosen -, Gemini VI, 10 January 2010 157; Weidauer -, cf. SNG von Aulock 1797 (hemihekta); otherwise unpublished in the standard references. 2.71g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



419. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Fibula on raised disc (shield?) / Incuse square. Weidauer -; Elektron -; Traité I -; Boston MFA 1791; cf. Rosen 338-9 (myshemihektai); cf. SNG Kayhan 1556 (myshemihekte); SNG von Aulock -. 2.67g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,250

Ex M.M. Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 412, 17 January 2018, lot 223.



2x



2x

420. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hekte. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Figural type. Crab / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma IX, 272 (same dies); Rosen Sale 81 (same dies); Helios 2, lot 159; CNG 79, lot 360; Tkalec (2008), lot 37; otherwise unpublished. 2.60g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

421. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Figural type. Siren standing to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma E-56, 322; Triton XI, lot 253; CNG 76, lot 732; Gemini III, lot 172 var. (hekte); otherwise unpublished. 0.97g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine; clearly detailed for the type. Extremely Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

422. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Raised overlapping square pattern / Quadripartite incuse square. Weidauer -; Traité I, 237, pl. 5, 36; SNG Kayhan I 703; Boston MFA -; Rosen -; SNG von Aulock -. 0.63g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine; clogged obv. die(?).

100

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



4x



4x

423. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/96 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Pellet with radiating striations, insect or crab(?) / Quadripartite incuse square. Rosen 308; Traité I 114 = BMC 26. 0.16g, 4mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

424. Ionia, uncertain mint EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 6th century BC. Bull or Ox standing right, head reverted / Rough incuse punch. SNG von Aulock 7794; Boston MFA 1793; Rosen 89. 0.64g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



425. Ionia, uncertain mint pale EL Hekte. Circa 5th century BC. Uncertain standard. Forepart of bridled horse rearing left / Quadripartite incuse square. Roma E-Live 2, 237; Nomos obolos 8, 538; Numismatik Naumann 52, 163; Triton XI, 252 var. (mane flowing behind); Roma XIV, 143 var. (same). 2.36g, 11mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



426. Islands off Ionia, Chios AR Drachm. Circa 412-334 BC. Ipias, magistrate. Sphinx seated to left; grape bunch above amphora before / Quadripartite incuse square with striations within each quarter; ΠΙΠΙΑΣ across horizontal band. Mavrogordato 50; Baldwin 105. 3.66g, 16mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Not Recorded by Mavrogordato



427. Islands off Ionia, Chios AR Drachm. Circa 400-380 BC. Phainome-, magistrate. Sphinx seated to left; grape bunch above amphora before / Quadripartite incuse square with striations within each quarter; ΦΑΙΝΟΜΕ across horizontal band. Mavrogordato -. 3.65g, 16mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; this magistrate not recorded by Mavrogordato.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



428. Ionia, Ephesos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 350-340 BC. Artemon, magistrate. Bee with straight wings, E-Φ across upper fields / Forepart of stag right; palm tree with two clusters of dates to left, ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ to right. Pixodarus Class G (O128). 15.21g, 24mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well centred, with an attractive old cabinet tone over underlying lustre.

1,750

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 398, 28 April 2009, lot 264.



429. Ionia, Lebedos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 160-140 BC. Stephanophoric type. Athenaios, magistrate. Head of Athena right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet with laurel branch above visor / Owl standing right, head facing, on club between two filleted cornucopias; ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ above, ΑΘΗ-ΝΑΙΟΣ below; all within wreath. Amandry, Tétradrachmes, group II (D3/R-); SNG Copenhagen -; Seyrig, Trésors 25.10; SNG von Aulock 2027; BMC 1. 16.75g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

2,500

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;
Ex Phoibos Collection.



430. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 200-196 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram above horse-head left in left field; maeander pattern in exergue. Price 2049 var. (control marks); Mektipini 382 var. (same); Roma V, 262 (same dies). 16.98g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 425 (sold for £3,000).

1,000



431. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. Circa 155-145 BC. Stephanophoric type. Erasippos, son of Aristeos, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder / Apollo Delphios standing left, left elbow resting on tall tripod behind, holding in right hand a branch tied with fillet; ΕΡΑΣΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ to left, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ to right, meander pattern below; all within laurel wreath. SNG von Aulock 2042; BMC 37; SNG Copenhagen -. 16.86g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;
Ex Phoibos Collection.

1,500

A Magnificent Oktobol of Magnesia



432. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AR Oktobol. Circa 150-140 BC. Euphemos, son of Pausanias, magistrate. Warrior, holding couched lance in right hand, on horse rearing to right; Δ (mark of value) below / Bull butting to left, ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ above, ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ in exergue; all within circular maeander patterned border. Kinns, Two 17 (O15/R5) = NFA XIII, lot 865 (same dies); CNG E-431, lot 198 (same dies); otherwise unpublished. 5.66g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare - Kinns notes only the NFA example, and only four others are present in CoinArchives.

3,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.

This magistrate was also responsible for the until recently entirely unknown issue of gold staters that bear the bust of Artemis on the obverse and Nike in quadriga on the reverse. The reason for such an extraordinary output of coinage in the mid-second century BC at both Magnesia and at Ephesos is uncertain, but may relate to the regional conflicts between the kingdoms of Pergamon, Bithynia and Cappadocia in the 150s.

A city of ancient founding, Magnesia was originally settled sometime in the second millennium BC by Magnetes from Thessaly, from whom the city took its name, along with some Cretans. According to myth, the settlers were soldiers from Agamemnon's army, disbanded after the Trojan War. It occupied a commercially and strategically important position in the triangle of Priene, Ephesus and Tralleis. The city evidently grew in wealth and power relatively quickly, as in the 7th century it was already strong enough to challenge Ephesus and go to war with that city. According to Strabo, citing Archilochos, at some point around 650 BC the city was taken and destroyed by Kimmerians. Strabo also relates that the site was annexed by Miletos, who may have been responsible for its reconstruction (though Athenaeus gives a conflicting account, attributing the reconstruction to Ephesos). Regardless, the city was evidently rebuilt by 547/6, when it was plundered by Mazares and subjected to Persian dominion.



433. Ionia, Miletos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 295-270 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, MI monogram in left field. Price 2150. 17.19g, 31mm, 1h.

Fleur De Coin.

4,500

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIII, 23 March 2017, lot 174;

Ex Stack's Bowers and Ponterio, Auction 164, 6 January 2012, lot 155.



3x



3x

434. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 625/0-600 BC. Head of griffin with open mouth right; pellet above / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt E1 b/- (unlisted rev. die); Rosen 332 ('uncertain'); SNG von Aulock 1794 var. ('uncertain'). 0.68g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

435. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 625-522 BC. Head of seal left; below small seal left / Square incuse punch. Bodenstedt 2.2; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; Boston MFA 1894 var. (no dotted truncation); BMC 7. 2.62g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

436. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 625-600 BC. Head of warrior left, wearing plain crested Corinthian helmet / Square incuse punch. Cf. Bodenstedt E3 (1/48 Stater); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; BMC -. 0.63g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished in this denomination.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

437. Ionia, Phokaia EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 560-545 BC. Head of a griffin with open jaws to left; behind head, seal swimming upwards / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 12; BMC 15. 0.82g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

438. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 625/00-522 BC. Ram kneeling left, seal above / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 18; SNG von Aulock 7945. 2.55g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, only 3 specimens cited by Bodenstedt.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

439. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 625/00-522 BC. Ram kneeling left, seal above / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 18; SNG von Aulock 7945. 2.58g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, only 3 specimens cited by Bodenstedt.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

One of Four Known



2x



2x

440. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 550-500 BC. Infant Herakles seated left, seal above / Quadripartite incuse square. Triton XIX, lot 234 (same dies); Roma Numismatics V, lot 322 (same dies); otherwise unpublished. 2.55g, 10mm.

Good Extremely Fine; small flan crack at 10h. Unpublished in the standard references, one of only four known examples.

800

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatics Group, Auction 102, 18 May 2016, lot 475;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 403.



2x



2x

441. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 521-478 BC. Facing head of Silenos / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 43; Traité I, pl. IV, 18; BMC 3. 2.55g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

442. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 521-478 BC. Corinthian helmet to left, decorated with vine tendril on bowl; seal to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 50 (dies a/a). 2.60g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the H.K. Collection;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 164, 17 March 2008, lot 202.



2x



2x

443. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Head of young satyr left, wearing ivy wreath; seal below / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 87; SNG von Aulock 7951. 2.54g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

444. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Female head left, with bands in hair; below, seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 90; SNG von Aulock 2126-7. 2.54g, 9mm.

Good Very Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

445. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing earring, her crested Attic helmet adorned with a Pegasus on the bowl / Irregular quadripartite incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 91. 2.54g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine; highly lustrous.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 215;
Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk, January 2012.



2x



2x

446. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing earring, her crested Attic helmet adorned with a Pegasus on the bowl, seal below / Irregular quadripartite incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 91; SNG von Aulock 2131-2. 2.52g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

447. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 478-387 BC. Female head left, hair in sakkos; below, seal to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 93; SNG Copenhagen 1027; Boston MFA 1921; Jameson 1512. 2.55g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Unique and Unpublished



2x



2x

448. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 387-326 BC. Forepart of horse right with solar disc on forehead; behind, seal upwards to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; for similar, cf. CNG e151, 62 (horse left). 2.60g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unique and unpublished.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

449. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 387-326 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; below, seal left / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 111; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen 1030; Boston MFA 1913. 2.55g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the H.K. Collection.



2x



2x

450. Ionia, Phokaia EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Head of Pan left, wreathed in ivy / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstein 97; SNG Copenhagen 1026, McClean 8255; Boston MFA 1924. 2.56g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

PHRYGIA



2x



2x

451. Phrygia, Gordion AR Obol. Autonomous issue, circa 2nd-1st centuries BC. Jugate busts of Artemis and Apollo, both laureate, quiver over the shoulder of Artemis / Bow and quiver, ΓΟΡΔΑΙ-ΑΝΩΝ vertically across fields. Paris AA.GR.10254 = Borrell, Unedited Greek Coins, p. 27 in NC 1845-1846; Roma XV, 282; Nomos 16, 135; otherwise unpublished. 0.62g, 9mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

300

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 335;
Ex private English collection.

The first discovered example of this excessively rare coinage, the only known issue of Gordion, was published in the Numismatic Chronicle in 1846 by H. P. Borrell. Not a single other specimen came to light for 172 years until a further example was published in Roma Numismatics XV. It must not be confused with Gordus, or Gordus-Julia, under which entry it is incorrectly listed by the Bibliothèque Nationale, who hold the Borrell specimen. Gordion was the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Phrygia, of which the quasi-legendary Midas was the most famous king. The city was destroyed c. 800-700 BC, but according to ancient tradition the knot with which Midas had tied a wagon (associated with the prophetic rise to power of Midas' father, Gordias) to a pole in dedication to the Phrygian god Sabazios still stood on the acropolis of the city when Alexander came upon the place in 333 BC, from which comes the legendary story of Alexander and the Gordion Knot. After the death of Alexander in 323 BC, Gordion was controlled by Antigonos, the Seleukids, Celts, Attalids and finally by the Romans from 189 BC. The timing of this coin's issue is uncertain, but we may presume that it was struck during a brief period of autonomy, perhaps under Roman suzerainty.

TROAS

The Second Known Example



452. Troas, Abydos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 80-70 BC. Eukratos, magistrate. Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephanos, bow and quiver over shoulder / Eagle, wings spread, standing right; lit torch to right, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ below; all within wreath. Callataÿ, Abydos D21/R1; M&M List 229 (1963), 7; BMC -; SNG von Aulock - 15.63g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; slight corrosion to obv. Extremely Rare - the second known example.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



453. Troas, Assos AR Drachm. Circa 450-400 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left, bowl of helmet decorated with laurel wreath / Head of lion left; ΑΣΣΟΝ around; all within incuse square. SNG Ashmolean -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG München -; BMC p. 36, β = Weber 5320; Traité II -; CNG e369, 114 (same dies). 3.61g, 15mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;
Ex collection of P.R., United Kingdom, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 136.



3x



3x

454. Troas, Gargara AR Hemiolbol. 5th century BC. Female head left, hair bound in sakkos; ΓΑΡ behind neck / Quadripartite incuse square. CNG 311, lot 676; Hirsch 262, lot 2355 = Hirsch 186, lot 318; Gorny & Mosch Stuttgart Auction 1, lot 242; otherwise unpublished in the standard references. 0.53g, 9mm.

Good Extremely Fine; of delicate style. Extremely Rare.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

455. Troas, Gergis AR Hemidrachm(?). Circa 420-400 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right / Griffin seated to right, ΓΕΡΓΙΣΙΟΝ around; all within incuse square. CNG 102, lot 398 (same dies), otherwise unpublished. 1.94g, 12mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful dark old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; the second and finest known.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 138;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XX, 10 January 2017, lot 249.

Extremely Rare



2x



2x

456. Troas, Gergis AR Hemidrachm. Circa 480-450 BC. Sphinx seated right / Facing gorgoneion within incuse circle. SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Ashmolean -; SNG München -; BMC -; Boston MFA 2324 (unattributed); SNG Fitzwilliam 4614 (unattributed); CNG 73, lot 299; Helios 2, lot 144. 2.01g, 16mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; some flatness to rev. Extremely Rare; one of approximately half a dozen known examples.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

AEOLIS

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 71, 1995



457. Aeolis, Kyme AR Tetradrachm. Circa 155-143 BC. Stephanophoric type. Herakleides, magistrate. Head of the Amazon Kyme right, wearing tainia / Horse prancing right; below raised foreleg, eagle standing right on thunderbolt; ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ below; all within laurel wreath. Oakley, Kyme, ANSMN 27, obv. die 64; SNG Copenhagen 105. 16.75g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone.

2,000

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung;

Privately purchased from Franz Javorschek (Munich), with original dealer's ticket;

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 71, 3 May 1995, lot 285.



458. Aeolis, Myrina AR Tetradrachm. Circa 155-145 BC. Stephanophoric type. Laureate head of Apollo right / Apollo Grynios standing right, holding phiale in right hand, filleted laurel branch in left; monogram and ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ to left, omphalos and amphora at feet; all within laurel wreath. Sacks Issue 19; BMC 12. 16.34g, 35mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; well-centered rev.; lustrous and well-detailed.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

LESBOS



459. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 521-478 BC. Head of ram to right; below, cockerel standing left / Incuse head of lion left; rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt 16; SNG von Aulock 7719. 2.53g, 10mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



460. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 478-455 BC. Head of Athena wearing crested Attic helmet to right / Incuse lion's head facing. Bodenstedt 30; HGC 6, 957. 2.46g, 11mm, 10h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



461. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 454-427 BC. Head of an aged satyr facing right, wearing taenia / Two confronted heads of rams, palmette above, all within incuse square. Bodenstedt 37. 2.52g, 11mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



462. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 412-378 BC. Head of Io right, wearing taenia, earring and necklace / Wreathed head of Dionysos right within linear square frame; all within incuse square. Bodenstedt 77; SNG von Aulock 1720-1; HGC 6, 1003. 2.56g, 10mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

463. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 412-378 BC. Head of Muse right, hair in sakkos / Lyre within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 79; SNG von Aulock 1731; HGC 6, 1005. 2.56g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

464. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Female head right, wearing sakkos / Helmeted head of Athena right, within linear square frame; all within shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt 80; HGC 6, 1006. 2.54g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

465. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-326 BC. Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos / Lion standing right within linear square frame; all within shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt 83; SNG von Aulock 1724. 2.56g, 10mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

466. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Head of Athena three-quarters facing, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet, earring, and pearl necklace / Head of Hermes right, chlamys around shoulders and petasos behind neck, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 86; HGC 6, 1012; SNG von Aulock 1709 and 7738; SNG Copenhagen 319; Boston MFA 1733-4. 2.56g, 11mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

467. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy-wreath / Head of Silenos facing, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 90; Traité II 2200; SNG von Aulock 2127; SNG Copenhagen 324. 2.56g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

750

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



2x



2x

468. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy-wreath / Head of Silenos facing, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 90; Traité II 2200; SNG von Aulock 2127; SNG Copenhagen 324. 2.56g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

469. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Bust of dancing maenad to right, with head thrown back, hair bound with sphendone, and drapery covering left shoulder, right breast exposed / Race torch within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 92; Traité II 2, 2219, pl. 161, 34; Jameson 1478. 2.54g, 12mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

400

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

470. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Lyre with four strings within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 94; HGC 6, 1020; Boston MFA 1741. 2.58g, 10mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well-centred. Very Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

471. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-326 BC. Head of Kabeiros right, wearing wreathed cap, two stars flanking / Head of Persephone right in linear square frame. Bodenstedt 99; SNG Copenhagen 321; BMC 98; SNG von Aulock 1729; Boston MFA 1735; SNG Lockett 2763 = Pozzi 2331. 2.56g, 11mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

472. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Head of Artemis right, hair bound in sphendone, serpent behind; all within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 100A; SNG Copenhagen 317; SNG von Aulock 1715. 2.56g, 11mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

473. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Laureate head of Zeus Meilichios right, [forepart of small serpent before chin] / Draped bust of Nike right, two stars flanking above, all within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 101; HGC 6, 1027; SNG von Aulock 7741; Boston MFA 1728; BMC 113. 2.56g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

474. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Laureate head of Zeus Meilichios right, [forepart of small serpent before chin] / Draped bust of Nike right, two stars flanking above, all within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 101; HGC 6, 1027; SNG von Aulock 7741; Boston MFA 1728; BMC 113. 2.56g, 10mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

475. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-326 BC. Laureate head of Zeus right / Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 103; HGC 6, 1029. 2.56g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Extremely fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

476. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Head of Apollo Karneios right / Eagle standing right, head left, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 104; HGC 6, 1030; SNG Copenhagen 316; BMC 110; SNG von Aulock 1727; Boston MFA 1738; de Luynes 2560; Jameson 1480. 2.53g, 11mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine.

400

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

477. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-326 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing, within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 105; HGC 6, 1031; SNG Copenhagen 315. 2.54g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

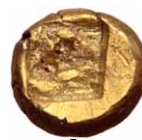
300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

MYSIA



2x



2x

478. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Two tunny fish to left / Square incuse punch. Von Fritze I 15 var. (no pellets); SNG von Aulock 1167. 1.34g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

479. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Bird (eagle?) standing to right on a tunny fish, a second tunny above / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 21; SNG France 172; Boston MFA 1397. 1.33g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

480. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Head of boar to right, holding in its mouth a tunny fish upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 34; Boston MFA -; SNG France -; Pozzi 2163. 1.34g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

481. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Tunny fish to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 17; Hurter & Liewald III, 26.1; SNG von Aulock 1168; SNG France 171. 0.59g, 7mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

482. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Forepart of tunny to right; pellets around / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Aulock -; Hurter & Liewald III p. 14, 1, pl. 3, 1d (same obv. die); SNG France -; SNG von Aulock supp. 7260; Rosen 413; Numismatik Naumann 64, lot 124. 0.64g, 8mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

483. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Head of tunny fish to left / Rough incuse square. Von Fritze I -; Hurter & Liewald III, 3.2; Rosen 414; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -. 0.64g, 7mm.

Good Extremely Fine; sharply struck and well detailed, with the tunny's teeth clearly visible.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

484. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Head of tunny fish to left / Rough incuse square. Von Fritze I -; Hurter & Liewald III, 3.2; Rosen 414; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -. 0.60g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

A Very Rare Denomination



3x



3x

485. Mysia, Kyzikos EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Head of tunny fish to left / Rough incuse square. Von Fritze I 3; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock 7258. 0.33g, 5mm.

Good Extremely Fine; a very clear example. Very Rare.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x

486



2x

487

486. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Obol. Circa 600-550 BC. Lotus bud [tunny fish off flan to right?] / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. CNG 69, 347 (hemiobol); cf. CNG 229, lot 155 (tunny fish to left, hemiobol); cf. Roma Numismatics 4, lot 1497 (same); unpublished in the standard references. 0.83g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

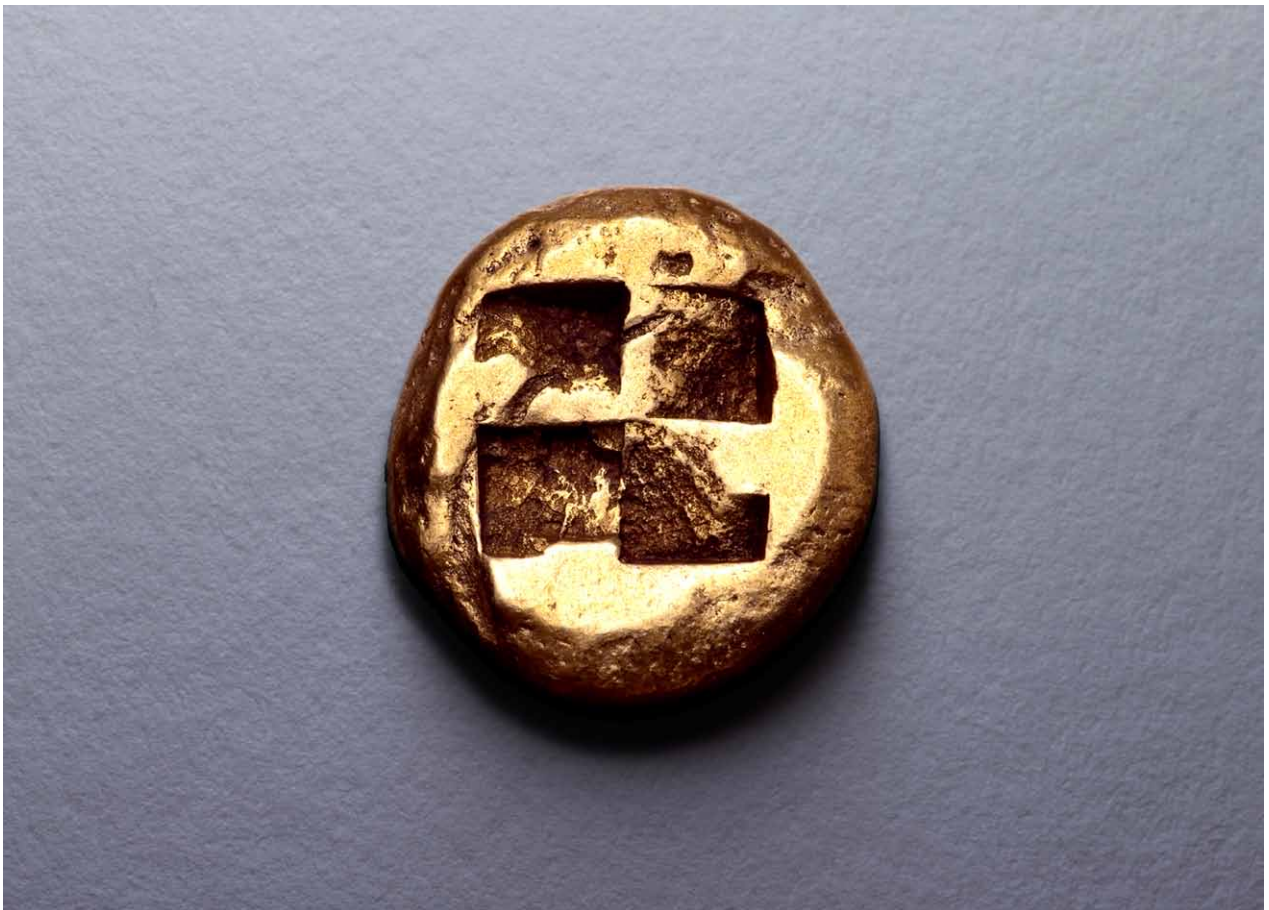
487. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Hemiobol. Circa 600-550 BC. Tunny fish left; lotus flower and stem below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze II 5 var. (no flower below); SNG von Aulock 7328 var. (same); SNG France -; Klein -; Rosen 520; CNG 94, 426; Gorny & Mosch 212, 1706. 0.42g, 9mm.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare.

200

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.





Athenian Influence at Kyzikos



488. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet, base of crest decorated with zig-zag and pellet pattern; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 67, pl. I 20; Greenwell 25; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -; Boston MFA 1446; Dewing -; Gillet 1053 = Kunstfreund 3 = Jameson 2171 = Weber 4971; Gulbenkian 609 (all from the same obv. die). 16.09g, 20mm.

Near Mint State; struck from fresh dies and preserved in exceptional quality for the issue. Very Rare.

20,000

From the A.F. Collection, Germany.

A lack of ancient sources has left the early history of Kyzikos largely unexplained; it is most likely that it was founded by Miletos in the seventh century BC, although a mythological alternative has survived which suggests that the city was named after an early king, Kyzikos, who was accidentally killed by the Argonauts on their journey to Kolchis (Apollonius of Rhodes 1.949). After 547 BC, Kyzikos came under Persian domination following the defeat of Kroisos, the king of Lydia who ruled the Greek cities of Asia Minor. Later in the fifth century the writer Herodotus includes Aristagoras of Kyzikos as one of the tyrants high in favour with Darius I in circa 514/3 BC (The Histories, 4.138.1). Kyzikos rebelled against Persian rule and is recorded as a member of the Delian League in c. 478 BC, evidenced by inscriptions detailing its tribute to the League (IG I³ 265.1.95 dated to 447/6 BC informs us Kyzikos paid a phoros of 4,320 drachms).

Worship of Athena in Kyzikos is attested in the Palatine Anthology which states that Kyzikos had "the first sanctuary in Asia" to Athena (6.342.5-6). Although little more is said regarding any strong connections between the city and this goddess, her appearance on this coin clearly highlights her presence in the religious life of the city. Here the goddess is represented in the formulaic archaic portrait style for which Kyzikos is so well-known. Brett (in the Catalogue of Greek Coins, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 1955) marks the similarity between the zigzag pattern on the base of the helmet's crest on this coin type with that of sixth century Athenian coins (see plates 2-4 in Svoronos, Corpus of the Ancient Coins of Athens). It is therefore possible that the depiction of Athena on this issue was directly influenced by her appearance on Athenian coins circulating in the sixth century.



Mint State



489. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 550-500 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested helmet, tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 67, pl. II, 20; Boston MFA 1447; SNG von Aulock 1184. 2.69g, 10mm.

Mint State.

2,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



490. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 67; SNG France 195; cf. Boston MFA 1447 (hekte). 1.35g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine; among the finest known examples of the type. Very Rare.

1,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



491. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of winged bull to left; tunny fish below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 60; Greenwell 125; Boston MFA 1439 = Warren 1546; cf. SNG France 191 (hemihekte); BMC 51; Jameson 1409; Weber 5015. 16.09g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

5,000

Ex A.F. Collection (Germany);
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 212.



492. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 550-500 BC. Bearded archaic male head to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Von Fritze I 66 (stater); Greenwell 78; Boston MFA -; SNG France 194; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2170; Weber -. 2.69g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



2x



2x

493. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 550-450 BC. Forepart of hound to left, head reverted; tunny fish upwards to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 50; Boston MFA 1418 = Warren 1567; SNG France 189 = Waddington 685. 2.68g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Uncommonly Complete and Well-Preserved



494. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Ketos to left, with open jaws and protruding tongue; tunny fish above / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 52, pl. II, 2; Boston MFA 1407; SNG France -. 16.10g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; the finest and most complete example to be offered at auction in the past 20 years.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The sea monster Ketos is perhaps most well known for its appearance in the myth of Perseus and Andromeda. Andromeda's mother, Queen Cassiopeia, hubristically boasted that she and her daughter were more beautiful than the Nereids, the spirits or nymphs of the sea. Poseidon, enraged at this slight, set the sea monster Ketos to terrorise the city where the Queen lived. In desperation the King and Queen visited an oracle for advice on ridding themselves of the creature. The oracle (or in some re-tellings Zeus himself) told them that they had to sacrifice their daughter Andromeda to Ketos to appease Poseidon and allow the city to live once more in peace. Obeying this advice, Andromeda's parents chained her to a high rock by the sea as an offering to Ketos and Poseidon. The hero Perseus, who was on his way home from killing and beheading Medusa, heard the screams of Andromeda, and using the winged boots loaned to him by Hermes himself, he flew to the rock. Using the same sword he had used to kill Medusa, he slew Ketos as the monster rose up to devour Andromeda. Perseus and Andromeda were then married and returned to his home island of Seriphos.



3x



3x

495. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of lion left, head facing; tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 41; SNG France 181; Greenwell 109; Rosen 181. 1.31g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Facing Gorgoneion



496. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Facing gorgoneion with mouth open and tongue protruding, six serpents on top of head, another below each ear; below, tunny fish to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 129, pl. IV, 15; Boston MFA 1445 = Warren 1492; cf. SNG von Aulock 7295 (hemihekte); SNG France -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2191; Rosen -; Traité II 2606; Weber 4972. 16.15g, 20mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

10,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

While the origin or inspiration for many of the types used at Kyzikos is obscure or uncertain, the apotropaic design used on this type is very similar in style to those found on the silver coinage of Apollonia Pontika on the Black Sea coast of Thrace (Topalov 37-38ff), and certain issues from both Mytilene (Bodenstedt 19) and Phokaia (Triton XIX, 217). All were important trading hubs within a relatively short distance of Kyzikos; the latter's strategic location on the main trade route would inevitably have meant close economic ties. Given that Apollonia Pontika utilised the gorgoneion as their principal reverse type, it seems likely that this would have been the primary source of inspiration for the present coin.

Regardless of the stylistic origin of this stater, the use of the gorgoneion as an apotropaic (for averting evil influences or bad luck) symbol is well attested in Greek art from the Orientalising period in the eighth and seventh centuries BC, and it remained a popular protective convention until the advent of widespread Christianity, though even then its use persisted in the Byzantine empire. Widely employed on the coinage of Greek city states (no fewer than 37, as per A. Potts, 'The World's Eye', 1982), the gorgoneion ranked in numismatic ubiquity only below several principal Olympian gods and Herakles. Its origin cannot be directly traced; though there is a similar monstrous image from the Knossos palace, datable to the fifteenth century BC, and it has been argued (Marija Gimbutas, 'The Living Goddesses', 2001) that "the Gorgon extends back to at least 6000 BC, as a ceramic mask from the Sesklo culture illustrates", this identification of a monstrous image as the traditional gorgoneion of myth cannot be supported. Gimbutas also identified the prototype of the gorgoneion in Neolithic art motifs, especially in anthropomorphic vases and terracotta masks inlaid with gold, however this approach fails to take into account a very widespread use of monstrous or otherwise frightening visages at a primitive human level, some of which inevitably accrue more complex mythologies around them. In the near east, the myth of the Mesopotamian monster Humbaba 'the Terrible' and its death at the hands of the hero Gilgamesh has some striking parallels with that of Medusa and Perseus, and both monsters are certainly depicted in very similar manners. However, while any attempt to imply a direct connection between the two is ultimately futile, we may certainly consider that the autonomous and indigenous European gorgoneion could have assimilated some aspects of its near-eastern parallel. Possibly our only clue to the evolution of the Greek myth lies in the work of Homer, who refers to the Gorgon on four occasions, each time alluding to only one gorgon, and just the head alone, as if it had no body. The implication is that the myth of the gorgon Medusa was not yet fully developed, and indeed it appears to have been left to Hesiod (Theogony, c.700 BC) to imagine the Gorgons as sea daemons and increase their number to three.



497. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Dog standing left, fore-paw raised; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 93, pl. III, 12; Boston MFA 1469; SNG von Aulock 1192; SNG France 230. 16.30g, 21mm.

Extremely Fine, lustrous metal. Rare.

3,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 648 (sold for £6,000).



498. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Winged dog seated to left, head reverted to right; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 104; Greenwell 140; Boston MFA 1433; SNG France 245; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; cf. Rosen 485 (hekte); Weber 5019. 16.12g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

5,000

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 278.



499. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Winged dog seated to left, head reverted to right; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 104; Greenwell 140; Boston MFA 1433; SNG France 245; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; cf. Rosen 485 (hekte); Weber 5019. 16.12g, 20mm.

Near Extremely Fine.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



500. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 500-450 BC. Winged dog to left, head reverted; below, tunny fish to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 104, pl. III, 23; SNG France 246-7; cf. Boston MFA 1433 (stater). 2.66g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



501. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Satyr in kneeling-running stance to left, holding in his extended right hand a tunny fish by the tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 122; Boston MFA 1461; SNG France -. 16.11g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



502. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 500-450 BC. Satyr in kneeling-running stance to left, holding in his extended right hand a tunny fish by the tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 122; cf. Boston MFA 1461 (stater); SNG von Aulock 7289; SNG France 270. 2.66g, 11mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



503. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Satyr in kneeling-running stance to left, holding in his extended right hand a tunny fish by the tail / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 122; cf. Boston MFA 1461 (stater); SNG von Aulock 7289 (hekte); SNG France 270 (hekte). 1.33g, 9mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently only the second example offered at auction in the past 20 years.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



504. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 500-450 BC. Lion at bay to left, head facing and seen from above; tunny fish below to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. von Fritze I 83 (stater); SNG France 212; SNG von Aulock 1187-8; Boston MFA 1443. 2.68g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 60, August 2019, lot 273.



505. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 500-450 BC. Roaring griffin standing to left on tunny fish, right foreleg and hind leg raised and tongue protruding / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 99; Boston MFA 1455 var. (stater); SNG France 239-40 var. (same); Naumann 78, 171. 2.64g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

The Argo, Ship of Jason and the Argonauts



3x



3x

506. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Forepart of ornate galley (the Argo) with wolf's head prow left, beneath, tunny fish left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 80; Hurter-Liewald, p. 33, 80, pl. 6 (staters). 1.31g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Greenwell suggested that the galley prow depicted here is possibly intended to represent the Argo, the ship of the hero Jason, which carried him and the other Argonauts on their legendary quest to Kolchis to claim the Golden Fleece and which was according to myth the first ship to sail on the ocean.



2x



2x

507. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 450-400 BC. Kithara; tunny fish to right below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 181 var. (unlisted denomination); SNG France 324-5 var. (stater and hemihekte); Hurter & Liewald II 181. 2.65g, 11mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

508. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 450-400 BC. Kithara; tunny fish below to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. von Fritze I 181 (unlisted denomination); cf. Boston MFA 1540 (stater); cf. SNG France 325 (1/12 stater); Gulbenkian 645. 0.73g, 7mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example present on CoinArchives.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

509. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 450-400 BC. Head of Attis facing right, wearing ornamented Phrygian cap; [tunny fish below] / Quadripartite incuse square. Boston MFA 1523; Greenwell 56 pl. III, 5; cf. von Fritze 142 (stater and hekte); SNG France 291 (stater and hekte). 1.32g, 9mm.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection;
Ex Ambrose Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 271.



3x



3x

510. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 450-400 BC. Head of Attis right, wearing ornamented Phrygian cap; [tunny fish below] / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 142; Cf. von Fritze I 142 (stater and hekte); SNG France 291 (same). 0.63g, 7mm.

Good Extremely Fine; detailed portrait. Very Rare in this denomination.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

511. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hemihekte - 1/12 Stater. Circa 450-400 BC. Zeus, nude to waist, kneeling right, holding sceptre with his right hand, eagle taking flight from his extended left hand; [tunny fish to right below] / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I -, cf. 145 (stater); cf. Hurter-Liewald, SNR 83 (2004), 145 (hekte); cf. CNG E-408, lot 143 (1/24 stater). 1.32g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

512. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 450-430 BC. Nude figure of Apollo(?) kneeling or crouching right, holding bow out before him; [tunny fish in exergue] / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. von Fritze I 149 (stater); cf. SNG France 298 (same); cf. Boston MFA 1519 (same). 0.68g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished in this denomination.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



3x



3x

513. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Early-mid 4th centuries BC. Head of Silenos left, wearing ivy-wreath, three pellets in triangle above brow / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hurter & Liewald I 23a (stater); cf. CNG Triton XVIII, 578 (stater); cf. Hurter & Liewald II, 191 (hemihekte); cf. Naumann 9, 203 (hemihekte). 0.61g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine. Apparently unpublished as a 1/24 stater and unique.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Unpublished Denomination for Type



3x



3x

514. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Myshemihekte - 1/24 Stater. Circa 450-350 BC. Male figure (Odysseus or Phrixus?) wearing pileus helmet and chlamys kneeling left with legs astride ram recumbent left, pulling ram's head back and preparing to cut its throat with dagger / Quadripartite incuse punch. Cf. von Fritze I 156 (Stater); cf. Greenwell 71; cf. Savoca, Online 33, lot 149 (Hemihekte). 0.71g, 8mm.

Good Extremely Fine; flan crack at 3h. This denomination unpublished in the standard references.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

The identity of the figure on the obverse of this coin has been widely debated. It has been suggested that it could be Phrixos, in the act of sacrificing the ram with the golden fleece. However, on the basis of the pilos, Odysseus, shown sacrificing the animal provided by Circe before his descent into Hades, has also been suggested.



2x



2x

515. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Tetrobol. Circa 450-400 BC. Head of Attis left, wearing Phrygian cap; below, tunny left / Head of lion left; retrograde K to upper left; all within incuse square. Von Fritze II 19; SNG France 393; SNG von Aulock -. 2.10g, 12mm.

Extremely Fine; some flatness to rev. and deposits to lower right. Extremely Rare.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

The Third Known



2x



2x

516. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 380-360 BC. Forepart of man-headed bull (river god) to right; behind, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 174; SNG France 320 var. (stater); Hurter & Liewald III -; SNG von Aulock -; Leu 91, 152; Naumann 64, 132. 2.70g, 11mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare - apparently only the third known specimen after the Leu and Naumann specimens, which realised hammer prices of CHF 6,200 and EUR 4,000 respectively. 2,500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

Ex Roma VII, 2014



517. Mysia, Lampsakos EL Stater. Circa 480-450 BC. Forepart of Pegasus with curved wings to left, vine with bunches of grapes around / Quadripartite incuse square. A. Baldwin, Period I, pl. I, 11; BMC 9; Traité pl. 8, 2; Boston MFA 1582. 15.17g, 22mm.

Extremely Fine, struck on a very broad flan; a very impressive coin of great visual appeal. Rare.

4,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 665 (sold for £12,000).



518. Kingdom of Pergamon, Eumenes I AR Tetradrachm. Circa 263-241 BC. Laureate head of Philetairos right / Athena enthroned left, elbow resting on shield to right, crowning dynastic name to left; spear in background, grape bunch to outer left, A to inner left, bow to right. Westermarck Group V; SNG Copenhagen 336; SNG France 1618. 16.93g, 32mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous metal, lightly toned.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

LYDIA

Near Mint State



519. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. Traité II/1, 44, pl. II, 6; BMC Lydia 2, 7, pl. I, 6; SNG von Aulock 2869; SNG Copenhagen 449-451; SNG Lockett 2977; Weidauer 86-9; Boston MFA 1764. 4.74g, 17mm.

Near Mint State; a superb example of this desirable type.

6,500

Acquired from, Classical Numismatic Group.



520. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion to right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. *Traité II/1*, 44, pl. II, 6; *BMC Lydia 2*, 7, pl. I, 6; *SNG von Aulock 2869*; *SNG Copenhagen 449-451*; *SNG Lockett 2977*; *Weidauer 86*; *Boston MFA 1764*. 4.72g, 13mm.

Extremely Fine; beautiful and lustrous metal.

3,500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.



521. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. *Traité II/1*, 44, pl. II, 6; *BMC Lydia 2*, 7, pl. I, 6; *SNG von Aulock 2869*; *SNG Copenhagen 449-451*; *SNG Lockett 2977*; *Weidauer 86*; *Boston MFA 1764*. 4.72g, 14mm.

Good Very Fine.

1,000

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



522. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. *Traité II/1*, 44, pl. II, 6; *BMC Lydia 2*, 7, pl. I, 6; *SNG von Aulock 2869*; *SNG Copenhagen 449-451*; *SNG Lockett 2977*; *Weidauer 86*; *Boston MFA 1764*. 4.73g, 13mm.

Extremely Fine; contact marks on obv.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



523. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. *Traité II/1*, 44, pl. II, 6; *BMC Lydia 2*, 7, pl. I, 6; *SNG von Aulock 2869*; *SNG Copenhagen 449-451*; *SNG Lockett 2977*; *Weidauer 86*; *Boston MFA 1764*. 4.75g, 13mm.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.



524. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL Trite - 1/3 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-546 BC. Head of roaring lion right, sunburst with multiple rays on forehead / Two incuse square punches. *Traité II/1*, 44, pl. II, 6; *BMC Lydia 2*, 7, pl. I, 6; *SNG von Aulock 2869*; *SNG Copenhagen 449-451*; *SNG Lockett 2977*; *Weidauer 86*; *Boston MFA 1764*. 4.70g, 14mm.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.



3x



3x

525. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AV Hekte. Light standard. Sardes, circa 564/53-550/39 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. *Walburg group IV*, 3 (same punches); *Berk 8*; *Traité I 406* = *de Luynes 2801*; *SNG Kayhan -*; *SNG von Aulock -*; *Weber 6772*. 1.34g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 633 (sold for £6,500);
Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



526. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AR Half Stater - Siglos. Sardes, circa 545-520 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. SNG Kayhan 1024-1026; Traité I 411, pl. X, 11; Sunrise 11; Berk 23. 5.29g, 15mm.

Extremely Fine.

400

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

KARIA



527. Satraps of Karia, Pixodaros AR Didrachm. Halikarnassos, circa 340-334 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters right / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double-axe (labrys) over right shoulder and lotus-tipped sceptre in left hand; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. BMC 8; Pixodaros - (these dies not listed); SNG von Aulock 2376; SNG München 15; SNG Copenhagen 597. 7.08g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; an obverse of uncommonly elegant and refined style.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 294.

Pixodaros was the youngest of the three sons of Hekatomnos, all of whom successively held the satrapy of Karia. Pixodaros obtained possession of the throne by the expulsion of his sister Ada, the widow and successor of her brother Idrieos, and held it without opposition for a period of five years, from 340 to 335 BC. He cultivated the friendship of Persia, giving his daughter in marriage to a Persian named Orontobates, whom he even seems to have admitted to some share in the sovereign power during his own lifetime. He also did not neglect to court the friendship of other kings, and endeavoured to secure an alliance with Philip II, king of Macedon, by offering the hand of his eldest daughter in marriage to Arrhidaïos, the illegitimate son of the Macedonian monarch. The discontent of the young Alexander at this period led him to offer himself as a suitor for the Karian princess instead of his brother - an overture which was eagerly embraced by Pixodaros, but the indignant interference of Philip put an end to the whole scheme. Pixodaros died a natural death some time before the landing of Alexander in Asia in 334 BC, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Orontobates.



528. Satraps of Karia, Pixodaros AR Didrachm. Halikarnassos, circa 340-334 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters right / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double-axe (labrys) over right shoulder and lotus-tipped sceptre in left hand; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. BMC 8; Pixodarus 24 (A3/P10); Konuk, Identities 30; SNG Keckman 280. 6.84g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

1,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 425, 25 July 2018, lot 195 (professionally cleaned and conserved since);
Ex inventory of Leu Numismatik AG (then sold with Pixodarus hoard ticket, since lost);
Ex Pixodarus Hoard (CH 9.421, not illustrated).

This coin is likely Pixodarus 24d, but the weight was not recorded in the study for that piece.



529. Satraps of Karia, Pixodaros AR Didrachm. Halikarnassos, circa 340-334 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters right / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double-axe (labrys) over right shoulder and lotus-tipped sceptre in left hand; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. BMC 8; Pixodarus 18 (A2/P6); Konuk, Identities 30; SNG Keckman 280 (same obv. die). 6.81g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; light roughness on right obv. field.

1,250

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 425, 25 July 2018, lot 194 (professionally cleaned and conserved since);
Ex inventory of Leu Numismatik AG (then sold with Pixodarus hoard ticket, since lost);
Ex Pixodarus Hoard (CH 9.421, not illustrated).



530. Karia, Antioch ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. Circa 165-145 BC. Stephanophoric type. Eunikos, magistrate. Bearded head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / Zebu bull standing to left, head facing, before small female figure standing right, wearing long chiton; ANTIOXEON TON IPOΣ TΩ in two lines above, EVNIKOΣ to right, MAIANΔPΩΣ in exergue, all within laurel wreath. BMC -; Leschhorn, *Lexicon of Greek Coin Inscriptions* -; McClean -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Lockett -; SNG von Aulock -; Thonemann (forthcoming) Group C, 17.c (O18/R33, this coin); Weber -. 15.98g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; a bold and fine style portrait of Zeus. Very Rare.

3,500

This coin published in P. Thonemann, *The Silver Coinage of Antioch on the Maeander* (Oxford, forthcoming); Acquired from Leu Numismatic AG.



531. Karia, Kaunos AR Stater. Circa 430-410 BC. Iris running to left, head turned back to right, holding kerykeion in right hand and wreath in left / Triangular baetyl, inverted Δ and Γ across upper fields; all within incuse square. Konuk Period V, 114 (O53/R54); SNG von Aulock 2350 = Jameson 1601 (same dies). 11.71g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; struck with a worn rev. die, light cabinet tone.

1,500

From the collection of P.R.B (France) formed c. 1960-2000.

Beginning as a crude triangular punch mark, then shown as a central device with horn-like tags, and eventually evolving into a depiction with handles at the top, it was originally thought that the reverse type seen here was possibly a relief map similar to those found on some issues of Ionia, or simply a patterned incuse design. However, as explained by Konuk ('The Early Coinage of Kaunos', in *Price Essays*, pp. 197-223) it is now known to be the triangular baetyl, or sacred stone, that was venerated in the city. During excavation of an unusual round building near the harbour of Kaunos in 1991, a conical piece of limestone broken into two parts was discovered. Standing at the very centre of this building and dug into the ground to about half of its full height, it appears that this sacred stone was the sole object of worship for a cult established in the fifth century, and thus is very likely the exact baetyl depicted on the coinage of the city.

Baetyls such as that at Kaunos were often meteorites, and thus to the ancients had been sent by the gods and required veneration. Iris, seen here on the obverse, was the goddess of the rainbow and the messenger of Hera (two roles possibly conflated because the rainbow seems to connect the earth and the sky), and thus a very fitting deity to appear on the coinage of a city that had received a physical message from above.



532. Karia, Kaunos AR Stater. Circa 430-410 BC. Winged female figure in kneeling-running stance left, head right, holding caduceus and wreath / Triangular baetyl flanked by two bunches of grapes hanging from tendrils, inverted Δ above to left; all within incuse square. Konuk 99 (O41/R40); SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 8, pl. XVI, 4 (same dies); Traité II, 1386, pl., CXXXVII, 13. 11.58g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; slightly porous, old cabinet tone.

3,000

From the H.K. Collection;
Privately purchased from Tradart S.A. at TEFAF (The European Fine Art Fair), 2010.

A Medallic Tetradrachm of Alexander



533. Karia, Kaunos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 300-280 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left, drapery about legs and waist, holding sceptre; double headed axe before, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ behind. Price 2074; Müller 1128. For the reattribution to Kaunos, see R.H.J. Ashton, "Kaunos, not Miletos or Mylasa," NC 2004, pp. 33-46. 17.05g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive iridescent tone.

4,000

Ex Ambrose Collection;
Ex Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 311;
Privately purchased from Spink & Son Ltd, February 1989.

When one compares these dies to the contemporary issues of the type from this mint, which are uniformly of poor style and execution, it is not perhaps implausible to conceive of this having been a special issue intended for some specific purpose or occasion, such as its medallic quality.

Two Exquisite Portraits of Aphrodite



534. Karia, Knidos AR Drachm. Circa 465-422 BC. Head and foreleg of roaring lion right / Head of Aphrodite right, wearing necklace, hair bound in taenia and in queue down neck, within incuse square. Cahn, Knidos 79 (V38/R54); SNG Keckman 130; SNG Copenhagen -. 6.23g, 17mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; from dies of charming style, with an attractive old collection tone.

2,500

Acquired from Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger;
Ex A.W. Collection, formed prior to 2013.

Knidos was a city of high antiquity, probably of Lakedaemonian or Megaran colonization. The cult of Aphrodite was well established there, with no fewer than three temples for the goddess within the city walls - one for Aphrodite Doritis (the oldest), one for Aphrodite Akraia, and one for the Aphrodite called Knidia, which housed the renowned statue of Aphrodite by Praxiteles.

This portrait of Aphrodite is of exquisite style. The goddess' features are gentle and refined, her neck slender, her ear delicate and her lips slightly parted. The taenia is, unusually, highly detailed and bears a reversed wreath pattern - an interesting contrast with the simple necklace of modest design that Aphrodite wears; her hair is similarly demure, tied behind her head. The engraver's art is neatly framed within the rim created by the narrow die, and is now accentuated by the coloured flashes that play upon the metal's surface.



535. Karia, Knidos AR Drachm. Circa 465-449 BC. Lion's protome with open jaws to right / Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing decorated taenia and necklace, her hair falling down the back of her neck, tied at the end; all within incuse square. Cahn, Knidos 72; SNG Keckman 129 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 234. 6.09g, 16mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,750

Acquired from Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger.



536. Islands off Karia, Karpathos AR Stater. 'Poseidion' mint, circa 500-490 BC. Two dolphins, the upper leaping to right and the lower leaping to left, a third small dolphin to right below; floral symbols in upper corners, all within a dotted square border / Two parallel rectangular incuses with four irregular pellets in each divided by a broad band. Asyut 689-691; BMC 3; Traité I, 789 (= Pl. XIX, 10); HGC 6, 1353. 13.96g, 23mm.

Near Extremely Fine; toned and lustrous metal.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The dating of the issue is confirmed to be no earlier than 500-480 by the presence of four clearly unworn dolphin types in the Asyut find, 689-692. In a well considered article, 'Poseidion on Karpathos' NC 1957 pp. 11-12, H. Cahn put seriously in doubt the traditional attribution of these coins by Imhoof-Blumer (ZfN I, pl. 3, 20) to Poseidion on the island of Karpathos that was based on the presence of the Ionic legend ΠΙΟΣ on some of the coins. Karpathos was of Dorian foundation from Argos, and the well attested name for the town was Potidaion, which would have been abbreviated as ΠΙΟΤ. Potidaion only later came to be known as Poseidion under Roman rule. Thus, this 'Pos' legend is irreconcilable with the city's ethnicon. Since the legend 'Pos' is a later addition engraved on earlier anepigraphic dies there is no reason to suppose that it must be the ethnic of a polis, and it may simply be that of an issuing authority. The 'Poseidion' coins, struck to a Milesian weight standard, were suggested by Cahn to be from an unidentified mint on the Karian coast, or on an island somewhere between Rhodos and Samos. However, the significant similarities in both design elements and fabric to the early coinage of the Rhodian cities Lindos and Kamiros cannot be ignored, and indeed Karpathos' proximity to the island of Rhodos means that it cannot be dismissed as the production site for these coins.

Published in Requier



537. Islands off Karia, Kos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 285-258 BC. Nikagoras, magistrate. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Crab, ΝΙΚΑΓΟΡΑΣ and bowcase below, ΚΩΙΟΝ above; all within beaded square. Requier 19b (D6/R17, this coin); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Keckman -; SNG Kayhan -. 15.09g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; old cabinet tone.

1,000

This coin published in P. Requier. Les premiers tétradrachmes hellénistiques de Cos, in Schweizerische numismatische Rundschau 75 (Bern, 1996); Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd, Auction 31, 14-15 October 2002, lot 46.

RHODOS

Exceptional Condition and Metal Quality



538. Rhodos, Lindos AR Stater. Circa 515/10-485 BC. Head of roaring lion to right / Two parallel rectangular incuses with irregular striations. Cahn, Archaischen, Group D; HGC 6, 1397; SNG von Aulock 2782; SNG Keckman 352; Asyut 710. 13.87g, 23mm.

Near Extremely Fine; exceptional condition and metal quality for the type. Very Rare.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



539. Rhodes, Rhodos AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Unsigned. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; P-O across fields, corn ear right below. Ashton-Weiss 7 (A2/P7). 4.33g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous, untouched surfaces.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



540. Rhodes, Rhodos AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Unsigned. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; P-O across fields, corn ear right below. Ashton-Weiss 19 (A3/P19). 4.21g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous, untouched surfaces.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



541. Rhodes, Rhodos AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Unsigned. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly left / Rose of six petals seen from above; corn ear downwards to left, palm branch right below, P to right. Ashton-Weiss 91 (A22/P90). 4.33g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; slight flatness to both sides, bright and lustrous.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



542. Rhodes, Rhodos AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Unsigned. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; corn ear left above, P-O across fields, palm branch left below. Ashton-Weiss -, cf. 103 (same obv. die A26) & 104 (same rev. type). 4.14g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; rev. overstruck(?), lustrous and untouched surfaces.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



543. Rhodes, Rhodos AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Agathokles, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly left / Rose of six petals seen from above; PO above, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ upwards to left, grain ear to right. Ashton-Weiss 111 (A31/P-). 4.04g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; minor flan flaw to obv., bright and lustrous.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



544. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Basileides, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to left / Rose seen from above; P-O, grain ear and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ around. Ashton & Weiss 112-134; Karl 644. 4.10g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; only four other examples on CoinArchives.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



545. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Philiskos, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to left / Rose seen from above; P-O, grain ear and ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ around. Ashton & Weiss 135-137 (A35/-); Karl -. 4.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; only two other examples on CoinArchives.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



546. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Kritokles, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; KPITOKΛΗΣ above, P-O across fields, grain ear left below. Ashton-Weiss 139 (A36/P137). 4.31g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lustrous surfaces.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



547. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Aineas, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; ΑΙΝΕΑΣ above, P-O across fields, grain ear left below. Ashton-Weiss 162 (A140/P160). 4.41g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor spot of die-rust to obv., bright and lustrous.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

One of Only Three Known



548. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Meikion, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to right / Rose seen from above; P-O, winged kerykeion and ΜΕΙΚΙΩΝ around. Ashton & Weiss 295 (A98/P287); Karl -. 4.02g, 20mm, 10h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare; one of only three known examples.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

One of Only Two Known



549. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Meikion, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to right / Rose seen from above; P-O, winged kerykeion and MIKIΩN around. Ashton & Weiss -, cf. 295 (Meikion); Karl -; CNG e396, 225 (same spelling). 4.14g, 20mm, 9h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; one of only two known examples.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

550. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Charmios, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose of six petals seen from above; XAPMIΩΣ above, PO downwards to left, winged kerykeion to right. Ashton-Weiss 296 (A99/P288). 4.25g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; from dies of wonderful style.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

551. Rhodes, Rhodes AR Drachm. Circa 88/42 BC-AD 14. Euphranor, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing, turned slightly to right / Rose seen from above; P-O, winged kerykeion and EYΦPANΩP around. Ashton & Weiss 298 var.; (A100/-); Karl 652. 4.14g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; only two other examples on CoinArchives.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

LYKIA



552. Dynasts of Lykia, Kuprilli(?) AR Stater. Circa 460-425 BC. Forepart of boar to left / Bull's head to left within dotted border within within incuse square. Müsseler IV 57-8; Vismara, Falghera -; SNG von Aulock 4070; SNG Copenhagen 8; Rosen 695. 9.28g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 306;
Ex A.F. Collection (Germany).

553. Dynasts of Lykia, Kherei AR Stater. Xanthos, circa 430-410 BC. Helmeted head of Athena left, helmet decorated with Lykian symbol or monogram / Head of dynast right, wearing Persian tiara; KHERÊ (in Lykian script) behind; all within square incuse. Müsseler VI 39; Mørholm Zahle II 55. 8.49g, 20mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; lightly toned. Rare.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



554. Dynasts of Lykia, Erbbina AR Drachm. Telmessos, 400-390 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet / Head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin; club before, all within shallow incuse circle. Mûseler VI 92 var. (stater, Herakles head right); SNG von Aulock -; BMC -. *Traité* -. 4.13g, 19mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; well centered and pleasing in hand. An apparently unpublished variety.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



555. Dynasts of Lykia, Vekhssere II and Urvei AR Drachm. Circa 420-400 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet / Two lions seated facing each other, with raised paws; symbol between, Lykian legend around; all within dotted circular border within shallow incuse. Mûseler -, cf. VII 11 (stater); cf. SNG von Aulock 4200 (same); *Traité* II 442, pl. cii, 14 (same dies); CNG MBS 61, 761 (same). 4.24g, 19mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Very Rare.

300

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

An Extremely Rare Diobol of Tlos



556. Dynasts of Lykia, time of Vekhssere II AR Diobol. Tlos mint, circa 400-380 BC. Facing lion's scalp / Two panthers seated facing one another, each with forepaw raised; T-Λ across fields, diskeles below, within peltated border; all within circular incuse. Mûseler VII 22-3; *Traité* II 440; SNG von Aulock -; Naumann 55, 334. 2.68g, 15mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

PAMPHYLIA



2x



2x

557. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Obol. Circa 500-400 BC. Triskeles, three pellets around / Quadripartite incuse square. Rosen 392 (hemiobol; uncertain Asia Minor); Brindley 121. 1.08g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; and in exceedingly good condition for the type.

250

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.



558. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 465-430 BC. Hoplite advancing right on dotted ground line, wearing crested helmet and holding shield and spear / Triskeles; ΕΣΤΦΑΙ above; below, lion standing left above ΠΦ; all within incuse square. SNG France 12 = *Traité* II 870, pl. XXIII, 21 (same rev. die); SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -. 10.67g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



559. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 465-430 BC. Hoplite advancing right on dotted ground line, wearing crested helmet and holding shield and spear / Triskeles; ΕΣΤΦΑΙΙ above; below, lion standing left above ΠΦ; all within incuse square. SNG France 12 = Traité II 870, pl. XXIII, 21 (same rev. die); SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -. 10.91g, 22mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.

Ex Walter Niggeler Collection



560. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 410-370 BC. Two wrestlers beginning to grapple with each other / ΣΤΦΕΔΙ[ΙΥΣ], slinger striding right, preparing to launch sling-bolt; triskeles to right. SNG von Aulock 4531; SNG Copenhagen 198-199. 10.92g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous and lightly toned.

500

From the H.K. Collection;

Ex Gemini LLC, Auction IV, 8 January 2008, lot 207;

Ex Walter Niggeler Collection, Bank Leu AG - Münzen und Medaillen AG, Part I, 3 December 1965, lot 425.



561. Pamphylia, Side AR Stater. Circa 490-400 BC. Pomegranate / Helmeted head of Athena right, olive sprig to right; all within incuse square. Atlan 42; SNG France 628-629; SNG von Aulock 4765; SNG Copenhagen 369. 10.64g, 24mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned.

1,500

Ex Spink & Son Ltd., Auction 331, 21 March 2017, lot 60.



562. Pamphylia, Side AR Stater. Circa 360-333 BC. Athena Parthenos standing left, holding Nike, who crowns her with wreath, in her extended right hand, and shield and spear in her left; pomegranate to left, PO (in Pamphylian) to right / Apollo standing left, holding laurel branch in right hand, and phiale in left, from which he is sacrificing over altar to left; uncertain Pamphylian inscription to right. Atlan Group IX, 127-8 var. (unlisted dies); SNG France -; SNG Copenhagen 376; Sunrise 84 corr. 10.63g, 22mm, 11h.

About Extremely Fine.

500

Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 77, 5 May 2019, lot 283.

CILICIA

Unpublished Holmoi Stater



563. Cilicia, Holmoi AR Stater. Persic standard. Circa 440-400 BC. Caped rider dismounting from horse to right / Stern of galley to left, OAMI above. Unpublished in the standard references; Heritage 3067, 30186 (same dies); for similar types on a unique 1/3 stater cf. also Numismatik Naumann 39, lot 415. 10.66g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Unpublished in the standard references, and one of only 5 known examples.

1,000

Ex collection of P.R., United Kingdom, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 324;

This remarkable coin, along with a unique 1/3 stater bearing similar types (horseman/stern of galley) undoubtedly represents the earliest coinage of the obscure city of Holmoi, located on the Cilician coast, whose recorded issues are otherwise limited to staters, obols and bronzes dating to after around 380 BC. Those later coins display a connection with the nearby city of Side, but the nature of this relationship is lost. The coins of Holmoi ceased when Seleukos transferred the population to the newly-founded Seleukeia (Pliny, Nat. 5.22, called Holmia).

That the reverse type bears the stern of a galley does not necessarily imply that this virtually unheard-of city ever maintained any kind of fleet, despite its location on the Cilician coastline. The likely circumstances for the production of this extraordinary issue must be sought within the context of Cilicia's subservience to the Achaemenid empire, to which the cities were required to pay tribute in coin, men and materiel. It has been convincingly argued that Cilician coinage, at least in part, fulfilled a military supply function (see Casabonne, 1996a : 116), since after all even in times of peace mercenary soldiers and guards needed paying, and fleets needed maintaining (see in particular Casabonne MIMAA, pp. 59). The reverse type may therefore not refer to any vessel built or operated by the striking authority, but may rather be an indication of the intended object it would go to finance.

The earliest Cilician coinage is of extreme rarity. This piece, along with a small handful of other specimens, appears to be all that survives of the fifth century coinage of Holmoi.



564. Cilicia, Mallos AR Stater. Circa 440-390 BC. Winged male figure with bearded janiform head and winged feet in kneeling-running stance right, holding solar disk with both hands; ankh to right / MAI, swan standing right on maeander ground line; ornate floral symbol before, ankh behind. SNG France 372. 11.12g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; golden iridescent tone. Extremely Rare.

500

Ex PML Collection.

Second Known Example



565. Cilicia, Mallos AR Stater. Circa 440-400 BC. Bearded male deity with two pairs of wings in kneeling-running stance to left, holding solar disc with both hands / Swan standing to left, eagle upon its back; MAP before, all within shallow incuse circle. Roma Numismatics XVI, lot 322 (same dies); otherwise unpublished in the standard references. 10.82g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; some flatness to rev.; golden iridescence around devices. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.



566. Cilicia, Nagidos AR Stater. Circa 400-385/4 BC. Aphrodite seated left, holding phiale over altar to left; to right, Eros standing left, crowning her with wreath / Dionysos standing left, holding grape bunch on vine and thyrsos; NΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ-N around. Casabonne Type 4; Lederer 25 (same obv. die); SNG France -; SNG Levante -; BMC 12 (same obv. die). 10.65g, 24mm, 2h.

Near Mint State.

750

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group;
Ex Midwest Collection.



567. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 440-410 BC. Amazon kneeling left, quiver and bowcase at her side, holding bow; ivy leaves to left, helmet to right / Grape bunch; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left, laurel branch to right; all within incuse square. Weber 7599; cf. SNG Levante 39 (no ivy leaves on obv., branch to left on rev.); cf. SNG France 124 (same); cf. Casabonne Types 1-2; Roma XVIII, 650 (same dies). 10.80g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous with golden iridescent highlights.

1,000

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

Of Great Numismatic and Historical Interest



568. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 455-400 BC. Horsemans (Syennesis?) riding to left, holding lotus flower in right hand and reins in left, bow in bowcase on saddle; ankh symbol below horse / Persian soldier advancing to right, bow and quiver over shoulder, extending both hands with uncertain object in right, towards Greek soldier seated to left on quiver, wearing crested Attic helmet, supporting himself with his left hand, bow on the ground at his side; all within incuse square. BMC -; Traité -; Casabonne -; MIMAA -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; unpublished in the standard references. 10.70g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Unique, and of very great numismatic and historical interest.

6,000

This coin published in W. Müseler, Nergal and the Amazon: A tale of three cities (forthcoming);
Ex collection of P.R., United Kingdom, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 325.

This remarkable coin defies explanation at the present state of knowledge. That it depicts an interaction between two soldiers, one a Persian and the other of Greek style, seems reasonable enough. The Persian, on the left, carries a slung bow and quiver denoting a military aspect; he is not crowned, thus we may assume he is not a king, nor does he seem to wear the kyrbasia that would indicate satrapal rank. The figure on the right wears a crested helmet apparently of Attic style; his attire is otherwise uncertain. He may wear a fitted cuirass and a tunic that reaches down over his upper legs, he could be bare to the waist and wearing a loincloth, or he may be simply dressed in a long, light, belted tunic only - the detail is too uncertain to make a definitive judgement. Beneath him are clearly visible a quiver with arrows within, and both ends of his bow, strung for action.

The great question which prevents us from determining with any more precision what kind of interaction this scene could depict centres on what the Persian soldier is doing with his hands. He holds an object in his right hand; his fingers are oriented downwards in the manner that one would wield a sword or dagger; a line beyond the end of his hand could be the hilt of such a weapon. In this case we might suppose that with his left hand he is grasping the crest of the Greek's helmet, while with his left foot he prepares to tread on his opponent. Yet if we are to see in this the act of stabbing a fallen enemy, the design could have been rendered in a more conspicuous manner - no blade is visible, and a blow to the upper arm as it appears would seem misplaced.

What is the alternative? It is conceivable that the Persian proffers some object to the Greek - a message perhaps - but the positioning of his foot and placing his hand over the recipient's head seems bizarre and more than a little unwelcome. Other explanations may present themselves to the imaginative observer (the defeat by Megabyzos of the Egyptian revolt led by Inaros II and supported by an Athenian task force in 455 BC?) or one with specialist knowledge perhaps. In the meantime we can only safely say that it is a numismatic scene with no existing parallel we are aware of, and is a highly important addition to the corpus of the early coinage of Tarsos.

One of Three in Private Hands



569. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 440-400 BC. Horseman (Syennesis?) riding to left, holding lotus flower in right hand and reins in left, bow in bowcase on saddle; ankh symbol below horse / Two Persian soldiers, standing vis-a-vis, each holding spear, with bow in bowcase over shoulder; Aramaic legend 'TRZ' between, letters 'L R' before right hand figure. BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG France -; SNG Levante -; Traité II, 526, pl. CVI, 6 = Casabonne Type D1, pl. 2, 9 = Hunterian p. 546, 3 and pl. LX, 6; MIMAA -. 10.58g, 21mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine. Of the greatest rarity, apparently only the fourth known example, one of just three in private hands.

1,000

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Babelon considered the two figures on the reverse of this coin to be "deux rois de Perse", noting that J. P. Six (NumChron 1884, p. 155) identified them as soldiers, but countering this description with the observation that they both wear 'le costume royal'. In fact, as shown on the 'Relief of the Immortals' at the Apadana Palace, Persepolis, their attire may be considered to be generic, and not necessarily indicative of any special status. While probably not simply representing the frontier guards of Syria and Cilicia as suggested by Six, the type likely does hold some military significance. Certainly, the Syrian Gates (the Belen pass) were of great strategic importance, as attested first-hand by both Xenophon and Alexander the Great, however garrison of this natural choke-point would logically fall not to Cilicia whose territory one would have to pass through before reaching the gates, but to the forces of the satrapy beyond. Indeed Xenophon informs us that they were guarded by a garrison of the King's troops.

The Cilician Gates (a pass through the Taurus Mountains connecting the low plains of Cilicia to the Anatolian Plateau) which were of no less importance were guarded by the Cilician troops of the Syennesis, local ruler of Cilicia, and could well be represented here, but in this case it is quite an oblique reference.

The paucity of surviving specimens suggests that this issue, along with the other related types of the period, was perhaps either a payment for the services of a small group of mercenary Greek soldiers (for the native Cilician troops would not themselves be paid by their overlords) or part of a tribute which was then melted down into bullion again almost in its entirety, leaving only a couple of surviving specimens.



570. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander. Circa 380-374/3 BC. Baaltars seated left, holding lotus tipped sceptre / Bearded male head (Ares?) left, wearing crested Attic helmet, Aramaic 'Pharnabazos' around. Casabonne series 4; Moysey Issue 2; SNG France 256 = de Luynes 2833; SNG Levante -. 10.56g, 24mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; well struck on a broad flan, minor porosity.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 4, 28 December 2013, lot 301.

A New Coin of Ura



571. Cilicia, Ura AR Stater. Early 5th century BC. Winged bull walking right; ankh-symbol below; ivy stem with five leaves before, uncertain legend(?) above / Pegasus flying right, 'RH' in Aramaic to left; all within incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references including Casabonne 2000. 10.74g, 21mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

This remarkable coin adds a new type to the corpus for the Cilician city of Ura, a city whose coinage until very recently was of the greatest rarity, and may still be considered extremely rare, with only three varieties appearing at auction in the past 20 years.

Ura is a little known historical city, being discussed by few scholars who have conflicting opinions on both its location and its history. Trevor Bryce, (The Peoples and Places of Ancient Western Asia, Routledge, Oxon, 2011, p.662,) believes Ura to have been the predecessor of the more well known city of Soloi, due to archaeological evidence which could match both the dating and description on Ura in ancient Hittite texts. Other scholars however believe Ura to be the original name for Kelenderis, due to the location of the city on the sea as Ura was known to be a large port town. What can be said with more authority, taken from the ancient text of 'Nariglissar Chronicle', is that the city was the 'Royal City' of Appausu, King of Pirindu, who was one of the Neo-Hittite kings, but was later taken by Nagriglissar, a Babylonian king in approximately 557 BC. Due to the conflicting scholarly reports on this city, coin attribution to a mint in this location is often uncertain as stated by Casabonne in her refusal to attribute definitively to this city: 'Nous ne tiendrons pas compte du monnayage au nom d'Ura don't l'attribution à une cité reste hypothétique' - 'We will not take into account the coinage in the name of Ura so the attribution to a city remains hypothetical'. However, this coin here clearly displays the legend 'RH' setting it within the small group of rare coins identified from this city.

PISIDIA

Unique and Unpublished



572. Pisidia, Selge AR Stater. Circa 300-190 BC. Two wrestlers beginning to grapple with each other; AA between legs / Herakles standing right, with splayed legs, holding club, lion-skin over arm; ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ to left. SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG France -; Stack's, September 2008, 618; Triton IX, 971. 10.82g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous. Unpublished in the standard references, and Extremely Rare.

3,000

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.

An interesting transitional issue pairing an obverse die from the earlier series (reverse in a square pelleted border) with a reverse from the later series (reverse in a circular pelleted border).

CAPPADOCIA



573. Kings of Cappadocia, Archelaos Philopatris Ktistes AR Drachm. Eusebeia-Mazaca, dated year 22 = 15/14 BC. Diademed bust right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΟΥ, club; K-B (date) across fields. Simonetta, Coins, p. 46, 2. 3.54g, 19mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; attractive dark cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

750

Ex private Swiss collection.

CYPRUS

One of Five Known, Two in Private Hands



574. Cyprus, Amathos AR Stater. Uncertain king (Mo-), circa 450-30 BC. Lion recumbent to right; above, eagle flying right; [Φ] in exergue / Forepart of lion to right within round incuse. Amandry, Monnayage, 126, 1 = NAC 106 (2018), 282 (same obv. die); BMC p. xxvi, § 9, (ii.) and pl. XVIII, 3 (same obv. die); Tziambazis 2 (same obv. die). 11.29g, 23mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, apparently the fifth known example and only the second in private hands.

5,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex European collection, formed before 2005.

The ancient city of Amathos is known primarily from the coins struck by the kings as well as from literary sources. This particular coin brings together both the hellenistic influences on the city with the more eastern Persian and Phoenician influences. The hellenic lions depicted on both sides of the coin represent Amathos' position as one of the oldest Greek cities on Cyprus, however the emphasis on the ribs the treatment of the mane reminds us of the alliances Amathos held with cities on the Phoenician coast and how their culture permeated here alongside the Greek.

The Second Known



575. Cyprus, Golgoi(?) AR Stater. Circa 460-430 BC. Nude male figure (Herakles?) standing to right, holding tree in left hand, and raising labrys (double-axe) in right hand / Bull standing to right on ground line; laurel branch above. SNG France 441 (same dies, catalogued as uncertain Cilician mint); cf. E. S. G. Robinson, "Greek Coins Acquired by The British Museum 1938-1948" in NC 1948, p. 44 and pl. V, 1; otherwise unpublished; but cf. BMC Cyprus, xlv (e), pl. XXV, 10 for a third-stater from the same issue as the BM coin. 11.10g, 23mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Of the greatest rarity - the second known example and the only one in private hands.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, and outside of Cyprus prior to 1970.

This is the second known example of an extremely rare issue known otherwise only from a single stater in the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. A further stater of the same mint with very similar types was acquired by the British Museum c. 1938-1948, and a corresponding trite was already in the possession of the British Museum at that time. Robinson revised the description previously made of the trite by J. P. Six (NC 1897, pp. 206-7) and repeated by Hill (BMC Cyprus) that described the figure as Herakles, who on the stater can evidently be seen to carry not a club but a labrys, and no trace of a lion-skin can be discerned; moreover the bow he was supposed to hold in his left hand is actually a branch of one of the trees. Robinson observes that "his double-axe points to a pre-Hellenic origin, and the fir-trees suggest high altitudes. He is perhaps a Zeus, like the Carian Labraundos, developed out of an Anatolian sky god, and blasting the fir-trees on the mountain-top with his lightnings. Alternatively he may be a native hero, and the trees may represent a grove. In any case the curious posture of the bull on the new stater makes it tempting to interpret obverse and reverse types in close conjunction as illustrating some local myth."

Robinson remarked also that the bull is left as the only remaining link to the group of coins attributed to Golgoi, and he considered it "a very feeble link indeed". Indeed, the attribution to Golgoi of any coinage at all has been more recently challenged; it does not appear in contemporary sources, and Collobier (1991) concludes there is no evidence for Golgoi as an independent state in this period, citing Hill (1949). The archaeological evidence does point to the existence of a fortified town in C5-C4, but this does not seem reason enough to consider Golgoi even a weak polis; however Golgoi does seem to have been a relatively important cult centre "en dehors des capitales" (see Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis p. 1225).

Michel Amandry (Un statère inédit de Golgoi (?) au Cabinet des Médailles, 1991) published the BnF coin that is struck from the same dies as the present example, but ignores the arguments of Robinson in favour of the original attribution by Six to Golgoi, citing the bas-relief found at Golgoi and presently housed at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, which depicts Eurytion, guardian of the cattle of Geryon trying to hide the animals from Herakles with a fir tree.

It remains only to be said therefore that the present type is the excessively rare product of an uncertain mint that will require further find spot evidence to come to light before an attribution to any specific location or authority may be conclusively confirmed.



576. Cyprus, Kition AR Stater. Azbaal, circa 449-425 BC. Herakles in fighting stance to right, wearing lion skin upon his back and tied around neck, holding club overhead in right hand and bow extended before him in left hand; monogram or ankh to right / Lion attacking stag crouching right; L'Z'B'L (in Aramaic) above; all inside dotted border within incuse square. Zapiti & Michaelidou 5-6; Tziambazis 17; BMC 16-8. 10.79g, 30mm, 4h.

Very Fine.

500

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 343.



577. Cyprus, Kition AR Stater. Baalmelek II, circa 425-400 BC. Herakles in fighting stance to right, wearing lion skin upon his back and tied around neck, holding club overhead in right hand and bow extended before him in left hand; monogram or ankh to right / Lion attacking stag crouching right; L B'LMLK (in Aramaic) above; all inside dotted border within incuse square. Tziambazis 19; SNG Copenhagen 9-10. 10.96g, 21mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; unusually complete, a superior example of the type.

1,500

From the David Freedman Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 28, 2 July 2016, lot 240.

A Magnificent Stater of Lapethos



578. Cyprus, Lapethos AR Stater. Uncertain king, circa 425 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a floral motif on the bowl / Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress, within incuse square. Tziambazis -; Traité -; BMC -; ACGC 1094 = Boston MFA Supp. 253 = Celenderis 8a (same dies); CNG 72, lot 852 (same rev. die); Münzen und Medaillen AG XIX (5 June 1959), lot 514 (same rev. die). 11.19g, 22mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; arguably the finest known example of the type.

5,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, and outside of Cyprus prior to 1970.

Lapethos, one of the ancient kingdoms of Cyprus, was, according to tradition, founded by Praxandros from Lakonia in the Peloponnese. However, the city figures little in recorded history; its earliest kings that we know of were Demonikos and Sidqmelek, who reigned in that order, though not necessarily in direct succession. A change from Greek rulers to Phoenician ones occurred at Salamis around this time, which consequently has seen Sidqmelek characterised as a Phoenician interloper, and Kagan (1994) notes that the "changes in type... first to that used by Sidqmelek and then to the coins of Andr- and Demonikus II is quite extraordinary from a numismatic perspective and indicative of some sort of change". However, Christopher Tuplin (Achaemenid Studies, 1996, pp. 46) observes that all of the coins of Lapethos are inscribed in Phoenician down to the time of Alexander, and fathers with Greek names gave their sons Phoenician names, and vice versa, at both at Marion and Salamis. Lapethos had moreover evidently used the type of Athena since the 480s BC, and the type of 'Herakles' here may be inferred to probably refer to the Phoenician equivalent, Melqart.

Among the Finest Known Specimens



579. Cyprus, Marion AR Stater. Sasmas, circa 470-450 BC. Lion standing right, licking its right foreleg; Boiotian shield above, sa-sa-ma-o to-ka-ro-to-sa (Sasmas, son of Doxandros) in Cypriot script across upper field, floral pattern in exergue / Phrixos standing left, clinging to the back of a ram advancing left; ma-ri-eu-se (of Marion) in Cypriot script to left and below, Boiotian shield below; all within incuse square. Zapiti & Michaelidou 1; Tziambazis 50; BMC p. 71, 1 = *Traité II* 1366; SNG Copenhagen 24; ACGC 1108 = E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for the Years 1933-1934" in NC 1936, 45; E.S.G. Robinson, "British Museum Acquisitions for 1930-31" in NC 1932, 10; *Kunstfreund* 168; Triton XVII, lot 356 = Triton XV, lot 1264 (all from the same obv. die). 11.12g, 23mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, and among the finest known specimens of the type.

7,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, and outside of Cyprus prior to 1970.

The site what would eventually become the city of Marion was already inhabited at the end of the Neolithic period, and began to prosper from the Cypro-Archaic period onwards. Colonised by Mycenaeans (Achaeans) circa 1400-1100 BC, Marion was one of the earliest-founded city states on Cyprus. Its wealth was assured by the nearby Limni mines that yielded both copper and gold. Owing to its coastal position the city furthermore served as an important trading port for both metal and Cypriot timber; this wealth is attested to by rich cemeteries of the Archaic and Classical periods that have been excavated. Marion must have been a walled settlement, most likely already by 498/7 BC, but certainly by 449 BC: the city joined the Ionian Revolt but was besieged and captured by the Persians; it was liberated only in 449 BC by the Athenian general Kimon. In the intervening years Marion appears to have been ruled by kings of Phoenician origin such as Sasmas, who employed the Phoenician MLK for 'king' on some of his coins (see E. Gjerstad, 1946 and 1979). The city did not survive the tumultuous Wars of the Diadochi that followed the death of Alexander; siding with Antigonos against Ptolemy in their contest for Cyprus, Ptolemy who finally prevailed laid waste the city in 312 and transferred its remaining population to Paphos.

The reverse of this coin appears to depict the myth of Phrixos and Helle, who were the children of Athamas, king of Boeotia and the cloud-nymph Nephele. Hated by their stepmother Ino, the latter contrived to cause a famine in Boeotia by roasting the crop seeds so that they would not grow, and bribed men to say that an oracle required the sacrifice of the children. Before they were slain, Phrixos and Helle were rescued by a ram with golden wool sent by Nephele their mother. While Helle swooned, fell off the ram and drowned in the strait between Europe and Asia which thus took from her its name of Hellespont, Phrixos survived and was carried to Kolchis, whereupon he sacrificed the ram to Zeus and gave the Golden Fleece to the Kolchian king Aeëtes who had taken him in, and the Golden Fleece was thereafter hung in the holy grove of Ares.

That the reverse depiction is that of Phrixos is made abundantly clear by the presence of the Boeotian shield; *prima facie* however the myth is totally foreign to Cyprus (and a Phoenician king) and its employment here is inexplicable.

An Early Obverse Die State



580. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Onasioikos, circa 450-440 BC. Bull standing to left, Cypriot character 'pa' on its flank, winged solar disk above, ankh to left; below, Cypriot script 'pa-si-le' / Eagle flying to left, Cypriot characters 'pa' and 'o' behind, astragalos below to left; all within incuse square. BMC -, cf. pl. XXII, 2 (Fitzwilliam) var. (characters); *Traité II* -; Tziambazis -; Roma XVI, 350 (same dies). 11.02g, 20mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; an exceptional example unusually displaying an early obverse die state. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, and outside of Cyprus prior to 1970.



581. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Onasioikos, circa 450-440 BC. Bull standing left on beaded line, winged solar disk above, ankh to left; Cypriot characters pa-o below bull / Eagle flying to left, uncertain Cypriot characters above to left, astragalos below. McClean 9157 = BMC pl. XXII, 2 (same rev. die); Roma Numismatics XVI, lot 349 (same dies); Leu Numismatik, Web Auction 8, lot 548 (same dies). 11.09g, 22mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine; pleasant cabinet tone. Extremely Rare, and struck from a relatively early die state.

500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-90s, and outside of Cyprus prior to 1970.



582. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Onasioikos, circa 450-440 BC. Bull standing left on beaded line, winged solar disk above, ankh to left; Cypriot characters pa-o below bull / Eagle flying to left, uncertain Cypriot characters above to left, astragalos below. McClean 9157 = BMC pl. XXII, 2 (same rev. die); Roma Numismatics XVI, lot 349 (same dies); Leu Numismatik, Web Auction 8, lot 548 (same dies). 11.05g, 23mm, 4h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.

One of the Finest Known



583. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handed vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.07g, 24mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and among the finest known examples.

7,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVII, 28 March 2019, lot 546 (sold for £11,000);

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.



584. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handed vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.06g, 24mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and among the finest known examples.

3,000

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 355.



585. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handed vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.01g, 26mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 356.



586. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing left; one-handed vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 7; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.02g, 23mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000

From a private English collection.

PHOENICIA



587. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Shekel. Circa 440-425 BC. Dolphin leaping to right over waves, murex shell below; SLSN in Phoenician script above / Owl of Egyptian type standing to right, crowned with crescent, carrying crook and flail; all within incuse outline. E&E-T 56 (O9/R16); Rouvier 1775 = BMC 1; HGC 10, 314; AUB 1; Bement 1740; Kraay & Hirmer 681; Jameson 1775 = Rosen 756. 13.83g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

3,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

G. Markoe (Phoenicians, 2000) offers a succinct description of the early Tyrian coinage: "On its earliest issues, datable c.450 BC, Tyre chose, for its obverse, a flying dolphin and a murex shell, both obvious references to the city's maritime greatness (the latter was subsequently replaced by the figure of a marine deity riding on a hippocamp). Equally revealing is the motif chosen by the city as the reverse emblem: an owl with a crook and flail. These implements, venerable symbols of Egyptian royal power and authority, were closely associated with the falcon god Horus, a subject widely adopted in Phoenician art. The Tyrian diemaker, however, chose to replace the falcon with an owl, an image unattested in the ancient Near East, but closely connected with the city of Athens. As the symbol of its tutelary goddess Athena, the owl appears prominently on the reverse of Athenian coinage, beginning in the late sixth century BC. Like its Athenian precursor, the Tyrian owl exhibits the same frontal head pose with staring eyes."

The adoption of the owl on the reverse of the coin attests to the importance of commercial relations between Tyre and its great Greek rival, Athens, on the one hand, and Egypt on the other. A similar influence is felt on early Palestinian coins, as strikingly shown by the coins of Gaza, which imitate not only the type and legend of the Athenian coinage, but are also struck on the Attic standard. Tyre too would eventually adopt the Attic standard shortly before the mid-fourth century.



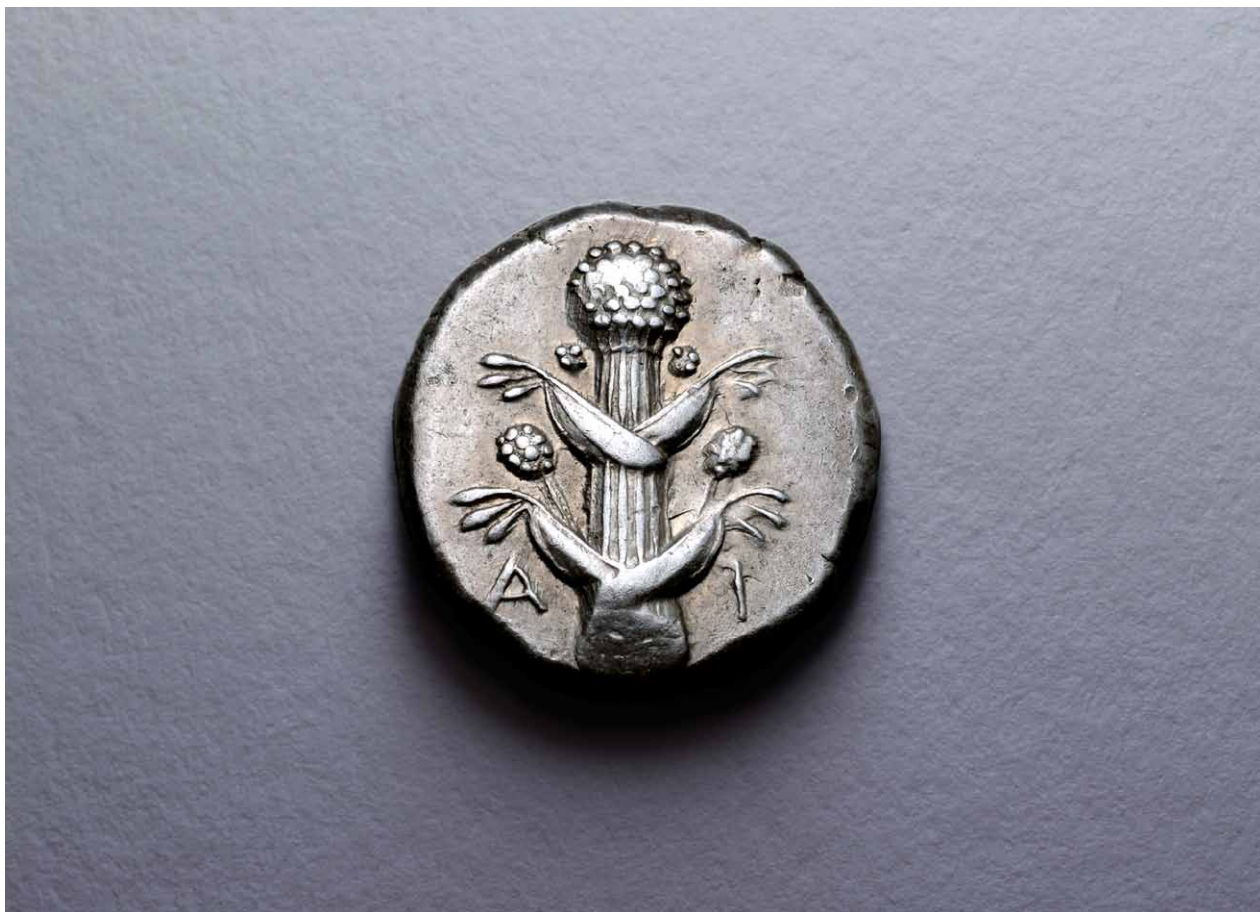
588. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Half Shekel. Dated CY 130 = AD 4/5. Laureate bust of Melkart right / ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow, palm behind; ΠΑ (date) above club to left, ΚΡ above monogram to right, Phoenician letter between legs. DCA 922. 6.91g, 22mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; in good style, well-centred, with an attractive old cabinet tone.

500

From the inventory of a North American dealer.





A Spectacular 'Tondo' Effect



589. Kyrenaika, Barke AR Tetradrachm. Circa 480-435 BC. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels; A-I across lower fields / Head of Zeus Ammon to right, within border formed by two linear circles enclosing a circle of pellets; all within square incuse which has in the corners B-A-P-K. BMC 8a (same dies); Traité III, 1947; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Lockett -. 17.18g, 27mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone with light golden iridescence. Extremely Rare; no examples offered at auction in the past 20 years. 25,000

From a private German Collection;
Acquired from Freeman & Sear Inc., November 2007;
Ex Dr. Albert M. Potts (1914-2001) Collection;
Acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, 1971.

Herodotos (4.160.1) informs us that the city of Barke was founded in the mid-sixth century BC by brothers of Arkesilaos II of Kyrene, who were in conflict with him, and that therefore from the very start it frequently followed an independent and occasionally opposing political line, though its coinage developed in parallel with that of its parent city.

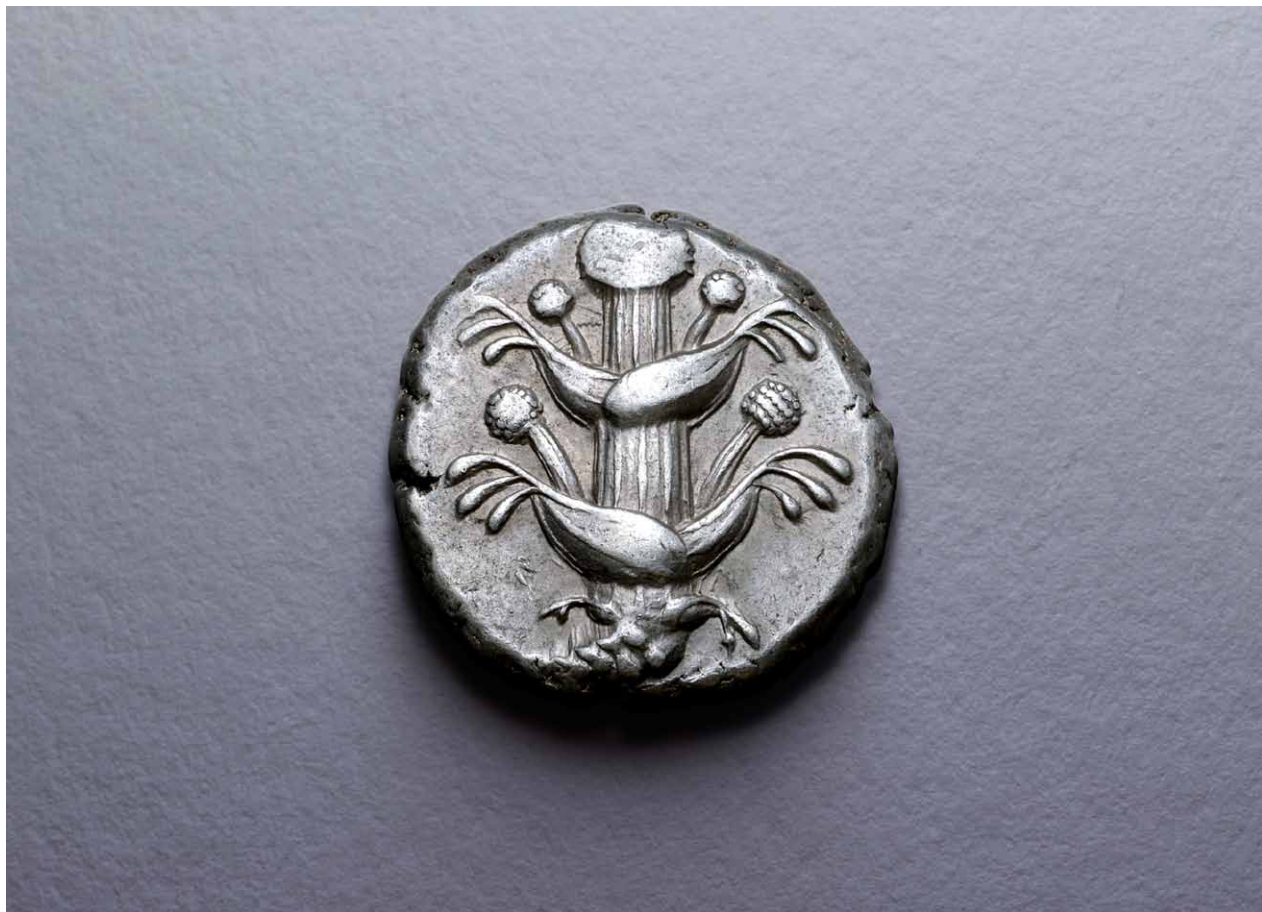
In 525 BC, the Achaemenid King Cambyses II effected a swift and bloody conquest of the Pharaonic Kingdom of Egypt, following which both "Kyrene and Barke, being struck with terror" (Herodotos 3.13) delivered themselves up without resistance, and send tribute and gifts to Cambyses. Though both nominally independent still at this time, subsequent civil strife would result in Kyrenaika falling under the hegemony of the Persians.

In c. 518, King Arkesilaos III of Kyrene demanded the return of the monarchical powers his ancestors had possessed before his father's reform of the city's constitution. An internal struggle ensued, in which Arkesilaos was defeated and exiled, being forced to leave Kyrenaika with his mother Pheretima. He himself went to Samos, while his mother went to the court of King Evelthon in Salamis. Arkesilaos succeeded in recruiting an army on Samos, with which he retook Kyrenaika, murdering or exiling his opponents, contrary to advice he had received from an oracle. Wary of reprisals and apparently fearing for his life Arkesilaos fled Kyrene and made for Barke which was then under the government of his father-in-law, while Pheretima took over the reins of power at Kyrene. Recognised in the Barkaeen marketplace by exiled Kyrenaeans however, both Arkesilaos and his father-in-law were set upon and murdered.

When news reached Pheretima, she went directly to the Persian satrap of Egypt, Arysandes, and pitifully implored his assistance to avenge her son's murder. Thus in 515 BC a Persian army duly set out against Barke, and laid siege to the city for nine months, before finally luring the people out under a false offer of armistice. The women were mutilated at Pheretima's order and all were enslaved, being then resettled in far away Baktria. Those exiles who survived the journey named their settlement Barke, after their lost home. Pheretima herself died later in the same year; her grandson Battos IV succeeded her, supported by Persian troops, and thus as a vassal of the Achaemenid empire. Kyrenaika thereupon became an extension of the satrapy of Egypt.

Battos IV reigned peacefully, and passed the throne to his son Arkesilaos IV in 465, whose victory in the chariot race at the Pythian Games of Delphi was celebrated by the Greek poet Pindar in the Fourth and Fifth Pythian Odes. Pindar stressed the legitimacy of his rule - his family, the Battiatid dynasty having ruled for eight generations - and urged him to reconcile with his enemies. However his reign grew progressively more tyrannical as time went on, and Arkesilaos exiled many Kyrenaeen nobles, bringing in mercenaries to support his rule. Despite, or perhaps because of this in 440 the populace rebelled and killed Arkesilaos along with his son Battos V, proclaiming Kyrenaika a republic under Persian suzerainty.

The present coin, with a spectacular tondo effect created by the small head of Zeus within the elaborate circular border inside a generous incuse square field most probably dates to the late rule of Arkesilaos IV, or the period after the overthrow of the monarchy and re-establishment of autonomous internal governance by the cities of Kyrenaika. Considering the fine classical style and prominent use of the city ethnē, the latter seems more likely.



Two Magnificent Dies



590. Kyrenaika, Kyrene AR Tetradrachm. Circa 480-435 BC. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels, root below / Head of Zeus Ammon to right; KYPA before; all within circular border formed by two linear circles enclosing a circle of pellets; all within shallow circular incuse. BMC 42-43 (same rev. die); Jameson 1350 (same rev. die); *Traité III* 1806, pl. 263/5; SNG Copenhagen -; Warren 1342 (same obv. die) = Boston MFA 1310 (same obv. die). 17.23g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful deep old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

25,000

From a private German Collection;
Acquired from Freeman & Sear Inc., November 2007;
Ex Dr. Albert M. Potts (1914-2001) Collection;
Acquired in France, c. 1969.

Kyrene was founded in 631 BC by Dorian settlers from Thera and their leader Battos, as instructed by the Delphic oracle. Around a hundred years later as the city grew in prosperity to rival even Carthage, Kyrene began issuing silver coins of archaic style on small, thick modules. Virtually all of the coins of Kyrene display the badge of the city and the principal, indeed critically important, source of its wealth - the silphium plant. The importance of this plant species from an extremely early date is attested by the fact that both the Egyptians and Minoans developed and employed a specific glyph to represent the silphium plant.

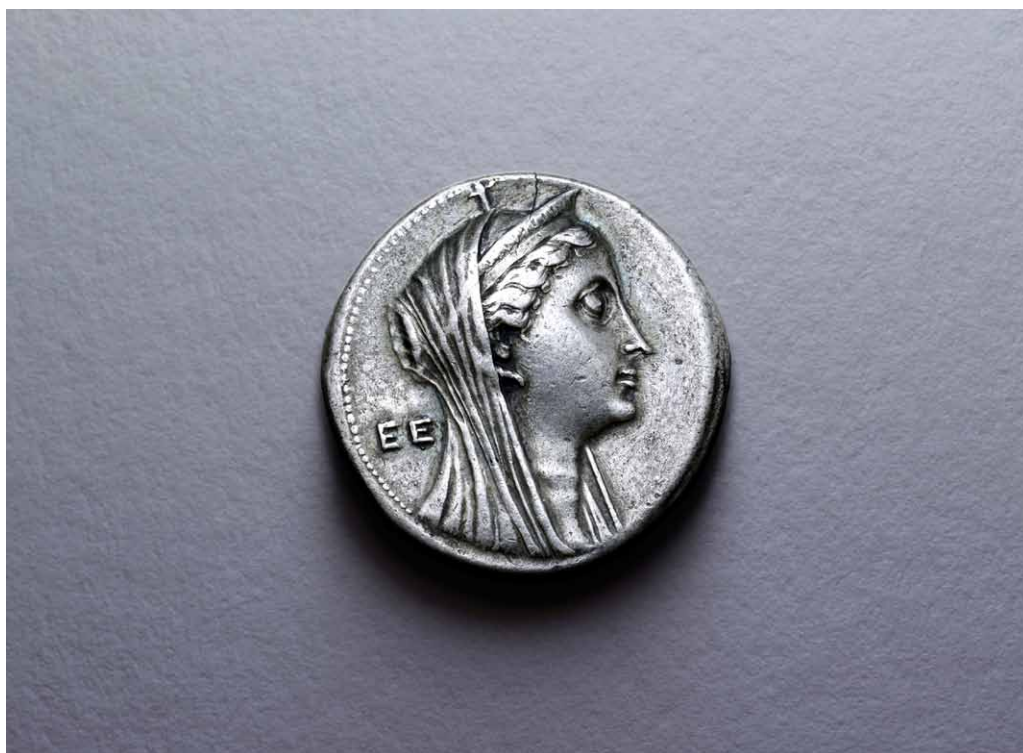
The silphium plant was described as having a thick root, a stalk like fennel, large alternating leaves with leaflets like celery, spherical clusters of small yellow flowers at the top and broad leaf-like, heart-shaped fruit called phyllon. The plant was valued in ancient times because of its many uses as a food source, seasoning for food, and, most importantly, as a medication. Perfumes were made from the flowers, the stalk was used for food or fodder while the juice and root were used to make a variety of medical potions. Aside from its uses in Greco-Roman cooking (as in recipes by Apicius), the many medical applications of the plant included use to treat cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, aches and pains, warts, and it has even been speculated that the plant may also have functioned as a contraceptive, based partly on testimony from Pliny.

The plant only grew along a narrow coastal area, about 125 by 35 miles. Much of the speculation about the cause of its extinction rests on a sudden demand for animals that grazed on the plant, for some supposed effect on the quality of the meat. Overgrazing combined with over harvesting and climate change led to its extinction. Pliny reported that the last known stalk of silphium found in Kyrenaika was given to the Emperor Nero as a curiosity. The city never recovered from the extinction of its principal export, and economic decline combined with a series of devastating earthquakes led to the abandonment of the city in the 4th Century AD.

The syncretic god Zeus Ammon, depicted on the obverse of this coin, combines the Greek Zeus with the Egyptian king of gods, Amun-Ra, who was often shown in Egyptian art with a ram's head. Zeus Ammon was also especially worshipped in Sparta and Thebes, both of which are recorded by Pausanias as having temples to the god (see his *Description of Greece* 3.18.3 and 9.16.1). The oracle was famed in later times for being visited by Alexander the Great in 331 BC and later Hannibal.

The present coin is remarkable not only for the quality of the artistry employed on the reverse portrait of Zeus Ammon, which displays a finely groomed beard with curled strands; moreover the artist responsible for the obverse die has engraved a feature of the silphium plant that is omitted from virtually every other known Kyrenaikan coin - the thick root of the silphium plant.

EGYPT

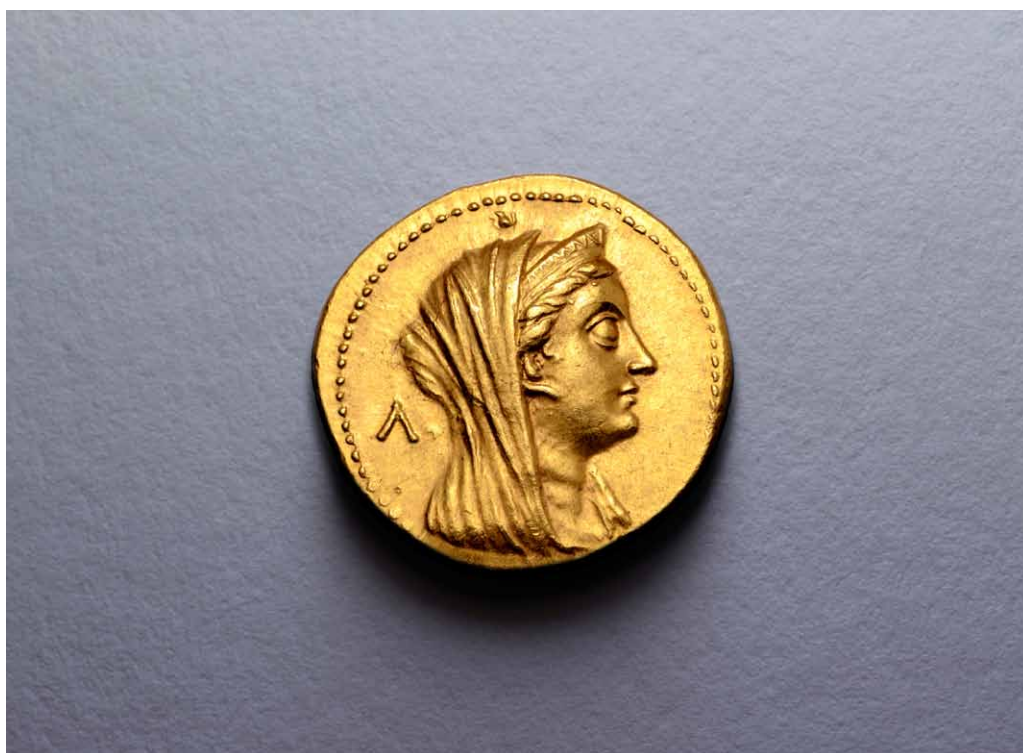


591. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Arsinoe II (wife of Ptolemy II) AR Dekadrachm. Alexandria, circa 253/2 -250/249 BC. Veiled head right, wearing stephane; EE behind / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopiae bound with royal diadem. CPE 347; Svoronos 940 (Ptolemy III); Troxell Group III. 34.57g, 38mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; tiny flan crack at 12h. Very Rare.

6,000

Privately purchased from Jean Vinchon Numismatique (Paris) in 2011;
Ex Jean Vinchon Numismatique, 3 March 1975, lot 83.



592. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Arsinoe II, (wife of Ptolemy II) AV Mnaion (Oktadrachm). Alexandria, circa 253-246 BC. Head right, veiled and wearing stephane; lotus-tipped sceptre in background; Α to left / Double cornucopiae, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet; ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ around. CPE 391; Troxell, Arsinoe, pl. 7, 4; Svoronos 476; SNG Copenhagen -; Boston MFA -. 27.77g, 29mm, 11h.

Mint State.

9,000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.

Ex Peus 270, 1969



593. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Arsinoe II (wife of Ptolemy II) AV Mnaieon (Oktadrachm). Alexandria, circa 253-246 BC. Head right, veiled and wearing stephane; lotus-tipped sceptre in background; K to left / Double cornucopiae, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet; ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ around. CPE 390; Svoronos 475, pl. 15, 14; Troxell p. 44, pl. 7, 3. 27.86g, 28mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; some minor scrapes in the fields, lustrous.

8,500

Acquired from Morton & Eden Ltd;
Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 270, 10 June 1969, lot 105.

An Extremely Rare Issue of Sidon



594. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy IV Philopator AR Tetrachm. Sidon, circa 217-215/0 BC. Jugate draped busts right of Serapis and Isis / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, head right; filleted double cornucopiae over shoulder. CPE 934 (same dies); Svoronos -; SNG Copenhagen -. 14.11g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives.

1,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.



595. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Kleopatra III and Ptolemy IX Soter AR Tetrachm. Alexandria, dated RY 2 = 116/5 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis / Eagle standing right on thunderbolt; LB (date) to left, ΠΑ to right, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ around. Svoronos 1660; SNG Copenhagen 348; Noeske 301; DCA 60. 13.82g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

450

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£850), with original dealer's ticket.

ARABIA

An Arabian Tetradrachm of Beautiful Style



596. Arabia, Mleiha. Abi'el AR Tetradrachm. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. 3rd - 2nd centuries BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Male figure seated left, holding sceptre and horse protome in outstretched hand; palm tree and alif in Aramaic to left, 'by'l brt lbš ('Abi'el daughter of Labaš) in Aramaic and vertical row of dots to right. MacDonald, 'Abiel', Group A.3.3; Van Alfén, Die 8-11 (O3/R-); Huth 11; Potts 1991, 4; Arnold-Biucchi pl. 19, 11; HGC 10, 686. 16.65g, 28mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; MacDonald cites only three examples belonging to subgroup A.3.3.

5,000

There is no historical evidence about the society or form of government who issued this remarkable tetradrachm in the region we now call the Oman Peninsula. The coinage types are obviously derived from the Herakles - Zeus Aëtophoros types of Alexander the Great and the Seleukid successor issues which circulated throughout the Gulf region after the Greek invasion of the Persian Empire in the late 4th century BC. In about 205/4 BC, Antiochos III even threatened to conquer nearby Gerrha, but resisted when offered a ransom of 500 talents of silver, 1000 talents of frankincense and 200 talents of myrrh.

The inscriptions on the coinage are in Aramaic, the international language of the Achaemenid and Parthian administration, as well as some dynasts nominally under Seleucid rule in the East. The intriguing Aramaic legend 'by'l brt lbš is also a mystery, it literally means the 'Abi'el daughter of Lab', but we do not know if Abi'el was a man or a woman, king or queen. Setting aside the story of the Queen of Sheba in what is now Yemen, Eastern Arabia is remarkable for its succession of priestess-queens, known as the 'queens of the Arabs' in Assyrian records of the 8th to 7th centuries BC. After this, there are no more references to queens in Arabia until the 'sister-queens' that appear on the neighbouring Nabataean coinage of Obodas III from about 30 BC. The Assyrian records and Nabataean numismatic evidence indicates that, in contrast to the rest of the ancient Near East, the concept of ruling queens existed in northern Arabia from a very early date and lasted until recorded historical times.

PERSIA



597. Persia, Achaemenid Empire AV Daric. Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II. Sardes, circa 420-375 BC. Persian Great King or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running attitude on exergual line to right, holding apple-tipped spear and strung bow; quiver over shoulder / Rectangular incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C (pl. XIV, 42); BMC Arabia pl. XXIV, 15; Sunrise 28. 8.39g, 16mm.

Extremely Fine; from dies of fine style. Previously NGC graded Ch AU, 5/5 - 4/5 (#4884751-008).

2,000

Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions.

SELEUKID EMPIRE



598. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I, with Seleukos I, AR Drachm. Coregency issue. Drangiana, circa 294-281 BC. Head of hero right, assimilating Seleukos, Alexander and Dionysos, wearing helmet covered with panther skin and adorned with bull's ears and horns, lion skin tied around neck / Nike standing left, crowning trophy; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to left, ANTIOXOY to right, A between Nike and trophy. SC 226b; Houghton, SNR 59, p. 12, 5. 4.18g, 19mm, 11h.

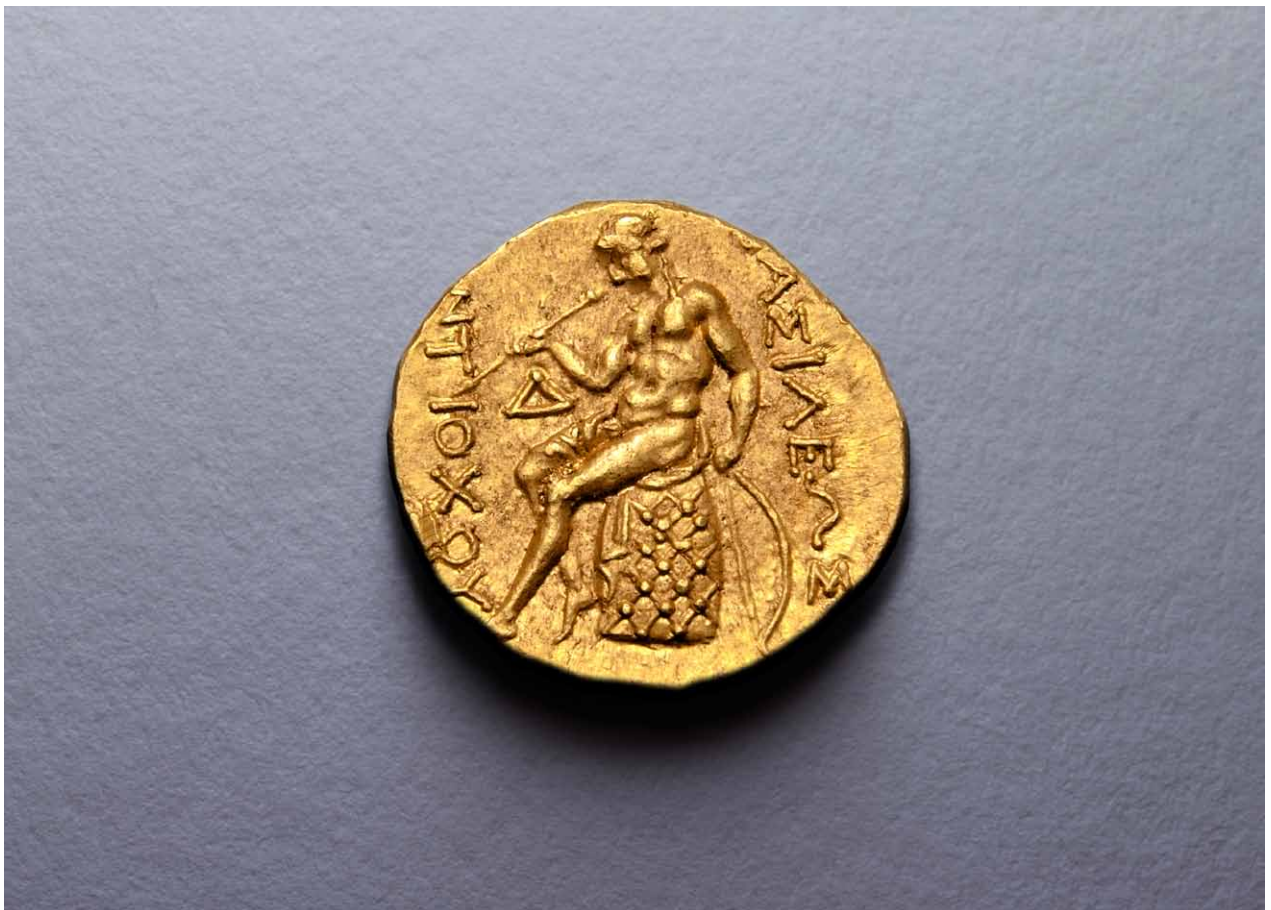
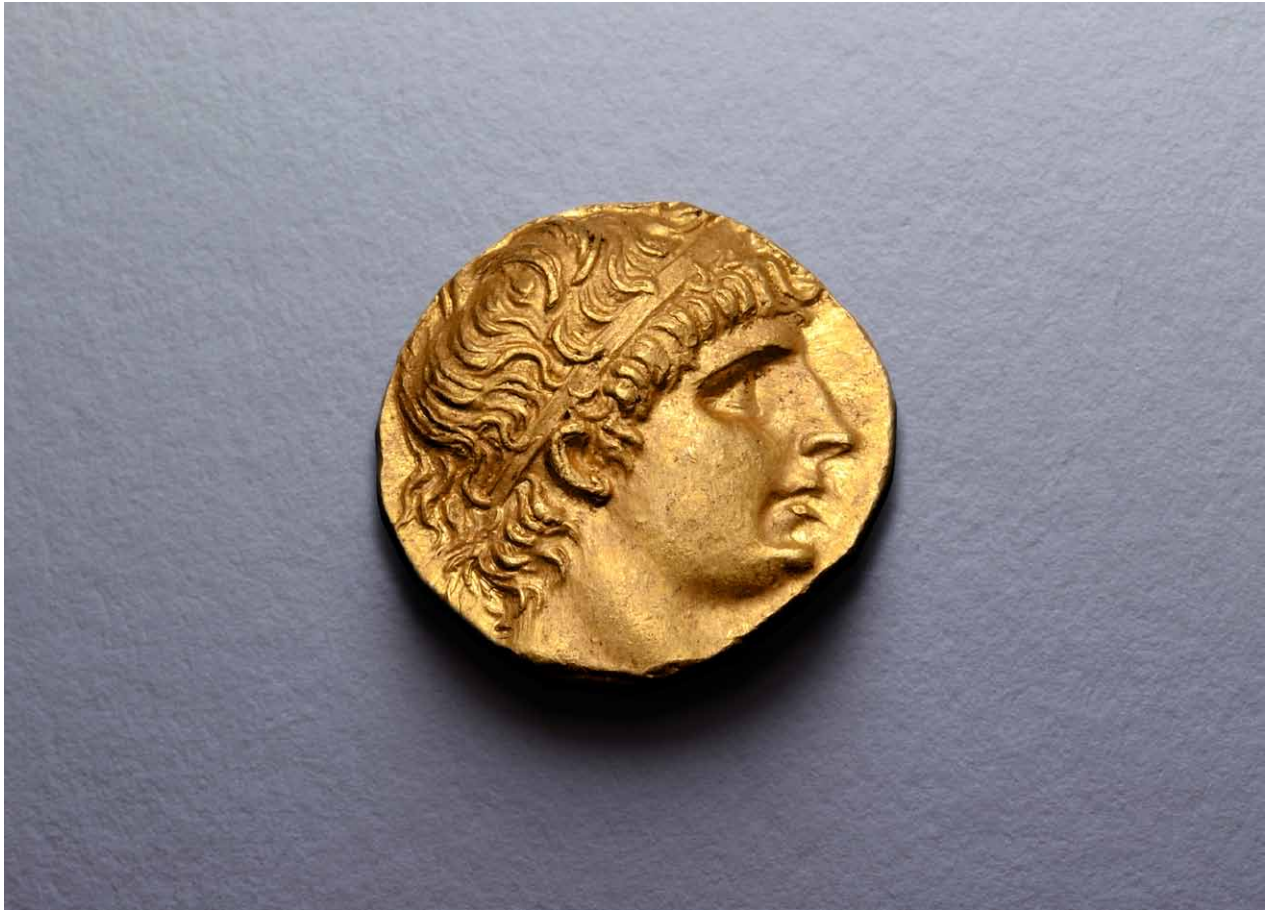
Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

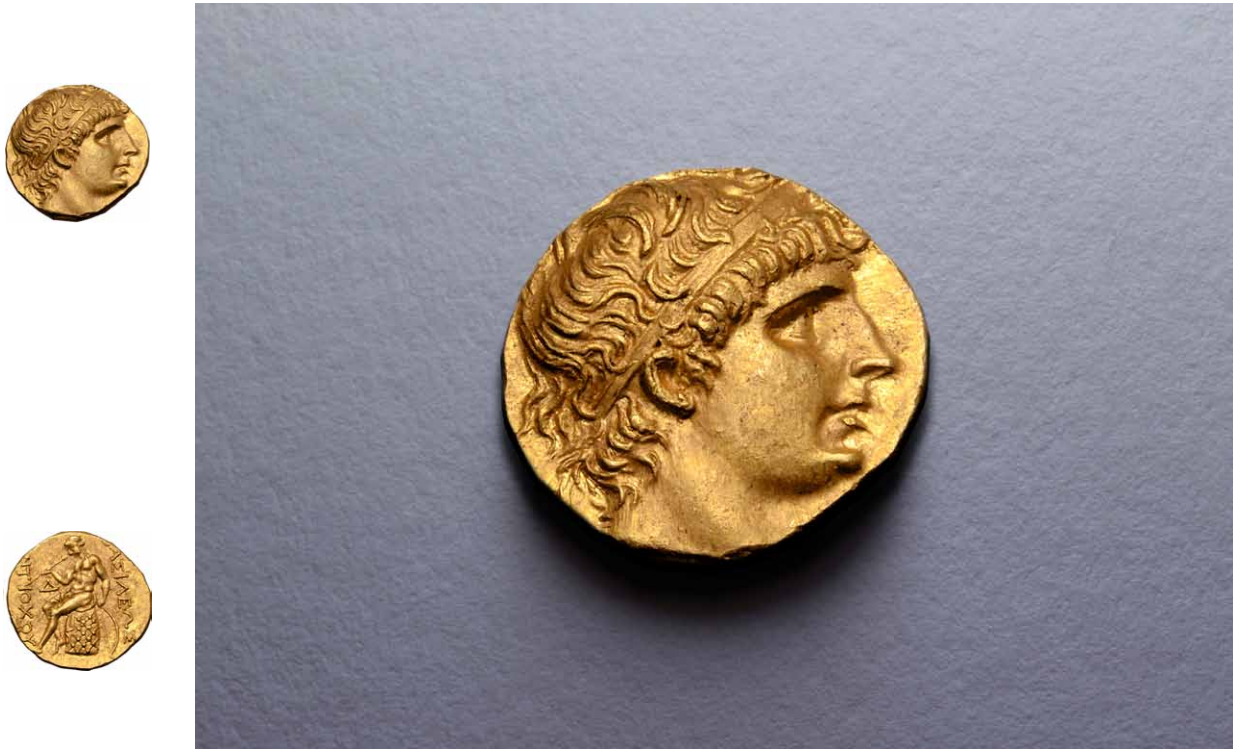
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 388;
Ex inventory of a North American dealer.

The silver Nike-trophy type coinage in the name of Antiochos are attributed to the period of coregency with his father Seleukos, and their mint is believed to be in the satrapy of Drangiana. Houghton and Lorber (SC, pp. 88-89) contend that this issue "is evidence that Seleukid authority was still recognised in Drangiana after the treaty with Chandragupta (c. 305)... the controls of this trophy coinage cannot be accounted for as mere imitations, but seem to attest to the operation of an official mint." During the coregency, Antiochos governed the eastern parts of the empire, pursuing a policy of colonisation and the improvement of existing cities. Hence, an issue taking as its prototype the Susa Nike-Trophy type of Seleukos is most plausibly attributed to the coregency period than the years after the death of Seleukos, when Antiochos was occupied in the west.





A Hellenistic Portrait of the Finest Style



599. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Ai Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with rejuvenated and idealised features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left. SC 436.6; ESM 704. 8.42g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare.

20,000

From a private English collection.

Excavations at Ai Khanoum revealed many coins there of the type previously assigned by Newell (The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III) to Baktra, the capital of Baktria. The excavations further confirmed the likelihood of Ai Khanoum as a location of an active mint due to the discovery of a large palace complex including a treasury, gymnasium, administrative offices and un-struck bronze flans. This led to a reassignment of the entire series to the mint at Ai Khanoum (see Kritt, Seleucid Coins of Baktria, pp. 27-30). The importance of the mint is emphasised by Houghton and Lorber (Seleucid Coins, p. 151) who note that this city's monetary output grew in importance during Antiochos' sole reign, producing distinctive new types during the early reign and then adopting the Apollo on omphalos type most likely at a later date than other major mints. It is also likely that Antiochos I himself was in residence at Ai Khanoum during the last years of the co-regency.

The Apollo on omphalos type added to the Apolline imagery already introduced on the coinage of Seleukos I, tapping into the myth that Apollo was the ancestor of the Seleukid line (see The Cult of Helios in the Seleucid East by Catharine Lorber and Panagiotis Iossif (2009), p. 31). This claim was possibly established at this early point of the Seleukids, perhaps with Seleukos I (cf. OGIS 212) or possibly with Antiochos I (cf. OGIS 219), unfortunately the identity of the rulers in these inscriptions are not definite. Antiochos I's most significant innovation was the introduction of his own portrait to his precious metal coinage, establishing a tradition followed by all his successors. Coins from Baktria which are suggested to be his earliest portraits depict an elderly man, perhaps attempting to reflect the king's actual appearance, although since he was forty-four at his father's death, they perhaps exaggerate his features. The portrait of Antiochos was taken up at other major mints across the empire, however there does not appear to be a consensus in how they chose to represent him. For example, Antioch and Tarsos display Antiochos as a man of middle-age with a full head of hair, very different to both the elderly man at Baktria and to the portrait used at the mint of Ai Khanoum. At this mint Antiochos is rejuvenated and idealised, as demonstrated on this excellent example, perhaps attempting to present him in the style of the divine.

It has been argued that the numismatic history of the region ruled by the Seleukids was part of the inspiration for the choice of Apollo with a bow and arrow as the characteristic iconography of their precious metal coinage. Panagiotis Iossif in his article "Apollo Toxotes And the Seleukids: Comme Un Air De Famille" (More than Men, Less than Gods, 2007) examines the Mesopotamian-Iranian origin of the archer type in art and concludes that "in a Near Eastern context the figure of the archer is closely related to the figure of the king (Arkadian, Assyrian and Achaemenid) or, more precisely, to a form of divine kingship." With this tradition in mind, it is not unrealistic to consider that Antiochos, would be aware of this type's powerful connotations.

Mint State



600. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Aï Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right, with elderly features / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left. SC 435.3; ESM 703; HGC 9, 122. 8.47g, 17mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous fields. Extremely Rare.

12,500

From a private English collection.



The Seleukid Elephant Corps



601. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint 56, probably in western Asia Minor, perhaps Sardes, circa 203 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos III to right / Indian elephant standing to right, left foreleg raised; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ above ANTIOXOY below, II to left, MH monogram to right. SC 987.2b; Houghton, ANSMN 31, 19-20; CSE 1183. 16.86g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives.

12,500

Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions.

Minted under the rule of the sixth of the 'Elephant Kings', this silver tetradrachm is a very rare type among what Houghton ('The Elephants of Nisibis', 1986, p.107) designates as 'the more impressive coins of the Hellenistic rulers', those whose obverse depict Antiochos III and whose reverse honours the elephants used as a Seleukid dynastic symbol.

The mint for Antiochos' elephant silver coinage has been the subject of dispute. Houghton (1986, pp.118-121) challenged Newell's initial attribution of these coins to Ekbatana (ESM, 1978, pp.221-222), instead ascribing them to Nisibis on the basis of apparent stylistic features they shared with Apollo on omphalos tetradrachms from that mint. Houghton and Lorber subsequently revised such theories, pointing out aspects like the high relief of this present coin and the other elephant tetradrachms which set them apart from the flat late tetradrachms assigned to Nisibis (SC, 2002, p.377). Houghton, Lorber and Hoover in *Seleukid Coins* suggest this coin belongs to a group which was probably minted in Asia Minor; this allows that the present issue could have been produced at Sardes, the historic Seleukid royal court (Strabo 11.13.5) restored as a provincial capital after Antiochos' siege against Achaïos, though Houghton and Lorber note that the chronological gap between the bronze elephant type more securely linked to Sardes (981.4) and coins 987.2b-3 precludes certainty on their Sardian origin.

The Seleukid kingdom had historic associations with these largest of land animals depicted on the reverse of the current type: Strabo claimed that the military centre of Seleukos I at Apameia had been home to 500 war elephants, secured through a peace treaty with Chandragupta of India (Strabo, 16.2.10; 15.2.9); a Babylonian astronomical diary of 274/3 BC recorded the transportation of war elephants to be deployed by Antiochos I against Ptolemy II (Sachs and Hunger, 1988, 345 no. 273); Polybius (11.34.11-12) wrote of Antiochos III amassing 150 elephants through treaties with Euthydemus and Sophagasenios (206 BC). The Indian elephant featured prominently on coinage as part of the 'personal mythmaking' of Seleukos I, commemorating his elephant corps and his reconquest of India on the obverse of bronze issues from Apameia, for instance (c.300-281 BC, SC p.XXII; 35). This Antiochos III coin probably honoured the war elephants in the context of the king's campaigning in Asia Minor, particularly his Ionian expedition (Houghton and Lorber, 2002, p.377), though John Ma (*Antiochos III and the Cities of Western Asia Minor*, 1999) suggests that such a reverse could also relate specifically to the elephants which Antiochos gained from Sophagasenios shortly before this coin was minted. The visual impact of elephants on coinage even seemed to reflect their military role. Elephants posed strategic challenges in ancient warfare (see P. Sabin in T. Cornell, B. Rankov, and P. Sabin, eds., *The Second Punic War: A Reappraisal*, 1996, p.70), and much of their military purpose lay instead in their impressive appearance: despite the overall Roman victory, Livy wrote of *magnum terrorem* (great terror) which the sight of the Seleukid corps did inspire at Magnesia (37.40.3).

The obverse of the present coin shows the aging king with thinning hair in the latter part of his reign, as part of a series of portraits which Houghton and Lorber identified as an iconographic programme (2002, p.357). The fortunes of this king, his army, and elephant corps changed later with the Battle of Magnesia (190 BC): Antiochos' Indian elephants, equipped with 'towers placed upon their backs' (Livy 37.40.4), outnumbered the strategically inferior African variety of their opponents, yet could not reverse the disastrous outcome of the battle. Vast swathes of Seleukid territory, as well as the entire elephant corps, were ceded to the Romans under the harsh Treaty of Apameia (188 BC). Yet this coin was produced amidst Seleukid successes: Antiochos' eastern expansions saw him perform 'many exploits, from which he was named Antiochos the Great' (Appian, Syr. 1) and he followed up these advances with success in the Fifth Syrian War in 195 BC. Following these victories, the diademed king depicted on this coin was able to wield wide-reaching control, from Europe to modern Afghanistan, as the most powerful Hellenistic ruler of that time.

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, 1993



602. Seleukid Empire, Diodotos Tryphon AR Tetradrachm. Antioch, circa 142/1-138 BC. Diademed head of Tryphon to right, filleted border around / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Macedonian helmet adorned with ibex horn, ΠΑ monogram in inner left field, ΔΗ monogram below; all within oak wreath border. SC 2031.3d. 16.65g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous, with light cabinet tone. Very Rare.

7,500

Acquired from Morton & Eden Ltd;
Ex Collection of St. Mary's College, Oscott, Birmingham;
Ex Spink & Son Ltd., Numismatic Circular C1.1, February 1993, no. 22.

Diodotos was a powerful administrator at Antioch during the reign of Alexander I, who played a key role in organising the rebellion that saw Alexander forced from the city and Demetrios II crowned king on the promise that Ptolemy VI would supervise his reign. This was met with one final challenge from Alexander, who was defeated by Ptolemy and subsequently assassinated by the Nabataean prince from whom he sought refuge. The victory was to come at the cost of Ptolemy's life, who died days later from wounds received in the battle.

Demetrios quickly lost the support of both the military and the populace after disbanding much of the Seleukid army and brutally crushing a rebellion at Antioch. Once again Diodotos seized the opportunity for rebellion and found an alternative ruler in Antiochos VI, the young son of Alexander and Kleopatra Thea, who he took under his protection. Their revolt against Demetrios started in Chalkis, where they gained the control of the surrounding districts before capturing Apamea in 144. It was around this time that Diodotos assumed a new name, Tryphon. He succeeded in removing Demetrios from Antioch around 144/3 and elevated Antiochos to the Seleukid throne. For two years, Antiochos reigned while Tryphon continued to campaign against Demetrios, expanding their territory into Cilicia Pedias and north Phoenicia.

Around 142, Tryphon announced that Antiochos had died during surgery and having ensured the support of his soldiers with the promise of money, proclaimed himself king. He continued to wage war against Demetrios' generals, who still held the Phoenician cities of Sidon and Tyre, Gaza, Mesopotamia, Babylonia and parts of northern Syria. The seizure of Babylonia by Mithradates I in 141 led Demetrios to embark on an eastern campaign which would see him captured in 138. This prompted Antiochos VII, the brother of Demetrios, to raise a substantial mercenary force to recover the Seleukid kingdom. He landed at Seleukia Pieria, where many of Tryphon's troops had defected to Kleopatra Thea, who admitted his troops and married him. Antiochos quickly took northern Syria from Tryphon's control and pursued him into Phoenicia, where he was besieged at Dora. Tryphon escaped and fled to Apamea, where he was besieged again and eventually executed late in 138 or early 137.

The elaborate ibex-horned helmet used as a reverse type on the coinage of Antiochos VI and of Tryphon once he assumed the kingship is usually considered to have been Tryphon's personal sigil. The horn and diadem together denote divinity and royalty, and the helmet itself, with its thunderbolt-adorned cheek-guards and two medallions depicting an eagle and a panther holding a thyrsos would certainly have been worthy of either, or both. While it is most unlikely to represent Tryphon's personal choice of headwear, it has been speculated (H. Seyrig, *The Khan El-Abde Find and the Coinage of Tryphon*, ANS NM, 1950) that the helmet may have been a spectacular offering, made by the young king Antiochos VI, under the direction of Tryphon, to the god that had favoured their claim to power.

Exceedingly Rare Demetrios I Tetradrachm



603. Seleukid Empire, Demetrios I Soter, with Laodike IV, AR Tetradrachm. Seleukia on the Tigris, 161-150 BC. Jugate busts of Demetrios, diademed, and Laodike, draped and wearing stephane, right within fillet border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Tyche seated left on backless throne supported by wreath-bearing Nike, holding short sceptre and cornucopiae; ΠΗ monogram and palm branch to outer left, all within [dotted border]. SC 1689.1. 15.87g, 30mm, 1h.

Near Very Fine; granular surface, pleasant light tone. Exceedingly Rare; one of very few specimens known.

1,000

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

Houghton and Lorber suggest the introduction of the wreath-bearing Nike as support for the throne on which Tyche is seated, instead of the usual winged tritoness, may have been an official innovation to the iconography that quickly dropped out of use again, as opposed to simply being a die-engraver's fancy.



604. Seleukid Empire, Alexander I Balas, with Kleopatra Thea AR Tetradrachm. Marriage Commemorative issue. Ptolemaïs (Ake) mint, circa 150 BC. Jugate busts of Kleopatra Thea and Alexander I right; Kleopatra, veiled, diademed, and wearing kalathos, Alexander diademed; A above cornucopiae behind / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ] ΕΥΕΡΙΤΕΟ[Υ], Zeus Nikephoros enthroned left, holding sceptre and Nike who holds thunderbolt. SC 1841; HGC 9, 880; SNG Copenhagen 267; de Clercq 131; Jameson 1715. 16.06g, 32mm, 12h.

Very Fine; rough surfaces. Very Rare.

1,500

From the collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.



605. Seleukid Empire, Alexander I Balas AR Tetradrachm. Seleukia Pieria, year 166 = 147/6 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right, with full beard and with his hair arranged in long curls of archaizing form / Thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, CΕΡ (year) and monogram above, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and two monograms below; all within elaborate laurel wreath with ties to right. CSE 409; Gulbenkian 1044; A. Houghton, "A Tetradrachm of Seleucia Pieria at the Getty Museum," J. Getty Museum Journal 10 (1982), A2/P4 and fig. F = SC 1798 = Wealth of the Ancient World 112. 16.38g, 28mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From the Kurosh Zadeh Collection;
Acquired from Freeman & Sear Inc., 1999.

This rare and remarkable tetradrachm represents a very interesting episode in the history of the Seleukid empire. Of humble origins, Alexander Balas pretended that he was the son of Antiochos IV Epiphanes and Laodike IV, and thus heir to the imperial throne. He was 'discovered' by Herakleides, a former minister of Antiochos IV and brother of Timarchos, an usurper in Media who had been executed by the reigning king Demetrios I Soter. Alexander's claims were recognized by the Roman Senate and Ptolemy Philometor of Egypt; he was even granted the hand in marriage of Kleopatra Thea, a daughter of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Though his revolt was initially unsuccessful, in 150 BC Alexander was able to defeat Demetrios, and claim overlordship of the empire. Despite his victory however, Alexander remained heavily dependent on Ptolemaic support. Antioch refused to acknowledge him, and struck its own series of posthumous coinage in the name of Antiochos IV. Alexander was therefore forced to strike his own coinage at Seleukeia, previously only a peripheral mint, but which at the beginning of his reign was the only city in northern Syria completely under his control.

Thus we see here a tetradrachm which unlike the usual royal issues, employs types that are directly related to the city in which it was struck. The Pheidonian-influenced portrait of Zeus on the obverse clearly represents Zeus Kasios, whose cult in the city of Seleukeia was well noted. The reverse type of the thunderbolt was also an important cult symbol, which Appian (Syr. 58) tells us was held in great reverence by the inhabitants of Seleukeia.

Zeus Kasios was himself a Hellenisation of Ba'al Zaphon, the latter term being derived from the mountain named Hazzi (or Kasios to the Greeks), which remained in use from the 2nd millennium BC onwards. Zeus Kasios was locally venerated as a storm god renowned for his battle against the sea monster now known as Typhon, whose name and various features are derived from Zaphon.



606. Seleukid Empire, Alexander I Balas AR Tetrachm. Tyre, dated SE 166 = 147/6 BC. Diademed and draped bust right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, eagle standing left on prow left, with palm branch over shoulder; to left, club surmounted by monogram of Tyre; to right, χΕΡ (date) above monogram. SC 1835.5a; Rouvier 1870; HGC 9, 883; DCA 123. 14.21g, 28mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

1,500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.

PERSIS



607. Kings of Persis, Vādfraḏād (Autophradates) II AR Tetrachm. Istakhr (Persepolis) mint, circa early-mid 2nd century BC. Bearded head right, wearing diadem and kyrbasia adorned with eagle / Fire temple of Ahura-Mazda; above, half-figure of Ahura-Mazda; to left, Vādfraḏād standing right, bow before; to right, eagle standing left on standard. Alram 546; Sunrise 574. 16.62g, 24mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive portrait in high relief. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

PARTHIA



3x

3x

608. Parthia, uncertain mint AR Obol. Circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Kybele or Tyche right / Eagle standing left, head right, wings displayed. CNG 66, lot 928. 0.51g, 9mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

A Wonderfully Preserved Example of Type



609. Parthia, Andragoras AR Tetradrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Tyche right, wearing pendant earring and necklace; monogram of Andragoras behind / Athena standing left, wearing helmet, long chiton and himation, holding owl on extended right hand and resting left hand on grounded shield, transverse spear in background; ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ to right. Roma XIV, 325; Mitchiner 20; BMC 3-4, pl. xxviii, 2-3. 16.96g, 26mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. One of exceedingly few known examples, in outstanding condition for the type which is otherwise almost uniformly well worn. 10,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 399;

Ex 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

It has been suggested that the Andragoras of Parthia whom Alexander the Great supposedly conferred local authority upon (Justin, xii. 4), never existed at all and is only mentioned by Justin by mistake. Andragoras was in fact not included in the partition of power at the Treaty of Triparadisus in 321 BC, when instead Philip was named as the ruler of Parthia, and in other classical sources Phrataphernes is usually mentioned as the satrap of Parthia until Philip replaced him. Philip in turn was satrap until 318 BC, when Peithon, who was then seeking to establish his power over all the Eastern provinces, made himself master of Parthia, and put Philip to death. Andragoras therefore has no secure place in the immediate chronology of post-Alexandrine Parthia. It is of course possible that Justin was mistaken about his satrapy (numerous other small satrapies existed in the area), or had his dating confused - the existence of an Andragoras who was Satrap of Parthia under Antiochos I, is uncontested. This Andragoras appears to have taken advantage of what appeared to be the imminent collapse of the Seleucid Empire in the Third Syrian War, when - following the death of Antiochos II - Ptolemy III seized control of the Seleucid capital at Antioch, to secede from the empire and make his satrapy into an independent kingdom. Following the secession of Parthia from the Empire and the resultant loss of military support, Andragoras had difficulty in maintaining his borders, and in about 238 BC the Parni invaded under the command of Arsakes and his brother Tiridates and seized control of the northern region of the Parthian territory. Andragoras appears to have been killed either attempting to retake this territory, or while resisting the Parni conquest of the remainder of Parthia.

Given the evidence we are presented with, the silver coinage of Andragoras and Sophytes should be considered roughly contemporary, but it seems apparent that Andragoras' Tyche-Athena tetradrachms slightly pre-dated the helmeted head series of Sophytes. Earlier scholarship has often tended to date the coinage of both Andragoras and Sophytes much too early, occasionally to the period immediately following the death of Alexander. The presence in this group of a somewhat worn Seleukos elephant-quadriga type tetradrachm (SC 177.5) from the Susa mint, suggests a terminus post quem of 295 BC. Further considerations on the identical monograms found on the gold and silver coinage of Andragoras, and a thorough review of the political history of the eastern satrapies of the Seleucid empire from 321-250 BC lead us to conclude that there can have been only one Andragoras, and that both the silver and gold coinage must date to the time of his rebellion and secession from the Empire. We have therefore proposed the redating of this series to c.246/5-239/8 BC.



610. Parthia, Andragoras AR Tetradrachm. Hekatompylos, circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Tyche right, wearing pendant earring and necklace; monogram of Andragoras behind / Athena standing left, wearing helmet, long chiton and himation, holding owl on extended right hand and resting left hand on grounded shield, transverse spear in background; ANΔΡΑΓΟΡΟΥ to right. Roma XIV, 326; Mitchiner 20; BMC 3-4, pl. xxviii, 2-3. 16.83g, 26mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



611. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 330; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 3; N&A 40-42; Mitchiner -. 17.08g, 24mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

400

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



612. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 8.06g, 20mm, 5h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



613. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 7.92g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



614. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram of Andragoras(?) behind / Owl standing right, head facing; behind, prow and grape bunch on vine with leaf, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 331; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; SNG ANS 6; N&A 43-45. 8.15g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



615. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; behind, grape cluster on vine with leaf, and kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 335; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner 26d; N&A 63-64. 3.54g, 16mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



616. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; behind, grape cluster on vine with leaf, and kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 335; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner 26d; N&A 63-64. 3.51g, 14mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



617. Parthia(?), 'Eagle series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing left, head right; grape cluster on vine with leaf above. Roma XIV, 334; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS 14-16; Mitchiner 26c; N&A 52-57. 3.63g, 15mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

UNCERTAIN EASTERN SATRAPY



618. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette and grape bunch on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XV, 337; cf. Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; cf. Roma XIV, 341 corr. (grape bunch on rev.). 16.86g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 415;
Ex 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

Sharing the obverse grape bunch of lot 344, but struck with an incuse square reverse, the present piece, attributed in Roma XIV to 'uncertain eastern satrapy' is more appropriately attributed to the Baktrian 'Athenian series', but its chronological relationship is uncertain.



619. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XIV, 345; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13a; SNG ANS 1. 16.51g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



620. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; small grape bunch behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 342; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner -; SNG ANS 5; N&A 24-29; NAC 77, 102; Triton VIII, 608. 8.13g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

BAKTRIA

MNA



621. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; MNA behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 349; Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; Mitchiner -; SNG ANS -; N&A -, cf. 18-19 (tetradrachms); CNG E-115, 180 (misdescribed). 7.96g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

The appearance of the letters MNA on their own, not preceded by ΣΤΑ, which also appear in abbreviated form as MN and M, both on this 'Athenian Series' coinage and on the helmeted portrait issues of Sophytes, is suggestive of MNA being either a magistral mark, or an engraver's signature. While the prominent placement of MNA on both the double daric and the tetradrachm would seem to be counter-indicative of its being a signature because of its brazen size and obtrusiveness, on the helmeted portrait coins of Sophytes it is very discreetly placed on the bust truncation. The fact that it is so well hidden (and on the tetradrachms, abbreviated simply to 'M') very strongly argues against it being a magistrate or subordinate official's name. The Baktrian 'Athenian series' coinage, judging from its lack of wear, must have been issued immediately prior to or concurrent to Sophytes' named coinage.



622. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; ΦΑ over prow behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig, crescent and grape bunch behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 352; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner -; N&A 20-22; SNG ANS -. 17.02g, 24mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



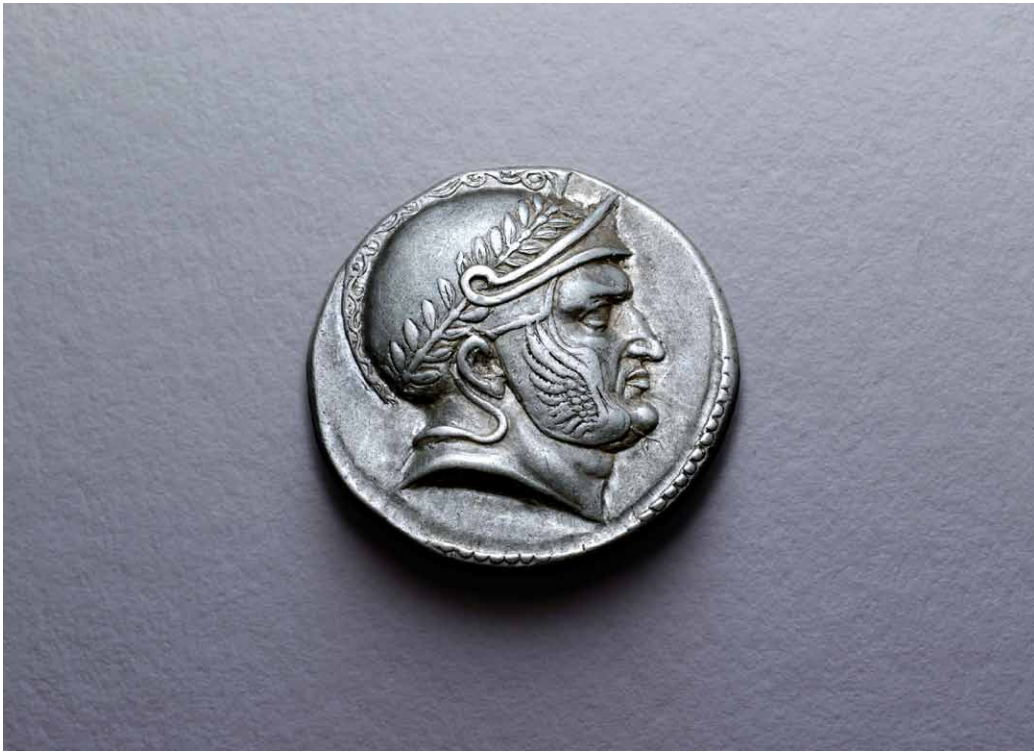
623. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; monogram behind / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, grape bunch over tail, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 354; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13c; N&A 13-15; SNG ANS -; Svoronos pl. 109, 8; Leu 83, 263. 16.83g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

A Baktrian Portrait of Seleukos I?



624. Baktria, Sophytes AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard, tied under chin; no letters on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΟΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Cf. Bopearachchi, *Sophytes Series 3A*, pl. I, 1; for type cf. SNG ANS 21-23 (drachm); Mitchiner 29 (drachm); Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8 (drachm); Roma XIV, 365. 17.06g, 26mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; an issue of considerable numismatic interest. A bold and expressive portrait engraved in the finest Hellenistic style.

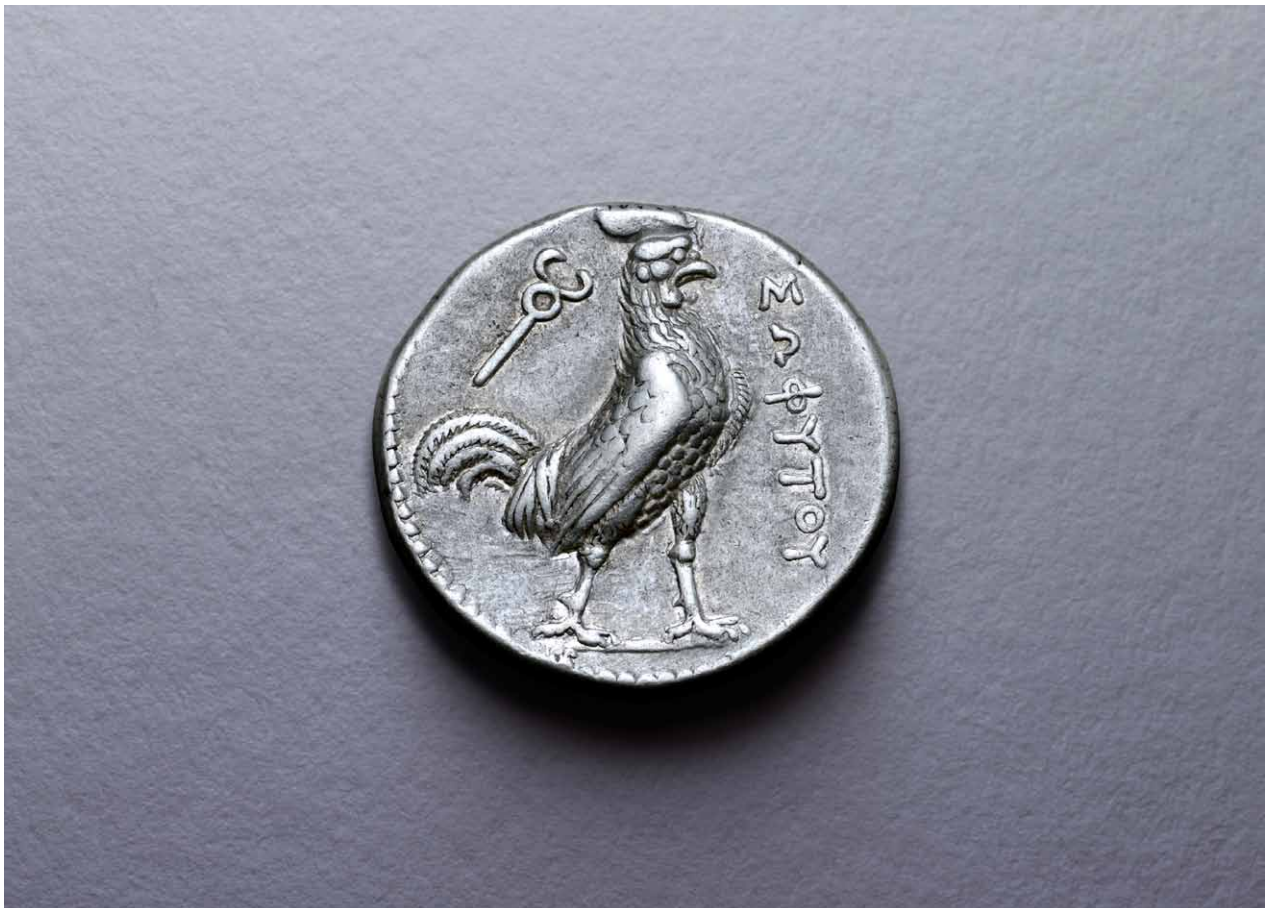
20,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 421;

Ex 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

This portrait, which has all too often been simply assumed to be that of Sophytes himself, is eminently worthy of further scrutiny. It is the work of a highly talented individual, and depicts what should by any account be a great general, helmeted in Attic style and wearing the laurel wreath of a conqueror. Unfortunately the actions of Sophytes, whatever they might have been, were either not recorded or have long since been lost. We cannot therefore determine whether this individual may indeed have performed such deeds as to be worthy of commemoration in such a fashion. In examining the features of the individual depicted on this coin however, it becomes immediately apparent that there are distinct similarities with certain idealised portraits of Seleukos I. It is conceivable that we should see in this portrait not an image of the unknown ruler Sophytes, but an idealised image of the deified Seleukos, as can be found on the somewhat earlier coinage of Philetairos. Those images (cf. in particular Gulbenkian 966) have nearly identical features - in particular the heavy brow, aquiline nose, down-turned mouth and prominent chin.

The historical sources offer us few clues as to the dating of Sophytes' rule. They tell us that Stasanor was satrap of Baktria until at least 316 BC, and that Seleukos reintegrated Baktria into his empire on his eastern anabasis in c. 305. An early date therefore seems highly unlikely. Turning to the evidence of the coin itself, numismatists have correctly observed that the obverse portrait is derived from the similar type of Seleukos on his trophy tetradrachms (SC 174), which should be dated to after c. 301 BC; the presence of the somewhat worn elephant-quadrige tetradrachm in the present group pushes the date even further to the right, and into the third century. Now, the presence of this type in this group along with coins of Andragoras indicates a considerably later date than previously supposed. We have already proposed with good reason that the coinage of Andragoras should be dated to c. 246/5-239/8 BC and that given the patterns of wear that may be observed upon them, there is sufficient justification to argue for the dating of Sophytes' named coinage to c. 246/5-235, after Andragoras had begun coining but before Diodotos II would have been free to dispose of any lesser regional powers. This turbulent time period has already afforded us a plausible reason for the striking of Andragoras' coinage. It is possible that Sophytes too was prompted to look to the security of his own territory following the effective withdrawal of the central government's influence in that area. Diodotos I too struck his own coinage in Baktria, which while bearing his own portrait on the obverse nevertheless maintained the name 'Antiochos' on the reverse as a token symbol of loyalty. Does Sophytes coinage, with a distinctly 'local' reverse type, seek to achieve the same veneer of loyalty as that of Philetairos and Diodotos by placing the image of Seleukos I, the founder of the Seleukid empire, on his obverse?





625. Baktia, Sophytes AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; MNA on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 3A, pl. I, 2 = Alpha Bank 7461; for type cf. SNG ANS 21-23 (drachm); Mitchiner 29 (drachm); Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8 (drachm); Roma XIV, 366. 7.91g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Exceedingly Rare.

5,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 422;
Ex 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.



626. Baktia, Sophytes AR Drachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; M on bust truncation / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Roma XIV, 367; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 3A, pl. I, 3; SNG ANS 21-23; Mitchiner 29b; cf. Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8; cf. G&M 169, 149 (MNA on bust truncation). 3.56g, 16mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,500



627. Baktia, Sophytes AR Hemidrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard / Cockerel standing right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 3a; SNG ANS 25; Mitchiner 30. 1.82g, 12mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; and one of the very finest known specimens.

1,000



628. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megasthenes AR Tetradrachm. Mint A (near Ai Khanoum), circa 220/15 BC. Diademed head right / Herakles seated left on rock, holding club set on rock before him; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Kritt C2; Bopearachchi 4A; SNG ANS 122. 16.59g, 28mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a bold and detailed portrait depicting a youthful and vigorous Euthydemos.

2,000



629. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint C (uncertain), circa 215-210 BC. Diademed head right / Herakles seated left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; monogram below to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 9A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 110-2; SNG ANS 137; Mitchiner 94; Kritt B14. 16.56g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

1,500



630. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint B ('Baktra'), circa 210-206 BC. Diademed head right / Herakles seated left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; monogram below to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Mitchiner 94; Bopearachchi 9A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 110-2; SNG ANS 137. 16.58g, 28mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,500

Ex Triton XIV, 2011



631. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing elephant skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; monogram to inner left. Bopearachchi 1C; SNG ANS 188-189; HGC 14, 63. 16.96g, 34mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone, superb fine detail on reverse.

6,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 422 (hammer: \$8,000).

A Superb Demetrios I Tetradrachm



632. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing elephant skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; monogram to inner left. Bopearachchi 1D; SNG ANS 188-189; HGC 14, 63. 16.98g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; exceptional metal quality and condition for the issue.

5,000



633. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram to inner right. Bopearachchi 1E; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner Type 124a; HGC 12, 106. 16.91g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

3,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.

Some scholars suggest Antimachos was a member of the Euthydemid dynasty and thus possibly a son of Euthydemos and brother of Demetrios. Other historians disagree however, and propose him as being independent of Euthydemid authority, probably a scion of some relation to the Diodotid dynasty. Antimachos was either defeated during his resistance to the usurper Eukratides, or his main territory was absorbed by the latter upon his death.



634. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram to inner right. Bopearachchi 1E; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner Type 124a; HGC 12, 106. 17.02g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000



635. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram to inner right. Bopearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 124b; SNG ANS 276-7. 16.98g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,000



636. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; monogram to inner right. Bopearachchi 1A; SNG ANS 274-5; HGC 12, 106. 16.66g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from London Coin Galleries, 29 July 2015.



637. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 171-145 BC. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 1D; SNG ANS 432. 7.02g, 34mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,200

From the David Freedman Collection;
Acquired privately from 'Tosunyan', 22 December 2017.



638. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 171-145 BC. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 1D; SNG ANS 432. 17.03g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

1,000

A Heroic Portrait Tetradrachm of Eukratides



639. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed heroic bust left, seen from behind, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear, brandishing spear in right hand / The Dioskouroi on horses rearing to right, each holding spear and palm frond over shoulder; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi & Rahman 255; SNG ANS 485; Mitchiner Type 179a; HGC 12,132. 16.94g, 35mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

10,000

The Greco-Baktrian Kingdom is seldom mentioned in classical texts, in fact, much of what we know about the territory has been learnt from coins and their inscriptions. Notably, it is these very coins that have also granted Baktria a position in the history of Hellenistic art (J.J. Pollitt, *Art in the Hellenistic Age*, p.285), for, they present some of the finest examples of numismatic design and portraiture. Not only remarkable for its artistic merit however, a coin such as this is further significant for what it reveals about the self-perception of a Baktrian King.

Eukratides, an usurper, proclaimed himself King following a revolt (recorded by Justin (XLI, 6)) against Demetrios and the elimination of the entire former dynasty. The reverse of this coin reflects the warring prowess of the King in an intricate depiction of cavalrymen, the Dioskouroi, rushing into battle with their lances set and palm branches trailing behind them. The inscription surrounding the image reads 'of the great King, Eukratides' implying that, like the Persians and Alexander before him, Eukratides had come to dominate all the local rulers of the region.

In a numismatically unprecedented mode of depiction, Eukratides I appears on the obverse of this coin as a heroic nude bust. Seen from behind with a side-profile of his verisimilar portrait, Eukratides, spear in hand, is poised ready to strike. His muscles are tense, ready for action, but Eukratides' face conveys the calm composure of a true leader, he gazes straight ahead and his expression is of utmost concentration. Eukratides wears a crested helmet decorated with a bull's horn and ear, possibly an allusion to his Seleukid blood as we also find them on coins of Seleukos, who, according to Appian (Syr. 57) 'was of such a large and powerful frame that once when a wild bull was brought for sacrifice to Alexander and broke loose from his ropes, Seleucus held him alone, with nothing but his hands, for which reason his statues are ornamented with horns'.

The artistry of this image tempts a comparison with earlier heroic nude sculpture of Olympian deities, for example, the Artemision Bronze. More generally, there is reason to suppose that the Greek kings of Baktria would have considered their coinage a symbol of and a link with their Hellenic cultural heritage and therefore went to some expense to ensure that their coins were designed by the very best artists (J.J. Pollitt, *Art in the Hellenistic Age*, p.285). Kings such as Eukratides considered their Hellenic roots made them both distinct and civilized, a notion further evidenced by the fact that this portrait type went on to be copied by successive eastern kings and was later adopted by several Roman emperors from the time of Septimius Severus onward.



640. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Dynastic pedigree issue. Conjoined, draped busts of Heliokles and Laodike, wearing tainia, to right; ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ above, ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ in exergue, monogram to left, all within bead-and-reel border / Draped and cuirassed bust right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ below, all within bead-and-reel border. Bopearachchi 15A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 263; SNG ANS 526-527; MIG Type 182a; HGC 12, 133. 16.87g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

4,000

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.



641. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6X; SNG ANS 472. 16.99g, 34mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; stunning golden iridescent cabinet tone.

1,500



642. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6E; SNG ANS 465. 16.98g, 35mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.



643. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6E; SNG ANS 465; HGC 12, 131. 17.02g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,500

From the David Freedman Collection;
Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd.



644. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6W; SNG ANS 469-71. 16.93g, 35mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

1,000



645. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 6Z; Mitchiner 1771; SNG ANS 473. 16.89g, 34mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private German collection.

A Very Rare Eukratides I Megas Drachm



646. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Drachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, The Dioskouroi on rearing horses right, holding palm fronds and spears; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 7J; SNG ANS 483. 4.23g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500



647. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Drachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, The Dioskouroi on rearing horses right, holding palm fronds and spears; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 7G; SNG ANS 476-8. 4.26g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

500



648. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Philoxenos Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 125-110 BC. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust right / 'Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa', Philoxenos, in military attire, on horse rearing right; monogram to lower right. Bopearachchi 5C; SNG ANS 1183-6; HGC 12, 268. 9.77g, 28mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

Ex private American collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 385 (hammer: £2,700).

Unique and Unpublished



649. Uncertain Levantine Region (Gaza?) AR Tetradrachm. Imitating Athens, circa 450/440-400 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, crescent behind, letter before; all between two laurel branches within round incuse. Unpublished. 17.48g, 25mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; from dies of fine style, well centred, and lightly toned with golden iridescence. Unique and unpublished.

15,000

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 3, 27 October 2018, lot 81;
Ex European collection, formed before 2005.

According to the attidographos Philochorus of the 3rd century BC, the Athenian tetradrachm was known colloquially and throughout the ancient world as *glauks* (γλαυξ = little owl) and as 'owl' to modern numismatics. They circulated in prodigious numbers throughout Asia Minor and the Middle East, where non-Athenian imitative coins provide evidence for the wide popularity of 'owls' as a mode of payment. They can be divided into two classes: imitative copies, however competent, which were intended to circulate alongside originals, and those which make no pretense to pass as Athenian coins, but nevertheless reflect familiarity with Athenian types, as is the case with this remarkably original novelty.

The obverse reproduces a slightly stodgy reproduction of Athena's helmed head in the style of Starr group V, dated after 449 down to about 400 BC. The reverse on the other hand is a completely new rendering of Athena's sacred bird: stepping right between olive branches - a totally new type previously unknown to numismatics. Reflections of Athenian types mainly occur in the Phoenicia-Phistelia region, some of which were certainly struck at Askalon and Gaza in the late 5th and early 4th centuries BC. There is a remarkable conceptional and stylistic similarity with this coin and the well documented Gaza issue dated to about 380 BC, with displays another original rendering of the owl, this time standing facing between laurel leaves and berries (cf. Gitler & Tal p. 116, V.5Ta, ACGC 207 and HGC 10, 532).

PHILISTIA



650. Philistia, Gaza AR Drachm. 4th century BC. Male head right / Forepart of horse galloping right, forepart of roaring lion right above; all within dotted square border in square incuse. Unpublished in the standard references, including Gitler; for general type, cf. Gitler & Tal p. 270, XXII (Obol). 2.15g, 15mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

200

Ex private American collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 385 (hammer: £2,700).

JUDAEAN COINS

An Extremely Rare Half Ma'ah



3x



3x

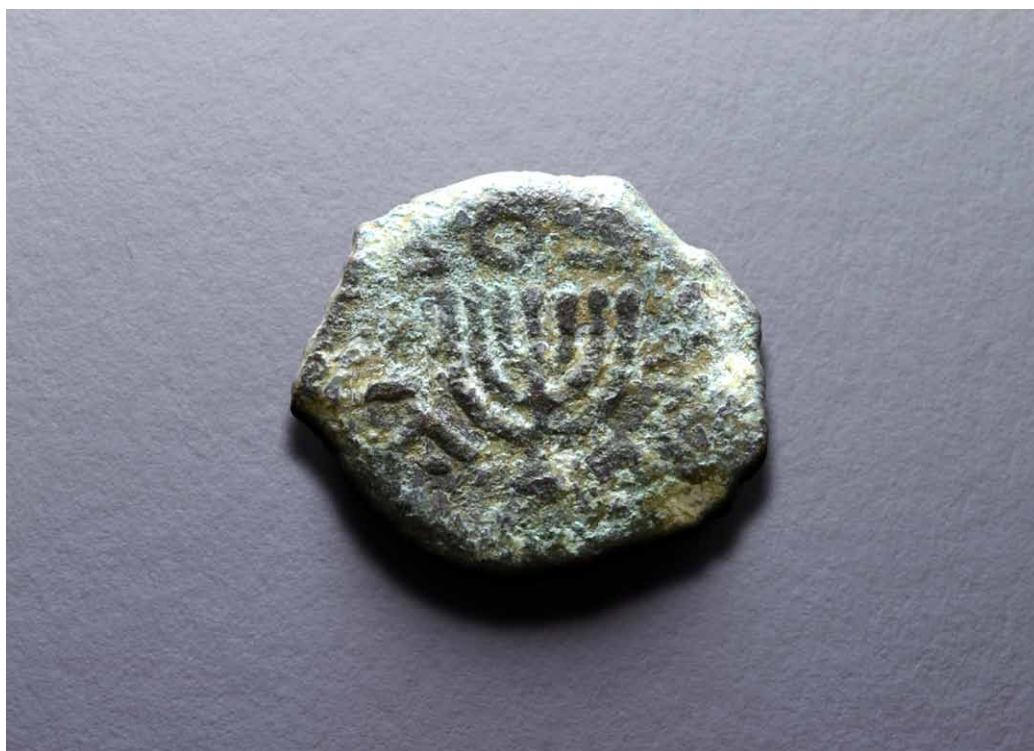
651. Judaea. Late Persian or Macedonian Period, Hezekiah AR Half Ma'ah. Circa 332-301 BCE. Young male head right / Forepart of winged and horned lynx left; Paleo-Hebrew inscription YHZQYH below. Hendin 1066; TJC 25. 0.24g, 7mm, 1h.

Near Very Fine; heavily toned. Extremely Rare.

500

From a private North American collection.

The Menorah and Showbread Table



652. Judaea. Hasmoneans. Mattathias Antigonus (Mattatayah) /E Prutah. Circa 40-37 BC. "Mattatayah the Priest" in Paleo-Hebrew script around showbread table / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANT, seven-branched menorah. TJC 41; Sofaer 446; AJC I Group Z; Samuels 46; Hendin 1168. 1.60g, 15mm, 12h.

Very Fine; an exceptional example of the type with an untouched patina entirely free of smoothing, tooling or earthen repatination as is all too often the case. Very Rare; the only ancient Jewish coin type depicting the menorah.

12,500

From a private North American collection.

This coin represents what is probably the most important type in Jewish numismatics. Struck towards the end of his doomed conflict with Herod, this type was issued by Mattathias Antigonus whilst besieged in Jerusalem.

During the Second Temple period, depictions of these most sacred of artefacts were prohibited, thus their appearance on this coinage was both unprecedented and extremely significant. A member of the Hasmonean dynasty and High Priest, Mattathias must have intended this coinage to serve an inspirational function. The showbread table and menorah are direct references to the temple itself, and are probably intended to instill in the populace a fear that these holy objects might fall into the hands of the besieging army. This army, though nominally commanded by Herod who was himself a Jew, was largely a Roman force sent by Marc Antony, and led by Gaius Sosius. That the showbread table and the menorah could fall into Roman hands would have been unthinkable, and indeed during the assault of the city the defenders fought bitterly until they were driven back into the Temple's inner court and overrun by Roman troops. Only by bribing Sosius and his officers was Herod able to spare the temple from being sacked.



ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS

Marc Antony and Cleopatra



653. Marc Antony and Cleopatra AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain eastern mint, perhaps Antioch or a Phoenician mint, 36 BC. BACIAICCA KAEOTIATPA ΘEA NEΓOTEPΑ, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra right, her dress embroidered with pearls / ANTΩNIOC AYTOKPATΩP TPITON TPIGΩN ANDPGΩN, bare head of Antony right. RPC 4094; McAlee 174; Prieur 27; BMC 53. 14.83g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; somewhat rough surfaces. Rare.

20,000

From a private North American collection.

This tetradrachm, struck after the return of Antony to the East, proclaims the new political alliance between the triumvir and the Egyptian Queen Cleopatra. Antony's choice to leave the sister of his rival Octavian was a bold move which completely separated him from his homeland, though the many titles and honours he received when he made this transition are symptomatic of the irresistible allure of the luxurious Eastern world.

Despite Antony having been away for four years, during which time he had married another woman and fathered two daughters (see lot 926 for the younger daughter, Antonia Minor), Cleopatra eagerly accepted Antony's invitation to join him in Antioch, where the two were married and made ostentatious display of their partnership. Her acquiescence is understandable considering that she had already borne twins for Antony, and no doubt considered herself equal to the task of beguiling him once more and manipulating him to her will. The difficulty of maintaining the Ptolemaic Kingdom intact while Rome greedily ogled her rich and bountiful, but weak, country was no doubt the prime motivating factor. Though this coin confirms their political union, the individual sovereignty of both Cleopatra and Antony is distinctly maintained by their placement on obverse and reverse respectively rather than displaying them in a conjoined bust format.

This issue has been traditionally assigned to Antioch, however R. McAlee points out that the letter forms (C for Σ and ω for Ω) are inconsistent with those on contemporary Antiochene issues. Moreover, Antioch remained in Roman rule despite Antony granting vast tracts of territory to Cleopatra. The placement of Cleopatra, not Antony, on the obverse also points to a mint within Egyptian territory, perhaps in Phoenicia. For this same reason, a military mint moving with Antony appears unlikely. Nonetheless, the dating of the coin suggests that it may well have been issued in support of Antony, and in particular of his Parthian campaign, a great undertaking involving more than 100,000 Roman and allied troops which ultimately proved to be a complete failure that cost the lives of about 25,000 men.

This joint issue coinage (along with the similar denarius type) no doubt contributed to the increasingly prevalent view in Rome that Antony had deserted his Roman values and indeed the Roman people; a view that was shortly thereafter firmly cemented by the Donations of Alexandria, in which ceremony Antony paraded himself dressed as Dionysus and proceeded to distribute Rome's eastern territories to the children of Cleopatra and grant them many titles. When Octavian obtained Marc Antony's from the temple of Vesta, distaste turned to outrage as it was read out in the Senate that Antony wished to be buried with Cleopatra in Alexandria. When the Third Triumvirate expired on the last day of 33 BC the Roman world again found itself at war.

A Magnificent Cistophorus



654. Augustus AR Cistophorus of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 25 BC. IMP•CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head turned back to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RIC 477; RPC 2213. 12.09g, 26mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

5,000

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 94, 9 April 2014, lot 703;
Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 81, 18 September 1995, lot 170.

The significance of the constellation Capricorn to Augustus is subject to debate, with some ancient sources reporting that it was his birth sign and others relating that he was conceived under the sign - the latter tying in with his official birthday on 23rd-24th September. Although we now view conception and birth as two separate events, the Romans viewed conception through to birth as a continuous process.

Under the tropical zodiac, the sun transits Capricorn from late December to late January, marking midwinter and the shortest day of the year. For this reason, often it was considered a hostile sign but Augustus chose to interpret it positively since it had governed two major events in his life - the granting of imperium to him by the Senate in January 43 BC, and the acceptance of the title Augustus on 16 January 27 BC.

The capricorn is represented as a goat with a fish tail, and is often thought to be a representation of Pan escaping an attack by the monster Typhon. Having jumped into the Nile, the half of Pan's body which was submerged was transformed into a fish. An alternative interpretation is that the goat is Amalthea, who suckled the infant Zeus after Rhea rescued him from being devoured by his father Cronus. The broken horn of Amalthea transformed into the cornucopiae, which on the present example is carried on the back of the capricorn. It is a symbol of fertility and abundance, and here accompanies the corona civica, awarded to Romans who saved the lives of fellow citizens by slaying an enemy, but in the case of Augustus for having saved the entire Roman citizenry from the horrors of further civil war.

In 27 BC, Augustus had declared Ephesus capital of Asia Minor, promoting the city above the former capital Pergamum. The decision to use such striking imagery alongside his birth sign for issues minted in the new capital reinforced Augustus as the head of the new imperial regime.



655. Augustus AR Cistophorus of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 25-20 BC. IMP•CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, garlanded and filleted altar decorated with stags standing vis-à-vis. RIC 482; RPC I 2215; BMCRE 694-5 = BMCRR East 262-3; RSC 33. 11.97g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection



656. Trajan AE Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. RY 17 = AD 113/4. AVT TPAIAN CEB ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚΙΚ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Apollo standing facing at left, head to right, holding branch; Artemis standing facing at right, head left, holding bow; L I-Z (date) in field. Dattari (Savio) pl. 33, 799; Geissen 631 var.; cf. RPC 4780.4. 22.73g, 35mm, 12h.

About Good Very Fine; beautiful style. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in over 20 years.

2,250

Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection, formed in Egypt prior to 1901.

Among the Finest Known



657. Hadrian AR Tridrachm of Tarsus, Cilicia. AD 117-138. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΘΕ ΤΡΑ ΠΑΡ ΥΙ ΘΕ ΝΕΡ ΥΙ ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ CE, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / ΤΑΡΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, Sandan standing to right atop horned lion, wearing on bowcase and sword, raising right hand, holding bipennis and wreath in left. RPC 3266; Prieur 767. 10.41g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; exceptional for the type, among the finest known and arguably the best example present in CoinArchives, free of the usual metal defects and graffiti.

1,000

From a private German collection.



658. Hadrian AR Tridrachm of Tarsus, Cilicia. AD 117-138. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΘΕ ΤΡΑ ΠΑΡ ΥΙ ΘΕ ΝΕΡ ΥΙ ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ CE, laureate head right, with balteus and drapery over far shoulder / ΤΑΡΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, lion attacking a kneeling bull to left. RPC 3264; Prieur 765. 10.57g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private German collection.



659. Hadrian AR Tridrachm of Tarsus, Cilicia. AD 117-138. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΘΕ ΤΡΑ ΠΑΡ ΥΙ ΘΕ ΝΕΡ ΥΙ ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ CE, laureate head right, with balteus and drapery over far shoulder / ΤΑΡΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, Apollo standing right, with legs crossed, holding branch and resting on tripod, clasping hands with Perseus standing left, holding harpa. RPC 3269; Prieur -. 10.57g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare; unknown to Prieur, four examples cited by RPC.

750

From a private German collection.

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, 1990

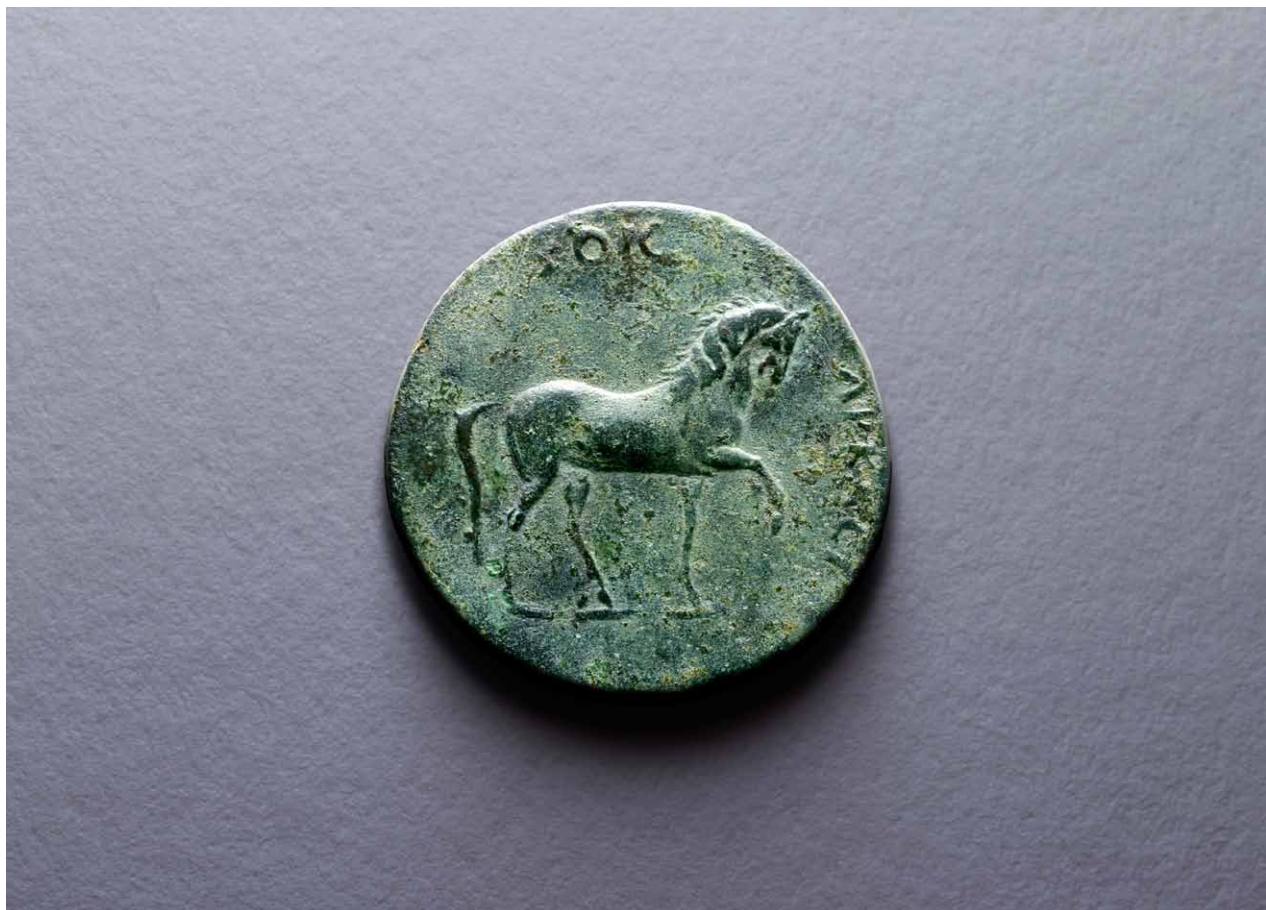
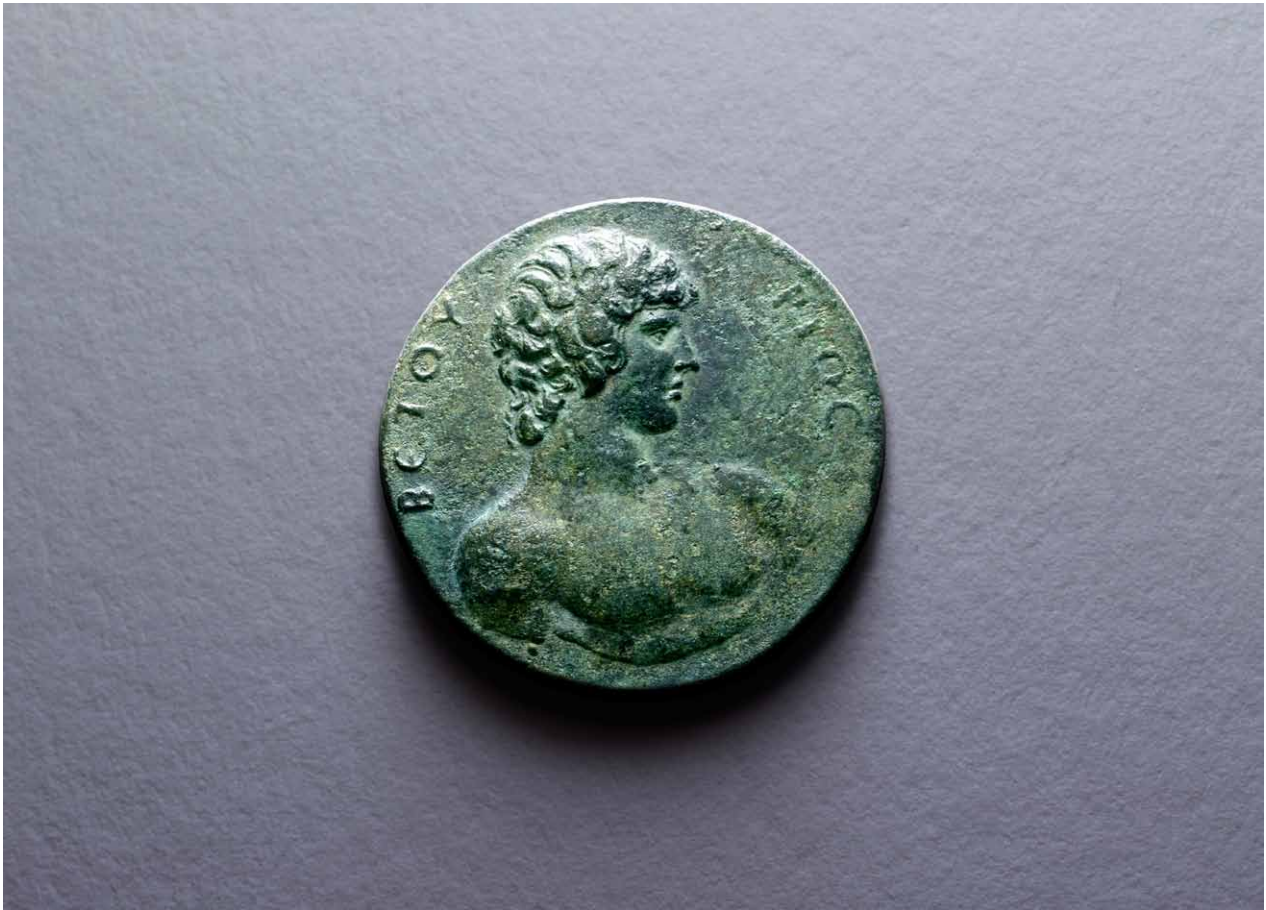


660. Hadrian BI Tetradrachm of Alexandria, Egypt. AD 117-138. ΡΥ 19 = AD 134/5. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ CEB, laureate bust left, slight drapery on far shoulder / Bust of Nilus right, wearing taenia, slight drapery; cornucopiae behind his right shoulder; L Ε ΝΝΕΑΚΑ (date) around. Köln 1148; Dattari (Savio) 1430-1; K&G 32.619; RPC 5941; Emmett 875.19. 13.55g, 24mm, 12h.

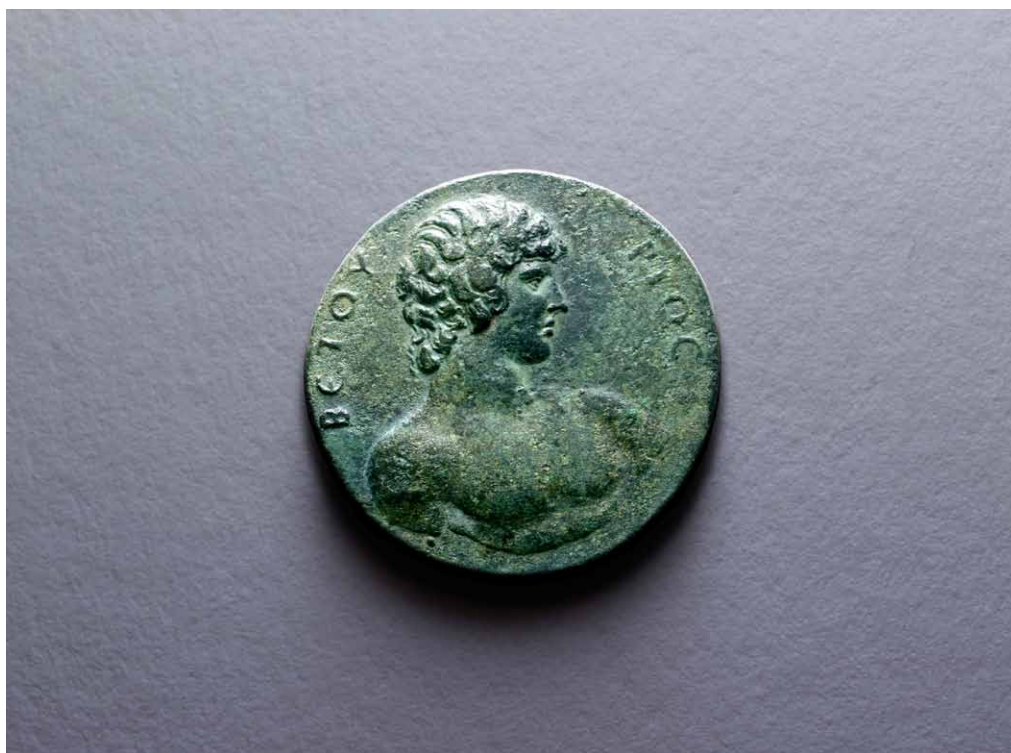
Near Mint State; pleasant old cabinet tone, excellent metal quality for the issue.

1,250

Ex James Fox Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 40, 4 December 1996, lot 1503;
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Fall MBS, 18 October 1990, lot 2383.



Vetourios, for the Arcadians



661. Antinous (favourite of Hadrian) Medallic $\text{AE}39$ (8 Assaria?) of Mantinea, Arcadia. Financed by Vetourios, circa AD 134. ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ, bare-chested heroic three-quarters-length bust of Antinous to right, with slightly inclined head / ΤΟΙΚΑΡΚΑΙ, stallion stepping to right, with right forepaw raised and head slightly inclined. RPC 325; Blum p. 37, 1, pl. 1, 17; LHS Numismatics Auction 96, Coins of the Peloponnesos in the BCD Collection, 8-9 May 2006, 1493; for Antinous-Poseidon and Betourios cf. R. Pudill, *Antinoos, Münzen und Medaillons, Ragensstauf 2014*, 'Antinoos-Poseidon' pp. 34-9, M25. 39.06g 39mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; superb olive green patina; by far the finest of the four recorded examples of this denomination and the heaviest of the series. 25,000

Ex Philip Mayo Collection (Palm Springs, CA);
Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear Inc.

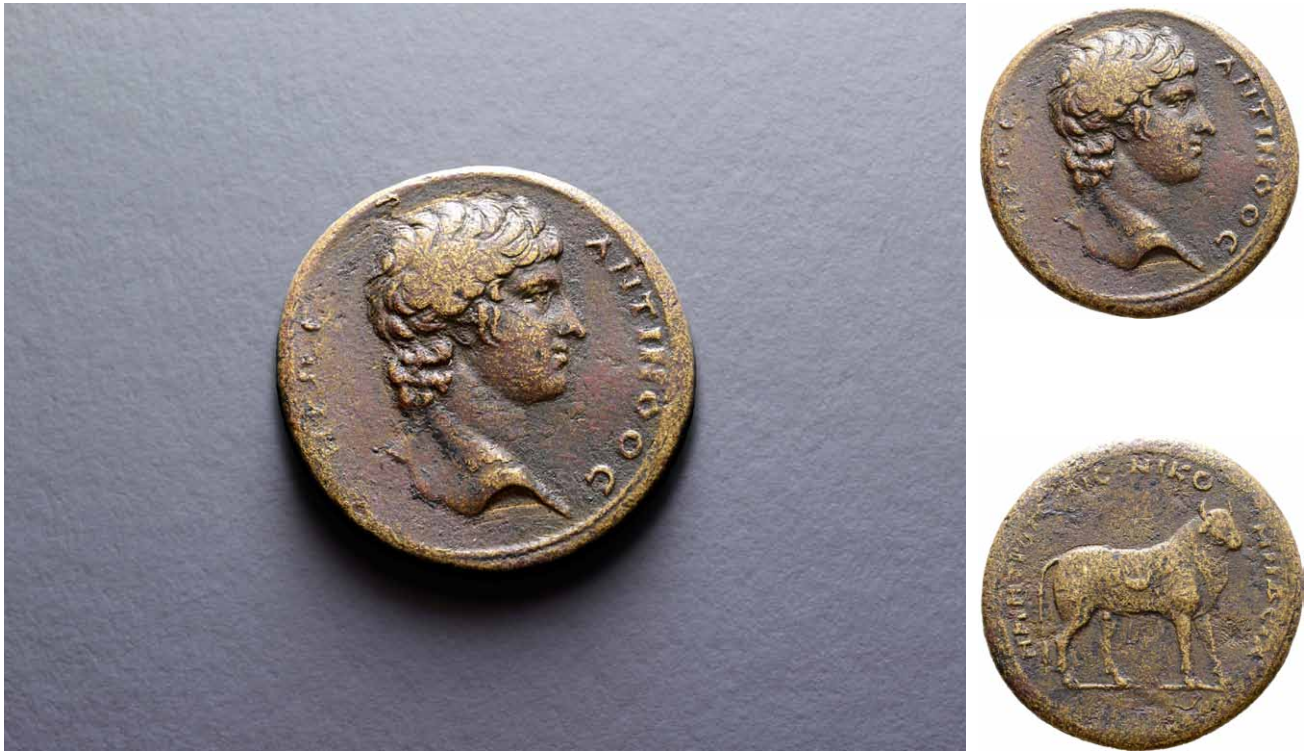
The heroic bust of Antinous series in the name of the Arcadians was commissioned by a certain Vetourios (ΒΕΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ on the coins, otherwise unknown to history), in five bronze denominations. They were probably issued for distribution at the games held in Mantinea in AD 134 in honour of Hadrian's favourite Antinous, whose death had occurred on the Nile under mysterious circumstances in 130.

Pausanias, the Greek traveller and geographer of the mid 2nd century AD, author of the 'Description of Greece', has left us a remarkably detailed account of the events commemorated on this extraordinary medallic issue, which says of the Arcadians:

'Antinoös too was deified by them; his temple is the newest in Mantinea. He was a great favourite of the Emperor Hadrian. I never saw him in the flesh, but I have seen images and pictures of him. He has honours in other places also, and on the Nile is an Egyptian city named after Antinoös. He has won worship in Mantinea for the following reason. Antinoös was by birth from Bithynium beyond the river Sangarius, and the Bithynians are by descent Arkadians of Mantinea. For this reason the Emperor established his worship in Mantinea also; mystic rites are celebrated in his honour each year, and games every four years...', [Description of Greece 8.9.7-8].

There also follows an explanation for the horse on the reverse of the coin: 'There are roads leading from Mantinea into the rest of Arcadia, and I will go on to describe the most noteworthy objects on each of them. On the left of the highway leading to Tegea there is, beside the walls of Mantinea, a place where horses race, and not far from it is a race-course, where they celebrate the games in honour of Antinoös. Above the race-course is Mount Alesium, ... By the foot of the mountain is the sanctuary of Horse Poseidon, not more than six stades distant from Mantinea. About this sanctuary I, like everyone else who has mentioned it, can write only what I have heard. The modern sanctuary was built by the Emperor Hadrian, who set overseers over the workmen, so that nobody might look into the old sanctuary, and none of the ruins be removed. He ordered them to build around the new temple. Originally, they say, this sanctuary was built for Poseidon by Agamedes and Trophonius, who worked oak logs and fitted them together', [8.10.1-2].

A Remarkable Portrait of Antinous



662. Antinous (favourite of Hadrian) Medallion Æ39 (8 Assaria?) of Nicomedia, Bithynia. AD 134. HRΩC ANTINOOC, bare head of Antinous to right / H MHTPOIIOIC NIKOMEΔEIA, bull with crescent moon on flank standing to right. SNG von Aulock 7102 = RPC 1093.4 (this coin, from the same obverse die as RPC 1094 = H.-C. von Mosch, SNR 80, 2001, p. 123, pl. 13, 12 corr.); Blum p. 45, 1 = Waddington, Recueil Général p. 522, 45, and pl. 90, 6; cf. R. Pudill, Antinoos, Münzen und Medaillons, Ragensstauf 2014, 'Antinous-Apis oder Antinoos-Attis-Men' pp. 26-30, M18. 38.05g, 39mm, 5h.

Very Fine; even brass-brown; seventh and finest recorded example.

15,000

This coin published in Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Sammlung von Aulock (Berlin, 1957-1968);

This coin published at Roman Provincial Coinage Online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk);

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton VII, 12 June 2004, lot 723;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IV, 5 December 2000, lot 358;

Ex Münzen und Medaillen Basel Auction 52, 19-20 June 1975, lot 643;

Ex Hans von Aulock Collection.

Antinous was a Greek youth from Claudopolis in Bithynia of striking beauty who in AD 128 is recorded to have been part of his personal retinue of Hadrian on a tour of the Greek East of the empire which included attending the Eleusinian mysteries, consulting the Delphic Oracle, visiting the major cities and shrines of Asia Minor and Egypt. In October 130 at the time of the festival of Osiris, god of fertility and afterlife, the entourage was sailing up the Nile when Antinous drowned mysterious circumstances. Hadrian is reported to have been devastated by the death and at his request Antinous was deified and worshipped both the Greek East and Latin West.

The reign of Hadrian was one of artistic revival inspired by classical Greece and the last era which produced genuinely creative Roman official art. The now divine ephebe was immortalised by the best artists of the day with magnificent statues, reliefs and coins depicting him with the ideal features of Hellenistic male beauty in a variety of syncretic guises, predominately those representing him as a hero (heros) or god (theos), which according to the historian Dio Cassius could be found 'in the entire world' (Romaika, 69.11.4). His coins were only issued by mints the Greek East to commemorate special local events and festivals organised by local Romano-Greek elites, something the Senate in Rome was not ready to decree with its special seal of approval for bronze coins, S C (Senatus Consulto).

The reverse type displaying a bull marked on the flank with a crescent moon, also issued by the mints of Hadrianotherae and Mytilene, is likely to be connected to the 'taurobolium', a bull sacrifice practiced from the mid 2nd century AD in connection with the cult of the great Anatolian mother goddess Kybele, her son Attis, and Mēn the Phrygian lunar god, all connect to oriental concepts of mystery and afterlife.

The Great Pharos of Alexandria



663. Antoninus Pius Æ Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 5 = AD 141/2. AVTKPA KAIC AΔP ANTΓNINOC, laureate head right / The great Pharos of Alexandria, surmounted by two Tritons, each blowing a trumpet; between them is a lantern surmounted by a statue, holding situla and sceptre; entryway below on right; L-Ε (date) across field. RPC Online 16742.1 (temporary); Dattari (Savio) 12288 var. (obv. legend); Geissen -. 16.78g, 29mm, 12h.

1,000

Good Very Fine. Very Rare; RPC Online cites only one other coin with this obverse legend.

From the inventory of a North American dealer.



664. Antoninus Pius Æ Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 12 = AD 148/9. AVT K T AIA AΔP ANTΓNINOC CEB EVCEB, Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Isis Pharia, holding billowing sail and sistrum, standing right before the Pharos of Alexandria, which is surmounted by a statue and two Tritons; LΔΓΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ (date) around. RPC Online 13640 (temporary); Köln 1604; Dattari (Savio) 8571; K&G 35.434; Emmett 1592.12. 18.42g, 35mm, 11h.

500

Near Extremely Fine.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 328, 11 June 2014, lot 399.

Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection



665. Antoninus Pius Æ Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 12 = 148/9. AVG P AV AVT K T AΔP ANTΓNINOC CEB, laureate head right / LΔΓΔΕΚΑΤΟΝ, temple with two columns and rounded pediment enclosing seated statue of Isis nursing the infant Harpokrates. RPC Online 13647.10 (this coin, temporary); Geissen 1609 (this coin cited); Dattari (Savio) pl. 160, 3045 (this coin); Dattari 3045 and pl. XXIX (this rev. illustrated). 27.04g, 35mm, 12h.

1,500

Near Extremely Fine. Rare, and in exceptional condition for the type.

This coin published in A. Savio, *Catalogo completo della collezione Dattari Numi Augg. Alexandrini* (Trieste, 1999);

This coin published at Roman Provincial Coinage Online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk);

Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection, formed in Egypt prior to 1901.

Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection



666. Antoninus Pius Æ Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. RY 18 = AD 154/5. AVT K T AI AAP ANTΩNINOC CEB CYC, laureate and draped bust right / Serapis seated to left on throne with small Nike finial, Cerberus at his feet before; LI-H (date) across fields. Dattari (Savio) pl. 147, 8709 (this coin) and pl. XXXVII (this rev. illustrated); RPC Online 13844 (temporary). 23.36g, 34mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

1,250

This coin published in A. Savio, *Catalogo completo della collezione Dattari Numi Augg. Alexandrini* (Trieste, 1999);
Ex Giovanni Dattari Collection, formed in Egypt prior to 1901.

Unique and Published in Prieur, McAlee, and RPC



667. Commodus, as Caesar, AR Tetradrachm of Antioch, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 179. AVT KAIC KOMMOΔOC CEB, laureate head right / ΓΕΡ CAP ΔΗΜ CΕ Δ VIIAT B, eagle with wings spread and head to right standing facing on leg and thigh of animal, ram's head to left; star between legs. Prieur 168 (this coin) = McAlee 636 (this coin) = RPC Online 7172.1 (this coin, temporary). 13.50g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; minor contact at 12 o'clock obv., light cabinet tone. Unique.

4,000

This coin published in M. Prieur, *A Type Corpus of The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253* (Lancaster, 2000);
This coin published in R. McAlee, *The Coins of Roman Antioch* (Lancaster, 2007);
This coin published at Roman Provincial Coinage Online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk);
Ex Michel Prieur Collection;
Ex Richard McAlee Collection, *Empire Coins*, Auction 5, 5 May 1986, lot 131.

Ex NFA XIV, 1984



668. Caracalla AR Tetradrachm of Tyre, Phoenicia. AD 209-212. AVT KAI ANTΩNINOC CE, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ CΕ VIIAT Γ, laureate bust of Melkart-Hercules right, with lion's skin tied around neck. Prieur 1530 (this coin); Bellinger 299. 14.54g, 27mm, 6h.

Mint State; old cabinet tone. Very Rare; only 6 other examples in CoinArchives.

4,000

This coin published in M. Prieur, *A Type Corpus of The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253* (Lancaster, 2000);
Ex Michel Prieur Collection;
Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, lot 142;
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, Auction XIV, 29 November 1984, lot 489.

One of Only Two Known



669. Caracalla AR Tetradrachm of Laodicea ad Mare, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 207-209. AVT KAI ANTΩNCINOC CE, laureate head right / ΔHMAPX CE VIIATOC B, eagle with wings spread and head to right standing facing, holding wreath in beak; star between legs. Prieur 1142 (this coin); Prieur & Amandry Group II, 27; McAlee, Severan, Group I, 15. 14.41g, 27mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; light golden cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; one of just two examples known to Prieur.

1,250

This coin published in M. Prieur, A Type Corpus of The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253 (Lancaster, 2000);
Ex Michel Prieur Collection;
Ex A. Tkalec AG, 28 October 1994, lot 250.

A Highly Artistic Portrait of Caracalla



670. Caracalla AR Tetradrachm of Laodicea ad Mare, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 208-209. AVT KAI ANTΩNCINOC C, laureate and cuirassed bust right, drapery on far shoulder, aegis on breastplate / ΔHMAPX CE VIIATOC TO Γ, eagle with wings spread and head to right standing facing, holding wreath in beak; star between legs. Prieur 1154; Prieur & Amandry Group III, 39; McAlee, Severan, Group III, 27. 15.76g, 26mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone. Very Rare - only 8 cited by Prieur, with 1 other in CoinArchives.

5,000

Ex Michel Prieur Collection;
Ex Robert Gait Collection; P. Ryneerson (Malibu, CA) FLP, Spring 1988, no. 54.



671. Gordian III AE33 of Perinthus, Thrace. AD 225-244. [M ANT]Ω FORAIANOC A[V]FO, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΠEPINΘIΩN ΔIC NEΩKOPΩN, galley under sail and oars to right, with oarsmen and pilot visible within. Varbanov 527; Schönert 807; McClean 4270 corr. (bust type). 22.30g, 32mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From a private German collection.

Apparently Unpublished



672. Gordian III AR Tridrachm of Caesarea-Eusebia, Cappadocia. Dated RY 3 = AD 239/240. AV K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟCCE, laureate and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield decorated with trophy and captive scene / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑ Β ΝC, agonistic urn with two palms supporting Mt. Argaeus; ΕΤ Γ (date) below. Sydenham, Caesarea -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -. 9.64g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished in the standard references.

5,000

Published in Prieur and RPC



673. Uranius Antoninus BI Tetradrachm of Emesa, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 253-254. AVTOK K COVAΠ ANTΓONINOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ CΞ OVCIAC, eagle standing facing with wings spread, head to left, holding wreath in beak; SC below wings, EMICA in exergue. Baldus 8; Prieur 1029 (this coin); RPC IX 1866/2 (this coin cited and illustrated). 11.36g, 26mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; just two examples recorded by Prieur, and a further two in CoinArchives.

1,500

This coin published in M. Prieur, A Type Corpus of The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253 (Lancaster, 2000);

This coin published in J. Mairat and A. Holstein, Roman Provincial Coinage, vol. IX (London, 2016);

Ex Michel Prieur Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group - Numismatica Ars Classica - Freeman & Sear, Triton I, 2 December 1997, lot 710.

Among the least known and most mysterious of Roman emperors, until recently the only historical source on Uranius Antoninus was the coinage minted in his name. Depictions of the cult-stone of Emesa on some reverses indicate that he was part of the same hereditary priesthood as another Syrian emperor, Elagabalus. A recent re-evaluation of stone reliefs in Iran, which depict the conclusion of Shapur I's campaign near Emesa, also support the theory that Uranius Antoninus came to power by leading the Roman forces against Shapur's incursion (Overlaet, 'A Roman Emperor at Bishapur...', Iranica Antiqua, vol. XLIV).



674. Uranius Antoninus AR Tetradrachm of Emesa, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 253-254. AVTOK COVAΠ ANTΓONINOC CΞ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ CΞ OVCIAC, eagle standing facing with wings spread, head to left holding wreath in beak; S-C across fields under wings, EMICA in exergue. RPC IX 1867; Prieur 1033. 13.19g, 27mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC



675. Anonymous AR Didrachm. Rome or Neapolis(?), circa 264-255 BC. Diademed head of Hercules right, wearing lion skin around neck; club on shoulder / She-wolf standing right, head left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; ROMANO in exergue. Crawford 20/1; Sydenham 6; RSC 8. 7.12g, 22mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 25, 25 June 2003, lot 236.



676. Anonymous AR Didrachm. Rome, or 'Mint D', 234-231 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / Horse prancing left; ROMA above. Crawford 26/1; RSC 37; HN Italy 306. 6.53g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

2,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 355;

Ex collection of P.G., Germany, outside of Italy prior to December 1992.

After the victory over the Samnites, the Senate instated a new, standardised monetary system. For the first two decades, bronze bars were the predominant issues, after which point silver coinage began to appear. This type is from what H. Mattingly describes as 'Mint D' which he locates either at Apulia or Beneventum. The legend on the older design (struck from 269 BC onwards) was ROMANO which had been shortened to ROMA by the time this type was struck, however the significance of this is unclear. Showing distinct Greek influence, this is a fine example of early Roman silver coinage. Cf. Mattingly, H, The First Age of Roman Coinage, The Journal of Roman Studies 35, Parts 1 and 2 (1945), pp. 65-77.



677. Anonymous AR Didrachm (Quadrigratus). Rome, 225-214 BC. Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter, holding sceptre and brandishing thunderbolt, in quadriga driven to right by Victory; ROMA in relief in linear frame below. Crawford 28/3; BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78-99; RSC 23. 6.67g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer;

Acquired from B & H Kreindler.



678. Anonymous AR Didrachm (Quadrigratus). Rome, 225-214 BC. Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter, holding sceptre and brandishing thunderbolt, in quadriga driven to right by Victory; ROMA incuse on linear frame below. Crawford 28/3; BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78-99; RSC 23. 6.74g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer;

Acquired from B & H Kreindler.



679. Anonymous AR Didrachm (Quadrigratus). Uncertain mint, 225-214 BC. Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter, holding sceptre and brandishing thunderbolt, in quadriga driven to right by Victory; ROMA incuse on raised 'inverted-trapeze' tablet below. Crawford 29/3; BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78-99; RSC 23. 6.70g, 23mm, 8h.

Near Mint State; light flatness from strike on obv., struck from dies of uncommonly beautiful style.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer;
Acquired from B & H Kreindler.



680. Anonymous AR Didrachm (Quadrigratus). Uncertain mint, 225-214 BC. Laureate head of Janus / Jupiter, holding sceptre and brandishing thunderbolt, in quadriga driven to right by Victory; ROMA in relief on raised 'inverted-trapeze' tablet below. Crawford 29/3; BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78-99; RSC 23. 6.58g, 22mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer;
Acquired from B & H Kreindler.

Ex De Guermentes Collection



681. Anonymous Æ Uncia. Rome, circa 217-215 BC. Draped bust of Sol facing; pellet in left field / Pellet between two stars over crescent; ROMA below. Crawford 39/4; Sydenham 96; RBW 108. 11.45g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; in uncommonly good condition for the issue.

1,000

Ex De Guermentes Collection; Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 86, 5 May 2003, lot 653.



682. Club series Æ Triens. Mint in south east Italy, 208 BC. Helmeted head of Minerva right; four pellets above / Prow right, club above; four pellets before, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 89/5; RBW -; BMCRR -. 15.31g, 25mm, 5h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

500

From the collection of Italo Vecchi;
Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.



683. L Series AR Quinarius. Luceria mint, 211-210 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right wearing Phrygian helmet; V (mark of value) behind, L below / The Dioscuri on horseback riding to right, each holding couched spear; ROMA within linear frame in exergue. Crawford 98A/3; King 21; BMCRR Italy 153; RSC 33e; RBW 433 (this coin). 2.19g, 16mm, 4h.

Near Mint State; wonderful old cabinet tone.

2,500

Ex Richard B. Witschonke Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 61, 5 October 2011, lot 431; Privately purchased from D. Devine in February 1998.

An Extremely Rare Murena Semis



684. L. Licinius Murena Æ Semis. Rome, 169-158 BC. Laureate head of Saturn right; S (mark of value) behind / Prow of galley right; MVRENA above, S (mark of value) before, ROMA below in exergue. Crawford 186/2; Sydenham 373a. 11.27g, 28mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; from dies of beautiful style. Extremely Rare; seemingly only the second example to be offered at auction in the past 20 years.

250

Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.



685. P. Aelius Paetus AR Denarius. Rome, 138 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; X behind / The Dioscuri riding right; P•PAETVS below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 233/1; BMCRR Rome 877; RSC Aelia 3. 3.97g, 22mm, 3h.

Mint State; pleasant light cabinet tone with golden iridescence.

400

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



686. M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma left, X below chin, TAMPIL behind / Apollo in quadriga right, holding bow, arrow, and branch, ROMA below horses, M. B•AEBI•Q. F in exergue. Crawford 236/1a; BMCRR Rome 938; RSC Baebia 12. 3.90g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin.

350

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



687. C. Servilius M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; wreath above XVI monogram behind, ROMA below / The Dioscuri riding in opposite directions, heads reverted, each holding downwards pointing spear; C SERVEILI•M•F in exergue. Crawford 239/1; BMCRR Italy 540-7; RSC Servilia 1. 3.88g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State.

400

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).

Likely the Second Known Example



688. C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus Æ Uncia. Rome, 135 BC. Head of Roma right; [pellet] (mark of value) behind / Prow right; Victory standing right on deck, holding wreath; C•CVR•F above, pellet (mark of value) before. Crawford 240/6; RBW -; BMCRR -, 2.41g, 14mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Exceptionally Rare; likely the second known example, the other cited by Crawford as 'Paris A 9094 (unique)'.

500

Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.



689. M. Aburius M. f. Geminus AR Denarius. Rome, 132 BC. Helmeted head of Roma right; GEM behind; XVI monogram below chin / Sol driving galloping quadriga right, MABVRI below horses; ROMA in exergue. Crawford 250/1; BMCRR Rome 995-7; RSC Aburia 6. 3.95g, 20mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine.

200

From the inventory of a European dealer.



690. M. Furius L. f. Philus AR Denarius. Rome, 120 BC. Laureate head of Janus; M•FOVRI•L•F around / Roma standing left, holding wreath and sceptre; to left, trophy of Gallic arms flanked by a carnyx and shield on each side; star above, ROMA to right, PHI•L•I (ligate) in exergue. Crawford 281/1; RSC Furia 18. 3.89g, 21mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine.

200

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 478;
Ex private Spanish collection.

Ex Haeberlin Collection



691. Mn. Fonteius AR Denarius. Rome, 108-107 BC. Laureate and jugate heads of the Dioscuri to right; X mark of value before / Galley to right; MN•FONTEI above, C below. Crawford 307/1b; RSC Fonteia 8; BMCRR 1230; this coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana (2002) 715. 4.00g, 19mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,750

Privately Purchased from Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.;
Ex Alba Longa Collection, Aureo & Calicó, Auction 319, 7 November 2018, lot 358;
Ex Leo Benz Collection, Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 88, 23 November 1998, lot 366;
Ex Galerie des Monnaies - Spink & Son (Geneva), 15 February 1977, lot 189;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 43, 12 November 1970, lot 86;
Ex Dr Ernst Justus Haeberlin (1847-1925) Collection, A. E. Cahn - A. Hess, 17 July 1933, lot 673.

Ex Mayflower Collection



692. Q. Minucius Thermus M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 103 BC. Helmeted head of Mars left / Two warriors in combat, one on left protecting a fallen comrade; Q•THERM•MF (ligate) in exergue. Crawford 319/1; BMCRR Italy 653-6; RSC Minucia 19. 3.96g, 19mm, 9h.

Mint State.

1,250

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection;
Ex Mayflower (Sukenik) Collection, Heritage World Coin Auctions, CIGF Signature Sale 3019, 25 April 2012, lot 23257;
Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, ANA Early Spring Auction, 28 February 1991, lot 1687.

This coin records the brave deeds of the moneyer's ancestor and namesake, Quintus Minucius Q. f. L. n. Thermus who was elected consul in 193 and assigned Liguria as his province. From his base in Pisa, he waged war against the Ligurians. His command was extended for the following year, during which time he defeated the Ligurian forces near Pisa. He remained as proconsul in Liguria for 191-190. During this time it appears that he may have won the distinction of the corona civica, the second highest military award to which a Roman could aspire, by saving the life of a fellow citizen in battle through slaying an enemy on a spot not further held by the enemy army that day - this act being depicted on the reverse.

He may also have been the same Thermus who served as military tribune under Scipio in North Africa in 202 BC. Appian relates that about this time there was a cavalry engagement between the forces of Hannibal and those of Scipio near Zama, in which the latter had the advantage. On the succeeding days they had sundry skirmishes until Scipio, learning that Hannibal was very short of supplies and was expecting a convoy, sent the military tribune, [Quintus Minucius] Thermus, by night to attack the supply train. Thermus took a position on the crest of a hill at a narrow pass, where he killed 4,000 Africans, took as many more prisoners, and brought the supplies to Scipio.



693. Q. Minucius Thermus M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 103 BC. Helmeted head of Mars left / Two warriors in combat, one on left protecting a fallen comrade; Q•THERM•MF (ligate) in exergue. Crawford 319/1; BMCRR Italy 653-6; RSC Minucia 19. 4.02g, 20mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine.

400

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



694. C. Fabius C. f. Hadrianus AR Denarius. Rome, 102 BC. Veiled and turreted bust of Cybele right; I behind / Victory driving galloping biga to right; stork below; C•FABI•C•F in exergue. Crawford 322/1a; BMCRR Rome 1581 var.; RSC Fabia 15. 4.00g, 20mm, 2h.

Near Mint State.

1,000

Acquired from Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.;
Ex Numismatica Varesi, "Cesare" Auction, 7 April 2018, lot 229;
Ex G. Toderi, Fixed Price List, 1971, no. 169.



695. C. Allius Bala AR Denarius. Rome, 92 BC. Diademed female head right; BALA behind, G below chin / Diana driving biga of stags to right, with quiver over shoulder, holding sceptre and reins in left hand and torch in right; plough below horses, C•ALL[I] in exergue; all within laurel wreath. Crawford 336/1b; RSC Allia 4. 3.99g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; well-struck example displaying a full obverse border.

400

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 343;
Ex private Spanish collection.

An Extremely Rare Issue



696. C. Vibius C. f. Pansa AR Denarius. Rome, 90 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; PANSA behind / Minerva driving galloping quadriga to left, holding reins, spear and trophy; [C•VIBIVS•C•F] in exergue. Crawford 342/4a; Sydenham 686; RSC Vibia 4. 3.81g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; and the finest example to be offered at auction in the past 20 years.

500

Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.

Among the Finest Known



697. C. Vibius C.f. Pansa Æ As. Rome, 90 BC. Laureate head of bearded Janus; I (mark of value) above / Three prowls right; RO[MA] above, C•VIBI•PAN (ligate) in exergue. Crawford 342/7f; Sydenham 690e; RBW 1294. 12.44g, 29mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; from dies of wonderful style. Very Rare, and among the finest known examples.

1,000

Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.

The Rape of the Sabine Women



698. L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus AR Denarius. Rome, 89 BC. Bare head of King Tatius right; TA (ligate) before, SABIN behind / The Rape of the Sabine women: two Roman soldiers, facing each other, each carrying off a Sabine woman in his arms; L•TITVR below. Crawford 344/1a; BMCRR Rome 2322-3; RSC Tituria 1. 3.82g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone; a superbly well detailed depiction of this famous episode.

2,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 94, 18 September 2013, lot 973;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, List 316, September 1970, no. 26.

Ex HJB 112, 2000



699. L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus AR Denarius. Rome, 89 BC. Bearded head of the Sabine king Tatius right; SABIN downwards behind, palm branch below chin / Tarpeia buried to waist in shields, with raised hands as she tries to thrust off two soldiers who are about to cast their shields at her; star in crescent above, L•TITVR in exergue. Crawford 344/2b; BMCRR Rome 2328; RSC Tituria 4. 3.99g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

400

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XII, 6 January 2009, lot 477;
Ex Harlan J. Berk Ltd, Sale 112, 13 January 2000, lot 332.

Fleur De Coin



700. C. Norbanus AR Denarius. Rome, 83 BC. Diademed bust of Venus right; LXXIII behind, C•NORBANVS below / Fasces between corn ear and caduceus. Crawford 357/1b; BMCRR Rome 2770-2826; RSC Norbana 2. 3.90g, 20mm, 2h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful old cabinet tone.

750

Acquired from Nomisma S.p.a. (San Marino).



701. L. Cornelius Sulla AR Denarius. Mint moving with Sulla in Asia or Greece, 84-83 BC. Diademed bust of Venus right, cupid standing left before, holding palm; [L]•SVLLA below / Capis and lituus between two trophies; IMPER above, ITERVM below. Crawford 359/2; RSC Cornelia 29. 3.94g, 20mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; struck on a very large flan.

400

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 448;
Ex private Spanish collection.



702. P. Crepusius AR Denarius. Rome, 82 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; sceptre and uncertain letter behind, grape bunch below chin / Horseman to right, brandishing spear; LXXXV behind, P•CREPVS in exergue. Crawford 361/1c; RSC Crepusia 1. 3.78g, 18mm, 10h.

Mint State.

250

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



703. P. Crepusius AR Denarius. Rome, 82 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; sceptre and D behind, control mark below chin / Horseman right, brandishing spear; CCCCXXXVIII behind, P•CREPVS in exergue. Crawford 361/1c; RSC Crepusia 1. 3.93g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

200

From the inventory of a European dealer.



704. Q. Antonius Balbus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 83-82 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter right; S•C behind / Victory in quadriga right, holding reins, palm-branch and wreath; C below, Q•ANTO•BALB PR in two lines in exergue. Crawford 364/1d; RSC Antonia 1. 4.07g, 19mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin; light mineral deposits.

500

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).

Ex Leu 86, 2003



705. C. Valerius Flaccus AR Denarius. Massalia, 82 BC. Draped and winged bust of Victory right; tripod behind / Legionary eagle between two standards inscribed H (Hastati) and P (Principes); C•VAL•FLA (ligate) upwards to left, IMPERAT upwards to right, EX•S•C below. Crawford 365/1a; BMCRR Gaul 11; RSC Valeria 12. 3.71g, 22mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin.

2,500

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection;

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 86, 5 May 2003, lot 666.



706. C. Valerius Flaccus AR Denarius. Massalia, 82 BC. Draped and winged bust of Victory right; tripod behind / Legionary eagle between two standards inscribed H (Hastati) and P (Principes); C•VAL•FLA (ligate) upwards to left, IMPERAT upwards to right, EX•S•C below. Crawford 365/1a; BMCRR Gaul 11; RSC Valeria 12. 3.81g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; contact mark on rev., attractive old cabinet tone.

2,000

Privately purchased from Tradart S.A.



707. C. Valerius Flaccus AR Denarius. Massalia, 82 BC. Draped and winged bust of Victory right; prow-stem behind / Legionary eagle between two standards inscribed H (Hastati) and P (Principes); C•VAL•FLA (ligate) upwards to left, IMPER[AT] upwards to right, EX•S•C below. Crawford 365/1a; BMCRR Gaul 7-12 var.; RSC Valeria 12. 3.85g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful light tone.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970



708. L. Volteius L. f. Strabo AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 81 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter right; A behind / Europa seated on bull charging left, holding veil which billows overhead; thunderbolt behind, vine leaf below; L•VLO•L•F•STRAB in exergue. Crawford 377/1; BMCRR Rome 3142; RSC Volteia 6. 3.90g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone and superbly well detailed.

2,750

Ex Collection of Roman Republican Coins of a Student and his Mentor Part II, Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 73, 18 November 2013, lot 113; Ex Adolph Hess AG - AG Leu & Co., Auction 45, 12 May 1970, lot 431.



709. C. Marius C. f. Capito AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 81 BC. Draped bust of Ceres right; CAPIT•XXXXII behind, symbol below chin / Ploughman with yoke of oxen to left; CXXXXII above, C•MARI•C•F S•C in two lines in exergue. Crawford 378/1c; BMCRR Rome 2855-90; RSC Maria 9. 4.00g, 20mm, 2h.

Mint State.

400

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



710. L. Papius AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 79 BC. Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat's skin; aplustre behind / Griffin springing right, prow of galley below; L•PAPI in exergue. Crawford 384/1 (control marks 134); RSC Papia 1. 3.82g, 20mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant old cabinet tone.

500

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



711. Cn. Lentulus AR Denarius. Spanish(?) mint, 76-75 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Genius Populi Romani right, with sceptre over shoulder; G•P•R above / Sceptre with wreath, globe and rudder; EX to left, S•C to right, LENT•CVR•X•FL in exergue. Crawford 393/1b; RSC Cornelia 55. 3.99g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous.

250

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 446;
Ex private Spanish collection.



712. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Diademed head of Apollo right; Q•POMPONI downwards behind, MVSA upwards before / Hercules standing right, wearing lion skin headdress and playing lyre, with club at his side; HERCVLES downwards to right, MVSARVM downwards to left. Crawford 410/1; BMCRR Rome 3617; RSC Pomponia 8. 3.75g, 19mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone with golden lustre around devices.

5,000

Privately Purchased from Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.;
Privately Purchased from Numismatics Ars Classica (London);
Ex Hess Divo AG, Auction 332, 31 May 2017, lot 82;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 154, 11 June 2012, lot 277.

Known in Greece as Hercules Musagetes, or leader of the choir of Muses, and appropriately shown here playing a lyre, his worship was often associated with that paid to the nine virgin goddesses of poetry and civilisation. It is difficult to account for this seeming abandonment of Apollo's maiden companions by the God of Song himself to the protection of another and inferior divinity, however such were the contradictions and inconsistencies of the superstitious patchwork which formed the Greco-Roman system of deification. The subject before us has been reasonably supposed to indicate, by an allegory, that the cultivation of intellectual pursuits rests secure under the guardianship of strength and courage, and that the heroic genius of Hercules can be worthily proclaimed only through the influence of the Muses.



713. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Diademed head of Apollo right; Q•POMPONI downwards behind, MVSA upwards before / Hercules standing right, wearing lion skin headdress and playing lyre, with club at his side; HERCVLES downwards to right, MVSARVM downwards to left. Crawford 410/1; BMCRR Rome 3602-4; RSC Pomponia 8. 4.06g, 18mm, 12h.

Mint State.

3,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 46, 2 April 2008, lot 388.



714. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Diademed head of Apollo right; Q•POMPONI downwards behind, MVSA upwards before / Hercules standing right, wearing lion skin headdress and playing lyre, with club at his side; HERCVLES downwards to right, MVSARVM downwards to left. Crawford 410/1; BMCRR Rome 3602-4; RSC Pomponia 8. 4.31g, 19mm, 5h.

Mint State.

1,750

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 33, 6 April 2006, lot 266 (hammer: CHF 3,800).



715. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; lyre key (plectrum) behind / Calliope, Muse of Epic Poetry, standing right, playing lyre held on low column; Q•POMPO[NI] downwards to left, MVSA downwards to right. Crawford 410/2b; BMCRR Rome 3608-9; RSC Pomponia 10. 3.56g, 19mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine.

500

In Outstanding Condition for the Type



716. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right; sceptre behind / Melpomene facing, holding club and tragic mask; Q•POMPONI downwards to right, MVSA downwards to left. Crawford 410/4; BMCRR Rome 3515; RSC Pomponia 14. 3.90g, 20mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; in outstanding condition for the type.

3,000

Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 28, 19 June 1964, lot 213.



717. L. Manlius Torquatus AR Denarius. Rome, 65 BC. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil right; [SIBYLLA] below neck truncation / Tripod, on which stands amphora flanked by two stars; L•TORQVAT downwards to left, III•VIR upwards to right, all within torque. Crawford 411/1b; BMCRR 3513; RSC Manlia 12. 3.99g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; light mineral adhesions, lustrous metal.

3,500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.



718. L. Roscius Fabatus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 64 BC. Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat-skin headdress; Macedonian helmet to left, [L•ROSCI] below / Female standing right facing serpent; Macedonian helmet to left, FABATI in exergue. Crawford 412/1 (symbols 45); RSC Roscia 3. 3.90g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous.

250

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 390, 1 February 2017, lot 438.

Ex Leo Benz Collection



719. M. Aemilius Lepidus AR Denarius. Rome, 61 BC. Laureate and diademed female head right; wreath behind, simpulum under chin / Horseman right, carrying trophy over shoulder; AN•XV•PR•H•O•C•S around, M•LEPIDVS in exergue. Crawford 419/1e; BMCRR Rome 3641; FFC 112 (this coin). 3.94g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana (Madrid, 2002); Privately Purchased From Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.; Ex Alba Longa Collection, Aureo & Calicó, Auction 319, 7 November 2018, lot 87; Ex Leo Benz Collection, Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 88, 23 November 1998, lot 120.



720. M. Nonius Sufenas AR Denarius. Rome, 59 BC. Bearded head of Saturn right; harpa and baetyl behind, SVFENAS downwards before / Roma seated left on cuirass and shields, holding sceptre and sword, being crowned by Victory standing left behind, holding palm frond; PR•L•V•P•F around, SEX•NONI• in exergue. Crawford 421/1; RSC Nonia 1. 3.86g, 18mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine.

250

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 458; Ex private Spanish collection.



721. C. Memmius C. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 56 BC. Head of Ceres right, wearing wreath of grain ears; C•MEMMI•C•F downwards before / Naked captive, his hands tied behind his back, kneeling right at foot of trophy of arms with a Greek shield; C•MEMMIVS downwards to right, IMPERATOR downwards to left. Crawford 427/1; RSC Memmia 10. 3.92g, 21mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; well struck on a very large flan.

2,000

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 541; Ex private Spanish collection.



722. Q. Cassius Longinus AR Denarius. Rome, 55 BC. Head of Libertas right; LIBERT upwards behind, Q•CASSIVS downwards before / Curule chair within temple of Vesta; urn to left, voting tablet inscribed AC (Absolvo Condemno) to right. Crawford 428/2; RSC Cassia 8. 3.86g, 19mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,000

Acquired from Nomisma S.p.a. (San Marino).

The Villa Publica



723. P. Fonteius P. f. Capito AR Denarius. Rome, 55 BC. P•FONTEIVS•CAPITO•III•VIR•CONCORDIA, diademed, veiled and draped head of Concordia right / Villa Publica on the Campus Martius, T•DIDI on left, VIL•PVB on right, IMP• below. Crawford 429/2a; BMCRR 3856; RSC Fonteia 18 and Didia 1. 4.19g, 20mm, 10h.

Fleur De Coin; among the finest examples of the type offered at auction in the past 20 years.

2,500

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 30, 28 April 1982, lot 248.

The Villa Publica was a most ancient building, first constructed on the Field of Mars in 435 BC, and according to Livy it was there that the first census of the Roman people was held in the year of its completion. The Villa Publica served as the censors' office, and held their records, as well as serving as the place where foreign ambassadors were greeted, where victorious Roman generals waited to hear if they would be granted a triumph, and as a base for the levying of legions. At least two renovations of the structure were undertaken, in 194 and 34 BC.



724. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus AR Denarius. Rome, 54 BC. Bare head of L. Junius Brutus right; BRVTVS downwards to left / Bare head of C. Servilius Ahala right; AHALA downwards to left. Crawford 433/2; RSC Junia 30. 3.71g, 18mm, 8h.

Near Mint State; edge nick; lightly toned with hints of golden iridescence.

1,000

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 498;
Ex private Spanish collection.

Caius Servilius Ahala served as magister equitum in 439 BC, when Cincinnatus was appointed dictator on the supposition that Spurius Maelius was styling himself a king and plotting against the state. During the night on which the dictator was appointed, the capitol and all the strong posts were garrisoned by the partisans of the patricians. In the morning, when the people assembled in the forum, with Spurius Maelius among them, Ahala summoned the latter to appear before the dictator; and upon Maelius disobeying and taking refuge in the crowd, Ahala rushed into the throng and killed him. Though considered an act of murder at the time, Ahala was regarded by later writers as a hero.



725. Servius Sulpicius AR Denarius. Rome, 51 BC. Laureate male head right; SER• behind, SVLP before / Naval trophy, naked and bound captive at right, draped figure looking on at left. Crawford 438/1; RSC Sulpicia 8. 3.86g, 19mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; dark cabinet tone; an excellent example of this type, difficult to obtain in high grade.

2,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.

The reverse type may celebrate the achievements of P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus who was proconsul in Greece during the war against Philip of Macedon in 209-8 BC. He was responsible for leading the Roman fleet into the Aegean sea and capturing Aegina; hence the naval trophy would refer to the destruction of the enemy fleet, and the prisoner to those captured during the battle (cf. Livy XXVII, 5-6).

Ex Sotheby's Zurich, 1993



726. L. Hostilius Saserna AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Female head right, wearing laurel wreath / Victory walking right, holding trophy over left shoulder and caduceus in right hand; L·HOSTILIVS downwards before, SASERNA upwards behind. Crawford 448/1a; BMCRR Rome 3989-92; RSC Hostilia 5; Sydenham 951; CRI 17. 4.05g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive lustre with golden highlights throughout.

1,750

Privately Purchased from Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.;
Ex Sotheby's Zurich, 28 October 1993, lot 1342.



727. L. Hostilius Saserna AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Head of Gallic captive right; Gallic shield behind / Two warriors in galloping biga right: one driving, holding whip and reins, and the other, facing backward, holding shield and brandishing spear; L·HOSTILIVS above, SASERNA below. Crawford 448/2a; BMCRR Rome 3994-5; RSC Hostilia 2. 3.90g, 20mm, 1h.

Near Mint State; areas of flat-strike; lustrous.

1,500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



728. C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Mask of bearded Pan right; [PANSIA below] / Jupiter Axurus (or Anxurus) seated left, holding patera in right hand, sceptre in left; C·VIBIVS·C·F·[C·N] downwards to right, IOVIS·AXVR upwards to left. Crawford 449/1a; RSC Vibia 18. 3.30g, 18mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; golden iridescence, some light surface adhesions.

500

Ex private Spanish collection;
Privately purchased from Jesus Vico S.A., June 1992.

Well Detailed Head of Medusa



729. L. Plautius Plancus AR Denarius. Rome, 47 BC. Head of Medusa facing, with coiled snake on either side; L·PLAV[TIVS] below / Aurora flying right, conducting the four horses of the sun and holding palm frond; PLANCVS below. Crawford 453/1a; RSC Plautia 11; CRI 29. 3.79g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive lustre and golden toning.

1,000

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 27 October 2011, lot 154.

This moneyer was the brother of L. Munatius but was adopted into the Plautia gens. Ovid relates that during the censorship of C. Plautius and Ap. Claudius Caecus in 312 BC, the latter quarrelled with the Tibicenes, who retired to Tibur. As the people resented their loss, Plautius caused them to be placed in wagons and conveyed back to Rome early in the morning, and in order that they should not be recognised their faces were covered with masks. The depiction of Aurora is an allusion to their early arrival and the mask to the concealment of their faces. In commemoration of this event the Quinquatrus Minusculae were celebrated yearly at Rome on the 13th June, at which those who took part in them wore masks.

Fleur De Coin



730. C. Antius C. f. Restio AR Denarius. Rome, 47 BC. Jugate heads of the Dei Penates to right, DEI PENATES around / Hercules walking to right, holding trophy and club; C•ANTIVS•C•F before. Crawford 455/2b; CRI 35; RBW 1594 corr. (misdescribed). 3.91g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; light golden cabinet tone.

1,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 472.



731. L. Valerius Acisculus AR Denarius. Rome, 45 BC. Head of Apollo right; star above, acisculus and ACISCVLVS behind, all within wreath / Europa seated on bull right; L•VALERIVS in exergue. Crawford 474/1b; RSC Valeria 16. 3.99g, 20mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

450

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., 9 June 1992, lot 323.

COINS OF THE IMPERATORS

A Virtually Perfect Example



732. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Mint in Greece, 49-48 BC. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. Head of Numa Pompilius right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA; CN•PISO PRO•Q around / Prow of galley right; MAGN above, PRO•COS below. Crawford 446/1; CRI 7; RSC 4 (Pompey the Great). 3.77g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone; a virtually perfect example of the type.

4,500

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 94, 9 April 2014, lot 662 (hammer: EUR 4,800);
Ex Munzen & Medaillen AG Basel, List 502, August 1987, no. 30.

The second king of Rome, Numa Pompilius, appears on the obverse of this coin as an allusion to the nomen (family name) of the issuing proquaestor for, according to tradition, Pompilius had a son by the name of Calpus, from whom the gens Calpurnia was descended and derived its name. Striking for Pompey Magnus, the prow on the reverse was intended to recall and glorify Pompey's famous victories over the Cilician pirates in 67/6 BC.



733. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Mint in Greece, 49-48 BC. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. Head of Numa Pompilius right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA; [CN•PISO PRO•Q•] around / Prow of galley right; MAGN above, PRO-COS below. Crawford 446/1; CRI 7; RSC 4 (Pompey the Great). 4.13g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



734. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 49-48 BC. Elephant advancing right, trampling on serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis (surmounted by wolf's head), and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; RSC 49. 4.03g, 19mm, 3h.

Mint State.

750

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Ex Bank Leu AG, List 19, December 1984, no. 19.



735. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 49-48 BC. Elephant advancing right, trampling on serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis (surmounted by wolf's head), and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; RSC 49. 3.93g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; highly lustrous.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



736. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 49-48 BC. Elephant advancing right, trampling on serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis (surmounted by wolf's head), and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; RSC 49. 4.03g, 19mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.

An Extremely Rare Gnaeus Pompey Junior



737. Gnaeus Pompey Junior AR Denarius. M. Minatius Sabinus, proquaestor. Corduba (Cordoba) mint, Summer 46-Spring 45 BC. Bare head of Pompey the Great right, IMP behind, CN•MAGNVS before / Spanish city-goddess, holding caduceus in left hand, advancing right and clasping hands with Pompeian soldier in military outfit standing slightly to left, behind whom another city-goddess holding trophy over left shoulder advancing left; PR•Q to right, M•MINAT SABI in two lines in exergue. Crawford 470/1d; CRI 51; T. V. Buttrey, ANSMN 9, 1960, pg. 77, Type C, and Pl. VII (O1/RH). 3.84g, 18mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives (in considerably poorer condition).

7,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 610;

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 674 (professionally cleaned and conserved since).

The eldest son of Pompey Magnus, Gnaeus Pompeius (also commonly referred to as Pompey Junior) and his brother Sextus grew up in the long shadow of their father's fame as the greatest general of his age. The elder Pompey had seemed to hold the whole Roman world in the palm of his hand, yet in the struggle for mastery of the Republic against his former friend and ally Caesar, Pompey was forced to abandon Italy with his family, and was utterly undone at the Battle of Pharsalus in 48 BC. Defeated, Pompey and his family took flight to Egypt where the general believed they would be safe, since the boy king Ptolemy XIII was indebted to the friendship and the help Pompey had given to his father. Upon their arrival in Egypt however, Pompey was treacherously murdered by a former comrade on the orders of the Egyptian king, who had been advised that this would forestall further civil war, and ingratiate him with Caesar. Stabbed to death by sword and daggers, his head severed and his unclothed body thrown into the sea, Pompey died the day after his sixtieth birthday. Horrified, his family put back out to sea.

Gnaeus and Sextus joined the remainder of the resistance to Caesar in Africa, and after the defeat at Thapsus the brothers escaped to the Balearic islands, whence they crossed over to the Spanish mainland with Titus Labienus, a former lieutenant of Caesar. Struck at Corduba, which became the Pompeian military headquarters, this coin is laden with symbolism. The reverse is as imaginative and unusual as any reverse in the Republican series, and propagandises the welcome received by the brothers in Spain, which readily provided them with the means with which to continue the fight against Caesar. The obverse bears the first securely datable portrait of their dead father Pompey Magnus, whose success in bringing the Sertorian War to a close in 71 BC would still have been remembered in Spain. The legend names 'Gnaeus Magnus Imperator, son', a pious statement that the authority behind the striking of this coinage is that of the wronged and murdered Pompey Magnus, on whose behalf the resistance to Caesar was taken up by his son.

This coin must have been struck only shortly before the Pompeian and Caesarian armies met on 17 March 45 BC; the extreme rarity of the issue argues for a limited production run. At the Battle of Munda, some 70,000 troops commanded by Cnaeus, Sextus, and Titus Labienus met Caesar's battle-hardened veteran force of 40,000. The result of the contest was a decisive victory for Caesar; Labienus was killed along with around 30,000 Pompeian troops, and the brothers Gnaeus and Sextus were once again forced to flee. Gnaeus was quickly captured and executed, but Sextus would survive his brother in Sicily for over a decade.



738. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar in North Africa, 47-46 BC. Diademed head of Venus right / Aeneas advancing left, carrying palladium in right hand and Anchises on left shoulder; CAESAR to right. Crawford 458/1; CRI 55; RSC 12. 3.82g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; mirror-like surfaces.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer.



739. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Uncertain mint, 46 BC. Head of Ceres right, wearing grain ear wreath; COS•TERT downwards behind, DICT•ITER upwards before / Emblems of the augurate and pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, capis, and lituus; D to right, AVGVR above, PONT•MAX below. Crawford 467/1a; CRI 57; RSC 4a. 4.09g, 19mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.



740. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar in Spain, 46-45 BC. Draped bust of Venus left, wearing stephane; [small Cupid at point of bust; lituus to left], sceptre to right / Trophy of Gallic arms, holding a shield and carnyx in each hand; on left, kneeling bearded male captive left, looking right; on right, seated female captive right, resting head in hand; CAESAR in exergue. Crawford 468/2; CRI 59; RSC 14. 3.90g, 20mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

750

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

Exceptionally Complete and Well-Detailed



741. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, February - March 44 BC. L. Aemilius Buca, moneyer. Wreathed head of Caesar right; CAESAR•DICT before, PERPETVO behind / Fasces and winged caduceus in saltire; clasped hands to left, globe above, axe below; L•BVCA to right. Crawford 480/6; Alföldi Type XIII, 1 ff.XX (same dies); CRI 103; RSC 25. 3.63g, 19mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; dark old cabinet tone. Rare; an exceptionally complete and well detailed example, easily one of the finest offered at auction in the past 20 years. 17,500

Acquired from Nomos AG.

In the years of his supremacy, Caesar had amassed unprecedented power by corrupting the institutions of the old Republic to his own requirements. First appointed Dictator in 49 BC by the Praetor (and future Triumvir) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, possibly in order to preside over elections, Caesar resigned his Dictatorship within eleven days but in 48 BC he was appointed Dictator again, only this time for an indefinite period, and was also given permanent tribunician powers making his person sacrosanct and allowing him to veto the Senate. In 46 BC he was appointed Dictator for ten years, and he gave himself quasi-censorial powers under the mantle of 'Prefect of the Morals', enabling him to fill the Senate with his partisans who duly voted him the titles of Pater Patriae and Imperator. He increased the number of magistrates who were elected each year, thus allowing him to reward his supporters, and in October 45 BC, having served in the unconstitutional role of Sole Consul for that year, Caesar resigned his consulship and facilitated the election of two successors for the remainder of the year - theoretically restoring the ordinary consulship, but in practice submitting the Consuls to the Dictatorial executive - a practice that later became common under the Empire. In February 44 BC, one month before his assassination, Caesar was appointed Dictator for life.

More followed; he was given the unprecedented honour of having his own likeness placed upon the Roman coinage, his statue was placed next to those of the kings, he was granted a golden chair in the Senate, and was permitted to wear triumphal dress whenever he chose. Then, at the festival of the Lupercal, Marc Antony presented Caesar with a royal diadem, and attempted to place it on his head. Yet for all these hideous affronts to the ancient institutions of the Republic and the sensibilities of the Roman people, perhaps his most egregious reform was the law he passed in preparation for his planned campaign against the Parthian Empire. Realising that his absence from Rome would impede his ability to install his own men in positions of power and that therefore his back would be exposed while away from the city, Caesar decreed that he would have the right to appoint all magistrates in 43 BC, and all consuls and tribunes in 42 BC, thus at a stroke transforming the magistrates from being representatives of the people to being representatives of the dictator.

The obverse of this coin presents a bold portrait of the dictator in the final months of his life, wearing the corona civica Caesar had won while serving in the army of M. Minucius Thermus at the Siege of Mytilene in 81 BC. The reverse devices most likely symbolise libertas, Felicitas, world dominion and Concordia (see Crawford RRC I:494); the axe most likely does not symbolise Caesar's pontificate, but per Alföldi (1969) and Schäfer (1989) more likely suggests that the Dictator Perpetuo held his powers of imperium both domi et militiae (i.e. both within the city and 'on service' - both in a civil and military capacity).



742. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, 42 BC. L. Mussidius Longus, moneyer. Laureate head of Caesar right / Cornucopiae on globe between rudder at left, and caduceus and apex at right; L•MVSSIDIVS• LONGVS around from upper left. Crawford 494/39a; CRI 116; RSC 29. 3.79g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; area of roughness on rev., attractive old cabinet tone.

1,500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

There are several legend arrangements known for this reverse type, this example whereby the legend forms a triangular tent over the devices being the scarcest.



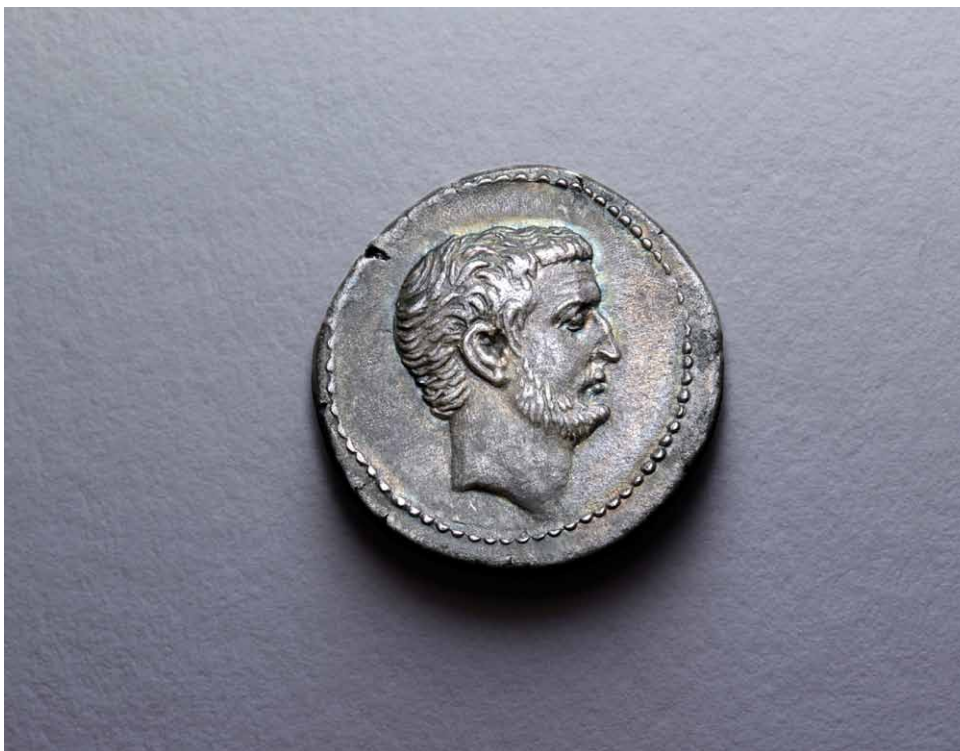
743. Marc Antony and Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Antony in Cisalpine Gaul, autumn 43 BC. Bearded head of Antony right; lituus to left, M•ANTON•IMP before / Wreathed head of Julius Caesar right, capis to left; CAESAR•DIC before. Crawford 488/1; CRI 118; BMCRR Gaul 53; RSC 3a. 3.53g, 19mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

2,500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.

A Very Rare C. Vibius Varus Denarius



744. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Rome, 42 BC. C. Vibius Varus, moneyer. Bearded bare head of Marc Antony right / Fortuna standing left, holding Victory and cornucopiae; C•VIBIVS downwards to right, VARVS upwards to left. Crawford 494/32; CRI 149; BMCRR Rome 4293-4; RSC 4; Cahn 83 (1933), 2970 (same dies). 3.84g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lightly crystallised, attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

10,000

Ex Alan Brookbanks Collection;

Acquired from Simon Bendall prior to 2015.



745. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther AR Denarius. Smyrna, 43-42 BC. Sacrificial axe, simulum and sacrificial dagger; BRVTVS below / Jug and lituus; LENTVLVS SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/7; CRI 198; BMCRR East 80-1; RSC 6. 3.70g, 18mm, 12h.

Mint State; lightly toned and lustrous. An excellent example of the type.

3,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 84, 20 May 2015, lot 858.



746. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Brutus in Asia Minor, 42 BC. L. Sestius, proquaestor. Veiled and draped bust of Libertas right; L•SESTI•PRO•Q around / Tripod between sacrificial axe and simulum; Q•CAEPIO•BRVTVS•PRO•COS around; all within beaded border. Crawford 502/2; CRI 201; RSC 11. 3.82g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 621.

Ex NAC 59, 2011



747. Q. Servilius Caepio (M. Junius) Brutus with P. Servilius Casca Longus AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with the army (western Asia Minor or northern Greece), summer - autumn 42 BC. CASCALONGVS, laureate bust of Neptune right, trident below / BRVTVS IMP, Victory in long tunic walking to right, palm branch over left shoulder and breaking diadem with both hands, broken sceptre on ground. Crawford 507/2; CRI 212; RSC 3; BMCRR East 63-65. 3.94g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

5,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 59, 4 April 2011, lot 849 (hammer: CHF 7,000).



748. C. Cassius Longinus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Brutus (Smyrna?), 43-42 BC. Tripod with cauldron, decorated with two laurel-branches; C•CASSI upwards to left, IMP upwards to right / Capis and lituus; LENTVLVS SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/1; CRI 219; RSC 7. 3.83g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State.

1,500

Ex private British collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 623.



749. C. Cassius Longinus AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Brutus and Cassius, probably at Smyrna, 42 BC. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, legate. Diademed and draped head of Libertas right; LEIBERTAS upwards before, C•CASSI•IMP upwards behind / Capis and lituus; LENTVLVS SPINT in two lines below. Crawford 500/3; CRI 221; RSC 4. 4.20g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone.

1,000

Ex Z.P Collection, Austria, Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 53, 7 February 2019, lot 682.

An Extremely Rare Issue of Sextus Pompey



750. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Uncertain Spanish mint, circa 44 BC. Bare head of Gnaeus Pompey Junior left; [SEX • •] MAGNVS SAL IMP around / Pietas standing left, holding palm frond in right hand and sceptre in left; PIETAS to right. Crawford 477/2; Buttrey, Pietas Type 3 (dies 5/H); BMCRR Spain 94; CRI 233; RSC 15 (Pompey the Great). 3.60g, 18mm, 5h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only five other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

3,500

From a private European collection.



751. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Massilia, 44-43 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus right, NEPTVNI behind, trident before, dolphin swimming to right below / Galley under oar and sail to right, star in upper left field, Q•NASIDIVS below. Crawford 483/2; CRI 235; Sydenham 1350; BMCRR Sicily 21-4; RSC 20 (Pompey the Great). 3.44g, 22mm, 12h.

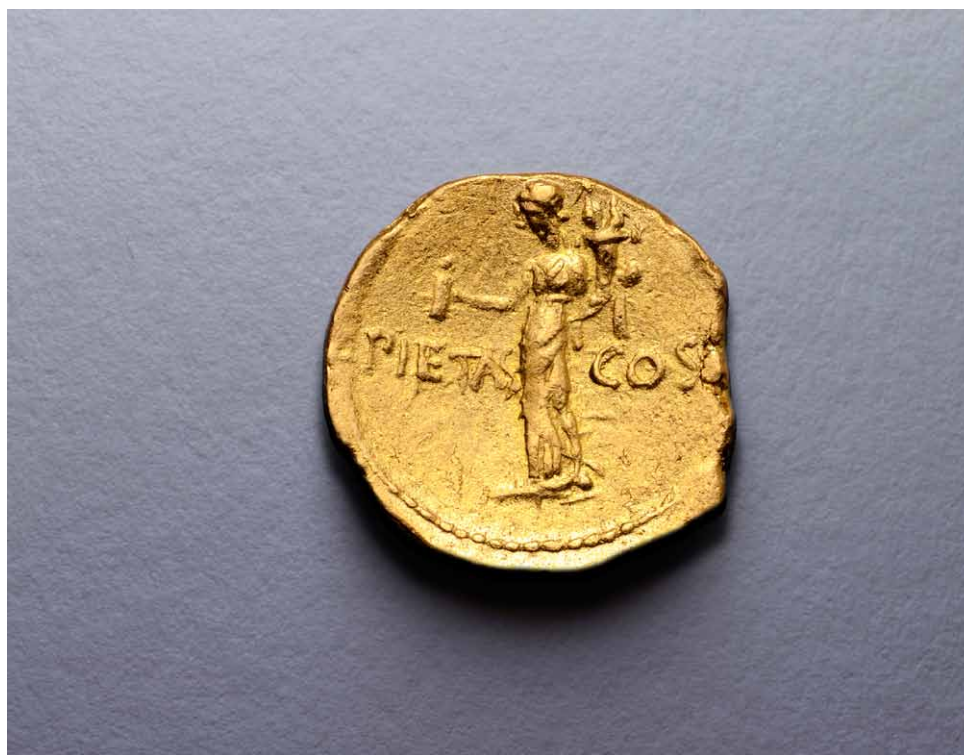
Near Extremely Fine; areas of flat striking, pleasant old cabinet tone.

3,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts Ltd.

According to Dio Cassius, following success in naval battles against Octavian, Sextus Pompey came to be known as 'Son of Neptune' as reflected in the obverse legend NEPTVNI and the trident symbol. The reverse legend names Quintus Nasidius, an admiral under Pompey Magnus and then Sextus. Realising the futility of the Pompeian cause, Nasidius eventually defected to the camp of Marc Antony, and fought under him at the Battle of Actium, after which point he disappears from the historical record.

From a Moving Military Mint



752. Marc Antony AV Aureus. Military mint moving with Antony in Asia, 41 BC. Bare head right, lituus behind; M•ANTONIVS•IMP•III•VIR•R•P•C around / Pietas standing left, holding lighted censer and cornucopiae surmounted by two storks; PIETAS COS across fields. Crawford 516/4; Calicó 104a (same dies); Babelon Antonia 45; BMCRR Gaul 65; CRI 237; Bahrfeldt 83.7 (same dies). 7.80g, 21mm, 11h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

12,500

Ex Chaponnière & Firmenich SA, Auction 8, 5 July 2017, lot 38;
Ex private Swiss Collection.

Following the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 42 BC, Marc Antony travelled to Asia to settle affairs in the East. During the course of this journey he produced a series of gold and silver coins in honour of his younger brother Lucius Antoninus, surnamed 'Pietas', who was consul in 41 BC. Lucius had been a firm supporter of his brother and of Caesar, and while Antony was absent from Rome Lucius and Antony's wife Fulvia acted in his interests. Lucius assumed the cognomen 'Pietas' which we see celebrated on this coin through fraternal devotion to his brother when he and Fulvia fell out with Octavian, resulting in an armed uprising towards the end of 41 BC (see Cassius Dio 48.5.4). Interestingly, matters could have gone very badly for Octavian at this time: he was attempting to fulfil his obligations to the army in Italy following Philippi and settle vast numbers of veterans on land which had been confiscated throughout the country, but delays and complications resulted in animosity which grew to such a height that Octavian feared for his life. Cassius Dio tells us that the final push to armed conflict was instigated by the veterans who, when Lucius and Fulvia refused to appear for a trial against themselves and Octavian regarding the progress of the veterans' settlement, sided with Octavian and began making preparations for war. Lucius withdrew from Rome and, confident that his brother's legions would soon arrive to assist him, remained in the city of Perusia which was duly besieged by Octavian. No rescue came for Lucius, and starvation forced him to surrender in February 40 BC. His life was spared and Octavian made him governor of Spain as a sign of his continuing goodwill towards Marc Antony.

The imagery on this coin is symbolic of the fraternal bond between Marc Antony and his brother. The storks were chosen as symbols of familial piety as it was believed these birds would support their elderly parents on their own wings, and were the personal sigil of Antony. Combined with the figure of Pietas, this reverse therefore signifies the deep bond of brotherly love between Marc Antony and Lucius.

Ex P. Tinchant Collection



753. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Antony in Asia Minor, 41 BC. ANT•AVG•IMP•III•V•R•P•C, bare head right / Fortuna Redux standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, stork standing left; PIETAS COS in exergue. Crawford 516/2; CRI 241; BMCRR Gaul 70; RSC 77. 4.03g, 20mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; attractive dark old cabinet tone. Rare.

1,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 708 (sold for £2,400);
Ex P. Tinchant Collection, Hess-Divo AG, Auction 324, 23 October 2013, lot 4.



754. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Antony in Asia Minor, 41 BC. ANT•AVG•IMP•III•V•R•P•C, bare head right / Fortuna Redux standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, stork standing left; PIETAS C[OS] in exergue. Crawford 516/2; CRI 241; Sydenham 1174; RSC 77. 3.85g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

500

Fleur De Coin



755. Marc Antony and Octavian AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony (Ephesus?), 41 BC. M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. Bare head of Antony right; M•ANT•IMP•AVG•III•VIR•R•P•C•M•BARBAT•Q•P around / Bare head of Octavian right, with slight beard; CAESAR•IMP•PONT•III•VIR•R•P•C• around. Crawford 517/2; CRI 243; BMCRR East 103; RSC 8a. 3.80g, 23mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; struck on a broad, medallic flan.

3,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIII, 23 March 2017, lot 651 (sold for £4,000).

Ex Triton XVI, 2013



756. Marc Antony and Octavian AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony (Ephesus?), 41 BC. M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. Bare head of Antony right; M•ANT•IMP•AVG•III•VIR•R•P•C•M•BARBAT•Q•P around / Bare head of Octavian right, with slight beard; CAESAR•IMP•PONT•III•VIR•R•P•C• around. Crawford 517/2; CRI 243; BMCRR East 103; RSC 8a. 3.75g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

2,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, lot 937 (hammer: \$3,025).

An Excessively Rare Octavian Denarius



757. Octavian AR Denarius. Southern or central Italian mint, summer 37 BC. IMP CAESAR DIVI F in two lines within laurel wreath / [COS•ITER•ET•TER•DESI[G]], tripod with cauldron. Crawford 537/2; CRI 311; RSC 111. 3.19g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Very Fine; area of flat strike to both sides, scattered marks, banker's mark on cauldron, lightly toned. Excessively Rare; only one other example offered at auction in the past 20 years. 2,500

From a private European collection.

Ex Leu 1993 and Lanz 1988



758. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Sicily (Catania?), 42-40 BC. MAG•PIVS•IMP•ITER, diademed and bearded head of Neptune right; trident over left shoulder / Naval trophy set on anchor, top of trident visible above helmet; the arms composed of the stem of a prow in right and aplustre in left; heads of Scylla and Charybdis at base; PRAEF•CLAS•ET ORAE•MARIT•EX•S•C around. Crawford 511/2a; RSC 1a; Sydenham 1347; CRI 333. 3.74g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

3,500

Ex Molard Collection (Switzerland), Nomos AG, Auction 15, 22 October 2017, lot 211;

Ex Bob Levy Collection, Bank Leu AG, Auction 57, 25 May 1993, lot 191;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 46, 28 November 1988, lot 424.

It has been remarked that the coinage of Sextus Pompey was a step towards the propagandistic issues of the Roman emperors. Having decided upon an affinity with Neptune, he minted a series of coins depicting the god and continuing his theme of pietas. This virtue was highly valued in Roman society; the city's founder Aeneas' epithet is pius and tradition details that his piety was three-fold; to his father, his homeland and the gods.

Pompey was not the only imperator to draw upon the Aeneas myth on his coinage (see Crawford 458/1), however he was unique in commandeering a theme and using it repeatedly. His earliest denarii feature a personification of the goddess Pietas (Crawford 477/1a), but references become subtler and more complex on later issues as per the present example. Here, Pompey Magnus is remembered within the obverse legend, with Pietas also explicitly referenced. Sextus Pompey does not allow us to forget that it was the Senate who declared him praefectus classis et orae maritima, tying his patriotism in neatly. This military title lends itself obviously to Neptune, whose portrait is displayed on the obverse. The naval trophy not only alludes to Pompey's naval victories but also to his piety towards Neptune to whom he is reported to have sacrificed 100 bulls and in whose honour a live horse was flung into the sea, along with an offering of gold (Florus 2.18.3).

Exceptionally Complete for the Issue



759. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Sicily (Catania?), 42-40 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus right; capis behind, lituus before; MAG•PIVS•IMP•ITER around / Neptune standing left, holding aplustre and with foot on prow, between the Catanaean brothers, each carrying a parent on their shoulders; PR•EF above, CLAS•ET•OR•Æ•MARIT•EX•S•C in two lines in exergue. Crawford 511/3a; CRI 334; BMCRR Sicily 7; RSC 17; FFC 26 (this coin). 3.82g, 20mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone, exceptionally complete for the issue.

3,000

This coin published in Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana (2002);

Ex Alba Longa Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 15, 18 May 1999, lot 224.

Ex Triton XIV, 2011



760. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Sicily (Catania?), 42-40 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus right; capis behind, lituus before; [MA] G•PIVS•IMP•ITER around / Neptune standing left, holding aplustre and with foot on prow, between the Catanaean brothers, each carrying a parent on their shoulders; [PRÆF] above, CLAS•ET•ORÆ•MARIT•EX•S•C in two lines in exergue. Crawford 511/3a; CRI 334; RSC 17. 3.53g, 18mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant cabinet tone.

700

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£2,400), with original dealer's ticket;
Ex Collection of a Northern California Gentleman, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 601 (hammer: \$2,400).

Among the Finest Known



761. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG III across fields. Crawford 544/15; CRI 350; RSC 28. 3.78g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; light surface depletion; among the finest known examples.

3,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 99, 13 May 2015, lot 570 (hammer: US\$ 3,250).

Ex Christie's, 1977



762. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG VI across fields. Crawford 544/19; CRI 361; RSC 33; BMCRR East 197. 3.63g, 17mm, 6h.

Mint State; old cabinet tone and exceptionally sharp details.

2,000

Ex Christie's, Manson and Woods Ltd, 5 April 1977, lot 36.



763. Marc Antony Legionary AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony, autumn 32 - spring 31 BC. ANT•AVG III•VIR•R•P•C, praetorian galley to right / Aquila between two signa; LEG XXI across fields. Crawford 544/37; CRI 381; RSC 58; Sydenham 1244; BMCRR East 216. 3.50g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 447.



764. Octavian AR Denarius. Uncertain Italian mint (Brundisium or Rome?), 30-29 BC. Bare head right / Military trophy facing, composed of helmet, cuirass, shield and crossed spears, set on prow of galley right; crossed rudder and anchor at base; IMP CAESAR across fields. RIC 265a; CRI 419; BMCRE 625 = BMCRR Rome 4352; RSC 119. 3.41g, 20mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

500

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE



765. Augustus Æ Dupondius. Pergamum, or Ephesos, circa 25 BC. AVGVSTVS, bare head right / Large C A within laurel wreath with prows framed by double-pelleted border. RIC 501 (Pergamum); RPC 2234; C. Howgego, *Coinage and Military Finance: the Imperial Bronze Coinage of the Augustan East*, NC 1982, Class 2b. 11.15g, 28mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

500

Acquired from Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger;
Ex A. W. Collection, formed prior to 2013.



766. Augustus AR Denarius. Samos, 21-20 BC. CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, bull standing right. RIC 475; C. 28; BMCRE 663; Sutherland, "L'attribution des deniers augustéens aux types du temple, de la couronne et du jeune taureau" in RN 1974, 61f; BN 941. 2.94g, 20mm, 1h.

About Good Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone with hints of iridescence.

4,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 114, 4 March 2002, lot 209.

Among the first coins to be struck bearing the new title Augustus, this denarius is of exceptional style and engraved with beautiful craftsmanship. The reverse type remains an enigma with scholarship as yet unable to settle on a definitive meaning, though various suggestions have been posed.

Firstly, perhaps the bull is based on Myron's bronze heifer, a statue much admired in antiquity and of which Augustus must have been aware: he is known to have restored Myron's Apollo, which Marc Antony had taken, to Ephesus. However, an alternative statue has been proposed by Sutherland in RIC to be the basis for this reverse type. He links this issue with Augustus' visit to Samos in winter 21/20 BC, where he would likely have seen a statue of Poseidon Taureos in the sanctuary, an event he later commemorated on the coinage.

More personal to Augustus himself is the theory that what we see here is a reference to the famous 'butting bull' type seen on the coinage of Thurium. Born Gaius Octavius Thurinus in celebration of his father's victory in battle against a Spartacist army, which took place outside the town, this reverse type would be a personal allegory to Augustus and the high regard in which his family was held by the townspeople of Thurium.

The Laurel Trees Gifted by the Senate



767. Augustus AR Denarius. Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), circa 20-19 BC. Laureate head right / Two laurel trees; CAESAR above; AVGVSTVS below. RIC 51; BMCRE 352 = BMCRR Rome 4450; RSC 47. 3.84g, 20mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

2,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 2 March 2014, lot 987 (sold for £2,400);
Ex CGB, Auction 50, 15 October 2011, lot 5;
Privately purchased from CGB, May 1991.

On 16 January 27 BC, Octavian formally handed back all power to the Roman Senate, who in return conferred upon him the titles of Augustus and Princeps and according to Dio Cassius, "in addition to numerous honours already conferred on Augustus, it was ordained by the Senate and people that laurel trees should be planted in front of his palace, and oaken crowns suspended on them, as though he were the perpetual conqueror of the enemies, and saviour of the citizens of the Republic."



768. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), circa 19 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head right / OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines within oak wreath. RIC 77a; BMCRE 378; RSC 208. 3.44g, 18mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine; scratches buffed out on neck and in rev. field.

500

From the inventory of a European dealer;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 62, 26 November 1992, lot 507;

Ex Münz Zentrum - Albrecht & Hoffmann GmbH, Auction 27, 3 November 1976, lot 133.

A Superb Example



769. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), circa 19 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head right / Round shield inscribed CL•V, aquila and signum flanking; SIGNIS above, RECEPTIS below, S P Q R around. RIC 86a; RSC 265; BMCRE 417. 3.88g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; one of the very finest examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

3,000

Ex Hess-Divo AG, Auction 333, 30 November 2017, lot 69 (hammer: CHF 3,800).

The Death of Virgil



770. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19-18 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head right / P•PETR[ON]•TVRP[ILIAN]•III•VIR, Pegasus standing right with left foreleg and hoof raised. RIC 297; BMCRE 23-6 = BMCRR Rome 4536-9; RSC 491; BN 148 (same dies). 4.01g. 19mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; beautiful dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

It is potentially no coincidence that the issue of IIIvir monetalis P. Petronius Turpilianus showing the image of what must have been a magnificent Greek statue of Pegasus as the horse of the Muses in act of striking the ground with his hoof coincided with the year of the epic poet Virgil's death. Virgil is known to have travelled to Greece in about 19 BC to revise the Aeneid, and after meeting Augustus in Athens returned thereafter to Italy, but caught a fever and died near Brundisium later that year on 21 September.

This reverse type may be considered to allude to the spring of the Muses, the Hippokrene ('Horse's Fountain'), on Mount Helikon, where the winged stallion had struck his hoof and the spring came forth. According to Pausanias (Description of Greece, 9.31.3) the water of this spring was supposed to give poetic inspiration when imbibed. The reverse type of this issue may thus plausibly be interpreted as a subtle yet elegant commemoration of the memory of Virgil as a champion of Roman culture in the Golden Age of Augustus wherein thrived a rich appreciation of all forms of Greek culture and myth.



771. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19-18 BC. M. Durmius, moneyer. M DVIRMIVS III VIR HONORI, head of Honos to right / CAESAR AVGVSTVS, quadriga to right pulling modius shaped car, on top of which three corn ears; SC in exergue. RIC 313; C. 429; BMCRE 55. 3.89g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 706;
Ex ASIN, 18 June 1985, lot 110.



772. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), July 18-17/16 BC. Bare head right / Capricorn right, holding globe attached to rudder, cornucopiae over its shoulder; AVGVSTVS below. RIC 126; RSC 21; BMCRE 346. 3.85g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly toned with mint lustre around details.

2,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 464.



773. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), July 18-17/16 BC. Bare head right / Capricorn right, holding globe attached to rudder, cornucopiae over its shoulder; AVGVSTVS below. RIC 126; BMCRE 346; RSC 21. 3.80g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly toned with mint lustre around details, an exceptional portrait.

1,500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.



774. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), July 18-17/16 BC. S•P•Q•R•IMP•CAESARI•AVG•COS•XI•TR•POT•VI, bare head right / CI VIB•ET•SIGN•MILITA•PART•RECV, facing quadriga on central part of triumphal arch, figures on left and right each holding a standard, aquila and bow. RIC 136; C. 84 var.; BMCRE 427 var. 3.89g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From a private UK collection.



775. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), July 18-17/16 BC. S•P•Q•R•CAESARI AVGVSTO, bare head right / VOT•P•SVSC•PRO•SAL•ET•RED•I•OM•SACR•, Mars, nude but for helmet and sagum from shoulders over left arm, standing to left on ground line, holding vexillum in right hand and cradling parazonium in left. RIC 150a; BMCRE 438-9 = BMCRR Rome 4459-60; RSC 325. 3.78g, 19mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin.

1,000

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection.



776. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 16 BC. C. Antistius Vetus, moneyer. C ANTISTIVS VETVS III VIR, draped bust of Venus right, wearing stephane / COS IMP CAESAR AVGVS XI, simulacrum and lituus above; tripod and patera below. RIC 367; BMCRE 98; RSC 348. 3.77g, 20mm, 2h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

750

Ex private Anglo-Italian collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 661.



777. Augustus Æ As. Lugdunum, 10-7 BC. CAESAR PONT MAX, laureate head right / Front elevation of the Altar of Lugdunum, decorated with the corona civica between laurels, flanked by nude male figures, Victories on columns to left and right facing one another; ROM ET AVG below. RIC 230; C. 240; BMCRE 550. 11.14g, 27mm, 3h.

About Extremely Fine.

400

Acquired from Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger;
Ex A.W. Collection, formed prior to 2013.



778 Livia (wife of Augustus) Æ Dupondius. Restitution issue struck under Titus. Rome, AD 80-81. Veiled and diademed bust of Pietas right; PIETAS below / IMP•T CAES•DIVI•VESP•F AVG•REST[IT] around large S•C. RIC 222 (Titus); C. 11; BMCRE 291 (Titus) var.; BN 304. 13.99g, 28mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the Andreas Kohn Collection.

Ex Gorny & Mosch 138, 2005



779 Agrippa (grandfather of Caligula) Æ As. Rome, AD 37-41. MAGRIPPA L F COS III, head left, wearing rostral crown / Neptune standing left, holding small dolphin and trident; S-C across fields. RIC 58 (Gaius); C. 3; BMCRE 161 (Tiberius). 11.86g, 29mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

1,750

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 138, 7 March 2005, lot 201.

A Magnificent Archaising Neptune



780 Agrippa (grandfather of Caligula) Æ As. Rome, AD 37-41. MAGRIPPA L F COS III, head left, wearing rostral crown / Neptune standing left, holding small dolphin and trident; S-C across fields. RIC 58 (Gaius); C. 3; BMCRE 161 (Tiberius). 12.29g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; faint old marks, but superbly well detailed with a magnificent archaising Neptune on the reverse.

1,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex W. F. Stoecklin Collection (acquired before 1975), Nomos AG, Obolos 9, 25 March 2018, lot 163.



781 Julia (daughter of Augustus) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 22/23. SPQR IVLIAE AVGVSTI, elaborately ornamented carpentum drawn to right by two mules / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXIII, large SC. RIC 51 (Tiberius); C. 6 (Livia); BMCRE 76 (Tiberius). 25.71g, 36mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; magnificent 'Tiber' patina.

4,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Zurich.

This is one of the earliest kind of Roman carriages, of which we find mention (Liv. I.34). It was the carriage in which Roman matrons were allowed to be conveyed in the public festal processions (Liv. V.25; Isid. Orig. XX.12); and that this was a considerable privilege is evident from the fact that the use of carriages in the city was entirely forbidden during the whole of the republic. The privilege of riding in a carpentum in the public festivals was sometimes granted as a special privilege to women of the imperial family (Dio. Cass. LX.22, 33; Tac. Ann. XII.42). The carpentum was also used by private persons for journeys; and it was likewise a kind of state carriage, richly adorned and ornamented (Prop. IV.8.23; Juv. VIII.147, IX.132).

This carriage contained seats for two, and sometimes for three persons, besides the coachman (Liv. I.34; Medals). It was commonly drawn by a pair of mules (carpentum mulare, Lamprid. Heliog. 4); but more rarely by oxen or horses, and sometimes by four horses like a quadriga. For grand occasions it was very richly adorned.

The use of the carpentum on this sestertius therefore makes reference to the honour conferred on its owner, and likely also depicts its use in Julia's funeral procession.



782 Germanicus (father of Caligula) Æ As. Rome, AD 37-41. GERMANICVS CAESAR TI AVGVST F DIVI AV N, bare head left / C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, large S•C in field. RIC 35 (Gaius); C. 1; BMCRE 49 (Caligula). 11.71g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; stunning old walnut-toned 'Tiber' patina.

1,500

From the Andreas Kohn Collection.



783 Caligula, with Divus Augustus, AR Denarius. Lugdunum, AD 37. C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT COS, bare head of Gaius 'Caligula' right / Radiate head of Divus Augustus right, flanked by stars. RIC 2; BMCRE 4; RSC 11. 3.55g, 20mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; some surface corrosion.

1,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from P. Borges.



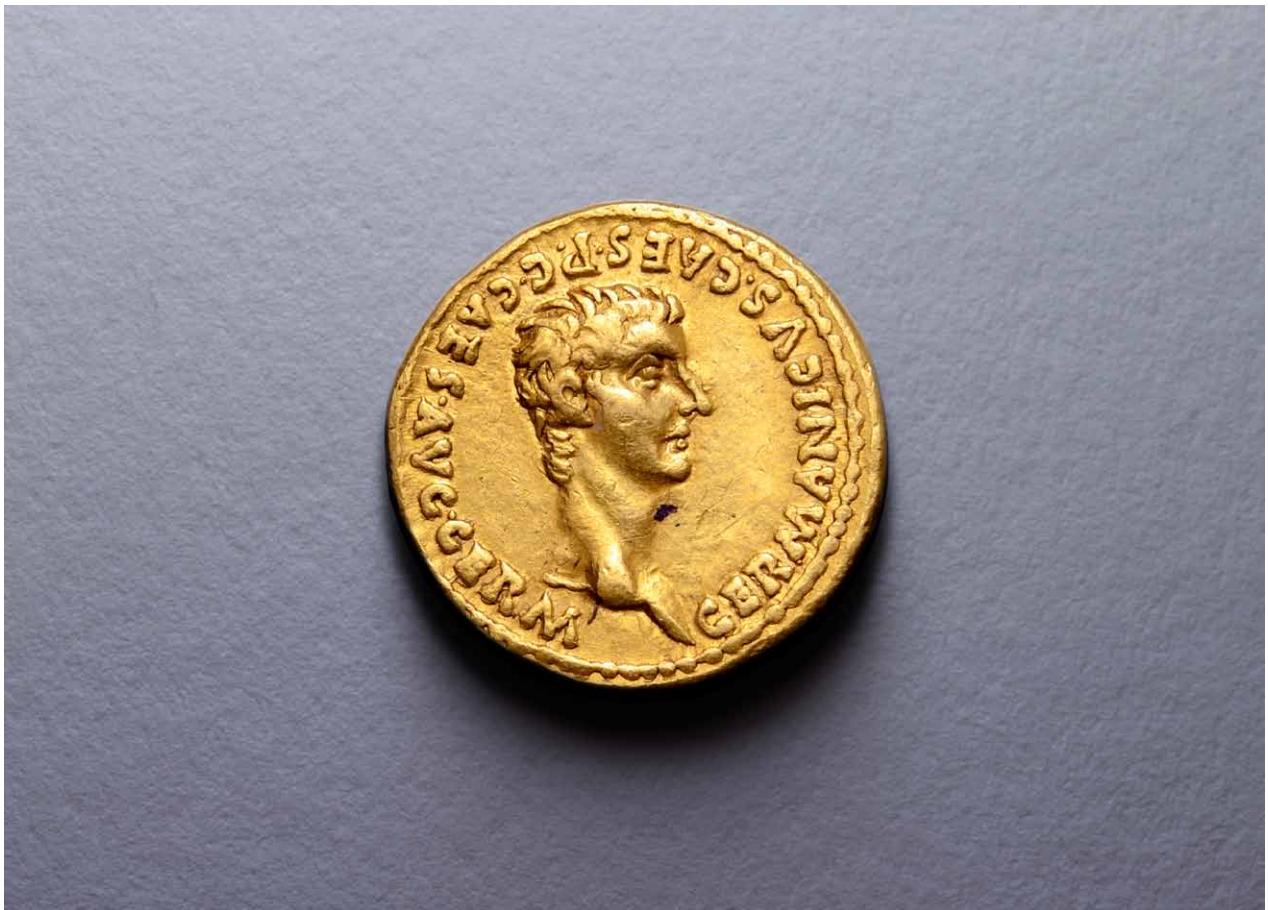
784 Caligula Æ As. Rome, AD 37-38. C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head left / Vesta seated left, holding patera and sceptre; VESTA above, S•C across fields. RIC 38; C. 27; BMCRE 46. 11.95g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful untouched red-green patina.

1,250

Ex Lückger Collection, Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 417, 2 November 2016, lot 128.





Caligula Honours his Father



785. Caligula AV Aureus. Rome, AD 40. C CAESAR AVG PON M TR POT III COS III, laureate head of Gaius 'Caligula' right / GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. RIC 25; C. 6; BMCRE 26; BN -; Calicó 324. 7.70g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

22,500

Ex Damien Libert Commissaire Priseur - Thierry Parsy Expert, 'Importante suite de monnaies d'or de l'Empire Romain', 14 February 2018, lot 46 (hammer: EUR 27,000);
Ex Monsieur Note (1910-1982) Collection, France.

Much attention has been given over the years to the seemingly base character of Gaius, known to history as Caligula (meaning 'little soldier's boot') after the nickname he acquired as a child from his father Germanicus' soldiers during their campaign in Germania. Though there are few surviving sources concerning his reign, he is generally described as noble and moderate in the first six months of his rule, after which time the sources focus upon his cruelty, sadism, extravagance and sexual perversion. All surviving sources, except Pliny the Elder, characterise Caligula as insane, but given his extreme unpopularity it is difficult to separate fact from fiction in the historical record. Recent studies have attempted to ascribe a medical reason for his unusual behaviour, citing encephalitis, epilepsy or meningitis as possibilities, however the question remains unanswered. Philo of Alexandria, Josephus and Seneca state that Caligula was insane, but describe this madness as a personality trait that came through experience. Certainly the experiences in the early years of his life would have been sufficient to leave an individual severely traumatised at the very least; born in AD 12 into the perilously dysfunctional Julio-Claudian family, his father Germanicus was allegedly poisoned by an agent of Tiberius (Germanicus' uncle) when Caligula was only seven, and his mother Agrippina and eldest brother Nero were banished by the emperor on charges of treason in 29. His other older brother Drusus was imprisoned on similar charges in AD 30, and in the same year Nero was killed or committed suicide. His mother was mistreated in exile, losing an eye during a beating from a centurion, and died in AD 33. Tacitus (*Annals*, 6.25) speculates that she was starved to death as was Drusus, who died after having been reduced to chewing the stuffing of his bed. Meanwhile, Caligula and his sisters were "nothing more than prisoners of Tiberius, under the close watch of soldiers" according to Suetonius (*Lives of the Caesars*, III.64). All the while, Caligula was forced to act as though he bore Tiberius no ill-will, whom Caligula claimed to have planned to kill with a dagger in order to avenge his mother and brother (*Lives of the Caesars*, IV.12). The grief felt by Caligula at the loss of his murdered parents, Germanicus and Agrippina, and his murdered brothers, Nero Caesar and Drusus Caesar, is evident in his efforts to commemorate their memories, of which his coinage provides numerous examples including the present aureus.

Struck at the beginning of Caligula's reign, as part of a series honouring his dead father, mother and brothers, this particular coin pays homage to his father Germanicus. A talented military commander, Germanicus famously led eight legions in three campaigns against the Germanic tribes (AD 14-16), in the course of which he avenged the humiliating defeat suffered by Varus in the Teutoburg Forest and reclaimed two of the lost legionary eagles. He was awarded a Triumph upon his return to Rome in AD 17, and was subsequently dispatched to Asia to restructure the provinces and kingdoms of Asia, which were in such disarray that the direct attention of a senior member of the imperial family was considered necessary. In AD 19, in the midst of a feud with the governor of Syria Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso, Germanicus was suddenly taken ill with suspected poisoning, and soon died. Piso was implicated in his death, with suspicions falling on the emperor's chief advisor Sejanus, and even on Tiberius himself. Several historians of the time including Tacitus and Suetonius discuss how beloved Germanicus was by the people and how they regarded him as a model Roman. They took it upon themselves to commemorate Germanicus by honouring him with a *Iustitium* (a suspension of public and private business) and the mourning was felt throughout the empire; "When the news of his death finally broke, neither edicts nor official expressions of sympathy could console the commons..." (Suetonius, *The Twelve Caesars*, p. 153). Caligula's decision to include his father's portrait on this coinage would no doubt have gone over well with the people of the Rome who remembered his father, and would certainly have helped endear him to them as he began his reign as emperor.



786 Claudius I AR Denarius. Rome, AD 41-42. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, laureate head right / EX•S•C OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines within wreath. RIC 16; C. 35; BMCRE 18; BN 33. 3.71g, 20mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

4,000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 96, 7 June 1999, lot 454.

Ex Dr. Patrick Tan Collection



787 Claudius I AR Denarius. Rome, AD 41-42. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, laureate head right / EX•S•C OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines within wreath. RIC 16; C. 35; BMCRE 18; BN 33. 3.82g, 20mm, 11h.

About Extremely Fine.

3,500

Ex Dr. Patrick Tan Collection, Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Auction 98, 6 June 2017, lot 2231.



Ex Jacob and Tali Shavleyan Collection



788 Claudius I AV Aureus. Lugdunum, AD 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head right / S P Q R P P O B C S in three lines within oak-wreath. RIC 40; Calicó 358; BMCRE 42-44; BN 58. 7.88g, 19mm, 3h.

About Extremely Fine.

15,000

Ex Jacob and Tali Shavleyan Collection.

The reverse of this coin utilises a motif first seen on the coinage of Augustus, proudly displaying the hereditary honour of the corona civica first conferred upon that emperor, ob cives servatos - 'for having saved the citizens'.

Eckhel observes that this reverse was 'frequently revived by succeeding Caesars, not often careful about whether such praise could truly be bestowed upon them'. Stevenson (DRC) is scathing about Claudius' use of the type, remarking 'as if that most indolent and apathetic, if not most stupid, of Emperors ever did an heroic or humane action to merit the eulogy'. Not alone in his hostile view of Claudius, Seneca in his *Apocolocyntosis* writes that Claudius' voice belonged to no land animal, and that Hercules himself was a good deal disturbed at the sight of him, fearing a thirteenth labour was upon him.

Despite the disdain of the Imperial family, it seems that from very early on the general populace respected Claudius. At Augustus' death, the equites chose Claudius to head their delegation. When his house burned down, the Senate demanded it be rebuilt at public expense. They also requested that Claudius be allowed to debate in the Senate.

After the assassination of Caligula, Claudius was brought to the principate having had no preparation for the imperial role. His physical ailments had meant that he was not seen as a threat by potential enemies throughout the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. Despite a lack of administrative experience Claudius did prove an able and efficient emperor, who improved upon Rome's infrastructure of roads, aqueducts and canals and increased the size of the empire. During his reign, Thrace, Lycia and Judaea were all annexed as Roman provinces, and the conquest of Britain was begun. Claudius' reign also is also notable for the centralisation and formalisation of imperial bureaucracy.

Though portrayed by several ancient historians as lowbrow, bloodthirsty and cruel, quick to anger and too easily manipulated, Claudius' works present a very different view, painting a picture of an intelligent, scholarly, well-read, and conscientious administrator with an eye to detail and justice. Since the discovery of his 'Letter to the Alexandrians', much work has been done to rehabilitate Claudius' reputation.

Besides his history of Augustus' reign, his major works were a twenty-volume history of the Etruscans and an eight-volume history of Carthage. Claudius is also noteworthy as being the last person known to have been able to read Etruscan. Though lamentably none of his works have survived, many were used by Pliny the Elder in the writing of his *Natural History*.



789. Nero Æ Dupondius. Rome, circa AD 65. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, radiate head left / Roma seated left on cuirass, holding [wreath] and parazonium, with right foot on helmet, shields behind; S-C across fields, ROMA in exergue. RIC -, cf. 298 (head right); BMCRE -, cf. 208 (obv. legend). 12.90g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. A very rare variant.

500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

Ex Lanz 117, 2003



790. Nero Æ Sestertius. Lugdunum, AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head left, globe at point of bust / Triumphal arch surmounted by statuary group of Nero in quadriga, escorted by Victory and Pax and flanked by soldiers; statue of Mars holding spear and shield in niche on left side of arch. RIC 393; WCN 414; C. 306; BMCRE 330; Hill 106. 23.96g, 34mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; excellent detail.

2,000

From the Andreas Kohn Collection;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 117, 24 November 2003, lot 575.



791. Nero Æ Sestertius. Lugdunum, AD 66. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR POT P P, laureate head left, globe at point of bust / Garlanded triumphal arch surmounted by statue of Nero in facing quadriga escorted on right by Victory holding wreath and palm and on left by Pax holding caduceus and cornucopiae; just below the quadriga on extreme left and right, two small figures of soldiers; on left side of arch in niche, figure of Mars standing facing, holding spear and round shield; ornamental reliefs on the faces and plinths of the arch. RIC 500; C. 309; BMCRE 333. 26.25g, 36mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a well-detailed reverse struck in high relief.

3,000

From the Andreas Kohn Collection;

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

An Exceptional Neronian Bronze



792. Nero Æ As. Lugdunum, circa AD 66. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P, bare head right, globe at point of bust / Victory flying to left, holding shield inscribed S P Q R in right hand; S-C across field. RIC 605; C. 302; BMCRE 381-6; BN 155-63. 11.31g, 30mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; an exceptional Neronian bronze.

3,000

Ex PML Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 901;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 97, 14 April 2015, lot 455.



793. Nero Æ Dupondius. Lugdunum, AD 67. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P, laureate head right, globe at point of bust / SECVRITAS AVGVSTI, Securitas seated right, resting right elbow on back of chair and hand on head, left holding sceptre; garlanded and lighted altar before, against which leans lighted torch, SC in exergue. RIC 596; Lyon 210; WCN 531. 13.29g, 28mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. A splendid portrait of Nero and a wonderfully detailed reverse scene, with a beautiful olive-green patina.

1,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 9, 28 June 2014, lot 420.



794. Civil War, Vindex AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Gaul, AD 68. AVG DIVI•F, laureate head of the deified Augustus to right / S•P•Q•R within oak wreath, circular jewel in bezel at apex. Martin -; Nicolas -; BMCRE -; C. -; RIC -, cf. 104. 3.50g, 17mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; unpublished in the standard references and of the highest rarity.

2,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 684.

Kraay noted the unusual presence of SPQR within a wreath on these coins of Vindex. He states: "it will have been noticed that the earlier formula of SPQR has replaced the Neronian EX SC. In strict Augustan usage SPQR never accompanied the corona, but always the clipeus virtutis of the inscription on which it formed the opening words. However, the choice of SPQR was probably deliberate and represented something more than the mere blurring of Augustan distinction. That broad basis of public and Senatorial support which the principate had had in the days of Augustus was to be restored to it."

A Seemingly Unpublished Variety



795. Civil War, Vindex AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Gaul, AD 68. SALVS GENERIS HVMANI, Victory standing to left on globe, holding palm branch and wreath / S P Q R within corona civica with ties at apex and circular jewel in bezel below. Cf. Nicolas 77; cf. RIC 72; cf. BMCRE 34. 3.61g, 18mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; light mineral adhesions, slight double strike on obv. A seemingly unpublished variant due to the orientation of the wreath.

750

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.



796. Galba AR Denarius. Uncertain Spanish mint (Tarraco?), circa April - late AD 68. GALBA IMP, laureate head right, globe at point of neck / ROMA RENASCENS, Roma, helmeted and in military dress, advancing to right, holding Victory on globe and transverse spear. RIC 28; BMCRE 183; RSC 209. 3.49g, 18mm, 5h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,250

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.



797. Galba AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Gaul (Narbo?), AD 68. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG P M TR P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA PROVINCIARVM, Concordia standing to left, holding branch and cornucopiae. RIC 120; BMCRE 223; RSC 38. 3.51g, 20mm, 7h

Near Extremely Fine; well-centred. Extremely Rare.

500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 46, 5 June 2018, lot 560.

A Very Rare Denarius of Galba



798. Galba AR Denarius. Rome, July AD 68 - January AD 69. IMP SER GALBA AVG, laureate head right / HISPANIA, Hispania advancing to left, holding poppy between two stalks of grain in right hand and two spears and shield in left. RIC 155; BMCRE 15; RSC 82. 3.03g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 4, 28 December 2013, lot 568.

A Detailed Portrait of Galba



799. Galba AR Denarius. Rome, June AD 68 - January AD 69. IMP SER GALBA AVG, bare head right / S P Q R O B C S in three lines within oak wreath. RIC 167; RSC 287; BMCRE 34 corr. (bare head). 3.47g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; a highly artistic and individualistic portrait, lightly toned and lustrous.

4,500

Ex Gemini LLC, Auction XIII, 6 April 2017, lot 153.



800. Galba Æ Sestertius. Rome, October AD 68. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P, laureate and draped bust right / S P Q R OB CIV SER in three lines within laurel wreath. RIC 405; C. 294; BMCRE p. 327 note. 25.58g, 35mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung;
Ex Fritz Reusing (1874-1956) Collection.



801. Vitellius AR Denarius. Tarraco(?), January - June AD 69. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMAN, laureate head left, globe at point of bust; small palm branch before / CONSENSVS EXERCITVVM, Mars advancing left, helmeted and nude but for cloak billowing behind, holding spear and vexillum surmounted by aquila. RIC 24; BMCRE -, cf. 83-4; RSC 24c. 3.20g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Marc Walter Ancient Coins, 2017.



802. Vitellius AR Denarius. Rome, 19 April - 20 December AD 69. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P, laureate head right / SACR FAC XV VIR, tripod-lebes surmounted with dolphin lying to right; raven standing to right below. RIC 86; C. 114. BMCRE 17; BN 48. 3.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,750

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 112, 17 October 2001, lot 4273.



803. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 69-70. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG, laureate head right / PACI AVGVSTAE, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond; Φ to lower left. RIC 1406; RPC 812; RSC 280c. 3.48g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

250

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 90, 4 June 2012, lot 369.



804. Vespasian /Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head right / IVDAEA CAPTA, palm tree; to left, bound captive standing right before pile of arms; to right, Judaea seated on cuirass right; SC in exergue. RIC 159; C. 234; BMCRE 533; Hendin 1500. 21.36g, 31mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; smoothed, a well-detailed example.

5,000



805. Vespasian /Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head right / Mars advancing right holding spear and trophy; S-C across fields. RIC 247; C. 440; BMCRE 568. 27.49g, 33mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,750

Ex Munzen & Medaillen AG Basel, List 523, July 1989, no. 32;

Ex Dr. F. R. Meyer-Coloniensis Collection, Münz Zentrum, Auction 64, 15 April 1988, lot 158.

A Magnificent Flavian Bronze



806. Vespasian /Æ Dupondius. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, radiate head right / ROMA, Roma seated to left on cuirass set before a pair of shields, wearing helmet and drapery exposing right breast, holding wreath aloft in right hand and parazonium at waist with left; SC in exergue. RIC 277; C. 411; BMCRE 594-5. 12.91g, 27mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

7,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group;

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 8, 4 February 2014, lot 511 (hammer €14,500).



807. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head right / Confronted bare heads of Titus and Domitian; AVG VESPAS above, LIBERI IMP below, EPHE (ligate) in central field. RIC 1429; RPC 83; BMCRE 455. 3.39g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; old collection tone. Very Rare.

3,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 97, 12 December 2016, lot 99;

Ex Cayón Numismática, 13-14 December 2007, lot 3238.



808. Titus, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 73. T CAES IMP VESP CENS, laureate head right / PONTIF TRI POT, Titus, togate, seated right, feet on footstool, holding sceptre and branch. RIC 556 (Vespasian); RSC 169; BMCRE 116 (Vespasian). 3.38g, 20mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; light old collection tone.

200

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

A Very Rare Judaea Capta Sestertius



809. Titus Æ Sestertius. Balkan mint, probably Perinthus in Thrace, AD 80/1. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head right / IVD CAP, Judaea seated to left in attitude of mourning on round shields beneath palm tree, male captive with hands bound standing to right, a pile of arms before; S-C across fields. RIC 500; C. -; BMCRE -; RPC 503. 24.99g, 35mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

3,500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung;
Privately purchased from Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel;
Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 23, 17 June 1993, lot 497.



810. Domitian, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 77-78. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head right / CERES AVGVST, Ceres standing left, holding corn ears and poppy in right hand, sceptre in left. RIC 976 (Vespasian); BMCRE 323 (Vespasian); RSC 30. 3.02g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

750

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 92, 23 May 2016, lot 2157;
Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 121, 12 December 2009, lot 397.

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts XX, 1988



811. Domitian, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 80-81. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, garlanded, lit altar. RIC 266 (Titus); BMCRE 92 (Titus); RSC 397a. 3.49g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

600

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex, Baldwin's AUctions Ltd., The New York Sale XXIII, 6 January 2010, lot 148;
Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XX, 9 March 1988, lot 159.

Ex Triton XI, 2008



812. Domitian, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 80-81. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, throne draped, above, Corinthian helmet. RIC 271 (Titus); BMCRE 102 (Titus); RSC 399a. 3.25g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; old cabinet tone.

500

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 91, 19 September 2012, lot 887;
Ex Harry N. Sneh Collection, Gemini LLC, Auction IX, 9 January 2012, lot 385;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XI, 8 January 2008, lot 909.

Ex H.D. Rauch 85, 2009



813. Domitian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 82-83. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head right / SALVS AVGVST, Salus seated to left, holding corn ears and poppy. RIC 145; RSC 412; BMCRE 54; BN 54. 3.52g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; wonderful cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,000

Ex V.D.T. Collection;
Ex H.D. Rauch 85, 26 November 2009, lot 462.



814. Domitian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 84. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG GERMANIC, laureate bust right, wearing aegis / P M TR POT III IMP V COS X P P, Minerva standing left, holding thunderbolt and spear; shield at her feet to right. RIC 187; C. 351 corr. (rev. legend); BMCRE note 48; Calicó 898. 7.72g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples on CoinArchives.

5,000

Ex Monsieur Note (1910-1982) Collection, France.



815. Domitian Æ Quadrans. Rome, AD 84-85. IMP DOMIT AVG GERM, helmeted and draped bust of Minerva right / Olive branch; S-C across fields. RIC 241; C. 544; BMCRE 488. 2.68g, 18mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine. Scarce, and in wonderful condition for the type.

200

From the inventory of a European dealer.



816. Domitian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 90. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII, laureate head right / IMP XXI COS XV CENS P P P, Minerva standing right on capital of rostral column, about to hurl spear in right hand, carrying shield on left arm; owl at feet to right. RIC 690; BMCRE 166; RSC 262. 3.37g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous surfaces.

1,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Marc Walter Ancient Coins, 2019.



817. Domitia (wife of Domitian) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 82-83. DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT, draped bust right, with hair massed in front and in long plait behind / DIVVS CAESAR IMP DOMITIANI F, Domitian's son as naked infant boy, with arms outstretched, seated on a double-banded globe surrounded by seven stars. RIC 153 (Domitian); RSC 11; BMCRE 63 (Domitian). 3.62g, 19mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old collection tone with golden highlights over lustrous metal. Very Rare.

3,500

From the inventory of Agora Numismatiek;
Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.

Domitia was daughter of the general Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo, and wife of Domitian. It is attested that Domitia bore a daughter and then a son, whose name is unknown, and who died in his infancy. Domitian subsequently deified the boy, and the reverse type illustrates this with the legend DIVVS CAESAR IMP DOMITIANI F and the depiction of the boy seated on a globe surrounded by the seven stars of the Bursa Major.

Shortly after this type was struck, in AD 83 there was a brief hiatus in the marriage when Domitian exiled Domitia for unknown reasons. Suetonius relates that Domitia's exile was a result of her affair with an actor named Paris, who was murdered on the orders of Domitian (see Suetonius, Domitianus 3).



818. Julia Titi (daughter of Titus) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 80-81. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F, draped bust right / VENVS AVGVST, Venus standing right, seen from behind, half nude with drapery hanging low beneath her posterior, holding sceptre in left hand and helmet in right, leaning with left elbow on short column to left. RIC 388 (Titus); RSC 14; BMCRE 141. 3.54g, 21mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine; lustrous and lightly toned.

250

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from S. Noeren, 1999.



819. Nerva AV Aureus. Rome, AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands before aquila resting on prow. RIC 3; C. 24; BMCRE 7; Calicó 957. 7.46g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful lustre. Rare.

15,000

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 273, 14 March 2016, lot 697 (hammer: EUR 22,000);
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 18, 5 May 1977, lot 320.

'A period of rare felicity, in which one may think what one wishes and say what one thinks,' was how Tacitus characterised the rule of his consular colleague Nerva and the latter's successor, Trajan (*Histories*, 1), 'a most happy age [when] Caesar Nerva blended things once irreconcilable: sovereignty and freedom' (*Agricola*, 3). Since Tacitus, it seems, never did write his intended account of Nerva's principate, and as the biographies of Suetonius concluded with Domitian, coinage like the present issue offer an invaluable insight into the period. Indeed, the elegantly carved portrait, with its distinctive hooked nose and long neck, likely offers a realistic representation of the emperor, unlike the idealistic obverses of late types under his controversial predecessor (Mattingly and Sydenham, *RIC II*, p.222). Following the murder of Domitian in September AD 96, the new emperor Nerva made calculated efforts to distance himself from the last Flavian ruler, exonerating those on trial for *maiestas* and restoring those exiled by Domitian (Cassius Dio, 68.2). In Suetonius' account, the previous emperor was cremated unceremoniously by his old nurse (*Life of Domitian*, 17.3), and Cassius Dio claimed that silver and gold images of Domitian were even melted down and used in coin production under Nerva (68.1). Coin types bearing the legend 'Roma Renascens' (*RIC* 67) heralded the dawn of a new and peaceful age and poet Martial lavished praise upon the good government of Nerva, claiming that if the staunch republican Cato were to rise from the dead, even he would be Caesarianus, a champion of this lenient kind of imperial regime (11.5.14).

'Concordia Exercituum' featured on another coin type under Nerva: *RIC* nos. 2, 48, 53 depicted clasped hands alone in a design similar to those produced under Vitellius in a context of civil and foreign war (clasped hands with legend 'Fides Exercituum' as on *RIC* 47, 67). The imagery on this present type further highlighted the explicit relation to the military: the aquila and prow illustrated a union between the emperor pictured on the obverse and the army and navy symbolised on the reverse. Such iconography seemed to reflect the broader approach of the emperor, whose decision to retain Domitian-era governors in important military provinces like Britain, Cappadocia-Galatia and the Danubian provinces, for instance, likely aimed at avoiding disruption to military administration and, so, at preserving 'concordia' (Syme, Tacitus, 1958, p.51-2). A. Berriman and M. Todd cited astute consular appointments, like that of the aged Verginius Rufus, ex-commander of legions on the Rhine, as further probable attempts by Nerva to ingratiate himself with the military forces ('A Very Roman Coup: The Hidden War of Imperial Succession, AD 96-8', 2001, pp. 316).

Yet, 'Concordia' on the coinage of a weak ruler 'strikes a dangerously apologetic note,' as expressed by H. Mattingly (*BMCRE Volume III*, p.xxxvii; p.xliv). The present type, from the first of six coin series identified by D. C. A. Shotter, proclaimed a harmony which proved very delicate ('The Principate of Nerva: Some Observations on the Coin Evidence', 1983, p.217). In both disposition (*mitissimo seni*, mildest of old men, in Pliny, *Panegyric*, 6; 'mildest of princes' in Martial, 12.6), and body (so frail, according to Cassius Dio, that he had to vomit up his food, 68.1), Nerva emerged as a somewhat feeble figure. The mutiny of the Praetorian Guard in AD 97 undermined the notion of lasting concord in the state, forcing Nerva to surrender the murderers of his predecessor to be killed in turn (Dio 68.3.3), and Pliny, elevating Trajan's role as saviour, credits him with correcting a breakdown of discipline which had occurred in Nerva's army (*Panegyric*, 6). Though the circumstances of the adoption were obscure, the designation of Trajan as heir was interpreted by Syme as a victory for the Praetorian Guard over Nerva (Tacitus, 1958, p.35) and presented by Dio in the context of Nerva's reduction in power (68.3). Despite conciliatory measures, then, the rule of Nerva showed signs of instability which complicates the professed 'concordia' of this rare and beautiful type.



820. Nerva AR Denarius. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III PP, laureate bust right / LIBERTAS PVBLICA, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre. RIC 19; BMCRE 46; RSC 113. 3.10g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

300

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 5, 14 May 2012, lot 532.

Old 'Tiber' Patina



821. Nerva Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head right / FORTVNA AVGVST, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; S-C across fields. RIC 83; C. 67; BMCRE 107. 24.81g, 34mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a couple of minor rough areas, handsome old 'Tiber' patina.

2,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd., 2005.



822. Trajan Æ Semis. Rome, AD 98-102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / Gaming table, on which sits a vase at left, containing a palm, and a wreath at right; S C in exergue. RIC 687; C. -; BMCRE 1068 var. (quadrans); Woytek 597b. 3.57g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; wonderfully detailed reverse; attractive brown patina; arguably the finest example present on CoinArchives.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group - Numismatica Ars Classica - Freeman & Sear, Triton I, 2 December 1997, lot 1431.

Ex A. Tkalec, 2011



823. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 103-111. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 128; BMCRE 328; RSC 74. 3.35g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; old cabinet tone.

750

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 27 October 2011, lot 167.

Ex A. Tkalec, 2011



824. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 116-117. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / PARTHICO P M TR P P COS VI P S P Q R, radiate and draped bust of Sol right. RIC 329; Calicó 1038; BMCRE 621. 7.21g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive lustre around the devices.

7,500

Ex Ambrose Collection; Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 785;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 193, 26 September 2011, lot 674.

In AD 113, Trajan left Rome to embark upon his Parthian campaign. Osroes despatched an embassy from the Parthian court which finally met the emperor in Athens, by which point it was too late for him to turn back, and as R. P. Longden so eloquently writes, 'their apprehensive humility would have no doubt only sharpened his zest for the enterprise'. (Cf. Longden, R.P., Notes on the Parthian Campaigns of Trajan, The Journal of Roman Studies 21, (1931), pp. 1-35).

The following year, Trajan invaded Armenia, deposed its king Parthamasiris, and annexed it as a Roman province. In 115, Trajan also annexed Northern Mesopotamia, and later the same year he captured the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon. Following the conquest of Ctesiphon, Trajan accepted the title 'Parthicus' in 115-116, which features as the reverse legend on the types of this lot; the bust of Sol, who rises in the East, may symbolise Roman dominance over the region.

Trajan's glory was short-lived, however, since in late 116 revolts broke out in Armenia and Northern Mesopotamia, forcing Trajan to abandon his campaign to increase the territory of the Rome and consolidate that which he had already gained. Dio Cassius relates that on looking out towards India, Trajan lamented that his age prevented him from following in the footsteps of Alexander (LXVIII 28.1).

An Extremely Rare Restitution Issue



825. Trajan AR Denarius. Restitution issue of C. Mamilius Limetanus (82 BC). Rome, circa AD 107. Bust of Mercury right, wearing petasus; E and caduceus behind / IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST, Ulysses standing to right, holding staff and extending his right hand to his dog Argus; C MAMIL behind, LIMETAN before. RIC 780; Woytek 814; BMCRE 678; BN 494. 2.99g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From a private European collection.

Ex de Sartiges, Vierordt and Prowe Collections



826. Trajan AR Denarius. Restitution issue of L. Lucretius Trio (74 BC). Rome, circa AD 107. Radiate head of Sol right / IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST, crescent moon surrounded by seven stars; TRIO above, L•LVCRETI below. RIC 785; Woytek 820; RSC 17a. 3.29g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

2,000

Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 43, 12 November 1970, lot 334;
Ex Vicomte de Sartiges Collection, Ars Classica SA, Auction XVIII, 10 October 1938, lot 195;
Ex L. Vierordt Collection, J. Schulman, Auction 139, 4-8 March 1923, lot 451;
Ex Fedor Ivanovich Prowe (1872-1932) Collection, A. Hess Nachfolger, 28 November 1912.

Ex Niggeler and Platt Hall Collections



827. Trajan AR Denarius. Restitution issue of L. Valerius Acisculus (45 BC). Rome, circa AD 107. Head of Apollo right; star above, aciculus and ACISCVLVS behind / IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GER DAC P P REST, Europa seated on bull to right, holding billowing veil above with both hands; L•VALERIVS in exergue. RIC 804; Woytek 839; RSC 34b; cf. for prototype: Crawford 474/1a. 2.81g, 18mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; 4 examples recorded by Woytek, and only the third example to be offered at auction in the past 20 years. 2,000

Ex Walter Niggeler Collection, Bank Leu AG - Münzen und Medaillen AG, Part 3, 2 November 1967, lot 1236;
Ex Henry Platt Hall Collection, Glendining & Co., 16 November 1950, lot 1295.

The occasion for this 'restitution' series issued under Trajan may have been the melting down of old coinage as mentioned in Cassius Dio (67.15), for Mattingly and Sydenham (RIC II, P. 303) proposed that "since the Romans regarded their coins with a certain amount of reverence as products of the Sacra Moneta it is not unnatural to conclude that they valued them also as historical monuments. The dominating trait in the character of Trajan was a desire to emphasise and expand the glory of Rome. It seems reasonable, therefore, to suggest that this was his motive for issuing the Restored Coins; and, by thus placing together a series of types illustrative of the development of Rome, Trajan may not ineptly be regarded as one of the first to recognize Numismatics as an aid to History."



828. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 114-117. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen half from the front / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 344; Woytek 519h; BMCRE p. 109 note; RSC 279. 2.79g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; from dies of exceptional style, with an attractive light cabinet tone.

300

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from L. Stopfer, 2017.

Only 3 Example Cited by Woytek



829. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG [GER DAC] laureate bust left / [P M T]R P COS VI P P S P Q R, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 343 var. (bust type); BMCRE p. 109, 541 note; RSC 279a; Woytek 519o. 3.23g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare - only three specimens cited in Woytek.

500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;
Ex Maggiore Collection, formed in the late 1970s to early 2000s.

An Impressive 'Heroic' Bust



830. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, autumn AD 116 - August 117. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate and bare-chested 'heroic' bust right, aegis on left shoulder / PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Mars advancing right, holding spear in right hand and trophy over left shoulder. RIC -; BMCRE 619; Woytek 871t. 3.27g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

300

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

Ex Robert O. Ebert Collection



831. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS III, Hercules seated facing, on shield and cuirass, holding club and distaff, with lion's skin below left arm. RIC II.3 506; Calicó 1318; BMCRE 97. 7.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

7,500

Ex Ambrose Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 789;

Ex Robert O. Ebert Collection, Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 174, 11 January 2013, lot 5012 (hammer: USD 11,000).

Succeeding Trajan as emperor in AD 117 whilst on campaign in the east, Hadrian returned to Rome in 118. However, by 119 he was already planning his next foray abroad, as we see him invoking the favour of the gods on his coinage in advance of the journey. As seen on this reverse type, Hercules the great adventurer and traveller was one of those whose blessing was sought. That Hercules is present on the coinage of Hadrian is only natural after his appearance on types of his adoptive father Trajan, and his presence is further explained by Hadrian's familial ties with southern Spain (he is thought to have been born in the city of Italica), where the cult of Hercules was prominent. Other reverse types struck under Hadrian explicitly mention the cult of Hercules Gaditanus, who enjoyed the highest honours in southern Spain. The present reverse shows Hercules in the style that many Roman citizens would have been familiar with, seated and resting after his toils in the manner of statues from Kroton and the south. The inclusion of the distaff in this image of Hercules is somewhat unusual. Rather than alluding to his masculinity and strength as shown through the Twelve Labours, it draws attention to the story of the period when Hercules, as penance for the murder of Iphitus, was remanded as a slave to Omphale for a year and was subjected to holding the yarn for her maids as they spun. This Greek myth, which survived through the writings of the early Roman writer Ovid among others, is not one we immediately associate with Hercules today, though it was a more common feature of his cult in antiquity.

Fleur De Coin



832. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAI[AN HA]DRIANVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III, Hadrian standing left, holding rudder set on globe and reverted spear. RIC II.3 567; BMCRE 237; RSC 1162. 3.53g, 17mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; attractively toned.

1,500

Ex private German collection.

Impressively Detailed



833. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III, Hadrian standing left, holding rudder set on globe and reverted spear. RIC II.3 567; BMCRE 237; RSC 1162. 3.36g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; old cabinet tone, impressively detailed.

600

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex 'S. Pozzi' Collection;

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, Monetarium List 39, Spring 1983, no. 93.



834. Hadrian Æ Medallion. Rome, circa AD 123-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right, slight drapery over far shoulder / The animal symbols of the Capitoline Triad: eagle (representing Jupiter) standing left on thunderbolt, head right; to left, owl (Minerva) perched right on shield; to right, peacock (Juno) standing left; COS III below. RIC II.3 2825; C. 431; Banti 207; Mittag 32-34; Gemini III, 368 (framed, hammer \$9000). 83.61g, 54mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; the third known example set within an orichalcum 'frame'.

5,000

From a private American collection.

This remarkable medallion has been produced by striking a large single piece of orichalcum with a sestertius-sized die, rather than the 'frame' being added as a separate piece later, as with later bi-metallic medallions.



835. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder / COS III, Roma standing left, holding Victory and spear. RIC II.3 722; BMCRE 361-2; RSC 349. 3.44g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; light cabinet tone.

500

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Gitbud & Naumann, Auction 6,4 August 2013, lot 390.

Fleur De Coin



836. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust right, with drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Hercules seated right on cuirass, holding club in right hand, which rests on shield, and Victory in outstretched left hand. RIC II.3 786; BMCRE 338; RSC 332. 3.12g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; light cabinet tone.

400

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 103, 23 March 2017, lot 284.

A Magnificent Portrait of the Finest Style



837. Hadrian Æ As. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COS III, Salus standing to right, feeding serpent from patera. RIC II.3 885 (this coin cited), pl. 93, 885 (this coin); C. -, cf. 369; BMCRE -. 12.36g, 28mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a magnificent portrait of the finest style. Extremely Rare; no other recorded examples of the type.

5,000

This coin cited in R.A. Abdy and P.F. Mittag, *Roman Imperial Coinage II.3* (London, 2019);
Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 317, 18 February 2016, lot 2106.

Ex Triton V, 2002



838. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / COS III, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and rod. RIC II.3 2990; BMCRE 402; RSC 374a. 3.46g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin.

500

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton V, 15 January 2002, lot 1975.





A Marvellous Travel Series Aureus



839. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare-headed and draped bust left / AFRICA, Africa reclining to left, wearing elephant-skin headdress and resting right hand on lion standing to left, with left elbow reposing on basket; corn ears behind. RIC II.3 1490; C. 151; BMCRE 810 (same dies); Calicó 1194 (same dies). 7.26g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; light reddish tone. Very Rare.

35,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 190, 11 October 2010, lot 491;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, The Classical Numismatic Review 22, October 1997, no. 39.
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 42, 29 May 1997, lot 908;
Ex Collection of a Deceased Nobleman, Sotheby's Zurich, 28 November 1986, lot 56.

The province of Africa first welcomed a Roman emperor to its shores when Hadrian, the 'restless emperor' of A. Birley's historical assessment (*The Restless Emperor*, 1997) voyaged there during his extensive travels between AD 121 and AD 136. Suetonius, himself from Hippo Regius in modern-day Algeria, named Africa and Sardinia as the two provinces which Augustus had failed to reach (*Life of Augustus*, 47.1) and successive emperors followed suit in neglecting to visit the region until Hadrian's first arrival, probably in AD 123 (though Richard H. Chown, 'The Problem of Hadrian's Visits to North Africa', 1970 argues that Hadrian's presence in Africa can only be confidently tied to AD 128). 'Hardly any emperor ever travelled with such speed over so much territory' as did Hadrian, claimed the author of the *Historia Augusta* (13.4), and the present type, with its personified depiction of this lesser-visited province, fits well with this affinity for foreign excursions.

Although details of the emperor's travels are limited, Hadrian's voyages find representation on coinage which commemorates the provinces, like this rare aureus: the empire was reduced in size under Hadrian, yet magnificent reverse types from his 'travel series' displayed personifications of diverse regions, together constituting a vast empire which had reached its greatest extent at the start of Hadrian's reign. R. Abdy argues that coin types depicting the provinces reflected developments in 'the Roman psyche towards their empire', with a movement away from representations of empire which exclusively focused on military victory, as with the Aphrodisias Sebasteion of the Julio-Claudian era, and towards depictions of the provinces as peaceful and prosperous regions (RIC II.3, p.42). Though there are few surviving details of Hadrian's time in Africa specifically, his auspicious arrival was said to have dramatically coincided with rainfall after five years of drought. Hadrian was credited with performing 'many acts of kindness to the provinces' upon arrival in Carthage, the seat of the proconsul of the province, and at Lambaesis in AD 128 he demonstrated his military expertise in a detailed speech to the assembled troops (*Historia Augusta*, 13.4).

This fascinating reverse is full of symbols of Africa: the beautiful, half-nude figure wears the scalp of an elephant, caresses the thick mane of a lion and reclines on a basket of fruits and corn. The basket is emblematic of the fertility of Africa, a great producer of grain and products such as olive oil, and indeed other coin types depicted Africa with the cornucopiae. Surviving inscriptions of Hadrian's *lex de rudibus agris*, which stipulated that estate land could be occupied if left uncultivated for ten years, indicated an imperial preoccupation with continuous agricultural productivity in such fertile lands (Rosario Rovira-Guardiola, 'Reshaping the Empire' in Thorsten Oppermann, Hadrian, 2016, p.121). In fact, the corn supply to Rome, whose population apparently required 30 million modii annually by the time of Septimius Severus (C. R. Whittaker, 'Africa' in *CAH Volume 11*, 2008, p.526), relied to a critical extent on the output of Africa. Infrastructural developments in Africa were likely directed towards this end: extensions to the road network, such as the construction of the *via Hadrumetina*, which ran from Ammaedara to the port of Hadrumetum, could be used to convey grain levied for the *annona* towards Rome. The economic significance of Africa was increasingly coupled with political prominence for certain inhabitants of the region across AD 70-192: C. R. Whittaker cites the increasing numbers of senators of certain African origin, rising from five under the Flavians to fourteen under Trajan and Hadrian (Whittaker, 2008, p.517). By the close of the second century, senators from Africa *Proconsularis* even accounted for the largest representation from any western province outside Italy, and individuals from Africa increasingly held political influence at Rome.

The lion and elephant scalp of this reverse, as well as the scorpion held by Africa on other provincial types, display the strange and wondrous creatures native to a region which supplied such wild beasts to Rome. Beyond its link to Africa, the lion was associated with Hadrian himself: papyri fragments written by the Egyptian poet Pancrates describe the killing of a savage lion by the emperor and Antinous, his ill-fated lover who later drowned in the Nile. Hadrian first wounded the creature, 'for he wished to test the aim of the handsome Antinous', before killing the lion once it 'grew ever fiercer and tore at the ground with his paws in his rage' (translated in Oppermann, Hadrian: Empire and Conflict, 2008, pp.173-4). Throughout his reign, Hadrian displayed his *virtus* more through such hunting achievements than through military prowess (Abdy, RIC II.3, 2019, p.36), and this magnificent coin type subtly evokes the sporting courage of the Emperor at the same time as commemorating one of the far-flung imperial regions visited by the travelling emperor.



840. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, laureate bust right / TRANQVILLITAS AVG, Tranquillitas standing to left, holding sceptre and resting left elbow on column; COS III in exergue. RIC II.3 965; BMCRE -; RSC 1437. 3.39g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; deep old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

300

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Marc Walter Ancient Coins, 2015.

RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE



841. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate bust right / RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE, Hadrian standing left, extending hand to raise kneeling figure of Hispania; rabbit between them. RIC II.3 1580; BMCRE 889; RSC 1260. 3.33g, 19mm, 7h.

Mint State; a spectacular denarius struck on a large planchet with a medallion-like reverse. Rare.

1,250

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 257, 10 October 2014, lot 8520;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 150, 13 December 2010, lot 299.



842. Aelius (adopted son of Hadrian), as Caesar, BI Limes Denarius. Rome, AD 137. L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head left / TRIB POT COS II, Concordia seated left, holding patera in right hand and resting left elbow on cornucopiae behind; CONCORD in exergue. RIC II.3 2710; Strack 398; RSC 13. 2.65g, 18mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

200

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 195, 10 September 2008, lot 265.



843. Antoninus Pius Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 140-144. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / ANNONA AVG, Annona standing right, holding cornucopias and grain-ears over modius; prow of ship in background; S C across fields. RIC 597; C. 34; BMCRE 1226. 25.75g, 33mm, 12h.

2,000

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful, untouched surfaces with a handsome reddish-brown patina.

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 2, 11 May 2018, lot 260;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 78, 26 May 2014, lot 969 (hammer: CHF 7,000).

Annona was the divine personification of the grain supply to the city of Rome, a creation of Imperial pseudo-religious propaganda, manifested in iconography and cult practice, but lacking in narrative mythology or a historical tradition of devotion.

The Roman government used the term Cura Annonae ("care for the grain supply"), in reference to the import and distribution of grain to the residents of the city of Rome. Rome imported most of the grain consumed by its urban population, estimated to number one million people by the second century AD. Most of this grain was distributed through commercial or non-subsidized channels, but a dole of subsidized or free grain, and later bread, was provided by the government to about 200,000 of the poorer residents of the city of Rome. It has been estimated that each year as much as 60,000,000 modii of grain (about 420,000 tonnes) reached the city, equivalent to approximately 1,200 large vessels containing 50,000 modii (about 350 tonnes) each.

The grain ships that sailed principally from Egypt and Africa, and the shipping lanes they travelled were therefore of strategic importance. Whoever controlled the grain supply had an important measure of control over the city of Rome, which was utterly reliant on regular imports.

The depiction of Annona with a modius and grain ship on this coin is therefore closely associated with the principate, being one of the most ubiquitous and important manifestations of the emperor's power to care for his people. The date when the Cura Annonae ended is unknown, but it may have lasted even into the 6th century, by which time the population of Rome had greatly declined through famine, war and economic ruin to as little as 100,000.

The great machinery of empire that had once spanned all of Europe and sustained the greatest city on earth had been effectively shattered by barbarian migration and subsequent warfare, and with the eventual disappearance of the great grain fleets it would not be until the sixteenth century that vessels of similar tonnages would ply the waters of the Mediterranean again.

Fleur De Coin



844. Antoninus Pius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 153-154. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII, laureate head right / LIBERALITAS VII COS IIII, Liberalitas standing facing, head left, emptying coins out of cornucopias held in both hands. RIC 234; BMCRE 816; RSC 519c. 3.36g, 18mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; attractive cabinet tone.

400

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.



845. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, after AD 141. DIVA FAVSTINA, veiled and draped bust right / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing facing, head left, holding patera and rudder on globe. RIC 349 (Pius); Calicó 1744a; BMCRE 372 (Pius). 7.32g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

5,500

Ex Morton and Eden Ltd, Auction 95-96 (Important Greek and Roman Coins), 24 October 2018, lot 375.



846. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) Æ Sestertius. Rome, after AD 141. DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA, veiled and draped bust left, wearing stephane / PIETAS AVGVSTA, Pietas standing facing, head left, dropping incense over lighted altar and holding perfume box; S-C across fields. RIC 1146a (Pius); BMCRE 1451 (Pius); Banti 94. 26.27g, 33mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old 'Tiber' patina, some surface corrosion.

750

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from B. Murphy, 2008.



Ex Auctiones 6, 1976



847. Marcus Aurelius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 163/164. M • ANTONINVS AVG IMP II, bare-headed, draped bust right, seen from behind / TR P XVIII COS III, Victory standing to left, holding stylus in right hand and supporting shield set on palm tree with left hand. RIC -; C. -; BMCRE p. 420 note; Calicó 1986. 7.33g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in over 20 years.

15,000

Ex Gitbud & Naumann, Auction 2, 7 April 2013, lot 227 (hammer: EUR 27,000);

Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 6, 30 September 1976, lot 518.

Dating to the early period of Marcus Aurelius' reign, during which he was co-emperor with Lucius Verus and the empire was under threat from the Parthians in the East, it seems that this coin indirectly commemorates a victory over the Parthians, won while Verus was nominally in charge of the legions. The fact of Verus being the emperor sent to confront the enemy, not Aurelius, may help in understanding the rarity of this coin. Marcus Aurelius has been characterised by his biographers as more naturally inclined to philosophy and scholarship, rather than politics or military service, even penning his own work on Stoic Philosophy, the *Meditations*. The extent to which this is the case is highlighted in that when he was granted the title of Augustus by the senate, it is said he was reluctant to accept because of his lack of suitability to the position of high office, but did so only out of his strong sense of duty (Historia Augusta, Marcus Aurelius, VII.5). It can be assumed it was this same sense of duty, that led him to one of his first actions as emperor, namely compelling the senate to promote his adoptive brother Lucius Verus to Augustus also. This was in line with the wishes of Hadrian, who had originally placed them both in the line of succession (Birley, A., *Marcus Aurelius, A Biography*, 1987, p.116).

In contrast to his colleague, Verus appears to have been more of a socialite, less interested in the responsibilities or moralities associated with state office (Historia Augusta, Lucius Verus, I.4-5) and it is widely acknowledged that Marcus Aurelius was seen as the more senior of the two. Their respective characters appear to have been instrumental in the reasoning behind the decision that was taken in 162 to send Verus, rather than Aurelius, to confront the Parthian King, Vologases, in Armenia, where he had forcibly removed the Roman client king and set up his own. Ostensibly, Verus was sent because he was younger, fitter and, as such, more predisposed to military endeavour (Cassius Dio, LXXI.1.3), but it seems likely that Aurelius and the senate were just as concerned with controlling his excesses and impressing upon him the gravitas of his role (HA, Verus, V.8) in sending him into conflict. Although it is doubtful that Verus had any tangible impact on the outcome himself, the legions, under the general Statius Priscus, nevertheless enjoyed success and in 163 captured the Armenian capital Artaxata and began to re-establish Roman occupation of the territory. In recognition of this victory Verus took the title of Armeniacus at the end of 163; Aurelius, however, did not take the title until later the following year and it is in this context that this coin must be viewed. While coins of Verus specifically recording the military success against the Parthians in Armenia date from as early as autumn of 163 (Mattingly, H. & Sydenham, E.A., RIC III, p.198), coins of Aurelius with similar direct references to the Armenian victory do not appear until later. It could, therefore, be argued that this coin is in fact a commemoration of that very same victory, but minted before Aurelius officially took the title of Armeniacus, hence there being no direct reference to Armenia on the coin. It is likely the type was quickly discontinued in early 164 when Aurelius did assume the title hence its extreme rarity today.



848. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 164-165. ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate head right / P M TR P XIX IMP II COS III, Armenia seated left, in mournful attitude, vexillum and shield before, hand on bow behind; ARMEN in exergue. RIC 122; BMCRE 366; RSC 9. 3.46g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State.

200

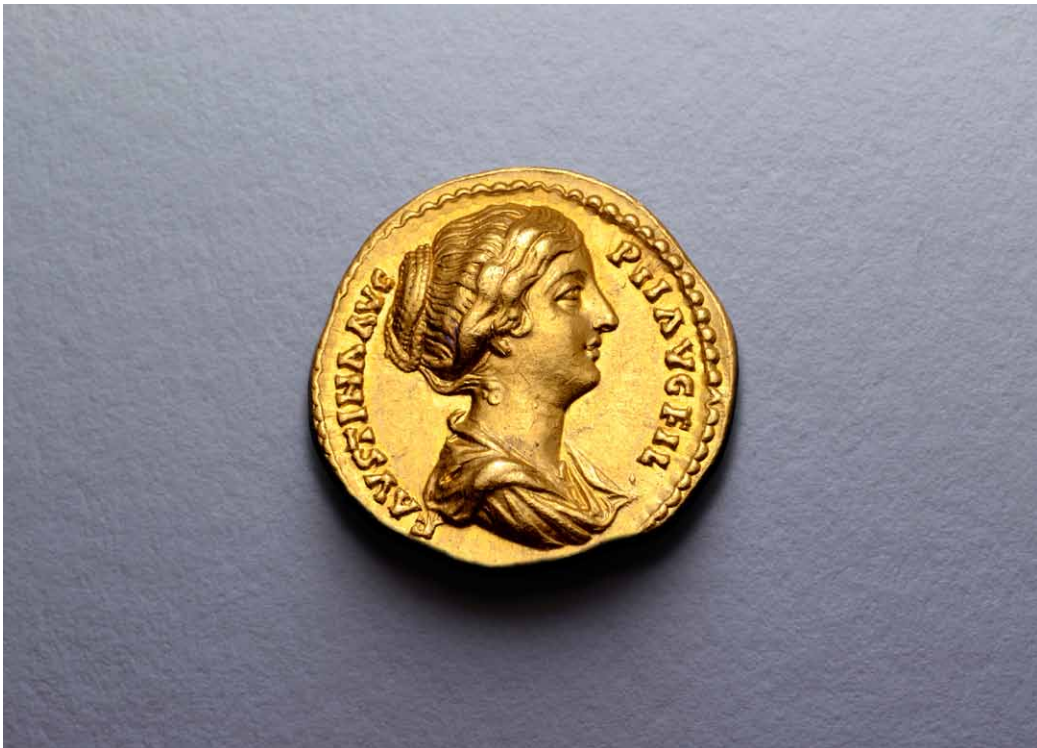
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 103, 23 March 2017, lot 351.



849. Marcus Aurelius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 175. M ANTONINVS AVG GERM TR P XXIX, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / LIBERAL • AVG • VI • IMP VII COS III, Liberalitas, draped, standing left, holding up abacus in right hand and cornucopiae in left. RIC 319; BMCRE 620; Calicó 1881 (same obv. die). 7.25g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

10,000

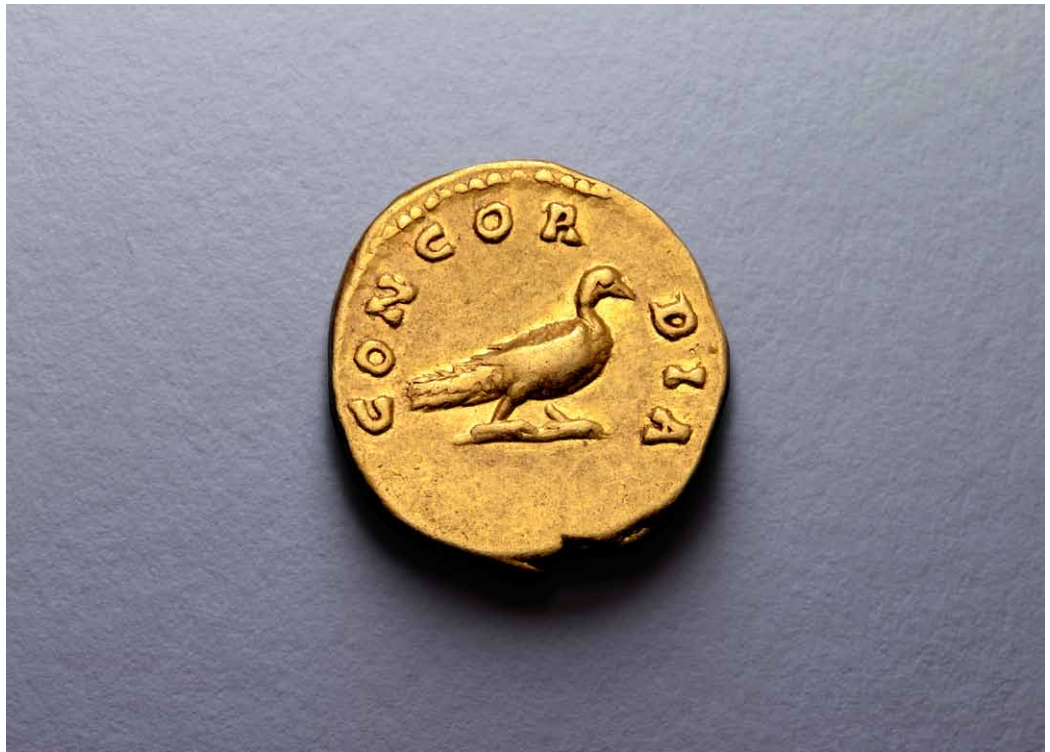


850. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, circa AD 145. FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust right, hair coiled on back of head / CONCORDIA, dove standing to right. RIC 503a (Pius); C. 61; BMCRE 1089 (Pius); Calicó 2045b. 7.39g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a portrait of beautiful and delicate style, displaying the hint of a smile.

4,500

Ex Morton & Eden Ltd, Auction 95-96 (Important Greek and Roman Coins), 24 October 2018, lot 382;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 36, 21 April 1986, lot 705.



851. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, circa AD 145. FAVSTINA AVGV P II AVGV FIL, draped bust left, wearing hair fastened in bun at back of head / CONCORDIA, dove standing to right. RIC 503b (Pius); Strack 507; Calicó 2044c (same obv. die); Biaggi 922 (same obv. die); BMCRE 1090 (Pius). 7.17g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Marc Walter Ancient Coins, 2017;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 205, 22 September 1999, lot 868;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 203, 24 February 1999, lot 592;
Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 201, 25 September 1998, lot 710.

Ex Vinchon, 1976



852. Faustina II (wife of M. Aurelius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 170-175/6. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / MATRI MAGNAE, Cybele, towered, draped, seated right on throne between two lions, holding drum balanced in left hand and on left knee. RIC 704 (Aurelius); C. 168; BMCRE 133 (Aurelius); Calicó 2071. 7.32g, 20mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine.

7,500

Ex Jean Vinchon Numismatique, 23-24 April 1976, lot 242.



853. Lucilla (daughter of M. Aurelius and wife of L. Verus) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 164-169. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right, hair in chignon / IVNONI LVCINAE, Juno seated to left on throne, holding flower in right hand and cradling infant in swaddling clothes in left arm; SC in exergue. RIC 1747 (Aurelius); C. 37; BMCRE 1154 (Aurelius). 25.17g, 33mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; fields lightly smoothed, beautiful light green patina.

1,000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 19, 11 November 2015, lot 643.

Ex Glendining - Seaby 1, 1927



854. Commodus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 181. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / ANN AVG TR P VI IMP IIII COS III P P, Annona standing facing head left, holding cornucopiae grain ears over modius at her feet to left; S-C across fields. RIC 307a; BMCRE 45. 22.68g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; slightly weak legends, wonderful deep brown patina, excellent portrait.

1,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 97, 12 December 2016, lot 167;

Ex Emporium Hamburg, Auction 68, 15 November 2012, lot 389;

Ex Auctiones AG Basel, Auction 17, 7 June 1988, lot 647;

Ex Adolph Hess Nachfolger, Auction 218, 2 August 1933, lot 466;

Ex Signorelli Collection, Glendining & Co. Ltd - B. A. Seaby Ltd, Auction 1, 15-17 July 1927, lot 254.



855. Commodus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 186-189. M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT, laureate head right / PIETATI SENATVS, Commodus and senator standing facing, clasping hands; COS V P P in exergue, S-C in fields. RIC 549; C. 410; BMCRE 607. 17.85g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; old edge chips, magnificent dark patina with exceptional preservation of detail.

2,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;

Privately purchased from A Gilch, 2005.

A Highly Interesting 'Medallion'



856. Commodus Æ Medallion. Rome, AD 192. M AELIVS AVRELIVS COMMODVS AVG PIVS FELIX, laureate and cuirassed bust right, aegis on breastplate / PONTIF TR P II COS II, Geta standing to left, holding spear and parazonium, being crowned with wreath by Victory who stands behind; before, a trophy of arms with captives seated at base, Roma standing to right, head turned to face Geta, holding spear and shield. For obverse: Gnechi 120, pl. 86, 1 (same obverse die); for similar reverse type cf. Gnechi (Caracalla) 2, pl. 95, 3. 51.60g, 44mm, 4h.

Near Extremely Fine. Of significant numismatic and historical interest.

15,000

This remarkable medallion of Commodus was evidently modified some twenty years after being struck (circa AD 210 or later) to have its original obverse, which was almost certainly the Mars with Victory on column type, removed by being carefully hollowed out with a lathe. The reverse of a second medallion was then also modified, having its obverse shaved off, and was inset into the hollow of the first, with the whole then being silvered or tinned to create what must have been an impressive and beautiful object with a bright, reflective finish. Similarly modified medallions can be seen in the sales of Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 7, 27-29 April 1987, lot 857 = Triton VIII, 11 January 2005, lot 727 and Bank Leu 30, 28 April 1982, lot 369. Both are medallions of Antinous that had a hollow interior which had been polished and silvered or tinned to form a compact box mirror.

The second medallion used for the reverse of the present piece must have originally been one of Geta, for this precise legend occurs only on his coinage, and a related medallion survives, struck for Caracalla, that depicts an emperor crowned by Victory in a near-identical manner, though the other details of the reverse differ. The present medallion is significant therefore in that it preserves the reverse of an otherwise lost medallion of Geta that must relate to victories achieved during the Severan campaign in Caledonia. This campaign, begun by Septimius in 208, was a slow and bloody affair with heavy Roman casualties; when command fell to Caracalla in early 210 the campaign devolved into a brutal and systematic attempt to exterminate all those tribes that refused to submit to Roman authority, and came to an end only when Septimius died due to illness thus requiring his sons Caracalla and Geta to turn their attention towards assuming the reins of government.





857. Didius Julianus AR Denarius. Rome, 28 March-1 June AD 193. IMP CAES M DID IVLIAN AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P COS, Fortuna standing left, holding in right hand a rudder set on globe at feet to left, and cornucopiae in left hand. RIC 2; BMCRE 4; RSC 10. 2.95g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; a remarkably well-detailed portrait. Rare.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



858. Manlia Scantilla (wife of D. Julianus) A/E Sestertius. Rome, AD 193. MANLIA SCANTILLA AVG, draped bust right / IVNO REGINA, Juno standing facing, head left, holding patera and sceptre; S-C across fields; at feet to left, peacock standing left. RIC 18a (Julianus); BMCRE 32-5 (Julianus); Banti 2A. 19.25g, 30mm, 6h.

Good Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the inventory of a European dealer.

Ex Münzen und Medaillen 52, 1976



859. Didia Clara (daughter of D. Julianus) AR Denarius. Rome, April-June AD 193. DIDIA CLARA AVG, draped bust right / HILAR TEMPOR, Hilaritas standing left, holding long palm frond and cornucopiae. RIC 10 (Julianus); BMCRE 14 (Julianus); RSC 3. 3.13g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,500

Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd. - Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals - M&M Numismatics Ltd, The New York Sale V, 16 January 2003, lot 327;

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 300, 28 October 1980, lot 357;

Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 52, 19 January 1976, lot 686.



860. Pescennius Niger AR Denarius. Antioch, AD 193-194. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVTI AVG, Mars standing left, leaning on shield and holding spear. RIC 94b; RSC 79c var. (rev. legend); BMCRE 317 note. 2.33g, 17mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From a private German collection.



861. Septimius Severus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 198-200. [L] SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX, laureate head right / VIRTVS AVG, Septimius on horse prancing right, brandishing javelin at foe prostrate, right. RIC 146a; RSC 763; BMCRE 143. 3.45g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

150

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Ancient Delights (A. Fernández and J. L. Olivé, Madrid), 2011.

A Very Rare Aureus of Septimius with Caracalla and Geta



862. Septimius Severus, with Caracalla and Geta, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 202-210. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM, Caracalla and Geta, each laureate and togate, standing facing each other, jointly holding Victory standing left on globe with their right hands. RIC 255; Calicó 2435; BMCRE 312. 7.00g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

8,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 1102 (sold for £10,000).

This reverse type neatly shows the hope Severus held for unity and amity between his two sons, and his wish for them to rule together following his death and thus continue the dynasty he had founded. Yet the brothers' disdain for one another is well-attested; Dio Cassius relates that 'the two pretended to love and commend each other, but in all that they did they were diametrically opposed, and anyone could see that something terrible was bound to result from the situation.' Indeed after less than a year of joint rule, Caracalla had Geta murdered.



863. Septimius Severus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 202-210. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / PROVIDENTIA, aegis with facing head of Medusa. RIC 286; BMCRE 357; RSC 591. 3.57g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; minor flan crack at 11h. Very Rare.

2,000

Septimius' Monetary Propaganda



864. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 205. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P XIII COS III P P, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; eagle standing to left at his feet. RIC 196; BMCRE 469; C. 468; Hill 719; Calicó 2508; Biaggi 1090. 7.28g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

10,000

Ex Damien Libert Commissaire Priseur - Thierry Parsy Expert, 'Importante suite de monnaies d'or de l'Empire Romain', 14 February 2018, lot 79;
Ex Monsieur Note (1910-1982) Collection, France;
Privately purchased in Paris.

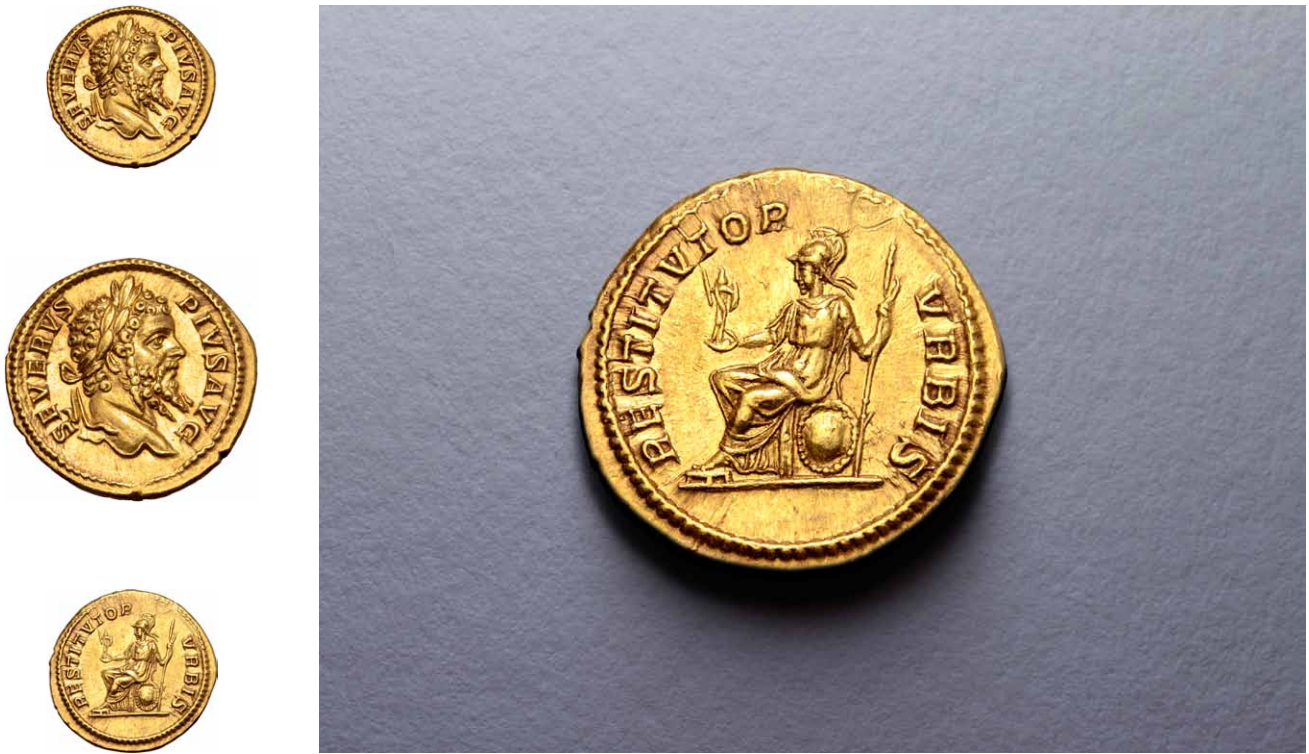
The present aureus represents part of a concerted monetary propaganda campaign designed to reinforce the cult of the emperor and strengthen the association between the imperial family and the numerous deities and demigods depicted on the Roman coinage.

Dynastic imagery depicted on the multiple-portrait issues struck in particular around AD 200/1 presented a strong message of stability from an ostensibly virtuous imperial family, thus creating the potential for a stable succession by being seen to be grooming the next generation for the duty of ruling the empire. On their jugate-portrait issues, the mutual dependence of the sun and the moon is harnessed as a device to portray the strong bond of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, while emphasising the concept of permanence - in this case, of the principate and the empire it ruled. Septimius' radiate crown denotes him as a representation of Sol, and the bust of Domna is set upon a crescent moon, the attribute of Luna. The legend inscribed on that type, CONCORDIAE AETERNAE (eternal harmony) is intended to refer not only to the imperial family, connoting firm hands on the tiller of the empire, the prospect of a secure succession, while also reflecting Septimius' (largely justifiable) claim to have brought peace and a renewed golden age to Rome. There existed among the general populace a heartfelt belief that a stable imperial family was conducive to having a stable domain, and this reassurance is dovetailed neatly into another key element of the Roman collective psyche - the idea that Rome and its empire were everlasting - a concept that features heavily in literature such as the Aeneid, a work that had had a profound impact on Roman culture.

For Septimius' sons Caracalla and Geta meanwhile, an association was cultivated with the tutelary deities of Septimius Severus' home city of Lepcis Magna (also spelled Leptis). For them, the Phoenician gods Shadaphra and Melqart (who were equated with Liber Pater or Bacchus, and Hercules respectively) were invoked as patron deities for the young princes. Indeed, on the provincial coinage in the name of Caracalla reverse types of Hercules dominate, while on those of Geta, Liber or Bacchus appear with great frequency. Similarly, on a parallel issue of aurei of extreme rarity the reverse type for Caracalla portrays Hercules feasting (Leu 93, 68), whereas Bacchus and Ariadne, thronged by the god's company of maenads and satyrs, were chosen for Geta (Leu 87, 66). That these two gods were important to Severus on a personal level is also evident, as they clearly served as the tutelary deities of his regime, appearing on several other coin issues during his reign, and on the provincial coinage in his sons' names. On an extremely rare series issued in 204, the two gods are specifically referred to as the 'Di Patrii'; A. Peck (University of Warwick, 1 March 2015) cohesively argues that since "in literature also, the phrase di patrii appears to have been used almost exclusively in relation to the gods of Rome, particularly with regards to the Penates that were according to legend brought to Italy from Troy by Aeneas", the issue is intended to demonstrate the "equal importance that was placed upon local and imperial identities, proudly displaying the emperor's attachment to his local patria, whilst also honouring the religious elements that were at the heart of Rome's conceptualisation of patria".

Moreover, while the coinage in the sole name of the empress Julia Domna places her alongside such deities as Juno, Diana, Venus and Cybele, Septimius coinage here parallels that of his wife with what could be interpreted as either a hubristic tacit equation of the emperor to Jupiter, king of the Gods, or as an invocation of the supreme Roman deity as patron of the emperor in his role both as the gubernator of the state and pontifex maximus.

The Restoration of Peace and Prosperity



865. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 207. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / RESTITVTOR VRBIS, Roma seated left on shield, holding patera and scepter. RIC 288; Calicó 2529; BMCRE 358; Hill 840. 6.76g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Rare.

12,500

Ex Baldwin's, The New York Sale XXXIV, 6 January 2015, lot 619.

Septimius Severus was credited with restoring stability to the Roman Empire after the turbulent reign of Commodus and the civil wars that erupted in the wake of the emperor's murder, and by the time this coin was struck he had enlarged the empire in the East and strengthened the southern borders through the expansion of the Limes Tripolitanus, a frontier zone of defensive forts in north Africa that secured the agricultural base of the empire against raids from the desert nomads of the Sahara.

The improved security of the empire enabled Severus to undertake restorative works in Rome itself, the theme of this reverse type. Roma, personification of Rome, is portrayed here as a direct reference to Severus' having restored peace and prosperity to the city, which was marked in the landscape by the building of monuments such as the Triumphal Arch celebrating the successful conclusion of the war against Parthia, and the Septizodium, a building of no known practical purpose but which Ammianus Marcellinus (XV, 7, 3) is understood to have noted as 'a popular place', though the sentence is ambiguous.



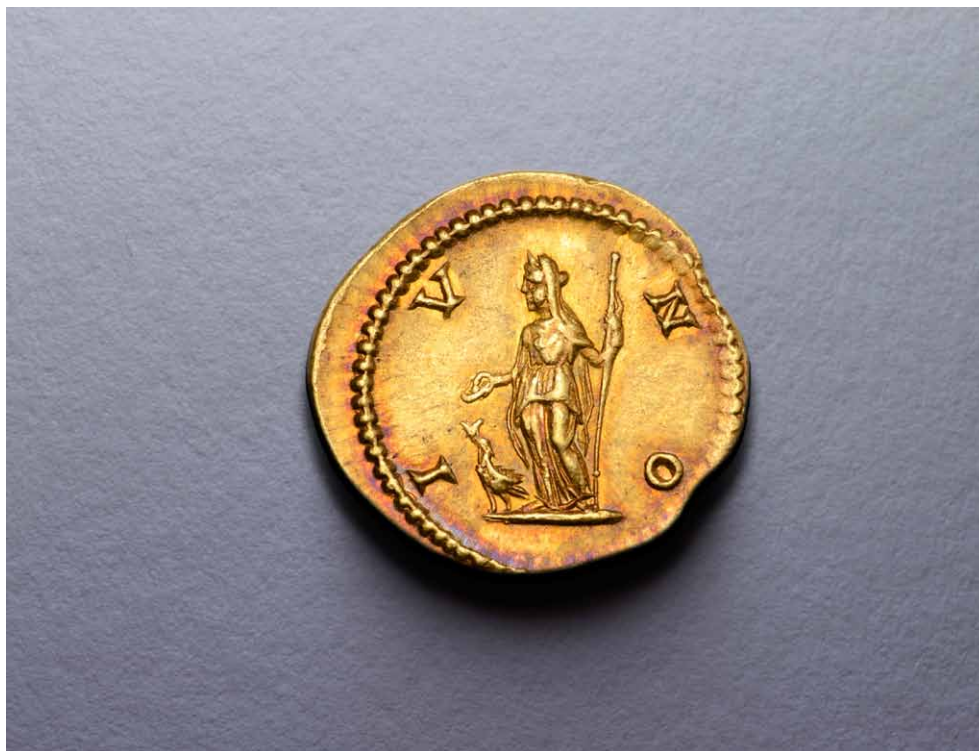
866. Divus Septimius Severus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 211. DIVO SEVERO PIO, bare head right / CONSECRATIO, draped pulvinar (throne) seen from front, with wreath on seat and footstool below. RIC 191E (Caracalla); BMCRE 25 (Caracalla); RSC 87. 3.44g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned, lustrous metal. Very Rare.

250

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Gitbud & Naumann, Auction 28, 1 February 2015, lot 379.

Ex Naville II, 1922



867. Julia Domna (wife of S. Severus) AV Aureus. Rome, circa AD 196-211. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / IVNO, Juno standing to left, veiled, holding patera and sceptre; at her feet, peacock standing to left. RIC 559 (Severus); C. 81 var. (no peacock); BMCRE 37 (Severus); Calicó 2617 (same dies). 7.59g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; magnificent deep red tone.

15,000

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 93, 10 May 2005, lot 62;

Ex R. Perret Collection, E. Bourgey, 19 December 1958, lot 107;

Ex M. P. Vautier & Prof. M. Collignon Collection, Naville & Cie, Auction II, 12 June 1922, lot 1141;

From the Cologne-Gertrudenstrasse Hoard of 1909.

The longevity and prominence of Domna's station as empress distinguishes her as one of the most influential women in Roman history, ruling as Augusta for a quarter of a century first as empress consort of Septimius Severus, then later as empress mother of Caracalla. Born in Emesa, Syria (modern-day Homs), Julia Domna was the youngest of a prominent local family, descended from the priest-kings who worshipped the sun-deity Elagabalus. She married the future emperor Septimius Severus, two decades her senior, in AD 187, allegedly after Septimius came seeking a Syrian wife on the advice of a horoscope. Their marriage was a happy one, and Domna produced two sons, – Caracalla and Geta – in quick succession. Furthermore, Septimius is reported by Herodian, Cassius Dio and the author of the *Historia Augusta* to have esteemed Domna's political advice, and Domna accompanied her husband on his military campaigns, with the couple rarely separating.

After Septimius' victory in the civil war of 193, Domna and her sons quickly became central to the message of dynastic stability promoted by Severan propaganda. She was awarded titles such as 'Mother of the Invincible Camps' and 'Mater Augustus' (Mother of Augustus). As scholar J. Langford notes, coins bearing this title were not created specifically to pay the army, but were minted in Rome perhaps with the intention to undermine the Senate by strengthening the perception of closeness between the imperial family and army.

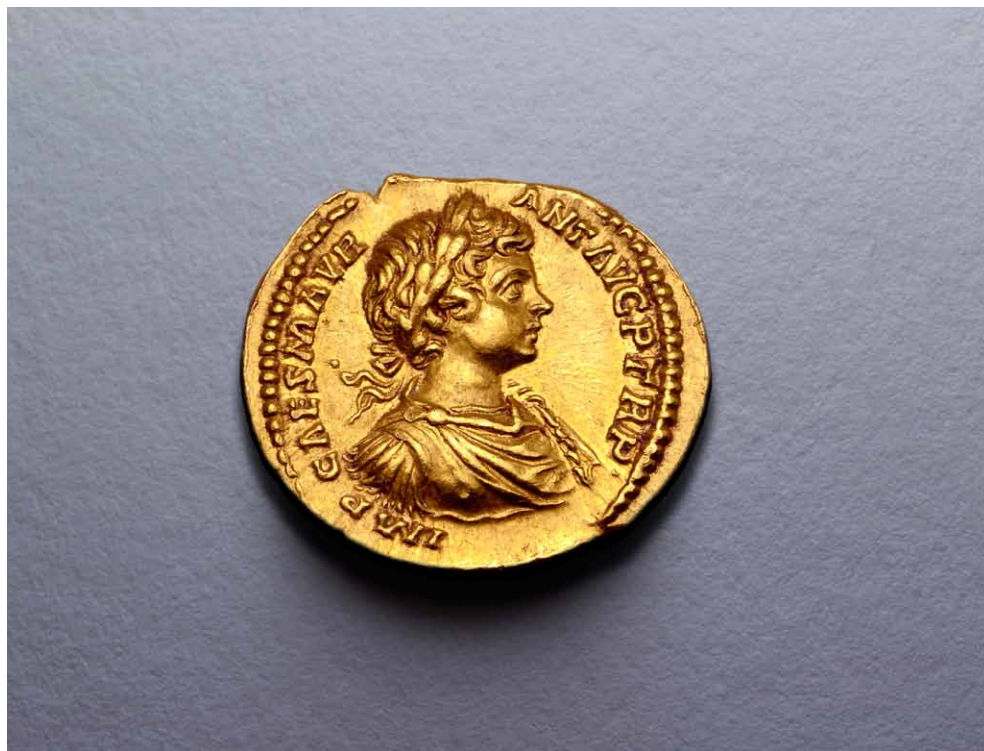
Despite her image being more prominent than ever on coinage, Domna's power in the imperial court was curtailed between AD 200-205 with the rise of Plautianus, the prefect of the Praetorian Guard, who took her place as Septimius' closest adviser and confidante. She used her time away from court to develop a lifelong passion for philosophy, cultivating a circle of some of the finest thinkers and rhetoricians of the day. Cassius Dio writes that this earned Domna 'the most splendid reputation' for her intelligence and passion for letters among her contemporaries.

Upon the death of Septimius in February 211, Domna's influence rose again with the accession of her two sons. Despite the overwhelming imagery of family unity promoted on the Severan coinage, the bitter rivalry of the two sons now escalated into assassination attempts and a proposed division of the empire. Skilfully utilising her dual role as mother and Augusta, she made a public and emotive plea to her sons in front of those assembled for peace negotiations. Pulling both into an embrace, she lamented that she too must be divided between them. 'And with everyone pitying her,' writes Herodian, 'the meeting adjourned and the project was abandoned.'

Although she had saved the integrity of the empire, Domna's efforts did not resolve the conflict between the brothers. Geta was murdered on Caracalla's orders a few months later, in December 211, stabbed to death before dying in his mother's arms. She had allegedly been tricked into attendance by Caracalla and may have sustained injuries herself during the attack. It was under her son's sole reign, however, that she reached the zenith of her power. She handled imperial correspondence and petitions during his absence from Rome, which became permanent after 213, and took on many other administrative duties of the emperor. Interestingly, the number of coins depicting Julia Domna then fell dramatically to their lowest levels of her time in power. After travelling with her son to Antioch in 217, Domna received news of Caracalla's assassination by a common soldier, a certain Martialis, while commanding his forces on the Parthian frontier. Reluctant to return to private life, and suffering the early stages of breast cancer, she took her own life.

This particular coin was part of the Gertrudenstrasse Hoard of Cologne, found by workmen digging the foundation of a building in 1909. It consisted of approximately 15,000 denarii and 150 aurei thought to have been votive offerings buried to protect them from the extortionate policies of Maximinus; this aureus is among the latest in the group (W. Reusch, *Der Kölner Münzschatzfund vom Jahre 1909*, Leipzig 1935). Many of the coins of that hoard bear a distinctive colouration similar to that of the Boscoreale Hoard. The intense colouration is suggestive of the coins having been subjected to extreme heat, likely as the result of a fire that consumed the building above.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 53, 1977



868. Caracalla AV Aureus. Rome, AD 198. IMP CAES M AVR ANT AVG P TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. RIC 26b; C. 598; BMCRE -; Calicó 2820. 7.19g, 21mm, 6h.

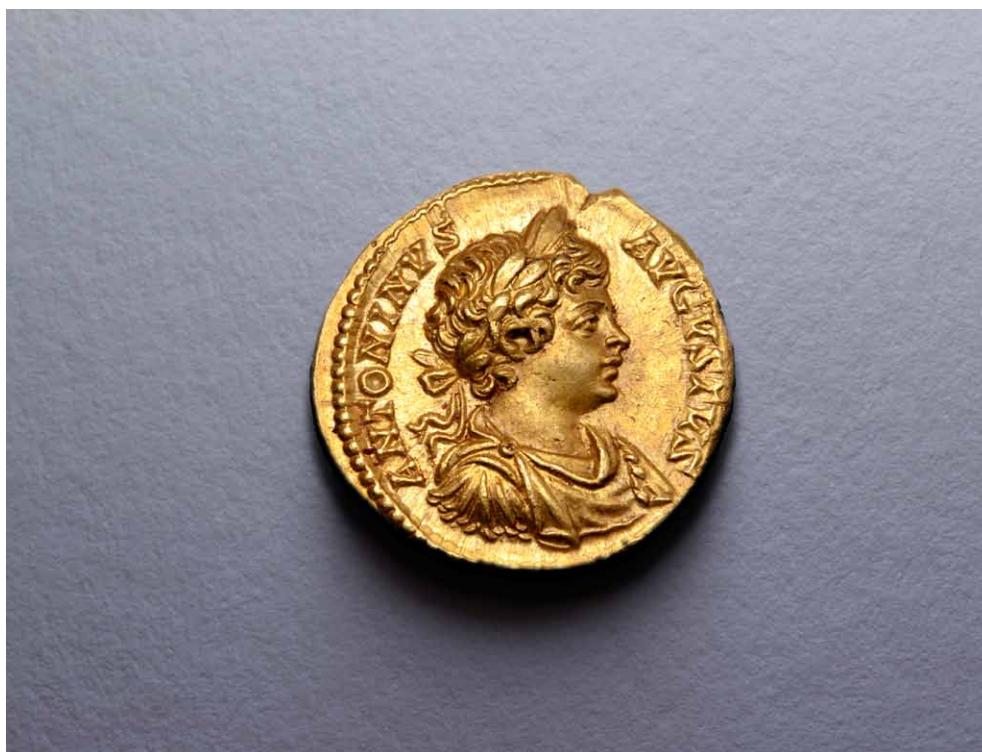
Extremely Fine. Rare.

10,000

Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 53, 29 November 1977, lot 279.

With the defeat of Clodius Albinus in AD 197, Septimius Severus was free to pursue his dynastic ambitions. The position of Caracalla, much the cause of the dispute between his father and Albinus, was now advanced to that of co-emperor in 198 and confirmed Severus' intentions to follow the principle of succession by birth, rather than adoption. The execution of a large number of Senators on charges of conspiracy after the death of Albinus led to the estrangement of the Senate and so the Severan dynasty's dependency on the support of the army and people increased. The reverse of this aureus invokes the personification Spes (Hope) to bring good fortune to the Roman citizenry and so ensure their continued support.





869. Caracalla AV Aureus. Rome, AD 199. ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SEVERI P II AVG FIL, Caracalla standing facing, head left, holding Victory on globe and spear, captive seated left at feet in attitude of mourning. RIC 45; Calicó 2818 (same rev. die); Hill 416; BMCRE -, cf. 172 (footnote). 7.43g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly toned, with underlying lustre. A magnificent specimen.

15,000

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 102, 7 November 2016, lot 124;
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 83, 6 May 2002, lot 791;
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 57, 25 May 1993, lot 284.

A Very Rare Dupondius of Caracalla



870. Caracalla Æ Dupondius. Rome, AD 210. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, radiate head right / PONTIF TR P XIII COS III, Virtus standing to left in military dress, holding parazonium and grounded spear, trophy before with male captive seated to right at base, wearing peaked cap and cloak; SC in exergue. RIC 456; C. 480; BMCRE 209. 11.46g, 25mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Flan crack at 3h. Very Rare; only 3 examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

500

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.



871. Geta Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 210. IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / PONTIF TR P II COS [II], Geta standing left and Caracalla standing right facing each other, each holding a patera in their right hand over a lighted tripod while Caracalla holds a baton in his left hand; tibicina standing facing between, playing tibiae, SC in exergue. RIC 156a; Banti 40; BMCRE 214; C. 145. 26.47g, 32mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; flan crack at 1h/5h; attractive green patina. Rare.

1,000

Ex Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection;

Ex Giessener Münzhaltung, Auction 58, 9 April 1992, lot 810.



872. Macrinus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 217-218. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PONTIF MAX TR COS P P, Fides standing facing, head right, holding two military standards, the left topped with an aquila, the right topped with a wreath. RIC 22a; BMCRE 38; RSC 60. 3.42g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful old cabinet tone.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



873. Macrinus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 217-218. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing left, holding long sceptre and thunderbolt over small figure of Macrinus standing before. RIC 76; BMCRE 20; RSC 37, 2.85g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



874. Diadumenian, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 217-218. M OPEL DIADVMENIAN CAES, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing left, holding military standard and sceptre, two more standards set on ground to right. RIC 102 (Macrinus); BMCRE 87 (Macrinus); RSC 3. 3.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Pedigreed to 1910



875. Elagabalus AR Quinarius. Rome, AD 220-222. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERTAS AVG, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre; star in right field. RIC 109; King 4; BMCRE 222a; RSC 91. 1.81g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example has been offered at auction in the past 20 years.

5,000

Ex F. Sternberg, Auction I, 30 November 1973, lot 261;
Ex Adolph Hess AG - AG Leu & Co., Auction 41, 24 April 1969, lot 378;
Ex L. Vierordt Collection, J. Schulman, 5 March 1923, lot 1984;
Ex J. du Lac Collection, Rollin & Feuarent, 12 May 1910, lot 208.



876. Julia Paula (wife of Elagabalus) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 219-220. IVLIA PAVLA AVG, draped bust right / CONCORDIA, Concordia seated left, holding patera and resting left arm on armrest; star in left field. RIC 211; BMCRE 172; RSC 6a. 3.34g, 20mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; original 'find' patina.

150

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Ex Gitbud & Naumann, Auction 28, 1 February 2015, lot 416.

The Apotheosis of Julia Maesa



877. Diva Julia Maesa (grandmother of S. Alexander) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 225. DIVA MAESA AVG, draped bust right / CONSECRATIO, Julia Maesa, holding sceptre, seated left on peacock flying upwards to right. RIC 378 (Alexander); RSC 3. 2.16g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; light crystallisation. Very Rare.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

A beautiful consecration denarius depicting the ascension of the deified Julia Maesa into the heavens.

Ex Tinchant, Vierordt and Gréau Collections



878. Severus Alexander and Julia Mamaea Æ Hybrid Medallion - As. Rome, AD 226-235. IMP SEVERVS ALEXANDER AVG IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Alexander facing draped bust of Mamaea, wearing stephane; MATER AVG below / P M TR P V COS II P P, the Nymphaeum of Severus Alexander with three arches (and statues within?) and facing quadriga on roof; below, building of which both sides are seen in perspective; S-C across fields. RIC 664 (this coin cited); C. 14 (this coin); BMCRE 327 note (this coin cited); Toynbee p. 165, note 188 (this coin cited); Gnechchi -. 11.20g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Apparently Unique.

2,500

This coin cited in J. M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Medallion* (New York 1986);

This coin cited in H. Mattingly et al., *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Volume 6 (London, 1962);

This coin cited in H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Volume 4 (London 1930);

This coin cited in H. Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain* (Paris, 1880-92);

Ex 'R. J. Graham' (Paul Tinchant) Collection, J. Schulman, Auction 243, 8 June 1966, lot 2053;

Ex Ars Classica S.A., Auction XVI, 3 July 1933, lot 1979;

Ex L. Vierordt Collection, J. Schulman, Auction 139, 4-8 March 1923, lot 2066 (copy of catalogue description and plate included);

Ex J. Gréau Collection, H. Hoffmann, 19 May 1869, lot 3062.

In 226 Severus Alexander constructed the Aqua Alexandrina, an aqueduct built to supply the water necessary for the emperor's planned enlargement of the baths of Nero (Thermae Neronis). At the terminus of the aqueduct stood a monumental fountain on the Esquiline Hill known as the Nymphaeum Alexandri, the remains of which can still be seen today in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. The similarity of those remains to the structure depicted on this reverse has been noted by Hill, who concluded the Nymphaeum clearly provided the model for the type (Monuments of Ancient Rome as Coin Types, London 1989, pp. 98-9). The Nymphaeum appears on gold, silver and bronze issues (see RIC 58-9, and 449-51) of AD 226 and presumably commemorates not only the construction of the fountain, but also the completion of the project to enlarge the thermae and construction of the Aqua Alexandrina. Examples in all metals are rare today, though bronze Nymphaeum medallions of Alexander and Julia Mamaea are exceedingly rare (see BMCRE 326-327, RIC 665). This is the only known medallion of the type with a reverse inscription indicating it was issued under the authority of the Senate (S C) and as Carson notes, this presumably indicates it is a hybrid with a medallion obverse and the reverse of an as (see BMCRE VI 327 note).



879. Julia Mamaea (mother of S. Alexander) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 230. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust right / FELICITAS PVBLICA, Felicitas seated left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC 338 (Alexander); BMCRE 658 (Alexander); RSC 24. 3.85g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; light mineral adhesion.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Ex Bank Leu 18, 1977



880. Maximinus I Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 236-237. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SALVS AVGVSTI, Salus seated left, feeding serpent rising from altar; SC in exergue. RIC 85; C. 92; BMCRE 175. 20.33g, 29mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive patina.

2,000

From the Andreas Kohn Collection;

Ex collection of Ph. S., Nomos AG, Auction 1, 6 May 2009, lot 159;

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 18, 5 May 1977, lot 368.



881. Maximus (son of Maximinus I), as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 236-237. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust right / PIETAS AVG, emblems of the pontificate: lituus, secespita, guttus, simpulum, and aspergillum. RIC 2; BMCRE 201-203; RSC 3. 3.30g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; old cabinet tone.

300

From the Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from S. Noeren, 2004.



882. Maximus (son of Maximinus I), as Caesar, A Sestertius. Rome, AD 236-238. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Maximus standing left, holding baton and transverse spear; two standards behind him, S-C across fields. RIC 13; C. 14; BMCRE 213. 21.41g, 30mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,000

From the Andreas Kohn Collection;
Acquired from Manfred Olding (Osnabrück).



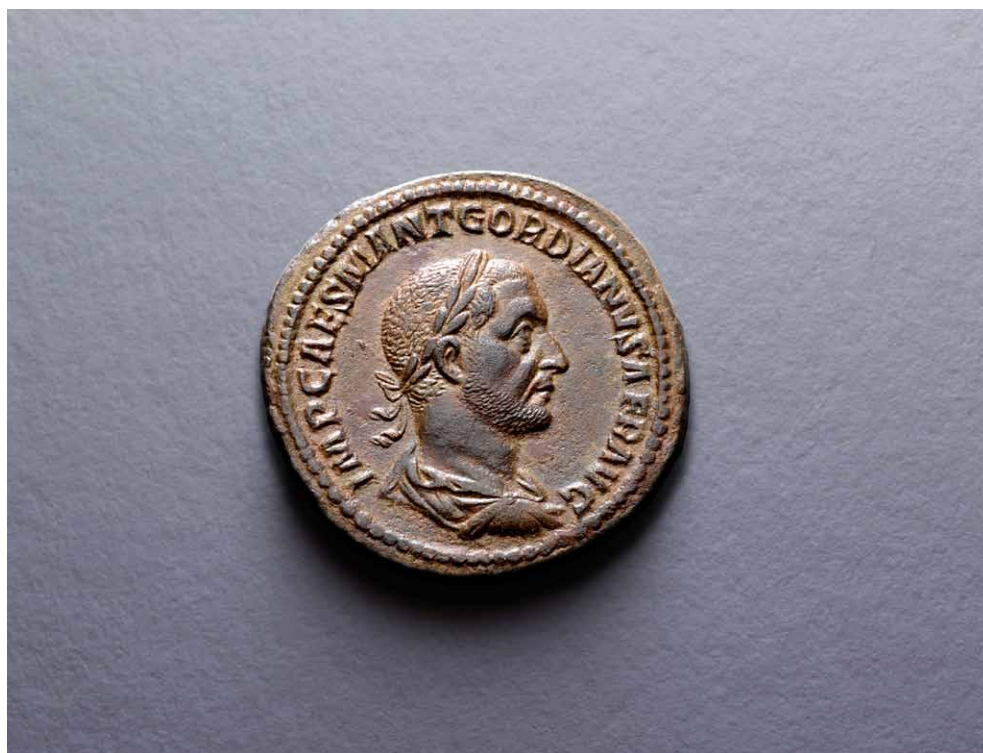
883. Maximus (son of Maximinus I), as Caesar, A Sestertius. Rome, AD 236-238. MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Maximus standing left, holding baton and transverse spear, two standards behind him; S-C across fields. RIC 13; C. 14; BMCRE 213. 26.39g, 31mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; well struck, with an impressive portrait.

400

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 70, 21 September 2005, lot 1044;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH, Auction 9, 4 October 2001, lot 638.

Among the Finest Known



884. Gordian I Africanus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 238. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS P P, Gordian, laureate and togate, standing left, holding olive branch in right hand and parazonium in left; S-C across fields. RIC 7; C. 3; BMCRE 4. 18.74g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; among the finest known examples of the type.

7,500

Ex Philip Mayo Collection (Palm Springs, CA);
Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear Inc.

Gordian's long and distinguished career included the command of Legio IV Scythica stationed in Syria, the governorship of Britain in AD 216, and holding the position of Suffect Consul some time during the reign of Elagabalus. As an aedile, he had gained great popularity for the magnificence of the games and shows he produced for the people, however his prudence in remaining far from intrigue allowed him to escape the attention of jealous and paranoid emperors.

In 237, during his term as governor of Africa Proconsularis, a revolt broke out against the oppressive rule of Maximinus Thrax. This was triggered by the actions of Maximinus's procurator in Africa, who sought to extract the exorbitant taxes and fines to the extent of falsifying charges against the local aristocracy. A riot saw the death of the procurator, after which the people turned to Gordian and demanded that he take the imperial throne. Gordian, despite his advanced years and claiming he was too old to rule, eventually yielded to the popular clamour and assumed both the purple and the cognomen Africanus on 22 March. As Edward Gibbon relates: "Gordianus, their proconsul, and the object of their choice [as emperor], refused, with unfeigned reluctance, the dangerous honour, and begged with tears that they should suffer him to terminate in peace a long and innocent life, without staining his feeble age with civil blood. Their menaces compelled him to accept the Imperial purple, his only refuge indeed against the jealous cruelty of Maximin."

Because of his age, he insisted that his son (Gordian II) be co-emperor with him; he sent a delegation to the Senate, who confirmed him as emperor and likely orchestrated the assassination of Maximinus' praetorian prefect. Gaining the support of many of the provinces, the rebellion thus seemed to be successful, however Capelianus, governor of Numidia and a loyal supporter of Maximinus, invaded the province of Africa at the head of the III Augusta, the only legion in the area along with other veteran units. Gordian II's militia army raised in haste and we may assume largely untrained, was defeated soundly. Upon hearing of the death of his son, Gordian took his own life. Thus the elder Gordians died, but public opinion cherished their memory as peace-loving and literate men, victims of Maximinus' oppression.

Meanwhile, Maximinus was on the verge of marching on Rome and the Senate had elected Pupienus and Balbinus as joint emperors. These senators were not popular men and the population of Rome was still shocked by the elder Gordians' fate, so the Senate decided to take the teenage grandson of Gordian I, nephew of Gordian II, rename him Marcus Antonius Gordianus like his grandfather, and raise him to the rank of Caesar and imperial heir. Although Pupienus and Balbinus successfully defeated Maximinus, their joint reign was doomed. The two emperors were killed by the Praetorian Guard and the young Gordian III proclaimed sole emperor.



885. Gordian II AR Denarius. Rome, AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDENTIA AVGG, Providentia standing facing, head to left, leaning on short column and holding wand and cornucopiae; globe at her feet. RIC 1; RSC. 5; BMCRE 19. 3.29g, 23mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; nick on rev. Very Rare.

3,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

Gordian II was Roman Emperor for only one month with his father Gordian I in AD 238, the Year of the Six Emperors. Seeking to overthrow the Emperor Maximinus Thrax, he died in battle at Carthage.



886. Gordian II AR Denarius. Rome, AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in extended right hand, cradling palm frond with left arm. RIC 2; BMCRE 28; RSC 12. 2.76g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Mint State.

4,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.



887. Gordian II AR Denarius. Rome, AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in extended right hand, cradling palm frond with left arm. RIC 2; BMCRE 28; RSC 12. 3.17g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

3,500

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 2, 11 May 2018, lot 290;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 95, 30 September 2014, lot 566.

Ex W.B. and R. E. Montgomery Collection



888. Gordian II AR Denarius. Rome, March-April AD 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing facing, head left, right hand resting on grounded shield, inverted spear in left. RIC 3; BMCRE 30; RSC 14. 2.98g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful deep old cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex W.B. and R. E. Montgomery Collection, Heritage World Coin Auctions, New York Signature Sale 3012, 2 January 2011, lot 24729.



889. Balbinus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 238. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory standing facing, head left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 8; BMCRE 37; RSC 27. 2.56g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

300

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 92, 24 May 2016, lot 2364.



890. Balbinus AR Antoninianus. Rome, AD 238. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGG, clasped hands. RIC 10; RSC 3; BMCRE 67-70. 4.99g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a well detailed portrait.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.



891. Pupienus AR Antoninianus. Rome, 22 April-29 July AD 238. IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CARITAS MVTVA AVGG, clasped right hands. RIC 10a; BMCRE 80; RSC 4. 4.51g, 24mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; old cabinet tone.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



892. Gordian III, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, late April-29 July AD 238. M ANT GORDIANVS CAES, draped and cuirassed bust right / PIETAS AVG, priestly instruments: lituus, knife, jug, simpulum and sprinkler on ground line. RIC 1; BMCRE 62; RSC 182. 2.91g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; light mineral adhesions, old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Two Beautiful Aurei of Gordian III



893. Gordian III AV Aureus. Rome, AD 239. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P II COS P P, Jupiter standing facing, holding thunderbolt and sceptre over Gordian, standing facing to left. RIC 21; Calicó 3211; Biaggi -. 4.89g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

4,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction VII, 22 March 2014, lot 1189 (hammer: £6,500).



894. Gordian III AV Aureus. Rome, AD 241-243. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI STATORI, Jupiter standing facing, head right, holding long sceptre and thunderbolt. RIC 99; Calicó 3200; Biaggi 1358. 5.21g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; fine style, well struck and highly lustrous. Rare.

5,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 97, 12 December 2016, lot 212;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 1204 (sold for \$12,000).



895. Gordian III Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 243-244. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRIT PERPET, Securitas standing facing, head left, leaning on column and holding sceptre; S-C across fields. RIC 335a; C. 329; Banti 97. 18.95g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

300

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Ex private UK collection.

An Excessively Rare Quinariarius



896. Herennius Etruscus, as Caesar, AR Quinariarius. Rome, AD 250-251. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, bare-headed and draped bust right, seen from behind / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Herennius standing to left, holding wand and spear. RIC 147b; RSC 27. 1.70g, 14mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Excessively Rare; apparently no other authentic quinarii of Herennius have been offered at auction for over 20 years.

1,000

Ex CGB Numismatique, Mail Bid Sale 61, 18 June 2014, lot 206;
Privately purchased from Moruzzi Numismatica (Rome).



897. Aemilian AR Antoninianus. Rome, AD 253. IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVG, Virtus standing left, foot on helmet, holding branch and spear. RIC 12; RSC 60. 3.51g, 24mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; deep old collection tone.

300

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Acquired from Poinson Numismatique, 2007.

A Very Rare Aureus of Valerian I



898. Valerian I AV Aureus. Samosata mint, AD 255-256. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIAE AVGG, Victory, holding reins and rod, driving galloping biga to right. RIC 276 var. (Antioch, laureate and draped); C. 239 var. (laureate only); Göbl, pl. 120, 1680; Calicó 3449a (same dies). 3.63g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

15,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 54, 24 March 2010, lot 560;

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 22 April 2007, lot 311;

Ex Numismatics Fine Arts, Inc., Auction XVI, 2 December 1985, lot 518.

Reigning during of the most turbulent periods of Roman history, Valerian achieved everlasting notoriety as the first Roman emperor to be captured in battle, a shocking event that had a dramatic impact on the perception of Roman arms in cultures across the Mediterranean.

He rose to power as a capable military commander, who was entrusted to hold Rome when then-emperor Trajan Decius left to fight the Gothic invasion in the Balkans. After Decius was defeated, the first emperor to die in battle against a foreign enemy, Trebonianus Gallus assumed the purple. He too would rely on Valerian for assistance, this time against the rebellion of Aemilianus, commander of the Moesian legions. Before Valerian could come to Gallus' aid, however, the emperor was murdered by his own troops who had defected to Aemilianus, who later suffered a similar betrayal and death before ever reaching Rome. These legions then declared Valerian as emperor, whose elevation was ratified by the Senate shortly thereafter.

Valerian's first official act was to appoint his son Gallienus co-emperor, in order that together father and son might tackle the myriad of threats both internal and external that were then assailing the empire; the turmoil of the period and the excessive strain placed on the Roman economy is evidenced by the beginning of a massive decline in the Roman monetary system. Valerian would confront the Sassanid Persian threat in the East, and Gallienus would take charge of the West. Valerian at first met with success: Antioch was once again re-taken, and the province of Syria was returned to Roman control. In 259 Valerian reached the ancient city of Edessa, near the modern Turkish-Syrian border. Here an outbreak of plague among the legionaries weakened the Roman forces, and in early 260 Valerian was decisively defeated in the Battle of Edessa.

Shortly after, Valerian would come face to face with the leader who had been troubling emperors for decades – the Sassanid Persian king Shapur I, known as Shapur the Great. The battle was a decisive defeat for the Romans, and Valerian himself was taken captive and deported to Persia alongside what remained of his army. His fate thereafter has been the subject of much speculation. Christian writers (such as Lactantius, *De Mortibus Persecutorum*), sought to assign a fitting death to one of their most infamous persecutors. Likewise, Romans assuming the worst of their traditional Persian enemies described several versions of Valerian's torture, humiliation and eventual grisly death. These included being used as a human mounting block and been skinned and then stuffed with straw (Trebellius Pollio, *Life of Valerian*; Aurelius Victor, *Caesares*, 32; Eutropius IX, 6). However, modern scholars have disputed many of these accounts as inconsistent with Persian traditions of treating captured kings, and it is more likely he simply died in captivity as a "living trophy" (Touraj Daryaee, *Sasanian Iran*).

An Outstanding As of Gallienus



899. Gallienus Æ As. Joint reign. Rome, AD 253-254. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing facing, head left, right hand resting on shield, left holding spear; S-C across fields. RIC 286; MIR 36, 38ff. 8.25g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck from dies of excellent style, and in an outstanding state of preservation. Very Rare.

1,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Acquired from CGB Numismatique, Paris, 2012.



900. Gallienus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 255. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGG III, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopiae. RIC 83; C. 578; MIR 69 I; Calicó 3545 (same dies). 3.53g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only three examples on CoinArchives.

5,000

Acquired from Numismatic Ars Classica AG (Zurich).

According to Göbl the occasion for the third Liberalitas of Gallienus was the elevation of Valerian II to Caesar in AD 255. Valerian was the eldest son of Gallienus and his wife Salonina, and his appointment as Caesar likely came at the instigation of his grandfather Valerian, co-emperor with Gallienus, in order to quickly cultivate the appearance and function of an imperial dynasty. However because of his youth, and despite reports that Salonina was unhappy with the arrangement, Valerian was placed under the guardianship of Ingenius, who seems to have held an extraordinary command as governor of the Illyrian provinces. Valerian died in suspicious circumstances in AD 257 or 258, perhaps murdered by his guardian Ingenius who after his demotion by Gallienus launched an unsuccessful rebellion.



901. Gallienus Æ Sestertius. Joint reign. Rome, AD 256-257. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / [O]RIENS AVGG, radiate Sol standing left, raising right hand and holding whip; S-C across fields. RIC -, cf. 229 (obv. legend, Sol holds globe) & 273 (den., obv. legend); Göbl -, cf. 109n (obv. legend). 22.59g, 36mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare, an apparently unpublished variety.

1,500

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from Nomos AG, 2012.

Ex Giuseppe Mazzini Collection



902. Postumus Æ Double Sestertius. Lugdunum, AD 261. IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LAETITIA AVG, galley right with four rowers. RIC 143; C. 179; Mazzini XXXV, 183 (this coin); Bastien 146l (this coin). 21.29g, 32mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old 'Tiber' patina.

3,500

This coin cited in P. Bastien, *Le Monnayage de Bronze de Postume* (Wetteren, 1967);
This coin published in I.G. Mazzini, *Monete Imperiali Romane Vol. IV* (Milan, 1957);
Ex Giuseppe Mazzini (1883-1961) Collection;
Ex M. Ratto (Paris), Auction 3, 1 December 1932, lot 717.

Ex British Museum Collection



903. Postumus AR Antoninianus. Gallic mint I (Cologne), AD 268. POSTVMVS AVG, radiate bust left in guise of Hercules, holding club over his right shoulder and lion skin over left / P M TR P VIII COS IIII P P, bow, club and Skythian quiver. Schulzki, AGK p. 59, 65b (same reverse die); Elmer 560; RIC 292, pl. 13, 14 (this coin); Cunetio 2445; RSC 292. 3.54g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare; undoubtedly among the finest recorded, flan crack at 5-6h.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;
This coin published in P. H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, Volume V, Part 2* (London, 1933);
Ex L. A. Lawrence Collection, Glendining & Co., January 1951, lot 750 (part of);
Ex British Museum Collection.

The mints of the Gallic empire remain controversial. The only certain mint is Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium (Cologne) whose signature C-A, rarely appearing on issue late in the reign, was given prominence to record the transfer of the mint at that time from some other place which, on the evidence of the pre-tetrarchic inscriptions, appears to be Treveri (Trier).



904. Laelianus BI Antoninianus. Colonia Agrippinensis, early AD 269. IMP C LAELIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm. RIC 9; C. 4. 3.39g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone.

1,250

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;
Privately purchased from E. Mensch, 2015.

Ex Frédéric Robert Jameson Collection



905. Victorinus BI Antoninianus. Gallic mint II (Trier?), AD 269/70. IMP VICTORINVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield decorated with Medusa / PIETAS AVG, Pietas standing left, holding box of perfumes and sacrificing over lighted altar to left. Schulzki, AGK p. 82, 16b (same dies); Jameson 275 (this coin); Elmer 742; RIC - 3.00g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;

This coin published in Collection R. Jameson, *Monnaies grecques antiques*, Vol. II, (Paris, 1913-1932);

Ex Frédéric Robert Jameson (1861-1942) Collection.



906. Tetrus I AV Aureus. Uncertain mint, AD 271-274. IMP C TETR[IVS] P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI CON[SERVATORI], Jupiter standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; small togate figure of emperor to left. RIC 14; C. 63; Calicó 3871. 3.88g, 20mm, 1h.

Very Fine; graffito to obv., slightly wavy flan, suspension loop attached. Extremely Rare, no other examples on CoinArchives.

1,000

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.

The Saturnian Kingdoms Return



907. Carausius AR Denarius. 'RSR' mint, AD 286-293. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA MILITVM, clasped hands; RSR below. RIC 548; RSC 24; Shiel 16-9. 3.83g, 21mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,500

From a private UK collection.

When Carausius settled in Britain in 286 the Roman currency was in a degenerate state, made up almost exclusively of base-metal issues; he saw an opportunity to use the platform of coinage as a means to present himself, his regime and his new ideology for the breakaway 'British Empire', and gold and silver issues superior to those made by the legitimate empire were the principal manifestation of his traditional standards and virtues.

It is in the exergual mark of RSR that Carausius' use of classical allusion as propaganda can be seen: G. de la Bédoyère, in his paper for the *Numismatic Chronicle* (158, 1998, 79-88), made a strong case for a Virgilian reading of the RSR mark, based on its use on a bronze medallion of Carausius (BM 1972-7-17-1), very similar in style to a second bronze medallion with the exergual mark of INPCDA (BM 1967 9-1-1), and the reverse legend employed by Carausius of EXPECTATE VENI, 'Come, long awaited one' (cf. RIC 554-8, 439-40 and Aeneid ii, 283), which usually appears on the silver coinage. He suggests that the RSR mark is an abbreviation of "redeunt Saturnia regna" (the Saturnian kingdoms return), from Virgil's *Eclogues* IV, from which the following line is "iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto" (INPCDA, now a generation is let down from heaven above).

Virgil's *Eclogues* text is entirely appropriate for the image that Carausius was trying to promote of the 'British Empire' as a haven of traditional Roman values, and the Saturnian age was a commonly used theme of Roman literature to symbolise a lost paradise, both of which are employed here to legitimise Carausius' rule and appeal to the Romano-British inhabitants of his new empire to support him in his desire to uphold the Roman ideal.

One of the Most Impressive Antoniniani of Allectus



908. Allectus BI Radiate. Londinium, AD 293-295. VIRTUS ALLECTI AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear over left shoulder and shield on right arm / PAX AVG, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and vertical sceptre; S-A across fields, ML in exergue. RIC 31, pl. 19, 8 (this coin) = 'A Find of Coins of Carausius and Allectus in the Colchester Hoard; NC 1930, 41 (this coin) = A. Burnett, 'The Coinage of Allectus: Chronology and Interpretation', in BNJ 54 (1984), 56 (this coin); 4.80g, 25mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; traces of original silvering. Unique, and one of the most impressive antoniniani of Allectus in existence.

2,500

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;

This coin published in P. H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Volume V, Part 2 (London, 1933);

This coin published in A. H. F. Baldwin, *A Find of Coins of Carausius and Allectus in the Colchester Hoard* (Numismatic Chronicle 10.39, 1930);

This coin published in A. Burnett, *The Coinage of Allectus: Chronology and Interpretation*, British Numismatic Journal 54 (London, 1984);

Ex Fred Baldwin Collection, Glendining & Co., 20-21 November 1969, lot 336;

Found at Colchester, July 1927.

From a numismatic point of view the reigns of Carausius and his torturous treasurer Allectus are important for establishing the not inconsiderable logistical task of a mint at Londinium in early in AD 287, issuing an immense coinage on the prevailing imperial denominational standard of his time. The 4th century historian Eutropius in his 'Summary of Roman History' informs us that during the reign of Aurelian (270-278) an extraordinary event occurred, the monetarii at the mints Rome and Antioch rebelled after being accused of 'corroding' the coinage, which in the case of Rome ended with heavy loss of life. This gave Aurelian a chance to enact a fundamental reform of the now discredited standard coinage by introducing a new denomination, the name of which has not survived. The new silver washed billon denomination is characterised as bearing marks of value XXI or Greek KA (= 21), sometimes combined with mint marks in the exergue, thought to represent a tariff ratio 20:1 (i.e. 1 part of silver to 20 parts of bronze) indicating a silver content of about 5%. Some modern numismatists now refer to these new coins as an 'aureliani', or more correctly but awkwardly 'aureliani'. All these terms have been avoided in this catalogue in favour of 'billon radiates' since they always bear the radiate head of an emperor, but have such a small silver content that it is uncertain how many denarii they officially represent, which by this time had become merely a unit of account.



909. Allectus BI Radiate. Londinium, AD 293-295. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PROVID AVG, Providentia standing left, holding baton above globe at her feet to left, and cornucopiae; S-P across fields, C in exergue. Burnett 174; RIC 110. 4.40g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; excellent detail, struck from dies of fine style.

250

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection.



910. Allectus BI 'Quinarius'. Londinium, AD 295-296. IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VIRTUS AVG, galley left, with mast and five oars; QL in exergue. Burnett 111; RIC 55; Webb 89. 2.60g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; well centred and struck. An outstanding example of the type.

250

Ex Frank Reinhardt Collection;

Privately purchased from Marc Walter Ancient Coins, 2017.



911. Vabalathus Æ Antoninianus. Antioch, AD 272. IM C VHABALATHVS AVG, radiate and draped bust right / AETERNITAS AVG, Sol standing right, head left, holding globe; star in left field and A in exergue. RIC 2; C. 2. 3.16g, 22mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; a very attractive example of the type. Rare.

500

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

The Usurper Zenobia



912. Zenobia Æ Antoninianus. Antioch, March-May AD 272. S ZENOBIA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / IVNO REGINA, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock standing left at her feet; star in left field. RIC 2 corr. (star not noted); Bland, Coinage 29, c-k, dies 45/Jun ii; Carson, Zenobia 3; MIR 47, 360b/0; BN 1267a. 3.06g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; exceptional for the type.

5,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

The wife of the ruler of Palmyra, Septimia Zenobia came to power as regent for her son Septimius Vabalathus in AD 267 after the murder of her husband Septimius Odenathus, who had been entrusted with the defence of the Roman provinces in the east by the Emperor Gallienus. A strong character and very ambitious, Zenobia expanded her sphere of influence through the capture of the province of Egypt and the expulsion of the Roman prefect Tenagino Probus and his forces in 269, a campaign aided in its success in part due to the turmoil inside the Roman Empire after the death of Gallienus.

The Roman east remained under the control of the kingdom of Palmyra under the subsequent emperors Claudius II and Quintillus, and when Aurelian came to power in 270 he pragmatically chose to acknowledge Zenobia and Vabalathus in order to allow himself time to first deal with various barbaric incursions and usurpers. Though the mint for the rare portrait coins of Zenobia has long been a topic of debate, it is generally agreed now that they were struck in Syria, most likely at Emesa or Antioch, both Roman mints that were taken by Zenobia during her advance into Roman territory and expansion of her empire.

The imperial title Augusta is proudly displayed on her coinage, but Zenobia's power was not to last. Having subdued the uprisings in the west, Aurelian marched on her with an army. Their forces met outside Antioch, resulting in a battle that routed Zenobia's army, which fled to Emesa. Zenobia and her son attempted to escape through the desert with the help of the Sassanid Persians, but were captured by Aurelian's horsemen and subsequently taken to Rome to be displayed during the emperor's triumphant return to the city.

The Last Elected Emperor



913. Tacitus AV Aureus. Serdica, June AD 276. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated left on a shield, holding Victory on globe and sceptre; SC in exergue. MER-RIC 3918 (temporary, Serdica); RIC 205 (Cyzicus); Calicó 4096 (Antioch); Estiot 104c (same obv. die). 4.27g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; mount mark at 12 o'clock skilfully removed. Rare.

8,000

Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd - Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals - M&M Numismatics Ltd, The New York Sale XXXIV, 6 January 2015, lot 670 (hammer: USD 15,000).

Although an ageing man when he became the last emperor to be elected to the purple by the Senate on the 25th September AD 275, Tacitus was a Roman by birth and a Senator, and accepted the burden that was thrust on his shoulders out of a sense of duty for his country. The reverse type that we see on this rare aureus - Romae Aeternae, the Eternal Rome, coupled with the restoration of the old senatorial letters SC (Senatus Consulto) in the exergue - is indicative of this. Once his ascension to the purple had been ratified by the army he arrived for a short stay in Rome, before he was obliged to travel east to Asia Minor to quell troubles arising from the auxiliary troops gathered by his predecessor Aurelian, who had enlisted Scythian and Gothic soldiers to aid him in a campaign against Persia. With the campaign no longer expected to go ahead, the gathered men were restless and had plundered several towns in the Eastern Roman provinces. Tacitus, with the aid of his half-brother the Praetorian Prefect Florian, pacified some and defeated others, but was overcome by fatigue, old-age and the hardships of campaign and died at Tyana in Cappadocia in April 276.

Following the monetary reforms introduced by Aurelian, coins produced under Tacitus are remarkable for their uniformity and careful adherence to a regular standard. Although no gold quinarii were struck for Tacitus, so far as we know, there have been two separate weight standards noted for the aurei. The present example falls into the lighter category, being between four and five grammes, and was likely struck at 72 to the pound. The heavier examples, usually between six and seven grammes, were struck at 50 to the pound.

The Second Known Example



914. Florian AV Heavy Aureus. Rome or Cyzicus, AD 276. IMP C M ANNIVS FLORIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / CONSERVATOR AVG, Sol driving galloping quadriga to left, holding whip in left hand and reins in right. RIC 17; Calicó 4124; MER-RIC 4524 (temporary); Estiot 1999/2, 10a = Jameson 292 = Hess, 14/IV/1954, 363. 6.42g, 21mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor marks in rev. field, highly lustrous metal. Of the greatest rarity, the second known example.

50,000

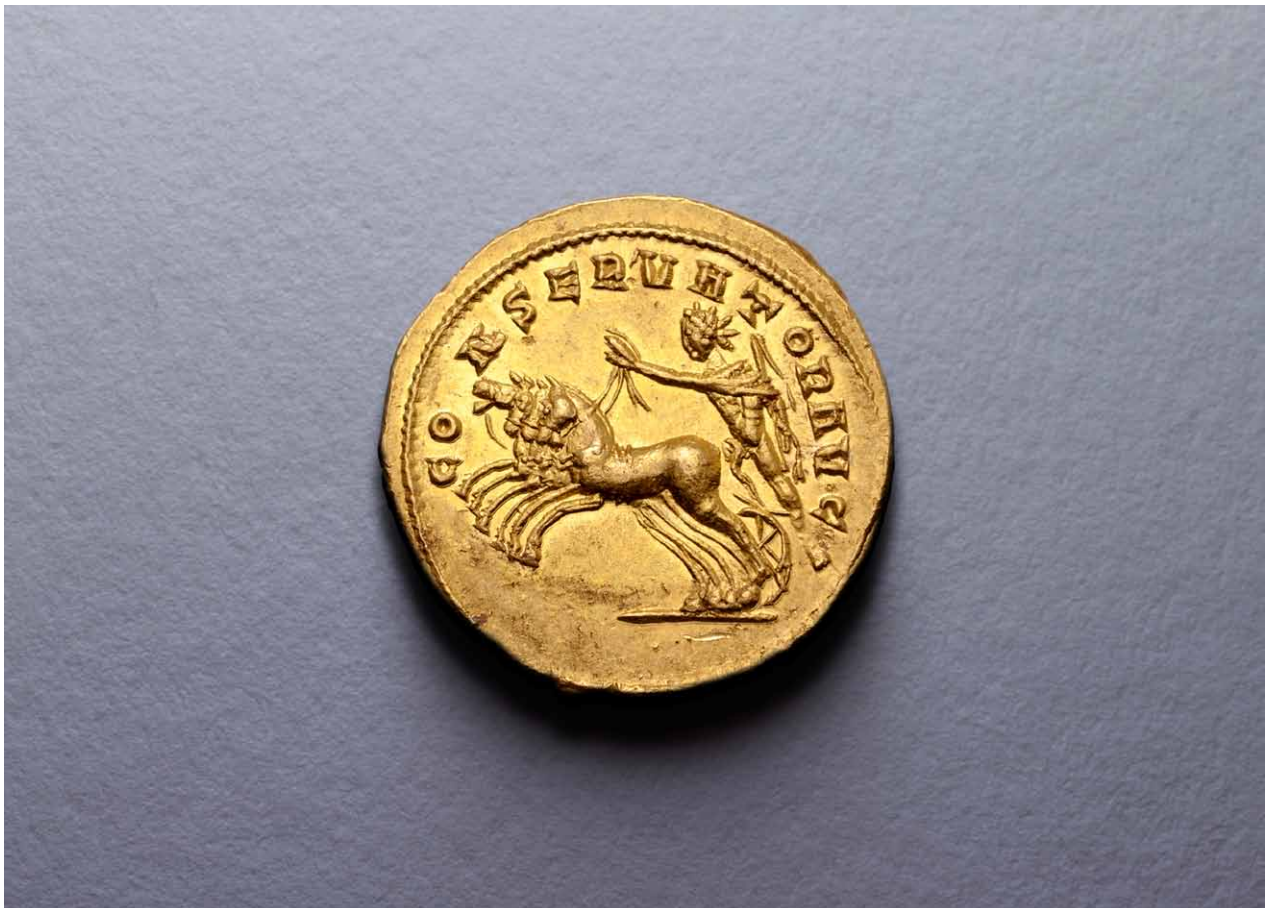
From a private UK collection.

The period of Roman history now referred to as the Crisis of the Third Century saw the empire riven by climate change, plague, foreign invasions and near constant civil war that resulted in a profound and long-lasting breakdown of the Roman internal trade network and led inexorably to a shift towards localism and feudalistic practices. The emperor Aurelian had done much to restore the Roman Empire to a semblance of its former self by repulsing the Iuthungi and Goths as well as re-incorporating by conquest the breakaway Gallic and Palmyrene states into the empire, but was assassinated in AD 275 while marching east to confront the Sassanids. After an interregnum lasting eight months during which the army declined to elevate one of its own, the Senate at last offered the throne to the aged Tacitus, who was able to wield the support of both Senate and army as well as influence in the Praetorian Guard through his maternal half-brother Florian who he appointed to command the Guard. After less than a year however, Tacitus died en route to deal with a Frankish and Alamannic invasion of Gaul.

Florian immediately claimed the purple as the brother of Tacitus and was recognised by both the Senate and the western provinces in July of 276. He would reign for less than 90 days before being defeated and slain.

Florian never visited Rome during his short time as emperor, having been primarily occupied with repelling an invasion of the Goths in Pannonia. A competent military leader, he defeated them in battle within weeks of his accession. He was unable, however, to fully capitalise on their defeat, owing to the revolt of Probus, a proven commander who had served under both Aurelian and Tacitus, who had been hailed Imperator by the legions of Syria in opposition to Florian. Florian's forces therefore turned to confront the rival claimant to the throne, finally meeting Probus's army outside the city of Tarsus. Although Florian had the advantage of a larger and better trained army, Probus avoided pitched battle and instead waited for the late summer heat and camp disease to weaken his enemy for him. The Fabian strategy proved successful – although there are several different accounts of Florian's death, his betrayal by his own men features in all of them, as the worsening conditions caused them to renounce him. Florian likely died as a captive of Probus, after being handed over by his own former soldiers, probably executed once it became clear that Probus had no use for him alive.

The brevity of Florian's reign resulted in an unusually high proportion of aurei in his coinage, likely minted as an accession bonus to secure the loyalty of the legions. This issue belongs to a series whose mint location has been disputed, since until recently it was believed that only the Cyzicus mint had produced this type of heavy aureus. The reverse design of Sol, a popular choice of guardian deity for new emperors during the 3rd century, reflects a consistency with established imperial imagery. Shown here riding in the chariot which draws him across the sky each day, Sol was used as an appropriately authoritative figure and (ironically for Florian) a symbol for auspicious beginnings.



A Unique Aureus of Probus



915. Probus AV Aureus. Antioch, AD 281-282. IMP C M AVR PROBUS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left / CONSERVAT AVG, Sol entering quadriga to left, holding reins in raised right hand, whip in left; VOT X in exergue. RIC -; BMCRE -; C -; Calicó -, cf. 4154a = NFA XXV, 29 November 1990, 461 (bust right). 6.71g, 21mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine, reverse field smoothed below quadriga. Unique and unpublished.

8,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 799.

This unusual aureus bears the formula VOT X on the reverse; while it appears in various similar formats on aurei and antoniniani, it of course cannot refer to the celebration of a Decennalia by Probus, who reigned for only six years. Its employment here therefore is not the usual "vows (prayers) on the tenth anniversary of the emperor's rule" but rather its intended meaning is "vows for his hoped-for tenth anniversary". The almost surreptitious placement of the formula and its variants on the shields of busts and in other obscure places is perhaps indicative of the tenuous and often swiftly fatal nature of the job Probus now found himself in. Probus himself, though aged only forty four at his accession, had lived through the reigns of no fewer than twenty five emperors of whom only two ruled for longer than ten years, nine ruled for less than a year, and none of whom died a peaceful death.

A Very Rare Medallion of Carus



916. Carus Æ Medallion. Siscia, AD 282. IMP C M AVR CARVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MONETA AVGG, the three Moneta standing facing, heads left, holding scales and cornucopiae. C. 42; Gneccchi II, pl. 122, 2 (same obv. die); Peus 419, 614 (same dies). 18.81g, 32mm, 6h.

Very Fine; light smoothing in obv. fields. Very Rare.

2,500

From a private American collection;
Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions.

Ex McLendon Collection, Christie's 1993



917. Carinus, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Siscia, AD 282. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG, Victory standing left on banded globe, holding wreath and palm. RIC -, cf. 190E (Victory carrying trophy); cf. C. 139 (same); Sear 12287 (this coin); Calicó 4372 (this coin). 4.84g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

17,500

This coin published in X. Calicó, *Los Aureos Romanos* (2002);

This coin published in D. Sear, *Roman Coins and Their Values* (2000);

Ex Ambrose Collection; Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction 10, 27 September 2015, lot 855;

Ex Andre Constantine Dimitriadis Collection; Heritage World Coin Auctions, CIGF Signature Sale 3032, 10 April 2014, lot 23642;

Ex Gordon McLendon Collection, Christie's New York, 12 June 1993, lot 191.

Raised to the rank of Caesar in the West in AD 282 under his father Carus, who had been proclaimed emperor after the assassination of the emperor Probus, Carinus immediately set out on campaign against the Germanic Quadi tribes whom he met with some success. Returning to Rome in early 283, he celebrated a triumph and was proclaimed Augustus, and thus began his joint rule with his father. Meanwhile his brother Numerian, also Caesar, was on campaign with their father against the Sassanid Persians in the East. It was here that Carus died in July or August 283, but not before having made significant gains against the Sassanids under Bahram II: he had taken the capital Ctesiphon, crossed the River Tigris and was marching his troops further into Mesopotamia.

Carus' death is most likely attributable to natural causes (an unknown illness, though some sources claim it was a lightning strike), and Numerian succeeded him as Augustus unchallenged. The army however wished to return to the West, and Numerian was unable to do more than acquiesce. As the column proceeded slowly back toward Roman territory Numerian himself was taken ill and died under suspicious circumstances - the general Diocletian was proclaimed emperor by the troops and accepted the purple on a hill outside Nicomedia. Upon hearing the news, Carinus marched his army eastwards and the two met in Moesia at the Battle of the Margus River. Again, accounts differ as to the progress of the battle: some say that Carinus had the upper hand until he was assassinated by a tribune whose wife he had seduced, while others suggest that the battle was a complete victory for Diocletian and that Carinus' army deserted him. Following the victory, both the eastern and western armies recognised Diocletian as sole emperor, and he marched unopposed on Rome.

Struck in late 282 when Carinus still held the rank of Caesar, this aureus depicts him in military gear on the obverse, while the reverse type depicts the Victoriola, the cult statue of Victory standing on a globe. It symbolises the power and majesty conferred on an emperor by victory in battle, and is often shown on later reverse types being conferred on the emperor by Jupiter or another deity. Used in this context, it appears to attest to a recent military victory, perhaps Carinus' own successes against the Germanic tribes.

That this coin was struck shortly before Carinus was raised to the rank of Augustus might partly explain its relative rarity, however the *Damnatio Memoriae* which Diocletian wrought on Carinus after his death would also bear on the scarcity of gold coins in his name.

A Medallic Aureus of Diocletian



918. Diocletian AV Aureus. Rome or Cyzicus, AD 286. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from front / IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG, Jupiter standing left, nude but for chlamys, holding thunderbolt in right hand and grounded sceptre in left. RIC 134d (Rome); C. 216; Calicó 4463a (this coin). 5.36g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; perfectly centered, with a medallic quality.

20,000

This coin published in X. Calicó, *Los Aureos Romanos* (Barcelona, 2002);
Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, C1CF Signature Sale 3032, 10 April 2014, lot 23643 (hammer: USD 28,000);
Ex A. C. R. Dreesmann Collection, Spink & Sons Ltd, 13 April 2000, lot 67;
Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 44, 16 May 1988, lot 808.

It would ultimately be religious legitimisation, not military achievements, that would elevate Diocletian above his predecessors. The quasi-republican ideals of Augustus' 'primus inter pares' system were abandoned for all but the tetrarchs themselves. Diocletian took to wearing a gold crown and jewels, and forbade the use of purple cloth to all but the emperors. His subjects were required to prostrate themselves in his presence (adoratio); the most fortunate were allowed the privilege of kissing the hem of his robe (proskynesis). The reverse of this coin further alludes to the quasi-divine aspects of the new 'dominate' system of government. Around 287 Diocletian assumed the title Iovius, and his colleague Maximian assumed the title Herculius; these grandiose new titles not only reflected the working dynamic between Diocletian and Maximian (while the one acted as supreme strategist, the other enforced imperial will by brute force), but more importantly by taking on divine attributes Diocletian intended to make the person of the emperor inviolate as the gods' representative on earth.

Diocletian's administrative and bureaucratic reforms encompassed far more than the decentralisation of imperial power. Some of his most enduring changes were to the Roman military. Instituting systematic annual conscription for the first time since the days of the Republic, Diocletian increased the overall size of the Roman army by roughly 33%, and more than doubled the number of legions and auxiliary units by creating smaller, more mobile detachments. A massive upgrade of the empire's defensive infrastructure was undertaken across great swathes of the borders including new fortifications and roads. Centralised fabricate were introduced to provide arms and armour for the army on an industrial scale. The most significant change to the Roman military structure was the establishment of large personal escort armies (comitatus praesentales) which typically comprised 20-30,000 elite palatine troops. These highly mobile armies were designed to quickly reinforce the border defences or crush potential usurpers. Indeed, though while they proved highly effective during Diocletian's reign, in his retirement he would live to see them misused by his successors, who now each had a substantial comitatus at their disposal to enforce their claims.





The Gigantomachy



919. Diocletian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 287. DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / IOVI FVLGERATORI, Jupiter standing to left, head reverted, cloak billowing to right, preparing to hurl thunderbolt from right hand at anquiped giant with hand raised in defence; PR in exergue. RIC 146; C. 285; Biaggi 1730; Calicó 4531. 5.42g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

15,000

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 23, 19 March 2002, lot 1656.

The aphorism that a 'picture can tell a thousand words seems' eminently appropriate when considering the iconography on the reverse of this coin. The scene depicting Jupiter Fulgor (the lightning wielder) about to strike a cowering giant is a depiction of part of the Gigantomachy, an important episode in the Olympian myth, where the gods of Olympus fought for the supremacy over the cosmos with the giants, offspring of Gaia and Uranus, who were propagators of chaos and violence (Pindar, Pythian Ode 8.12-18). The victory of the Olympians resulted in the establishment of peace and order both, on earth and in the cosmos.

It is easy to see why Diocletian would want to associate himself with this episode, given that his primary focus as Augustus was to restore stability to the empire, which had experienced nearly a century of turmoil, a period now referred to as the Third Century Crisis. After a series of ill-fated military emperors, Diocletian, while of course himself also a military commander, has been characterized as more of a statesman than his predecessors and indeed it was under his reign that a modicum of order was brought to the empire. The allusion to the Gigantomachy is an explicit reference to his own successes in unifying the empire.

There are, however, even more layers of interpretation in the reverse of this coin. Diocletian is perhaps best known for establishing the Tetrarchy in 293, a system by which the empire was divided geographically into four and ruled by two Augusti and two Caesars. Prior to dividing power between four, Diocletian initially promoted his ally Maximian to Augustus in 286 and they ruled as co-emperors, it is from the intervening period of dual rule that this coin dates. As part of their assumption of joint power, Diocletian and Maximian adopted tutelary deities, namely Jupiter and Hercules respectively and took on the surnames Jovius and Herculeus. From this point, most of their coinage was minted with reverse legends and types honouring Jupiter and Hercules, (Sydenham, E.A. & Mattingly, H. eds., RIC, V.II, 1933, p. 213). Although there are several examples of different reverse types depicting Jupiter on Diocletian's coins, this is amongst the most interesting because of the implicit allusion to his fellow emperor, Maximian. According to myth, the Olympians were only able to defeat the giants with the help of Hercules, whose role is only obliquely referred to by ancient writers (Hesiod, Theogony 954), but it would seem was commonly known as part of the wider myth in the ancient world. Therefore, despite not being specifically depicted, Hercules is indirectly present in this iconography and therefore by extension, Maximian is also.

Furthermore, the association is made explicit in a panegyric attributed to Claudius Mamertinus, who refers to Maximian as the Hercules to Diocletian's Jupiter (Panegyrici Latini XII.4.2) reinforcing this reading of the reverse. The significance of the Gigantomachy to Diocletian is further highlighted in some of the iconography in the decoration of the temple of Jupiter in his palace at Split, which has been identified as a representation of that same myth (H. Wrede, JAC 24, (1981) 67-70). The reverse type of this coin is a succinct manifestation of multiple concepts, in that it indirectly compares Hercules' support of the Olympians with Maximian's support of Diocletian, in addition to underpinning the two Augusti's connection with their tutelary gods and emphasizing the new order established in the empire.

Not in RIC



920. Diocletian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 293-4. DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG, Jupiter standing facing head to left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and long sceptre in left; PROM in exergue. RIC -; C. 221; Lukanc p. 158, 34 (ANS inv. 88.0062.0361), p. 178, 25 (Berlin, SM inv. 1212/1910, same reverse die), p. 210, 3 (Sofia, AIM inv. 2201) and p. 222, 22; Bastien & Metzger 161-2; Calicó 4473b; Depeyrot 9/1. 5.00g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous. Very Rare.

5,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



921. Diocletian AR Argenteus. Siscia, AD 293-4. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, the four Tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before eight-turreted enclosure. RIC 43a; Jeločnik 3b, pl. 1, 7; RSC 516m. 3.08g, 19mm, 5h.

Mint State; vivid iridescent tone.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

The old complicated Roman coinage of the later part of the 3rd century was finally suspended with the great monetary reform of 294 in favour of a logical system where aurei were struck at a standard weight of 1/60th of a Roman pound, argentei at 1/96th of a pound, and a new argentiferous bronze unit at about 1/32nd of a pound. At inception the new silver washed bronze denomination weighed about 10 grams and may have been called a nummus, although RIC and some modern numismatist still erroneously use the term 'follis'.



922. Diocletian AR Argenteus. Ticinum, circa AD 295. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right, brow furrowed / VICTORIA SARMAT, the four Tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before six-turreted enclosure, small dot in archway above. RIC 16a; Jeločnik 29; RSC 488d. 2.59g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State; golden iridescent tone.

450

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£900), with original dealer's ticket.

Usurper at Alexandria



923. Domitianus Domitianus Æ Nummus. Alexandria, AD 298. IMP C L DOMITIVS DOMITIANVS AVG, laureate head right / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left, holding cornucopiae and sacrificing with patera; to left, eagle standing left, head right, wreath in beak; A to right, ALE in exergue. RIC 20; C. 1. 9.52g, 26mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

A Very Rare Maximian Aureus



924. Maximian AV Aureus. Cyzicus, AD 286-287. IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIAE MILITVM, Concordia standing facing, head to left, holding two military standards; SC* in exergue. RIC 603 var. (omits cuirassed); C. 60; Depeyrot 5/2; Calicó 4614. 5.43g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

12,500

Ex Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd; Auction 112, 25 July 2016, lot 3721.



Hercules and the Hydra



925. Maximian AV Aureus. Treveri, AD 293-294. MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / HERCVLI DEBELLAT, Hercules standing left, holding club in raised right arm, preparing to strike Hydra coiled around his right leg, which he grips with left hand; PT in exergue. RIC 9; Calicó 4658. 5.42g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only this example on CoinArchives.

17,500

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 216, 8 October 2012, lot 1259 (hammer: EUR 22,000).

This coin was struck as a donative on the occasion of the first consulates of the new Caesars Constantius and Galerius; Diocletian well understood the necessity of sharing power and dividing responsibility for the empire among capable leaders who could defend it from the multitude of enemies, both internal and external, that it faced. Maximian's Caesar, Constantius, was immediately tasked with the recovery of the lands ruled over by the rebel Carausius who had revolted in late 286 or early 287. By the end of 293 all of the usurper's continental possessions had been captured, and Britannia was finally retaken in 296.

The reverse type of this coin may be seen as an allegorical reference to the emperors' constant struggle against the many enemies of Rome, symbolised by the Hydra - and most especially Carausius, who had proven to be such an embarrassment for Maximian after the failed campaign of 289. The particular manner in which Hercules and the hydra are here depicted is extremely similar to the imagery found on the late 4th century BC coinage of Phaistos in Crete. It has been repeatedly suggested that those later designs of Phaistos copy a now lost masterpiece of sculpture or painting, perhaps even a statue group by the great sculptor Lysippos (see Lehmann, 'Statues on Coins', New York 1946; see also Lacroix, 'Les Reproductions de Statues sur les Monnaies Grecques', Liege 1949; see also S. Lattimore, 'Lysippian Sculpture on Greek Coins', California Studies in Classical Antiquity Vol. 5 1972).

Lattimore makes a plausible and convincing argument for the Herakles-Hydra confrontation as depicted on that coinage (and seemingly reproduced on this aureus of Maximian) being copied from a sculpture; in particular he notes that a sculptural prototype is strongly suggested by 'a feature that is rare, possibly unique, in Greek numismatic design: the group of combatants is shown from both sides, not in mirror reversal, but as two profile views of a three-dimensional group' (cf. Svoronos pl. XXIV, 17 and 22, and Wroth pl. XV, 6).

A Stunning Aureus depicting Hercules



926. Maximian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 293/4. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / HERCVLI VICTORI, Hercules seated facing on rock, head to right, lion's skin on lap, holding club with left hand; bow and quiver resting to right, PR in exergue. RIC -; Depeyrot 5B/5 (same dies); Calicó 4682 (same obverse die); C. 306 var.; Bastien & Metzger 146 (same obverse die). 5.28g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

7,500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection;
Ex Jean Vinchon Numismatique, 20 November 1992, lot 140.

Given the title 'Herculus' by Diocletian, Maximianus' role was always that of the military might to Diocletian's strategic planning. Whilst the title reflected the adoption of Hercules as the heavenly father of Maximianus and thus, his familial ties to divinity, it was also representative of his role as junior emperor. Taking the cognomen of 'Jovius', Diocletian assumed familial ties to the more authoritative deity of Jupiter, as the father of Hercules, and so indicated his superiority over Maximianus as the director of imperial policy.

The reverse depiction of Hercules on this stunning aureus displays this imperial theology with the inscription HERCVLI VICTORI ("Hercules the Victor"). Hercules is depicted seated in repose with his attributes: the club, the lion's skin, as well as the bow and quiver set beside him. The representation and accompanying legend evokes the famous victories of the Twelve Labours and serves as an allegorical celebration of Maximianus' own military success. The top-heavy musculature of the seated figure, with head turned and crossed resting arms closely resembles that of the Hellenistic Greek sculpture 'Terme Boxer' excavated in Rome in 1885 and now in the collection of the National Museum of the same city. The colossal masculinity of this sculptural figure of Hercules alludes to the strength of the emperor as 'Herculus'.

Despite the suggestion of superior strength and victory, Maximianus was beginning to falter in his role as a military instrument of the empire. His failed invasion of Britain in 289, against the ever-increasing threat of Carausius, led Diocletian to conclude that their divinely sanctioned diarchy was insufficient to manage the Empire. Constantius was appointed to the office of Caesar in the West and Galerius was granted the same position in the East, establishing a Tetrarchy that would relieve Maximianus of his military responsibilities. This coin was most probably produced in response to the increase in bureaucracy that the appointment of two new Caesars in 293 will have occasioned, as well as the ever present needs of the army protecting the eastern frontier of the Empire.





927. Maximian AR Argenteus. Rome, AD 294. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, the four Tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before arched gateway to circuit of city walls with six turrets. RIC 28; Jeločnik 57c, pl. 8, 8; RSC 625d. 3.55g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; vivid iridescent toning.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

An Unpublished Aureus of Maximian



928. Maximian AV Aureus. Antioch, AD 296/7. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / CONSVL VI P P PROCOS, Maximian standing to left, togate and holding globe and sceptre. Unpublished in the standard references, for type: cf. RIC 11-12; cf. Depeyrot p. 140-2, 12, 14-16 and 21; cf. Calicó 4628; cf. C. 82 (all with mint marks in exergue). 6.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous. Extremely Rare.

5,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Ex Sternberg XII, 1982



929. Maximian BI Nummus. Lugdunum, AD 298. IMP C MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust left, wearing lion skin and holding club over right shoulder / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing left, modius on head, nude but for chlamys over left shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae; B in left field, LP in exergue. P. Bastien, Le monnage de atelier de Lyon, RN XI, Wetteren 1980, 38; RIC 34 and 49. 9.50g, 27mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; much original silvering remaining. Very Rare.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;
Ex F. Sternberg, Auction XII, 18-19 November 1982, lot 820.



930. Maximian AR Argenteus. Serdica, AD 303/4-305. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with three turrets and no doors; •SM•SDC• in exergue. RIC 1b; RSC 627a. 3.22g, 20m, 12h.

Mint State; light cabinet tone.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



931. Maximian AR Argenteus. Treveri, AD 306/7. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and open doors; PTR in exergue. RIC 635; RSC 631. 3.54g, 20m, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



932. Maximian AR Argenteus. Treveri, AD 306/7. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and open doors; PTR in exergue. RIC 635; RSC 631. 3.36g, 19m, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



933. Constantius I AR Argenteus. Siscia, AD 294/5. CONSTANTIVS CAESAR, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, the four Tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before arched gateway to circuit of city walls with eight turrets. RIC 44a; Jeločnik 9a, pl. 2, 5; RSC 315c. 3.31g, 19mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; vivid iridescent toning.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



934. Galerius AR Argenteus. Siscia, AD 294/5. MAXIMIANVS CAESAR, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, the four Tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before arched gateway to circuit of city walls with six turrets. RIC 45; Jeločnik 18, pl. 4, 2; RSC 220b. 3.26g, 19mm, 12h.

Mint State; vivid iridescent toning.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Ex Arras-Beaurains Hoard



935. Maximinus II Daia, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Treveri, AD 306 - autumn 307. MAXIMINVS NOB C, laureate head right / SOLI INVICTO CONSERVATAVGG ET CAESS NN, Sol standing to left, radiate, nude but for chlamys draped over left shoulder, raising right hand and holding globe in left; TR in exergue. Bastien & Metzger 433 (same dies); RIC 631; C. 177; Depeyrot 11B/14; Calicó 5036. 5.60g, 18mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor marks, wonderful red-blue 'Beaurains' toning. Extremely Rare; only one other example offered at auction in the past 20 years. 7,500

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 22, 9 May 1979, lot 377;

Ex 'Arras Hoard': found in a field in Pouvoir Dhée, near Beaurains lès Arras, on 21 September 1922.

This coin was struck to commemorate the foundation of the Second Tetrarchy on 1 May AD 305. Born of Dacian peasant stock to the sister of Galerius, Maximinus rose to high distinction in the army thanks to his uncle's influence as Caesar under Diocletian. In 305, according to Lactantius, Galerius forced Diocletian to abdicate, and through coercion and threats convinced Diocletian to fill the two vacated positions of Caesar with men compliant to his will. Thus, with the abdication of Diocletian and Maximianus, Galerius was raised to Augustus and immediately appointed his nephew Maximinus to the rank of Caesar along with an old friend, Severus. Portrayed by contemporary writers as vulgar, cruel and ignorant, Maximinus II gained eternal notoriety for his persecution of Christians in open defiance of the Edict of Toleration issued by Galerius.

In 313, having imprudently allied himself to Maxentius, the enemy of Constantine and Licinius, Maximinus found himself at war with Licinius, who marched against him and defeated him in a decisive battle at Tirizallum, despite Maximinus' army being a veteran force that outnumbered Licinius by more than two to one. Pursued and besieged by Licinius, he poisoned himself at Tarsus in Cilicia in AD 313, eight years after being named Caesar, and five and a half after assuming the purple. His children were put to death and his wife was thrown into the Orontes at Antioch where by her orders a great number of Christian women had been drowned.

This extremely rare coin shows Maximinus before he had revealed his cruel and tyrannical nature, and gives him the stern countenance of one of the tried military emperors into whose company he was being elevated.



936. Maximinus II Daia BI Pseudo-Argenteus. Treveri, AD 312. IMP MAXIMINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust left, raising right hand and holding globe in left / SOLI INVICTO COMITI, Sol standing facing in quadriga, holding whip and raising right hand; PTR in exergue. RIC 826; RSC 174. 3.67g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; dark old cabinet tone, exceptional condition for the type.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

The Decennalia of 317



937. Licinius I AV Aureus. Nicomedia, AD 317. Celebrating the Decennalia of November 11. LICINIVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / IOVI CONS LICINI AVG, laureate and bearded Jupiter, nude to waist, enthroned to left, holding sceptre in left hand and Victoriola with palm and wreath in right; at his feet, eagle to left with head reverted and wreath in beak; all on high podium inscribed on frontispiece SIC X SIC XX in two lines; SMNA in exergue. C. 130 var. (Jupiter facing); Bastien, Donativa 126, 14 and pl. 14, 14 (same obverse die, but attributed to Licinius II, in error?); Depeyrot, 25B/1 (this coin cited); RIC 20 (wrong obverse legend by error); Calicó 5100 var. (off. Γ). 5.23g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

10,000

This coin cited in G. Depeyrot, *Les monnaies d'or de Diocletien á Constantin I* (1995);
Ex Ambrose Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 873;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 80, 20 October 2014, lot 253;
Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 92, 22 November 2002, lot 297;
Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 22, 16 June 1992, lot 815.

Struck to celebrate his decennalia in AD 317 this beautifully detailed aureus was minted during a period of peace between Licinius and his co-emperor Constantine. The reverse, marked on the platform with SIC X SIC XX, gives thanks for ten years of rule and seeks the gods' favour for a further ten such years, that they might be enjoyed in health and prosperity. Licinius may well have held such hopes, for 317 marked a high point of peace and stability, and it was in this year that he elevated his young son to the rank of Caesar, despite his being only two years old. Alas, it was not to be.

After 317 the uneasy truce the two Augusti maintained after their previous conflicts quickly soured again; Licinius reneged on the jointly issued Edict of Milan in 320, beginning a new persecution of Christians in the Eastern Roman Empire - an act that further alienated him from his colleague. Then in 321 tempers rose when Constantine pursued a band of Sarmatians that had been ravaging his territory across the Danube into Licinius' realm. When this was repeated in 323 Licinius accused Constantine of breaking the treaty between them. Constantine wasted no time in invading Licinius' lands, defeating his fleet in 323 and routing his army at the Battle of Adrianople. By 325, having been defeated again at sea at the Battle of the Hellespont and on land at the final pitched Battle of Chrysopolis, Licinius and his son were prisoners of Constantine who, despite promising clemency, soon found cause to have both father and son executed.

The reverse design of this aureus featuring Jupiter atop a platform, at first standing and later seated, was an innovation in design that became a standard type at Nicomedia with little variation until the Battle of Chrysopolis in AD 324. That he should use Jupiter so prominently on his coinage is not surprising given the opposing beliefs of Licinius and Constantine. The latter had taken readily to Christianity, using the Chi-Rho symbol as his talisman, emblazoning it on the shields and standards of his army, while placing the worship of Sol Invictus first and foremost among the religions of his territory. Licinius on the other hand might have seen himself as being the bastion of traditional Roman religious beliefs, taking Jupiter as his patron and protector, as seen here in the legends of his coins.

This religious rivalry was borne out at the Battle of Chrysopolis, where Licinius drew up his battle line with images of the Roman gods prominently displayed in the ranks; this was mirrored by a multitude of Chi-Rho symbols in the opposing army of Constantine. Apparently, Licinius had developed a superstitious dread of the symbol which he allowed to infect the morale of his soldiers. The resulting slaughter of his army was viewed by Christians throughout the empire as a triumph of their god over the old pagan deities, further hastening the decline of traditional Roman religious beliefs.

Ex Glendining 1951



938. Constantine I, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Rome, AD 306/7. CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with three turrets and no doors; RT in exergue, RIC 154; RSC 705. 3.31g, 19mm, 12h.

Mint State; dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;
Ex L. A. Lawrence Collection, Glendining & Co., 17 January 1951, lot 875.



939. Constantine I, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Rome, AD 306-7. CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with three turrets and no doors; RQ in exergue. RIC 154; RSC 705. 3.26g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



940. Constantine I, as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Treveri, AD 306/7. CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and no doors; PTR in exergue. RIC 638; RSC 706a. 3.30g, 19mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

After the death of his father in 306, Constantine was acclaimed as Augustus by his army and the Alamannic king Chrocus, who had been taken into service under Constantius, while in northern Britain. Galerius, Augustus in the East and colleague of Constantius, declared that Constantine should be Caesar, which he accepted; thus began his inexorable rise. Securing himself in the West through the memory of his father, and his building programme in places such as Treveri where he built a new imperial palace and vast baths, Constantine was settled in his place commanding one of the largest Roman armies, stationed on the Rhine frontier.

Struck for use by mainly military recipients, throughout this period the types of the silver issues were of purely military significance, the most common being the representation of the four rulers at sacrifice before a gate in a fortified enclosure. The more simplified type of the present piece began to replace the earlier type during this period, until it became extremely common to the bronze of Constantine's reign.

Ex Glendining 1951



941. Constantine I AR Half-Argenteus. Treveri, AD 307/8. IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and no doors; TR in exergue, RIC 758; RSC 707e. 1.59g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; dark old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

750

From the Brian Henry Grover Collection;
Ex L. A. Lawrence Collection, Glendining & Co., 17 January 1951, lot 878.

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 13, 1954



942. Constantine I AV Solidus. Antioch, AD 324-325. CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / ADVENTVS AVGVSTI N, Constantine on horseback left, cloak flying, raising right hand and holding spear in left; SMAN* in exergue. RIC 48 (this coin cited); C. 11; Alföldi 5; Depeyrot 41/1. 4.42g, 20mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; light marks on reverse. Extremely Rare.

15,000

This coin cited in H. Mattingly, et al, The Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. VII (1966);

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 91, 10 May 2004, lot 689;

Ex Adolph Hess AG - Bank Leu & Co. AG, Auction 45, 12 May 1970, lot 648;

Ex Adolph Hess AG - Bank Leu & Co. AG, Auction 24, 16 April 1964, lot 356;

Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 13, 17-19 June 1954, lot 762.

The tetrarchy that had effectively governed the affairs of the empire since the reign of Diocletian broke down irretrievably in its third generation and culminated in the civil war between Licinius in the East and Constantine in the West. With Constantine victorious following the Battle of Chrysopolis on 18 September 324, he became the first sole emperor to rule over the Roman territories since the institution of the tetrarchy in AD 293. This coin commemorates the planned adventus (arrival) of the emperor Constantine I into the Eastern city of Antioch - formerly under the dominion of Licinius - an event for which the mint of Antioch clearly made preparations, but which was cancelled by Constantine who blamed the controversy between the bishop of Alexandria and Arius regarding the nature of Christ's personhood as the reason for his decision not to go East as planned. This coin therefore stands as an unusual record of a celebration that never took place, which may perhaps explain its extreme rarity - the issue having either been prematurely aborted, or recalled. The adventus coin type with an emperor on horseback was first introduced by Trajan, although precursors can be found in earlier coinage. This coin follows the traditional adventus design, showing the emperor mounted and riding forward with his cloak billowing and his arm raised in a gesture of greeting with the reverse legend explicitly highlighting "the arrival of our emperor".

The adventus of an emperor was marked with great ceremony by the inhabitants of a city and normally involved processions, honours, speeches and gifts in addition to possible benefits to the city itself such as when Constantine I gave tax relief to the city of Augustodunum (modern day Autun).



943. Constantine I AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 335. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory seated right on shield and cuirass, holding wreath inscribed VOT XXX in two lines; wreath supported from underneath by Cupid standing left; SMNP in exergue. RIC 180; Depeyrot 44/2 var. (mintmark). 4.55g, 21mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine.

4,000

Mint State and Very Rare Constantine I



944. Constantine I AVS Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 326. Diademed head right with uplifted gaze / CONSTANTINVS AVG, two laurel wreaths; star above, N below. RIC 109; C 105; Alföldi 41; Depeyrot 38/1. 4.56g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare.

15,000

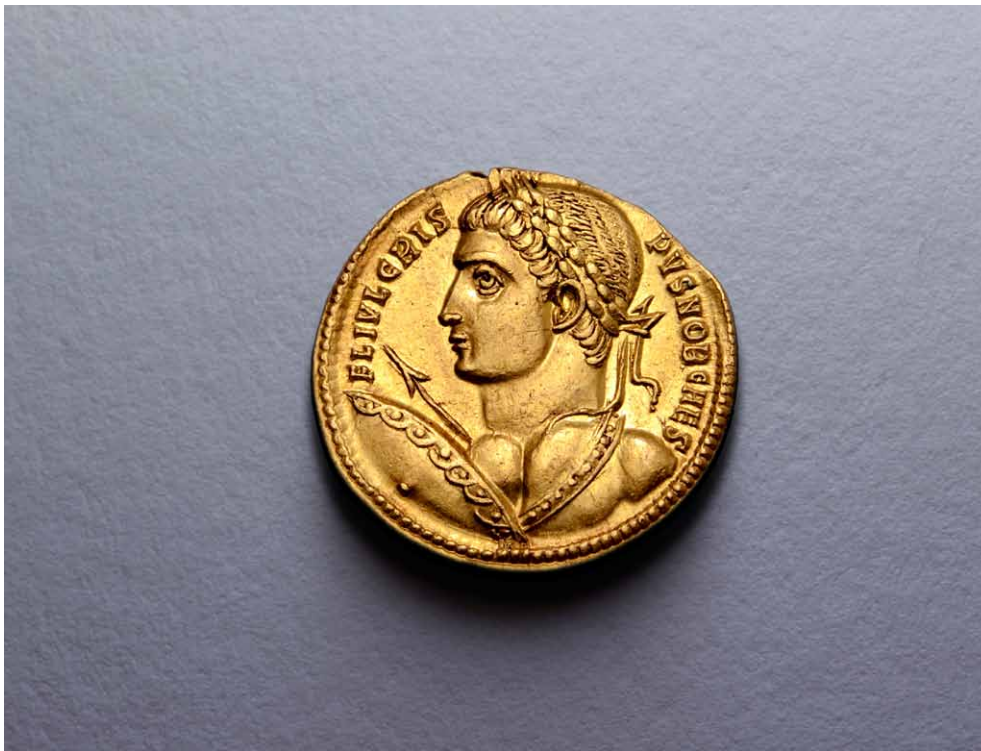
From a private English collection.

Constantine gazes heavenward on this extremely desirable anepigraphic type, his beautifully engraved portrait larger and more impressive than those of Crispus and the Caesars Constantine and Constantius on parallel coin types (cited in L. Ramskold, *Constantine's Vicennalia and the Death of Crispus*, in Miša Rakocija (ed.), *Niš and Byzantium Symposium XI*, 2013, p.434). The interpretation of Christian theologian Eusebius infuses this obverse type – developed from AD 324 - with a religious dimension: the emperor looks “upwards in the manner of one reaching out to God in prayer”, and is elevated as a divinely inspired ruler in a state of prayer (VC 4.15.1). According to Sutherland and Carson, ‘the less known the ruler, the more explicit was the legend’ (RIC VII, p.27), and the lack of inscription grants even greater prominence to this striking portrait of Constantine, ruling over a united empire by the time of minting. The varied depictions of male family members on obverse busts following the Battle of Chrysopolis makes the unified dynastic series of Constantine and his imperial household wearing matching band-diadems, as on this type, a rare and notable occurrence (RIC 108-13 Nicomedia; RIC VII, p.35). The band-diademed portrait, an innovation in imperial portraiture, was apt in the context of Constantine's vicennalia celebrations (starting in July AD 325). Such a development also followed in the wake of the decisive victory at Chrysopolis in September AD 324: this ‘holy war’, so termed by C. Odahl (*Constantine and the Christian Empire*, 2010, p.177), was fought and won on a huge scale, even accounting for exaggeration by Zosimus who numbers Constantine's army at 120,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry (Hist. Nova, II.22.1-2).

The symbolism of the two-wreath design, an unprecedented reverse type confined to this period, has attracted much scholarly attention. The laurel wreath featured prominently in republican coinage as an emblem of victory: the denarii reverses of Faustus Cornelius Sulla in 56 BC depicted four wreaths around a globe, for example, each wreath corresponding to a foreign victory of Pompey (Crawford RRC I no.426/4a). The double wreath imagery on this type likely similarly commemorated the victories which gave Constantine sole and unchallenged dominion over his territories: the twin design could mark victories in the Civil Wars of AD 316/7 and 324 against Licinius, but more probably specifically celebrate the Battles of the Hellespont and Chrysopolis in AD 324. Eusebius later rejoiced that after the second Civil War, “with the impious defeated and the gloomy cloud of tyrannic power dispersed, the sun once more shone brightly” (VC, II. 19) and this present type was minted in the celebratory context of the vicennalia, the twentieth year of Constantine's rule, heralding the inception of a shining new era.

In fact, Constantine's vicennalia ended in turmoil rather than triumph, the executions of Crispus and Fausta upon Constantine's orders reflecting disruption within the imperial family (discussed by L. Ramskold, “Constantine's Vicennalia and the Death of Crispus,” 2013, pp.409ff). However, this very rare type, a specimen from Nicomedia featuring the central star which was usually limited to parallel types from Sirmium, Ticinum, and Trier, evoked a celebratory mood, hailing the victories which gave Constantine governance over a vast Roman Empire.

The 'Heroic' Portrait of Crispus



945. Crispus, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 324. FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate 'heroic' bust left, holding spear and shield to front / CONCORDIA AVGG NN, Concordia seated left on throne, holding caduceus and cornucopiae; SMNM in exergue. RIC 61; Depeyrot 33/3. 4.35g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no examples offered auction in the past 20 years, Depeyrot records only 5 examples of this type.

25,000

From a private English collection.

Characterised in contemporary literature as having achieved 'great deeds' and being a 'most courageous Caesar' (Nazarius, *Panegyrici Latini* 10.3.4) and a ruler most dear to god (Eusebius, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, 10.9.6), Crispus, first son of Constantine the Great, was seemingly deserving of the heroic manner in which he is portrayed on this solidus. Minted in 324, it is a manifestation of his father's gratitude to Crispus for his assistance in finally defeating Constantine's rival Augustus in the East, Licinius.

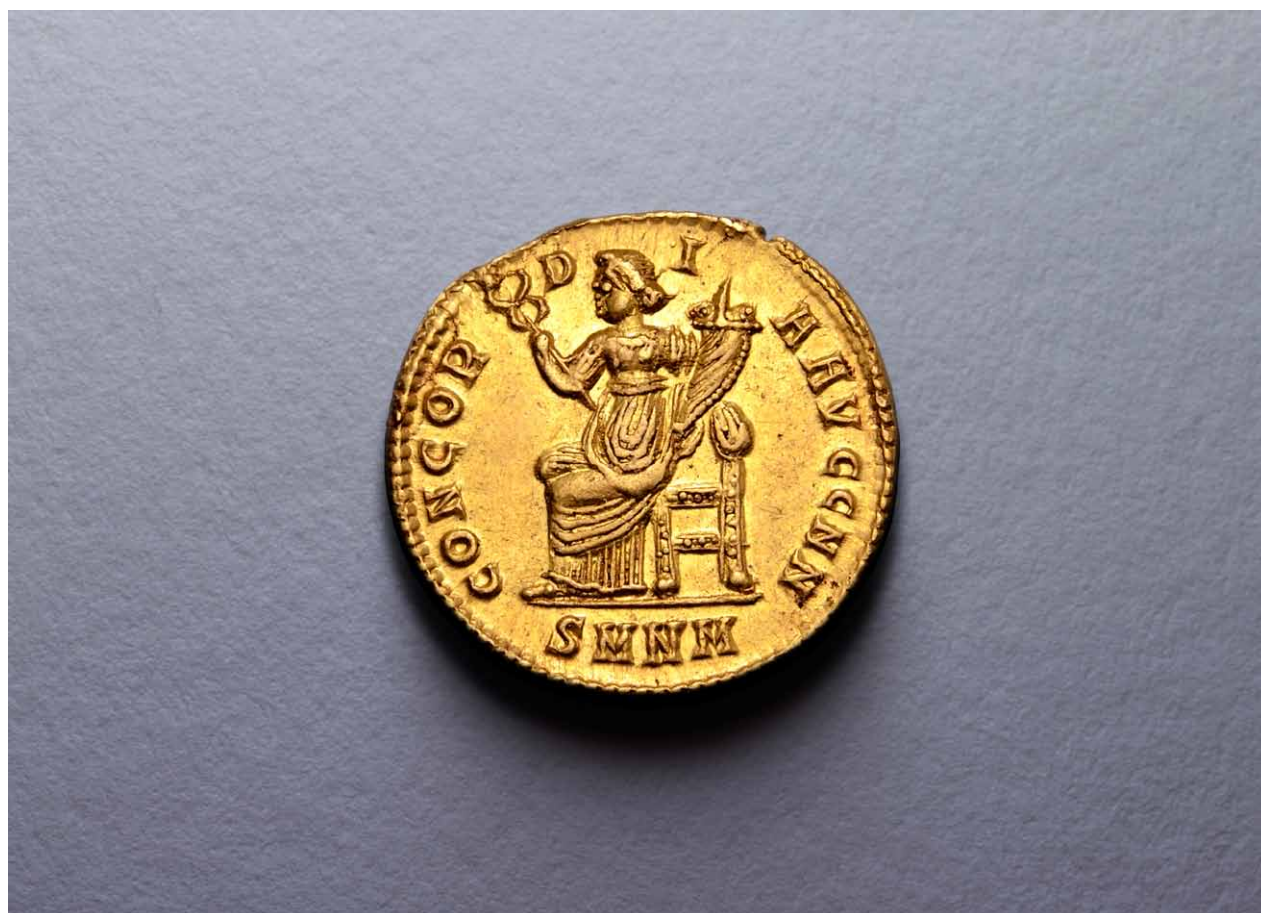
Proclaimed Caesar in 317 and having already established himself as a competent military commander, winning victories over the Franks and the Alamanni in 320 and 323, it was in 324 that Crispus achieved his most impressive military victory to date. Appointed commander of Constantine's fleet, Crispus was despatched to confront Licinius and his subsequent victory at the Battle of the Hellespont proved a resounding endorsement of Crispus' leadership. His involvement in Constantine's later decisive victory over Licinius' forces at the battle of Chrysopolis cemented his favour with his father, who made his gratitude to his eldest son manifest by commissioning various visual representations of his son, including mosaics and statuary. The dating of this coin can, thus, directly relate it to his involvement in the victories in 324. The fact that it was minted in Nicomedia, a city previously under the now-defeated Licinius' rule, seems pertinent and, perhaps, rather ironic in that it demonstrates the continuation of the reverse type CONCORDIA AVGG NN, which had been extensively used under Licinius' and Constantine's joint rule as an indication of their cohesion.

The rarity of the gold coinage of Crispus is testament, however, to a less glorious latter chain of events, as his time in favour was short-lived. In 326 Crispus was executed on his father's orders at the town of Pola, just two years after he had been so publicly lauded by him and his depictions were then subject to damnatio memoriae. The reasons for his execution remain somewhat unclear, and as is so often the case for figures in the ancient world who were subject to damnatio memoriae and misleading propaganda after their death, getting to the truth of events can be challenging.

The most widely accepted ancient version of events, proposed by, amongst others, Zosimus (New History 2.29.2) is that Constantine's wife (Crispus' step-mother) Fausta was infatuated by him and, on his rejection of her advances, she accused him of attempting to seduce her, resulting in her husband's decision to execute him. The parallels with the myth of Phaedra and Hippolytus, son of Theseus, seem inescapable and, undoubtedly, influenced contemporary writers in their portrayal of events. This representation of Constantine's reasoning has also been seen to reflect increasingly Christianising tone of the contemporary and later literature and historiography, as indeed most writers obliquely imply that Crispus was only accused of adultery by Fausta, which is not necessarily commensurate with the harsh punishment meted out and, moreover, the representation of women as wicked and scheming was, of course, not uncommon in Christian writing.

It, nevertheless, does seem likely that Fausta was directly involved in Crispus' end, and her motivation was clearly that her own sons were lower in the line of succession while Crispus was the official heir. With Crispus out of the way, Fausta's eldest son Constantine II would be promoted to next in line. It would, indeed, not be the first instance that can be found of maternal machinations on behalf of sons in the imperial family; both Agrippina the Younger and Livia have been accused of the same. Like Agrippina the Younger, however, Fausta herself came to an unpleasant end, being killed on Constantine's orders (Zosimus, New History, 2.29.2).

It is the damnatio memoriae which has resulted in coins being the only certain representations of Crispus which survive (other portraits in marble and cameo form have been tentatively attributed to him, although none definitively) (Pohlsander, H.A., 'Crispus: Brilliant Career and Tragic End, *Historia: Zeitschrift für Alter Geschichte* 33, 1984, pp. 89 – 92) and it would seem that coins minted before the news of his execution had spread were also subject to destruction (Sutherland, C.H.V., Litt, D. & Carson, R.A.G. eds., *RIC VII*, 1966, p. 593). This coin is, therefore, a rare surviving tribute to a Caesar who achieved so much, only to meet a tragic end at the hands of his father.





946. Crispus, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Sirmium, AD 325-326. Diademed head right, with uplifted gaze / CRISPVS CAESAR, Victory, advancing left, holding wreath in and palm; SIRM in exergue. RIC 63; Depeyrot 10/2; Biaggi 2054. 4.34g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

7,500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 647;
Ex private European collection.



947. Constantine II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 332-333. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTIS, Constantine II standing left, in military dress, holding vexillum with right hand and long sceptre with left hand; two standards behind; TS in exergue. RIC 190 var. (bust type); Depeyrot 15/3 var. (same). 4.49g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; graze in obv. field restored. Very Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a European dealer;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 51, 5 March 2009, lot 431 (restored since);
Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 91, 10 May 2004, lot 695.



948. Constantine II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 335. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTIS, Constantine II, in military dress, standing to left, holding vexillum in right hand and sceptre in left; two standards behind; TSC in exergue. RIC 209; Depeyrot 16/3; Biaggi 2082. 4.43g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Previously graded by NGC Ch AU, 5/5 - 4/5 (#4884483-010). Extremely Rare.

3,500

Privately purchased from Zachary Beasley (New Berlin, WI).



949. Constantine II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 336-337. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTIS, Constantine standing left, in military dress, holding vexillum with right hand and long sceptre with left hand; two standards behind, CONS in exergue. RIC 109. 4.61g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Minor surface marks on reverse. Very Rare.

6,000

Ex Ambrose Collection;
Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IV, 30 September 2012, lot 677.



950. Constantine II AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 337. D N CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed head right / VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory seated right on shield and cuirass, holding wreath inscribed VOT XX in two lines; wreath supported from underneath by Cupid standing left; CONS in exergue. RIC 3; Depeyrot 1/3. 4. 4.30g, 22mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,500



951. Constans, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 335-336. FL CONSTANS NOB CAESAR, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONSTANS NOB CAESAR, Victory standing to left, holding wreath and palm. RIC 97; Depeyrot 5/7. 4.53g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,250

From a private European Collection.



952. Constans AR Light Miliarensis. Thessalonica, AD 342. FL IVL CONSTANS P F AVG, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / TRIVMFATOR GENTIVM BARBARARVM, Constans standing facing in military dress, holding vexillum in right hand with annulet on banner, resting left on grounded shield; TES in exergue. RIC 90; RSC 115c. 4.45g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



953. Constans AR Siliqua. Thessalonica, AD 342-346. CONSTANS P F AVG, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA DD NN AVG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; TES in exergue. RIC 96; RSC 115d. 3.23g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



954. Constantius II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Siscia, AD 334. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Constantius in military attire standing left, holding vexillum in right hand and sceptre in left, two standards in right field; SIS in exergue. RIC - (227 var.); C. -; Depeyrot - (22/3 var.); NGSA 4, 268 = Tkalec 2002, 251; NAC 78, 1169 (correction). 4.56g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine, pleasant light reddish tone. Very Rare; only two other examples on CoinArchives.

7,500

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 78, 26 May 2014, lot 1169.

After the defeat of Licinius in 324, Constantine I finally secured sole rule over the empire and sought to begin securing the succession of his three sons: Constantine II, Constantius II and Constans. The second eldest son of Constantine, Constantius II, was raised to the rank of Caesar that same year and would later be given control over the eastern territories of the empire. After 324, the reverse types of Constantinian solidi become increasingly dominated by images of the emperor and his family; Constantius II, like his brothers Constantine II, Constans, and their half-brother Crispus before them, is portrayed as the Prince of Youth; a title of great honour even in the days of the republic that since the reign of Augustus had been conferred on those who were intended to succeed to the throne. By this time, the role was a highly militaristic one (as necessity demanded), and the confidence placed in the heirs to the empire by entrusting them with important commands demonstrated the security of the imperial succession.

Vota Saluta for Constantius II



955. Constantius II AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 337-340. D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA CONSTANTII AVG, Victory seated right on cuirass, with shield behind, supporting on her knee a shield inscribed VOT X held by small winged Genius standing left; SMNT in exergue. RIC 1; Depeyrot 1/1 (same dies as illustration). 4.26g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; highly lustrous surfaces. Extremely Rare, no other examples on CoinArchives.

5,000



956. Constantius II AR Siliqua. Siscia, AD 337-340. CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, laurel and rosette diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONSTANTIVS AVG, sunburst above three standing palm branches on ground line, SIS• in exergue. RIC 64; RSC 10b. 3.78g, 21mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection;

Ex Colonel R. H. Morcom Collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 2 December 1924, lot 265;

Ex Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Auction XIV, 27 November 1905, lot 1520.



957. Constantius II AV Solidus. Antioch, AD 347-355. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma, seated facing on left, and Constantinopolis, seated left on right, supporting round shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; SMANZ in exergue. RIC 83; Depeyrot 6/3. 4.48g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; a couple of minor contact marks.

2,000



958. Constantius II AV Solidus. Antioch, AD 347-355. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma, seated facing on left, and Constantinopolis, seated left on right, supporting round shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; SMANI in exergue. RIC 83; Depeyrot 6/3. 4.41g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State.

1,500



959. Constantius II AV Solidus. Antioch, AD 347-355. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma, seated facing on left, and Constantinopolis, seated left on right, supporting round shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; SMANA in exergue. RIC 83; Depeyrot 6/3. 4.41g, 21mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; somewhat rough surfaces.

1,500

A Spectacular Facing Bust



960. Constantius II AV Solidus. Sirmium, AD 351-354. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, cuirassed bust facing, head turned slightly to right, wearing crested and pearl-diademed helmet, holding shield with horseman motif and spear over shoulder / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma, wearing long dress and helmet, seated facing, holding spear with left hand, and Constantinopolis, wearing long dress and mural crown, seated to left holding sceptre in left hand, right foot on prow, together they hold a round shield inscribed VOT XXX MVLT XXXX in four lines; •SIRM(branch) in exergue. RIC 5; C. 112; Depeyrot 3/1. 4.43g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Rare.

5,000

Acquired from Hess-Divo AG;
Ex Kurt Hainz Collection.

A Superb Siliqua of Magnentius



961. Magnentius AR Siliqua. Treveri, AD 350. IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG, bare-headed, draped bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITI, Virtus standing facing, head right, holding grounded spear and resting left hand on shield; TR in exergue. 2.85g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone; in superb condition for the type.

4,000

Ex Jean Vinchon Numismatique, 13 April 1991, lot 35.



962. Magnentius AV Solidus. Trier, AD 351. D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG LIB ROMANOR, Victory, standing right, and Libertas, holding sceptre in left hand, standing left, both supporting trophy on shaft between them; TR in exergue. RIC 252; C. 48; Depeyrot 10/1. 3.86g, 22mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Very rare earlier variety without crossbar on trophy.

6,000

Ex Damien Libert Commissaire Priseur - Thierry Parsy Expert, 'Importante suite de monnaies d'or de l'Empire Romain', 14 February 2018, lot 102; Ex Monsieur Note (1910-1982) Collection, France; Privately purchased in Paris, 8 October 1968.

An Extremely Rare Miliarenses of Constantius Gallus



963. Constantius Gallus, as Caesar, AR Miliarenses. Sirmium, AD 351-354. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, bare head right / VICTORIA ROMANORVM, Constantius II, diademed, and Constantius Gallus, bare-headed, standing facing under an arch supported by two spiral columns, their heads turned towards one another and holding inverted spears; *SIRM* in exergue. RIC 14; RSC 19c. 4.36g, 23mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

The mint at Sirmium was re-opened by Constantius II in 351 when Magnentius briefly controlled the mint at Siscia. This rare piece is in the name of Gallus.



964. Constantius Gallus, as Caesar, AR Siliqua. Sirmium, AD 351. CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, bare head right / VOTIS V MVLTIS X in four lines within laurel wreath with jewel at apex; SIRM in exergue. RIC 14; RSC 56b. 2.69g, 21mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Anticipatory vota are frequently recorded on the coinage at the outset of a reign, but Gallus reigned only three years as Caesar, before being executed for treason by his superior colleague and cousin Constantius II.



965. Julian II, as Caesar, AR Siliqua. Thessalonica, AD 355-361. D N CL IVLIANVS NOB CAES, bare head right / VOTIS V MVLTIS X in four lines within laurel wreath with jewel at apex; TES in exergue. RIC 206; RSC 156. 3.24g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; dark old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

A Very Rare Siliqua of Arelate



966. Julian II, as Caesar, AR Siliqua. Constantia (Arelate), AD 357. FL CL IVLIANVS NOB CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Star within laurel wreath with jewel at apex; TCON in exergue. RIC 255; RSC 170. 3.39g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; almost invisible flan crack, edge chip. Very Rare.

750

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



967. Valentinian I Æ Medallion. Rome, AD 364-367. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / MONETA AVGG, the three Monetae standing facing, heads left, each holding scales in right hand and cornucopia in left; small pile of coins at feet to left. RIC 12a1; C. 14 var. (rev. legend); Gnecci II 1. 10.43g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,500

From a private American collection;
Acquired from Heritage World Coin Auctions;
Ex Astarte S.A. (Lugano), Auction 1, 11 May 1998, lot 340 (hammered for CHF 1500).



968. Valentinian I AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 367-375. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, cuirassed bust left, wearing helmet decorated with stars, holding spear and shield / VICTORES AVGVSTI, Valentinian and Gratian seated facing, holding globe between them, Victory flies left above crowning the pair; TR•OB in exergue. RIC 16b; Depeyrot 36/1. 4.41g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,750

Ex Collection of a Retired Banker;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 100, 29 May 2017, lot 686;
Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 25, 23 April 1980, lot 449.



969. Valens AR Light Miliarenses. Treveri, AD 367-378. D N VALENS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS, Valens standing facing in military dress, head left, holding vexillum in right hand with X on banner, resting left on grounded shield; TRPS• in exergue. RIC 26b and 42a; RSC 71c. 4.22g, 24mm, 6h.

Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



970. Valens AR Light Miliarenses. Siscia, AD 367-375. D N VALENS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS, Valens standing facing in military dress, holding vexillum in right hand with Christogram on banner, resting left on grounded shield; •SISCP in exergue. RIC 10b; RSC 71f. 3.99g, 23mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



971. Gratian AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 367-375. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, two emperors seated facing, jointly holding globe; Victory above, wings spread; palm branch below; TROBT in exergue. RIC 17g; Depeyrot 43/3. 4.50g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

2,000

Ex Gemini LLC - Heritage World Coin Auctions, 14 April 2011, lot 458;
Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 80, 1 June 2007, lot 287.



972. Gratian AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 367-375. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, two emperors seated facing, jointly holding globe; Victory above, wings spread; palm branch below; TR•OB• in exergue. RIC 17f. 4.47g, 22mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,750

Ex Ambrose Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 897;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 204, 12 March 2012, lot 866 (hammer: EUR 3,000).



973. Gratian AR Light Miliarensis. Aquileia, AD 378-383. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS, emperor standing facing in military dress, holding vexillum in right hand with Christogram on banner, resting left on grounded shield; AQPS in exergue. RIC 23a; RSC 52d. 4.31g, 23mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



974. Gratian AV Solidus. North Italian mint (Mediolanum?), AD 380-382. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, two emperors, in consular robes, seated facing on throne with their legs draped, jointly holding globe; between and behind them, Victory with outspread wings; between and below them, palm branch; COM in exergue. RIC 5d; Depeyrot 1/1. 4.49g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

1,500

Acquired from Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino).



975. Theodosius I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 383-385. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGGGG, Constantinopolis, turreted and with head right, seated facing on high backed throne ornamented with lion's heads, right foot on prow, holding sceptre and shield inscribed VOT V MVL X in four lines; CONOB in exergue. RIC 47b.3; Depeyrot 38/1. 4.51g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; a couple of tiny hairlines, otherwise lustrous and untouched surfaces; an outstanding example.

1,000

From a private German collection.



976. Magnus Maximus AR Light Miliarensis. Treveri, AD 378-383. D N MAG MAXIMVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS, Magnus Maximus standing facing in military dress, holding vexillum in right hand with Christogram on banner, resting left on grounded shield; TRPS in exergue. RIC 82; RSC 19A. 4.52g, 23mm, 12h.

Mint State; light cabinet tone. Very Rare.

2,500

From the Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.



977. Theodosius II AR Light Miliarensis. Constantinople, AD 408-420. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left / GLORIA ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor standing facing, head left, arm raised and holding globe; star in left field, CON in exergue. RIC 370; DOC 306; RSC 20a. 4.24g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone over lustrous surfaces.

1,750

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;
Ex Phoibos Collection.



978. Theodosius II AR Light Miliarensis. Constantinople, AD 408-420. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left / GLORIA ROMANORVM, nimbate emperor standing facing, head left, arm raised and holding globe; star in left field, CON in exergue. RIC 370; DOC 306; RSC 20a. 4.37g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Previously NGC graded Ch AU, 3/5 - 5/5 (#4372855-005).

1,500

Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, Long Beach Signature Sale 3057, 7 September 2017, lot 30343.



979. Theodosius II AV Solidus. Ravenna, August - November AD 423. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor standing right, holding standard and Victory on globe, captive beneath his feet; COMOB in exergue, R-V across fields. RIC 1801; LRC 349; Depeyrot 7/3. 4.43g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.



980. Aelia Eudocia (wife of Theodosius II) AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 422-428. AEL EVDOCIA AVG, rosette-diademed and draped bust right; Manus Dei above, crowning her / VOT XX MVLT XXX, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in upper left field, CONOB in exergue. RIC 228 (Theodosius II); Depeyrot 75/2. 4.13g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; slightly clipped, a few marks.

1,500

Sold with export licence issued by The Israel Antiquities Authority;
Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 199, 10 October 2011, lot 767;
Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 874 (hammer: \$6,500).



981. Galla Placidia (mother of Valentinian III) AV Solidus. Ravenna, AD 444-445. D N GALLA PLACIDIA P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust right, wearing earring and two pearl necklaces, cross on right shoulder; crowned by Manus Dei above / VOT XX MVLT XXX, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross with right hand; star above, R-V across fields, COMOB in exergue. RIC 2020; Ranieri 76; Depeyrot 16/3; DOCLR 828. 4.48g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

5,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 843.



982. Marcian AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 450. D N MARCIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust three quarters facing, holding spear and shield / VICTORIA AVGGG S, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. RIC 510; Depeyrot 87/1. 4.41g, 21mm, 5h.

Mint State.

1,000

From a private German collection.

An Extremely Rare Solidus of Majorian



983. Majorian AV Solidus. Arelate, AD 460-461. D N IVLIVS MAIORIANVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust right, holding spear and shield decorated with Christogram / VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor standing facing, holding long cross and crowning figure of Victory, with foot on the head of a coiled human-headed serpent; A-R across fields, COMOB* in exergue. RIC 2633; Lacam 28, pl. LXXIa 1, Monn. & Med. 1954 (same rev. die). 4.46g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

10,000

Acquired from Heritage Auctions Europe.

Often regarded as the last able emperor of the Western Empire, Majorian (AD 460-461) was an active general who managed to reconquer much of the lost territory of Gaul and Hispania, as well as attempting a series of legal and tax reforms. He had come to power after serving with distinction under Aetius, likely the most influential man in western Roman politics during the mid-fifth century.

It was Aetius who had organized the coalition that decisively defeated Attila the Hun in AD 451, crippling the Hunnic invasion of Gaul, and earning him the reputation as one of the greatest military commanders ever produced by the Roman empire, as well the contemporary description of "last true Roman of the West". Despite his achievements, he was later assassinated by so-called puppet Emperor Valentinian III in a decision which was described at the time as 'cut[ing] off your right hand with your left' (The Fragmentary History of Priscus, trans. J Given, 127). The death of Aetius, and then Valentinian himself, resulted in an interregnum during which nearly all of the remaining Western Empire was lost to various barbarian incursions.

Eventually it was Aetius' two most able commanders, Majorian and the Gothic-Suevi Ricimer, who together seized the throne in AD 458; however, the latter's lack of senatorial ancestry limited him to the post of magister militum and it was Majorian who was approved as emperor by the Senate. The relationship between these two men has been the subject of great historical interest. Ricimer would in many ways prove to be Aetius' real successor, proving himself to be the power behind the throne for three successive emperors.

Nonetheless, Majorian was a considerable force to be reckoned with - he immediately set about subjugating the rebellious provinces of Gaul by both force and diplomacy, defeating the Visigothic and Burgundian kingdoms, reducing them to federate status and taking possession of the former imperial mints of Lugdunum and Arelate in late 458. The following spring, he advanced to Hispania and defeated the Suebic kingdom, reducing them to federate status.

Majorian thereupon began preparations for an invasion of North Africa. This rich province of great importance for the grain supply to Rome had been seized by the Vandals some two decades earlier, where they had founded a powerful and independent kingdom able to project its power to the extent that a Vandal army under Genseric thoroughly sacked Rome in 455. However the Vandals had anticipated the invasion, and had tried to negotiate a treaty with Majorian but were rebuffed. Thus Genseric contrived to strike at the Roman fleet before it was full-wrought. A fleet of Vandal ships surprised the Romans, many of whose captains had been bribed by the Vandals. At the Battle of Elche (or Cartagena) in May 461 the Roman fleet was totally destroyed, and "Majorian, frustrated in this manner from his intention, returned to Italy" (Hydatius, Chronicle, 200, s.a. 460).

A treaty was signed "on disgraceful terms", and Majorian's reputation in Rome suffered a fatal blow (John of Antioch, trans. Gordon, fr.203, 117). His support had already been eroded by new policies aimed at recovering the tax revenues collected by landowners, many of which had not been remitted to central government.

This coin was struck at Arles, on the return journey from the failed campaign in North Africa. Only weeks later Majorian was intercepted by his former comrade Ricimer, and arrested, deposed, tortured and beheaded. Ricimer waited for three months before placing on the imperial throne a person he believed he could manipulate: he chose Libius Severus, a senator of no political distinction.

Fleur de Coin



984. Leo II and Zeno AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 474. D N LEO ET ZENO P P AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing an enemy / SALVS REIPVBLICAE, Leo and Zeno seated facing on double throne, each holding mappa in right hand; star and cross above, CONOB in exergue. RIC 803 note; Depeyrot 98/1; DOC 600. 4.46g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur de Coin; slight flatness to legend on both sides, untouched fields with mint lustre. An outstanding example of this rare type.

4,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.



985. Leo II and Zeno AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 474. D N LEO ET ZENO P P AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman spearing an enemy / SALVS REIPVBLICAE, Leo and Zeno seated facing on double throne, each holding mappa in right hand; star and cross above, CONOB in exergue. RIC 803 note; Depeyrot 98/1; DOC 600. 4.42g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,500

Acquired from Solidus Numismatik.



986. Basiliscus and Marcus AV Solidus. Constantinople, autumn AD 475 - August AD 476. D N bASILISCI ET MARC P AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman / SALVS REIPVBLICAE Δ, Basiliscus and Marcus seated facing on double throne, each nimbate, holding mappa and globus; in field between, cross, star above, CONOB in exergue. RIC 1022; Depeyrot 104/1; DOC 621. 4.49g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a North American dealer.

COINS OF THE MIGRATIONARY PERIOD



987. Visigothic Kingdom of Spain, Chindaswinth AV Tremissis. Emerita (Mérida), AD 642-653. +CHINDLSVINQVS R+ (HINDL as monogram), facing bust / +EMERITA PIVS, facing bust. Miles 330a; Chaves 273; MEC 1, 254. 1.34g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; slight flatness, toned and lustrous. Very Rare, only one example on CoinArchives of which this is the far superior.

2,500

From a private German collection.



988. Visigothic Kingdom of Spain, Wittiza AV Tremissis. Ispali (Seville), AD 702-710. +IIIIIVITTIZA REX (REX ligate), stylised head right / ISPALI PIVS *, cross potent on three steps flanked by a pellet to either side. Miles -; Roma E-2, 733. 1.36g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; highly lustrous surfaces. Extremely Rare, possibly the second known example of the type.

3,000

From a private German collection.

COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

Fleur de Coin



989. Anastasius I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 498-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear over right shoulder and shield with horseman and enemy motif / VICTORIA AVCCC I, Victory standing left, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram; star in left field, CONOB in exergue. DOC 7j; MIBE 7; Sear 5. 4.48g, 21mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin.

1,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

Fleur de Coin



990. Anastasius I AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 491-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding shield with horseman device on left shoulder; spear in right hand over shoulder / VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long cross; star in left and right field, CONOB in exergue. DOC 27; MIBE 15; Sear 30. 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; a spectacular example. Rare.

3,000

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.

Ex Sotheby's 1998



991. Justinian I AV Solidus. Rome, circa AD 537-542. D N IVSTINIANVS PP AVG, helmeted and cuirassed facing bust, holding globus cruciger and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG A, Angel standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger; star to right; CONOB in exergue. DOC 318b; MIBE 29; Sear 289; Berk, Roman 51 (this coin illustrated). 4.40g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,750

This coin published in H. J. Berk, *Roman Gold Coins of the Medieval World 383-1453 AD* (Joliet, IL. 1986);

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 75, 18 November 2013, lot 485;

Ex William J. Conte Collection, Sotheby's New York, "An Important Private Collection of Byzantine Coins," 2 November 1998, lot 83.

Desirous of re-establishing the full extent of the Roman Empire, the Emperor Justinian appointed Belisarius to begin the reconquering of those areas under the control of the Vandals and the Ostrogoths. Belisarius, despite having extremely limited forces and means at his disposal, successfully retook North Africa, Sicily and Naples for the Empire. As Belisarius then marched north towards Rome, the Ostrogoths left the city, having understood that the citizens of the city decisively supported Belisarius. The celebrations following Belisarius' historic entry into the ancient capital of the Roman Empire were short-lived; the Ostrogothic army under their king Vitiges soon laid siege to the city defended now by the greatly outnumbered men of Belisarius' expeditionary force. The siege lasted in all for a year and nine days (from 2 March 537 - 12 March 538). The Ostrogoths eventually abandoned the siege in order to defend Ravenna against John, Belisarius' subordinate general who by capturing Ariminum with a detachment of two thousand men posed a grave threat to the Ostrogoth capital which was barely a day's march away.



992. Constans II Lightweight AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 652-654. Crowned and draped facing bust, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVÇI Γ, cross potent set on three steps; star to right; CONOB+ in exergue. DOC 23a; MIB 47; Sear 978. 4.29g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

250

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£875).



993. Leo III the Isaurian, with Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, c. AD 725-732. DND LEON P A M4L, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / DN CONSTANTINVS M, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 5.6-9; Sear 1504. 4.43g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



994. Leo III the Isaurian, with Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, c. AD 725-732. DND LEON P A M4L, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / DN CONT[SANT]INVS M (sic.), crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia. DOC 5.6-9; Sear 1504. 4.43g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; areas of flatness.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



995. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-751. B C[O]NS[TANTINVS]NC(final two letters ligate), crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia / C LEON P A M4L, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1e.2 (same obv. die); Sear 1550. 4.43g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



996. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 741-751. Γ CONST[ANTINVS] Θ, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia / N C LEON P A M4L, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia. DOC 1f var. (minor legend variation); Sear 1550. 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; graffito on rev.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



997. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 751-c.757. COHSTAHTHOS S LEOH O hEOS, crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / C LEON P A MCH, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. DOC 2c.4; Sear 1551. 4.43g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; slight die shift to rev.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



998. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, c. AD 757-775. COHSTAHTHOS S LEOH O hEO', crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / C LEON P A MCHL, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. DOC 2d; Sear 1551. 4.47g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Mint State.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



999. Leo IV the Khazar, with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 778-780. LEOH VS S ECH OH COHSTAHTHOS O hE[OS Θ], crowned facing busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI, each wearing chlamys; cross above, • between / LEOH PAP' COHSTAHTHOS PATHR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, • between. DOC 1b; Sear 1583. 4.40g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



1000. Leo IV the Khazar, with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 776-778. LEOH VS S ECH OH COHSTAHTHOS O hEs (sic.), crowned facing busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / LEOH PAP' COHSTAHTHOS PATHR Θ, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet in between. DOC 1a.1; Sear 1583. 4.40g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



1001. Leo IV the Khazar, with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 776-778. LCOh VS S EϥϥOh COhS[Ah][IhO[S O hEOS], crowned facing busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / LCOh PAP' COhS[Ah][IhOS PA[HR Θ, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet in between. DOC 1a.1; Sear 1583. 4.37g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



1002. Constantine VI, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 778-780. LCOh [VS S EϥϥOh COhS[Ah][IhOS O] hEO~, Leo IV and Constantine VI enthroned facing, each wearing crown and chlamys; cross above / LCOh PAP COhS[Ah][IhOS PA[HR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. DOC 2.1 (Leo IV); Sear 1584 (Leo IV). 4.42g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.



1003. Constantine VI, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 778-780. [LEOh VS S EϥϥOh COhS[Ah][IhOS O hEO~, Leo IV and Constantine VI enthroned facing, each wearing crown and chlamys; cross above / [LEOh PAP COhS[Ah][IhOS PA[HR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. DOC 2.1 (Leo IV); Sear 1584 (Leo IV). 4.41g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

500

From a private Swiss collection.

An Apparently Unpublished Variety



1004. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 780-790. COhS[Ah][IhOS C' b' Δ', crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding cruciform sceptre and globus cruciger; cross above, • between / SVh IRI AVTOVSTI MI[TR' Δ', Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each wearing chlamys and crown with cross. Cf. Sear 1591 (Irene without globus cruciger and legend variant); cf. DOC 2 (same); Füeg 4 [Ir.4.6/ cf. C.4.17] (obv. and rev. flipped, Irene without globus cruciger). 4.43g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; some flat striking to obv. Apparently unpublished variety.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



1005. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 780-790. COHSAH[I]HOS C' B' Δ', crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, draped and holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros and holding cruciform sceptre; cross above, • between / S IRIH AVT' AV MI[TH]R Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each crowned and draped. DOC 2a.2; Sear 1591. 4.45g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

From a private Swiss collection.



1006. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 780-790. S IRIH AVT' T [IMI[RI]] crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, draped and holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros and holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre; cross above, • between / COHSAH[I]HOS C' B' Δ', Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each crowned and draped. DOC 1.4; Sear 1593. 4.36g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private Swiss collection.



1007. Irene AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 797-802. EIRIH BASILISSH, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand, cruciform sceptre in left / • CIPIH BASILISSH X, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre. DOC 1c; Sear 1599. 4.41g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

5,000

From a private Swiss collection.

Struck after AD 797, when Irene had had her son Constantine VI deposed and murdered, this solidus depicts Irene on both the obverse and reverse, and marks a distinct shift from the types of her predecessors. Gone is the cross-on-steps reverse type, or figures of deceased members of the dynasty, to be replaced by two facing busts of Irene. Here we have Irene proclaiming herself Empress and sole ruler in the most public way possible. However, after just five years on the throne she herself was deposed and replaced by her Minister of Finance, Nicephorus, and thus ended the first period in the history of the empire during which the throne was occupied by a woman exercising power in her own right.

Beginning during the time she ruled as regent for her son, Irene severely depleted the state treasuries with her policy of reducing taxation and making generous gifts to buy popularity, leaving the empire weak and unable to offer effective resistance to foreign aggressors. Having had to accept terms from the Arab Caliphs both in 792 and 798 in order to protect the fragile security, and being harried by the Bulgarians simultaneously, Irene was powerless to stop the formation of a new empire in the west under Charlemagne, who in AD 800 was crowned in Rome by Pope Leo III as Holy Roman Emperor due to his belief that the Imperial position was vacant, as it could not be filled by a woman.



1008. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 803-811. hICIFOROS BASILC', crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left / STAVRACIS O[CS]PO' Θ, crowned facing bust of Stauracius, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left. DOC 2b.1; Sear 1604. 4.41g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; some areas of flatness.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



1009. Romanus III Argyrus AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, AD 1028-1034. +IHS XIS REX REGNANTIHM, Christ enthroned facing, wearing nimbus crown, pallium and colobium, and holding book of Gospels / ΘCE BOHΘ RHMALH, the Virgin on right, and Romanus, bearded to left, both standing facing; the Virgin nimbate wears pallium and maphorium, and with her right hand crowns the emperor, who wears saccos and loros, and holds globus cruciger in left hand; MΘ between their heads. DOC 1d; Sear 1819. 4.44g, 24mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,250

Acquired from Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung.



1010. Theodora AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, 11 January AD 1055 - 31 August 1056. +IHS XIS REX REGNANTIHM, Christ standing facing on soupedion, wearing nimbus crown, pallium and colobium, holding Gospels in both hands / + ΘEOΔΩΠΑ AVTOVCTA, Theodora, to left, wearing crown, saccos and loros, and the Virgin, on right, nimbate and clad in pallium and maphorium, with M and Θ across shoulders, both standing facing, holding between them labarum with pellet on shaft. DOC 1c; Sear 1837. 4.43g, 27mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous surfaces.

1,000

From a private Swiss collection.



1011. Isaac I Comnenus AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, AD 1057-1059. +IHS XIS REX REGNANTIHM, Christ seated facing on backless throne, wearing nimbus cruciger, pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction, book of Gospels cradled on left arm; double border / + ICAAKIOC RACILAEVC PMHM, Isaac I standing facing, wearing crown, scale cuirass, corselet with pteruges, and military cloak, holding sword upright in right hand, resting left on sheath; double border. DOC 2; Sear 1843. 4.36g, 25mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

2,750

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.



1012. Alexius I Comnenus pale EL Histamenon Nomisma. Thessalonica, AD 1082-1087. † KE RO AΛEΞ, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator, holding book of Gospels; IC-XC across fields / St. Demetrius standing right, holding sword and presenting patriarchal cross set on globe on two steps to Alexius standing facing, wearing crown and loros; ΔΙΜΙΤΙ in column to left, ΔΕCΠΙΙΘ in column to right. DOC 4a; Sear 1905. 4.33g, 27mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine.

200

From a private German collection.



1013. Anonymous Palaiologian AR Basilikon. Constantinople, AD 1320s. IC XC across field, Christ, nimbate, enthroned facing / the Virgin, nimbate, enthroned facing, holding the nimbate infant Christ; B B at sides of throne. Cf. DOC V 544-8; Sear 2587. 2.13, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; well struck and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

600

From a private UK collection;
Acquired from A. H. Baldwin & Son Ltd.

MEDIEVAL AND WORLD COINS

AFRICA



1014. Africa, British Colonial. Imperial British East Africa Company (Mombasa) AR Proof Rupee. Heaton (Birmingham), 1888 H. IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, scales; date and mintmark below / ONE RUPEE MOMBASA, crowned radiant sun; LIGHT AND LIBERTY inscribed on banner below. KM 5.

NGC Graded PF 65; iridescent toning. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

AUSTRALIA



1015. Australia, Victoria (1837-1901) AV Sovereign. Jubilee coinage. Sydney, 1887 S. Dies by Joseph Edgar Boehm and Benedetto Pistrucci. VICTORIA D: G: BRITT: REG: F: D:., crowned, veiled and draped bust left; J.E.B. in relief on neck truncation / St. George on horseback rearing right, holding reins and sword and slaying dragon to lower right, date in exergue; B.P. in relief to lower right below exergue line. SCBC 3866; Bentley 322; Marsh 125; MCE 547.

Slabbed by NGC #1912445-012 and graded AU 58.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

BRAZIL



1016. Brazil, Colonial. Juan V, King of Portugal (1706-1750) AV 20,000 Reis. Minas Gerais mint, 1726. IOANNES • V • D • G • PORT • ET • ALG • REX, crowned coat-of-arms of Portugal; denomination and five rosettes at sides / IN HOC SIGNO VINCES (florete stops), cross of Jerusalem; M in each quarter, date above. Vaz J5.03; Gomes 38.03; KM 117; Friedberg 33. 53.52g, 38mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

5,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.



1017. Brazil, Colonial. Juan V, King of Portugal (1706-1750) AV 20,000 Reis. Minas Gerais mint, 1727. IOANNES • V • D • G • PORT • ET • ALG • REX, crowned coat-of-arms of Portugal; denomination and five rosettes at sides / IN HOC SIGNO VINCES (florete stops), cross of Jerusalem; M in each quarter, date above. Vaz J5.03; Gomes 38.03; KM 117; Friedberg 33. 53.67g, 38mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

4,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.

CAROLINGIAN KINGDOM

An Extremely Rare Dorestad Mint Denier



1018. Carolingian Kingdom, Charles the Great (Chlemagne) AR Denier. As Charles I, King of the Franks (768-814). Dorestad (Netherlands) mint, AD 793/4-812. +CARLVSRE+FR, six-armed 'cross' with pellets to either side within beaded ring / +DORESTADO, Karolus monogram within beaded ring. Unpublished in the standard references, but for reverse type cf. Depeyrot 2017, 411; Morrison-Grunthal 101-4; Prou 62. 1.62g, 20mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From a private UK collection.

CRUSADERS



1019. Crusaders. Kingdom of Jerusalem AV Dinar or Bezant. Acre, date off flan, mid to late 13th century. Abbreviated Arabic legends: in central field in two lines (One God); inner margin: (:+ : Father, Son, and Holy Spirit); outer margin: [Struck in Acre in the year one thousand two hundred, one and ... from the incarnation of the Messiah] / Large cross pattée; Arabic legends: in outer [We are glorified by the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ the Messiah from Whom we receive out salvation and life]; in inner margin: (:+ : and resurrection, and through whom we are delivered and pardoned). CCS p. 119, 6; Balog & Yvon 40; Metcalf 1995, 142-5; Schlumberger pl. 5, 27; Duplessy 196 (Louis IX). 2.84g, 21mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

2,000

Acquired from London Ancient Coins Ltd.

The Latin kings of Jerusalem struck imitative debased gold 'besanti sarracenati' modelled on the dinars of the Fatimid caliph al-Amir (1101-1130) from about 1148 until 1250, when they attracted the censure of the papal legate Eudes of Châteauroux, who came to Acre with Louis IX. He found it scandalous that Christians should be striking coins bearing 'the name of Mohamed and the number of years from his nativity'. The designs were promptly changed with a prominent cross and legends in Arabic proclaiming the Christian faith of the Holy Trinity with dates 'from the incarnation of the Messiah', from 1251 to 1258, however, the dates on the outer margins of the coins are usually illegible.



ESTONIA

An Unpublished Date



1020. Estonia, Reval. Karl XI of Sweden (1660-1697) AV Ducat. 1673. CAROLVS XI D G REX SVECIA, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left / MON • NOV • AVR CIV • REVAL •, crowned shield with three leopards, cross within circle of dots below; 1675 above left. Unpublished in the standard references; for general type cf. R. Delzanno, *Gold coins from Sweden 1512-2020*, p. 221, Type IV (RD 123, dated 1671); cf. B. Ahlström, *Coins of the Swedish Possessions 1561-1878*, 1967, p. 14, 99 (dated 1671); cf. KM 43 and Friedberg 5 (dated 1671). 3.48g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; well struck with lustre. Unpublished in the standard references.

10,000

From a private UK collection.

Reval, the present city of Tallinn and capital of Estonia on the Gulf of Finland, was founded by the Danes in about 1219. By the 13th century it had passed to the Teutonic Knights and became an important Baltic port as member of the Hanseatic League. On the dissolution of the Order of Knights in 1561 it surrendered its sovereignty to Sweden. In 1721 it was ceded to Russia and finally became capital of an independent Estonia in 1918.

FRANCE



1021. France, Louis XVI (1774-1793) AV Louis D'or à la tête nue. Paris, 1785 A. First year of issue, struck from 22 November 1785. LUD • XVI • D • G • FR • ET • NAV • REX, bare head left, with long hair, mintmark below; DUVIV. in relief on neck truncation / CHRS • REGN • VINC • IMPER, arms of France and Navarre within two crowned square shields; 1785 above left, A (mintmark) below. Gadoury 361; Friedberg 475.

Slabbed by PCGS and graded AU58+.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

GERMANY



1022. German States, Augsburg (Swedish Occupation). Gustav II Adolf (1611-1632) AV Ducat. Posthumous issue, 1633. Johann Bartholomäus Hohleisen, mintmaster. GVSTAV : ADOLFH • D : G • SVE-CO GOTHO : VANDALO : REX • MAG, laureate and armed bust facing three-quarters right / PRINC : FINLAND : DV • Ω • ETHO : ET CAR • DOM • ING, crowned baroque arms of Sweden and Norway; date across fields, pine cone below. R. Delzanno, Gold coins from Sweden 1512-2020, p. 85, Type I:d, 30; B. Ahlström, Coins of the Swedish Possessions 1561-1878, 1967, p. 142, 4; KM 68; Friedberg 113. 3.49g, 22mm, 12h.

Nearly Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



1023. German States, Augsburg. Ferdinand II (1619-1637) AV Ducat. 1636. Balthasar Schmidt, mint master. S • AFRA • PROTECT AVGVSTÆ • VINDEL •, standing figure of St. Afra in flames with hand on pine cone / • FERDINAND : II • D : G • ROM • IMP • S • AVG • P • F •, crowned imperial eagle, with coat-of-arms, B-S below. Forster 257; KM 66; Friedberg 59. 3.45g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



1024. German States, Grand-duchy of Baden. Leopold I (1830-1852) AV Ducat. 1832. LEOPOLD GROSHERZOG VON BADEN, bare head right / EIN DUCAT AUS RHEINGOLD ZU 22 K • 6 G •, crowned shield of arms within wreath; date below. Friedberg 152; KM 201; Divo/Schramm 8; Jaeger 52a. 3.65g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

From a private UK collection.



1025. German States, Grand-duchy of Baden. Leopold I (1830-1852) AV Ducat. 1846. LEOPOLD GROSHERZOG VON BADEN, bare head right / EIN DUCAT AUS RHEINGOLD ZU 22 K• 6 G•, crowned shield of arms within wreath; date below. Friedberg 153; KM 215; Jaeger 52b. 3.68g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

1,500

From a private UK collection.



1026. German States, Electorate of Bavaria. Maximilian I (1598-1651) AV Ducat. 1646. MAX • CO • P • R • V • BA • D • S • R • I • ARCHID • ET • EL, crowned coat-of-arms with order of the Golden Fleece / * O * MARIA * ORA * PRO ME, elector kneeling before Madonna and Child, crown and orb in exergue. Hahn 120; KM 63; Friedberg 195. 3.47g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare.

750

From a private UK collection.

An Extremely Rare Wedding Medallion of Joseph II



1027. German States, Electorate of Bavaria. Joseph II (1765-1790), Holy Roman Emperor, & Maria Josepha of Bavaria AV Wedding Medallion of 10 Ducats. Struck under Maximilian III, Elector of Bavaria. Munich, 1765. Dies by Anton Franz Widemann. IOSEPH II • R • REX S • A • M • IOSEPHA BAV • CAROLIV II • FILIA, jugate half-length busts of Joseph II, laureate, armoured and wearing the Chain of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and Maria Josepha right; A•WIDEMAN below bust truncation / AVSPICIA FELICITATIS PVBL., Austria on left, holding wand, and winged Hymen on right, holding wreath and torch, stand either side of a round altar against which lean the heraldic shields of Austria and Bavaria; VOTA SECVNDA MDCCCLV XXIII IAN. in exergue. Witt. 2249; Künker 315, 2018, 7771 = Gorny & Mosch 123, 2003, 3410; Künker 234, 2013, 3523 = Rauch 84, 2009, 2373; Künker 108, 2006, 360. 34.81g, 40mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a couple of minor edge knocks and superficial surface marks, but otherwise uncirculated and lightly toned around the devices. Extremely Rare.

8,000

From a private German collection.



1028. German States, Frankfurt AV Ducat. 1633. Caspar Ayrrer, mint master. NOMEN • DOMINI • TVRRIS • FORTISSIMA, baroque coat of arms with imperial eagle, Æ below / DVCATVS NOVVS, REIPVBL; FRANCO; FVRT, in five lines within tablet. Joseph & Fellner 406; KM 85; Friedberg 972. 3.45g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine.

500

From a private UK collection.



1029. German States, Archbishopric of Mainz. Archbishop Johann Philipp von Schönborn (1647-1673) AV Ducat. 1661. Matthias Fischer, mint master. IOANN • PHILIP • DG • ARCHIEPI • MOG • S • R • I • ARCHIC • PR • EL, large draped bust left / EPISC • HERBIP • ET • ORIEN • FRANC • DVX (crossed axes), archbishop's cap over coat-of-arms, M-F above. Cf. KM 107, 116; cf. Friedberg 1656. 3.48g, 23mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private UK collection.



1030. German States, Archbishopric of Mainz. Archbishop Johann Philipp von Schönborn (1647-1673) AV Ducat. 1670. Matthias Fischer, mint master. IOANN • PHILIP • DG • ARCHIEPI • MOG • S • R • I • ARCHIC • PR • EL, large draped bust right / EPISC • HERBIP • ET • ORIEN • FRANC • DVX (crossed axes), archbishop's cap over coat-of-arms, M-F above. KM 118; cf. Friedberg 1656. 3.44g, 22mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine.

750

From a private UK collection.



1031. German States, Nürnberg AV Ducat. 1647. George Nurnberger, mint master. DVCATVS • REIPVB : NORIMBERG • 1646, crowned imperial eagle facing / + VIVAT • PAX • CHRISTI • SIT • DVX • SVB TEMPORE • TRISTI, winged genius facing holding two shields. Kellner 64; KM 158; Friedberg 1830. 3.45g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



1032. German States, Duchy of Württemberg. Eberhard III (1633-1674) AV Ducat. 1639. + ERBERHARD • D:G : DVX • WIRTEMB :, armoured and draped bust right / COM : MONT : DOM : IN • H : ET • TEC :, crowned coat-of-arms. Klein & Raff 546; KM 1639; Friedberg 3568. 3.45g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well struck and lustrous. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private UK collection.

GREAT BRITAIN



1033. Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon. Cnut (1016-1035) AR Penny. Lincoln mint, circa AD 1029-1036. Aslac, moneyer. + CNVT REX ΛI, draped bust left wearing pointed helmet, holding sceptre in right hand; cross behind / + ASLAC ON LINCO, voided short cross, limbs united at base by two circles with pellet in centre; broken annulet enclosing pellet in each angle. SCBC 1158; N. 787; Mossop pl. XLII, 13ff. 1.03g, 18mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine.

300

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£1,250), with original dealer's ticket.



1034. Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon. Harold I (1035-1040) Harefoot AR Penny. Lincoln(?) mint, circa AD 1038-1040. Eadwine, moneyer. + HAROLD RE, diademed bust left; shield on left shoulder and holding sceptre in right hand / + ED PINE ON LNI, voided long cross; pellet in circle in centre, fleur-de-lis (flanked by pellets) in angles. SCBC 1165; N. 803. 0.92g, 17mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

750

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,350).



1035. Great Britain, Edward 'the Confessor' (1042-1066) AR Penny. York, circa 1046-1048. Ulfcetel Thaginc, moneyer. Sovereign/Eagles type. EADPARD X ANGLLOO, king enthroned facing, head right, holding orb and sceptre / + VLFKETEL DAGINGA ON EO, cross, eagles in quarters. SCBC 1181; N. 827; Freeman 417. 1.29g, 21mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Rare.

400

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£1,250), with original dealer's ticket;
Ex Dix Noonan Webb Ltd, Auction 114, 18 September 2013, lot 1006;
Ex W.J. Conte Collection, Noble Numismatics Pty Ltd; Auction 69 (Sydney), 20-1 March 2001, lot 721.



1036. Great Britain, Anglo-Saxon. Harold II (1066) AR Penny. London mint. Vulgar, moneyer. +HAROLD REX ANGLO :, crowned head left; sceptre before / +PVLGAR ON LVNI, PAX inscribed on panel with dotted edges, within circular dotted border. SCBC 1186; N. 836. 1.45g, 19mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

3,600

Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 12027, 4 December 2012, lot 19 (hammer £4,400).

Harold died at the Battle of Hastings having been king for only a few months. Harold rushed his exhausted and depleted troops down from Stamford Bridge near York, where he had beaten his brother Tostig and Danish supporters - some 200 miles in under two weeks to the south coast where William of Normandy had landed. This coin was struck in the few months prior to Harold's defeat and death at Hastings and signifies the end of Anglo-Saxon rule in England. It would be centuries before England's own ruling class would even consider itself English again, as opposed to a Norman-French elite ruling over a conquered foreign land which also gave rise to a new style of coinage.



1037. Great Britain, Edward III (1327-1377) AV 1/2 Noble. Treaty period, London, 1361-1369. x ED WARD * DEI * G * REX * AnGL * D' x hyB x Z x AQ T, king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield, within beaded border / + DomInE * nE * In * FVRORC * TVO * ARGVAS * mC, ornamental cross with terminals and C within centre, crowns over lions in quarters, within beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels. Schneider 79-80; N. 1238; SCBC 1506. 3.62g, 27mm, 6h.

Very Fine; full flan and well-struck.

1,600

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,350).



1038. Great Britain, Richard II (1377-1399) AV Mule Noble. Calais mint. Mule types IIIa/IIIc. RICARD * DI * GRA * REX x AnGL x Z x FRAnC * DnS x hIB x Z AQ x T, king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield, flag at stern, quatrefoil above sail, within beaded border / + Ih'C * AVTEm * TRAnSICnS * PER * mEDIV' * ILLORV' * IBAT, ornamental cross with lis terminals and R within centre, crowns over lions over trefoils in quarters, within beaded and linear tressure, trefoils in spandrels. Cf. Schneider 168 (London die with flag added) and 154 (London); N. 1306/1307; SCBC 1662 var.; Webb Ware IIIa/IIc. 7.67g, 34mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; struck from rusty obv. die, light crease. An extremely rare mule.

3,000

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£7,500), with original dealer's ticket; Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 12025, 27 June 2012, lot 432 (hammer: £2,900).



1039. Great Britain, Henry V (1413-1422) AV Noble. London, 1413-1422. Class G. hCnRIC' * DI' * GRA' * REX * AnGL' Z FRAnC' * DnS * hYB', king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield, within beaded border / Ih'C * AVTEm * TRAnSICnS * PER * mEDIV' * ILLORV' * IBAT, ornamental cross with lis terminals and H within centre, crowns over lions over trefoils in quarters, within beaded and linear tressure, trefoils in spandrels. Schneider 263-4; N. 1375; SCBC 1747; Spink 12027, 35 = Heritage 3081, 32189. 6.87g, 32mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; there are two examples of this variant (mullet [i.e. star] after hCnRIC on the obv. and Ih'C on the rev.) in the Schneider collection and seemingly only one other on CoinArchives.

8,000

Acquired from Roderik Richardson, with original dealer's ticket (£17,500).



1040. Great Britain, Henry VI (1422-1461) AV 1/2 Noble. London. hCnRIC' (lis) DI' * GRA' * REX * AnGL' Z FRAnC', king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield; annulet by sword arm, within beaded border / (lis) DomInC * nC * In * FVRORC * TVO * ARGVAS * mC, ornamental cross with lis terminals and h within centre, crowns over lions over trefoils in quarters, within beaded and linear tressure, fleurs in spandrels. Schneider 291-4; N. 1417; SCBC 1805. 3.43g, 27mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine.

2,000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,550); Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 11008, 23 March 2011, lot 91 (hammer: £2,100).



1041. Great Britain, Henry VII (1485-1509) AV Angel. London, 1499-1502. Type III. (anchor) hCnRIC * DI * GRA * REX * AnG * Z * FRA, St. Michael spearing dragon, cross crosslet at end of spear / (anchor) PCR * CRVC' * TVA' * SALVA * nos * XPC * RE, ship bearing shield and cross; h and rose flanking cross. Friedberg 151; SCBC 2183; N. 1696. 5.02g, 29mm, 12h.

Very Fine; plugged at 6h.

1,500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,000);
Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries (& Ponterio), Auction 176, 13 August 2013, lot 20051.



1042. Great Britain, Edward VI (1547-1553) Base AR Shilling. Tower (London) mint, 1549. (grapple) EDWARD' • VI • D' • G' • AGL' • FRA' • Z : HIB' • REX', crowned and draped bust right / (grapple) TIMOR • DOMINI • FONDS VITÆ • M • D • XLIX, garnished shield of arms; E-R across fields. SCBC 2466; N. 1917/1. 4.85g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; an excellent portrait for the issue.

900

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£1,750).

A Large and Spectacular Tudor Sovereign



1043. Great Britain, Mary (1553-1554) AV Sovereign. Tower (London) mint, 1553. MARIA : (pomegranate) : D' : G' : ANG' • FRA Z : HIB' : REGINA : M : D : LIII, queen enthroned facing, holding orb and sceptre, portcullis at feet / A : DNO' (pomegranate) FACTV' • EST : ISTV' • Z : EST : MIRA' • IN : OCVL' : NRIS' : ("this is Lord's doing and is marvellous in our eyes"), shield of arms at centre of Tudor rose. Friedberg 192; SCBC 2488; N. 1956; Schneider 704. 15.15g, 43mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; almost undetectable edge damage at 1h, well-struck with a strong portrait of 'Bloody Mary'. Rare.

17,000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£24,100).

This beautifully engraved portrait presents Queen Mary in regal splendour, offering an alternative to the notorious legend of 'Bloody' Mary and her failed crusade against Protestantism. The present type was minted at the inception of Mary's short reign, a time of early popularity when the queen received a warm welcome in London: R. M. Fisher summarises contemporary accounts of 'the excitement and relief at the accession of Queen Mary... London went wild, with choirs singing, organs playing and bells ringing' (Grey Friar Chronicle and Two London Chronicles in 'The Reformation of Church and Chapel', 1979, p.237). As the year progressed, however, Mary's proposed marriage to Philip II of Spain started to incite bitter resentments. The belief began to spread that, as Simon Renard wrote to Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, the royal couple 'intended to enrich foreigners by opening the gates of the country to them and impoverish its unfortunate inhabitants' (CSP Spanish, 11:347, 8 November 1553), and John Proctor cited the marriage as a motivation for Wyatt's rebellion (History of Wyat's Rebellion, 1555, pp. 208-9). The present type, minted before the contentious marriage, captures a time of relative harmony in the queen's tumultuous reign.

The reverse legend, 'this is Lord's doing and is marvellous in our eyes', provides a typical articulation of the monarch's divine right to rule. Such a sentiment was echoed by Cardinal Pole in his letter to Mary, also in 1553, which emphatically represented her accession as a holy miracle, a wondrous event independent of human agency (cited in E. Duffy, *Fires of Faith*, 2010, p.37). However, Mary's religious zeal and her increasingly oppressive Catholic restoration had tragic consequences: over 280 protestants were burned from February 1555 to November 1558. This period constituted the most intense religious persecution of its kind in sixteenth-century Europe, a time of deep division which saw the future queen Elizabeth imprisoned by Mary in the very Tower at which this present type was minted (Duffy, *Fires of Faith*, 2010, p.7).

Rich dynastic symbols in the coin design affirm the continuity between Mary's reign and that of her father Henry VIII and half-brother Edward VI. At the feet of the enthroned monarch lies a portcullis: this type of latticed gate was used in fortifications like the Tower of London and adopted as the heraldic badge of the House of Beaufort, to which the first Tudor monarch, Henry VII, belonged. Ancestral Tudor emblems also dominate the reverse: a splendid Tudor rose acts as a backdrop to the shield of arms. As royal badge of the Tudor house, this rose represented unity between the Lancastrian and Yorkist Houses following the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York and celebrated the royal lineage of Mary on her coinage. The pomegranate mint mark not only evoked the classical-era associations with fertility appropriate to a childless queen, but also closely identified Mary with her mother, Catherine of Aragon. Historically used to display Catholic triumph over the Moors in 1492 as an emblem on the Spanish royal arms, the pomegranate, entwined with the Tudor rose under a single crown, was illustrated on the manuscript presented by Thomas More to Catherine and Henry upon their coronation (British Library, Cotton MS Titus D.iv, fo. 12V). Mary's revival of the pomegranate symbol and her use of the Tudor rose on the present coin thus made explicit her dual royal parentage. In fact, the relationship between the queen and her Tudor family had been fraught: after King Henry divorced her mother, Mary had even been reduced to serve as lady-in-waiting to Anne Boleyn's daughter and was only allowed back into court favour in 1536 after acknowledging her own illegitimacy. However, the dynastic symbolism of the current type obscures the historically unstable reality of Mary's legitimacy and instead celebrates her royal lineage.

As Mary met her death after only five years as queen, this type forms part of a fairly limited coin production during her reign. In a proclamation released soon after her succession, Mary announced her intention to provide 'coynes as well of gold as of silver of the perfect fineness' (August 20th, 1553 Harl. MSS. 660), an ambition surely satisfied by the 'fineness' of this present type. However, the queen either closed or did not reopen the country mints active under Edward, possibly because her coinage was produced in quantities so limited as to be satisfied by the central mint at the Tower alone (H. Symonds, 'The Coinage of Queen Mary Tudor', 1912). This delicately carved gold type, then, provides a rare and captivating representation of a queen with a greatly controversial reputation, despite the brevity of her reign.

Elizabeth I



1044. Great Britain, Elizabeth I (1558-1603) AV 1/2 Pound. Tower (London) mint, 1592-1595. (tun) ELIZAB' • D' • G' • ANG' • FRA' • ET : HIB' • REGINA, crowned and draped bust left / (tun) SCVTVM • FIDEI • PROTEGET • EAM.; crowned coat of arms; E-R across fields. SCBC 2535; Friedberg 215; Schneider 809 (same obv. die); N. 2009; Brown & Comber G21. 5.52g, 32mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor hairline on portrait.

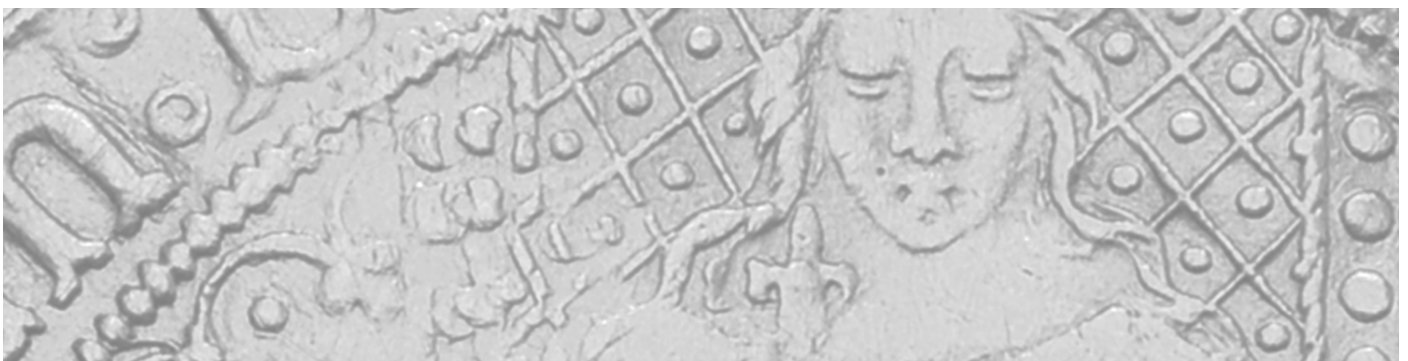
11,000

Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 13013, 26 June 2013, lot 523 (hammer: £9,000).

The daughter of Henry VIII and his infamous second wife Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth I (1558-1603) came to the throne at the young age of 26, at a time when religious division, economic stagnation and foreign invasion seriously threatened the security of the kingdom. In contrast to her half-sister Mary I, the imagery of Elizabeth's coinage centred not on her lineage, but her personal virtues and charisma. Although she would have been in her 60s when this coin was struck, she is depicted with a youthful appearance on the obverse of this coin – her face unlined, her hair loose and flowing in conscious imitation of the Virgin Mary and young unmarried women of the time. This was the result of a fiercely controlled public image, in which artists worked not from a real or even recent likeness of the queen, but a state-sanctioned 'face pattern' which ensured a consistently flattering portrait. The result of this was a projection of the ageless power and purity of the monarch's body, and by extension the 'body politic' of her government, which provided security and prosperity for her subjects.

This coin is also a fine example of the successful restoration of the currency which occurred under Elizabeth, and which she regarded as one of her greatest achievements. English currency had gradually become more and more debased over the sixteenth century, and the situation had become so dire that it was hindering international trade and the solvency of the monarchy. Previous efforts by Edward VI and Mary I, her predecessors, had made little to no effect in improving the quality of coins in circulation. Elizabeth therefore made it a priority, and by 1561 the Royal Mint had collected, melted down and re-minted the debased currency, even making a profit in the process.

Coins of this type, which featured Elizabeth I in her most iconic style, also played a part in early colonisation efforts. Walter Raleigh, on his 1565 voyage to South America, traded gold coins (likely of this type, given his descriptions) with the Arawak people of coastal Guyana. Their value as trade items lay not in their metallic value (gold was plentiful in the region, which Raleigh claimed to be "more lucrative than Peru") but purely in the fine portrait of Elizabeth on the obverse, because the Arawaks desired to have an image of the queen whom Raleigh had told them so much about. He therefore gifted them the coins on the condition they swear allegiance to the image of the queen, and returned from the fabled land of El Dorado with less gold than he had started with (A Discoverie of the large, rich, and beautiful Empire of Guiana, 1596).





1045. Great Britain, James I (1603-1625) AV 2 Crowns. Tower (London) mint, 1604-1606. (lis) • IACOBVS • D' • G' • MAG' • BRIT' • FRAN' • ET • HIB' • REX •, crowned and cuirassed bust right / (lis) • HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOBVS, crowned coat of arms; I-R across fields. Friedberg 235; KM 38; SCBC 2621; N. 2086. 4.90g, 29mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine.

1,400

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£2,000), with original dealer's ticket.



1046. Great Britain, Charles I (1625-1649) AV 2 Crowns. Tower (London) mint, 1630-1631. Group B. (plume) CAROLVS • D' • G' • MA' • BR' • FR' • ET • HIB' • REX •, crowned and mantled bust left; X to right / • CVLTORES • SVI • DEVS • PROTEGIT (plume) •, crowned and garmished coat of arms. Friedberg 247; KM 145; SCBC 2700; N. 2164e. 4.49g, 27mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine.

1,500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,575);
Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries (& Ponterio), Auction 176, 13 August 2013, lot 20171.

Touched by Royalty



1047. Great Britain, Charles I (1625-1649) I AV Angel - 10 Shillings. Tower (London) mint, 1632/3. Pierced for use as a 'touch piece'. CAROLVS • D' • G' • MAG' • BR' • FR' • ET • HI' • REX, St. Michael slaying dragon; X to left / AMOR • POPVLI • PRÆSIDIVM • REGIS (harp), ship with royal arms on sail. Friedberg 245; SCBC 2684A; N. 2145. 4.00g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; officially pierced for use as a 'touch piece'.

2,800

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£4,500), with original dealer's ticket noting 'Ex Wilson Collection' with a possible sale date of 1957, also includes a Spink & Son Ltd ticket.



1048. Great Britain, Charles I (1625-1649) AR 1/2 Crown. Tower (London) mint, Nicholas Briot's second milled issue, 1638-1639. CAROLVS • D : G • MAGN • BRITANN • F, king on horseback left, holding reins and sword; anchor B (mintmark) above / CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO •, crowned and garnished coat of arms; crowned C-R over pellets across fields, anchor and B (mint mark) above. SCBC 2858; N. 2304; Brooker 724. 14.99g, 35mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; small flan flaw, faint correction marks, beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,400

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,000);
Ex Studio Coins, November 1987.



1049. Great Britain, Charles I (1625-1649) AR Crown. Exeter, 1644. (rose) : CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : : BRI : FRA : ET : HI : REX, king on horseback left, holding reins and sword, sash tied in bow / CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO, garnished coat of arms; date divided by rose (mintmark) above. SCBC 3057; N. 2556. 27.03g, 46mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine; excellent for the type, beautiful old cabinet tone.

2,200

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,500).

Shortly following the start of the civil war in 1642, the Tower (London) fell under the control of Parliament and thus, Charles was forced to open mints in the Royalist held areas. In 1643, Exeter surrendered to Prince Maurice following a siege and a mint was set up there. The surviving output of the mint suggests coins were often hurriedly and poorly struck. Coins continued to be minted at Exeter until Parliamentary forces took the city in 1646.



1050. Great Britain, Commonwealth of England AV 2 Crowns - 10 Shillings. Tower (London) mint, 1651. • THE • COMMONWEALTH • OF • ENGLAND •, coat of arms within wreath; sun above / • GOD • WITH • VS •, conjoined coat of arms of England and Ireland; X (mark of value) and date above. Friedberg 270; SCBC 3210; KM 394; N. 2717; Schneider 350. 4.56g, 27mm, 9h.

Mint State; rev. die break, attractive reddish tone and lustre.

8,000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£16,450);
Ex St. James's Auctions Ltd., Auction 18, 27 September 2011, lot 73 (hammer: £9,500).



1051. Great Britain, Charles II (1660-1685), with Catherine of Braganza, Gilt AR Medal. Marriage commemorative made by J. Roettier, famously described as the 'Golden Medal' by the poet Waller. 1662. CAROLVS • II • DEI • G • MAG • BRI • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / • CATHARINA • D • G • MAG • BRI • FRAN • ET • HIBER • REGINA, draped bust right. MI I 489/111; E 224. 38.33g, 42mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rarely found in such high grade.

500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£575);
Ex Dix Noonan Webb Ltd., Auction M10, 15 March 2011, lot 1033;
Ex Brady Collection, 1975.



1052. Great Britain, Charles II (1660-1685) AR 1/2 Crown. Third hammered series, 1662. (crown) CAROLVS • II • D • G : MAG : BR : FR : ET • HIB : REX, crowned and draped bust left; XXX (mark of value) behind / (crown) • CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO •, long cross fourchée over quartered shield of arms. SCBC 3321; N. 2761; Bull 302. 15.43g, 33mm, 6h.

Very Fine; good for this normally weakly struck issue. Rare; a two year type.

500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£1,350).

This coin is from the last series of English hammered coins before the ancient method of striking coins by hand was superseded by milled coinage in 1663.



1053. Great Britain, Charles II (1660-1685) AV Half-Guinea. Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint, 1670. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRATIA, laureate bust right / MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB • REC •, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around interlocked Cs at centre; sceptres in quarters. SCBC 3347; Friedberg 290; KM 431. 4.08g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

2,750

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,000).



1054. Great Britain, George I (1714-1727) AV Guinea. 1715. GEORGIUS • D • G • M • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • F • D •, laureate head right / • BRVN ET • L • DVX S • R • I • A • TH ET • EL •, crowned cruciform shields around central Garter Star with sceptres bearing national emblems in angles; date above. Friedberg 327; SCBC 3630; KM 543.

Near Mint State; minor surface marks.

3,500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,725).



1055. Great Britain, George I (1714-1727) AV Guinea. 1715. GEORGIUS • D • G • M • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • F • D •, laureate head right / • BRVN ET • L • DVX S • R • I • A • TH ET • EL •, crowned cruciform shields around central Garter Star with sceptres bearing national emblems in angles; date above. Friedberg 327; SCBC 3630; KM 543. 8.34g, 26mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Previously slabbed by NGC and graded EF Details - rev. damage.

1,800

Acquired from AMR Coins;
Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries (& Ponterio), Auction 176, 13 August 2013, lot 20254.



1056. Great Britain, George I (1714-1727) AR Crown. 1716. GEORGIUS • D • G • M • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • F • D •, laureate and draped bust right / BRVN ET • L • DVX S • R • I • A • TH ET • EL •, crowned cruciform emblematic shields with central garter star, roses and plumes in quarters; date above. Edge inscription: DECVS ET TVTAMEN ANNO REGNI SECVNDO. KM 545.1; SCBC 3639. 29.92g, 39mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; minor obv. flan flaw, attractive old cabinet tone.

2,500

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£3,500), with original dealer's ticket.



1057. Great Britain, George II (1727-1760) AV Guinea. London, 1731. GEORGIUS • II • DEI • GRATIA •, laureate head left / • M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • E • T • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • E • T • E •, crowned quartered shield-of-arms, date across upper fields. SCBC 3672; Friedberg 339; KM 573.1. 8.33g, 25mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; a few minor marks.

1,500

From a private UK collection.



1058. Great Britain, George II (1727-1760) CU Commemorative Medal. 1758. Celebrating British successes over France at Senegal, St. Malo, Louisbourg, Cherbourg, Fort Frontenac in Ontario, Fort Dequesne in Ohio (now Pittsburgh), and Goree in Cape Verd. GEORGIUS • II • REX •, laureate and armoured bust left / Britannia seated on lion-drawn cart; to left, Justice standing facing, head right, holding scales and sword; to right, Liberty standing facing, head left, holding rod atop which is pileus and resting on cart; banner inscribed FÆDUS - INVICTUM above, date below, inscription naming the dates, locations and commanders of the British military victories of 1758. Betts 416; Eimer 662; MI II 6292/416. 31.72g, 45mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£625);
Ex Brady Collection, 1981.



1059. Great Britain, George III (1760-1820) AV Proof Guinea. London, 1774. GEORGIUS • III DEI • GRATIA •, bust right / M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned coat of arms; date across upper field, plain bevelled edge. KM 604; Friedberg 355; SCBC 3728. 8.05g, 25mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive rose-toned lustre. Very Rare; struck to produce a proof of the 4th portrait type Guinea designed by Thomas Pingo and given as a presentation piece to a handful of VIPs, most of which now belong to public institutions. 7,500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£8,750).



1060. Great Britain, George III (1760-1820) AV Guinea. 1774. GEORGIUS • III DEI • GRATIA •, laureate head right / M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned coat of arms; date above. SCBC 3728; KM 604; Friedberg 355. 8.40g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

From a private UK collection.

1,500

A Remarkable Silver Gilt 5 Shillings



1061. Great Britain, George III (1760-1820) Gilt AR Proof 5 Shillings - 1 Dollar. Soho mint, Birmingham, 1804. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX •, laureate and draped bust right / BANK OF ENGLAND, Britannia seated left, holding branch and spear, resting on shield bearing the Union flag; beehive to left, cornucopie to right, within oval band inscribed with denomination and surmounted by a castellated crown with five turrets, date below. ESC 160A; L&S -. 27.40g, 42mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; some surface marks, near-complete gilding. Extremely Rare.

2,700

Ex St. James's Auctions Ltd; Auction 18, 27 September 2011, lot 303 (hammer £3,000).

There was little silver minted in the second half of the 18th century which resulted in the circulation of Spanish American 8 real coins. These were initially validated with a countermark until the Bank of England commissioned Matthew Boulton at his Soho Mint in Birmingham to produce a die that could re-strike the 8 real coins into recognisable British coins. The coins were struck between 1804 and 1811 though all bear the date 1804. This example is remarkable for it is fully gilded - the only other known example is noted in the St. James's catalogue description for this coin of 2011 as having been 'seen in trade a few years ago' and displaying only 'traces of gilding'.



1062. Great Britain, George IV (1830-1837) AR Proof 1/2 Crown. 1825. • GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA •, bare head left; date below / BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID: DEF:; crowned and mantled shield of arms, banner inscribed DIEU ET MON DROIT below. SCBC 3809; KM 695; ESC 644; Davies 191. 13.98g, 32mm, 6h.

Fleur de Coin; beautifully toned.

800

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£2,500), with original dealer's ticket.



1063. Great Britain, Victoria (1837-1901) AV Sovereign. London, 1838. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, young head left; date below / BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID: DEF:; crowned coat of arms within wreath. Friedberg 387; KM 736; SCBC 3852. 8.00g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; scattered marks, lustrous and toned.

2,200

Privately purchased from A. H. Baldwin & Sons Ltd (£3,500), with original dealer's ticket.



1064. Great Britain, Victoria (1837-1901) AV Sovereign. London, 1848. Dies by William Wyon. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, young head left, wearing bandeau, date below; W.W. in relief on neck truncation / BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID: DEF:, crowned coat of arms within wreath. SCBC 3852C; Marsh 32; Friedberg 387e.

Slabbed by PCGS and graded MS 64.

2,500

From a private UK collection.



1065. Great Britain, Victoria (1837-1901) AV Sovereign. London, 1849. Dies by William Wyon. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, young head left, wearing bandeau, date below; W.W. in relief on neck truncation / BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID: DEF:, crowned coat of arms within wreath. SCBC 3852C; Marsh 32; Friedberg 387e. 7.98g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private UK collection.



1066. Great Britain, Victoria (1837-1901) AV Sovereign. London, 1859. Dies by William Wyon. VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, young head left, wearing bandeau, date below; W.W. incuse on neck truncation / BRITANNIARVM REGINA FID: DEF:, crowned coat of arms within wreath. SCBC 3852D; Marsh 42; Friedberg 387e. 7.98g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine.

750

From a private UK collection.

HUNGARY



1067. Hungary, Ladislaus V (1453-1457) AV Ducat. Körmöcbánya (Kremnica) mint, 1456. Wenzel Oszwald, mint master. + LADISLAVS • D • G • R • VNGARIE, quartered coat-of-arms / S • LADISL-AVS • REX, St Ladislaus standing facing, holding battle-axe and orb, N-O across fields. Lengyel 30/6; Pohl H2-4; CNH II, 170; Huszár 636; Friedberg 16. 3.49g, 22mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine.

750

From a private UK collection.



1068. Hungary, Matthias II (1608-1619) AV Ducat. Nagybánya (Baia Mare) mint, 1619. MATT • D • G • R • I • S • A • + GE • HVN • B • REX •, ruler standing facing holding sceptre and orb, K-B across field / • AR • AV • DV • BV • MA • • MO • CO • TY, Madonna with Child, seated facing on crescent moon, holding sceptre and orb, crowned arms of Hungary below; date above left. Huszár 1089; KM 56; Friedberg 88. 3.46g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well struck and lustrous. Rare.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



1069. Hungary, Leopold I (1657-1705) AV Ducat. (Baia Mare) mint, 1662. LEOPOLDVS • D • G • R • I • S • A • GE • HV • B • RE •, ruler standing facing holding sceptre and orb, K-B across field / • AR • AV • DV • BV • MA • • MO • CO • TY •, Madonna with Child, seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, all within radiant flames, crowned arms of Hungary below; date above left. Huszár 1320; KM 151; Friedberg 128. 3.48g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well struck and lustrous.

1,000

From a private UK collection.



1070. Hungary, Leopold I (1657-1705) AV Ducat. Nagybánya (Baia Mare) mint, 1662. LEOPOLDVS • D • G • R • I • S • A • GE • HV • B • RE •, ruler standing facing holding sceptre and orb, K-B across field / • AR • AV • DV • BV • MA • • MO • CO • TY •, Madonna with Child, seated facing, holding sceptre and orb, all within flames, crowned arms of Hungary below; date above left. Huszár 1320; KM 151; Friedberg 128. 3.45g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; lustrous.

750

From a private UK collection.

NETHERLANDS



1071. Netherlands, Gorinchem City AV Rozenobel - "Flemish Noble". Imitating the Edward IV Royal - Rose Noble issues minted at Gorinchem, circa 1583-1591. CD : : WARD • DI • GRA • REX • ANGL • Z • FRAN • DN • IB • (trefoil stops), king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield / (crown) IHD • AVT • TRAN • SIC • PER • m • EDIV • ILLORV • IBAT (trefoil stops), radiate rose, alternating lion passant below crown and lis; all within octilobe. Friedberg 80; SCBC 1952; Schneider 868. 7.56g, 38mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine.

2,500

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,400);
Ex Morton & Eden Ltd; Auction 64, 5 June 2013, lot 371 (hammer: £2,200).



1072. Netherlands, Dutch Republic AV Rozenobel - "Flemish Noble". Imitating an Edward IV Royal - Rose Noble. Utrecht, 1600-1601. MONE • NOVA • ORDIN • TRAIECTEN •, regal figure standing facing within ship decorated with rose, holding sword and quartered shield / (lyre) :: CONCORDIA :: RES :: PARVÆ :: CRESCVNT ::, radiate rose, alternating lion passant below crown and lis; all within octilobe. Friedberg 277; KM 6; Delmonte 959; Purmer-UT 21.1. 7.62g, 36mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; a superb example, with considerable mint lustre.

2,000

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£2,650).

Struck in Utrecht during 1600-1601, this Rozenobel (or Gouden Nobel) is an imitation of the English denomination introduced during the first reign of Edward IV (1461-1470) which replaced the noble first coined by King Edward III in 1351. For over a century, English nobles were issued with a ubiquitous design depicting a king standing in a ship on the obverse and a cross with the king's initial at centre on the reverse (see lots 1037 - 1040). A rise in gold prices from the 1430s onwards meant that gold was more valuable in Europe, resulting in gold nobles (80 pence) being exported for profit and causing a gold shortage in England. The raised value of the rose noble (100 pence) was intended to discourage any further export of gold from the country. The design of the noble was altered also, the obverse ship now decorated with a rose and a radiate rose replacing the cross and king's initial previously depicted on the reverse. The rose noble was circulated widely in northern Europe, as had its predecessor, and naturally close imitations of the type appeared outside of England. Whilst the rose noble was discontinued in 1470, it was introduced to the Low Countries in 1579 by Philip II of Spain, as ruler of the Netherlands, and struck for the provinces of Utrecht, Gelderland, Overijsel and Frisia (see Delmonte 956). After the first successes of the revolt against Spain, it was issued as a coin of Utrecht in its own right.



1073. Netherlands, Dutch Republic AR Medallion. 1594. Commemorating the battle of Coerverdon and the siege of Groeningen by Prince Maurice of Orange. Battle scene at Coerverdon: armaments and soldiers before cityscape / Legend in 12 lines. 46.42g, 52mm, 12h.

Uncirculated; beautiful iridescent old cabinet tone, one of the finest known examples. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer;
Ex C. Eimer Collection.



1074. Netherlands, William III (1849-1890) AV 5 Gulden. Utrecht, 1851. WILLEM III KONING DER NED. G.H.V.L., bare head left, VDK incuse on neck truncation / Crowned arms on square shield within wreath; weight, date and fineness above. KM 94; Friedberg 341.

Slabbed by PCGS and graded AU 58.

1,750

From a private UK collection.

POLAND



1075. Poland, Danzig. Wladislaw IV Vasa (1632-1648) AV Ducat. 1639. Jakob Jacobson, mint master. VLAD : IIII • D:G : REX • POL : M : D : L : RVS : PR : crowned bust right / + MON : AUREA CIVITATIS GEDANEN :, oval shield with leaves supported by lions, I-I below. Kopcki 7584; Gumowski -; KM 20.2; Friedberg 15. 3.47g, 24mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

4,000

From a private UK collection.



1076. Poland, Danzig. Jan II Kasmierz Vasa (1648-1668) AV Ducat. 1660. Daniel Lesse, mint master. IOH • CAS • D • G • REX POL • & SUE C • M • D • L • RP, crowned bust right / MON AUREA CIVITAT GEDANENS, oval shield with leaves supported by lions, D-L below. Kopcki 7662; Gumowski 1928; KM 41.2; Friedberg 24. 3.47g, 24mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; boldly struck with mint lustre. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private UK collection.

PORTUGAL

One of Three Known Examples



1077. Portugal, Afonso I (1139-1185) BI Dinheiro. AD 1128-1185. ALFONSVS, hexagram / REX POR, cross; T to left, V to right. Gomes Type A4; Gorny & Mosch 182, 5396 var. (rev). 1.02g, 18mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only one example known to Gomes and one other on CoinArchives.

1,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.

SCOTLAND



1078. Scotland, James VI (1567-1625) AR Thistle Mark. Edinburgh, 1601. IACOIBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM, crowned coat of arms / REGEM • IOVA • PROTEGIT, crowned thistle; date to upper left. SCBC 5497. 6.69g, 34mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine.

600

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£950).



1079. Scotland, James VI (1567-1625) AV Sword and Sceptre Piece. Edinburgh, 1602. • IACOIBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM •, crowned arms of Scotland / • SALVS • POPVLI • SVPREMA • LEX •, crowned sword and sceptre, flanked by thistles; date below. Friedberg 46; S 5460; KM 20. 5.08g, 28mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine.

2,400

Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017 (£3,000).



1080. Scotland, William II (1689-1702) AR 40 Shillings. 1695. GVLIELMVS DEI • GRATIA •, laureate and draped bust left, toothed border both sides, value below drapery / MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX •, crowned quartered shield of arms, with an escutcheon of the Lion of Nassau; date above left. Edge inscription: SEPTIMO. S. 5679.

Slabbed by PCGS and graded XF 40.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

TRANSYLVANIA



1081. Transylvania, György I Rákóczi (1630-1648) AV Ducat - Aranyforint. Alba Iulia (Karisburg) mint, 1646. GEORG • RAKO • D • G • PRI • TRA, armoured and beaded bust right, wearing fur cap and holding sceptre / + • PA • RE • HV • DO • ET • SIC • CO •, eagle to left with sword over seven towers; A-I and A QV-ILA across field, date above left. Huszár Transylvania 487; Resch 46; KM 261; Friedberg 384. 3.50g, 22mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; boldly struck and lustrous. Rare.

2,000

From a private UK collection.



1082. Transylvania, György I Rákóczi (1630-1648) AV Ducat - Aranyforint. Alba Iulia (Karisburg) mint, 1646. GEORG • RAKO • D • G • PRI • TRA, armoured and beaded bust right, wearing fur cap and holding sceptre / + • PA • RE • HV • DO • ET • SIC • CO •, eagle to left with sword over seven towers; A-I and A QV-ILA across field, date above left. Huszár Transylvania 487; Resch 46; KM 261; Friedberg 384. 3.50g, 22mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; boldly struck and lustrous. Rare.

2,000

From a private UK collection.



1083. Transylvania, Miály I Apafi (1661-1690) AV Ducat - Aranyforint. Alba Iulia (Karisburg) mint, 1677. MIC • APAFI D • G • P • T •, armoured and beaded bust right, wearing fur cap and holding sceptre / PAR • REG • HVNG • DO • ET • S • C •, crown over triune shield between radiant sun, eagle and seven towers; date above left. Huszár Transylvania 695; Resch 220; KM 452; Friedberg 449. 3.46g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well struck and lustrous. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private UK collection.

