

ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED





FEATURING

THE MAEKELAY-TIGRAY COLLECTION OF AXUMITE COINS THE KINGSDOWN COLLECTION OF ROMAN AUREI THE ALTSTETTEN COLLECTION OF ROMAN GOLD COINS

7-8 OCTOBER 2021



ROMA NUMISMATICS LIMITED

AUCTION XXII

7 & 8 OCTOBER 2021

Roma Numismatics Limited 40 Villiers Street London WC2N 6NJ United Kingdom

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AUCTION XXII

7 OCT. 13:00 Coins from the Maekelay-Tigray Collection,

CELTIC, GREEK, AND JUDAEAN COINS

8 OCT. 13:00 ROMAN PROVINCIAL, REPUBLICAN, IMPERATORIAL

and Imperial, Migrationary, Byzantine, Islamic, Medieval and World Coins

LOCATION

Please note this is a purely internet and telephone based event and the auction will not be held at a public venue. To find out more about participating please see page v.

VIEWING

AT THE OFFICE OF ROMA NUMISMATICS:
40 VILLIERS STREET
CHARING CROSS
LONDON, WC2N 6NJ
UNITED KINGDOM

From August 16th - October 6th Monday - Friday, 09.30 - 17.30 by appointment

TO ASSIST YOU WITH MAKING INFORMED BIDDING DECISIONS, HIGH RESOLUTION IMAGES OF OUR AUCTION LOTS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

LOT PICKUP WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM 13.00 ON MONDAY 11TH OCTOBER

MEMBERS OF STAFF

RICHARD BEALE – MANAGING DIRECTOR
SIMON PARKIN - SENIOR MANAGER
SALLY OLIVER - ASSOCIATE MANAGER
ALICE PRINCE - CLIENT MANAGER
CLEMENTINE BOWRING - ASSOCIATE MANAGER
ALEXANDER MORLEY-SMITH - NUMISMATIST
GUILLEM SOUTHWOOD - AUCTION PHOTOGRAPHER
SVETLANA EGOROVA - DISPATCH ADMINISTRATOR
JOE HAZELL - AUCTION CATALOGUER
MICHAEL TIGCHELAAR - AUCTION CATALOGUER
LARA DREW - AUCTION CATALOGUER
CHRIS RUMNEY - REPRESENTATIVE FOR BRITISH AND WORLD COINS,
MEDALS AND TOKENS

WITH THANKS TO ITALO VECCHI





ABSENTEE BIDDING

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.biddr.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.

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) 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. A 2% surcharge of the Hammer Price will be applied to Bids submitted via Roma Numismatics' live internet bidding service or www.biddr.ch.
- 20. 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.
- 21. The Buyer is responsible for paying all bank charges and any shipping and insurance costs.
- 22. 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

- 23. 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:
- 23.1. 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
- 23.2. 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.
- 24. 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.
- 25. Roma Numismatics Ltd shall store any Lot following Sale until shipment to the Buyer without charge.

RISK & TITLE

- 26. Risk in the Lot passes to the Buyer when the Buyer takes physical possession of the Lot.
- 27. 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.

MPORT/EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

28. 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'.

- 129. 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.
- 30. 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.
- 31. 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.
- 32. Roma Numismatics Ltd undertakes to obtain export licences for those Lots that require them.

RETURNS

- 33. 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.
- 34. 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.
- 35. 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.
- 36. All refunds will be made in Pounds Sterling unless otherwise agreed. Roma Numismatics Ltd is not liable for any exchange rate differences.

FALIURE TO PAY

- 37. 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.
- 38. 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

- 39. 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.
- 40. Our liability to You is capped at the amount You have paid to Us in respect of a Lot.
- 41. Roma Numismatics Ltd does not exclude or limit in any way its liability to You where it would be unlawful.

GENERAL

- 42. 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.
- 43. 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.
- 44. 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 prepaid 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.
- 45. 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.
- 46. 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.
- 47. 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.
- 48. We may amend these Terms and Conditions from time to time.
- 49. 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.
- 50. Nobody else has any rights under these Terms and Conditions.
- 51. 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
- 52. 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.
- 53. 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.

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





ROMA NUMISMATICS AUCTION XXII

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						

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

SIGNATURE:		



The Maekelay-Tigray Collection of Axumite Coins

The following lots are being offered as part of the highly important Maekelay-Tigray Collection of Axumite coins, the significant majority of which are reported to have been acquired from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) - arguably the most eminent collector of Axumite coins of the 20th century - by private treaty separate to the Sternberg auction of 1986 that featured a selection of Vaccaro's coins. Notably, several of the coins presented here are published in Vaccaro's 1967 catalogue, Le Monete di Aksum, which is reported to have featured coins almost exclusively from the author's collection, and included one example of each of the 73 coin types identified by Vaccaro, whose motivation behind producing the work was to increase understanding of Axumite numismatics rather than publicise his impressive collection. The Maekelay-Tigray Collection is significant in both its size and scope and boasts provenances dating to the early 20th century, in particular those published in Arturo Anzani's pioneering corpus Numismatica Axumita (1926) and later, Numismatica e Storia d'Étiopia (1928/9). Furthermore, the majority of the coins contained herein are cited in the latest standard reference work for Axumite coins, Munzgeschichte der Aksumiten Konige in der Spätantike (2020), by Wolfgang Hahn and Robert Keck

Francesco Vaccaro was born in Militello in Sicily on 25th July 1903 and moved to Eritrea aged 5 with his family, joining his grandfather Nicola who had previously emigrated to the country as a farmer. Eritrea had a large Italian expatriate population and formed part of Mussolini's Italian East Africa.

In 1922 Vaccaro attended accountancy school in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and he began his career as an accountant. During the 1930s, however, he began to collect Eritrean lepidoptera and coleoptera for the Agricultural Office of Asmara and the Natural History Museum of Genoa. This early collecting interest developed into one for numismatics, which manifested itself in building up a collection of Axumite coins.

During the Second World War, the British Army occupied Italian East Africa and Vaccaro was imprisoned in Fort Baldissera near Asmara, from which he escaped and lived for a period in the bush. It was only in 1947 that he was able to return to Italy and reunite with his wife Elia and young children Guiseppe and Angela. From there he returned to Asmara to develop his numismatic activities under the British administration of Eritrea.

By 1946, Vaccaro had built up a remarkable collection of around 300 Axumite coins and produced an unpublished catalogue in 1952. He opened a philatelic-numismatic studio in Asmara and Genoa during this period, which he advertised during the 1960s in the magazine Italia Numismatica.

Francesco Vaccaro published a paper on the coinage of the first two Axumite kings, Endybis and Aphilas, in the first issue of the Bulletin of the Institute of Ethiopian Studies in the 1950s. He published a second paper in the third issue of the Bulletin ten years later stating he had formed the corpus of Axumite coinage. He belonged to an international community of numismatists interested in Axumite coinage, which included Arturo Anzani, Michele Baranowsky, Herbert Cahn, Carlo Conti Rossini, Gian Luigi Cornaggia Claudius Côte, G.M. Galanti, Antonio Mordini and Kaikee Muncharjee.

During the 1960s Vaccaro began to serialise a typology of Axumite coins in Oscar Rinaldi's magazine Italia Numismatica. The articles were collated and published as Le Monete di Aksum in 1967. This work is a catalogue of 73 coin types attributed to 31 rulers, reported to belong almost exclusively to Vaccaro. Vico D'Incerti, editor of the Rivista Italiana di Numismatica, praised Vaccaro's work in his magazine, particularly his knowledge of the ancient Ge'ez language, which allowed him to decipher and correct misinterpreted legends and make a notable contribution to an esoteric branch of numismatics.

Due to the worsening political situation in Eritrea, Vaccaro was forced to leave Asmara and return to Italy in the late 1970s, one of the last Italians to return. He lived in Rome until his death on 29th September 1990. His collection of Axumite coins was partly dispersed at a major sale held in Zurich by F. Sternberg in 1986 (Auktion XVIII, 20-21 November 1986) and many of his coins joined the most important Axumite collections, such as Juel-Jensen, Hahn, Godet and Rennau. Bent Juel-Jensen's collection of more than 550 coins of the kingdom of Axum was donated to the Heberden coin room of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford in 2004. The importance of both Vaccaro's collection and his contribution to the understanding of Axumite coinage cannot be underestimated; it was only through his publication of Le Monete di Aksum that many rare and unique coins became known to other numismatists.

Information source: G. Girola, 'Francesco Vaccaro, un "Italiano di Asmara" e le Monete di Aksum', Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini CXIV, 2013, pp.309-21. The life and times of the Aksumite coin dealer and collector Francesco Vaccaro (1903-90).



Ex Aretusa 1, 1993









Kingdom of Axum, Endybis AV Unit. Circa AD 300-310. ENΔYBIC BACIΛEYC ("King Endybis"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above / ΔξGOMITGO BICIΔAXY ("of the Aksumites, man of Daku"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 1.111 (this coin); SACAM 1-11; H 1; AC 1; Vaccaro 1. 2.72g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189137;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection;

Ex Aretusa, Auction 1, 18th September 1993, lot 86.







Kingdom of Axum, Endybis AR Unit. Circa AD 300-310. ENΔYBIC BACIΛΕΥC ("King Endybis"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξGOMITGO BICIΔΑΧΥ ("of the Aksumites, man of Daku"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 2.41 (this coin); SACAM 12-22; H 2; AC 2; Vaccaro 2. 2.29g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; cleaning marks, attractive iridescent cabinet tone.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







3. Kingdom of Axum, Endybis AR Unit. Circa AD 300-310. ENΔYBIC BACIΛEYC ("King Endybis"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξGOMITGO BICIΔΑΧΥ ("of the Aksumites, man of Daku"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 2.42 (this coin); SACAM 12-22; H 2; AC 2; Vaccaro 2. 2.19g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; minor cleaning marks.

200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Extremely Rare







4. Kingdom of Axum, Endybis Æ Unit. Circa AD 300-310. ENΔYBIC BACIΛEYC ("King Endybis"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΩΜΙΤΩ ΒΙCΙΔΑΧΥ ("of the Aksumites, man of Daku"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 3; SACAM -; H 3; AC 3; Vaccaro 3. 1.95g, 14mm, 12h.

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

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Anzani, 1928/9









5. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas AV Unit. Circa AD 310-325. AΦΙΛΑC BACIΛΕΥC ("King Aphilas"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding stick, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above; all within border of semi-circles / ΑξGOMITGON BICIΔIMΛΗ ("of the Aksumites, man of Dimele"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 4.4 (this coin) = Vaccaro 5 (this coin) = Anzani II (1928/9), 10, pl. N, 3 (this coin) = Anzani (1926) 10 (this coin cited); Roma e67, 517 (hammer: £3,200); CNG e129, 415. 2.80g, 17mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; flan slightly wavy, superb for the type. Extremely Rare; one of ten examples cited by Hahn & Keck, five of which are in museums.

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189214;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

This coin published in A. Anzani, Numismatica e Storia d'Etiopia in Rivista Italiana di Numismatica (1928/9);

This coin cited in A. Anzani, Numismatica Aksumita in Rivista Italiana di Numismatica (1926): "Un altro aureo di Afilas e segnalato come posseduto dal sig. Cinnirella di Asmara";

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection;

Ex F. Cinnirella Collection (a collector who lived in Asmara, Eritrea, active c. 1920s).







6. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas AV Unit. Circa AD 310-325. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; pellet and crescent to right / AΦΙΛΑC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥ ("King Aphilas") in four lines. Hahn & Keck 7.25 (this coin); SACAM 27-32; H 6; AC 8; Vaccaro 6. 0.35g, 7mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; minor cleaning marks.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189249; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







7. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas AV Unit. Circa AD 310-325. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; pellet and crescent to right / AΦΙΛΑC ΒΑCΙΛΕΥ ("King Aphilas") in four lines. Hahn & Keck 7.24 (this coin); SACAM 27-32; H 6; AC 8; Vaccaro 6. 0.35g, 7mm, 12h.

Mint State; perfectly centred, lustrous surfaces.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/detail/o:1189248;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Mackelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







8. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas AR Unit. Circa AD 310-325. AΦΙΛΑC BACIΛΕΥC ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΦΜΙΤΦΝ ΒΙCΙΔΙΜΛΗ ("of the Aksumites, man of Dimele"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 8.8 (this coin); SACAM 33-4; H 7; AC 9; Vaccaro 7. 2.34g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; well preserved for the type and the best example on CoinArchives. Very Rare.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas AR Unit. Circa AD 310-325. AΦΙΛΑC BACIΛΕΥC ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΩΜΙΤΩΝ ΒΙCΙΔΙΜΛΗ ("of the Aksumites, man of Dimele"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 8; SACAM 33-4; H 7; AC 9; Vaccaro 7. 2.00g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine. Very Rare. 150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









10. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 310-325. AΦΙΛΛ BACIΛΙ ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / AΦΙΛΑC BACIΛΕΥCΙ ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 9.28 (this coin); SACAM 35-40; H 8; AC 10; Vaccaro 8. 0.74g, 12mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; rev. with near-complete original gold inlay. Rare.

200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









11. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 310-325. AΦΙΛΔ BACΙΛΙ ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / AΦΙΛΑC BACΙΛΕΥCΙ ("King Aphilas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 9.27 (this coin); SACAM 37; H 8; AC 10; Vaccaro 8. 0.89g, 13mm, 12h.

Very Fine; rev. with near-complete original gold inlay. Rare.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









12. Kingdom of Axum, Aphilas Æ Unit. Circa AD 310-325. ΑΦΙΛΑC BA-CIΛΕΥCΑξΟ ("King Aphilas of the Aksu.."), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / MITGONBI CΙΔΙΜΛΗ ("..mites, man of Dimele"), wheat stalk. Hahn & Keck 13; SACAM 42; H 9; AC 13; Vaccaro 9. 1.72g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine. Very Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years, Hahn & Keck cite only 21 examples, six of which are in museums.

Extremely Rare







13. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANAC BACIΛEYC ("King Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΩΜΙΤΩΝ ΒΙCΙ ΓΙCENE ("of the Aksumites, man of Gisene"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 17a.2 (this coin) = Vaccaro 13 (this coin); SACAM 68-9; H 13a (this coin cited); AC 26. 1.64g, 15mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only six examples cited by Hahn & Keck, two of which are in the Ashmolean museum.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection;

Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







14. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANAC BACIΛ€YC ("King Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΩΜΙΤΩΝ ΒΙCΙ ΓΙC€ΝΕ ("of the Aksumites, man of Gisene"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 17b.26 (this coin); SACAM 61-7; H 13b; AC 26; Vaccaro 13 var. (obv. legend placement). 1.55g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Mackelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









15. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. AξGOMITGON ("of the Aksumites"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; above, crescent with pellet above and one pellet below / OYCANA BACIΛΕΥΣ ("King Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; above, crescent with pellet above and two pellets below. Hahn & Keck 18b.49 (this coin); SACAM 70-8; H 14; AC 28; Vaccaro 12. 0.72g, 12mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; edge chipped. A rare variant with pellets below the crescent on both the obv. and rev.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









16. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. AξGOMITGON ("of the Aksumites"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / OYCANA BACIACYC ("King Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; above, crescent with pellet above and two pellets below. Hahn & Keck 18b.50 (this coin); SACAM 71; H 14; AC 28; Vaccaro 12. 0.48g, 12mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 250

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Vaccaro, 1967









17. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANA ("Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIAEI ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 21a.8 (this coin) = Vaccaro 42 (this coin); SACAM 80-6; H 25 (this coin cited); AC 32-3. 1.30g, 14mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine: attractive old cabinet tone.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









18. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANA ("Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIAEI ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 21a.31 (this coin); SACAM 80-6; H 25; AC 32-3; Vaccaro 42. 1.47g, 14mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 250

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









19. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANA ("Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIACI ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 21a.33 (this coin); SACAM 80-5; H 25; AC 32-3; Vaccaro 42. 1.28g, 14mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; obv. scrape. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







20. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas I AR Unit. Circa AD 325-345. OYCANA ("Ousanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIACI ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 21a.32 (this coin); SACAM 80-6; H 25; AC 32-3; Vaccaro 42. 1.30g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







21. Kingdom of Axum, Wazeba AR Unit. Circa AD 340. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; Ge'ez legend "King Wazeba" around, crescent and pellet above / Small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; Ge'ez legend "Wazeba king of Aksum" around, crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 20b.19 (this coin); SACAM 45-50; H 16.1; AC 17; Vaccaro 17. 0.53g, 12mm, 12h.

200 Very Fine. Rare.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







22. Kingdom of Axum, Wazeba AR Unit. Circa AD 340. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; Ge'ez legend "King Wazeba" around, crescent and pellet above / Small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; Ge'ez legend "Wazeba king of Aksum" around, crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 20b.18 (this coin); SACAM 45-50; H 16.1; AC 17; Vaccaro 17. 0.86g, 12mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine. Rare. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin published in North American Journal of Numismatics February 1968, p. 43, fig d; From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Of the Highest Rarity









23. Kingdom of Axum, Wazeba AR Unit. Circa AD 340. Crowned and draped bust to right; Ge'ez legend "King Wazeba" around, monograms to left and right / Crowned and draped bust to right, holding rod; monograms to left and right. SACAM -; H -, but cf. pl. 15, i (cast forgery in the ANS collection) and for a gold unit of Wazeba with monograms, cf. 15; AC 16; Vaccaro 16 (this coin). 0.77g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; edge chipped and repaired at 8/3h. Of the Highest Rarity.

300

This coin cited in W. R. O. Hahn, Numismatische Reisenotizen aus Äthiopien in Mitteilungsblatt des Instituts für Numismatik der Universität Wien Vol. 16 (1998), pp. 9-14;
This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection;
Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Hahn and Keck 2020 considered that the examples available to them for study (Hahn & Keck pl. 19, 16.1-3) could have been of doubtful authenticity, possibly cast, but were not able to examine the Vaccaro specimen (this coin) or even obtain an image of it. Although chipped, broken, repaired and subsequently re-repaired, altering the position of the separated chip, the Vaccaro specimen presented here is obviously authentic and validates the existence of the type.









24. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AV Unit. Circa AD 345-360. HZANAC BACIAEYC ("King Ezanas"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding spear, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above / ΑξΩΜΙΤΩΝ ΒΙCΙ ΛΛΕΝΕ ("of the Aksumites, man of Alene"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, one small pellet above bust, flanked by wheat stalks; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 24.19 (this coin); SACAM 91-6; H 17; AC 35-7; Vaccaro 18. 1.68g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/detail/o:1189417;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







25. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AR Unit. Circa AD 345-360. ZNCNAC ("Ezanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACΛGΩΛ ("King", sic), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 25.15 (this coin); SACAM 119-23; H 22b; AC 42; Vaccaro 24. 0.84g, 12mm, 12h.

Very Fine. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







26. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AR Unit. Circa AD 345-360. ZNCNAC ("Ezanas", sic), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIACI ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 25.14 (this coin); SACAM 119-23; H 22b; AC 42; Vaccaro 24. 0.84g, 13mm, 1h.

Very Fine. 150

This coin published in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Vaccaro's 'King Alelan'









27. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AR Unit. Circa AD 345-360. HZANAC (retrograde, "Ezanas"), draped bust to left, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACACYC ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 26.2 (this coin); SACAM 124 = Vaccaro 37 (same dies, attributed by Vaccaro to king 'Alelan') = AC 42a corr. (not a brockage); H 22c. 0.53g, 12mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine; pierced. Extremely Rare; one of only two known examples.

150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

The retrograde inscription of this type caused Vaccaro in his 1967 catalogue to read the legend as AAHAAN and therefore identify it as being in the name of a king called 'Alelan'. This mistake was the subject of an article by Bent Juel-Jensen in 1987 who, recognising the inscription was retrograde, argued the Vaccaro coin was the result of a brockage strike (Vaccaro's Aksumite 'King Alelan': A Ghost Laid in Spink Numismatic Circular XCV/8). The existence of this specimen struck from the same dies proves that the specimen published in Vaccaro is in fact not a brockage.

Published in Vaccaro, 1967









28. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AR Unit. Circa AD 345-360. HZANAC ("Ezanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / BACIACYC ("King"), small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; crescent and pellet above. Hahn & Keck 28 (this coin cited - corr. 28.38 = SACAM 103 is not the Vaccaro specimen); SACAM 97-111; H 18 (this coin cited); AC 39; Vaccaro 19 (this coin). 0.58g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







29. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AR Unit. Circa AD 345-360. HZANAC ("Ezanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; crescent and pellet above / BACIAEYC ("King"), small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, within circular border; above, crescent with pellet above and two pellets below. Hahn & Keck 28.33 (this coin); \$ACAM 97-111; H 18; AC 39; Vaccaro 19. 0.71g, 11mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

One of Only 2 Auctioned in the Past 20 Years







30. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas Æ Unit. Circa AD 345-360. BACIACYC ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth / HZANAC ("Ezanas"), wheat stalk; crescent above. Hahn & Keck 30; SACAM 113-8; H 20; AC 41; Vaccaro 25; Roma e68, 616 (hammer: 900 GBP). 0.77g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Fine. Very Rare; only one other example offered at auction in the past 20 years.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Very Rare







31. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas Æ Unit. Circa AD 345-360. HZANAC ("Ezanas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border / BACIACYC ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within double circular border. Hahn & Keck 31; SACAM 128a-c; H 23; AC 44; Vaccaro 26. 1.20g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Fine. Very Rare; 19 examples cited by Hahn & Keck, five of which are in museums.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Conversion to Christianity









32. Kingdom of Axum, Ezanas AV Unit. Circa AD 360-375. + HZA + NAB + ACI + ACY ("King Ezanas"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding stick, flanked by wheat stalks; Ge'ez letter 'r' above, all within circular border / + AξO + MITB + ICI + AΛHN (retrograde, "of the Aksumites, man of Alen"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks; all within circular border. Hahn & Keck 33.8 (this coin) = Vaccaro 22 (this coin); SACAM 132 (same dies); H 21b (this coin cited); AC 49. 1.51g, 17mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; usual obv. die break. Very Rare.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189465;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection;

Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

It has been argued by Wolfgang Hahn that the symbols which appear in the legends of this coin represent a significant shift in the religious beliefs of king Ezanas who evidently converted to Christianity during the second half of the fourth century (see 'Aksumite Coinage Again' in SACAM, pp. 11-2).







33. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous & Unit. Time of Ezanas, circa AD 360-380. BACIAEYC ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / TOYTOAPCCHTHXGDPA ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 36; SACAM 151-89; H 33; AC 52; Vaccaro 28. 1.91g, 15mm, 10h.

Near Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









34. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Æ Unit. Time of Ezanas, circa AD 360-380. BACIAEYC ("King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / TOYTOAPCCHTHXGPA ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 36; SACAM 151-89; H 33; AC 52; Vaccaro 28. 1.58g, 15mm, 1h.

Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







35. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Æ Unit. Time of Ezanas, circa AD 360-380. BACIΛEYC (or similar, "King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / TOYTOAPCCHTHXGOPA ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 36; SACAM 151-89; H 33; AC 52; Vaccaro 28. 1.42g, 13mm, 9h.

Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









36. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Æ Unit. Time of Ezanas, circa AD 360-380. BΛCIΛΕΥC (or similar, "King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡССΗΤΗΧΟΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 36; SACAM 151-89; H 33; AC 52; Vaccaro 28. 1.26g, 14mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







37. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Æ Unit. Time of Ezanas, circa AD 360-380. BΛCIΛEYC (or similar, "King"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡΕCΗΤΗΧΟΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 36; SACAM 151-89; H 33; AC 52; Vaccaro 28. 1.09g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 50







38. Kingdom of Axum, Ouazebas Gilt Æ Unit. Circa AD 375-410. + ΟΥΛΖΗCΛC CΛCΙΛΕΥC ("King Ouazebas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks / + ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡССΗΤΗΧΏΡΛ ("may this please the country"), small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within circular border. Hahn & Keck 37a; SACAM 192-217; H 26; AC 54-8; Vaccaro 29. 1.67g, 17mm, 12h.

About Very Fine; near-complete original gold inlay on rev.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







39. Kingdom of Axum, Ouazebas Gilt Æ Unit. Circa AD 375-410. + ΟΥΛΖΗCΛC CΛCΙΛΕΥC ("King Ouazebas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks / + ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡССΗΤΗΧΏΡΛ ("may this please the country"), small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within circular border. Hahn & Keck 37a; SACAM 192-217; H 26; AC 54-8; Vaccaro 29. 2.23g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine; much original gold inlay remaining on rev.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







40. Kingdom of Axum, Ouazebas Gilt Æ Unit. Circa AD 375-410. + ΟΥΛΖΗCΛC CΛCIXCYC ("King Ouazebas"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks / + TOYTOAPCCHTHXGPA ("may this please the country"), small draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; all within circular border. Hahn & Keck 37a (this coin cited); SACAM 218-220; H 26 (this coin cited); AC 58; Vaccaro 29 (this coin). 2.68g, 17mm, 11h.

Near Very Fine; much original gold inlay remaining on rev.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









41. Kingdom of Axum, Eon (Noe) AV Unit. Circa AD 410-450. + Λ CX + Λ CA + CAC + CIN (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding stick, flanked by wheat stalks; all within circular border / + CGOX + CIC + CΛΗ + ΛΛΦ ("Eon man of Anaaf"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks; all within circular border. Hahn & Keck 38.18 (this coin); SACAM 222-30; H 28a; AC 59-60; Vaccaro 39. 1.60g, 18mm, 12h.

500 Extremely Fine.

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189520; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







42. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt AR Unit. Time of Noe, circa AD 410-450. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / TOYTOAPECHTHXCOPA ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 39.44 (this coin); SACAM 138-44 (time of Ezanas); H 32; AC 50; Vaccaro 27. 0.77g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; traces of original gold inlay on rev.

100

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







43. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt AR Unit. Time of Noe, circa AD 410-450. BAX ACA (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / TOYTOAPECHTHXGPA ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 39; SACAM 138-44 (time of Ezanas); H 32; AC 50; Vaccaro 27. 0.85g, 15mm, 6h.

Very Fine; much original gold inlay remaining on rev.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







44. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous AR Unit. Time of Noe, circa AD 410-450. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; within double circle border / [TOYTOAPECHTHXCDPA] ("may this please the country"), cross within circle. Hahn & Keck 39.45 (this coin); SACAM 138-44 (time of Ezanas); H 32; AC 50; Vaccaro 27. 0.31g, 10mm.

Near Very Fine; clipped. 50

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









45. Kingdom of Axum, Mhdys Gilt Æ Unit. Circa AD 450-460. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks, cross above; Ge'ez legend "MHDYS King of Aksum" around / Cross within circular border, cross above; Ge'ez legend "by this victorious, by the cross" around. Hahn & Keck 41; SACAM 244-54; H 30; AC 70; Vaccaro 35. 1.22g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; well-preserved rev. cross gold inlay.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







46. Kingdom of Axum, Mhdys Gilt Æ Unit. Circa AD 450-460. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks, cross above; Ge'ez legend "MHDYS King of Aksum" around / Cross within circular border, cross above; Ge'ez legend "by this victorious, by the cross" around. Hahn & Keck 41; SACAM 244-54; H 30; AC 70; Vaccaro 35. 1.58g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; well-preserved rev. cross gold inlay.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









47. Kingdom of Axum, Ebana AV Unit. Circa AD 460-480. + CΛX + ΛCΛ + CΛC + CIN (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned bust to right, holding stick, grain ears flanking; within circular border / BΛC + ΛCΛ + BCC + ΛNΛ ("King Ebana"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly-whisk, grain ears flanking; within circular border. Hahn & Keck 43.66 (this coin); SACAM 274 (same dies); H 34; AC 71-3; Vaccaro 38 (Esbael). 1.62g, 17mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; some areas of flat striking on obv.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1189700;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









48. Kingdom of Axum, Ebana Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 460-480. EBANA ("Ebana"), crowned and draped bust to right; within double circular border / BCACIACY ("King"), cross-crosslet with central lozenge. Hahn & Keck 44.35 (this coin); SACAM 277-82, cf. 281 for another overstruck example; H 35; AC 74; Vaccaro 45. 0.86g, 16mm, 2h.

About Extremely Fine; well-preserved rev. lozenge gold inlay, overstruck on a earlier anonymous Axum unit (type as per AC 50). Very Rare. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







Kingdom of Axum, Ebana Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 460-480. €ΒΛΝΛ ("Ebana"), crowned and draped bust to right; within double circular border / BCΛCIΛ€Y ("King"), cross-crosslet with central lozenge. Hahn & Keck 44.36 (this coin); SACAM 277-82; H 35; AC 74; Vaccaro 45. 0.57g, 14mm,

Very Fine; well-preserved rev. lozenge gold inlay. Very Rare.

150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Mackelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection..







50. Kingdom of Axum, Ebana Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 460-480. €ΒΛΝΛ ("Ebana"), crowned and draped bust to right; within double circular border / BCACIAEY ("King"), cross-crosslet with central lozenge. Hahn & Keck 44.34 (this coin); SACAM 277-82; H 35; AC 74; Vaccaro 45. 1.26g, 16mm,

Very Fine; well-preserved rev. lozenge gold inlay. Very Rare.

150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









51. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt Æ Unit. Time of Ebana, circa AD 460-480. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; cross above / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡΕCΗΤΗΧΘΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circular border. Hahn & Keck 45; SACAM 283-320; H 36; AC 76; Vaccaro 34. 0.68g, 16mm, 9h.

Near Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









52. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt Æ Unit. Time of Ebana, circa AD 460-480. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; cross above / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡΕCΗΤΗΧΘΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circular border. Hahn & Keck 45; SACAM 283-320; H 36; AC 76; Vaccaro 34. 0.80g, 15mm, 9h.

Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









53. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt Æ Unit. Time of Ebana, circa AD 460-480. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; cross behind / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡΕCΗΤΗΧΟΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circular border. Hahn & Keck 45; SACAM 283-320; H 36; AC 76; Vaccaro 34. 1.19g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









54. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous Gilt Æ Unit. Time of Ebana, circa AD 460-480. CΛΧ ΛCΛ (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; cross behind / ΤΟΥΤΟΛΡΕCΗΤΗΧΟΡΛ ("may this please the country"), cross within circular border. Hahn & Keck 45; SACAM 283-320; H 36; AC 76; Vaccaro 34. 1.46g, 16mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Vaccaro, 1967









55. Kingdom of Axum, Anonymous AV Unit. Time of Nezana/Nezool, circa AD 480-500. + CΛX + ΛCΛ + CΛX + CNI (interpretation uncertain - "King of the land of the Abyssinians" [much abbreviated]?), crowned and draped bust to right, holding stick, flanked by wheat stalks / + CΛX + ΛCΛ + CΛN + CΛC + CVN (as obverse), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks. Hahn & Keck 48.1 (this coin) = Vaccaro 36 (this coin); SACAM 239; H 39 (this coin cited); AC 63 (this coin cited). 1.62g, 17mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of six examples cited by Hahn & Keck.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190114; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983);

This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Vaccaro, 1967









56. Kingdom of Axum, Nezana (Nezool) AV Unit. Circa AD 480-500. NEZΛΝΛ BACLΛΕVC ("King Nezana"), crowned and draped bust to right, with outstretched index finger, flanked by wheat stalks; cross above / NEZANA BACLAEVC ("King Nezana"), draped bust to right, wearing head-loth, flanked by wheat stalks; cross above. Hahn & Keck 51.1 (this coin) = Vaccaro 46 (this coin); SACAM 321-2 (same dies); H 38a (same dies, this coin cited); AČ 77. 1.62g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only seven examples cited by Hahn & Keck.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190126; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik

und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983);

This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









57. Kingdom of Axum, Nezana (Nezool) AV Unit. Circa AD 480-500. ΘΕΟVΕ VΧΛΙΡCΤΙΛ ("thanks be to God"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding stick, flanked by wheat stalks; cross above / ΒΛCΙΛΕVC ΝΕΖΟΘΛ ("king Nezool"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; cross above. Hahn & Keck 54.20 (this coin); SACAM 332-6; H 38d; AC 82; Vaccaro 49. 1.67g, 16mm, 9h.

500 Good Extremely Fine.

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190167;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









58. Kingdom of Axum, Nezana (Nezool) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 480-500. NEZA NABA ("King Nezana"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; Ge'ez monogram NZWL ("Nezool") above / ΘΕΟΥΧΛΡΙ ("the grace of God"), double-lined cross. Hahn & Keck 55.13 (this coin); SACAM 327-30; H 40; AC 80; Vaccaro 48. 1.19g, 16mm, 9h.

Very Fine; well-preserved rev. cross gold inlay. Very Rare; seemingly only two other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









59. Kingdom of Axum, Ousanas II AV Unit. Circa AD 500-510. OVCΛΝΛ ΒΛCIV€VC ("King Ousana"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding rod, flanked by wheat stalks; cross above / ΒΕΔVΙΛΙ ΧΛΓΙС (sic, "thanks be to God"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks; cross above. Hahn & Keck 56.23 (this coin); SACAM 352 (same rev. die); H 37d; AC 89-90; Vaccaro 41. 1.62g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190253; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Anzani, 1928/9









Kingdom of Axum, Kaleb AV Unit. Circa AD 510-540. XAΛHB BACIΛ€VC ("King Kaleb"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding spear, flanked by wheat stalks, pellet above, within circular border / V+IOCΘ€Z€NA ("son of Thezena"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border. Hahn & Keck 64.9 (this coin) = Anzani II (1928/9), 29, pl. O, 29 (this coin); SACAM 356 (same dies); H 41b; AC 91-6; Vaccaro 31. 1.62g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); This coin published in A. Anzani, Numismatica e Storia d'Etiopia in Rivista Italiana di Numismatica (1928/9);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection; Ex F. Cinnirella Collection (a collector who lived in Asmara, Eritrea, active c. 1920s).









61. Kingdom of Axum, Kaleb AV Unit. Circa AD 510-540. ++ AHB BACIVCVH ("King Kaleb"), crowned and draped bust to right, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border / +++ IOCOIOZENAOVH, (sic, "son of Thezena"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding fly whisk, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border. Hahn & Keck 65.36 (this coin); SACAM 361-8; H 41c; AC 98-109; Vaccaro 30. 1.65g, 18mm, 12h.

Very Fine; areas of flat strike.

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190426;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







62. Kingdom of Axum, Kaleb AR Unit. Circa AD 510-540. Crowned and draped bust to right; Ge'ez legend "king Kaleb" around, cross above / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; Ge'ez legend "may this please the country/city" around, cross above. Hahn & Keck 67.44 (this coin); SACAM 370-81; H 42; AC 111; Vaccaro 33. 0.67g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







63. Kingdom of Axum, Kaleb AR Unit. Circa AD 510-540. Crowned and draped bust to right; Ge'ez legend "king Kaleb" around, cross above / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; Ge'ez legend "may this please the country/city" around, cross above. Hahn & Keck 67.43 (this coin); SACAM 370-81; H 42; AC 111; Vaccaro 33. 0.87g, 14mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine. 150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









64. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 540-560. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding cross on staff; to left, wheat stalk ending in cross; Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Arch surmounted by cross, flanked by two long crosses, diadem(?) suspended beneath arch; Ge'ez legend "mercy and peace" around. Hahn & Keck 70.41 (this coin); SACAM 546 (same obv. die); H 71; AC 151; Vaccaro 67. 0.88g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; obv. crown and rev. cross and diadem inlaid with gold.

25

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









65. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 540-560. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding cross on staff; Ge'ez letter ain (y) before; to left, wheat stalk ending in cross; Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Arch surmounted by cross, flanked by two long crosses, diadem(?) suspended beneath arch; Ge'ez legend "mercy and peace" around. Hahn & Keck 70.42 (this coin); SACAM 539-7 (this obv. Ge'ez letter unlisted); H 71; AC 151; Vaccaro 67. 1.24g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; obv. crown and rev. cross and diadem inlaid with gold.

2.50

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







66. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 540-550. Crowned and draped figure of King enthroned to right, holding long cross; cross before, Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Cross within wreath; Ge'ez legend "let there be joy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 72; SACAM 548; H 72a; AC 153; Vaccaro 68. 2.24g, 21mm, 11h.

Very Fine; traces of gold inlay on rev. cross.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









67. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 540-550. Crowned and draped figure of King enthroned to right, holding long cross; pellet before, Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Cross within wreath; Ge'ez legend "let there be joy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 72; SACAM 557-8; H 72a; AC 153; Vaccaro 68. 2.24g, 21mm, 11h.

Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









68. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 540-550. Crowned and draped figure of King enthroned to right, holding long cross; crescent behind, Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Cross within wreath; Ge'ez legend "let there be joy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 72; SACAM 570; H 72a; AC 153; Vaccaro 68. 2.53g, 21mm, 12h.

Very Fine; traces of gold inlay on rev. cross.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









69. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 540-550. Crowned and draped figure of King enthroned to right, holding long cross; Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Cross within wreath; Ge'ez legend "let there be joy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 72; SACAM 548-92; H 72a; AC 153; Vaccaro 68. 2.88g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Fine; well-preserved rev. cross gold inlay.

50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









70. Kingdom of Axum, Armah (Alla Amidas) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 540-550. Crowned and draped figure of King enthroned to right, holding long cross; cross behind, Ge'ez legend "King Armah" around / Cross within wreath; Ge'ez legend "let there be joy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 72; SACAM 569; H 72a; AC 153; Vaccaro 68. 2.24g, 22mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

One of the Finest Known









71. Kingdom of Axum, Wazena (Ella Gabaz) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Crowned and draped bust facing; Ge'ez legend "King Wazena" around, cross above / Cross within arch; Ge'ez legend "the king who exalts the Saviour" around. Halin & Keck 74.6 (this coin); SACAM 386-7; H 67; AC 117; Vaccaro 62; Roma e69, 567 (hammer: £2,200). 0.96g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; minor obv. scrape, obv. crown and rev. cross inlaid with gold. Very Rare; one of only ten examples cited by Hahn & Keck, and among 300 the finest known.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







72. Kingdom of Axum, "AGD" (Ella Gabaz) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Crowned and draped bust facing; Ge'ez "AGD" monogram to left, Ge'ez legend "King of Aksum" around / Cross within arch; Ge'ez legend "the king who exalts the Saviour" around. Hahn & Keck 75.30 (this coin); SACAM 419-22; H 69; AC 126-126ii; Vaccaro 61. 1.24g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; obv. crown and rev. cross inlaid with gold. Very Rare.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









73. Kingdom of Axum, "AGD" (Ella Gabaz) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Crowned and draped bust facing; three pellets(?) over right shoulder, Ge'ez "AGD" monogram to left, Ge'ez legend "King of Aksum" around / Cross within arch; Ge'ez legend "the king who exalts the Saviour" around. Hahn & Keck 75.32 (this coin); SACAM 417; H 69; AC 126-126ii; Vaccaro 61. 0.96g, 15mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; obv. crown and rev. cross inlaid with gold. Very Rare.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









74. Kingdom of Axum, "AGD" (Ella Gabaz) Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Crowned and draped bust facing; small crescent over left shoulder, Ge'ez "AGD" monogram to left, Ge'ez legend "King of Aksum" around / Cross within arch; Ge'ez legend "the king who exalts the Saviour" around. Hahn & Keck 75.31 (this coin); SACAM 419-22; H 69; AC 126-126ii; Vaccaro 61. 1.31g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; obv. crown and rev. cross inlaid with gold. Very Rare.

300

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









75. Kingdom of Axum, Wazena (Ella Gabaz) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding wheat stalk; three pellets before, Ge'ez legend "may this please the peoples" around / Cross crosslet crossed by oblique cross; Ge'ez legend "of Wazena, of the King" around. Hahn & Keck 76; SACAM 388-410; H 70; AC 118-123; Vaccaro 63. 1.35g, 18mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine; rev. cross inlaid with gold.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









76. Kingdom of Axum, Wazena (Ella Gabaz) Æ Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding wheat stalk; Ge'ez legend "may this please the peoples" around / Cross crosslet crossed by oblique cross; Ge'ez legend "of Wazena, of the King" around. Hahn & Keck 76; SACAM 388-410; H 70; AC 118-123; Vaccaro 63. 1.36g, 16mm, 12h.

Very Fine. 100









77. Kingdom of Axum, Wazena (Ella Gabaz) Gold-Inlaid Æ Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding wheat stalk; two pellets in lower right field, Ge'ez legend "may this please the peoples" around / Cross crosslet crossed by oblique cross; Ge'ez legend "of Wazena, of the King" around. Hahn & Keck 76; SACAM 388-410; H 70; AC 118-123; Vaccaro 63. 1.91g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; cleaning marks, rev. cross inlaid with gold.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









78. Kingdom of Axum, Wazena (Ella Gabaz) Æ Unit. Circa AD 550-570. Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding wheat stalk; Ge'ez legend "may this please the peoples" around / Cross crosslet crossed by oblique cross; Ge'ez legend "of Wazena, of the King" around. Hahn & Keck 76; SACAM 388-410; H 70; AC 118-123; Vaccaro 63. 1.57g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine; cleaning marks. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Anzani, 1928/9









Kingdom of Axum, Israel AV Unit. Circa AD 570-580. + BACIAI ΛξΩΗΙ ("king of [the] Aksum[tes]"), crowned and draped bust to right, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border $/ + IC + PA + H + \Lambda$ ("Israel"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border. Hahn & Keck 77.18 (this coin) = Anzani II (1928/9), 233, pl. H, 233 (this coin); SACAM 521 (same dies); H 46; AC 143; Vaccaro 50. 1.50g,

Near Extremely Fine; some areas of flat strike. Rare.

500

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190516;
This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);
This coin published in A. Anzani, Numismatica e Storia d'Etiopia in Rivista Italiana di Numismatica (1928/9);
From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection;

Ex African Museum Collection, Rome;

Found during the excavations of Adulis in 1907.







80. Kingdom of Axum, Israel Æ Unit. Circa AD 570-580. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding cross; Ge'ez legend "king Israel" around / Cross within circular border; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the people" around. Hahn & Keck 79; SACAM -; H 47; AC 144; BMC Axum 554; Vaccaro 51. 0.74g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine; edge chipped. Extremely Rare; only seven examples cited by Hahn & Keck, three of which are in museums.

200

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

One of Six Known Examples









81. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem AV Unit. Circa AD 580. + BACHIA AξGOMI ("king of the Aksumites"), crowned and draped bust to right, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border / + ΓΕ + PC + Ε + Μ ("Gersem"), draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, flanked by wheat stalks, within circular border. Hahn & Keck 81.5 (this coin); SACAM 522; H 49; AC 146; Vaccaro -, but cf. 64 (facing bust) = Roma e69, 584 (hammer: £14,000). 1.28g, 16mm, 11h.

Very Fine; mildly wavy flan, edge flaw. Extremely Rare; one of only six examples cited by Hahn & Keck, three of which are in museums.

1.000

This coin published in the online Phaidra database of the University of Vienna at: https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/o:1190548; This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







82. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem AR Unit. Circa AD 580. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; Ge'ez legend "Gersem" around / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding long cross; Ge'ez legend "king" around. Hahn & Keck 82.46 (this coin); SACAM 525 (same dies?); H 51; AC 147; Vaccaro 65 var. (crescent and pellet on rev.). 1.14g, 16mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; areas of flat striking, a well-detailed example of the type. Rare.

250

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







83. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem AR Unit. Circa AD 580. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; pellet behind, Ge'ez legend "Gersem" around / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding long cross; before, pellet above crescent; Ge'ez legend "king" around. Hahn & Keck 82.48 (this coin); SACAM 523; H 51; AC 147; Vaccaro 65. 0.83g, 15mm, 3h.

About Good Very Fine; areas of flat striking. Rare.

200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







84. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem AR Unit. Circa AD 580. Crowned and draped bust to right, holding long cross; before, pellet above crescent; Ge'ez legend "Gersem" around / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding long cross; behind, pellet above crescent; Ge'ez legend "king" around. Hahn & Keck 82.47 (this coin); SACAM 523-8 var. (pellet and crescent on rev.); H 51; AC 147; Vaccaro 65 var. (same). 0.87g, 15mm, 12h.

About Very Fine; areas of flat striking. Rare.

150

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







around / Cross within dotted border; Ge'ez legend "through Christ he conquers" around. Hahn & Keck 83; SACAM 530-8; H 53; AC 148-9; Vaccaro 66. 1.48g, 18mm, 3h.

85. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem Æ Unit. Circa AD 580. Crowned and draped bust facing, holding long cross; cross to left, Ge'ez legend "king Gersem"

Good Very Fine. 150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









86. Kingdom of Axum, Gersem Æ Unit. Circa AD 580. Crowned and draped bust facing, holding long cross; cross to left, Ge'ez legend "king Gersem" around / Cross within dotted border; Ge'ez legend "through Christ he conquers" around. Hahn & Keck 83; SACAM 530-8; H 53; AC 148-9; Vaccaro 66. 1.38g, 19mm, 4h.

100 Very Fine.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Excellent for the Type









87. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, cross and pendants on crown; pellet in inner right field, cross in outer right field, Ge'ez legend "king Joel" around / XVAPECH (interpretation uncertain - "may (the cross) of Christ please"?), cross with punch hole in centre. Hahn & Keck 86.34 (this coin); cf. SACAM 428-36 (varying obv. symbols/letters, non with cross in outer right obv. field); H 57; AC 129; Vaccaro 57. 0.83g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; traces of gold inlay on rev, an excellent of the type.

250

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









88. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, cross and pendants on crown; pellet in right field, Ge'ez legend "king Joel" around / XVAPECH (interpretation uncertain - "may (the cross) of Christ please"?), cross with punch hole in centre. Hahn & Keck 86.33 (this coin); SACAM 429 & 431; H 57; AC 129; Vaccaro 57. 0.77g, 12mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







89. Kingdom of Axum, Joel AR Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, cross and pendants on crown; pellet in right field, Ge'ez legend "king Joel" around / XVAPECH (interpretation uncertain - "may (the cross) of Christ please"?), cross with punch hole in centre. Hahn & Keck 86.36 (this coin); SACAM 429 & 431; H 57; AC 129; Vaccaro 57. 0.65g, 12mm, 5h.

About Extremely Fine. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







90. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Gilt AR Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, cross and pendants on crown; triangular pellet in right field, Ge'ez legend "king Joel" around / XVAPECH (interpretation uncertain - "may (the cross) of Christ please"?), cross with punch hole in centre. Hahn & Keck 86.35 (this coin); cf. SACAM 428 (cross in right obv. field); H 57; AC 129; Vaccaro 57. 0.83g, 11mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; traces of gold inlay on rev, an excellent portrait for the type.

200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Only Three Others on CoinArchives







91. Kingdom of Axum, Joel AR Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; pellet in right field, Ge'ez legend "Joel" around / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth, holding long cross; pellet in left field, Ge'ez legend "King" around. Hahn & Keck 87.15 (this coin); cf. SACAM 437-9 (varying symbols/letters in fields); H 56; AC 130; Vaccaro 58. 0.89g, 15mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







92. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, crown with cross and pendants; Ge'ez legend "King Joel" around / Cross potent with punch hole centre; Ge'ez legend "Christ is with us" around. Hahn & Keck 88; SACAM 485-6; H 61a; AC 134i; Vaccaro 59 var. (no rev. punch). 1.12g, 15mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Scarce variety with reverse punch.

100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







93. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, crown with cross and pendants; Ge'ez legend "King Joel" around / Cross potent; Ge'ez legend "Christ is with us" around. Hahn & Keck 89; SACAM 464-84; H 61b; AC 134; Vaccaro 59. 0.89g, 13mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. 150







94. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, crown with cross and pendants; Ge'ez legend "King Joel" around / Cross potent; Ge'ez legend "Christ is with us" around. Hahn & Keck 89; SACAM 464-84; H 61b; AC 134; Vaccaro 59. 1.07g, 13mm, 11h.

100 Good Very Fine.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







95. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, crown with cross and pendants; Ge'ez legend "King Joel" around / Cross potent; Ge'ez legend "Christ is with us" around. Hahn & Keck 89; SACAM 464-84; H 61b; AC 134; Vaccaro 59. 0.78g, 14mm, 1h.

100 Very Fine.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







96. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust facing, crown with cross and pendants; Ge'ez legend "King Joel" around / Cross potent; Ge'ez legend "Christ is with us" around. Hahn & Keck 89; SACAM 464-84; H 61b; AC 134; Vaccaro 59. 1.10g, 14mm, 3h.

Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







97. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, Ge'ez legend "King" around, triangle between Ge'ez "n" and "g" / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 442 (same dies); H 59b; AC 131; Vaccaro 60. 0.86g, 15mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; a superb example of the type.

150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Only Three Others on CoinArchives









98. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, Ge'ez legend "King" around, triangle between Ge'ez "n" and "g" / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90 (this coin cited); SACAM 442; H 59b (this coin cited); AC 131; Vaccaro 60 (this coin). 1.00g, 13mm, 11h.

150 Very Fine.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

This coin cited in W.R.O. Hahn, Die Münzprägung Des Axumitischen Reiches (Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonenses, 1983); This coin published in F. Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum (Mantua: Italia Numismatica, 1967);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection; Ex Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







99. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, triangle behind, Ge'ez legend "King" around / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 456; H 59a; AC 132; Vaccaro 60. 0.95g, 15mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine. 100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









100. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, pellet behind, Ge'ez legend "King" around / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 440-51; H 59b; AC 131; Vaccaro 60. 1.00g, 15mm, 11h.

Very Fine. 100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









101. Kingdom of Axum, Joel & Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, Ge'ez legend "King" around / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 440-51; H 59b; AC 131; Vaccaro 60. 0.90g, 14mm, 3h.

Very Fine. 100

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









102. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, Ge'ez legend "King" around, triangle between Ge'ez "n" and "g" / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 442; H 59b; AC 131; Vaccaro 60. 1.19g, 15mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; cleaning marks.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







103. Kingdom of Axum, Joel Æ Unit. Circa AD 590-610. Crowned and draped bust to right; cross within crown, Ge'ez legend "King" around / Cross with central boss; Ge'ez legend "Joel" around. Hahn & Keck 90; SACAM 444; H 59b; AC 131; Vaccaro 60. 0.73g, 14mm, 12h.

Very Fine; chipped. 50

Very Rare









104. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) AR Unit. Circa AD 610-630. Crowned and draped bust to right; triangle behind, Ge'ez legend "Hataz" around / Draped bust to right, wearing headcloth; triangle behind, Ge'ez legend "king" around. Hahn & Keck 92.5 (this coin); SACAM 492-3; H 62; AC 138-9; Vaccaro 70; CNG e467, 476 (hammer: USD 2,750); Roma e68, 635 (hammer: £2,200). 0.67g, 14mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; edge chipped, a well-detailed example of the type. Very Rare; one of only 12 examples cited by Hahn & Keck, four of which are in museums.

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020);

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.







105. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) AR Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Crowned and draped bust facing, holding long cross; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples". Hahn & Keck 93.25 (this coin); SACAM 488-91; H 63; AC 137; Vaccaro 69. 1.00g, 16mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 200

This coin cited in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

Published in Hahn & Keck









106. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) AR Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Crowned and draped bust facing, holding long cross; crescent above left shoulder, Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples". Hahn & Keck 93.26 (this coin); SACAM 488-91; H 63; AC 137; Vaccaro 69. 0.80g, 17mm, 10h.

Very Fine; edge chipped. Rare.

This coin published in W.R.O Hahn and R. Keck, Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike, Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte der Universität Wien Vol. 21 (2020); From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.









107. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing diadem (or headcloth?) and pendants, cross above, flanked by wheat stalks and crosses / Cross within octagonal border; Ge'ez legend "Hataz king of Aksum" around. Hahn & Keck 94; SACAM 494-501; H 66; AC 140; Vaccaro 72. 0.95g, 15mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. 150







108. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing diadem (or headcloth?) and pendants, cross above, flanked by wheat stalks and crosses / Cross within octagonal border; Ge'ez legend "Hataz king of Aksum" around. Hahn & Keck 94; SACAM 494-501; H 66; AC 140; Vaccaro 72. 0.95g, 15mm, 5h.

Very Fine. 150

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.













109. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 0.93g, 16mm, 12h.

Very Fine; planchet flaw. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

110. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) & Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 0.73g, 15mm, 12h.

Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.













111. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 1.03g, 15mm, 7h.

Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

112. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) & Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 0.92g, 16mm, 12h.

Near Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.













113. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 0.81g, 15mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 50

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

114. Kingdom of Axum, Hataz (Hethasas) Æ Unit. Circa AD 600-630. Draped bust facing, wearing crown with pendants, holding cross on staff before chest; Ge'ez legend "king Hataz" around / Cross within lozenge from which four crosses emanate; Ge'ez legend "mercy to the peoples" around. Hahn & Keck 95; SACAM 502-18; H 65; AC 141; Vaccaro 71. 0.81g, 16mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine.

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, reported to have been privately purchased from the Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) Collection.

COINS OF THE CELTS

NORTHWEST GAUL







115. Northwest Gaul, the Aulerci Eburovices Pale EL Quarter Stater. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. 'au loup' type. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to left, the hair devolved into pellets, lines and curls; zigzag linear pattern between two straight lines of pellets diagonally across cheek / Celticised charioteer driving devolved biga to right, holding reins in his right hand; wolf standing to right below, pelleted cross before. D&T 2398; LT -. 1.55g, 15mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; slightly rough edge, sharply struck, light cabinet tone.

1,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.







116. Northwest Gaul, the Lexovii Æ Semissis. 1st century BC. SIMMISOS•PVBLICOS•LIXOVIO, flower of four petals around central pellet within circular rope border / VERCOBRETO•[CI]SIAMBÓS•CATTOS, eagle standing facing slightly to left, with wings spread. CCCBM III S133; Sheers, Seine-Maritime, 280; D&T 2482; LT 7159. 6.87g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; in exceptional condition for the issue.

750

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.

NORTHEAST GAUL







117. Northeast Gaul, the Ambiani AV Stater. Gallic War uniface type. Circa 56-55 BC. Plain / Devolved horse to right; pellet triad and 'charioteer's arms' above, crescent and pellet flanked by S to left and right below, exergual line with crescents and pellets below. D&T 242 var. (rev. letters), cf. 243 (Æ); LT 8704 var. (rev. letters), cf. 8707 (single S); ABC 16. 5.81g, 17mm.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,500

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.

These staters were issued by the coalition of Gallic tribes to fund the war against Julius Caesar in Gaul. The blank obverse is likely an indication of the vast quantity that were struck and the haste in which they were made. The Ambiani themselves, to whom these issues are attributed, occupied the Somme valley area and were said to have fielded ten thousand warriors against Caesar. Their chief town Samarobriva, afterwards called Ambiani and Civitas Ambianensium, is thought to have been on the site of modern-day Amiens.









118. Northeast Gaul, the Ambiani AV Stater. Gallic War uniface type. Circa 56-55 BC. Plain / Devolved horse to right; pellet triad and 'charioteer's arms' above, crescent and pellet below, exergual line with crescents and pellets below. D&T 238; LT 8710; ABC 16; VA 52/4. 6.19g, 17mm.

Near Extremely Fine. 750

From a private Dutch collection; Ex Cologny Collection, Nomos AG, Auction 9, 21 October 2014, lot 1; Reportedly acquired in 2008.

CENTRAL GAUL









119. Central Gaul, the Lemovices AV Stater. 'Moulin-Limoges' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Late 3rd to early 2nd century BC. Celticised laureate head of Apollo to right / Celticised charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving fast biga to right; devolved facing bust of Helios below horses. D&T 3287; LT 4543. 7.73g, 23mm, 11h.

About Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 3,500

Ex MDC Monnaies de Collection sarl, Auction 6, 29 October 2020, lot 18; Sold with an Export Licence granted by the French Republic.

Apparently Unpublished







120. Central Gaul, the Aedui Fourrée Quinarius. Circa 80-50 BC. Helmeted female head to right; two swirls arranged in figure-of eight, flanked by sunbursts / Horse prancing to right; pellet-in-annulet above, ABNOR (or similar) below. Apparently unpublished in the standard references. 1.77g, 13mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; in exceedingly good state of preservation. Apparently unpublished in the standard references.

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.









121. Central Gaul, the Bituriges Cubi or Lemovices AR Quinarius. Circa 50-40 BC. Laureate head to left / Horse galloping to left; sword with handle to left above, CAMBOTRE below. D&T 3433; LT 4131; Depeyrot, NC III, 59 (Lemovices); CCCBM II 512 (Bituriges Cubi). 1.94g, 17mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. Rare; exceedingly complete and well preserved for the type.

750

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.

SOUTHWEST GAUL

Extremely Well Preserved for the Type







122. Southwest Gaul, the Sotiates or Elusates BI Drachm. After 56 BC. [REX] ADIETVANV S FE, celticised, devolved head to left consisting of five large pellets and two crescents / SOTI[OTA], wolf walking to left, with raised front forepaw. LT 3605; Depeyrot, NC II, 301; Feugère/Py SOT 3605. 2.00g, 16mm, 4h.

Good Very Fine. Rare, and extremely well preserved for the type.

750

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection, old collector's ticket included.

Published in Kostial (Lanz) and Göbl



123. Central Europe, the Boii AR Hexadrachm. Titto, mid to late 1st century BC. Male bust to left; tree before, ribbon behind / Harpy standing to right, head to left; TITTO above. Göbl, Hexadrachmen pl. 6, XV/1, 1 (this coin); cf. Paulsen pl. 35, 811; Lanz 86 (this coin). 17.20g, 25mm, 1h.

17,500 Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

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 published in Göbl, Die Hexadrachmenprägung der Groß-Boier. Ablauf, Chronologie und historische Relevanz für Noricum und

Nachbargebiete (Wien, 1994);

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 #31[reverse]); Ex Hermann Lanz Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 42 (sold for £17,000).

Branches of the Boii, a Celtic tribe which originated in Central Europe, appear in diverse parts of Europe in accounts of their itinerant history. One group was part of a larger invasion of Northern Italy by a range of tribes crossing the Alps, and this group established their centre in the Etruscan city of Felsina by conquest, renaming it Bononia (Bologna) but co-existing to some extent with the existing Etruscans rather than driving them out. By the time of this coin's minting, however, the Boii of Cisalpine Gaul had been comprehensively defeated by Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica and lost control of the area, following which many appear to have migrated back North-East to rejoin their ancient kin in their settlements along the Danube. The 1st century BC saw a group of the Boii once again on the move, taking part in the Helvetian invasion of western Gaul, in which they were defeated by the forces of Julius Caesar at Bibracte in 58 BC, before settling locally at Gorgobina. Polybius' (potentially rather prejudiced) assessment of their attitude to wealth was that "[e]ach man's property ... consisted in cattle and gold; as they were the only things that could be easily carried with them, when they wandered from place to place, and changed their dwelling as their fancy directed."

The modern history of this hexadrachm is characterised by a similar itinerancy. Part of the collection of Prof. Dipl. Ing. Hermann Lanz, founder of the Münzhandlung Hermann Lanz in Graz in 1947 and one of the great collectors of Celtic coinage, this coin is published in both Kostial and Göbl, and was exhibited in the dissolved ancient Holy Spirit Church in Berlin for the XII International Numismatic Congress in 1997, then later in 1997 in the Berliner Bank (which had financed the publication of Kostial), and in 2003 it was taken from its recent placing in the Staatliche Müzsammlung in Munich for display with other parts of the Collection in the palm garden at the Munich Luitpoldblock, together with the Kaeseberg Celtic Wall-Paintings exhibition. In 2019 the Hermann Lanz Collection was auctioned by Roman Numismatics in several parts, and remains one of the largest and most few up to the part in the part in the part in the part is present the property in the part in the part is presented by Roman Numismatics in several parts, and remains one of the largest and most few up to the part in the part is presented by Roman Numismatics in several parts, and remains one of the largest and most few up to the part in the part is presented by Roman Numismatics in several parts, and remains one of the largest and most few up to the part is presented by Roman Numismatics in several parts, and remains one of the largest and most few parts in the parts i most famous collections of Celtic coinage ever collected and sold at auction - a crown in which this coin was one of the most impressive jewels.



COINS OF THE GREEKS

ETRURIA







124. Etruria, Populonia AR Didrachm (10 Units). Circa 425-400 BC. Head of Metus facing, hair bound with diadem, X below, dotted border / Blank. EC I, 8.1-20 (O1); HN Italy 117; HGC 1, 92. 7 65g, 22mm.

Good Very Fine; porous metal. 1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.

One of Five Known







125. Etruria, Populonia AR Unit. 4th century BC. Eagle with closed wings standing to right / Mark of value I. Unpublished in the standard references. For similar examples from different dies cf. Roma Numismatics XXI, lot 9; E-77, lot 108; X, lots 16 and 17. 1.19g, 13mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, one of five recorded examples.

1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.







126. Etruria, Populonia AR 20 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Facing head of Metus with curly hair and winged torque-like diadem over head; X X below / Blank. EC I, 60 (O39); HN Italy 152; HGC 1, 109. 7.81g, 23mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare; EC I records that only ten examples are known from this die.

2,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.

While the winged head of Medusa is a common convention in later Greek art, it is quite unusual in this context.

Stylistically and iconographically this series stands well apart from the rest of the Second Metus Group. In terms of the artistry employed, the semi-circular pellet-in-ringlets and curved, pelleted diadem above the head lend an almost Celtic quality to the style of the work; the addition of the small wings above the head represent an abrupt departure from the more archaizing heads that preceded this issue, which should certainly be considered to be in the first rank of surviving Etruscan coinage; it is a bold and fresh take on an extensive series, and of great aesthetic quality.







127. Etruria, Populonia AR 20 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Facing head of Metus; X X below / Blank. EC I, 60 (O37); HN Italy 152; HGC 1, 109. 6.89g, 22mm.

About Extremely Fine. Very Rare; only two other recorded examples from this die with prominent sharp features.

1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.

Unique







128. Etruria, Populonia AR 20 Asses. Circa 300-250 BC. Facing head of Metus; • X crescent X • below / Blank. EC I - (unpublished obverse die). 7.54g, 22mm.

Very Fine. Unique and unpublished.

From the Vitangelo Collection.

Fleur De Coin







129. Etruria, Populonia AR 10 Asses. 3rd century BC. Laureate male head to left, slightly bearded; X behind / Blank. EC I, 70 (O1, this obverse die); HN Italy 168; SNG ANS 26 (same dies); SNG BnF 44 (same dies); HGC 1, 120. 4.19g, 18mm.

Fleur De Coin; magnificent old cabinet tone, one of the very finest known examples of the type.

8,000

Acquired from Hess-Divo AG.







130. Etruria, uncertain mint Monetiform PB Tessera. 3rd - 2nd centuries BC. Young male head to right, wearing conical hat with apex; below, serpent to right / Horseman galloping to right, holding palm branch over shoulder. Unpublished in the standard references. 5.00g, 17mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 500

From the Vitangelo collection.

This finely engraved monetiform lead tessera probably representing an uncia is almost certainly Etruscan. The obverse depicts an clean shaven priest, wearing the characteristic Etruscan pointed hat with a peak on top similar to that of the haruspex/sacrificial instruments issue of the rare cast coins from an uncertain mint of the Val di Chiana in Inland Etruria, cf. ICC 191-5; HN Italy 68a-e. This form of hat seems to be the forerunner of the apex worn by the Roman flamines and prominent in 1st century art. The serpent was an age old religious symbol of eternity and continual renewal of life dear to the Etruscan religious psyche. The reverse depiction of a horseman galloping right grasping the palm of victory must refer to an equestrian event under the auspices of the clergy in a similar way to that of the enormous coinage issue of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi celebrating the Ludi Apollinares of Rome in 90 BC.

LUCANIA







131. Lucania, Herakleia AR Stater. Circa 330 BC. Eu- and Apol-, magistrates. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Skylla throwing a rock; [EY] before / Herakles standing facing, half-turned to right, wrestling the Nemean lion; oinochoe below, club and [APOL] to left, |-HPA[KΛΕΙΩΝ] above. Work 46 (same dies); Van Keuren 51; HN Italy 1378; SNG ANS 66 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian -; McClean 825 (same dies); Weber 706; cf. HGC 1, 980. 7.74g, 22mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous, well detailed reverse.

5,000









132. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 340-330 BC. Head of Demeter to left, wearing necklace, triple-pendant earring and grain wreath; cross-torch to left, K to right / Ear of barley with leaf to left; crab above leaf, APXII to left, META to right. Johnston A6.12 = SNG Lloyd 390 (same dies); SNG ANS 411 (same); HN Italy 1564; HGC 1, 1062. 7.84g, 23mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; highly lustrous. Very Rare.

3,500

Ex private European collection, formed before 2005.

Athena Tharragoras









133. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 340-330 BC. Head of Athena Tharragoras to right, wearing Corinthian helmet; Σ behind / Ear of barley with stalk and leaf to right upon which, trophy; Π below, META to left. Johnston A 7.13 (obverse) - A 7.15 (reverse); HN Italy 1567; HGC 1, 1060. 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 ' Θ APPA Γ OPA Σ ', which he illustrated in his 'Monnaies greeques' (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 Appa, or Ares, we should perhaps more properly see a connection with a 'dialectic form of $\Theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma\omega$, a more ancient name for the goddess Athena (schol.IL.5.2).' ' $\Theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$ ' 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.









134. Lucania, Metapontion AR Stater. Circa 290-280 BC. Head of Demeter to right wearing grain wreath, triple-drop earring and necklace / Ear of barley with leaf to right; two amphorae to right with star above, $\Phi[I]$ in lower right field, META to left. Johnston Class D, 4.16 (same dies); SNG ANS 517; HN Italy 1625; HGC 1, 1066. 7.80g, 21mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous and sharply struck.

1,000

Ex Sternberg 1982









135. Lucania, Poseidonia AR Stater. Circa 470-445 BC. Poseidon advancing to right, wielding trident; ΠΟΜΕ retrograde and downwards before / Bull standing to right, ΠΟΜΕS (retrograde) above. HN Italy 1114; SNG ANS 646; HGC 1, 1151. 8.05g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractively old cabinet tone.

4,500

Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction XII, 18 November 1982, lot 47.









136. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 400-340 BC. T Group. Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; T behind / Lion standing to right; owl flying to right above, T on exergual line; YΕΛΗΤΩΝ in exergue. HN Italy 1280; SNG ANS 1284-1285; HGC 1, 1309. 7.48g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

2,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Privately purchased in December 1975 from Dr. Roland Maly (Nomos).









137. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 300-280 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; Δ above visor / Lion standing to right, pentagram between Φ -I above; YE Λ HT Ω N in exergue. Williams 426ff; HN Italy 1306; HGC 1, 1319. 7.38g, 21mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









138. Lucania, Velia AR Stater. Circa 280 BC. Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; A above, IE within shallow square incuse behind neck / Lion attacking stag to left; YΕΛΗ[ΤΩΝ] behind. Williams 559 (same dies); SNG ANS 1401 (same); McClean 1471; Boston MFA 158; HN Italy 1318; HGC 1, 1326. 7.44g, 23mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine; pleasant cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,500

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.

An Excellent and Very Rare Bronze of Venusia









139. Apulia, Venusia Æ Uncia. Circa 210-200 BC. Half length bust of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress and holding club over shoulder; pellet before / Lion seated to left, breaking spear held in its jaw; VE monogram to left. SNG ANS 757; BMC Italy p. 151, 14; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Munich 549; SNG Morcom 234; Laffaille, Choix de Monnaies Grecques en Bronze, pl. 5 = Weber 482; HN Italy 716. 5.92g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; some smoothing and tooling. Very Rare, and in outstanding condition for the type.

1,500

Ex Martinez Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVI, 26 September 2018, lot 110 (hammered for £2800).

CALABRIA







140. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 385-380 BC. Nude youth on horse prancing to right, holding reins in right hand and resting left on horse's flank; [A] to lower left, P to lower right / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos in extended right hand, left hand resting on dolphin; P above TAPAΣ below. Fischer-Bossert Group 31a, 452d (V199/R343) = Vlasto 479 (same dies); SNG ANS 948 = Pozzi 117 (same); Dewing 148 (same); HN Italy 880 corr. (rev. letters, same obv. die as illustration); HGC 1, 778 corr. (rev. letters, same dies as illustration). 7.91g, 21mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine; attractive deep cabinet tone. Rare.

750

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection;

Ex Bruun Rasmussen, Online Auction 2033, 16 August 2020, lot 5003.









141. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 340-325 BC. Kal-, magistrate. Nude rider on horseback to right, holding lance in right hand and shield with two javelins in left; KAΛ below, A-N-X around / Taras seated on dolphin to right, holding Phrygian helmet; KAΛ below, TAPAΣ upwards to left. Vlasto 558 (same dies); Fischer-Bossert 740a (same dies); HN Italy 896; HGC 1, 794. 7.80g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 3,000

Not Listed in Vlasto







142. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 340-325 BC. Phi-, D-, Iph-, magistrates. Nude, helmeted warrior on horseback to right, holding spear, cloak flowing out behind; Φ I in left field, small Pegasos between horse's legs / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos, being crowned by Nike; Δ below star in left field, I Φ below, TAPA Σ downwards to right, waves below. Fischer-Bossert 724 (V271/ R566); Vlasto - cf. 520 (without Pegasos on obv.) ; SNG ANS -; HN Italy -. 7.84g, 21mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous. Extremely Rare; not listed in Vlasto.

750

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

Ex Gorny & Mosch 29, 1984







143. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 280 BC. Eu - magistrate. Nude youth on horseback to left, holding shield; EY to right, Φ IA Ω N below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike, waves below; TAPA Σ to right. Vlasto 686 var. (Σ A in right field); SNG ANS 1060; HN Italy 964; HGC 1, 815. 7.81g, 22mm, 6h.

1,000

Extremely Fine; beautiful toning with iridescent highlights.

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction II, 2 October 2011, lot 7; Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 29, 28-30 June 1984, lot 25.







144. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 272-240 BC. Nikylos, magistrate. Reduced standard. The Dioskouroi riding to right; NIKY $\Lambda[O\Sigma]$ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos with right hand and cradling trident in left arm; AP monogram behind, TAPA Σ below. Vlasto 935-937; SNG ANS 1243; SNG BnF 2052; HN Italy 1046; HGC 1, 898. 6.55g, 21mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. 1,750

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.







145. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 272-235 BC. Anthrop-, Eu-, Ar-, magistrates. Nude, helmeted warrior on horseback to right, holding spear in right hand and shield and two more spears in left hand; $AN\Theta P[\Omega\Pi]$ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos; EY in left field, AP below, anchor in right field, $[T]APA\Sigma$ above. Vlasto 691; SNG ANS 1065; HN Italy 966; HGC 1, 816. 7.59g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous. Very Rare.

1,250









146. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 272-240 BC. Ey-, Phi- and Zeneas, magistrates. Youth on horseback to right; EY to left, ΦI to right, ΞΕΝΕΑΣ below / Taras riding dolphin to left, holding cornucopiae and trident; corn ear to left, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 866; HN Italy 1032; HGC 1, -. 6.49g, 20mm, 3h.

Near Mint State. 500

From a private European collection.









147. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Reduced standard. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing to right; monogram behind, $KA\Lambda\Lambda I[KPA]TH[\Sigma]$ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him in his right hand, trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, $TA[PA\Sigma]$ below. Vlasto 968-9; SNG ANS 1262; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG BnF 2059-60; Dewing 316; HN Italy 1059; HGC 1, 905. 6.59g, 20mm, 8h.

Mint State; attractive cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

2,750

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









148. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Reduced standard. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing to right; monogram behind, KAΛΛ[IKPATHΣ] in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him in his right hand, trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 968; SNG ANS 1262; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG BnF 2059-60; Dewing 316; HN Italy 1059; HGC 1, 905. 6.56g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,500

From a private European collection; Ex European collection, formed before 2005, Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 7, 24 October 2020, lot 1086.









149. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Kallikrates, magistrate. Reduced standard. Strategos, holding Nike who crowns him, in extended right hand, on horse rearing to right; monogram behind, KAΛΛΙ[KPA]T[HΣ] in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding Nike who crowns him in his right hand, trident in left arm; ligate NE behind, TAP[AΣ] below. Vlasto 968; SNG ANS 1262; SNG Lloyd 230; SNG BnF 2059-60; Dewing 316; HN Italy 1059; HGC 1, 905. 6.62g, 20mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,200









150. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Xenokrates, magistrate. Reduced standard. Bearded strategos on horse walking to left, wearing short tunic and chlamys, raising right hand in salutation, and with parazonium under left arm; monogram and pileus to upper right, $\Xi ENOKPATH\Sigma$ in two lines below / Taras astride dolphin to left, with torso turned to right, naked but for chlamys raised in left hand, with trident over right shoulder; [TA]PA Σ to left, monogram to right, cuttlefish and waves below. Vlasto 955-958; SNG ANS 1259; HN Italy 1058; HGC 1, 904. 6.54g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lustrous. 1,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









151. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Olympis, magistrate. Reduced standard. Warrior on horseback to right, brandishing spear in right hand and holding reins with left; wreath behind, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos and cornucopiae; tripod to right, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 942; SNG ANS 1249; SNG Copenhagen 942; HN Italy 1055; HGC 1, 901. 6.42g, 21mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









152. Calabria, Tarentum AR Nomos. Circa 240-228 BC. Aristippos, magistrate. Reduced standard. Nude rider on horseback to right, holding filleted palm; monogram to left, APICTIΠΠΟC below / Taras astride dolphin to left, holding kantharos in extended right hand; monogram to right, TAPAΣ below. Vlasto 947-948; SNG ANS 1253; SNG BnF 2056; HN Italy 1056; HGC 1, 902. 6.54g, 21mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous, untouched surfaces.

1,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.







153. Calabria, Tarentum AR Drachm. Circa 240-228 BC. Olympis, magistrate. Reduced standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet decorated with Skylla throwing stone / Owl standing to right, head facing; ΟΛΥΜΠΙΣ to left, wreath above olive branch to right. Vlasto 1103; HN Italy 1060; HGC 1, 912. 3.23g, 17mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

Ex SKA-Monetarium FPL 47, 1987







154. Bruttium, Kaulonia AR Stater. Circa 525-500 BC. Nude Apollo walking to right, holding laurel branch in upright right hand, small daimon running to right on Apollo's extended left arm, holding branches; to right, stag standing to right with head reverted, KAVΛ to left; all within dot and cable border / Incuse of obverse, but no ethnic. Noe, Caulonia, Group A, 5 (same dies); SNG ANS 142 (same dies); Gulbenkian 119 (same dies); McClean 1589-90 (same dies); HN Italy 2035; HGC 1, 1416. 8.33g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

13,500

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 13, 7 October 2016, lot 116; Ex SKA-Monetarium, FPL 47, Spring 1987, no. 5.

The design of the incuse staters of Kaulonia has elicited various interpretations over the years; those that were current at the time of writing Historia Numorum in 1911 were reviewed by Barclay Head. Head interpreted the figure as being a representation of the oikist Typhon, who holds in his hand a plant $(\kappa\alpha\nu\lambda\sigma\varsigma)$ stalk, alike to that of the parsnip plant, which he takes to be a punning allusion to the city. Modern scholarship however tends to identify the figure as Apollo, as the symbolism is more easily associated with this deity – a laurel branch, for instance, being more easily recognisable and sacred to Apollo. The small running figure most likely represents a daimon, a divinity of a lower order, who serves as a messenger of the gods. It may be, given his occasionally winged feet, that this daimon should be seen to be a wind god such as Zephyros. The stag is the only element which has consistently defied explanation (even by Head); its meaning was clearly sufficiently explicit and important for it to have eventually served as a the principle reverse type of Kaulonia. It may be a reference to Artemis, who at Aegium was worshipped jointly with Apollo in a temple the two gods shared.

MAURETANIA







155. Kingdom of Mauretania, Juba II AR Denarius. Caesarea, circa 25 BC - AD 24. REX IVBA, diademed head to 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.

500

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.

NORTH AFRICA

Two Beautiful Gold Staters of Carthage









156. 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 to right on ground line, three pellets before. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIh; MAA 4. 9.94g, 18mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Very Rare.

7,500

From a private American collection.









157. 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 to right on ground line, three pellets before. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIh, 87 (same dies); MAA 4. 9.25g, 19mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; die break on rev. Very Rare.

7,500









158. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 350-320 BC. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace of nine pendants, pellet before / Horse standing to right on single exergual line, one pellet behind back foreleg. Jenkins & Lewis Group VI, - cf. 320 (pellet on obverse); MAA 13. 7.42g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous. 2,000

From a private English collection.

The obverse dies identified by Jenkins and Lewis with a pellet in the left field all feature a prominent hair curl around 12h rather than the corn spray seen on this coin (cf. Group V). The corn spray replaces the hair curl in Group VI however none of the dies recorded by Jenkins and Lewis have a pellet in the obverse field, making this an unusual die.







159. North Africa, Carthage AV Quarter Stater. Circa 350-320 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit to left / Palm tree with two date-clusters. Jenkins & Lewis Group III, 115-9 (same obv. die as 117-9); MAA 6; SNG Copenhagen 130. 2.26g, 10mm, 12h.

Very Fine; ex-mount. Very Rare.

From a private Danish collection.







160. North Africa, Carthage EL Stater. Circa 310-290 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit to left, wearing triple-pendant earring, and necklace with nine pendants, pellet to left / Horse standing to right on ground line; three pellets in exergue. Jenkins & Lewis Group V, 280 (same dies); MAA 12. 7.55g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; well centred. 2,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.



An Extremely Rare First Punic War Trishekel



161. North Africa, Carthage AR Trishekel. First Punic War issue, circa 264-241 BC. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) to left, wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace / Horse standing to right; palm tree in background. MAA 43; Müller, Afrique 100; SNG Copenhagen 189 var. (pellets); SNG Lloyd -; Basel -; Gulbenkian -; de Luynes 3773. 17.11g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine; harshly cleaned but otherwise in good condition for the type. Extremely Rare; only three other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

From a private UK collection.

The great emergency that warranted the striking of this large-denomination issue was the conflict which came to be known as the First Punic War, begun in 264 BC, that required Carthage to assemble a vast mercenary army to meet the Roman threat in Sicily. According to Philinos of Agrigentum this army comprised 50,000 infantry including Ligurians, Celts and Iberians, 6,000 cavalry, and 60 elephants (see Polybius, The Histories, 1:17.4). Such a large mercenary army entailed a considerable outlay of money, and as the struggle dragged on over a period of more than twenty years the Carthaginian state steadily edged ever closer to bankruptcy under the strain the war effort placed on its coffers.

Trishekels were struck in three issues during the First Punic War: the present issue with horse and palm, the other two with horse and uraeus on the reverse. The abrupt (and what must have been alarming) decline of the metal quality between this early issue and the later ones is indicative of the dire straits which the Carthaginian state was reduced to, and its rapidly dwindling precious metal supply. The situation was not ameliorated even after the conclusion of the war; as part of the peace settlement Carthage was required to give up "all islands lying between Sicily and Italy", immediately pay Rome a sum of 1,000 talents of gold, and pay a further 2,000 talents over a period of 10 years. These conditions were deliberately intended to compromise Carthage's economic integrity and prevent the city's recovery. After meeting the Roman demands, a destitute Carthage now found itself having to find additional funds to pay the wages of its defeated but still enormous mercenary army. Negotiations between the mercenaries and the Carthaginian state quickly broke down, and despite the Carthaginian officials capitulating to the mercenary demands, open rebellion ensued based on speculation that Carthage would be unable to pay. The Libyan population, discontent under Carthaginian rule (and perhaps justifiably so, for their soldiers were conscripted and not paid as mercenaries) joined the rebels.

This rebellion is referred to as the Libyan Revolt, the Mercenary War or the Truceless War, on account of it exceeding all other conflicts in cruelty, ending only with the total annihilation of one of the opponents. Although ultimately the rebellion was put down by Hamilcar Barca with a combined army of existing loyal mercenaries and newly hired ones together with citizen soldiers, culminating at the Battle of 'The Saw' with some 50,000 rebels killed or executed, Carthage was left effectively penniless, internally weakened and externally virtually defenceless against a still belligerent Roman Republic.

The Libyan Revolt









162. North Africa, Carthage BI Shekel. Libyan Revolt, circa 241-238 BC. Head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress / Lion prowling to right; Punic 'M' above, ΛΙΒΥΩΝ in exergue. Carradice & La Niece 1; MAA 53; SNG Copenhagen 239. 7.92g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and among the finest known specimens of this usually poorly-struck issue.

3,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.

The Carthaginian state was reduced to dire straits following the conclusion of the First Punic War in 241 BC. As part of the peace settlement Carthage was required to give up "all islands lying between Sicily and Italy", immediately pay Rome a sum of 1,000 talents of gold, and pay a further 2,000 talents over a period of 10 years. After meeting the Roman demands, a destitute Carthage now found itself having to find additional funds to pay the wages of its defeated but still enormous mercenary army. Negotiations between the mercenaries and the Carthaginian state quickly broke down, and despite the Carthaginian officials capitulating to the mercenary demands, open rebellion ensued based on speculation that Carthage would be unable to pay. The Libyan population, discontent under Carthaginian rule (and perhaps justifiably so, for their soldiers were conscripted and not paid as mercenaries) joined the rebels.

E.S.G. Robinson, in "A Hoard of Coins of the Libyans" in NC 1953, confirms the attribution of these coins to the Libyan revolt (also known as the Mercenary War or the Truceless War, on account of it exceeding all other conflicts in cruelty, ending only with the total annihilation of one of the opponents), and supports the appearance of the Punic 'M' appearing on these (and regular Carthaginian coins) as being an abbreviation of 'machanat' - camp. The appearance of a Greek alpha on some of the issues, the use of Greek types (heads of Zeus and Herakles), and of course a Greek legend on the reverse furthermore confirm that these issues were struck by the rebels, rather than for them. We may reasonably assume that all of the coins produced by the rebels were overstruck on the state issues of Carthage; in the increasing debasement seen throughout the series we are offered a glimpse of the desperate position of the Carthaginian finances. This coin, however, appears to be struck on much higher quality metal than is typical for the issue. Although ultimately the rebellion was put down by Hamilcar Barca with a combined army of existing loyal mercenaries and newly hired ones together with citizen soldiers, culminating at the Battle of 'The Saw' with some 50,000 rebels killed or executed, Carthage was left effectively penniless, internally weakened and externally virtually defenceless against a still belligerent Roman Republic.

"Land of the Date Palm"







163. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella, circa 345/38-320/15 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Horse prancing to left, date palm in background. Jenkins, Punic -, cf. 141 (O46/R-; unlisted rev. die); Gulbenkian 365 (this obv. die); de Luynes 1434 (this obv. die); Boston MFA 489 (this obv. die); NAC 120, 325 (same dies); HGC 2, 283. 17.13g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone.

12,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

The enormously wealthy Carthaginian Republic, first and foremost a commercial thalassocracy, made no use of coined money until the invasion of Sicily in 410 BC brought their armies into a direct confrontation, only for the second time after an earlier conflict in 480 BC, with the great city states of Greek Sicily. Not before then had Carthage experienced the necessity of striking coins, which we must assume arose from the requirement to pay the army which included many Italian and Greek mercenaries. That the techniques and inspiration for the earliest Siculo-Punic coins were Greek (and particularly Syracusan) in origin is obvious from the employment of a head of Tanit closely resembling Arethusa, and the style of the engraving that cannot but have been the work of Greek artists, at least initially.

While the casual observer might be forgiven for mistaking the obverse of the present type for a Syracusan issue, the reverse is characteristically Carthaginian in iconography. The horse is commonly believed to allude to the foundation myth of Carthage mentioned by Virgil (Aeneid I, 442ff) and later Justin (Epitome of Pompeius Trogus, 18.5), wherein a horse's head was discovered in the ground at the foundation of the city and was interpreted as an omen of the future city's prosperity and military power. Alternative interpretations of this symbol have also been proposed, such as that the horse is a symbol of Baal Hammon, chief god of Carthage and probably associated with warfare and the sun (a theory supported by the depiction on later coins of the horse in conjunction with a solar disc), or that the horse is a more general reference to the military purpose of the coinage.

Unambiguous however is the use of the date palm, called 'phoinix' by the Greeks. Because this economically important fruit-tree was abundant along the southern Levantine coast, the Greeks already in the time of Homer had come to know the region as Phoenicia ("Land of the Date Palm"). Thus the date palm came to be synonymous with Carthage itself, the greatest of all the Phoenician states. It is unclear what term the Carthaginians used to refer to themselves, however the appropriation of this exonym was evidently considered expedient to visually identify the issuing authority of this coinage to its intended recipients.









164. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella, circa 345/38-320/15 BC. Head of Tanit-Persephone to right, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace; four dolphins around / Horse prancing to right; date palm in background. Jenkins, Punic 132 (O44/R119); SNG Copenhagen 965; SNG Lloyd 1615 (same dies) = Bement 593 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1038 (same dies); HGC 2, 281 (same dies). 17.16g, 28mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

3,000

From the inventory of Roma Numismatics Ltd.; Purchased from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, October 2008.









165. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Lilybaion (as 'Cape of Melkart'), circa 330-305 BC. Charioteer driving fast quadriga to right; Nike above flying to left, crowning charioteer, RŠMLQRT in Punic script in exergue / Wreathed head of Kore-Persephone to right; three dolphins around. Jenkins, Punic 48 (O17/R37); SNG Lloyd 1599 (same dies); HGC 2, 741. 17.26g, 26mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

7,500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









166. Sicily, Siculo-Punic AR Tetradrachm. Entella or Lilybaion(?), circa 300-289 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Head of horse to left; palm tree with two date clusters behind, 'MMHNT' (= 'People of the Camp' in Punic) below. Jenkins, Punic 285 (O91/R234); HGC 2, 293. 16.87g, 26mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; lustrous metal. Rare.

5,000

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







167. Sicily, Abakainon AR Litra. Circa 410-390 BC. Head of nymph facing three-quarters to left / Sow standing to left, piglet to left before; A[B]A above. Campana 22; Bertino 21; SNG ANS 1293; HGC 2, 21. 0.73g, 11mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

1,200

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.







168. Sicily, Akragas AR Litra. Circa 278-275 BC. Head of Zeus to left / Eagle with spread wings standing to right; [A]KPA Γ A Σ downwards in right field. SNG ANS 1111; HGC 2, 110. 1.09g, 11mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

300

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









169. Sicily, Gela AR Tetradrachm. Circa 420-415 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow biga to left; above, Nike flying to left, crowning horses; lizard to left in exergue, about to catch fly / Forepart of man-headed bull to left; ΓΕΛΑΣ above. Jenkins, Gela, group VIII, 469 (O91/R181); SNG ANS 91; SNG Copenhagen 270; Boston MFA 246 = Warren 231; Jameson 586; Rizzo pl. XVIII, 4 (all from the same dies); HGC 2, 355. 17.47g, 25mm, 4h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

2,500

From a private Germany collection;

Privately purchased from Bank Leu AG, c. 1960s (pers. comm), old dealer's ticket included.







170. Sicily, Katane AR Tetras. Circa 415-412 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right, laurel head to right / Kithara; K-[A] across fields, three pellets (mark of value) around. Boehringer, Kataneische, Ts 15-19; HGC 2, 595. 0.18g, 8mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









171. Sicily, Leontinoi AR Tetradrachm. Circa 440 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Lion's head to right, with open jaws and tongue protruding; four barley grains and LEONTINON around. SNG ANS 228 (same reverse die); Boehringer, Leontinoi 40. 16.87g, 26mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

2,500









172. Islands off Sicily, Melita Æ 23mm. Circa 220-218 BC. Bare and bearded head of Eshmun to right; kerykeion before; all within dotted circular border / Uncertain object (sacrificial cap?), 'NN in Punic below, all within wreath; all within dotted circular border. Coleiro 1; CNS 1; SNG Copenhagen (Africa) 455-7. 7.64g, 23mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine; perfectly centred, attractive green patina. Rare, and one of the finest known examples.

500

From a private English collection.

Ex M&M AG Basel 88, 1999







173. Sicily, Messana (as Zankle) AR Drachm. Circa 500-493 BC. Dolphin swimming to left within crescent harbour, DANKLE below / Nine-part incuse square with cockle shell at centre. Gielow 31-32 (same reverse die); SNG ANS 302; SNG Lloyd 1076; Basel 359; Boston MFA 285; Kraay & Hirmer 49; Rizzo pl. XXV, 4–5; HGC 2, 766. 5.62g, 24mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; sound and lustrous metal.

6,000

Ex Dr. A. Binkert Collection, Münzen & Medaillen Deutschland GmbH, Auction 36, 30 May 2012, lot 92; Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 88, 17 May 1999, lot 78.









174. Sicily, Messana AR Tetradrachm. 425-421 BC. The nymph Messana, holding kentron in left hand and reins in both, driving slow biga of mules to right; two dolphins confronted in exergue / Hare springing to right; MEΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ around, dolphin to right below. Caltabiano Series XIII, 497 (D202/R205); SNG ANS 360 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 1092 (same dies); SNG Lockett 827 = Pozzi 488 (same dies); Hermitage Sale II 293 (same dies); Rhousopoulos 188 (same dies); HGC 2, 787. 17.25g, 25mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 4,000

Privately purchased from Classical Numismatic Group, (inventory #525333); Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 114, 6 May 2019, lot 56; Privately purchased from A. Tkalec AG, 1994.

Founded by Greek colonists in the 8th century BC, Messana was originally called Zankle, meaning 'scythe' because of the shape of its natural harbour (though a legend attributes the name to King Zanklos). Herodotus and Thucydides relate that in the early 5th century BC, Anaxilas of Rhegion encouraged the Samians and other Ionian refugees to seize Zankle, which was then under the rule of the tyrant Skythes, who had been appointed to that post in 494 BC by Hippokrates of Gela. Shortly afterwards Anaxilas himself besieged the city, drove out the Samians, peopled it with fresh inhabitants and renamed it Messana in honour of his native city of Messene, which had itself been founded by Epaminondas after the battle of Leuktra.

While the earlier issues of Messana already featured artistry of solid competence, the present coin embodies a refinement of technique and elegance that breathed new life into the coinage of Messana; die engraving at this city would reach its zenith in the coming decade, not long before it was sacked by the Carthaginians under Himilco in 397.







175. Sicily, Selinos AR Didrachm. Circa 540-515 BC. Selinon (wild parsley) leaf / Incuse square divided into eight sections. Arnold-Biucchi Group I, 7; Selinus Hoard 29; HGC 2, 1210. 8.66g, 21mm.

Near Extremely Fine. 600

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.







176. Sicily, Selinos AR Litra. Circa 530-500 BC. Selinon (wild parsley) leaf / Selinon leaf within dotted border; all within shallow incuse circle. SNG ANS 687; SNG Copenhagen 596; SNG Lloyd 1215; HGC 2, 1217. 0.62g, 10mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 400

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









177. 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 wreath, ketos swimming to right in exergue / Head of Arethusa to right, wearing earring, necklace and headband, her hair tied in a krobylos; ΣVRAKOΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 483 (V257/R346); Randazzo 539; Jameson 760; McClean 2653; SNG ANS 151; HGC 2, 1311. 17.14g, 28mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. 5,000

Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd, Auction 99, 4 May 2016, lot 81.









178. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Second Democracy, circa 460-450 BC. Charioteer, wearing long chiton and holding kentron and reins in both hands, driving slow quadriga to right; above, Nike flying to right crowning horses, ketos swimming to right in exergue / Head of Arethusa to right, wearing hair band, earring and necklace; ΣΥRΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ and four dolphins swimming clockwise around. Boehringer 511; SNG ANS 163; HGC 2, 1311. 17.27g, 25mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

4,500

Ex Athos Dina Moretti Collection, collector's ticket included; Privately purchased in 1966.







179. Sicily, Syracuse AR Litra. Time of the Second Democracy, circa 460-450 BC. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing earring, necklace and pearl-diadem; ΣΥRA downwards before / Octopus. Boehringer Series XIIIb, 449-467; HGC 2, 1375. 0.68g, 12mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. 500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









180. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of the Second Democracy, circa 440-430 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga to right; Nike flying above to right, ketos in exergue / Head of Arethusa to right, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins around. Boehringer 592 (V293/R395); cf. SNG ANS 188 (same rev. die) & 192 (same obv. die); cf. SNG Copenhagen 649 (same rev. die); HGC 2, 1313. 17.06g, 30mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; overstruck, with an attractive cabinet tone and iridescent highlights. Previously NGC graded Ch XF 4/5 - 4/5, overstruck (#3939002-001).

Ex Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 93, 15 September 2007, lot 662.

Ex NFA XXVII, 1991









181. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of the Second Democracy, circa 415-405 BC. Reverse die signed by Parmenides. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga to left; Nike flying above to right, grain ear in exergue / Head of Arethusa to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ above, ΠΑΡΜΕ below, four dolphins around, one emanating from below her neck. Kreutzer Parme I b; Tudeer 77 (V27/R49); Fischer-Bossert 77h (V27/R49 - this coin); SNG ANS 287; Basel 472; BMC 212-213; Boston MFA 416 = Warren 378; SNG Lockett 976; Jameson 836; Ward 297 (all from the same dies). 17.34g, 26mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; an Arethusa portrait of great beauty with a clear signature, wonderful light cabinet tone with iridescent flashes. Very Rare. 7,500

This coin cited in W.R. Fischer-Bossert, Coins, Artists, and Tyrants: Syracuse in the Time of the Peloponnesian War (ANSNS 33, New York, 2017); Ex David Walsh Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 77, 26 May 2014, lot 14; Privately purchased in 2001;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group - Numismatica Ars Classica - Freeman & Sear, Triton II, 1 December 1998, lot 254; Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XXVII, 4-5 December 1991, lot 28.









182. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of the Second Democracy, circa 415-405 BC. Unsigned dies by Eumenos. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing quadriga to left; Nike flying to right above, crowning charioteer with wreath held in outstretched hands / Head of Arethusa to left, hair bound with band; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ (retrograde) and four dolphins swimming anti-clockwise around. Tudeer 20 (V8/R13); Fischer-Bossert 20 (V8/R13); SNG ANS 257 (same dies); SNG Lockett 960 (same); Jameson 790 (same); HGC 2, 1328. 17.40g, 26mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine; lustrous metal beneath a pleasant light cabinet tone.

4,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.







183. Sicily, Syracuse AV 20 Litrae. Time of Dionysios I, circa 405 BC. Head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress; ΣΥΡΑ downwards in left field / Head of Arethusa to left within deep circular incuse at centre of a shallow quadripartite incuse square with ΣΥΡΑ in the quarters. Boehringer, Finanzpolitik pl. 38, 13; SNG ANS 351; Rizzo p. 225, fig. 53, b; HGC 2, 1289. 1.11g, 10mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

From a private European collection.





184. Sicily, Syracuse Æ Drachm. Time of Dionysios I, circa 405-367 BC. Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath; ΣΥΡΑ before / Sea-star between two dolphins. CNS II 62; SNG ANS 454-459; SNG Morcom 697; BMC 287; HGC 2, 1436. 36.94g, 31mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; attractive dark patina with earthen highlights.

1,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









185. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 BC. Pegasos flying to left / Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ downwards to right. Pegasi 2; Dewing 930-931; SNG ANS 494-507; HGC 2, 1400. 8.59g, 22mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive cabinet tone with golden highlights.

3,000

Ex 'Outstanding Collection' of Viscount Wimborne









186. Sicily, Syracuse AR Diobol. Time of Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing triple crested helmet and pearl necklace / Nude youth on horseback to right; star in upper left field. Triton XVIII, lot 395; Nanteuil 372 = Sambon, March 1923 (Picard), lot 330 = Sambon & Canessa, December 1907 (de Ciccio), lot 391; M. Ratto, May 1935, lot 205; HGC 2, -; otherwise unpublished. 1.37g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; one of apparently just five known examples.

2,500

Ex Kleinkunst Collection:

Ex collection of Viscount Wimborne ('Outstanding Collection'), Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 81, 16 May 2001, lot 114 (ticket included); Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 2, 25 April 1972, lot 118.







187. Sicily, Syracuse AR Litra. Time of Timoleon and Third Democracy, circa 344-317 BC. Head of Arethusa to left, hair in sphendone; EY and lion's head to left behind / Octopus; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. SNG ANS 523; HGC 2, 1382. 0.76g, 10mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; scuff on obv. Very Rare.

500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









188. Sicily, Syracuse AV Dekadrachm - 50 Litrai. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-311 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to left / Charioteer driving fast biga to right; triskeles below, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ around. Bérend, 'De l'or d'Agothocle' in Studies Price, pl. 9, 1; BAR issue 1; SNG ANS 552; HGC 2, 1276. 4.29g, 15mm, 10h.

4,000 Extremely Fine.

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









189. Sicily, Syracuse AR Stater. Time of Agathokles, circa 317-289 BC. Helmeted head of Athena to left / Pegasos flying to left; triskeles below. Pegasi 17; BAR Issue 32; HGC 2, 1408. 6.74g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

500

From a private Japanese collection; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-LIVE Auction 2, 30 August 2018, lot 110;

Ex private Swiss-Italian collection, collector's ticket included, noting provenance to an uncertain auction in Zurich, February 1991, lot 1247.









190. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-305 BC. Head of Kore to right, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace; KOPAΣ to left / Nike standing to right erecting trophy to right; AI monogram to lower left, triskeles to right, AΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ in exergue. Ierardi 87 (O18/R56); BAR Issue 23; Gulbenkian 336 for type, 334 for same obv. die; McClean 2835; HGC 2, 1536. 17.10g, 18mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine; beautiful light tone with golden iridescence.

8,500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

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.









191. Sicily, Syracuse AR Tetradrachm. Time of Agathokles, circa 310-305 BC. Wreathed head of Arethusa to left, wearing triple-pendent earring and necklace; three dolphins around, [ΦΙ] below neck / Charioteer driving quadriga to left; triskeles above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and monogram in exergue. Ierardi 66b (O12/R42); SNG ANS 641 (same dies); HGC 2, 1348. 17.14g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone over underlying lustre.

6,500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.



Extremely Rare









192. Sicily, Syracuse AR 15 Litrai - Tridrachm. Time of Hiketas, circa 285 BC. Head of Kore-Persephone to left, wearing grain wreath, teardrop-shaped earring and pearl necklace; bukranion behind / Nike, holding kentron and reins, driving racing quadriga to left; star above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] in exergue. BMC 439; SNG ANS -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG München -; SNG Lloyd -; Boston MFA -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; De Luynes -; Lanz 102, lot 70 (same dies); HGC 2, -. 11.97g, 25mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. An extremely rare variant of a very rare type; only one other example on CoinArchives.

6,000

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

Ex M&M AG Basel 37, 1968









193. Sicily, Syracuse AR 16 Litrai. Philistis, wife of Hieron II, circa 218-214 BC. Diademed and veiled head of Philistis to left, grain ear behind / Nike holding reins and driving fast quadriga to right; BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ KI in two lines above, grain ear below, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ in exergue. CCO 62.4 (D16/R39 – this coin, illustrated); BMC 548 (same obv. die); Ward 338 (same dies); SNG ANS -; BAR Issue 65; HGC 2, 1554. 13.61g, 26mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

3,500

This coin published in M.C. Caltabiano, B. Carroccio, & E. Oteri. Siracusa ellenistica: Le monete 'regali' di Ierone II, della sua famiglia e dei Siracusani. (Messina, 1997); Ex Peter J. Merani Collection;

Ex CNG inventory 852970 (August [ANA] 2009);

Ex Lawrence R. Stack Collection, Stack's, 14 January 2008, lot 2131;

Ex Stack's, Auction 486, 10 June 1996, lot 163;

Ex Galerie des Monnaies [Lausanne], Auction 11, 15 March 1970, lot 411; Ex Münzen und Medaillen AG Basel, Auction 37, 5 December 1968, lot 157.

Ex Bank Leu 48, 1989









194. Sicily, Tauromenion AR Litra. Circa 275-216 BC. Facing bull's head / TAYPOM, grape bunch on vine; all within linear circle. SNG ANS 1124; SNG Copenhagen 933; HGC 2, 1574. 0.84g, 10mm, 9h.

Fleur De Coin; attractive deep cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

3,000

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection; Ex Bruun Rasmussen, Auction 885, 7 May 2019, lot 292;

Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 48, 10 May 1989, lot 80 (hammer: CHF 3800)

AKARNANIA

Ex Münzen & Medaillen VI, 1946







195. Akarnania, Akarnanian Confederacy AR Stater. Leukas, circa 250-200 BC. ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ, head of the young river god Achelous to right / AKAPNANΩN, Apollo seated to left on throne, holding strung bow. BCD Akarnania 16 (same obv. die); HGC 4, 721. 10.20g, 26mm, 10h.

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

2,000

From a private Dutch collection;

Ex W. F. Stoecklin Collection, Nomos AG, obolos 8, 2 December 2017, lot 219 (old collector's ticket included); Ex Münzen & Medaillen AG Basel, Auction VI, 6-7 December 1946, lot 647.

AITOLIA

A Wonderful Aitolian League Stater









196. Aitolia, Aitolian League AR Stater. Circa 250-225 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right; ΦI below neck truncation / Aitolos standing to left, right foot on rock, partially draped with chlamys and with kausia hanging behind his back, holding spear in his right hand and with sword under his left arm; Δ to left, AITΩΛΩN to right. Tsangari 36g, D24/R-; SNG Fitzwilliam 5402 (same obverse die); Dewing 1469 (same obverse die); BCD Akarnania 444 (same obverse die). 10.67g, 26mm, 1h.

Near Mint State; in magnificent state of preservation, with sound and lustrous metal. Rare.

5,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 261, 4 March 2019, 247; Ex private French collection, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 88, 8 October 2015, lot 395.

The Aitolian League was conceived during the reign of Philip II by the cities of Aitolia for their mutual benefit and protection and became a formidable rival to the Macedonian monarchs and the Achaean League. It occupied Delphi from 290 BC and gained territory steadily until, by the end of the 3rd century BC, it controlled the whole of central Greece outside Attica. At its height, the league's territory included Locris, Malis, Dolopes, part of Thessaly, Phocis, and Akarnania. The League was one of the more effective political and military confederations of its time. In 279 BC a great mass of Gauls invaded mainland Greece, and were repelled and driven out after suffering severe losses at the hands of the allied states of Greece, and in particular the Aitolians.

ARKADIA







197. Arkadia, Arkadian League AR Hemidrachm. Mantinea, circa 465-460 BC. Zeus Lykaios seated to left, holding sceptre / Head of Kallisto to right, wearing sakkos and tainia, within incuse square. Williams, Confederate, Period III, 228 (O155/R143); CNG E-221, lot 270 (same dies); BCD Peloponnesos (Mantinea) -, cf. 1456 (obol, head to left); HGC 5, -, cf. 911-913. 2.97g, 15mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine; attractive deep cabinet tone.

2,000

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection, old collector's ticket included; Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 158, 5 June 2014, lot 200.

A Very Rare Obol of Stymphalos









198. Arkadia, Stymphalos AR Obol. Circa 350 BC. Head of Herakles to right wearing lion skin headdress / Head of water bird to right, ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ around. SNG Copenhagen 286; BCD Peloponnesos 1697; Nomos 5, 170 (same dies); HGC 5, 1028 (same reverse die). 0.90g, 12mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 2,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 265, 14 October 2019, lot 332.

CORINTHIA







199. 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; Pozzi 1665 (same obv. die); HGC 4, 1833. 8.56g, 21mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,000

From a private European collection.

Published in Calciati







200. Corinthia, Corinth AR Stater. Circa 400-375 BC. Pegasos flying to right; Q below / Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet; dolphin before, palmette behind. Pegasi 318/1 (this coin, but wrong auction citation); Ravel 830; BCD Corinth 87 var. (Pegasos left); HGC 4, 1834. 8.52g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

750

This coin published in R. Calciati, Pegasi (Mortara, 1990).









201. Corinthia, Corinth AR Stater. Circa 345-307 BC. Pegasos flying to left; Q below / Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate Corinthian helmet; A-P below, aegis behind. Pegasi 427; Ravel 1009; BCD Corinth -; SNG Copenhagen 71; HGC 4, 1848. 8.58g, 22mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

1,500

Acquired from Nomos AG.

SIKYONIA









202. Sikyonia, Sikyon AR Stater. Circa 335-330 BC. Chimaera advancing to left, right paw raised; ΣE below, wreath above / Dove flying to left, I below beak; all within laurel wreath. BMC 56; Traité III 775, pl. CCXX, 12; BCD 219; HGC 5, 201. 12.20g, 24mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

2,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 4, 27 February 1991, lot 123.

ATTICA







203. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 515-500/490 BC. Archaic head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet decorated with chevron and dot pattern, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Cf. Seltman Group L, 331; cf. Svoronos pl. 5, 1; HGC 4, 1589. 17.31g, 25mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 1,250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

A Wonderful Archaic Tetradrachm of Athens









204. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 500-480 BC. Archaic head of Athena to right, wearing plain crested Attic helmet, round earring with central boss and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig behind, [A] Ebefore; all within incuse square. Seltman Group Gii, cf. 283 (A184/P-); Svoronos pl. 5, 1-19; HGC 4, 1590. 17.68g, 23mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone, an impressive example of archaic artistry. Very Rare.

5,000

From a private UK collection.









205. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 500-480 BC. Archaic head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet decorated with chevron and dot pattern and round earring / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig behind, AØE before; all within incuse square. Seltman Group M, cf. 385 (A253/P326); cf. Svoronos pl. 5, 38; HGC 4, 1590. 17.08g, 24mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; metal flaw on rev., in exceptional condition and displaying a near complete helmet crest. Very Rare.

5,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

From the Dekadrachm Series









206. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa late 470s BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring and crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves / Owl standing to right, head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Starr Group II.A, cf. pl. II, 18 for very similar reverse die and pl. III, 20 for very similar obverse die; Seltman 420 (same reverse die -P536); Svoronos pl. 8, 20 (same rev. die); HGC 4, 1593. 17.20g, 24mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine; displaying a full helmet crest. Very Rare; from the Dekadrachm series.

5,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Full Helmet Crest and Reverse Incuse Square









207. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 460-454 BC. Late "transitional" issue. Head of Athena to 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 pl. XXII; Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1596. 17.23g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck on a broad planchet with full helmet crest and reverse incuse square both fully visible.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Full Helmet Crest







208. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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; HGC 4, 1597. 17.21g, 24mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; portrait of attractive and delicate style; full helmet crest visible.

1,000

From the Paulo Leitão Collection.







209. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.22g, 25mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; attractive golden iridescence, near full helmet crest visible.

1,000

From a private European collection.









210. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.18g, 25mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; full helmet crest.

From the inventory of a German dealer.









211. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.24g, 25mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 750

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.









212. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.21g, 26mm, 3h.

Fleur De Coin. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









213. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.23g, 25mm, 10h.

Fleur De Coin. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









214. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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; HGC 4, 1597. 17.22g, 25mm, 4h.

Fleur De Coin. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









215. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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; HGC 4, 1597. 17.17g, 25mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









216. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.21g, 25mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.







217. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.21g, 27mm, 7h.

Mint State. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









218. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.22g, 26mm, 9h.

Mint State. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









219. Attica, Athens AR Tetradrachm. Circa 454-404 BC. Head of Athena to 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, AØE before; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. 17.17g, 25mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; near full helmet crest.

750









220. Attica, Athens AR New Style Tetradrachm. Circa 165-142 BC. Timarchos, Nikag(oras), and Kleon-, magistrates. Struck 134/3 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos to 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- Θ E above TIM-APXOY NIKAF KAE Ω N (magistrates' names) in four lines across field, anchor and star to left, I on amphora, Σ 0 below; all within wreath. Thompson 366; Svoronos pl. 50, 8; HGC 4, 1602. 16.82g, 30mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone with golden iridescence.

1,500

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 265, 14 October 2019, lot 319.

BOIOTIA









221. Boiotia, Thebes AR Stater. Circa 425-395 BC. Boiotian shield / Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy-wreath; Θ-E across fields. BCD Boiotia 442-445; SNG Copenhagen 284; HGC 4, 1326. 12.08g, 21mm, 3/9h.

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

1,750

Acquired from Phidias (Paris), vente Numismatique.









222. Boiotia, Thebes AR Stater. Circa 390-382 BC. Damo-, magistrate. Boiotian shield / Amphora, wreath above, ΔA-MΩ across fields; all within incuse circle. BCD Boiotia 492 (same rev. die); Hepworth 23 (same rev. die); Head, Boeotia p. 64; cf. BMC 130; HGC 4, 1330. 12.25g, 23mm, 12/6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,250

Ex Auctiones 4, 1974









223. Crete, Phaistos AR Stater. Circa 330-320 BC. Nude Herakles standing facing, resting his right hand on club set on ground and holding bow and lion skin with left; coiled serpent to left, tree bearing the apples of the Hesperides to right / Bull walking to left, hobbled by long rope around its feet; all within laurel wreath. Le Rider pl. 21, 20 (same dies); Svoronos, Crète, 13; Jameson 1334. 11.56g, 24mm, 8h.

About Extremely Fine; struck with the usual worn obv. die, attractive cabinet tone. Very Rare.

4,000

Ex Kleinkunst Collection;

Privately purchased from Kölner Münzkabinett in the late 1990s (ticket included); Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 4, 26-27 November 1974, lot 118.

MACEDON









224. 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. Cf. Desneux 53; Roma E-61, lot 179; HGC 3.1, 383. 17.25g, 29mm.

Near Extremely Fine; light golden cabinet toning.

3,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









225. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Bull collapsing to left, head raised, attacked and mauled by lion upon his back to right; tunny fish to left in exergue / AKANΘΙΟΝ around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Desneux -, cf. 96ff; Roma XX, lot 119; Roma E-58, lot 141; Roma XVII, lot 385; NAC 77, lot 26; Heritage 3032, lot 23059; HGC 3.1, 385. 17.14g, 29mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. 10,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







226. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Bull collapsing to left, head half-facing, attacked and mauled by lion upon his back to right; tunny fish to left in exergue / AKAN@ION around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Cf. Desneux 95 and 97-8 (unlisted dies); AMNG III/2, 21; SNG ANS –; Roma XII, lot 176 (same dies); NGSA 3, lot 23 (same); Triton XVII, lot 116 (same); HGC 3.1, 385. 17.24g, 28mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine. 10,000







227. Macedon, Akanthos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 470-430 BC. Bull collapsing to left, head half-facing, attacked and mauled by lion upon his back to right; tunny fish to left in exergue / AKAN@ION around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Roma E-28, lot 64 (same dies); cf. Desneux 97 (same rev. die); HGC 3.1, 385. 17.46g, 29mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. 7,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









228. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander I AR Oktadrachm. Aigai, circa 492-479 BC. Horseman, wearing chlamys and petasos, and holding two spears, leading bridled horse branded with kerykeion symbol on flank to right / Shallow quadripartite incuse square. Raymond pl. II, 5-6; AMNG III p. 49, 7 (Bisaltai); Boston MFA 617 (same); SNG ANS -, cf. 1 var. (no kerykeion); HGC 3.1, 753 var. (same). 27.93g, 31mm.

Extremely Fine; test cut resulting in flan crack, light cabinet tone. Very Rare.

7,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Alexander I, the first Macedonian king to issue coins in his name, emerged from the Greco-Persian Wars with a political strength that seems never to have been challenged during his reign. He secured the former Derronian silver mines by extending his rule eastwards, and it is at this time that the considerable output of Thraco-Macedonian tribal coinage ended. Shortly thereafter, Alexander began issuing coins with his name neatly arranged around the incuse square on the reverse. Interestingly, on this regal coinage of Alexander the weights of the oktadrachms and heavy tetrobols are struck on a heavier Thraco-Macedonian standard, while the tetradrachms, oktobols and light tetrobols are struck to a lighter standard following that used at the principal Greek mints.

The earlier coins of Alexander, of which this coin is a particularly outstanding example, employed the denominations, types and weight standards of the surrounding Thraco-Macedonian tribal coinages. The oktadrachms in particular strayed little from the preceding tribal oktadrachms, and show on the obverse a horseman either leading or riding his steed, while the reverse employs a quadripartite square in incuse, such as is found on contemporary oktadrachms of the Bisaltai (e.g., see Kraay, ACGC, 494). The engraving style is still provincial, and has not yet been replaced by the more sophisticated style that appears later in Alexander's reign, perhaps indicative of the employment of Greek artists at the royal Macedonian court.

An Interesting Mint Error









229. Kingdom of Macedon, Archelaos I AR Stater. Aigai, 413-399 BC. Youthful head of Apollo to right, wearing taenia / Horse walking to right, with right foreleg raised and rein trailing; APXEAAO around; all within linear square within incuse square. Westermark Group II, Series 2, dies O92/R- (unlisted rev. die); AMNG III 3; SNG ANS 65-69; SNG Alpha Bank 148 (same obv. die); HGC 3.1, 795. 10.56g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent cabinet tone. An interesting mint error - the rev. has evidently been first struck off-centre and then subsequently re-struck.

4,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Classical Numismatic Review XXIII.2, Fall/Winter 1998, no. 18.

Ex Triton V, 2002









230. 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. Westermark Group II, Series 1, O28/R41; SNG ANS 68-70; HGC 3.1, 795. 10.69g, 23mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

3,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton V, 15 January 2002, lot 706.









231. Kingdom of Macedon, Pausanias Fourrée Stater. Aigai or Pella mint, circa 394/3 BC. Head of Apollo to right, wearing tainia / Horse standing to right; ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ around. Westermark, Remarks, pl. LXIX, 25; SNG ANS 86; HGC 3.1, 822. 7.68g, 22mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; remarkably complete plating for the issue. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

As noted by Westermark (p. 306), the majority of Pausanias' staters are plated, reflecting a possible shortage of silver during his reign.









232. Macedon, Chalkidian League AR Tetradrachm. Olynthos, circa 355-352 BC. Ariston, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo to right / $XA\Lambda KI\Delta E\Omega N$ around lyre with six strings; EIII API $\Sigma T\Omega NO\Sigma$ below. Gulbenkian 422; Robinson & Clement Group V 127 (A79/P109); SNG ANS 496; HGC 3.1, 500. 14.47g, 27mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; a beautiful portrait, hints of golden iridescence.

7,500

From a private European collection;

- Ex Long Valley River Collection;

- Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction III, 31 March 2012, lot 139; Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 149, 24 June 2010, lot 103; Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, New York Signature Sale 3008, 3 January 2010, lot 21237;
- Ex Stacks, 6-7 December 1995, lot 74.

Olynthos took its name from the Greek olunthos - a fig which matures too early, for the area abounded with this fruit. Olynthos, son of Herakles, was according to tradition, the founder of this city which rose to prominence as head of the Chalkidian League during the Peloponnesian War. Philip II of Macedon deprived the city of its League by both diplomacy and force, then undertook to besiege the city itself in 348 BC. Through the treachery of the city's two leading citizens Euthycrates and Lasthenes, the city was betrayed to Philip, who sacked the city, razed it to the ground and sold all those within, including an Athenian garrison, into slavery.

A Superb Early Philip II Tetradrachm









233. 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; Φ IAIIIIOY around, Δ under horse's raised foreleg, star under belly. Le Rider 125 (D73/R99); HGC 3.1, 860. 14.43g, 25mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; an exceptional example of the early coinage of Philip.

5,000

Ex Alarlords 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 Myrtale 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.









234. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip II AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 355-349/8 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Philip on horseback to left, raising hand; M below raised foreleg. Le Rider Group IB, 67-8 var. (O32/R– [unlisted rev. die]); SNG ANS 467; HGC 3.1, 861. 14.49g, 25mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; light scuff to edge of reverse, attractively toned. An excellent example of the early lifetime coinage of Philip.

5.000

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.









235. Kingdom of Macedon, temp. Philip II - Alexander III AV Stater. In the name and types of Philip II. Pella, circa 340-328 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; kantharos below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Le Rider pl. 59, 200 (D57/R150). 8 63 σ 19mm. 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; three minor punch marks on rev., well-centred on a broad flan.

3,000

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.









236. Kingdom of Macedon, temp. Philip II - Alexander III AV Quarter Stater. In the name and types of Philip II. Pella, circa 340/36-328 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Thunderbolt, club and bow; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ between. Le Rider Group II, 47 (D32/R28); SNG ANS 218 (same dies); Pozzi 845 (same dies); HGC 3.1, 851. 2.16g, 10mm, 9h.

Near Extremely Fine; edge knocks. Rare.

2,000









237. Kingdom of Macedon, temp. Alexander III - Philip III AV Quarter Stater. 'Amphipolis', circa 325-319 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet ornamented with a coiled serpent / Thunderbolt, club and bow; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ across fields. Price 165; SNG Alpha Bank 464–6; SNG Saroglos 179. 2.14g, 12mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 2,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.









238. Kingdom of Macedon, temp. Alexander III - Philip III AV Quarter Stater. 'Amphipolis', circa 325-319 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet ornamented with a coiled serpent / Thunderbolt, club and bow; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ across fields. Price 165; SNG Alpha Bank 464–6; SNG Saroglos 179. 2.15g, 12mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









239. Kingdom of Macedon, temp. Alexander III - Philip III AV Quarter Stater. 'Amphipolis', circa 325-319 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet ornamented with a coiled serpent / Thunderbolt, club and bow; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ across fields. Price 165 var. (rev. legend placement); SNG Alpha Bank 466; De Nederlandsche Bank, Amsterdam RE-04705 (same dies). 2.16g, 11mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. A rare variant; only one example in the Pella archive with this rev. legend placement.

1,500

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.









240. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AV Stater. Miletos, circa 323-319 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested helmet ornamented 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







241. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Drachm. Struck under Menander. Sardes, circa 324/3 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, bee in left field, monogram below throne. Price 2563; Müller 525; ADM I Series X; SNG Copenhagen 962. 4.27g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; struck from dies engraved in fine style, well-centred and highly lustrous.

200

From a private Japanese collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 425, 25 July 2018, lot 56.









242. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Damaskos, circa 330-323 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; $AAE\Xi AN\Delta POY$ to right, forepart of ram to right in left field, one pellet below throne; below strut, ΔA over Φ . Price 3203 var. (no Φ). 17.28g, 25mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. An extremely rare variant.

2,750

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 425, 7 November 2019, lot 262.

The First Issue of Alexander's Athena-Nike Staters









243. Kingdom of Macedon, Alexander III 'the Great' AV Stater. Sidon, circa 333-305 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet ornamented with griffin / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to left, kerykeion below right wing. Price 3458; Newell, Sidon 2; Müller 205; HGC 3.1, 893n. 8.63g, 18mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous metal.

9,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.

A magnificent example of what is believed to be the prototype issue of Alexander's Athena-Nike gold staters.







244. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip III AV Quarter Stater. Pella II, 345-328 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, thunderbolt above; below, club to left over bow; all within circular border. Le Rider 48 (D33/R28); SNG ANS 281. 2.16g, 11mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.









245. Kingdom of Macedon, Philip III AV Stater. Sardes mint, circa 322-319/8 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ to right, monogram in left field, torch below left wing. Price P67; ADM I Series XII, 146b = SNG Fitzwilliam 2253. 8.62g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 3,000

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









246. Kingdom of Macedon, Antigonos I Monophthalmos AR Drachm. In the name and types of Alexander III. Side, circa 323-317 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, A beneath throne. Price 2968; Thompson 'Side' 2a; HGC 3.1, 914m (Alexander III). 4.23g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; an exquisitely detailed reverse.

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 244, 6 March 2017, lot 185; Ex Nomos AG, Auction 13, 7 October 2016, lot 167.









247. Kingdom of Macedon, Antigonos I Monophthalmos(?) AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III. Uncertain mint in Phoenicia or Syria, circa 317-300 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, boar's head to left in left field. Price 3575; Müller 900. 17.14g, 27mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful light toning with hints of iridescence.

1,500

300

From a private European collection; Privately purchased from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG.







248. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Pella, circa 294-293 BC. Nike standing to left on prow of galley to left, blowing trumpet and cradling stylis / Poseidon Pelagaios advancing to left, hurling trident with his upraised right hand, chlamys draped over extended left arm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ to outer right, monogram to left, dolphin and star to inner right. Newell 68 (obv. die LVII); HGC 3.1, 1012e. 17.21g, 29mm, 3h.

Very Fine. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









249. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 292-291 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / Poseidon Pelagaios seated to left on rock, holding aphlaston and trident; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ to outer left, $\Delta HMHTPIOY$ to right, monogram above Z to inner left, monogram to outer right. Newell 103 (-/170 [unlisted obv. die]); SNG Copenhagen 1176 (same rev. die); HGC 3.1, 1013b. 17.34g, 29mm, 4h.

About Extremely Fine. 2,000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Inventory no. 715621, September 1999.

An Unpublished Type









250. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, 291-290 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / Poseidon seated to left on low rock, holding trident and aphlaston; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to outer left, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ to right, monograms to inner left and right. Newell -; cf. 110 for same type with different monogram; cf. HGC 3.1, 1013; Leu 6, lot 126. 17.14g, 30mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; attractive light tone. Extremely Rare - an apparently unpublished type.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The rarity of this coin is not denoted solely by the difference in monogram from Newell 110 but also in the different placement of the reverse legend. Newell 107-109 provide options for our HP monogram but with the regnal name reversed, making this coin an unpublished hybrid between Newell's group A and B.









251. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Pella, 290-288 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, nude, standing to left, right foot propped on rock, holding trident and resting on leg; monogram to outer left. Newell 82; SNG Copenhagen 1177-9 var. (monogram); HGC 3.1, 1014a. 17.25g, 29mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; struck from dies of refined style.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









252. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, 290-289 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, nude, standing to left, right foot propped on rock, holding trident and resting on leg; monograms to outer left and outer right. Newell 124, pl. XIII, 11 (CXXXI/-); HGC 3.1, 1014b. 17.06g, 28mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









253. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, 290-288 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, nude, standing to left, right foot propped on rock, holding trident and resting on leg; monograms to inner left and right. Newell 116; HGC 3.1, 1014b. 17.19g, 30mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. 500







254. Kingdom of Macedon, Demetrios I Poliorketes AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, 290-288 BC. Diademed and horned head to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, nude, standing to left, right foot propped on rock, holding trident and resting on leg; monograms to inner left and right. Newell 120; HGC 3.1, 1014b. 17.08g, 32mm, 12h.

300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









255. Kingdom of Macedon, Antigonos II Gonatas AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 274/1-260/55 BC. Horned head of Pan to left, lagobolon over shoulder, on boss of Macedonian shield / Athena Alkidemos advancing to left, holding shield decorated with aegis, preparing to cast thunderbolt; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ to left, crested Macedonian helmet to inner left, monogram to inner right. Touratsoglou 25-40; SNG Copenhagen 1199; Pozzi 2037; Panagopoulou Period I; HGC 3.1, 1042. 17.16g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned. 2,000

Acquired from Nomos AG.









256. Kingdom of Macedon, Perseus AR Tetradrachm. Pella or Amphipolis, circa 173-171 BC. Reduced standard. Au-, mintmaster. Diademed head to right / Eagle, with wings spread, standing to right on thunderbolt, BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ across upper fields, ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ MA monogram above, AY monogram in right field, Φ between legs; all within oak wreath, plow to right below. Mamroth, Perseus, 18b; SNG Alpha Bank 1132 var. (monogram between legs); SNG Ashmolean 3276 var. (same); HGC 3.1, 1094. 15.51g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

1,200

From a private Dutch collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 578; Ex Kops Collection, acquired privately from Tradart S.A. in the 1980s.

Possibly Unique







257. Thraco-Macedonian Region, uncertain mint (Potidaia?) AR Diobol. Circa 5th century BC. Horseman riding to left, Δ(?) beneath horse / Quadripartite incuse. Unpublished in the standard references; cf. Traité I, 23 (horseman to right); cf. HGC 3.1, 641 (Tetradrachm, Poteidaia). 1.30g, 10mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Apparently unpublished in the standard references, possibly unique.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.









258. Thrace, Abdera AR Stater. Circa 321/0 BC. Ipponax, magistrate. Griffin recumbent to left, raising right forepaw; AB Δ H-PITE Ω N around / Laureate head of Apollo to right; E Π I I $\Pi\Pi\Omega$ -NAKTO Σ around, scallop shell below. C-N 126-35 (obv. die 2); May, Abdera 543; AMNG II 153; SNG Ashmolean 3506-7; SNG Copenhagen 355; HGC 3.2, 1211h. 10.44g, 24mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. Rare. 2,500

From the Paulo Leitão Collection.









259. Thrace, Ainos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 455/4-453/2 BC. Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right; AINI above, herm facing to right and small kerykeion, both on garlanded throne, in right field; all within incuse square. May, Ainos 70 (A44/P56); AMNG II 259; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 3 (same dies); Jameson 1047 (same); Weber 2303 (same obv. die); HGC 3.2, 1266. 16.26g, 26mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex Thrax Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVII, 28 March 2019, lot 403; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, lot 252 (hammer: \$11,000).

The city of Ainos began striking its first tetradrachms only after the expulsion of the Persians from northern Greece following Xerxes' defeat at Salamis. Its early issue of coinage came to an end with the Athenian coinage decree of 449 BC, but the mint began to strike again around 435 BC, finally ending when Philip of Macedon conquered the city in 342 BC. The coinage of Ainos consistently displayed Hermes on one side and a goat on the other, the reasons for which are that the goat represented the source of Ainos' prosperity, and Hermes was the patron god of the city.

According to a poem by Kallimachos, the sculptor Epeios, who constructed the Trojan Horse, also made a wooden statue (xoanon) of Hermes, which was washed out to sea and later recovered by fishermen on the Hebros river. The fishermen, thinking it just a piece of driftwood, tried to burn it in their bonfire. When it failed to burn they took fright and threw it back into the sea, which promptly cast it back again. The natives accepted it as a relic of the gods, and erected the sanctuary of Hermes Perpheraios (the Wanderer) at the future site of Ainos.

Engraved in beautiful early classical style, this obverse die was used for one of the final issues struck in May's Period I, after which the Athenian coinage decree led to an interruption in the issue of tetradrachms that lasted until 435/4 when Ainos was granted a special dispensation to resume tetradrachm issues.







260. Thrace, Ainos AR Drachm. Circa 357-342/1 BC. Head of Hermes facing slightly to right, wearing petasos / Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on throne, AINION to right, goat's head to right in left field. May, Ainos 449; SNG Copenhagen -; HGC 3.2, 1280. 3.54g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor scattered marks. Extremely Rare.

1,000

Ex Thrax Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVII, 28 March 2019, lot 408.







261. Islands off Thrace, Thasos AR Stater. Circa 500-480 BC. Nude satyr in kneeling-running stance to right, carrying off a protesting nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, Thasiennes 5; SNG Copenhagen 1008-1009; HGC 6, 331. 9.73g, 22mm.

Good Very Fine. 500

From the Paulo Leitão Collection.









262. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AV Stater. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Sestos, circa 299/8-297/6 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing necklace and crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis in left arm; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and forepart of lion above ΔI within circle to left, bukranion below left wing, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ 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 Lysimachus revisited," The Celator 13/1 (January 1999), p. 35, fig. 3. 8.56g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; small scrapes and contact marks to obv. Extremely Rare.

3,000

Ex Thrax Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIX, 26 March 2020, lot 399; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIII, 23 March 2017, lot 202.







263. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, monogram above crescent to left in inner left field. Thompson 61; Müller 392; SNG BnF 2546; HGC 3.2, 1750b. 16.63g, 31mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

1,500

From a private Japanese collection;

Ex Collection of José Miguel Márquez del Prado, Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 108; 16 May 2018, lot 39; Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries, January 2015 NYINC Auction, 9 January 2015, lot 64; Reportedly ex Superior Galleries, February 1993.









264. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Alexandreia Troas, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left; ram's head in inner left field, star on throne. Thompson 151; Müller -; Meadows, Earliest 5; HGC 3.2, 1750h. 17.26g, 30mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; lightly brushed, lustrous. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









265. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Alexandreia Troas, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, ΘΕ monogram in inner left field, ΜΕ monogram in exergue. Thompson 154; Müller 314 (Uncertain Thracian mint); Meadows, Earliest 11; HGC 3.2, 1750h. 17.12g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









266. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, torch in inner left field, star on throne. Thompson 43; Müller 381; SNG BnF 2538-9; HGC 3.2, 1750b. 17.16g, 29mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000



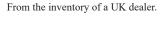






267. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, torch in inner left field, star on throne. Thompson 43; Müller 381; SNG BnF 2538-9; HGC 3.2, 1750b. 16.97g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000











268. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, HP monogram in inner left field, star in outer left field. Thompson 46; HGC 3.2, 1750b. 17.26g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









269. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lampsakos, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to left; forepart of pegasos in outer left field, monogram in inner left field. Thompson 51; Müller -; SNG BnF 2555; HGC 3.2, 1750b. 17.16g, 31mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

750







270. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Magnesia ad Maeandrum, circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, race torch with fillets in outer left field, monogram in inner left field. Thompson 115; Müller 443a var. (monogram); Ute Wartenberg & Jonathan Kagan, "Some comments on a new hoard from the Balkan area," Travaux Le Rider, p. 399, 74; HGC 3.2, 1750e. 16.94g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Apparently the Second Known Example







271. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Drachm. Abydos, 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, head of griffin to left in outer left field, monogram in inner left field. Cf. Thompson 70 and 75 (tetradrachm); cf. Müller 126 (Abdera, tetradrachm); CNG 112, lot 121 (same dies); cf. HGC 3.2, 1753 (for type). 4.29g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; an unrecorded denomination for this issue, only one other example on CoinArchives (CNG, Auction 112, lot 121, listed as unique, hammered for 1,500 USD).

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Possibly Unique









272. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Drachm. Mytilene, 294-290 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, chelys in inner left field, ME monogram in exergue. Thompson 137 var. (M in exergue), cf. 133 (tetradrachm); Müller -; cf. HGC 3.2, 1753 (for type). 4.27g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished in this denomination with this combination of symbol and monogram, with no others on CoinArchives.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







273. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 288/7-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, bee in outer right field, kerykeion in inner left field. Thompson 190; Müller 112; HGC 3.2, 1750l. 17.08g, 33mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







274. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Amphipolis, circa 288/7-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, monogram in inner left field, mongram below throne. Thompson 203; Müller -; HGC 3.2, 1750l. 17.11g, 32mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







275. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Lysimacheia, 287/6-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, lion head to left above monogram in inner left field, monogram in exergue. Thompson -; Müller -; Numismatic Naumann 99, lot 36; HGC 3.2, 1750a. 17.06g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Unpublished in the standard references.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







276. Kings of Thrace, Lysimachos AR Tetradrachm. Pella, 286/5-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left; K in inner field field. Thompson -; Müller 466 (uncertain mint); CNG 243, lot 18. 17.19g, 30mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

750

750

MOESIA







277. Moesia, Istros Æ 19mm. 2nd century BC. Naked Apollo seated to left on omphalos holding arrow in right hand and bow in left / IΣΤΡΙΗ, eagle, with one raised wing, standing to left on dolphin. SNG Stancomb 216; AMNG 480; SNG BM Black Sea -; HGC 3.2, 1818. 3.97g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; glossy black patina. Rare, and in superb condition for the type. From a private UK collection.

200

Protection Money Paid to Gauls









278. Moesia, Kallatis AV Stater. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 220-225 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath and stylis; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, monogram in left field and below left wing tip. Price 915; Müller 816; HGC 3.2, 1823. 8.45g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; struck from dies by the hand of an accomplished engraver, in particular displaying a beautiful reverse Nike of elegant flowing style with dramatically elongated wings. Very Rare.

From the inventory of Roma Numismatics Ltd.

Price (cf. pp. 176-180) suggests that these late 'Alexanders' are likely to represent "protection money paid to the Gauls, similar to that paid by Byzantium. Where Byzantium appears to have paid in posthumous Lysimachus staters, at Callatis, Mesembria and Istrus such payments appear to have led to the introduction of local Alexander coinage."

Polybius (4.46.3) relates the context of this tribute: "These Gauls had left their country with Brennus, and having survived the battle at Delphi and made their way to the Hellespont, instead of crossing to Asia, were captivated by the beauty of the district round Byzantium, and settled there. Then, having conquered the Thracians and erected Tyle into a capital, they placed the Byzantines in extreme danger. In their earlier attacks, made under the command of Comontorius their first king, the Byzantines always bought them off by presents amounting to three, or five, or sometimes even ten thousand gold pieces, on condition of their not devastating their territory: and at last were compelled to agree to pay them a yearly tribute of eighty talents."

SKYTHIA

Ex Bank Leu 13, 1975









279. Skythia, Olbia AR Didrachm. Circa 330-320 BC. Wreathed head of Demeter to left / Eagle with spread wings standing to left, head to right, clutching dolphin; OABIA below. 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. 2,000

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.

KIMMERIAN BOSPOROS









280. Kimmerian Bosporos, Pantikapaion AR Drachm. Circa 340-325 BC. Head of bearded satyr facing three-quarters to left / Π-A-N around head of ox facing three-quarters to left. SNG Stancomb 548; Anokhin 1034; MacDonald 57; SNG BM Black Sea 880; HGC 7, 87. 3.44g, 15mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; dark old cabinet tone.

2,000

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection; Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Summer Auction 2007, 11 September 2007, lot 78.





Fleur De Coin







281. Kimmerian Bosporos, Pantikapaion AV Stater. Circa 325-310 BC. Head of bearded satyr to left, wearing ivy wreath / Griffin standing to left, head facing, holding spear in its mouth, forepaw raised, on grain ear; II-A-N around. 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.

75,000

Ex William Stancomb Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIX, 26 March 2020, lot 112 (sold for £70,000).

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 Bosporos in around 480 BC. The Bosporan 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 Bosporan Kingdom that had grown from a local hegemony to a large Hellenistic kingdom, extending from the Tauroi to the Caucasus. Pairisades continued to expand Bosporan influence, eventually expanding the kingdom more than even his father had in the Bosporan 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 Bosporan 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 Pantikapaion 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.

ARMENIA









282. Kings of Armenia, Tigranes II 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Tigranokerta, circa 80-68 BC. Draped bust to right, wearing Armenian tiara decorated with star between two eagles; all within bead and reel border / $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ TIΓPANOY, Tyche of Antioch seated to right on rock pile, holding palm, river god Orontes swimming to right below; AP monogram to inner right, monogram of ΔH on rock, all within wreath. CAA 17; Kovacs 74.1; SCADA, Group 1. 15.91g, 25mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant light cabinet tone.

3,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG; Ex Important Collection of Armenian Coins.









283. Kings of Armenia Minor, Aristoboulos, with Salome, Æ 23mm. Nicopolis-ad-Lycum, or Chalkis, dated RY 13 = AD 66/7. BACIΛΕΩC APICTOBOVΛΟV ET IΓ (date), diademed and draped bust of Aristoboulos to left / BACIΛΙCCHC CAΛΟΜΗC, diademed and draped bust of Salome to left. Kovacs 300; RPC I 3840; Meshorer 365 var. (date); Hendin 1257a; Roma XIX, 404. 9.14g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; uncommonly well-detailed and with an attractive red patina. Very Rare, especially in this condition.

3,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

PONTOS

A New Mithridatic War Type









284. Pontos, 'Areos' Æ 15mm. Circa 88-65 BC. Male head (Perseus?) to right, wearing Phrygian-style helmet ending in griffin's head / Humped Zebu bull butting to right on ground line; APEΩΣ above, sunburst in right field. Unpublished in the standard references. 1.45g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; flan crack. Unique and unpublished, and of great numismatic interest.

500

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XXI, 24 March 2021, lot 161 (sold for £1,700 but buyer defaulted).

Areos can be translated from Greek as 'of Ares', and may have been applied to an unknown location or temporary camp in the Pontic area during the Mithridatic Wars of 88-63 BC. This would be similar to the appellation given in Athens to Π eδίον Λ eως ('Field of Ares'), a term also present in Latin as the 'Field of Mars', the military exercise area in the flood plain of the Tiber north of Rome. Alternatively, Areos may be an indication that this coin could have been issued by a mercenary band; the Mamertinoi in Sicily two centuries earlier had employed a similar legend " Λ PEO Σ " on their coinage, also in conjunction with a bull reverse type.

In either case, the issue was evidently extremely limited in size and must have served to fulfil only a localised or immediate expenditure.

The obverse type is usually referred to as the helmeted head of the hero Perseus, inspired by the coinage Philip V and Perseus of Macedon and employed by the most of the Pontic mints allied to Mithradates during the wars against Rome. The reverse type depicts a sacrificial humped bull or Zebu which can also be seen on the reverse on the bronze coinage of the same period at Pharnakeia, while the sunburst is one of the most common astrological symbols used by Mithradates VI on much of his coinage.

A Magnificent Tetradrachm of Mithradates VI







285. Kings of Pontos, Mithradates VI Eupator AR Tetradrachm. Dated Bithyno Pontic Era 207, intercalary month 13 = 91/0 BC. Diademed head to right / Pegasos on ground line to left, preparing to lie down, BASIAE Ω S above, MI Θ PA Δ ATOY EYIIATOPOS below; star within crescent to left, ZS (year) and monogram to right, IF (month) below; all within ivy wreath. De Callataÿ pl. IV, D38/R- (this rev. die unlisted); BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; DCA 688; HGC 7, 338. 16.89g, 32mm, 12h.

Mint State; struck on a large planchet and exceedingly well-preserved, with mirror-like lustre. Extremely Rare; apparently the second known example after a single specimen recorded by de Callataÿ. 7,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









286. Kings of Pontos, Mithradates VI Eupator AR Tetradrachm. Dated Bithyno Pontic Era 210, month 5 = February 88/7 BC. Diademed head to right / Pegasos on ground line to left, preparing to lie down, BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, MIΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ below; star within crescent to left, IΣ (year) and monogram to right, E (month) below; all within ivy wreath. De Callataÿ pl. VI, D62/R2; BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; DCA 688; HGC 7, 338. 16.88g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; the third known example after the two cited by De Callataÿ.

3,000

A Fine Late Hellenistic Portrait







287. Kings of Pontos, Mithradates VI Eupator AR Tetradrachm. Dated Bithyno Pontic Era 212, month 12 = September 86/5 BC. Diademed head to right / Stag grazing on ground line to left, BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ below; to left, star within crescent above monogram; BIΣ (year) and monogram to right, IB (month) below; all within ivy wreath. De Callataÿ pl. VII, D4/R2; BMC -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; DCA 692; HGC 7, 340. 16.75g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; a fine late Hellenistic portrait. Extremely Rare; the second known example after one specimen cited by De Callataÿ.

5,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

ASIA MINOR

Unpublished and Possibly Unique







288. Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/8 Stater. Circa 625-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian(?) standard, geometric type. Raised square with incuse top, within which pellet within linear square offset 45° / Incuse square punch within which a pellet in centre of linear square offset 45°. Unpublished in the standard references, cf. Rosen 293 (1/48 stater); cf. Naumann 71, lot 126; cf. Triton XVII, lot 316. 1.74g, 8mm.

Near Mint State. Unpublished and Possibly Unique.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The Second Known







289. Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 6th century BC. Aiginetic standard. Tortoise seen from above(?) / Rough incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; cf. Rosen 247 (stater, Lesbos[?]); Roma XXI, lot 166. 0.49g, 7mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare, possibly only the second known example of the type after that sold by Roma in Auction XXI (hammer: £1,200).

500







290. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 6th century BC. Milesian Standard. Spiral pattern / Rough incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; Roma XXI, lots 167-8 (£1,000 and £1,200 respectively). 0.25g, 6mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; unpublished in the standard references.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.







291. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 6th century BC. Milesian Standard. Spiral pattern / Rough incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; Roma XXI, lots 167-8 (£1,000 and £1,200 respectively). 0.25g, 6mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; unpublished in the standard references.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.







292. Western Asia Minor, uncertain mint EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 6th century BC. Milesian Standard. Spiral pattern / Rough incuse square. Unpublished in the standard references; Roma XXI, lots 167-8 (£1,000 and £1,200 respectively). 0.21g, 6mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; unpublished in the standard references.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

IONIA







293. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 625-600 BC. Phokaic standard, geometric type. Raised clockwise swastika pattern / Quadripartite incuse square punch. Weidauer -; Traité I 237; SNG Kayhan 702; SNG von Aulock 1778. 0.67g, 7mm.

Good Extremely Fine. 300

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Unique and Unpublished







294. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 625/0-600 BC. Phokaic standard. Head and neck of griffin with open mouth to right / Dipartite incuse square. Apparently unpublished in the standard references; cf. Bodenstedt 1b/- (Phokaia, for griffin obverse only); cf. Traité I, 88 var. (griffin left). 0.35g,7mm.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

This previously unseen type showing not only the head but significantly the neck of the griffin on the obverse separates it from the more familiar griffin's head type seen at Phokaia. The incuse punch also appears to be of unique formation perhaps displaying the letters A and Δ or perhaps being a linear abstract pattern as seen on early Ionian electrum.







295. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/12 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Milesian standard. Stylized lion head to left / Volute-like design within circular incuse punch. Triton XIII, 1310; Nomos Obolos 2, 111-112; otherwise unpublished. 1.16g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.

An Extremely Rare Ionian Fraction







296. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Goose standing to right, head reverted / Incuse punch with swirl pattern. CNG E-461, lot 167 (obv. type unidentified); otherwise unpublished. 0.57g, 6mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Possibly the second known example of the type, and the best preserved by far.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Extremely Rare and Unpublished







297. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Bull standing to left / Quadripartite incuse square. CNG 464, lot 432 (same dies); Künker 262, lot 7194 (same dies); Gitbud & Naumann 9, lot 192 (same dies); Peus 372, lot 500 (same dies); unpublished in the standard references. 0.65g, 18mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; unpublished save for other auctioned specimens.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







298. Ionia, uncertain mint EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Phokaic standard. Lion seated to right, with open jaws / Incuse square. CNG 97, lot 215; Nomos 19, lot 135; cf. SNG von Aulock 177 var. (hekte). 0.65g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Unique







299. Ionia, uncertain mint AR Tetrobol. 5th century BC. Corinthian helmet to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Apparently unique and unpublished, but cf. Rosen 109 (obol, 'Skione'); cf. SNG Kayhan 743 (obol, Ionia or Caria). 2.23g, 12mm.

Extremely Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

500









300. Ionia, Ephesos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 340-325 BC. Ileos, magistrate. Bee; E-Φ across fields / Forepart of stag to right, head reverted; palm tree to left, IΛΕΩΣ to right. Pixodarus Class G, O119; Karwiese 365 (O119/R1); Kinns, CH IX, p. 181 = Numismatic Fine Arts, Auction VII, 198 (same dies).

Near Extremely Fine; well centered, an attractive example of the type.

3,000

From a private European collection;

Ex Numismatik Naumann (formerly Gitbud & Naumann), Auction 91, 5 July 2020, lot 61; Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 269, 9 March 2020, lot 386;

Ex Paulo Leitão Collection, acquired privately in 1995.







301. Ionia, Kolophon AR Obol. Late 6th century BC. Archaic male head (of Apollo?) to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. SNG Kayhan 342 (hemiobol) and 343-54 (tetartemoria); Roma E-Sale 33, lot 163. 1.01g, 8mm.

Extremely Fine. Rare in this denomination.

200

From the inventory of a German dealer.









302. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AV Stater. Circa 155-140 BC. Euphemos, son of Pausanias, magistrate. Draped bust of Artemis to right, wearing stephane, and with bow and quiver over shoulder / Nike, holding kentron and reins, driving fast biga to right; MAΓNHTΩN (of the Magnesians) above, EYΦHMOΣ Π AYΣANIOY below. Roma XVI, 259 (same dies); Heritage 3056, 30066 (same); unpublished in the standard references, but for the magistrate Euphemos son of Pausanias and dating of the stephanophoric tetradrachms of Magnesia, cf. N. F. Jones, The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia-on-Maeander", ANSMN 24, 1979, pp. 63-109, especially nos. 8-25; for the obv. Artemis bust type cf. B. Head, History of the Coinage of Ephesus, London 1880, p. 69, 1-7, pl. 5 and Mørkholm, Early Hellenistic Coinage, Cambridge 1991, 657 = Gulbenkian 985. 8.48g,

Near Extremely Fine. Rare; a type of great numismatic importance.

4.000

From a private Dutch collection.

The discovery of this totally new reverse type for a gold stater on the Attic weight standard of about 8.5g, fortunately signed by a very well known Magnesian magistrate, solves two long standing numismatic problems. Firstly, it allows for the dating of the Ephesian gold staters with which it is associated, and it confirms the mid second century dating of the Ionian stephanophoric coinage. Euphemos, son of Pausanias, was one of the eight magistrates who were responsible for the substantial silver stephanophoric 'wreath-bearer' tetradrachm issues, beautifully engraved and struck on broad flans on the Attic silver standard of about 17.2 grams. It is notable that Magnesia had in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries produced very high quality Attic standard gold staters with polished dies in the names of Philip, Alexander and Lysimachos.

The obverse bust of Artemis is of exactly the same style as the well known Ephesos gold staters which depict on their reverse the Ephesian cult figure of Artemis. Until now those Ephesian staters have defied proper dating, having been given a chronological range by various authors from 150 to 88 BC (cf. Gilbert K. Jenkins, 'Hellenistic gold coins of Ephesus', in Festschrift E. Akurgal, Anadolu-Anatolia 21, 1978/80, Ankara, 1987, pp. 183-8, pls. A-B). Though of course it does not preclude the possibility that they were struck over an extended period of time, we may now at least say with some certainty that they were already being struck by around 150-140 BC.

The evidence from the seven extant stephanophoric tetradrachm hoards from the contemporary territory of the Seleukid Empire, found together with dated Seleukid coins, points to a secure narrow chronological range for all these issues of 150-138 BC. Significantly the Magnesian coinage has often been found in close association with similar wreathed issues from Aigai, Kyme, Myrina, Herakleia, Lebedos and Smyrna in what must have been an unattested 'entente' by cities that had been guaranteed their autonomy following the imposition by Rome of the Treaty of Apameia between the Republic and Antiochos III in 188 BC - an attempt to stop the constant quarrelling between the Greeks. For the numismatic history of the period cf. Jones 1979, pp. 90-100 and ch. Boehringer, Zur Chronologie Mittelhellenistischer Münzserien 220-160 v. Chr., Berlin 1972, pp. 49f."

Ex Sotheby's 1984







303. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. Circa 155-145 BC. Attic standard, Stephanophoric type. Erasippos, son of Aristeos, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, bow and quiver over shoulder / Apollo Delphios standing to 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. Jones 28c (same obv. die); SNG Delepierre 2642; SNG Lockett 2829. 16.74g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor die breaks to obv., light cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

3,500

Ex Kleinkunst Collection; Ex Sotheby's, 3 May 1984, lot 117.







304. Ionia, Magnesia ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. Herognetos, son of Zopyrionos, magistrate. Reduced Attic standard, circa 155-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, bow and quiver over shoulder / Apollo Delphios standing facing, head to left, resting on tall tripod to right, holding branch tied with fillet; MAΓNHTΩN to right, HPΟΓNHΤΟΣ ΖΟΠΥΡΙΩΝΟΣ to left, meander pattern below; all within laurel wreath. Jones 27a; SNG von Aulock 7921; BMC 38. 16.56g, 34mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone.

1,250

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Phoibos Collection.







305. Ionia, Miletos AR Diobol. Circa 520-450 BC. Forepart of roaring lion to right, head reverted / Stellate design within incuse square. SNG Kayhan 476-82; SNG Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080. 1.23g, 10mm.

Mint State; a wonderful example of the type.

150

From the Paulo Leitão Collection.







306. Ionia, Phokaia EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 625/0-600 BC. Head of griffin with open mouth to right; pellet above / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt E1; Rosen 332 ('uncertain'); SNG von Aulock 1794 var. ('uncertain'). 0.63g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 300







307. Ionia, Phokaia EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 625-525 BC. Helmeted head to right; small seal below to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 15; SNG von Aulock 1787; Weber 5732. 0.62g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Very rare denomination.

600

From a private UK collection.

Unique







308. Ionia, Phokaia(?) EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 650-600 BC. Male head to left / Quadripartite incuse. Cf. Weidauer 193; cf. Traité I, 84; cf. NAC 123, 700; cf. CNG 54, 674 (all with different reverse incuse style). 0.21g, 5mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Apparently unique and unpublished.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

The Second Known







309. Ionia, Phokaia EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 625-600 BC. Head of warrior to left, wearing plain crested Corinthian helmet / Square incuse punch. Cf. Bodenstedt E3 (1/48 Stater); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; BMC -; Roma XI, 436. 0.63g, 6mm.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently the second known example.

500

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.

PHRYGIA









310. Phrygia, Laodikeia ad Lykum Æ 21mm. Pseudo-autonomous issue, circa 139-147. Po. Ailios Dionysios Sabinianos, magistrate. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, draped bust of Dionysos to right, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit / AIΛ• •ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC, Dionysiac mask of Silenos, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit, lying to right on cista mystica entwined by serpent; pedum over which hangs pair of cymbals to left. RPC IV.2 2114.23 (temporary - this coin); BMC 96; SNG Copenhagen 532. 5.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,250

This coin published at Roman Provincial Coinage Online (rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk); Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG, ex Swiss collection; Ex Dr. Stephen Gerson Collection, Gemini VI, 10 January 2010, lot 623.

TROAS







311. Troas, Abydos AR Diobol. Late 6th-early 5th centuries BC. Eagle standing to left / Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Ashmolean 953; SNG Copenhagen 1-2. 1.11g, 10mm.

Extremely Fine.







312. Troas, Gargara AR Drachm. Circa 40-350 BC. Bare head of Apollo to right / ГАРГ, bull butting to left, all within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 314; Traité II 2288. 3.81g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; well centered with attractive old cabinet tone.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









313. Troas, Gergis AR Hemidrachm(?). Circa 420-400 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right / Griffin seated to right, ΓΕΡΓΙΣΙΟΙ around; all within incuse square. CNG 102, lot 398 (same dies), otherwise unpublished. 1.94g, 12mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful deep cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; the second and finest known example.

1,000

Ex Kleines Meisterwerk Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIX, 26 March 2020, lot 455; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 138; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XX, 10 January 2017, lot 249.

One of Eight Known









314. Troas, Ilion. Memnon of Rhodes AR Reduced Drachm(?). Chian standard, circa 350-340 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with palmette / Archaic xoanon of Athena Ilias standing to left on base, with polos on head, holding filleted spear pointing downwards and distaff, rose to lower left; all within [shallow circular incuse]. A. Ellis-Evans, "Memnon and Mentor of Rhodes in the Troad" in NC 178 (2018), pl. 6, 6 (O1/-); Jameson 2229 (same obv. die); CNG 99, lot 195 (same obv. die); Hirsch 258, lot 2208 (same obv. die); Gorny & Mosch 108, lot 1234. 2.78g,

Near Extremely Fine; exceptional metal for the issue. Extremely Rare, one of eight known examples (of the other seven, five are in private hands, one in the ANS [no. 1951.191.20 - the Jameson piece] and one in Berlin [18262099]); the present specimen seemingly struck from a previously unrecorded

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Known from very few drachms and hemidrachms, the attribution of this issue is perplexing; originally thought to be from Assos on the basis of the similarity of the types to a single tetradrachm in the Bibliothèque nationale de France (Traité II 2302, pl. CLXIII, 28), parallels can also be drawn with the early bronzes of Ilium.

In his 2018 paper in the Numismatic Chronicle ("Memnon and Mentor of Rhodes in the Troad", NC 178), Aneurin Ellis-Evans makes a convincing case for these anepigraphic issues to be the first silver coins issued at Ilion, a hypothesis first posited by Lorenzo Lazzarini in 1984 ("La prima monetazione della Panegiria a Ilio", RIN 85). Ellis-Evans dates them to the 350s BC under the auspices of Memnon of Rhodes, showing how these issues become the precursor to the creation of the Koinon of Athena Ilias.







315. Troas, Kebren AR Diobol. 5th Century BC. Archaic head to left / Head of ram to left within incuse square. SNG von Aulock 1546; SNG Arikantürk 372-5. 1.34g, 10mm, 6h.

300 Near Extremely Fine.

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser, 1985







316. Aeolis, Kyme AR Tetradrachm. Circa 165/55-145/0 BC. Stephanophoric type. Seuthes, magistrate. Head of the Amazon Kyme to right, wearing tainia / Horse prancing to right, one-handled cup below, KYMAIΩN to right, ΣΕΥΘΗΣ in exergue; all within laurel wreath. Oakley obv. die 59; SNG Copenhagen -; McClean 7901 (same obverse die); SNG Fitzwilliam 4310-1 (same obverse die); SNG von Aulock 1640. 16.88g, 36mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

2,750

Ex Dr. P. Vogl Collection;

Privately purchased from Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser, December 1985, original dealer's ticket included.

LESBOS







317. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 377-326 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Lyre with four strings within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 94; SNG von Aulock 7740; Boston MFA 1741; HGC 6, 1020. 2.57g, 11mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.







318. Lesbos, Mytilene EL Hekte. Circa 375-325 BC. Laureate head of Zeus Meilichios to right, [forepart of small serpent before chin] / Draped bust of Nike to right, two stars flanking above, all within linear square frame. Bodenstedt 101; SNG von Aulock 7741; Boston MFA 1728; BMC 113; HGC 6, 1027. 2.56g, 10mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 500

From the Kleines Meisterwerk Collection.

MYSIA

Possibly Unique







319. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. 600-450 BC. Heads of three tunny fish on sticks facing outwards from center in radial formation, large pellet below / Rough incuse. Von Fritze I -; Greenwell -; Hurter & Liewald III, 15 var. (denomination); SNG BnF -; Boston MFA -; Rosen -; SNG von Aulock -. 2.72g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely rare type and unpublished in this denomination, possibly unique.

500

Apollo Delphinios







320. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Winged figure to left, consisting of man's body with dolphin's head, holding tunny fish in left hand, right hand raised behind head / Quadripartite incuse. Von Fritze I -, cf. 79 (hemihekte); Greenwell -; Boston MFA -; SNG BnF -; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; von Aulock -; Franke-Hirmer 599 = Kraay & Hirmer 699 = Prinkipo 57 = Hurter-Liewald II, 79; Roma XI, 407 (£57,500). 16.09g, 22mm.

Near Extremely Fine; comparable in quality to the Roma XI specimen, which then hammered for £57,500. Of the highest rarity, only the sixth specimen known and one of only five in private hands.

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

The type of this coin is at first glance completely perplexing - there are no part man, part dolphin hybrid monsters known in Greek mythology. To better understand the type we must therefore consider other possibilities. The prevalence of winged beings in Kyzikene coinage is a reflection of archaic mythological convention that assigned wings to most divine or sacred entities as an immediately visible and understandable symbol of their nature, and in the case of gods, of their power to move at will across great distances. The presence of wings on this figure therefore indicates a divine identity.

Several gods are associated with dolphins, notably Poseidon, Aphrodite and even Dionysos. The latter on one occasion was travelling in disguise among a group of Tyrrhenian pirates, who thinking him only a man, decided to sell him into slavery; Dionysos transformed them into dolphins as they dove into the sea to escape his wrath, charging them for evermore with rescuing sailors in distress. While it could be argued therefore that the image on this coin represents a sailor in mid-transformation, this does not satisfactorily explain why it should be accorded a divine aspect, nor why an obscure myth should be chosen to feature on the coinage of Kyzikos.

Instead we should turn to the Homeric Hymns of Apollo, which relate that having been born on the island of Delos in the Cyclades, the god grew to manhood in just four days, and from there set out into the world, looking for a place to make his home, until he arrived at last at Mount Parnassos and the site of Pytho. Finding it occupied already by the oracle of Gaia and guarded by a serpent known as Python, the offspring of Gaia, Apollo slew the monster with an arrow and claimed the site for his own. Yet, despite being the son of Zeus, Apollo had nonetheless committed murder and to cleanse the blood-guilt he was required to serve king Admetos of Pherai in Thessaly for nine years. This he did, and when he returned to Pytho he came in the form of a dolphin bringing with him priests from Crete. The site became known as Delphi, from the Greek word for dolphin: 'delphis'.

It is most likely that we are expected to see in this coin's winged dolphin-headed man a representation of Apollo Delphinios: Apollo of Delphi; Apollo the dolphin. This identification is further supported by some myths which name the eponymous founder of Kyzikos' father as being none other than the god Apollo; Aristides (Orat. Cyzic., 1, p.114) goes so far as to speak of the god himself as the founder of the city.









321. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 500-450 BC. Double-bodied winged sphinx standing with head facing atop tunny fish to left, wearing ouraios, hair falling in plaited locks behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I -, cf. 128 (hekte); Greenwell -, cf. 101 (hekte); SNG BnF -, cf. 280 (hekte); Roma VIII, 631; Roma X, 493; Roma XII, 299; Roma XIV, 221; Roma XVII, 485. 16.05g, 19mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

7,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group; Ex Siren Collection.

The sphinx as a type recurs frequently on the coinage of Kyzikos and new types are still being discovered today, yet the double-bodied sphinx is certainly the most curious depiction of this mythological monster, and the reason for it being so is not easy to divine. Greenwell (p. 102), who was citing Cousinéry, proposed that it was simply an artistic device for showing the sphinx as seated facing, 'arising from the difficulty of depicting a figure in that position'.

This proposition appears plausible, until one considers that double-bodied owls are also engraved on coins at various cities including Athens, where they certainly had no problem with engraving a front-facing owl. More damning still for this simplistic view, the double-bodied sphinx appears also in statuary where again there is no logical reason to sculpt it so unless it possesses some significance - see in particular the limestone Tarentine column capital of the Corinthian order at the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and also the marble gravestone decorated with a loutrophoros supported by a double-bodied sphinx at the British Museum (both 4th century).

The concept of double-bodied monsters was an ancient one, and probably originated in ancient Sumeria, as they are seen on cylinder seals from this culture, and are repeated later on ancient Iranian goldwork. Here, the double-bodied monsters probably signified a dualistic nature that is easily adaptable and can be one thing or another, or a span between two distinct yet connected elements such as sunrise and sunset. Tom Rasmussen (Corinth and the Orientalising Phenomenon) proposes that the artistic portrayal of the sphinx as a double-bodied monster was first devised at Corinth, where it can be found on a Protocorinthian olpe vase, circa 640 BC, known as the Chigi olpe which is now in the Villa Giulia in Rome. This was likely the product of a blending of Greek and Eastern imagery, yet the result is wholly original; indeed Rasmussen points out that 'Greek Orientalising is rarely straight copying of Oriental'.

It has often been suggested that the electrum staters of Kyzikos take their types from a wide range of artistic sources across a broad geographical range, as might be expected for a city-state that relied almost entirely for its prosperity on being a commerce hub where east and west would meet and exchange wares and ideas. Whether or not Corinth was the origin of the double-bodied Sphinx, it is not surprising that such an intriguing motif should be adopted at Kyzikos.







322. Mysia, Kyzikos EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 600-550 BC. Head of tunny fish to left / Incuse square with rough spiral pattern. Von Fritze I, 3; Hurter & Liewald III, 3.1; Boston MFA 1388 = Warren 1420. 0.60g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine. 300

From the inventory of a German dealer.









323. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Kerberos standing to left on tunny fish / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 10; Boston MFA 1538; Roma XII, lot 289. 15.90g, 18mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 2,000

From a private European collection;

Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 62, 4 February 2018, lot 183.

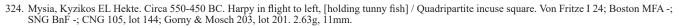
Early Greek descriptions of Cerberus (Kerberos) vary greatly. The earliest literary appearance of Cerberus in Hesiod's Theogeny (c. 8th – 7th centuries BC) portrays the monster with fifty heads, while Pindar (c.522-443 BC) gives him one hundred heads. Later writers however almost all describe Cerberus as having three heads. For practical reasons, representations of Cerberus in Greek art often depict him with two visible heads (the third being assumed to be hidden), but occasionally three heads, and rarely only one, are also seen. The earliest securely datable artefact depicting a three-headed Cerberus is a mid-sixth century BC Laconian cup by the Hunt painter, which clearly shows the beast with three canine heads, covered by a coat of snakes, and a tail ending in a snake's head, held on a chain leash by Herakles. A slightly later amphora fount at Vulci c.525-510 (Louvre F204) shows a two-headed Cerberus in similar pose to that on our present coin, also with a snake-headed tail.

Extremely Rare









Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only two examples on CoinArchives. Not to be confused with the more common von Fritze I 23, of the same type, but with an additional tunny fish below the harpy. 2,000

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection;

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 153, 12 December 2011, lot 236.







325. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of lioness to left, devouring prey; tunny fish upwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. von Fritze I, 41 (stater); SNG BnF 181; Greenwell 109; Rosen 436; Boston MFA 1416 (stater) = Warren 1534 (same); Jameson 2163 (same). 2.66g,

Near Extremely Fine; double struck. Extremely Rare.

From the inventory of a Swiss dealer.









326. Mysia, Kyzikos EL 1/12 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Dolphin to left; tunny fish to left below / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 53; Greenwell 157; Boston MFA 1409 = Warren 1581; SNG BnF-; BMC 11-2; Jameson -. 1.38g, 9mm.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare

From the inventory of a German dealer.

327. Mysia, Kyzikos EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 550-500 BC. Forepart of tunny to right; pellets around / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I -; Hurter & Liewald III p. 14, 1, pl. 3, 1d (same obv. die); SNG BnF -; SNG von Aulock supp. 7260; Rosen 413; Numismatik Naumann 64, lot 124. 0.64g, 8mm. 300

Ex Kleines Meisterwerk Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIX, 26 March 2020, lot 482.

500

Herakles in the Early Mythology of Kyzikos







328. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Hekte. Circa 550-450 BC. Herakles, nude, in kneeling-running stance to right, holding club overhead and bow; behind, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 107; Greenwell 65; SNG von Aulock -; BMC -; Jameson -; SNG BnF 249 = de Luynes 2440; Boston

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only four examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

5.000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG

The early Milesian foundation of Kyzikos on the isthmus of the Arktouros peninsula, protruding from the south-west coast of the Propontis, was ideally sited for its role as commercial intermediary par excellence at the centre of east-west trade. The earliest electrum coinage of Kyzikos with its characteristic 'tunny fish' emblem dates from about 550, and was based on the Phokaic weight standard of about 16.1g, the equivalent value to a Persian gold daric of 8.4g. They were contemporaneously called Kyzikenes and the distribution of hoard finds makes it clear that it was the acceptable currency for trade between Thrace and the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and from Athens to Ionia, so much so that Kyzikenes are mentioned in Athenian inventories (cf. ACGC p. 261-2). This electrum coinage bears a wide variety of types, many of which are mythological or historical and types copied from contemporary Greek poleis from Magna Graecia to the Levant.

Diverse in design and dynamic in composition, the coinage of Kyzikos has long been some of the most desirable of ancient Greek coins. The present issue is distinguished by its fabulous archaic style and detail, perfectly encapsulating the eminent artistic aptitude of the Kyzikene engravers. circa 500-450 BC, a period during which the city was subject to the authority of the Achaemenid Empire under Darius I and then Xerxes I, it features on its obverse the demi-god Herakles in the trademark crouching-advancing position often observed on Kyzikene coinage of the time (see, for instance, the 'crouching satyr' type, Roma Numismatics, Auction XX, 29 October 2020, lot 219) employed out of artistic convention and as an expedient that allowed for a more compact design.

Herakles played an important role in the city's mythic early 'history', as indeed he did in that of many Greek poleis. The legend related to us describes that whilst accompanying Jason and his Argonauts on their fabled mission to Kolchis to locate the Golden Fleece, Herakles and his companions landed on the island of the Doliones located in the Propontis (modern day Sea of Marmara). The eponymous king of the region Kyzikos received the Argonauts with generous hospitality and offered provisions for their perilous venture. The night of departure brought with it a storm however, which forced the company back to the Kyzikene coast. In the darkness, they were misidentified as raiding Pelasgians, resulting in a skirmish in which either Jason or Herakles killed King Kyzikos. When day broke, the Argonauts realized their tragic mistake and gave Kyzikos an elaborate burial.



A Depiction of Jason?









329. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Warrior, nude but for crested helmet, kneeling to right, bow hanging from arm, testing arrow; tunny fish downwards behind / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 117; Greenwell 93; Boston MFA 1490 = Warren 1511; SNG BnF 263-4; BMC 79-80. 15.95g, 20mm.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 15,000

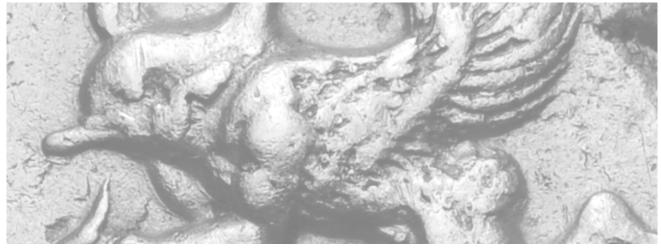
Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection;

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 13, 7 October 2016, lot 206 (hammer: CHF 17,000);

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 9, 20 October 2014, lot 143.

This coin, from a short series of warrior/hero types, was thought by W. Greenwell (The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus, NC 1887) to represent either Jason or one of his Argonaut companions; given their appearance in the mythical history of Kyzikos it is not an unfair proposition (for explanation of the myth, please see previous lot).

There was a strong tradition in the ancient Greek world of relating larger, pre-existent myths to particular localities - as evidently happened with this story of Kyzikos. Many of the major early Greek myths and associated texts were particularly conducive to such secondary myth-making - the Iliad, for instance, is encyclopaedic in its incorporation of different localities in the Greek world (many seemingly added by later editors), while stories of the eventful and extended journeys of Odysseus' voyage home and the Argonauts' quest for the Golden Fleece could easily accommodate diverse stop-overs. Often, these connections would have been suggested by particular features of the landscape (e.g. a large hill being named as a burial ground for a hero) and verbal 'clues' in the oral and written sources of the larger myth. We might suppose that the underlying motivation was to connect one's homeland to a famous legend in order to glorify it, or even to bring the story 'home' by making it relevant to one's own locale - or perhaps a combination of both, for bards who were travelling wanted to integrate the world of their audience into the legends they were reciting. Later historians and other writers repeated and refuted such stories, often having to weigh up between conflicting accounts. Apollonius Rhodius, scholar and poet in the library of Alexandria, for instance, incorporated the story of the Argonauts in Kyzikos into book one of his retelling of Jason's adventure, the Argonautica, several centuries after the minting of the present coin and when such a mythical 'history' had long since solidified.



Extremely Rare









330. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 550-450 BC. Nike (or Iris?) advancing to left, head to right, wings spread, holding a tunny fish by the tail and the hem of her chiton / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 121; Greenwell 58; SNG BnF 267; Rosen 494; BMC 25; Boston MFA -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2187. 16.10g, 16mm.

Good Very Fine; well-centred. Extremely Rare; one of only three examples on CoinArchives.

7,500

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XII, 29 September 2016, lot 297 (sold for £10,000).

The Third Known Example









331. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 450-330 BC. Head of nymph to right, hair in ampyx and sakkos; tunny fish below to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 136; Greenwell 85; Boston MFA 1508 = Warren 1501; SNG BnF -; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson -; Weber -; Myrmekeion 30. 16.09g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Of the greatest rarity; only one other example auctioned in the past two decades, and Greenwell only references the Warren coin in Boston, which is also the coin von Fritze illustrates - this example then is apparently only the third known.

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

Extremely Rare









332. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 450-350 BC. Youthful head of Kabeiros to left, wearing laureate pileos / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 139; Greenwell -; SNG BnF -; Hurter & Liewald I-III -; Rosen -; Boston MFA -; Jameson -. 16.08g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years, missing from most of the major collections.

15,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 66, 3 June 2018, lot 160.

Possibly Commemorating The Battle of Kyzikos in 410 BC









333. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 450-330 BC. Half-length figure of Athena facing, head to left, wearing Attic crested helmet and holding aphlaston in raised right hand; below, tunny fish to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 152; Greenwell -; Boston MFA 1504 = Pozzi 2187 = Traité II 2680, pl. CLXXV, 4; SNG BnF -; BMC -; Gillet -; Gulbenkian -; Jameson 2195 = Rosen 507 = Leu 28, lot 132; Myrmekion 1; Weber -. 15.98g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; one of only two examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

3,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 66, 3 June 2018, lot 159.

As noted by Brett in the Boston MFA catalogue, this type appears to commemorate an Athenian naval victory, possibly involving the Kyzikene fleet, which may have been the 410 BC Battle of Kyzikos that led to the city becoming an Athenian ally.









334. Mysia, Kyzikos EL Stater. Circa 450-330 BC. Bridled horse standing to right, being restrained by male standing to right, in background, who holds bridle with his right hand; below, tunny to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I, 213; Greenwell, Some 2; Boston MFA 1556-7; SNG BnF -; BMC -; FSD SHM 1229 = Hermitage (Exhibition) 118; Gulbenkian 666 (same dies); Jameson 2211. 15.97g, 20mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only the second example auctioned in the past 20 years.

5,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







335. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Trihemiobol. Circa 450-400 BC. Forepart of lion to left, tunny fish behind / Head of ram to left within incuse square. Von Fritze II, 18; SNG BnF -; Klein -. 0.94g, 10mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous. Very Rare.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.









336. Mysia, Kyzikos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 390-341/0 BC. Head of Kore Soteira to left, two grain ears in hair, wearing sphendone covered with veil; [2O] TEIPA above / Head of roaring lion to left, tongue protruding; KYEI above, cockerel standing to left in right field, tunny fish to left below. Pixodarus Type 2, Group D, 10-11; SNG BnF -; SNG von Aulock -. 17.76g, 23mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 2,000

From a private Belgian collection.

An Extremely Rare Didrachm of Lampsakos







337. Mysia, Lampsakos AR Didrachm. Circa 510 BC. Forepart of Pegasos to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos 1, pl. V, 5 (same dies); SNG BnF -; Boston MFA 1584. 6.43g, 17mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only two other examples in CoinArchives.

1,500









338. Mysia, Lampsakos AV Stater. Circa 350 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to left, sceptre over right shoulder, tip showing behind his neck / Forepart of Pegasos flying to right. Baldwin 29; SNG von Aulock 7394; BMC 28, pl. XIX, 6; SNG BnF 1138; Traité II, pl. CLXXI, 3; Boston MFA 1594; Kraay - Hirmer pl. 202, 729. 8.46g, 17mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; ex-mount. 7,500

From the Apollo to Apollo Collection.

Lampsakos was founded in around 654/3 BC by Phokaian colonists, and in the sixth century became a dependency of Lydia; when the Lampsakenes had captured Miltiades, the Athenian tyrant of the Chersonesos, they were forced by Kroisos to set him free. After the fall of the Lydian kingdom in 547, the city then fell under the dominion of Persia. Lampsakos joined the Ionian cities in revolt in 499, but was conquered by Daurises (a son-in-law of Darios I) in 498 or 497, and thereafter remained under Persian control until it was given by Artaxerxes to the exiled Athenian general Themistokles as part of the governorship of the Magnesian district. Themistokles' district also included the cities of Myos, and Magnesia itself, who along with Lampsakos paid him revenue of 50 talents per year, for 'meat', 'bread' and 'wine' respectively. At an uncertain date after the death of Themistokles in 459 BC, Lampsakos joined the Delian League, and is recorded in the tribute lists from 453/2, paying a phoros of fifteen talents.

Lampsakos was the first Greek city to make regular issues of gold coinage which enjoyed an international circulation. Struck on the standard of the Persian daric, Lampsakos' use of the Pegasos protome as its invariable reverse type led to widespread recognition of its gold abroad, such that like the cities of Kyzikos and Phokaia who respectively employed tunny fish and seal badges, it was unnecessary to identify the mint by an inscription upon the coin. Indeed, the esteem in which Lampsakene staters were held was due in significant part to the regularity of their issue. Whereas most civic gold coinages of the Greeks were struck only in times of emergency, Lampsakos appears to have issued 41 series of gold staters over a period of 50 or 60 years, evidently for the purpose of facilitating commerce. Deriving its wealth from the traffic passing between the Aegean and the Black Sea, on account of possessing an excellent harbour in a strategic position guarding the eastern entrance to the Hellespont, Lampsakos appears to have enjoyed significant commercial ties with the northern Black Sea lands, which were likely the primary source of its gold.







339. Kingdom of Pergamon, Eumenes I AR Tetradrachm. In the name of Philetairos. Pergamon, circa 255-241 BC. Laureate head of Philetairos to right / Athena seated to left, left arm resting on shield, holding transverse spear, and crowning ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ to left with wreath; A in outer left field, ivy leaf in inner left, and bow to outer right. Westermark Group V, (XXXII/-); SNG BnF -, cf. 1610-15 (placement of controls reversed). 16.97g, 29mm, 12h

Previously NGC graded AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Near Extremely Fine; struck in high relief from dies of fine style, and with an attractive cabinet tone. 1,500

Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, CCE Signature Sale 3054, 7 April 2017, lot 30077.







340. Kingdom of Pergamon, Eumenes I AR Tetradrachm. In the name of Philetairos. Pergamon, circa 255-241 BC. Laureate head of Philetairos to right / Athena seated to left, left arm resting on shield, holding transverse spear, and crowning ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ to left with wreath; ivy leaf in outer left field, A in inner left, and bow to outer right. Westermark Group IVA, (V.XLVIII:B/R.lb); SNG BnF 1612 (same dies). 17.01g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck in high relief from dies of fine style, attractively cabinet tone.

1,500

Acquired from Nomos AG.







341. Kingdom of Pergamon, Attalos I AR Tetradrachm. In the name of Philetairos. Pergamon, 241-197 BC. Laureate head of Philetairos to right / Athena enthroned to left, elbow resting on shield adorned with gorgoneion to right, transverse spear in background, crowning ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ to left with wreath; palm branch to outer left, monogram to inner left, bow to right. Westermark Group VIA; BMC 40 (Eumenes II); SNG BnF 1621. 16.76g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 750

From the Paulo Leitão Collection; Acquired from Numismatik Naumann.

LYDIA







342. Kingdom of Lydia, Alyattes EL 1/12 Stater. Sardes, circa 610-560 BC. Head of roaring lion to right, sunburst on forehead / Incuse square punch. GRPC Lydia G30; Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 1015; Rosen 654; Elektron I 72. 1.19g, 7mm.

Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









343. Kingdom of Lydia, Kroisos AR Stater - Double Siglos. Sardes, circa 564/53-550/39 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion to right and bull to left / Two incuse squares of unequal size. GRPC Lydia S1; Berk 20; Traité I 407; SNG Kayhan 1018; SNG von Aulock 2874; SNG Copenhagen 455; SNG Ashmolean 760. 10.56g, 19mm.

Good Very Fine. 2,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

KARIA









344. Karia, Antioch ad Maeandrum AR Tetradrachm. Circa 90/89-65/60 BC. Eunikos, magistrate. Laureate head of Zeus to right / ANTIOXEΩN ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΩ ΕΥΝΙΚΟΣ, Zebu bull standing to left, head facing, small winged Nemesis standing to right in left field, drawing fold of drapery with right hand; all within laurel wreath. Thonemann Group C, 17.d (O18/R33 [recut], this coin). 16.30g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; slightly worn rev. die. A unique variety of a very rare type, the rev. having been recut and the name EYNIKO Σ moved from behind the bull to the exergue.

3,750

This coin published in P. Thonemann, "The Coinage of Antioch on the Maeander" in NC 179 (2019); Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 4, 25 May 2019, lot 280.









345. Karia, Kaunos AR Stater. Circa 430-410 BC. Iris running to left, head reverted, holding kerykeion in right hand and wreath in left / Triangular baetyl, inverted Δ and Γ across upper fields; all within incuse square. HNO 5 (temporary); Konuk Period V, 114 (O53/R54); SNG Kayhan 799 (same dies); SNG von Aulock 2350 = Jameson 1601 (same dies); Roma E-86, lot 553 (same dies). 11.57g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck from a slightly worn reverse die on a large planchet.

3,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

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.

Ex Prospero Collection









346. Karia, Kaunos AR Tetradrachm. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Circa 300-280 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to 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.

Near Mint State; attractive iridescent old cabinet tone.

4,000

Ex Ambrose Collection;

Ex Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 311 (hammer: \$8,500); 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 is its medallic quality.



An Exquisite Portrait of Aphrodite









347. Karia, Knidos AR Drachm. Circa 465-422 BC. Head and foreleg of roaring lion to right / Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing necklace, hair bound in taenia and in queue down neck, within incuse square. HNO 609 (temporary); 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

Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 352, 25 September 2019, lot 2395; Ex A.W. Collection, formed prior to 2013.

Knidos was a city of high antiquity, probably of Lakedaemonian or Megaran colonisation. 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 tainia 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.

Possibly the Second Known







348. Islands off Karia, Kos(?) AR Triobol or 1/2 Siglos. Circa 5th century BC. Forepart of bull to right, head reverted / Crab, Θ to right, all within dotted border in rectangular incuse. SNG Kayhan -; SNG Keckman -; Asia Minor Coins Online -; HGC 6, -; Numismatik Naumann 53, lot 310 (same dies). 3.18g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished, possibly only the second known example after that sold at Naumann in 2017.

300

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Although the mint attribution is highly uncertain, the presence of the distinctive crab on the reverse could suggest Kos as a possibility for the issuing authority, though a small number of other related issues (Naumann 80, 10; Leu wa15, 563) may indicate a more extensive series from an as yet undetermined mint.







349. Islands off Karia, Kos AR Hemiobol. Circa 500-480 BC. Crab with eight legs / Quadripartite incuse square. HNO 2124 (temporary); BMC 5; CNG e287, 206; cf. SNG Kayhan 903 (crab with six legs, slightly different incuse); cf. Tzamalis 5 (same); cf. HPM pl. XV, 16 (slightly different incuse); HGC 6, 1297. 0.60g, 9mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

RHODOS







350. Rhodos, Kamiros EL 1/12 Stater. Circa 500-460 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 2625 (temporary, one coin listed) = Roma XXI, lot 234, otherwise unpublished in the standard references in this denomination; cf. SNG Copenhagen 710 (1/24 Stater); cf. BMC 1 (same); cf. HGC 6, 1379 (Aiginetic Standard, 1/24 Stater). 1.06g, 10mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 1,000







351. Rhodos, Kamiros EL 1/12 Stater. Circa 500-460 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 2625 (temporary, one coin listed) = Roma XXI, lot 234, otherwise unpublished in the standard references in this denomination; cf. SNG Copenhagen 710 (1/24 Stater); cf. BMC 1 (same); cf. HGC 6, 1379 (Aiginetic Standard, 1/24 Stater). 1.18g, 10mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.







352. Rhodos, Kamiros EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 500-480 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 1234 (temporary); BMC Caria p. 223, 1; HGC 6, 1379 (Aiginetic standard). 0.71g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of a German dealer.







353. Rhodos, Kamiros EL 1/24 Stater. Circa 500-480 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 1234 (temporary); BMC Caria p. 223, 1; HGC 6, 1379 (Aiginetic standard). 0.62g, 8mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

The Second Known







354. Rhodos, Kamiros EL 1/48 Stater. Circa 500-460 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Fig leaf / Incuse square with uncertain design in relief. Roma XXI, 238 = HNO 2626; cf. HGC 6, 1379 (1/24 stater). 0.45g, 7mm.

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

500

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







355. Rhodos, Kamiros AR Obol. Circa 500-460 BC. Aiginetic standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 370 (temporary, Tritemorion); SNG Keckman 323-4; cf. BMC p. 224, 10; HCG 6, 1390 (Tritemorion). 0.61g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 300







356. Rhodos, Kamiros AR Obol. Circa 500-460 BC. Aiginetic standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 370 (temporary, Tritemorion); SNG Keckman 323-4; cf. BMC p. 224, 10; HCG 6, 1390 (Tritemorion). 0.60g, 8mm.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare.

From the inventory of a German dealer.







357. Rhodos, Kamiros AR Obol. Circa 500-460 BC. Aiginetic standard. Fig leaf / Rough incuse square. HNO 370 (temporary, Tritemorion); SNG Keckman 323-4; cf. BMC p. 224, 10; HCG 6, 1390 (Tritemorion). 0.61g, 8mm.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 250

From the inventory of a German dealer.

LYKIA







358. Dynasts of Lykia, uncertain dynast AR Stater. Uncertain mint, circa 520-480 BC. Head of roaring lion to right / Incuse square with radiating lines. Müseler I, 1-2; SNG von Aulock 4041; Traité I 998, pl. XXVIII 19. 9.20g, 18mm.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Very Rare.

750

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Extremely Rare









359. Dynasts of Lykia, uncertain dynast AR Stater. Uncertain mint, circa 520-480 BC. Head of boar to right / Incuse square with radiating lines. Roma XXI, 247 (same obv. die); Müseler I, 8-9. 9.19g, 17mm.

Good Very Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Extremely Rare; only four other examples in CoinArchives.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Only One Other Example on CoinArchives









360. Dynasts of Lykia, Kuprilli AR Stater. Xanthos, circa 470-449 BC. Bull standing to left on ground line / Anticlockwise triskeles; ΚΟΠΡΛΛΕ around. Müseler IV, 48; Mørkholm & Zahle 149-150; SNG von Aulock -. 8.29g, 19mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely rare, only one other example on CoinArchives.

1,000

Very Rare









361. Dynasts of Lykia, Tenegure AR Stater. Kandyba(?), circa 480-460 BC. Griffin lying to left on linear ground line, dynast symbol behind to right [legend around] / Triskeles, dynast symbol above and below to left; all within incuse square. Traité II, 188, pl. XCIII 25 = BMC 83; cf. Müseler IV.88 (rev. symbols and circular incuse). 8.47g, 19mm.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









362. Dynasts of Lykia, Teththiveibi AR Stater. Circa 460-425 BC. Two cockerels facing one another on round shield; monogram between / Tetraskeles, T↑XXEF↑E around; all within dotted border within incuse square. Müseler V, 36-37 var. (rev. legend); SNG von Aulock 4158 var. (rev. legend); SNG Copenhagen 20 var. (same); cf. Traité 328 (triobol). 8.48g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; in much higher state of preservation than normally seen on this type.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









363. Dynasts of Lykia, Teththiveibi AR Stater. Circa 460-425 BC. Two cockerels facing one another on round shield; monogram between / Tetraskeles, T↑XXEF↑EBE around; all within dotted border within incuse square. Müseler V, 37 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 20; SNG von Aulock 4158 var. (rev. legend). 8.33g, 18mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine; countermarks to obv. and rev. Very Rare.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









364. Dynasts of Lykia, Kherei AR Stater. Xanthos(?), circa 430-410 BC. Two cockerels facing one another on round shield; monogram between / Eagle standing to left, √↑PTE around. Mørkholm & Zahle II, 18 (same dies); Müseler -, cf. VI, 36 & 37 for obverse; cf. Nomos 20, lot 242; SNG von Aulock 4169 var. (denomination). 8.52g, 21mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

2,000

PAMPHYLIA









365. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 380/75-330/25 BC. Two wrestlers grappling; pellet between / Slinger in throwing stance to right; [ΕΣ]ΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ to left, triskeles to right; all within pelleted square. Tekin Series 4; SNG von Aulock 4536-4537; cf. SNG BnF 74 (same obv. die). 10.92g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive deep old cabinet tone.

6,000

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 257, 15 October 2018, lot 498; Ex old Munich collection, acquired before 1973.









366. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 380/75-330/25 BC. Two wrestlers grappling; MΛ between / Slinger in throwing stance to right; [ΕΣ]ΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ to left, triskeles to right; all within pelleted square. Tekin Series 4; Arslan & Lightfoot 153 (same obv. die); Izmir 49-50 (same obv. die); SNG BnF -; SNG von Aulock 4559; SNG Copenhagen 233. 10.86g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 2,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.









367. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. Circa 380-325 BC. Two wrestlers grappling; FN (N retrograde) between; MENETYΣ ΕΛΥΦΑ in exergue / Slinger in throwing stance to right; EΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ to left, triskeles to right; all within pelleted square. Tekin Series D; SNG von Aulock 4568 (same obv. die); SNG BnF 97-98 (same obv. die). 10.86g, 27mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 3,000









368. Pamphylia, Aspendos AR Stater. 380-325 BC. Two wrestlers grappling; FN (N retrograde) between; MENETYΣ ΕΛΥΦΑ in exergue / Slinger in throwing stance to right; EΣΤΓΕΔΙΙΥΣ to left, triskeles to right; all within pelleted square. Tekin Series D; SNG von Aulock 4568 (same obv. die); SNG BnF 97-98 (same obv. die). 10.93g, 25mm, 11h.

Near Mint State. 1,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Ex Gorny & Mosch 114, 2002









369. Pamphylia, Side AR Stater. Circa 460-430 BC. Pomegranate within dotted border / Head of Athena to right, wearing raised Corinthian helmet, earring and necklace; olive branch with berry before; all within incuse square. Atlan 41-42 (O37/-); SNG von Aulock 4765; SNG BnF 628-9. 10.64g, 24mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

From a private European collection; Privately purchased from Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc.; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIX, 26 March 2020, lot 561; Ex Spink & Son Ltd, Auction 331, 21 March 2017, lot 60; Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 114, 4 March 2002, lot 135.









370. Pamphylia, Side AR Stater. Circa 400-380 BC. Athena standing to left, holding owl upon her outstretched right hand and resting shield against her left; pomegranate before, grounded spear behind / Apollo standing to left, nude but for chlamys over shoulders, holding laurel branch over altar in right hand and bow in left; raven and ethnic in Sidetic behind; all within incuse square. Atlan, Group V, 72. SNG BnF 637-8 var. (ethnic). 10.70g, 26mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000

CILICIA









371. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 420-410 BC. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing to right / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted; KEAE-N around, monogram above. Casabonne type 3; SNG BnF 73 (same dies); SNG Levante -. 10.68g, 21mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; struck from dies of beautiful style. Extremely Rare; seemingly only one other example of this type offered at auction in the past two decades.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









372. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip in right hand, dismounting from horse rearing to right; T below / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted; KEAEN above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; BMC 22 var. (monogram on rev.; same obv. die); Hirsch 1592 var. (same; same obv. die). 10.72g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; unobtrusive test cut, struck from dies engraved in beautiful style. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









373. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip in right hand, dismounting from horse rearing to right; T below / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted; KEΛEN and monogram above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; BMC 22 (same obv. die); Hirsch 1592 (same obv. die). 10.72g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck from dies engraved in beautiful style. Very Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









374. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing to right / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted; KEAE above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF 69 (same obv. die); SNG Levante -. 10.56g, 21mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; struck from an obverse die of particularly beautiful style. Very Rare.

1,000









375. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing to right / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted, KEAEN above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF 69 (same obv. die); SNG Levante -. 10.64g, 23mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; struck from an obverse die of particularly beautiful style. Very Rare.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







376. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing to right / Goat kneeling to right, head reverted; ΚΕΛΕ above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF 69 (same obv. die); SNG Levante -. 10.62g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; struck from an obverse die of particularly beautiful style. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









377. Cilicia, Kelenderis AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing to right / Goat kneeling to left, head reverted, KEAEN above. Casabonne type 4; SNG BnF 75 (same dies); SNG Levante -. 10.84g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; unobtrusive test cut. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









378. Cilicia, Mallos AR Stater. Tiribazos, satrap of Lydia, circa 388/7-387/6. Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing earring and necklace, hair bound in ampyx and sphendone / Head to right, wearing kyrbasia (satrapal headdress); MAΛ before. Casabonne Series 2, Group Db; SNG BnF 391-4; SNG Levante 150-2; Sunrise -. 9.94g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare; an exceptionally complete and well-centred example of the type.

2,000









379. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 440-410 BC. Amazon kneeling to left, nude to the waist, wearing bonnet and with bowcase at hip, stringing bow / Grape bunch on vine with tendrils; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left, A-K above, fly to right. Casabonne type 2; SNG Levante 37-40 var. (without A-K above grape); SNG BnF 132 var. (A-Θ above grape). 10.64g, 23mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







380. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 440-410 BC. Amazon kneeling to left, nude to the waist, wearing bonnet and with bowcase at hip, stringing bow / Grape bunch on vine with tendrils; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left, A-K above, fly to right. Casabonne type 2; SNG Levante 37-40 var. (without A-K above grape); SNG BnF 132 var. (A-Θ above grape). 10.58g, 22mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; unobtrusive test cut. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









381. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet decorated with griffin / Grape bunch on vine with leaf and tendrils; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left, HP monogram below to right. Casabonne type 5; Leu Web Auction 17, 1207-8 (same dies); SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Traité -. 10.72g, 23mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









382. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet decorated with griffin / Grape bunch on vine with leaf and tendrils; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left, HP monogram below to right. Casabonne type 5; Leu Web Auction 17, 1207-8 (same dies); SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Traité -. 10.63g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000









383. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet decorated with griffin / Grape bunch on vine with two tendrils at sides; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ above to right, HP monogram above to left. Casabonne type 5; CNG e480, 264 (same dies); Athena Fund II 791 (same dies); SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Traité -. 10.71g, 22mm, 8h.

1,000 Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









384. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Circa 410-375 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet decorated with griffin / Grape bunch on vine with two leaves at sides; ΣΟΛΕΩΝ to left; HP monogram to lower right. Casabonne type 5; CNG 93, 465 (same dies); SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; BMC -; Traité -. 10.76g, 24mm, 4h.

750 Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Ex Auctiones 18, 1989









385. Cilicia, Soloi AR Stater. Balakros, satrap of Cilicia under Alexander III. Circa 333-323 BC. Facing bust of Athena, draped, wearing triple-crested helmet and necklace / Baaltars seated to left on throne, torso facing, holding eagle-tipped sceptre in right hand, left hand holding chlamys at his waist; grain ear and grape bunch to left, Σ -O below and above strut under throne. Traité II, 725 = SNG BnF 196; SNG Levante 52 (same rev. die); Sunrise 145 (same rev. die). 11.03g, 24mm, 2h.

Near Mint State; attractive light cabinet tone with iridescent flashes, a superb example of the type.

5,000

This coin published in H.B. Andersen, Apollo to Apollo: The Hunt for the Divine and Eternal Beauty (2019); From the Apollo to Apollo Collection;

Ex Dr. Busso Peus Nachfolger, Auction 414, 23 April 2015, lot 103; Ex G.K. Collection, Hess-Divo AG, Auction 307, 7 June 2007, lot 1291;

Ex Auctiones AG, Auction 18, 21 September 1989, lot 822.









386. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 420-410 BC. Horseman riding to left; 'key' symbol below horse / Archer, in Persian dress, standing to right, holding spear and bow; palm tree behind, legend before. Roma XVIII, 659 (same dies); Casabonne type D3 var. (horseman to right, no monogram or palm tree); SNG Ashmolean 1838 = ACGC 1036 var. (same); SNG BnF -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock -. 10.62g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500







387. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 410-385 BC. Horseman riding to right; 'key' symbol before / Hoplite kneeling to right, holding shield and spear; grain ear to right, Aramaic script 'TRW' (= Tarsos) above, all within dotted border within incuse square. Casabonne type F6; cf. SNG BnF 221; SNG Levante 60 (same obv. die). 10.62g, 23mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









388. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 410-385 BC. Persian satrap on horseback to right, wearing kyrbasia / Hoplite kneeling to left, wearing Corinthian helmet, holding spear in right hand and round shield adorned with aegis on left arm; Aramaic script 'TRW' (= Tarsos) behind. SNG BnF 226; SNG Levante 61. 10.57g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; usual area of flat strike. Rare.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









389. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Circa 410-385 BC. Persian satrap on horseback to right, wearing kyrbasia / Hoplite kneeling to left, wearing Corinthian helmet, holding spear in right hand and round shield adorned with aegis on left arm; Aramaic script 'TRW' (= Tarsos) behind. SNG BnF 226; SNG Levante 61. 10.75g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; areas of flat strike. Rare.

750

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









390. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander, circa 380-374/3 BC. Head of Arethusa facing slightly to left; fish (tunny?) to left / Helmeted, bearded and draped male bust (of Ares?) to left; KIAIKION and HLK in Aramaic before. SNG BnF 241 corr. (fish on obv.) = Traité II 588 corr. (same); Jameson 2603; Moysey Group 3, 1c; SNG Levante -. 10.86g, 23mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; struck on a broad planchet. Very Rare.

500









391. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander, circa 380-374/3 BC. Head of Arethusa facing slightly to left; fish (tunny?) to left / Helmeted, bearded and draped male bust (of Ares?) to left; KIAIKION and HLK in Aramaic before. SNG BnF 241 corr. (fish on obv.) = Traité II 588 corr. (same); Jameson 2603; Moysey Group 3, 1c; SNG Levante -. 10.73g, 22mm, 2h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









392. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander, circa 380-374/3 BC. Head of Arethusa facing slightly to left; fish (tunny?) to left / Helmeted, bearded and draped male bust (of Ares?) to left; KIAIKION and HLK in Aramaic before. SNG BnF 242 corr. (fish on obv.) = Traité II 589 corr. (same) = Waddington 4564 corr. (same); Moysey Group 3, 1a-b; SNG Levante -. 10.72g, 21mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 400

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









393. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Mazaios, satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, circa 361-334 BC. Baaltars seated to left, holding eagle, ear of corn and bunch of grapes in right hand, lotus-headed sceptre in left; Aramaic legend 'BLTRZ' (= Baaltars) to right, Aramaic letters N and T to left / Lion attacking bull to left, Aramaic legend 'MZDI' (= Mazaios) above, monogram (ankh or 'key' symbol) below. Casabonne Series 2, Group C; SNG BnF 350; Traité II, 702; SNG Levante 106 var. 10.90g, 24mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine; contact marks on rev.

750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









394. Cilicia, Tarsos AR Stater. Balakros, satrap of Cilicia under Alexander III. Circa 333-323 BC. Facing bust of Athena, draped, wearing triple-crested helmet and necklace / Baaltars seated to left, holding lotus-tipped sceptre; grain ear and grape bunch to left, B above ivy leaf to right, T below throne. SNG Levante Suppl. 21; SNG BnF 368; SNG von Aulock 5964. 10.79g, 26mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 750

CYPRUS







395. 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 to right; L B'LMLK (in Aramaic) above; [all inside dotted border] within incuse square. Tziambazis 19; Babelon, Perses 678; BMC 35; Sunrise 110. 11.10g, 20mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine; a highly attractive example of the type.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

One of the Finest Known Examples









396. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing to left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue / Eagle standing to left; one-handled vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 71; 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.

8,000

From a private European collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVII, 28 March 2019, lot 546 (hammered for £11,000); Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s, outside of Cyprus prior to December 1992.









397. Cyprus, Paphos AR Stater. Stasandros, circa 425 BC or later. Bull standing to left; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, palmette ornament in exergue /Fagle standing to left; one-handled vase to left, 'pa-si sa-ta-sa' in Cypriot script around; all within dotted square in incuse square. Destrooper-Georgiades 15; Tziambazis 71; Traité II 1291 = BMC 17; SNG Copenhagen 26; ACGC 1089. 11.10g, 22mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

An Extremely Rare Stater of Phausis









398. Cyprus, Salamis AR Stater. Phausis, circa 480-460 BC. Recumbent ram to right; winged disc and Cypriot syllabic ['pa'] above, Cypriot syllabic 'u-si-o-se' (retrograde) in exergue, lion's skin in right field / Large ornate ankh enclosing Cypriot syllabic 'ba', Cypriot syllabic 'si-le-o-se' around; all within incuse square. K. McGregor, The Coinage of Salamis, Cyprus, from the Sixth to the Fourth Centuries, University College London (unpublished PhD Thesis 1998, J.I), series F.II.C, 283 (O1/R1); cf. J. Kagan and K. McGregor, 'The Coinage of King Phausis of Salamis' in Cahiers du Centre d'Etudes Chypriotes, Volume 23 (1995), pp. 3-10; SilcoinCy A1073 = SNG Copenhagen 35; The New York Sale XLVIII, 15 (same obv. die); Naumann 52, 210 (same dies); Tziambazis -; Traité -. 11.17g, 22mm, 3h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Very Rare and in Exemplary Condition







399. Cyprus, Salamis AR Stater. Evagoras I, circa 411-374 BC. Youthful Herakles seated to right on rock draped with lion skin, leaning on club held in right hand and holding rhyton in left; 'e-u-wa-ko-ro', in Cypriote syllabic script around / Male goat recumbent to right; 'pa-si-le-wo-se' in Cypriote syllabic script around. Masson & Amandry 1a-c; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -; Tziambazis -; Roma E-Sale 4, 330 = G&M 207, 398. 11.24g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and in exemplary condition for the issue.

5,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

PHOENICIA



Published in F. Duyrat







400. Phoenicia, Arados AR Drachm. Circa 172/1-111/0 BC. Dated CY 104 = 156/5 BC. Bee with straight wings; PΔ to left, ΣΠ monogram to right / APAΔIΩN, stag standing to right, palm tree with two date clusters behind. Duyrat 2927 (D73/R92 - this coin); BMC 162; HGC 10, 63. 4.19g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractively toned.

This coin published in F. Duyrat, Arados Hellénistique: Étude historique et monétaire (Beirut. 2005); Ex Swiss collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group - Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 40, 4 December 1996, lot 1080.









401. Phoenicia, Sidon AR Dishekel. 'Abd'aštart (Straton) I, dated RY 9 = 357/6 BC. Phoenician galley to left; III III III (regnal year) above, waves below / Persian king and driver in chariot to left; to right, king of Sidon, in Egyptian style garments, holding cultic sceptre and votive vase, walking to left; 'B (in Phoenician) above. Cf. E&E-S Group IV.2.1.i, 1304-1314 (unlisted dies); DCA 849; BMC 76; Rouvier 1141; HGC 10, 242. 25.36g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000







402. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Shekel. Attic standard. Uncertain king, dated RY 3 = 355/4 BC. Deity, holding reins and bow, riding hippocamp to right above two lines of waves; dolphin to right below / Owl standing to right, head facing, with crook and flail in background; in right field, M and III (date) in Phoenician. E&E-T Group II.2.1.4, 837 (O15/R18); DCA 915; HGC 10, 341. 8.48g, 21mm, 12h.

Phoenician. E&E-T Group II.2.1.4, 837 (O15/R18); DCA 915; HGC 10, 341. 8.48g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; highly lustrous.

400

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









403. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Shekel. Dated CY 10 = 117/116 BC. Laureate bust of Melkart to right / TYPOY IEPA[Σ] KAI ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, eagle standing to left on prow, palm behind; LI (date) above club to left, ZA monogram to right, Phoenician letter beth between legs. Rouvier 1977; DCA Tyre 23; DCA 919; HGC 10, 357. 14.07g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant iridescent cabinet tone.

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.







404. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Shekel. Dated CY 68 = 59/58 BC. Laureate bust of Melkart to right / Eagle standing to left on prow, palm over right wing; TYPOY IEPAΣ KAI ΑΣΥΛΟΥ around, HΞ (date) and club to left, Phoenician letter beth between legs, monogram to right. DCA Tyre 161; BMC Phoenicia -. 13.36g, 29mm. 1h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only one other example offered at auction in the past 20 years.

750

1,750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









405. Phoenicia, Tyre AR Shekel. Dated CY 159 = AD 33/4. Laureate head of Melkart to right / Eagle standing to left on prow, palm frond in background; TYPOY ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ around, PNΘ (date) above club to left, KP above monogram to right, Phoenician beth between legs. DCA Tyre 376-7; RPC I 4663; HGC 10, 357; DCA 920. 14.04g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

This issue was struck during the year the crucifixion is traditionally believed to have taken place.





KYRENAIKA

A Magnificent Late Archaic Tetradrachm of Kyrene







406. Kyrenaika, Kyrene AR Tetradrachm. Circa 480-460 BC. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels; K-Y-P-A around / Head of Zeus Ammon to right; KYPA before; all within circular border within shallow circular incuse. Cf. BMC pl. V, 14-15, and pl. XLV, 4 = Gillet 1209 = Schlessinger 13, 1595 = LHS 100, 349; cf. BMFA 1308-9. 17.09g, 27mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; die break on obv., beautiful old cabinet tone. Superb late archaic - early classical art, and in outstanding state of preservation. Extremely Rare.

20,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 669; Ex collection of an antiquarian, Bavaria c. 1960s-1990s.

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 source of its wealth - the silphium plant.

It 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.

An Extremely Rare Variety









407. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy I Soter AR Tetradrachm. Alexandria, from circa 294 BC. Diademed head to right, wearing aegis around neck; tiny Δ behind ear / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with closed wings standing to left on thunderbolt; monograms in left field. CPE 178; Svoronos 243; SNG Copenhagen 63. 15.01g, 27mm, 12h.

Mint State; lustrous metal, attractive old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights. Extremely Rare; only one other example of this variety offered at auction in the past two decades.

5,000

Acquired from Hess-Divo AG.









408. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Arsinoe II, (wife of Ptolemy II) AV Mnaieon (Oktadrachm). Alexandria, circa 253-246 BC. Head to right, veiled and wearing stephane; lotus-tipped sceptre in background; Λ 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 -. 27.82g, 28mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. 7,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









409. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Ptolemy V or VI AR Tetradrachm. Alexandria, circa 204-180 BC or 180-145 BC BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis / $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$ ITTO Λ EMAIOY, eagle standing to left on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1231 and 1489; SNG Copenhagen 244-5 and 262-8; Noeske 176-7 and 192-3. 14.06g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

Acquired from Nomos AG.



410. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Kleopatra VII Thea Neotera Æ Diobol - 80 Drachmai. Alexandria, 51-30 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / [ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤ]ΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΊΣ[ΣΗΣ], eagle standing to left on thunderbolt; cornucopiae to left, Π to right. Svoronos 1871; Weiser 183; SNG Copenhagen 419-21; Noeske 380-2. 18.78g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. An attractive portrait.

From a private English collection.



500

411. Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Kleopatra VII Thea Neotera Æ Diobol - 80 Drachmai. Alexandria, 51-30 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] (sic), eagle standing to left on thunderbolt; cornucopiae to left, Π to right. Svoronos 1871; Weiser 183; SNG Copenhagen 419-21; Noeske 380-2. 18.00g, 28mm, 12h.

Very Fine; lightly tooled, die engraver's error on reverse legend.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

ARABIA



412. Arabia, uncertain mint AR Tetradrachm. In the name of and imitating the types of Alexander III of Macedon. 3rd - 2nd century BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin / Clean faced male deity with a ponytail hairstyle seated to left on backless throne, holding eagle and staff; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ retrograde below, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ behind; in left field, head and neck of an oryx with prolonged antlers and small horse head to left. Unpublished in the standard references, for similar issues cf. O. Callot, 'A New Chronology for the Arabian Alexanders', in Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms: Ancient Arabian Coins from the Collection of Martin Huth. (Ancient Coins in North American Collections 10, 2010), pp. 383, 383-402; HGC 10, 686-704; for prototype, cf. Price 690 (horse-head left). 16.83g, 27mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 2,000

Ex Jesus Vico S.A. Online Auction 10, 24 September 2020, lot 49 (with export license 2020/06553, 21 October 2020).

The generic name 'Arabs' and a kingdom called 'Arabi' appear in the inscriptions of the Assyrian kings in the first millennium BC. A variety of imitative Alexander III tetradrachm issues from the 3rd century BC have recently been identified and attributed to the Ikatlos, Gerrha and Tylos districts of what is now north-eastern Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, which primarily served the Babylonian and Mesopotamian frankincense and myrrh markets of the Seleukid Empire along the river Euphrates. The weight standard employed is slightly below the Attic optimum, but the silver is sound and the issue is characterized by a rather stiff head of Herakles head with exaggerated lion's jaw on the obverse.

Little is know about the religion and pantheon of the region before the coming of Islam. In northern Arabia the chief deity seems to have been known as El or Ilah, meaning 'God'. The reverse deity of the Arabian Alexander issues have often been identified by numismatists as Shams, an Arabian pre-Islamic female solar deity and connected to the Sumerian sun god Utu, whose Akkadian name was Shamash. However, another possible candidate for assimilation to Zeus is the Mesopotamian sun and moon god Sin (Sumerian Nanna-Suen), whose cult seems to have centered on the kingdoms of southern Arabia. It is the possibly the clean shaven male deity which replaces bearded Zeus on the reverse of these coins, which in the case of Gerrha, holds the forepart of a horse instead of an eagle. In many cultures, including the Hellenized Middle East the horse and eagle are both symbols of the sun, day vitality, illumination, resurrection, and messenger of rebirth. The antelope forepart must represent the Arabian oryx with its characteristically long slightly curved horns which was native to the Arabian steppe and desert from ancient times and featured prominently on the coinage of the Himyarites in the 1st century BC, cf. SNG ANS 1503ff.









413. South Arabia, Himyar. 'Amdān Bayān Yahaqbiḍ AR Unit. Raidan, circa AD 100-120. Bare head to right, within plain border terminated by arrowhead / Small head to right; YNF monogram in left field; South Arabian legend: 'MDN BYN (king's name) above, RYDN (mint) below, 'sceptre' symbol to right. CAF 3.2ai; Huth 430-1 corr. (obv. border interrupted); SNG ANS 1582-94. 1.57g, 15mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

75

From the Maekelay-Tigray Collection.

NABATAEA

Of Great Numismatic Interest







414. Nabataea, Aretas IV(?) Æ 'Positive Matrix or Hub' for Die Production (Hubbing). Circa 9 BC - AD 40. Two crossed cornucopiae; X between, H-O flanking, Cf. Younis Al-Qatanani, Nabataean Coins, 168 t1 (same arrangement of controls; cf. O. Hoover, The Royal Nabataean Collection of Uri Mizrahi, 155 (same controls, but O-H reversed)); cf. Meshorer, Nabataean 57. For a similar (Roman) 'hub', cf. CNG 63, 1276. 9.12g, diameter 14mm, die face diameter 10mm, length 16mm.

Condition as seen. Of the greatest rarity and numismatic interest.

5.000

The present object is proposed to be a positive matrix or 'hub' with design in relief, which is posited to then have been used to create multiple negative dies for faster die (and therefore coin) production, not requiring that each die be hand engraved from scratch. On the general subject of hubbing: J.F. Healy, Mint practice at Mytilene: Evidence for the use of hubs, in: M.M. Archibald and M.P. Cowell (eds.), Metallurgy in Numismatics III (London 1993), pp. 7-19; G.F. Hill, Ancient methods of coining, NC (1922), p. 38; G. Le Rider, Deux tresors de monnaies grecques de la Propontide (Paris 1993), p. 12f.

PERSIA









415. Persia, Achaemenid Empire AR Tetradrachm. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III. Uncertain mint in Karia, circa 400-341 BC. Chian standard. Persian king, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running stance to right, quiver over shoulder, drawing bow / Warrior on horse galloping to right, wearing kyrbasia and brandishing spear he holds aloft in right hand; O behind, dolphin below to right. Konuk, Influences, Group 9, 1 and pl. XXX, 23; cf. Meadows, Administration 327; SNG Kayhan 1004; Dewing 2715; Price, "More From Memphis and the Syria 1989 Hoard," in Essays to Carson and Jenkins, p. 34, 7 var.; Traité, pl. XCI, 11; Babelon, Les Perses, 620. 14.87g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

3,000











A Unique and Unpublished Double Daric







416. Persia, Alexandrine Empire AV Double Daric. Babylon, Susa or Ekbatana, circa 325-295 BC. Persian Great King or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running stance to right, holding spear in right hand and bow in left; behind, horse's head to right over monogram IAP / Shallow incuse punch enclosing two opposed crescents and drop-like patterns. Unpublished in the standard references. For the general type cf. Nicolet-Pierre, Deuxiéme groupe, 6-13; Price, Alexander, pl. 159, A; Carradice, p. 95, 53-4 = Mitchiner Type 15f-i = BMC Alexandrine Empire pp. 177-9, 1-13; H. Howorth NC 1904, pl. 3, 8-13; Babelon, Perses, pl. 2, 27; Traité II 762 (all with different monograms and symbols). 16.55g, 18mm.

Extremely Fine. Unique and unpublished; a significant new addition to the Double Daric series.

30,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

With the arrival of Alexander in Mespotamia and Persia there appeared a fascinating array of new local coin types, including a series of double darics. The above example bears a monogram that may be broken down as IAP, probably the abbreviation of the name of a mint official, which is also present on the coinage in the name of Alexander at Susa (Price 3835, 3837-8) dated to 325-320 BC and Ekbatana (Price 3886) dated to 311-295 BC. The horse head symbol, albeit with horns, is also present at both mints with similar dates (cf. Price 3863-4, 3867-70 and 3914-6). This form of monogram is not found at any other mint of the late 3rd or early 2nd centuries BC in the 'Persian' area.

On the 30 September or 1 October 331 BC, Darius III, the last Achaemenid king of the Persian Empire, finding himself outmanoeuvred by the Macedonian forces of Alexander III at the Battle of Gaugamela fled to Ekbatana in Media where he had amassed a treasure amounting to 180,000 talents (1,080 million drachmai) from the treasuries of Susa, Persepolis and Pasargadai. Alexander, rather than pursue him through the mountains proceeded down the Tigris and peacefully entered Babylon where 1000 talents had been left in its treasury (Diodorus 17.64.5-6, although Arrian 3.16.6-11 states this happened at Susa). As a reward for his recognition of Alexander as the legitimate successor to Darius, Mazaeus, the former satrap of Cilicia, was rewarded with the satrapy of Babylonia and stamped his name upon the first silver satrap/lion series of the silver staters (cf. Nicolet-Pierre M1-7). The second group (Nicolet-Pierre 1-19) are dated to after the death of Mazaeus in 328 and do indeed share similar symbols and monograms with temperial issues in the names of Alexander and Philip (cf. Price 3578-93) and double darics traditionally attributed to the mint of Babylon. However, the mint may actually have been at Susa, a new capital and treasury of the Achaemenid Empire since the time of Cyrus. For an assessment of the attribution of the mint of Babylon or Susa see Price, Alexander pp. 453-7, a reasonable explanation for the mint name 'Babylon' in quotation marks.

After a month's repose in Nebuchadnezzar's palace in Babylon, Alexander entered Susa unopposed, forced the Susian Gates, reached and sacked Persepolis, and finally took Ekbatana in June 330 BC, completing his occupation of the Persian homeland and acquiring its massive wealth. Much of this bullion was converted into coinage to pay the Macedonian troops. It was at Susa that in 324 Alexander oversaw the mass wedding between Persians and Macedonians.

By the time of Alexander's death in 323 the region was once again a great centre of culture, trade and commerce under the newly appointed satrap Seleukos, the later Seleukos I Nikator. He ruled until 316 when he was temporarily replaced by Antigonos Monophthalmos until 312/11 when Seleukos returned, appointed himself king in 305 and expanded his small satrapy into a multi-ethnical empire from Baktra in the east to Asia Minor in the west. It is in this historical context that the above remarkable issue should be understood.

SELEUKID EMPIRE









417. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Tetradrachm. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Antioch on the Orontes, circa 300-281 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ to right, monogram to left, ΘΕ below throne. SC 13.1c; WSM 909; HGC 9, 16c. 17.17g, 30mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. 300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









418. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Tetradrachm. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Seleukeia in Pieria, circa 300 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ below, $\Sigma EAEYKOY$ to right; monogram to right, monogram below throne. SC 29.1e; WSM 892; HGC 9, 16d. 17.04g, 18mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone, well preserved with a wonderfully detailed reverse.

1,000

Ex Numismatica Genevensis SA, Auction 5, 3 December 2008, lot 134.









419. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Drachm. Uncertain mint 18, in Areia, Margiana, or Baktria, 312-281 BC. Horned and bridled head of horse to right / Anchor; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ around. SC 256.2; ESM 752; HGC 9, 40. 3.23g, 16mm, 12h.

The Second Known Example









420. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator with Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Coregency issue, in the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Indian standard. Aï Khanoum, circa 294-281 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing hoop earring, necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet adorned with a coiled serpent / Nike standing to left, holding wreath in extended right hand and cradling staff or sceptre in left arm; ΣΕΛΕΥ[ΚΟΥ] KAI ANTIOXO[Y] to right, Δ-in-circle in left field above uncertain symbol. CNG 117, 263; otherwise unpublished. 7.93g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine. Of the greatest rarity; only the second known example.

15,000

In 312 BC Seleukos I regained Babylonia, which he had been allocated following the assassination of Perdikkas but had lost to Antigonos Monophthalmos, regent of Macedon, and set out from this place to build a vast kingdom. His control soon had spread over Susiana, Media and Persis, whereupon he decided to turn his attention to the lands in the east of Alexander's former empire. Over the course of nine years (311-302) Seleukos brought the whole of this eastern part of the Alexandrine dominions as far as the Jaxartes and Indus rivers under his control. Appian (History of Rome, the Syrian Wars 55) reports that "he acquired Mesopotamia, Armenia, 'Seleukid' Cappadocia, Persis, Parthia, Baktria, Arabia, Tapouria, Sogdia, Arachosia, Hyrkania, and other adjacent peoples that had been subdued by Alexander... so that the boundaries of his empire were the most extensive in Asia after that of Alexander. The whole region from Phrygia to the Indus was subject to Seleukos."

The nascent Indian Mauryan Empire that had come into being under Chandragupta had meanwhile expanded its control up to the Indus river. Justin (15.4.12-13) reports that "after the death of Alexander, [India] had shaken, as it were, the yoke of servitude from its neck, and put his governors to death. The author of this liberation was [Chandragupta]". Now being faced with a powerful rival empire on his back doorstep, Seleukos waged war against Chandragupta but eventually reached a favourable treaty by which in surrendering territories he could not securely hold he obtained a force of five hundred Indian war elephants that would later play a decisive role in battle with his rival diadochi, particularly at Ipsos against Antigonos and Demetrios.

The Aï Khanoum mint, in the east towards India, issued a series of coinage struck on the lighter Indian standard in silver and gold (though of the latter, only two examples are known), the likely purpose of which must have been to facilitate cross border trade. Uniquely, this series presents together the names of both Seleukos I and his son Antiochos, who had been made co-regent with his father and viceroy of the eastern provinces following some difficulties with a rebellion in the satrapy of Persis. As coregent in the east, Antiochos governed well, pursuing a policy of colonisation and the improvement of existing cities.

Contact between the Seleukid kingdom and the Mauryan empire seems to have remained cordial and stable well after Seleukos's reign, with Antiochos maintaining a friendly relationship with the Mauryan ruler Bindusara, who had succeeded his father in c. 297. Athenaeus, (Deipnosophistae, XIV) relates an episode in which Bindusara entreats Antiochos to "buy and send him some sweet wine, and some dried figs, and a sophist" (for, as Aristophanes says - "there's really nothing nicer than dried figs") and that Antiochus wrote to him in answer: "The dried figs and the sweet wine we will send you; but it is not lawful for a sophist to be sold in Greece".

An Extremely Rare Coregency Issue









421. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos I Nikator AR Tetradrachm. Coregency issue. Aĭ Khanoum, circa 285 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right, E below neck / [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] above Athena driving elephant quadriga to right, holding shield and spear, monogram above to right; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΧΟΥ (sic) in two lines in exergue. SC 279.2; SMAK S1TI- 10-12; HGC 9, 19. 12.68g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; partial area of flatness to obverse, die error in rev. legend. Extremely Rare, no other examples on CoinArchives.

1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

Unique and Unpublished









422. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AR Tetradrachm. Aï Khanoum, circa 280-271 BC. Diademed head to right / Horned and bridled head of horse to right with flamelike forelock; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to left, ANTIOXOY below, Δ monogram in circle in upper right field. SC -; cf. 428 (same obv. die) var. (location of monogram), cf. 429 for location on monogram on reverse; SMAK -; obverse die A1; HGC 9, 132. 15.73g, 27mm, 3h.

Very Fine. A unique and unpublished coin from Ai Khanoum, combining the elderly features of Antiochos with an extremely rare monogram placement.









423. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AR Tetradrachm. Sardes, AD 276-274. Diademed and horned head of Seleukos I to right / Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, holding bow; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, monogram to inner right, [H?] in exergue. SC 323.1b; WSM 1366; Jameson 2344; HGC 9, 130. 17.18g, 18mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine; a bold portrait. Very Rare.

5,000







The Finest Known







424. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Aï Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head to right, with rejuvenated and idealised features / Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left, uncertain symbol in outer left field. SC 436.6; SMAK A1SA-16-20, 22-26; ESM 704; HGC 9, 122. 8.45g, 20mm, 6h

Mint State; a magnificent Hellenistic portrait of the first rank, struck on an extraordinarily broad planchet, likely the finest and most complete surviving example. Extremely Rare.

Excavations at Aï 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 Aï 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 Aï Khanoum (see Kritt, Seleucid Coins of Bactria, 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 Aï 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 is 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 Aï 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



425. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Aï Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head to right, with rejuvenated and idealised features / Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, [A] NTIOXOY to left, Δ to inner left. SC 436.6; SMAK A1SA-16-20, 22-26; ESM 704; HGC 9, 122. 8.60g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; Extremely Rare. 15,000



Extremely Rare









426. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos I Soter AV Stater. Aī Khanoum, circa 266-261 BC. Diademed head to right / Apollo Delphios, nude, seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; BASI Λ E[Ω S] to right, ANTIOXOY to left, Δ within circle to inner left. SC 436.1; ESM 695 γ ; BMC pl. XXVII 1a(same obv. die); HGC 9, 122. 8.59g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

10,000

From the collection of Dr. Gholam Reza Assar.

Ex Kress 122, 1962









427. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos II Theos AR Tetradrachm. Antioch on the Orontes, 256-246 BC. Diademed head to right / Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow with right hand and resting left hand on grounded bow; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, monograms to outer left and right. SC 571.2a; HGC 9, 238o. 17.00g, 30mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; an excellent portrait.

4,000

Ex Kleinkunst Collection; Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 79, 31 October 2000, lot 721; Ex K. Kress, Auction 122, 30 May 1962, lot 477.

An Extremely Rare Stater of Antiochos II









428. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos II Theos AV Stater. Aï Khanoum, 261-246 BC. Diademed head to right / Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ANTIOXOY to left, star above arm, monogram below, kithara before legs. SC 616.2; ESM 709; SMAK A2S-3-24; Pozzi 2951; Houghton 1291-2; SNG ANS 70-3; HGC 9, 229e. 8.46g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare, and likely the finest surviving specimen.

15,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

The sole reign of Antiochos II Theos, following the death of his father Antiochos I in 261 BC, demonstrates well the instability of the so-called Successor kingdoms which carved up Alexander the Great's empire in the wake of the power vacuum created by his untimely demise, as they continued to struggle between themselves for overall mastery of the vast territories the Macedonians had conquered.

The defining feature of Antiochos II's sole reign lies in the waging of the Second Syrian War, a legacy of the ongoing hostility and friction between the Ptolemaic and Seleukid kingdoms that had led to conflict in the First Syrian War of 274-271 BC. With assistance from Antigonos II Gonatas, then ruler of the Macedonian homelands, Antiochos II now made significant territorial gains against Ptolemy's empire in Asia Minor including the major cities of Ephesos, Samos and Miletos. The latter acclaimed Antiochos 'Theos' (God) for delivering them from the tyrannical rule of the Ptolemaic vassal Timarchos. The war was concluded with a peace treaty in 253, in which Ptolemy conceded considerable territory in Asia Minor, and the treaty was sealed by the marriage of Antiochos to the daughter of Ptolemy, Berenike, with the understanding that the offspring of this union would inherit the Seleukid throne.

Antiochos duly divorced his former wife Laodike, but she was treated with great honour and remained a powerful and influential figure. Laodike moved to Ephesos, and after Ptolemy II's death in 246 Antiochos appears to have reverted to Laodike, himself passing away shortly thereafter in 246, with rumours that he had been poisoned by the former queen. In the ensuing succession crisis partisans of Laodike murdered Berenike and her son before the new Ptolemaic king, Berenike's brother Ptolemy III, could bring support to her. Thus Laodike's son Seleukos II succeeded to the throne of his father after all, providing the casus belli for the Third Syrian War, which resulted in a significant weakening of the Seleukid kingdom and major Ptolemaic conquests that brought the Ptolemaic empire to the zenith of its power.

The Seleukid kingdom had been struggling for some time at this point, having lost considerable territories during the reign of Antiochos II despite their gains from the Second Syrian War. The dynasts of Cappadocia had successfully won independence for themselves by around 255 BC, and at this time a similar secession was underway in the satrapy of Baktria, where this coin was issued. A history of the mints there demonstrate the gradual loss of control of the Seleukid kings to the local satrap, Diodotos. While this stater dates to the period in which the Aī Khanoum mint was issuing coins made of precious metal on behalf Antiochos II, several years into his sole reign however, the mint began to issue only in bronze, and Diodotos soon began to produced coinage which named Antiochos but featured portraits of himself or his son, Diodotos II, and reverse types of their own choosing. Finally around 235 BC 'the name of Diodotos appeared on the reverse of the coinage as issuing authority, signalling the formal inception of an independent Diodotid kingdom in Baktria' (SC I.I p.167).

The Seleukid Elephant Corps







429. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint 56, probably in western Asia Minor, perhaps Sardes, circa 203 BC. Diademed head to right / Indian elephant standing to right, left foreleg raised; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ above ANTIOXOY below, $\exists I$ 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

Ex Heritage World Coin Auctions, NYINC Signature Sale 3071, 6 January 2019, lot 33198.

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, p377). 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 Achaios, 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 Euthydemos and Sophagasenos (206 BC). The Indian elephant featured prominently on coinage as part of the 'personal myth-making' of Seleukos I, commemorating his elephant corps and his reconquest of India on the obverse of bronze issues from Apamea, 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 Sophagasenos 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 ageing 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.







430. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos III 'the Great' AR Tetradrachm. 'ΔI' mint, circa 202 BC. Diademed and horned head to right, ΔI behind / BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, Apollo seated to left on omphalos, holding arrow and resting on grounded bow; ΔI in exergue. SC 1109.2; HGC 9, 447y. 16.76g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive portrait.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







431. Seleukid Empire, Antiochos IV Epiphanes AR Tetradrachm. Ake-Ptolemais, 167-164 BC. Diademed head to right; monogram behind / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; palm in outer left field, AΣ in exergue. SC 1476.1d; HGC 9, 620c. 17.09g, 30mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 750

Ex Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 135, 9 December 2017, lot 32 (hammer: 1,200 EUR).

An Extremely Rare Bronze of Demetrios I







432. Seleukid Empire, Demetrios I Soter Æ 20mm. Uncertain mint in Northern Syria, circa 162-150 BC. Head of Molossian hound to left / $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$ $\Delta HMHTPIOY$ $\Sigma\Omega THPO\Sigma$, head of lynx to right, monogram below. SC 1662; CSE 556; HGC 9, 827. 8.19g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; some earthen adhesions. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







433. Seleukid Empire, Alexander I Balas AR Tetradrachm. Tyre, dated SE 167 = 146/5 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, eagle with closed wings standing to left on prow, with palm frond behind; club surmounted by city monogram to left, ZΞP (date) above monogram to right. SC 1835.6b; HGC 9, 883. 14.00g, 27mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

1,250

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.









434. Seleukid Empire, Demetrios II Nikator AR Tetradrachm. Second reign. Antioch on the Orontes, 129-128 BC. Diademed and bearded head to right / Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; BA Σ 1AE Ω Σ Δ HMHTPIOY to right, Θ EOY NIKATOPO Σ to left, monograms below throne and in outer left field. SC 2166.2a; SMA 321; HGC 9, 1117b. 16.80g, 29mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

2,750

Acquired from Nomos AG;

Ex collection of W. Belser, Zürich, prior to 1965, and that of his son, acquired in the early 1970s.

Ex Dr. F. Pipito Collection, 1987







435. Seleukid Empire, Demetrios II Nikator AR Drachm. Second reign. Unattributed issue from northern Syria, 129 BC. Diademed head to right / Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; BASIAE Ω S Δ HMHTPIOY to right, Θ EOY NIKATOPO[Σ] to left. SC 2178; SMA 324; CSE 290; HGC 9, 1128c. 4.01g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a couple of minor flan cracks, attractive old collection tone. Very Rare.

750

Ex Nomos AG, Auction 15, 22 October 2017, lot 182 (erroneously attributed to Antioch mint); Ex LHS Numismatik AG, Auction 102, 29 April 2008, lot 313; Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 81, 16 May 2001, lot 343;

Ex Dr. Feori Pipito Collection, Superior Galleries, Auction 68, 12 December 1987, lot 522.

Ex Houghton Collection and Kress 144, 1968







436. Seleukid Empire, Seleukos VI Epiphanes Nikator AR Tetradrachm. Attic standard. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnum, circa 96-94 BC. Diademed head to right / [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Athena standing facing, head to left, holding Nike in right hand, and spear and shield with left; silphium plant(?) in outer left field, ΘΗ above ΠΑ monogram in inner left field. SC 2403.1a (this coin) = CSE 534 (this coin) = A. Houghton: The Seléucid mint of Seléucia on the Calycádnus, in Kraay-Mørkholm Essays, p. 94, 137 corr. (this coin); HGĆ 9, 1265. 16.32g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

1.750

This coin cited in A. Houghton, C. Lorber and O. Hoover, Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalogue Part II (New York & London, 2008); This coin published in G. Le Rider et al, Kraay-Mørkholm Essays: Numismatic Studies in Memory of C.M. Kraay and O. Mørkholm (Louvain-la-

This coin published in A. Houghton, Coins from the Seleucid Empire from the Collection of Arthur Houghton (New York, 1983);

Ex Kleinkunst Collection;

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 57, 25 May 1993, lot 138; Ex Arthur Houghton Collection;

Ex K. Kress, Auction 144, 22 July 1968, lot 205.



Please see online image for reverse

437. Seleukid Empire, Antioch Æ Mina Weight. Circa 2nd-1st century BC. Elephant standing to left; ANTIOXEIA above, upright anchor before, MNA in exergue; all within ornamental rectangular border / Latticework design. Cf. J. Forien de Rochesnard, Album des poids antiques 2, La Grece Antique, p. 57; cf. J. Paul Getty Museum 96.AI.146 (in the name of Antiochos, with magistrate's name). 403.81g, 95mm x 87mm.

Condition as seen. Extremely Rare. 2,500

From the collection of Dr. Gholam Reza Assar.



Please see online image for reverse

438. Seleukid Empire, Seleukeia Pieria Æ Tetarton (1/4 Mina) Weight. Circa 200-150 BC. Zebu (Brahma) bull to left; ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΙΟΝ above, ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ below / Latticework design. J. Paul Getty Museum: A Passion for Antiquities, Ancient Art from the Collection of Barbara and Lawrence Fleischman, 95 = J. Paul Getty Museum 96.AC.143. 113.56g, 60 x 60mm.

Preserved in very good condition; concretions remaining on rev. Extremely Rare.

3,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.



PARTHIA









439. Parthia, Andragoras AR Tetradrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Turreted head of Tyche to right, wearing pendant earring and necklace; monogram of Andragoras behind / Athena standing to left, wearing helmet, long chiton and himation, holding owl on extended right hand and resting left hand on grounded shield, transverse spear in background; ANΔPAΓΟΡΟΥ to right. Roma XIV, 326; Mitchiner 20; BMC 3-4, pl. xxviii, 2-3. 16.74g, 26mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







440. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to right, head facing; prow behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, -, but cf. 329 (tetradrachm); Bopearachchi, Sophytes -; SNG ANS -; N&A -, cf. 36-39 (tetradrachms); Roma XVI, 403. 8.24g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







441. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to 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; HGC 12, 3. 8.11g, 19mm, 6h.

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

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







442. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to 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; HGC 12, 3. 8.17g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750









443. Parthia(?), 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to 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; HGC 12, 3. 8.09g, 17mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

Unique and Unpublished







444. Parthia(?), 'Eagle Series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing to left, head to right; grape cluster on vine with leaf above, monogram in lower left field. Unpublished in the standard references, for type, cf. SNG ANS 12-16; cf. Mitchiner 26; cf. N&A 52-57; cf. HGC 12, 7-8. 3.36g, 15mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Unique and unpublished with this monogram on the reverse.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







445. Parthia(?), 'Eagle Series' AR Drachm. Hekatompylos(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing to left, head to 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; HGC 12, 8. 3.53g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







446. Parthia(?), 'Eagle Series' AR Drachm. Ekbatana(?), circa 246/5-239/8 BC. Local standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Eagle standing to left, head to right; behind, grape cluster on vine with leaf, kerykeion above. Roma XIV, 335; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 2A; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner 26d; N&A 63-64; HGC 12, 8. 3.57g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 400

UNCERTAIN EASTERN SATRAPY

The Second Known Example







447. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor, spiral palmette and grape bunch on the bowl / Owl standing to right, head facing; olive sprig, crescent and grape bunch behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Roma XIV, 341 corr. (grape bunch on rev.); Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; N&A 8-9 var. (grape bunch on rev.); Mitchiner -; SNG ANS -. 15.98g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Apparently unpublished; second known (and finest) example with grape bunch on helmet and on reverse.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







448. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint, circa 323-240 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to 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; HGC 12, 4. 7.91g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 500

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.

BAKTRIA



Unique





449. Baktria, uncertain mint Æ 18mm. Circa 4th century BC. Head of roaring lion to right / Forepart of boar to right. Unpublished, but cf. Roma e-78, 675 for the type in silver and CNG 93, 675 for the type in gold. 4.84g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Unique and unpublished.

300

This unique bronze coin seems to belong to a series of coins minted in Baktria previously known only from a small number of silver fractions and a single coin of the same types struck in gold.







450. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, grape bunch over tail, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 354; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13e; N&A 13-15; SNG ANS -; Svoronos pl. 109, 8; Leu 83, 263. 16.90g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant cabinet tone. Very Rare.

1,000

Apparently Unpublished and Possibly Unique









451. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl; AP monogram behind / Owl standing to right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before. Roma XIV, 356 var. (grape bunch); cf. Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner -; N&A -, cf. 13-17 (different monogram); SNG ANS -. 16.92g, 24mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. An apparently unpublished type with this monogram and no grape bunch on reverse, possibly unique.

750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.







452. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, [grape bunch over tail], AΘE before. Roma XIX, 623 (same dies); Roma XIV, 354; Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 1A; Mitchiner 13e; N&A 13-15; SNG ANS -; Svoronos pl. 109, 8; Leu 83, 263. 16.87g, 24mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.











453. Baktria, 'Athenian Series' AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 261-239/8 BC. Attic standard. Head of Athena to 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 to 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). 8.09g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 750

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 ΣTA , 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.

A Baktrian Portrait of Seleukos I?







454. Baktria, Sophytes AR Tetradrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) to 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 to right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Jansari 67-70 (O1/R1); 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 (same dies). 16.92g, 28mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; pleasant light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

15,000

From the 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-quadriga 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?









455. Baktria, Sophytes AR Didrachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) to right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; MNA on bust truncation / Cockerel standing to right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Jansari 11 (O2/R2); 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. 7.95g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; slight die shift to reverse, attractive light cabinet tone. Extremely Rare.

4,000

From the 1960s Andragoras-Sophytes Group, present in Germany in 1975, subsequently exported to the USA.









456. Baktria, Sophytes AR Drachm. Uncertain mint in the Oxus region, circa 246/5-235 BC. Attic standard. Head of Seleukos(?) to right, wearing laurel wreathed Attic helmet decorated with spiral pattern on crest and eagle wings on cheek-guard; M on bust truncation / Cockerel standing to right; kerykeion behind, ΣΩΦΥΤΟΥ to right. Jansari 13-52; Roma XIV, 367 var. (MNA on bust truncation); Bopearachchi, Sophytes Series 3A, pl. I, 3; SNG ANS 21-24; Mitchiner 29a; cf. Whitehead NC 1943, pp. 64, 1 and pl. III, 7-8; HGC 12, 14. 3.61g, 16mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; iridescent cabinet tone. Very Rare.









457. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Diodotos I or II Æ 20mm. Uncertain mint (probably Baktra), circa 256-225 BC. Laureate head of Zeus to right / Artemis advancing to right, holding torch, hound running to right at feet; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ downwards to right, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ downwards to left. Holt I1; Bopearachchi 8A var. (no hound); Mitchiner 82a corr. (hound at feet); SNG ANS 96-8 var. (no hound); CNG, Triton III, lot 684; HGC 12, 26 corr. (no hound in illustration). 7.73g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; highly attractive for the issue. Extremely Rare variety with hound at feet.











458. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Diodotos I or II Æ 21mm. Aï Khanoum, circa 235-225 BC. Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Athena standing facing, holding spear in her right hand, shield in her left; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ to left. Holt Series H, Group 1; Bopearachchi 12A; SNG ANS 102-6; Mitchiner 79a. 6.02g, 21mm, 6h.

A Fine Style Portrait Stater of Diodotos II









459. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Diodotos II Soter AV Stater. Mint A (near Aï Khanoum), circa 255-250 BC. Diademed head to right / Zeus Bremetes advancing to left, extended left arm draped with aegis, preparing to hurl thunderbolt in right hand; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ to left; wreath above eagle standing to left in left field. Bopearachchi 5A; SNG ANS 82-6; Mitchiner 73; HGC 12, 20 corr. (mint). 8.34g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a particularly attractive example struck from dies engraved in handsome style.

7,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









460. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas \pounds 25mm. Aï Khanoum, circa 225-208/6 BC. Bearded head of Herakles to right / Horse galloping to right; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ above, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ below. Bopearachchi 22A; SNG ANS 173-4; HGC 12, 53. 7.48g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; somewhat coarse surfaces, but a highly attractive example of the type.











461. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas \pounds 25mm. Aï Khanoum, circa 225-208/6 BC. Bearded head of Herakles to right / Horse galloping to right; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ above, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ below. Bopearachchi 22A; SNG ANS 173-4; HGC 12, 53. 7.22g, 25mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; an attractive example of the type.

300

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







462. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas Æ 18mm. Aï Khanoum or Baktra mint, circa 225-208/6 BC. Bearded head of Herakles to right / Horse galloping to right; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ below. SNG ANS 177-9; Bopearachchi 23 var. (no monogram); Mitchiner 98 var. (same); HGC 12, 55. 3.56g, 18mm, 6h.







463. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint A (near Aï Khanoum), circa 220/215-210/208 BC. Diademed head to right / Herakles seated left on rock, holding club set on rocks to left; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left; N in exergue. Bopearachchi 5D; SNG ANS 128-9; Mitchiner 89d; Kritt A11; HGC 12, 40. 16.42g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 750

From the Neil Collection.







464. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint A (near Aï Khanoum), circa 220/15 BC. Diademed head to right / Herakles seated to left on rock, holding club set on rocks; BA Σ I Δ E Ω E and monogram to right, EY Θ Y Δ HMOY to left. Bopearachchi 5B; SNG ANS 124-5; Kritt A8; HGC 12, 40. 16.48g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 750

From the Neil Collection.







465. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint A (near Aï Khanoum), circa 215-210 BC. Diademed head to right, with elderly features / Herakles seated to left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 5B; SNG ANS 131; Mitchiner 85c; Kritt A12; HGC 12, 40. 16.33g, 30mm, 12h.

Very Fine. 500

From the Neil Collection.







466. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 210-206 BC. Diademed head to right, with idealised features / Herakles seated to left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on knee; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ and monogram to right, $EY\Theta Y\Delta HMOY$ to left. Bopearachchi 9A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 110-2; SNG ANS 136; Mitchiner 94; Kritt B14; HGC 12, 42. 16.52g, 29mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000

From the Neil Collection.







467. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint B ("Baktra"), circa 206-200 BC. Diademed head to right, with elderly features / Herakles seated to left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 12A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 113; SNG ANS 141-2; Mitchiner 94a; Kritt B17; HGC 12, 43. 16.62g, 30mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a striking portrait in high relief.

2,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







468. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint B ("Baktra"), circa 206-200 BC. Diademed head to right, with elderly features / Herakles seated to left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 12A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 113; SNG ANS 141-2; Mitchiner 94a; Kritt B17; HGC 12, 43. 16.60g, 29mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







469. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint B ("Baktra"), circa 206-200 BC. Diademed head to right, with elderly features / Herakles seated to left on lion skin draped over rocks, holding club set on right leg; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Bopearachchi 12A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 113; SNG ANS 141-2; Mitchiner 94a; Kritt B17; HGC 12, 43. 16.54g, 27mm, 11h.

Good Very Fine. 500

From the Neil Collection.







470. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos I Theos Megas AR Tetradrachm. Mint B ("Baktra")(?), circa 206-200 BC. Diademed head to right, with elderly features / Herakles seated to left on rocky outcropping, holding club set on rocks; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left. Kritt A17; cf. Bopearachchi 11A (for monogram but on an oktadrachm) and 12 (for type, but monogram unlisted); cf. SNG ANS 131; cf. HGC 12, 36 (for monogram but on oktadrachm and 43 (for type). 16.49g, 30mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000

From the Neil Collection.

Ex Triton XIV, 2011









471. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1C; SNG ANS 188-189; HGC 12, 63. 16.96g, 34mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful light cabinet tone, superbly fine detail on reverse.

6,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, lot 422 (hammer: \$8,000).







472. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1D; SNG ANS 188-189; HGC 12, 63. 16.98g, 34mm, 12h.

Near Mint State, in exceptional state of preservation for the issue.

1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







473. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1F; SNG ANS 190; Mitchiner 103c; HGC 12, 63. 16.68g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







474. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios I Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 200-185 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing elephant skin headdress / Herakles standing facing, crowning himself with right hand, holding club and lion's skin in left; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1F; SNG ANS 190; Mitchiner 103c; HGC 12, 63. 16.96g, 34mm, 11h.

Very Fine. 750

From the Neil Collection.







475. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos II AR Tetradrachm. Circa 185-180 BC. Diademed bust to right / Herakles standing facing, crowned with leaves, holding wreath and carrying club and lion skin; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ to right, $EY\Theta Y\Delta HMOY$ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1B; Bopearachchi & Rahman 141; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, 72. 16.98g, 28mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; an attractive portrait in high relief. Very Rare with this monogram.

2,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







476. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Euthydemos II CU-NI Double Unit. Circa 185-180 BC. Laureate head of Apollo to right / Tripod; BAΣIΛΕΩΣ to right, EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ to left, monogram to inner left. Bopearachchi 6B; Mitchiner 118a; SNG ANS 224; HGC 12, 77. 8.42g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 250

For the lower denominations of his base metal coinage, Euthydemos II used an unusual copper-nickel alloy, the first monetary application of this durable and corrosion-resistant alloy and an innovation that would not be replicated until 1860 in Belgium.







477. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Agathokles Dikaios AR Tetradrachm. Circa 185-175 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Zeus standing facing, holding figure of Hekate with torches in outstretched right hand, and sceptre in left; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to left, monogram in inner left field. Bopearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 137a; SNG ANS 230; HGC 12, 81. 16.87g, 30mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,000









478. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Agathokles Dikaios AR Drachm. Circa 185-175 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Zeus standing facing, holding figure of Hekate with torches in outstretched right hand, and sceptre in left; $BA\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$ to right, $A\Gamma A\Theta OK\Lambda EOY[\Sigma]$ to left, monogram at inner left. Bopearachchi 2B; Mitchiner 138a; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, 81. 4.31g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; wonderfully detailed reverse.

300

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

Extremely Rare Commemorative Issue









479. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Commemorative issue struck for Euthydemos I. Diademed head of Euthydemos I to right; EYΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ before, ΘΕΟΥ behind / Herakles seated to left on rocky outcropping, holding club set on rock behind knee; BΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟ[Σ] to right, ANTIMAXOY to left, ΘΕΟΥ in exergue, monogram in inner right field. Bopearachchi 10A; Bopearachchi & Rahman 191-192; SNG ANS 297-298; Mitchiner 129; HGC 12, 108. 16.83g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 3,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







480. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing kausia / Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ and monogram to inner right, ANTIMAXOY to left. Bopearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 124b; SNG ANS 276-7; HGC 12, 345. 16.84g, 35mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 2,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







481. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing kausia / Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕ[ΟΥ] and monogram to right, ANTIMAXOY to left. Bopearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 124b; SNG ANS 276-7; HGC 12, 345. 16.99g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Rare. 2,000

From the Neil Collection.







482. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Antimachos I Theos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 180-170 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing kausia / Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident and filleted palm; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ ΘEOY and monogram to right, ANTIMAXOY to left. Bopearachchi 1B; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, 345. 16.84g, 35mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; lightly wavy planchet. Very Rare with this monogram.

1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

A Superb Tetradrachm of Demetrios II









483. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios II AR Tetradrachm. Circa 150-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Athena standing facing, holding spear and shield set on ground; BAΣΙΕΛΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1E; SNG ANS 393-4; Qunduz 35; HGC 12, 126. 16.81g, 34mm, 11h.

Mint State; lustrous metal beneath light cabinet tone.

5,000

From the Neil Collection.









484. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Demetrios II AR Tetradrachm. Circa 150-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Athena standing facing, holding spear and shield set on ground; BAΣΙΕΛΩΣ to right, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1D; Mitchiner 101i; SNG ANS 392; HGC 12, 126. 16.83g, 34mm, 12h.

Mint State. 3,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







485. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 171-145 BC. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 1B; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS 431; Mitchiner 168f; HGC 12, 130. 16.99g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







486. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 171-145 BC. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, EYΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 1B; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS 431; Mitchiner 168f; HGC 12, 130. 16.95g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

Heroic Bust of Eukratides I









487. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed heroic bust to 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 over shoulder; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, EYΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower right field. Bopearachchi 8B; Bopearachchi & Rahman 255; SNG ANS 485; Mitchiner 179a; HGC 12, 132. 16.97g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

7.500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

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, Seleukos 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.







488. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, EΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6X; SNG ANS 472; Mitchiner, Type 177e; HGC 12, 131. 17.01g, 32mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,500

Extremely Rare Monogram









489. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, EYΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6EE; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner, Type 177cc; HGC 12, 131. 16.98g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare with this monogram.

1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







490. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in left field. Bopearachchi 6Z; Mitchiner 177l; SNG ANS 473 var. (placement of rev. monogram); HGC 12, 131. 16.98g, 36mm, 12h.

Mint State; sharply struck. 1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







491. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Dynastic pedigree issue. Draped and cuirassed bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ below, all within bead-and-reel border / Conjoined, draped busts of Heliokles and Laodike, wearing tainia, to right; ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ above, ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ below, monogram to left, all within bead-and-reel border. Bopearachchi 13A; Mitchiner 182b; HGC 12, 133. 16.94g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 1,500

From the Neil Collection.









492. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Tetradrachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Draped and cuirassed bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, EYΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 6U; Mitchiner 177w; Bopearachchi & Rahman 244; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, 131. 17.05g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 750

From the Neil Collection.









493. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Drachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, EYΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in left field. Bopearachchi 7I; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner 178c; HGC 12, 136. 4.23g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









494. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides I Megas AR Drachm. Circa 170-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; BA Σ I Λ E Ω Σ above, EYKPATI Δ OY below, monogram in right field. Bopearachchi 2B; Mitchiner Type 169b; SNG ANS 437-8; HGC 12, 136. 4.25g, 19mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine. 300





Unique and Unpublished







495. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Plato AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-140 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ, Helios, radiate, standing facing in quadriga galloping to right; monogram in lower right field, MZ in exergue. Bopearachchi -; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS -; Mitchiner -; Qunduz -; HGC 12, -; cf. Bopearachchi 3 for type. 16.93g, 32mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Unique and Unpublished.

25,000

From the Neil Collection.

Nearly all that is known about the history of the Greco-Baktrian kingdom is derived from numismatic sources, and this coin makes its own worthy contribution to the historical record. Coins featuring Plato of Baktria are extremely rare owing to the brevity of his reign, estimated to be around five years or less. While all of Plato's coins are considered extremely rare, the helmeted tetradrachms stand apart as being rarer by another order of magnitude. Almost nothing is known about the circumstances of life or his rise to power, except that it coincided with the death of the previous king, Eukratides I 'the Great', who had successfully supplanted the earlier Euthydemid dynasty and expanded the borders of the Greco-Baktrian territories through conquest as far as the modern-day eastern Punjab. As Plato appears to be middle-aged in all of his coinage, it is considered likely that he was Eukratides' brother (Woodthorpe Tarn, The Greeks in Bactria and India, 2010, p. 210).

Around 140 BC, Eukratides I was publicly murdered in brutal fashion by his son (Justin XLI, 6, though he fails to mention the name of the perpetrator, presumed to be either Eukratides II or Heliokles I), his body dragged behind a chariot like that of an enemy. In the chaotic period which immediately followed the death of the king, much of the capital city was destroyed and then abandoned. This was the beginning of a calamitous dynastic civil war which would ultimately lead to the fall of the kingdom itself; weakened by internal strife the Indian territories were lost to the Indo-Greek king Menander, and an invasion of the Yuezhi could not be resisted, resulting in the wealthy and important city of Aï-Khanoum (Alexandria on the Oxus) being sacked and burnt to the ground. It was likely as a contender in this war that Plato came to power. For a time he held territory surrounding the centrally located city of Balkh, where all of his coins appear to have been issued (Mitchiner, p.67); his fate, like his origins, is also unknown, but it was his probable nephew Heliokles I who is now considered to be the last Greco-Baktrian king. Heliokles retreated in the face of the Yuezhi invasion and moved his capital to the Kabul Valley, abandoning forever the Baktrian territories to the invading nomads.









496. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides II Soter AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-140 BC. Attic standard. Diademed and draped bust to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, Apollo standing slightly to left, holding arrow and resting bow on ground; monogram to inner left. Bopearachchi 3B; SNG ANS 625-626; HGC 12, 162. 16.92g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare. 2,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







497. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Eukratides II Soter AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-140 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Apollo standing facing, head to left, holding arrow in right hand and grounded bow with left; $BA\Sigma IAE\Omega\Sigma$ to right, $EYKPATI\DeltaOY$ and monogram to left. Bopearachchi 1K var. (monogram); Mitchiner Type 164g; SNG ANS -; HGC 12, 161. 16.98g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare monogram not published in Bopearachchi.

1,500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







498. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Heliokles Dikaios AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-130 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Zeus standing facing half-left, wearing himation, holding winged thunderbolt in right hand, lotus-tipped sceptre in left, monogram in left field; BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to left, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ in exergue. Bopearachchi 1Q; Mitchiner 284f; SNG ANS 641; HGC 12, 169. 16.90g, 33mm, 12h.

Mint State. 3,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







499. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom, Heliokles Dikaios AR Tetradrachm. Circa 145-130 BC. Diademed and draped bust to right / Zeus standing facing half-left, wearing himation, holding winged thunderbolt in right hand, lotus-tipped sceptre in left, ΚΔP monogram in left field; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ to left, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ in exergue. Bopearachchi 1U; Mitchiner 284o; SNG ANS 642-48; HGC 12, 169. 16.86g, 33mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,000

From the Neil Collection.







500. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Philoxenos Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 125-110 BC. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANIKHTOY ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, diademed heroic bust to left, seen from behind, aegis on shoulder and brandishing spear with right hand / 'Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa' in Kharosthi, Philoxenos, in military attire, on horse rearing right; Σ and monogram to lower right. Bopearachchi 7A; SNG ANS 1197; HGC 12, 269. 9.83g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; the rarest of Philoxenos' bust types.

5.000

From a private UK collection.









501. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Philoxenos Aniketos AR Tetradrachm. Circa 125-110 BC. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANIKHTOY ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, diademed and draped bust to right / 'Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa' in Kharosthi, Philoxenos, in military attire, on horse rearing to right on ground line; Σ and monogram to lower right. Bopearachchi 3H; Bopearachchi & Rahman -; SNG ANS 1164-7; HGC 12, 267. 9.91g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; minor flan flaw to reverse.

1,000

From a private UK collection.







502. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Philoxenos Aniketos AR Drachm. Uncertain mint in Paropamisadai or Gandhara, circa 125-110 BC. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / 'Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa' in Kharosthi, Philoxenos on horseback to right, Σ and monogram below. Bopearachchi 6D; Mitchiner 339f; HGC 12, 272. 2.44g, 14mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant light cabinet tone.

200

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









503. Indo-Greek Kingdom, Archebios Dikaios Nikephoros AR Tetradrachm. Circa 75-65 BC. BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ, diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust to right / 'Maharajasa dhramikasa jayadharasa Arkhebiyasa' in Kharosthi, Zeus standing facing, brandishing thunderbolt in raised right hand and cradling sceptre in left arm; monogram to left. Bopearachchi 2F; HGC 12, 432. 9.49g, 26mm, 12h.

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

1,000

From a private UK collection.

SASANIAN KINGDOM

Ex Varesi 17, 1993









504. Sasanian Kings, Zamasp AR Drachm. WH (Veh-Ardashir) mint, dated RY 3 = AD 498/9. Bust to right, wearing mural crown with inner crescent and korymbos set on crescent, ribbon on left shoulder; small bust of Ahura Mazda to left on right, holding wreath / Fire altar with ribbons, flanked by two attendants, star and crescent flanking flames. SNS type Ib/1a; Göbl type I/1. 4.13g, 29mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; stunning old cabinet tone with light iridescence. Very Rare.

250

Ex Numismatica Varesi, Auction 17, 19 November 1993, lot 159 (incorrectly catalogued).

KUSHAN EMPIRE







505. Kushan Empire, Vima Kadphises AV Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, circa AD 113-127. Bilingual series. Diademed and crowned half-length bust to right on clouds, flames at shoulder, holding mace-sceptre; tamgha to upper left / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, head to left, holding trident and flask; he-goat skin draped over arm; tamgha to left, Buddhist triratana (Three Jewels) to right. MK 18; ANS Kushan 269; Donum Burns 81. 7.97g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







506. Kushan Empire, Kanishka I AV Dinar. Main mint in Baktria (Balkh?), circa AD 127-151. Early Phase. Emperor standing facing, diademed, wearing peaked Iranian cap, head to left, flames at shoulder, sacrificing over altar, holding goad and sceptre / Nimbate figure of Siva standing facing, head to left, pouring water flask and holding vajra (thunderbolt), trident, and goat; tamgha to left. MK 37; ANS Kushan 371-2; Donum Burns 119-21. 8.00g, 20mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







507. Kushan Empire, Kanishka I AV Dinar. Main mint in Baktria (Balkh?), circa AD 127-151. Early phase. Emperor standing facing, head to left, diademed, wearing Iranian cap, flames at shoulder, sacrificing over altar, holding goad and sceptre / Nana, nimbate, standing to right, holding sceptre and box; tamgha to right. MK 35 (O8/R-); ANS Kushan 370; Donum Burns 116-7. 7.98g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







508. Kushan Empire, Kanishka I AV Dinar. Main mint in Baktria (Balkh?), circa AD 127-151. Late Phase. Emperor standing facing, diademed, wearing round cap, head to left, flames at shoulder, sacrificing over altar, holding goad and sceptre / Nimbate figure of Siva standing facing, head to left, pouring water flask and holding vajra (thunderbolt), trident, and goat; tamgha to left. MK 62 (O24/R39); ANS Kushan 382-4; Donum Burns 131. 7.98g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







509. Kushan Empire, Huvishka AV Quarter Dinar. Subsidiary mint in Gandhara (Peshawar?), circa AD 151-190. Diademed and crowned half-length bust to left on clouds, holding mace-sceptre and goad / Nana, nimbate, standing to right, holding animal sceptre in right hand and box in left; tamgha to right. MK 315 (O1/R33); ANS Kushan 759-60; Donum Burns 281. 1.97g, 13mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

Unique and Unpublished







510. Kushan Empire, Huvishka Æ Tetradrachm. Main mint, (Begram?), circa AD 151-190. Emperor diademed, head and torso facing, surrounded by radiate mandorla, reclining with right foot on kline / Emperor kneeling to left, with hands joined, before the goddess Nanaia, nimbate, standing to right, holding sceptre; tamgha between them. Apparently unpublished: cf. MK 845 for type, not illustrated but recorded as same reverse as MK 844 and 846; cf. MK 840 and ANS Kushan 880-935 for obverse type; cf. MK 844/846 and Cunningham 85-6 for reverse type. 9.78g, 24mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Apparently a unique and unpublished type.

1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

Besides the two, now lost, examples known to Göbl and Cunningham with this reverse type (see A. Cunningham, Numismatic Chronicle, 12 (1892), pp. 117-118) only two other coins with the scene of the kneeling emperor and goddess are known. One was sold by CNG in 2008 (MB 78, 1054) upon which the figures have switched, with the emperor kneeling on the left and the goddess on the right. The second example was sold by Heritage in 2019 (Sale 3076, 33139) and follows the two recorded examples more closely.

Interestingly, this present example departs from the known specimens in a new manner. It uniquely places the tamgha between the two figures and the legend, although not entirely preserved, appears to vary from the other examples. It is unclear whether it matches MK 845, an unrecorded and unphotographed coin, but the unique combination of an established obverse type with an extremely rare reverse certainly fills an important gap in the coinage of Huvishka.







511. Kushan Empire, Vasudeva I AV Dinar. Main mint in Baktria (Balkh?), circa AD 190-230. Early phase. Emperor standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder / Siva standing facing, holding diadem loop and trident, leaning against bull standing to left, head facing; tamgha to right. MK 503 (O2/R-); cf. ANS Kushan 1084; cf. Donum Burns 404-7. 8.11g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; die break to rev. 1,000

KUSHANO-SASANIANS









512. Kushano-Sasanians, temp. Ardaxšīr (Ardashir) - Pērōz (Fīrūz) I AV Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, AD 255-310. Imitating the types of Vasudeva I. King standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder, Brahmi 'er' and filleted trident to left, swastika between legs, three pellets below arm, tamgha to right / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left; tamgha and pellet to upper left, three pellets below Nandi's neck. MK 694 (Vasudeva II) corr. (no pellets below arm); ANS Kushan 1700; Donum Burns 476; for attribution, cf. Cribb, Kidarites pp. 98-100. 8.02g, 27mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









513. Kushano-Sasanians, temp. Ardaxšīr (Ardashir) - Pērōz (Fīrūz) I AV Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, AD 255-310. Imitating the types of Vasudeva I. King standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder, filleted trident to left, pellet in lower left field, pellet above swastika between legs, three pellets below arm, tamgha to right / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left; tamgha to upper left, three pellets below Nandi's neck. MK 687.2 (Vasudeva II, corr. symbols in fields); ANS Kushan -; Donum Burns -; for attribution, cf. Cribb, Kidarites pp. 98-100. 7.85g, 28mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









514. Kushano-Sasanians, temp. Ardaxšīr (Ardashir) - Pērōz (Fīrūz) I AV Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, AD 255-310. Imitating the types of Vasudeva I. King standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder, Brahmi 'er' and filleted trident to left, pellet above swastika between legs, three pellets below arm, tamgha to right / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left; tamgha and pellet to upper left, four pellets below Nandi's neck. MK 696 (Vasudeva II, obv. die 97); ANS Kushan 1701; Donum Burns 477 (same obv. die); for attribution, cf. Cribb, Kidarites pp. 98-100. 7.90g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).









515. Kushano-Sasanians, temp. Ardaxšīr (Ardashir) - Pērōz (Fīrūz) I AV Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, AD 255-310. Imitating the types of Vasudeva I. King standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder, filleted trident to left, swastika between legs, pellet above tamgha to right / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left; tamgha to upper left, three pellets below Nandi's neck. MK 680 (Vasudeva II); ANS Kushan 1697; Donum Burns -; for attribution, cf. Cribb, Kidarites pp. 98-100. 8.00g, 25mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







516. Kushano-Sasanians, temp. Ardaxšīr (Ardashir) - Pērōz (Fīrūz) I AV Quarter Dinar. Uncertain Baktrian mint, circa AD 255–310. Imitating the types of Vasudeva I. King standing facing, nimbate, diademed and crowned, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulder, filleted trident to left, tamgha to right / Ithyphallic Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left; tamgha to upper left. MK 678 (Vasudeva II); ANS Kushan 1703; Donum Burns -. 2.04g, 15mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 500

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

KIDARITE HUNS







517. Kidarite Huns, temp. Kidara AV Dinar. In the name and types of Vahrām (Bahram) I Kushanshah. Boxlo (Balkh) mint, circa AD 350-365. King standing facing, wearing lotus crown with ribbons, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulders, filleted trident to left, middle prong surmounted by crescent, Kidarite tamgha above symbol in right field / Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left. Cribb, Kidarites 6B; MK 733; ANS Kushan -. 7.54g, 34mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; typically blundered reverse.

1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







518. Kidarite Huns, temp. Kidara AV Dinar. In the name and types of Vahrām (Bahram) I Kushanshah. Boxlo (Balkh) mint, circa AD 350-365. King standing facing, wearing lotus crown with ribbons, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulders, filleted trident to left, middle prong surmounted by crescent, Brahmi 'ba' over Kidarite tamgha and rosette of seven pellets in right field / Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left. Cribb, Kidarites 6C; MK 735; ANS Kushan -. 7.69g, 34mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; typically blundered reverse.

1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).







519. Kidarite Huns, temp. Kidara AV Dinar. In the name and types of Vahrām (Bahram) I Kushanshah. Boxlo (Balkh) mint, circa AD 350-365. King standing facing, wearing lotus crown with ribbons, head to left, sacrificing over altar and holding trident; flames at shoulders, filleted trident to left, middle prong surmounted by crescent, Brahmi 'ba' over Kidarite tamgha and rosette of seven pellets in right field / Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing to left. Cribb, Kidarites 6C; MK 735; ANS Kushan -. 7.54g, 34mm, 12h.

Mint State; typically blundered reverse.

1,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

One of the Finest Known







520. Samaria, uncertain mint AR Obol. "Middle Levantine" series, circa 375-332 BC. Crowned head of Persian king to right; all within circular border / Lion seated to left, with forepaw raised; ŠN in Aramaic in upper right field, within square dotted border; all within incuse square. Sofaer 70; Meshorer & Qedar 52; HGC 10, 410. 0.70g, 10mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; one of the finest known specimens of the type. Very Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Unpublished and Unique







521. Samaria, uncertain mint AR Obol. Circa 4th century BC. Facing head of Gorgoneion / Satrap(?) on horseback to right. Unpublished, cf. Sunrise 138 for reverse type to left; cf. Meshorer & Qedar 17 for obverse type. 0.77g, 9mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine. Unpublished and possibly unique type.

250

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

PHILISTIA









522. Philistia (Palestine), Anonymous Coinage (Gaza?) AR Drachm. Imitating Athens, circa 450-400 BC. Head of Athena to 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, A@E before; all within incuse square. Huth 13-14. 3.80g, 16mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 2,500

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.







523. Philistia (Palestine), uncertain mint AR Drachm. Circa 450-333 BC. Archaic bearded male head to right / Archaic female(?) head to right, within square pelleted border; all within shallow incuse square. Cf. Gitler-Tal Series XVI.7Da-c (male head on rev.); cf. HGC 10, 502 (male heads, Askalon); cf. HGC 10, 602 (male heads, uncertain mints in Philistia). 3.68g, 14mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

500

JUDAEAN COINS

Of Great Historical Importance







524. Judaea. Herodians. Agrippa I, with Herod of Chalcis and Claudius Æ 27mm. Caesarea Maritima, dated RY 8 of Agrippa I = 43 CE. BAC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑC [CEB KAICAP BAC ΗΡΩΔΗC] (King Agrippa, Augustus Caesar, King Herod), Claudius, togate, standing to left, sacrificing from patera, between Agrippa I and Herod of Chalcis, each crowning the emperor with a wreath; [L H] (date) in exergue / [OPKI]A BAC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ [Π CEB KAICAP AK CYNKΛΗΤΟΝ Κ] ΔΗΜ ΡΩΜ ΦΙΛΙ Κ CY ΜΑΧΙ [ΑΥΤΟΥ] (A vow and treaty of friendship and alliance between the Great King Agrippa and Augustus Caesar, the Senate and the People of Rome) in two concentric circles divided by wreath; clasped right hands in centre; c/m: laureate(?) male head to left within oval incuse. RPC I 4982; TJC 124a (same dies as plated example); Burnett, Coinage 8; Hendin 1248; for c/m, GIC 156. 15.24g, 27mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; of great historical importance.

10,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

This extremely rare coin commemorates the treaty wherein Claudius awarded the kingdoms of Judaea and Samaria to Agrippa, and Chalcis to Agrippa's brother Herod. The reverse legend is an excerpt of the treaty and appropriately encircles two clasped hands signifying the agreement, a long-established Roman numismatic motif dating back to the first century BC (see Crawford 450/2). That the agreement was rather favourable to Agrippa perhaps reflects his importance as a political force in the promotion of Claudius' succession (for an account of Agrippa's role, see Flavius Josephus, Antiquities, 19.236-45).

The obverse depicts three full-length portraits of the two client kings crowning the emperor Claudius with laurel wreaths, all of whom are identified by the obverse legend. Whilst it is tempting to imagine, there is no historical record of such a ceremony taking place during the treaty making in Rome in AD 41. Despite this, the crowning scene is highly intriguing in its novelty - there is no parallel in Roman coinage of an emperor being crowned by two client kings. The iconography has been discussed at length by Andreas Kropp, who rightly highlights that Roman artists would never have depicted such a scene implying the source of the emperor's power came from the hands of mere mortals, let alone a client king. As such, this coin appears to have been designed by artists at the Caesarea mint not for the glorification of the emperor but for emphasising Agrippa's own power as a kingmaker, rather than a mere vassal, and without fear of Roman authority (see Crowning the Emperor an unorthodox image of Claudius, Agrippa I and Herod of Chalkis, 2013).



DAY TWO - 8 OCTOBER, 1:00 PM

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINS

Possibly Unique









525. Augustus Æ 23mm of Ebora, Hispania. 12 BC - AD 14. PERM CAES AVG P M, bare head to left / LIBERAL IVLIAE EBOR, lituus, jug and simpulum. RPC I - cf. 50A for obverse and denomination; ACIP - cf. 3417 for similar type in larger module; apparently unpublished. 5.29g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine. Unpublished and possibly unique.

500

Ex Tauler & Fau, Auction 50, 5 February 2020, lot 68;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 257, 15 October 2018, lot 584 (cleaned and conserved since).









526. Augustus and Agrippa Æ As of Nemausus, Gaul. Circa AD 10-14. IMP above, DIVI F below; back to back laureate and rostral crowned head of Agrippa to left and laureate head of Augustus to right, P-P across lower fields / Chained crocodile to right, palm frond upwards in centre, wreath to left of palm tip with long ties trailing to right; COL-NEM across fields. RPC I 525; RIC I 159; SNG Copenhagen 700-1. 12.76g, 27mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; small flan crack, attractive green patina.

1,750

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.









527. Augustus Æ 22mm of uncertain (near eastern?) mint. 27 BC - AD 14. AVGVS TR • POT, laureate head of Augustus to left / Diademed male head to left; 'year III...' in Aramaic before. RPC I Supp. 5419; SNG Hunterian 4983. 7.90g, 22mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only six examples known to RPC, of which this is one of the finest.

300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

As the authors of the RPC supplement note, the Aramaic legend on the reverse of this extremely rare issue clearly reads shin nun taf (year) III followed by an uncertain character which might be a ten. The coinage of Octavian and Zenodorus of Chalcis ad Belum is cited by RPC as a parallel (cf. RPC I 4775-6) however it is not clear whether or not a client king is depicted here. It has been argued on the basis of style by a cataloguer at Classical Numismatic Group that the male depicted on the reverse is likely that of a ktistes (city founder) and may relate to Augustus' rebuilding or refoundation of a city, presumably where this coin was struck - a place currently unknown (see CNG, Auction 91, lot 661).

A Magnificent Cistophorus









528. Augustus AR Cistophorus of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 25 BC. IMP•CAESAR, bare head to right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RPC I 2213, RIC I 477; BN 916. 12.09g, 26mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; wonderful old cabinet tone. Rare.

5,000

Ex Auktionhaus 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 the 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.









529. Augustus AR Cistophorus of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 25 BC. IMP•CAESAR, bare head to right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn to right, head to left, cornucopiae on its back; all within wreath. RPC I 2213; RIC I 477; BN 916. 12.02g, 25mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

3,500

Ex Tradart S.A., 18 December 2014, lot 238; Ex Josiane Védrines, 22 January 2003, lot 24.









530. Augustus AR Cistophorus of Ephesus, Ionia. Circa 25-20 BC. IMP•CAESAR, bare head to right / Six stalks of grain tied in a bundle; AVGV-STVS across fields. RPC I 2214; RIC I 481; BMCRE 697 = BMCRR East 264; RSC 32b. 11.95g, 26mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; gently polished, highly lustrous.

1,500

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.









531. Augustus AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm of Pergamum, Mysia. 27-26 BC. IMP CAESAR, bare head to right, lituus to right before / Six stalks of grain tied in a bundle; AVGV-STVS across lower fields. RPC I 2209; RIC I 490; RSC 32. 11.79g, 24mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Rare.

1,500

From a private Dutch collection.









532. Divus Augustus, with Germanicus, AR Drachm of Caesarea-Eusebia, Cappadocia. AD 33-34. DIVVS AVGVSTVS, radiate head of Augustus to left / GERMANICVS CAES TI AVG F COS II M I, bearded head of Germanicus to right. RPC I 3623F; RIC I 62 (Gaius, reverse legend end uncertain for this group); Sydenham, Caesarea 51. 3.70g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone.

400

From the inventory of a German dealer.









533. Claudius AR Cistophorus of uncertain mint, Asia Minor. AD 41-54. TI CLAVD CAES AVG, bare head to left / Distyle temple inscribed ROM ET AVG on entablature and containing figure of Augustus, standing facing on left, holding spear, being crowned by female figure on right, holding cornucopiae; COM-ASI across fields. RPC I 2221 (Ephesus); RIC I 120 (Pergamum); BN 304-6 (Pergamum); BMCRE 228 (Ephesus). 11.27g, 27mm, 6h.

Very Fine; attractively toned. 2,000

Ex Peter J. Merani Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 28, 6 May 2001, lot 62505.

A Cistophoric Tetradrachm of the Young Nero









534. Nero, as Caesar, AR Cistophoric Tetradrachm of Ephesus, Ionia. AD 50-54. NERONI • CLAVD • CAES • DRVSO • GERM, bare-headed and draped bust of young Nero to left / Round shield (clipeus virtutis) inscribed COS DES PRINCIPI IVVENT in three lines within laurel wreath. RPC I 2225; RIC I 121 corr. (rev. legend; Claudius); RSC 82; SNG von Aulock 6576. 10.81g, 26mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Rare. 5,000

Acquired from Hess-Divo AG.

Very Rare









535. Sabina (wife of Hadrian) Æ 35mm of the Koinon of Bithynia. AD 128-136/7. CABEINA CEBACTH, draped bust to right, wearing double stephane / Statues of the Capitoline Triad standing within distyle temple set on base with two steps: Hera on left, holding long sceptre, looking to right beside Zeus, holding long sceptre, also looking to right at Athena on right, looking to left holding aphlaston and crowning him with wreath; small statue of Hadrian standing to left, holding sceptre and sacrificing at altar, between two pellets in temple pediment, KOI-NON across fields, BEIØYNIAC above prow to left in exergue. RPC III 1022; BMC 32; SNG Copenhagen 329. 23.83g, 35mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; very lightly smoothed, preserved in exceptional condition for the issue with a rich green patina. Very Rare.

2,750





Vetourios, for the Arcadians







536. Antinous (favourite of Hadrian) Medallic Æ 39mm (8 Assaria?) of Mantinea, Arcadia. Financed by Vetourios, circa AD 134. BETOYPIOC, barechested heroic three-quarters-length bust of Antinous to right, with slightly inclined head / TOIC APKACI, stallion stepping to right, with right foreleg raised and head slightly inclined. RPC III 325; Blum p. 37, 1, pl. I, 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 (BETOYPIOC on the coins, otherwise unknown to history), in five bronze denominations. They were probably issued for distribution at the games held in Mantineia 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:

'Antinoüs too was deified by them; his temple is the newest in Mantineia. 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 Antinoüs. He has won worship in Mantineia for the following reason. Antinoüs was by birth from Bithynium beyond the river Sangarius, and the Bithynians are by descent Arkadians of Mantineia. For this reason the Emperor established his worship in Mantineia 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 Mantineia 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 Mantineia, a place where horses race, and not far from it is a race-course, where they celebrate the games in honour of Antinoüs. 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 Mantineia. 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].

An Extremely Rare Zodiac Drachm of Antoninus Pius









537. Antoninus Pius Æ Drachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 8 = AD 144/5. AYT K T AIΛ ΔΔΡ ANTGONEINOC CEB EYC, laureate head to right / Jugate busts of Sarapis and Isis to left within two Zodiac wheels, reading anticlockwise with Aries at the top, each sign coinciding. RPC IV.4 Online 15279 (temporary); BMC 1078; Dattari (Savio) 2984 (same obv. die); Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 145; Emmett 1708.8. 23.50g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; lightly smoothed and tooled. Extremely Rare; five examples known to RPC, only two of which have been offered at auction in the last 20 years and both were not as attractive as this current example.

5,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

This attractive drachm was minted in Alexandria some years after the advent of the new Great Sothic Cycle, a cosmological event of heavenly realignment celebrated by Egyptians in a five-day festival, highlighting the importance of astrology to Egyptian society and culture. The bronze zodiac series issued by Antoninus Pius in AD 144/5 includes a sequence of types combining astrological signs with Roman deities, and the extremely rare types featuring the zodiac wheel, including this particular issue with a double wheel of the twelve zodiac signs encircling jugate busts of the Egyptian gods Sarapis and Isis. Geissen's connection of Antoninus' Alexandrian nome coins to the marriage of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger in AD 145 suggests this series too may celebrate this union, which provided the empire with a secure succession, and thus promised the dawn of a new golden age, blessed by the heavens. (2005, p.167-70)









538. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius/wife of M. Aurelius) Æ 32mm of Tripolis, Lydia. AD 147-175. ΦΑΥСΤЄΙΝΑ СЄВАСΤΗ, draped bust to right / ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟC, the river-god Maiandros reclining to left on urn from which water flows, holding reed in right hand and cornucopiae in left. GPRC Lydia 119; RPC IV.2 online 1640 (temporary); SNG Copenhagen 746; SNG von Aulock 3319-3320. 12.72g, 32mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive patina. Scarce.

1,000







539. Lucius Verus Æ 31mm of Syedra, Cilicia. AD 161-169. AYT KAI ΛΟΥ AYP OYHPOC C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right; c/m: AK within rectangular incuse / CYEΔPEΩN, Emperor on horseback to right, raising right hand in salute. RPC IV.3 online 8112 (temporary); SNG BnF 640; for c/m: Howgego 514. 21.21g, 31mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; struck from dies engraved in excellent style. Very Rare; only three examples known to RPC.

750

From the inventory of Roma Numismatics Ltd.

The unusual countermark on this rare issue has been suggested by Howgego to be an abbreviation of AYTOKPAT Ω P KOMO Δ OC (Imperator Commodus).

A Superb Severan Bronze of Corcyra









540. Septimius Severus Æ 27mm of Corcyra, Illyria. AD 209-211. •A•K•Λ•CΕΠ•CΕΒΗΡΟC ΠΕ, laureate head to right, slight drapery on his far shoulder / KOPKYPAIΩN, Pegasus springing to right. Calomino, Corcyra, 33; Moucharte 743 (D2/R6). 11.12g, 27mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; exceptional condition for the type. Rare.

2,000

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG;

Ex European collection, formed before 2005.









541. Septimius Severus AR Tetradrachm of Laodicea ad Mare, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 208-209. AYT•KAI••C€OYHPOC•C€•, laureate and draped bust to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟC•ΤϕÕ, eagle standing facing with spread wings, head to left, and wreath in beak; star between legs. Prieur & Amandry Group III, 34a; McAlee, Severan, Group III, 25; Prieur 1149. 12.27g, 28mm, 1h.

Fleur de Coin. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









542. Caracalla Æ 26mm of Isaura, Cilicia. AD 205-209. AY K M AY ANTΩN€INOC, laureate and cuirassed bust to right, breastplate decorated with gorgoneion / MHΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ICAYPΩN, laureate and draped male bust set to right on column with a Corinthian capital; all within tetrastyle temple with arched pediment. SNG Levante 263 var. (same obv. die, but differing rev. legend arrangement); SNG BnF 497 var. (same); SNG von Aulock 5412 var. (male bust turned to left). 8.78g, 26mm, 7h.

Near Mint State. Rare. 1,500

Levante describes the reverse bust as Septimius Severus, but the prominence of Hercules in the city's pantheon makes him the more likely object of a cult temple.







543. Caracalla Æ 35mm of Tarsus, Cilicia. AD 215-217. AYT•KAI•M•AYP•C€YHPOC•ANΤΩΝ€INOC•, crowned bust to right, wearing garment of the demiourgos; Π-Π across fields / ANΤΩΝ€INIANHC C€YH AΔ TAPCOY AMK ΓΒ, Perseus, on left standing to right and holding harpe, and Herakles, on right standing to left and holding club and lion skin, together holding a draped bust of Caracalla to left. SNG Levante 1069 (same dies); SNG BnF 1539 (same dies); SNG von Aulock 6019 (same dies). 22.00g, 35mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; some minor deposits, sharply struck and very attractive. A rare and interesting issue.

1.750

Ex Jean-Pierre Righetti Collection, inv. no. 74, collector's ticket included; Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 153, 12 December 2011, lot 502.









544. Caracalla AR Tetradrachm of Laodicea ad Mare, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 209-211. AYT•KAI• •ANTΩN€INOC•C•, laureate and draped bust to right /•ΔHMAPX•€Ξ•ΥΠΑΤΟС•ΤϕÕ, eagle standing facing, head to left, with wings spread and tail to left, holding wreath in beak; star between legs. Prieur 1153; McAlee, Severan Group 4, 32. 13.37g, 27mm, 12h.

Mint State; attractive light cabinet tone, sharply struck with hints of golden iridescence. Rare, Prieur lists only 5 examples.

1,000

A Highly Artistic Portrait of Caracalla









545. Caracalla AR Tetradrachm of Laodicea ad Mare, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 208-209. AVT KAI ANT Ω NEINOC C, laureate and cuirassed bust to right, drapery on far shoulder, aegis on breastplate / Δ HMAPX \in Ξ V Π ATOC 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.

Near Mint State; attractive light cabinet tone. Very Rare - only 8 cited by Prieur, with 1 other in CoinArchives.

5,000

Ex Michel Prieur Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XXII, 8 January 2019, lot 673 (hammer: USD 6,500); Ex Robert Gait Collection; P. Rynearson (Malibu, CA) FLP, Spring 1988, no. 54.









546. Macrinus BI Tetradrachm of Beroea, Cyrrhestica. AD 217-218. AYT•K•M•OΠ•C€•MAKPIN[OC C€], laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right, seen from front / ∆HMAPX•€Ξ•YΠΑΤΌС•∆•, eagle standing facing with wings spread and head to left with wreath in beak; B-€ flanking bird standing facing below. Prieur 891. 15.00g, 26mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck in high relief, light cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Rare.

From a private Dutch collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 629; Ex Belgian collection, Tradart S.A., Auction 5, 16 November 1995, lot 205.

The Twelfth and Final Labour of Hercules







547. Gordian III Æ 38mm of Heraclea Pontica, Bithynia. AD 238-244. M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC AYF, laureate and cuirassed bust to right, breastplate decorated with eagle standing to left, head to right / HPAΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ, Hercules advancing to right, head to left, holding club and dragging Cerberus with chain, with lion skin wrapped around left arm; to right, figure of Pomona(?) to left on cippus, holding apple and ears of corn; tree to left. RPC VII.2 Online Unassigned ID 19694; RG 218. 23.81g, 38mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; only four examples cited by RPC Online, of which just two are in private hands.

500

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

To atone for his slaying of his children and wife, Megara, in a fit of madness brought on by the hostile goddess Hera, Hercules was ordered by the oracle at Delphi to serve his cousin, King Eurystheus of Mycenae, for ten years. There, the jealous king ordered him to complete a number of tasks, or 'labours', which typically involved the slaying or capture of some mythical beast, or the obtaining of some inaccessible object.

The most famous of these labours was the twelfth and final one – the capture of the three-headed guardian dog of the Underworld, Cerberus, whose main task was to prevent the dead from being able to escape their confinement. This was a labour which the king believed to be impossible, and was chosen by him for that reason. There is no definitive source for the story of Hercules' labours, and the accounts of how the hero managed to capture the beast vary through the story's retellings - one common factor, however, is the same ingenuity and tremendous strength that characterise Hercules approach to all of the labours he was ordered to undertake. The various versions of the myth tend to agree that impediments were placed on Hercules ability to subdue Cerberus - Apollodorus, for instance, mentions that Hades would only allow Hercules to take Cerberus if he could constrain him without the use of his weapons, which the hero managed to do by using his lion-skin as a shield and putting the beast in a head-lock. Local legends and foundation myths flourished with regards to the places associated with this labour: there was a tradition that Hercules paraded his captive through various parts of the Greek world on his way to report back to the king – which is potentially what is being visualised in the tableau on this coin's reverse. Likewise, as with many ancient myths, this story was used to explain various aspects of the natural world: some sources suggested, for instance, that the bile which the dog vomited up in violent reaction to daylight produced the poisonous aconite plant around the mouth of the opening to the Underworld from which they had just surfaced. The tree on this coin's reverse is perhaps an allusion to such aetiological explanations, and pairs with the cult statue of Pomona on the other side of Hercules, who, in holding an apple, alludes to the previous labour of Hercules in which he had successfully stolen three of the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides.









548. Philip I BI Tetradrachm of Antioch, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 247. AYTOK K M ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΟ CEB, radiate and cuirassed bust to left, wearing aegis with gorgon's head, seen from the front / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCIAC ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Γ, eagle standing to right, with wings spread and tail to left, holding wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA SC in two lines in exergue. RPC VIII Online Unassigned ID 29150; McAlee 919a; Prieur 355. 11.55g, 27mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare.

250









549. Philip I BI Tetradrachm of Antioch, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 247. AYTOK K M IOYΛI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΟ CEB, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right, seen from behind / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ €ΞΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Γ, eagle standing facing, head to right, wings spread and tail to right, holding wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA SC in two lines in exergue. RPC VIII Online Unassigned ID 29035; McAlee 904; Prieur 377. 11.40g, 26mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 250

From a private UK collection.









550. Philip II BI Tetradrachm of Antioch, Seleucis and Pieria. AD 247. AYTOK K M IOYAI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΟ CEB, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right, seen from behind / Δ HMAPX EΞΟΥCIAC ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Γ, eagle standing to left, with wings spread, holding wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA SC in two lines in exergue. RPC VIII Online Unassigned ID 29013; McAlee 1029; Prieur 413. 12.38g, 26mm, 1h.

Near Mint State; minor encrustations to rev. Scarce.

250

From a private UK collection.

Dido Building Carthage









551. Valerian I Æ 28mm of Tyre, Phoenicia. AD 253-260. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AV, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COL TVRO METR, the building of Carthage: Dido standing facing, head to left, holding rule and transverse sceptre and surveying construction by mason above gate to left and worker with pick-axe digging to lower left; murex shell in lower right field. Rouvier 2501; BMC 470. 14.24g, 28mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare, and depicting a wonderful mythological scene.

3,500

Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction VI, 25 November 1976, lot 733; Old collector's ticket included.

Ex Sternberg XIV, 1984









552. Gallienus BI Tetradrachm of Alexandria, Egypt. Dated RY 12 = AD 264/5. AVT K Π ΛΙΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΌ CEB, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / Athena standing facing, head to left, holding vertical spear and shield with gorgon's head on the boss; L IB (date) to left, palm branch to right. BMC 2164; Dattari (Savio) 5228; Geissen 2922; Emmett 3796. 11.03g, 23mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; struck in high relief, with a pleasant patina.

From a private Dutch collection; Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction XXXV, 29 October 2000, lot 698; Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction XIV, 24-25 May 1984, lot 424.

COINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC

Ex Leu 59, 1994









553. Anonymous AV 60 Asses. Rome, circa 211-207 BC. Bearded head of Mars to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; ↓X (mark of value) behind / Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt, with spread wings; ROMA below. Crawford 44/2; BMCRR Rome 185; RBW 160-1; Bahrfeldt 4a. 3.38g, 16mm, 6h

Near Mint State; beautifully lustrous metal.

9,000

Ex The Bru Sale, Auction 3, 6 May 2011, lot 63 (hammer: EUR 12,500); Ex Belgian private collection, acquired from Tradart S.A., Geneva; Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 59, 17 May 1994, lot 164.

Struck circa 211 BC during the latter stages of the Second Punic War, the types chosen for the three small gold denominations valued at 60, 40, and 20 asses, could not have been more fitting. On the obverse we find Mars, God of War and defender of Rome, who in myth was the father of Romulus, the city founder. The eagle on the reverse symbolised strength and immortality in the face of adversity, and together these types make a very appropriate opening statement for the gold coinage of Rome, most especially when struck at a time of war.

The war with Carthage had ravaged the Italian peninsula, and in addition to the wholesale destruction of Rome's armies, the most crucial damage inflicted by Hannibal's invasion of Italy was the total collapse of Rome's young monetary system. At that time, the Roman currency was based entirely on bronze, for which the demand in wartime was competing with the needs for weaponry. The weights of the bronze currency were radically decreased, and it therefore became necessary to make bronze convertible to silver which, however, was also in short supply. The strain on the Roman treasury was extreme. The decision was therefore taken in circa 216 BC to issue a gold coinage as an attempt to provide further stability for and increase faith in the bronze coinage by creating the impression that bronze could be freely exchanged for gold, thus making the token bronze coinage acceptable.

In 'The Mars/eagle and thunderbolt gold and Ptolemaic involvement in the Second Punic War' (Essays Hersh, 1998, p. 125-134) A. R. Meadows convincingly argues that the influx of gold after the decision of 216 most likely came from the Ptolemaic kingdom in response to a direct appeal for help, and that the reverse type of eagle on thunderbolt, so clearly similar to the Ptolemaic coinage, was the tacit acknowledgement of the financial aid that was received by Rome.









554. Anonymous AV 60 Asses. Rome, circa 211-207 BC. Bearded head of Mars to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; \$\psi X\$ (mark of value) behind / Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt, with spread wings; ROMA below. Crawford 44/2; BMCRR Rome 185; RBW 160-1; Bahrfeldt 4a. 3.35g, 14mm, 10h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare; one of six known specimens from these dies.

7,500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.









555. Anonymous AR Denarius. Rome, after 211 BC. Head of Roma to right; X (mark of value) behind / The Dioscuri on horseback riding to right, each holding couched spear, and wearing chlamys, cuirass, and a pileus surmounted by star; ROMA in relief within linear frame below. Crawford 53/2; Sydenham 311; RSC -. 4.15g, 20mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine; well struck on a large flan, attractive cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

500









556. Anonymous AR Victoriatus. Uncertain mint in Sicily, circa 211-208 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter to right / Victory standing to right, crowning trophy; [R]OMA in exergue. Crawford 70/1; Sydenham 83; RSC 9; RBW 297. 2.99g, 17mm, 1h.

Mint State. 600

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.

Two Extremely Rare Republican Bronzes









557. L-T series Æ Uncia. Luceria, 211-208 BC. Head of Minerva to right, wearing Phrygian helmet; • (mark of value) behind, L below bust / Dioscurus galloping to right; T below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 98A/7; BMCRR -; Sydenham 135; RBW 436 = NAC 61, 434; CNG 43, 1371; Naville 56, 390. 5.00g, 20mm, 9h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only three examples on CoinArchives.

250

From a private European collection.







558. Pinarius Natta Æ Sextans. Rome, 155 BC. Head of Mercury to right, wearing winged petasos; •• (mark of value) above / Prow of galley to right; NAT above, •• (mark of value) before, ROMA below. Crawford 200/6; BMCRR -; RBW -. 5.73g, 19mm, 9h.

Near Very Fine. Extremely Rare; seemingly no other examples auctioned in the past two decades.

150

From a private European collection.









559. Spurius Afranius AR Denarius. Rome, 150 BC. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; X (mark of value) behind / Victory driving galloping biga to right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right; SAFRA below; ROMA in exergue. Crawford 206/1; BMCRR Rome 670-4; RSC Afrania 1. 3.73g, 18mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







560. Pinarius Natta AR Denarius. Rome, 149 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; X (mark of value) behind / Victory driving galloping biga to right, holding reins and whip; NATTA (ligate) below horses; ROMA in linear frame in exergue. Crawford 208/1; BMCRR Rome 844-6; RSC Pinaria 1. 3.61g, 17mm, 1h.

Near Mint State. 250







561. C. Terentius Lucanus AR Denarius. Rome, 147 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; X (mark of value) and Victory behind / The Dioscuri galloping to right, each holding spear; C•TER•LV[C] below, [ROMA in exergue]. Crawford 217/1; BMCRR Rome 775; RSC Terentia 10. 3.86g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







562. C. Antestius AR Denarius. Rome, 146 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; C•ANTESTI (ligate) upwards behind, X (mark of value) below chin / The Dioscuri galloping to right, each holding spear; dog with both fore-feet raised below horses, ROM[A] in exergue. Crawford 219/1e; BMCRR Rome 859; RSC Antestia 1. 3.64g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







563. M. Junius AR Denarius. Rome, 145 BC. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet; ass's head behind, X (mark of value) below chin / The Dioscuri galloping to right, each holding spear; M•IVNI below; ROMA in exergue. Crawford 220/1; BMCRR Rome 867-874; RSC Junia 8. 3.66g, 18mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









564. Ti. Veturius AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars to right; TI•VET (ligate) downwards and X (mark of value) behind / Two soldiers face each other, one bearded and without armour, one bearded and in armour; each holds a spear in left hand and with sword in right hand touches pig held by figure kneeling between them; ROMA above. Crawford 234/1; BMCRR Rome 550; RSC Veturia 1. 3.88g, 20mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine. 400

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







565. Ti. Veturius AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars to right; TI•VET (ligate) downwards and X (mark of value) behind / Two soldiers face each other, one bearded and without armour, one bearded and in armour; each holds a spear in left hand and with sword in right hand touches pig held by figure kneeling between them; ROMA above. Crawford 234/1; BMCRR Rome 550; RSC Veturia 1. 3.89g, 19mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

300









566. Sex. Pompeius Fostlus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; jug behind; X (mark of value) below chin / SEX•PO FOSTLVS, she-wolf standing to right, head to left, suckling Romulus and Remus; behind, shepherd and birds in a fig tree, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 235/1c; BMCRR Rome 927; RSC Pompeia 1a. 3.96g, 20mm, 4h.

Mint State; exceptionally complete for the issue.

1,000

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







567. Sex. Pompeius Fostlus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; jug behind; X (mark of value) below chin / SEX•PO F[OSTLVS], she-wolf standing to right, head to left, suckling Romulus and Remus; behind, shepherd and birds in a fig tree, [R]OMA in exergue. Crawford 235/1c; BMCRR Rome 927; RSC Pompeia 1a. 3.88g, 19mm, 12h.

Mint State. 500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







568. M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to left, X (mark of value) below chin, TAMPIL behind / Apollo in quadriga to right, holding bow, arrow, and branch; ROMA below horses, M•BAEBI•Q•F in exergue. Crawford 236/1a; BMCRR Rome 938; RSC Baebia 12. 3.99g, 19mm, 1h.

Mint State. 500

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







569. M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to left; X (mark of value) below chin, TAMPIL behind / Apollo driving galloping quadriga to right, holding reins, bow, arrow, and branch; ROM[A] below horses, M•BAEBI•[Q•F] in exergue. Crawford 236/1c; BMCRR Rome 935; RSC Baebia 12. 3.90g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous, untouched surfaces with golden iridescent flashes.

300

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







570. M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus AR Denarius. Rome, 137 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to left; [X below]; TAMPIL behind / Apollo in quadriga to right, holding bow, arrow, and branch, ROM[A] below horses, M•BAEBI•Q[•F] in exergue. Crawford 236/1c; BMCRR Rome 935; RSC Baebia 12. 4.05g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Mint State. 250









500

571. Cn. Lucretius Trio AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; TRIO downwards behind, X (mark of value) below chin / The Dioscuri, each holding spear, riding to right; CN•LVCR below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 237/1a; BMCRR Rome 929; RSC Lucretia 1. 4.00g, 19mm, 1h.

Near Mint State: attractive old cabinet tone.

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.







572. Cn. Lucretius Trio AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; TRIO downwards behind, [X (mark of value) below chin] / The Dioscuri, each holding spear, riding to right; CN•LVC[R] below, [ROMA in exergue]. Crawford 237/1a or 1b; BMCRR Rome 929-30; RSC Lucretia 1. 4.00g, 17mm, 5h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







573. L. Antestius Gragulus AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; XVI monogram (mark of value) before, GRAG behind / Jupiter in quadriga to right, holding reins, thunderbolt and sceptre; L•ANTES below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 238/1; BMCRR Rome 976; RSC Antestia 9. 3.96g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone with golden iridescent highlights.

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







574. C. Servilius M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 136 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; wreath above XVI monogram (mark of value) behind, ROMA below / The Dioscuri riding in opposite directions, heads reverted, holding spears; [C•]SERVEILI•M•F in exergue. Crawford 239/1; BMCRR Italy 540; RSC Servilia 1. 3.94g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; deep old cabinet tone.

300

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







575. C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus AR Denarius. Rome, 135 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; TRIG upwards behind, [X (mark of value) before] / Juno, holding reins and sceptre, driving galloping quadriga to right, while being crowned by Victory from behind; C•CVR[•F] below horses, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 240/1a; BMCRR 942-3; RSC Curiatia 2. 3.83g, 18mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. 250







576. L. Trebanius AR Denarius. Rome, 135 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; X (mark of value) behind / Jupiter driving galloping quadriga to right, holding sceptre and reins, and preparing to hurl thunderbolt; L•TREB[ANI] below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 241/1a; BMCRR Rome 957; RSC Trebania 1. 3.86g, 18mm, 10h.

Near Mint State; lustrous metal. 500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







577. C. Aburius Geminus AR Denarius. Rome, 134 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; GEM behind, XVI monogram (mark of value) below chin / Mars in quadriga to right; C•ABVRI below horses, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 244/1; BMCRR Rome 999; RSC Aburia 1. 4.00g, 19mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous, with golden iridescent flashes.

300

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







578. L. Minucius AR Denarius. Rome, 133 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; XVI monogram (mark of value) behind / Jupiter driving galloping quadriga to right, holding sceptre and reins, and preparing to hurl thunderbolt; ROMA below, [L•MINVCI] in exergue. Crawford 248/1; BMCRR Rome 963-4; RBW 1020; RSC Minucia 15. 3.89g, 20mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous. 500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







579. P. Maenius Antiaticus M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 132 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; XVI monogram (mark of value) behind / Victory driving galloping quadriga to right, holding reins, palm branch and wreath; P•MAE ANT (ligate) below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 249/1; BMCRR Rome 988; RSC Maenia 7. 3.89g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; pleasant deep old cabinet tone.

300

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









580. L. Opimius AR Denarius. Rome, 131 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; wreath behind, XVI monogram (mark of value) below chin / Victory driving galloping quadriga right, holding reins and wreath; L*OPEIMI below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 253/1; BMCRR Rome 1133-5; RSC Opeimia 12. 4.00g, 18mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine. 200









581. C. Cassius AR Denarius. Rome, 126 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; XVI monogram (mark of value) and urn behind / Libertas driving quadriga to right, holding rod and pileus; C•CASSI below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 266/1; BMCRR Rome 1032; RSC Cassia 1. 3.92g, 20mm, 3h.

Near Mint State. 450

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







582. Numerius Fabius Pictor AR Denarius. Rome, 126 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; N below chin, XVI monogram (mark of value) behind / The Flamen Quirinalis: Q. Fabius Pictor, seated to left, holding apex and spear, with shield at side inscribed QVIRIN in two lines; N•FABI to right, PICTOR to left, control letter above, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 268/1b; BMCRR Rome 1173; RSC Fabia 11. 3.89g, 18mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. 400

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.







583. C. Fonteius AR Denarius. Rome, 114-113 BC. Laureate, janiform heads of the Dioscuri, S to left and XVI monogram (mark of value) to right / Galley to left with three rowers, gubernator at stern; C•FONT above, ROMA below. Crawford 290/1; BMCRR Italy 597; RSC Fonteia 1. 3.91g, 21mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









584. C. Claudius Pulcher AR Denarius. Rome, 110-109 BC. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head / Victory driving galloping biga to right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right; C•PVLCHER in exergue. Crawford 300/1; BMCRR Rome 1288-9 RSC Claudia 1. 3.91g, 21mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; struck on a broad flan, with an attractive cabinet tone and golden iridescent highlights.

400

500

From a private Dutch collection.









585. L. Memmius AR Denarius. Rome, 109-108 BC. Male head to right (Apollo?), wearing oak wreath; XVI monogram (mark of value) below chin / The Dioscuri standing facing before their horses, each holding a spear; L•MEMMI in exergue. Crawford 304/1; BMCRR Italy 643; RSC Memmia 1. 3.90g, 19mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine; some areas of flat striking, attractive light cabinet tone.

250







586. Mn. Fonteius AR Denarius. Rome, 108-107 BC. Laureate and jugate heads of the Dioscuri to right; XVI monogram (mark of value) before / Galley to right; MN•FONTEI above, S: below. Crawford 307/1c; BMCRR Rome 1224; RSC Fonteia 7. 3.92g, 20mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive deep old cabinet tone.

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







587. M. Herennius AR Denarius. Rome, 108-107 BC. Head of Pietas to right, wearing stephane; PIETAS downwards behind / Amphinomus running to right, carrying his father; M•HERENNI downwards behind, control mark before. Crawford 308/1b; BMCRR 1258; RSC Herennia 1a. 4.03g, 19mm, 11h.

Mint State. 800

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.







588. Lucius Appuleius Saturninus AR Denarius. Rome, 104 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to left / Saturn driving quadriga to right, holding reins in left hand and harpa in right hand; •V (control mark) below, L•SATVRN in exergue. Crawford 317/3b; BMCRR Rome 1493; RSC Appuleia 1. 3.92g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor area of delamination on obv., attractive light cabinet tone with golden iridescent highlights.

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.

Ex Mayflower Collection







589. Q. Minucius Thermus M. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 103 BC. Helmeted head of Mars to 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, CICF 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.







590. M. Lucilius Rufus AR Denarius. Rome, 101 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; PV behind; all within laurel wreath / Victory in biga to right; RVF above, M•LVCILI in exergue. Crawford 324/1; BMCRR Rome 1613; RSC Lucilia 1. 3.76g, 21mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







591. A. Albinus Sp. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 96 BC. Bust of Diana to right, with bow and quiver over shoulder; ROMA below / Three horsemen galloping to left, trampling fallen warrior; A•ALBINVS•S•F in exergue. Crawford 335/9; BMCRR Italy 716; RSC Postumia 4a. 3.73g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 200

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







592. D. Silanus L .f. AR Denarius. Rome, 91 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right, control mark behind / Victory in biga to right, control mark above, [D]•SILANVS [L F ROMA] in two lines in exergue. Crawford 337/3; BMCRR Rome 1772; RSC Junia 15. 4.03g, 17mm, 1h

Mint State; pleasant light cabinet tone.

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.







593. Q. Titius AR Denarius. Rome, 90 BC. Bearded head of Mutinus Titinus to right, wearing winged diadem, lock of hair falling down neck / Pegasus springing to right on tablet inscribed Q•TITI. Crawford 341/1; BMCRR Rome 2220; RSC Titia 1. 4.06g, 18mm, 9h.

Extremely Fine. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









594. L. Cornelius Sulla AR Denarius. Mint moving with Sulla in Asia or Greece, 84-83 BC. Diademed bust of Venus to right, cupid standing to left before, holding palm; L•SVLLA below / Capis and lituus between two trophies; IMPER above, ITERVM below. Crawford 359/2; BMCRR East 3; RSC Cornelia 29. 4.00g, 18mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

500

200







595. Q. Antonius Balbus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 83-82 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter to right; S•C behind / Victory in quadriga to right, holding reins, palm-branch and wreath; Q below, Q•ANTO•BALB PR in two lines in exergue. Crawford 364/1d; BMCRR Rome 2764; RSC Antonia 1. 3.84g, 20mm, 6h.

Acquired from Nomos AG.



Near Extremely Fine; beautifully old cabinet tone.





596. Q. Antonius Balbus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 82 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter to right; •M before, S•C behind / Victory driving quadriga to right, holding reins, wreath, and palm frond; Q•ANTO•BALB PR in two lines in exergue. Crawford 364/1c; BMCRR Rome 2732; RSC Antonia 1b. 3.82g, 21mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; perfectly centred, beautiful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

250

300

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









597. L. Procilius AR Denarius. Rome, 80 BC. Laureate head of Jupiter to right; S•C downwards behind / Juno Sospita advancing to right, hurling spear and holding shield decorated with thunderbolt; serpent to right, L•PROCIL[I]•F downwards in two lines to left. Crawford 379/1; BMCRR Rome 3147-9; RSC Procilia 1. 3.94g, 18mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. 300

Ex William Oldknow Collection.







598. L. Procilius AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 80 BC. Head of Juno Sospita to right, wearing goat-skin headdress; S*C behind / Juno Sospita, hurling spear and holding shield decorated with thunderbolt, in biga to right; serpent below horses, [L*]PROCILI*F in exergue. Crawford 379/2; BMCRR Rome 3150-1; RSC Procilia 2. 3.85g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









599. L. Rutilius Flaccus AR Denarius. Rome, 77 BC. Helmeted head of Roma to right; FLAC behind / Victory, holding wreath aloft with right hand, driving galloping biga to right; L•RVTILI in exergue. Crawford 387/1; BMCRR Rome 3242-3243; RSC Rutilia 1. 3.90g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

250









600. C. Postumius AR Denarius. Rome, 74 BC. Draped bust of Diana to right, wearing hair tied into knot, bow and quiver over shoulder / Hunting dog running to right, spear below; C•POSTVMI TA (ligate) in exergue. Crawford 394/1a; BMCRR Rome 3238; RSC Postumia 9. 3.78g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; hairline on obv., wonderful iridescent cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.









601. L. Cossutius C. f. Sabula AR Denarius. Rome, 72 BC. Winged head of Medusa to left, hair entwined with serpents; SABVLA upwards behind / Bellerophon riding Pegasus to right, hurling spear; X behind, L•COSSVTI•C•F below. Crawford 395/1; BMCRR Rome 3320-8 var. (control number); RSC Cossutia 1. 4.03g, 19mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone, and in excellent condition for the type.

3,000

Ex Mayflower (Herbert Sukenik) Collection; Heritage World Coin Auctions, CICF Signature Sale 3019, 26 April 2012, lot 23281 (hammer: \$2,800); Ex Stack's, 9th June 1998, lot 130.

Ex Leu 75, 1999









602. Q. Fufius Kalenus and Mucius Cordus AR Serrate Denarius. Rome, 70 BC. Jugate heads of Honos to right, laureate, and Virtus, wearing crested helmet; KALENI below, HO behind, VIRT(ligate) before / Italia standing to right holding cornucopiae, and Roma standing to left, foot on globe and holding sceptre, clasping hands; winged caduceus and ITAL monogram behind Italia, RO behind Roma, CORDI in exergue. Crawford 403/1; BMCRR Rome 3358-63; RSC Fufia 1. 3.96g, 21mm, 5h.

Mint State; beautiful light cabinet tone over lustrous metal.

750

Ex 'Quintessenz' Collection, Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 99, 8 December 2015, lot 62; Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 272, 4 May 2011, lot 421; Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 75, 25 October 1999, lot 1430.





























603. P. Sulpicius Galba AR Denarius. Rome, 69 BC. Veiled and diademed head of Vesta to right; S•C behind / Knife, culullus and axe; AE - CVR across fields, P•GALB in exergue. Crawford 406/1; BMCRR Rome 3516-7; RSC Sulpicia 7. 4.08g, 17mm, 3h.

Near Mint State; light cabinet tone over highly lustrous metal.

500

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 29 February 2008, lot 161.









604. P. Sulpicius Galba AR Denarius. Rome, 69 BC. Veiled and diademed head of Vesta to right; S•C behind / Knife, culullus and axe; AE - CV[R] across fields, P•GALB in exergue. Crawford 406/1; BMCRR Rome 3516-7; RSC Sulpicia 7. 4.08g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

400

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG; Privately purchased from M. Ratto in 1970.









605. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Diademed head of Apollo to right; Q•POMPONI downwards behind, MVSA upwards before / Hercules standing to 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 Numismatica 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 inferior divinity, however such were the contradictions and inconsistencies of the superstitious patchwork which formed the Greco-Roman system of defication. 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.









606. Q. Pomponius Musa AR Denarius. Rome, 66 BC. Diademed head of Apollo to right; Q•POMPONI downwards behind, MVSA upwards before / Hercules standing to 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









607. L. Manlius Torquatus AR Denarius. Rome, 65 BC. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil to 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 Rome 3513; RSC Manlia 12. 3.99g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; light mineral adhesions, lustrous metal.

3,500

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 67, 11 July 2019, lot 288.









608. L. Furius Brocchus AR Denarius. Rome, 63 BC. Wreathed and draped bust of Ceres to right, between wheat-ear and barley corn; III-VIR across upper fields, BROCCHI below neck truncation / Curule chair between fasces; L•FVRI CN•F in two lines above. Crawford 414/1; BMCRR Rome 3896; RSC Furia 23a. 3.93g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; area of flat striking.

300

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









609. L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus AR Denarius. Rome, 62 BC. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA, veiled and diademed head of Concordia to right / Trophy, togate figure standing to left on right, three captives on left; TER above, PAVLLVS in exergue. Crawford 415/1; BMCRR Rome 3373; RSC Aemilia 10. 3.96g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; banker's mark on obv., attractive light cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

200

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









610. P. Plautius Hypsaeus AR Denarius. Rome, 60 BC. Head of Neptune to right, wreathed in seaweed; trident to left, P•YPSAE•S•C to right / Jupiter, holding reins in right hand, throwing thunderbolt with left, driving quadriga to left; CEPIT upwards behind, C•YPSAE•COS PRIV in two lines in exergue. Crawford 420/1a; BMCRR Rome 3841-2; RSC Plautia 11. 3.86g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

250









611. P. Plautius Hypsaeus AR Denarius. Rome, 60 BC. Draped bust of Leuconoë to right; dolphin swimming downward behind, P•YPSAE before, S•C behind / Jupiter driving quadriga to left, holding reins and throwing thunderbolt; CEPIT behind, C•YPSAE•COS PRIV in two lines in exergue. Crawford 420/2a; BMCRR Rome 3845; RSC Plautia 12. 3.79g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; well-centred on a sizeable planchet.

750

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática.









612. C. Memmius C. f. AR Denarius. Rome, 56 BC. Head of Ceres to 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; BMCRR Rome 3937; RSC Memmia 10. 3.92g, 21mm, 5h.

Near Mint State; struck on a very broad planchet.

2,000

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 541; Ex private Spanish collection.









613. P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus AR Denarius. Rome, 50 BC. Bare head of the consul M. Claudius Marcellus to right, triskeles behind, MARCELLINVS before / M. Claudius Marcellus advancing to right, carrying trophy into tetrastyle temple, MARCELLVS to right, COS•QVINC to left. Crawford 439/1; BMCRR Rome 4206; RSC Claudia 11. 3.97g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,250

Ex Jesus Vico S.A., Auction 150, 1 March 2018, lot 429.









614. Q. Sicinius AR Denarius. Rome, 49 BC. Diademed head of Fortuna to right; P•R upwards behind, FORT before / Palm-branch and caduceus in saltire, laurel wreath above; III-VIR across fields, Q•SICINIVS below. Crawford 440/1; BMCRR Rome 3947-9; RSC Sicinia 5. 4.11g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive iridescent toning.

350

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.

Q. Sicinius, known only through his issues as moneyer, supported the Republican side in the Civil War. A later issue (Crawford 444) was struck by Sicinius for Pompey's Eastern fleet, commanded by Coponius. The combination of a depiction of Fortuna on the obverse of this coin with the symbols for victory and felicitas on the reverse signify the moneyer's hope for a Republican victory over Caesar who initiated the Civil War by crossing the Rubicon in the same year that this coin was struck.









615. Cn. Nerius, L. Lentulus and Claudius Marcellus AR Denarius. Rome(?), 49 BC. Head of Saturn to right, harpa over shoulder; NERI•Q•VRB (ligate) downwards before / Aquila between two signa inscribed H (for Hastati) and P (for Principes), respectively; L•LEN[T] upwards to left, C•MARC upwards to right, CO-S across lower fields. Crawford 441/1; CRI 2; BMCRR Rome 3950; RSC Neria 1; for attribution to an Illyrian mint, possibly Apollonia, cf. Woytek, B., Arma et Nummi, Vienna 2003, pp. 97 ff. 3.83g, 19mm, 4h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Privately purchased in 2003 from Dieter Grunow, Berlin.









616. Cn. Nerius, L. Lentulus and Claudius Marcellus AR Denarius. Rome(?), 49 BC. Head of Saturn to right, harpa over shoulder; NERI•Q•VRB (ligate) downwards before / Aquila between two signa inscribed H (for Hastati) and P (for Principes), respectively; L•LENT upwards to left, C•MARC upwards to right, CO-S across lower fields. Crawford 441/1; CRI 2; BMCRR Rome 3950; RSC Neria 1; for attribution to an Illyrian mint, possibly Apollonia, cf. Woytek, B., Arma et Nummi, Vienna 2003, pp. 97 ff. 4.02g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

1,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 52, 7 October 2009, lot 258.









617. C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa Caetronianus AR Denarius. Rome, 48 BC. Mask of bearded Pan to right; [PANSA below] / Jupiter Axurus (or Anxurus) seated to 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; BMCRR Rome 3978; 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.









618. Mn. Cordius Rufus AR Denarius. Rome, 46 BC. Jugate heads of Dioscuri to right; RVFVS•III•VIR downwards behind / Venus Verticordia standing to left, holding scales and sceptre, Cupid at shoulder; MN•CORDIVS in right field. Crawford 463/1a; BMCRR Rome 4037-8; RSC Cordia 2. 3.80g, 19mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

400









619. Lollius Palikanus AR Denarius. Rome, 45 BC. Head of Libertas to right, wearing pearl diadem, cruciform earring, pearl necklace, hair collected into a knot behind, one lock falling down her neck, jewels in hair above forehead; LiBERT[ATIS] downwards to left / View of the Rostra in the Roman Forum surmounted by a subsellium (tribune's bench); the Rostra consist of a platform supported by an arcade; each column being ornamented with a rostrum; PALIKANVS above. Crawford 473/1; CRI 86; BMCRR Rome 4011-2; RSC Lollia 2. 3.96g, 20mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

750

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Privately purchased in 2002 from Dieter Grunow, Berlin.









620. L. Livineius Regulus AR Denarius. Rome, 42 BC. Small bare head of the praetor L. Livineius Regulus to right / L. LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS in exergue; modius between two stalks of grain. Crawford 494/29; CRI 178; Sydenham 1111; Kestner 3734; BMCRR Rome 4269; RSC Livineia 13. 3.77g, 19mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

750

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 117, 14 October 2002, lot 429.









621. C. Vibius Varus AR Denarius. Rome, 42 BC. Ivy-wreathed head of Liber to right / Panther springing to left, toward garlanded altar upon which sit thyrsus and mask; VARVS upwards to right, C•VIBIVS in exergue. Crawford 494/36; BMCRR Rome 4295-8; RSC Vibia 24. 3.96g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.









622. Cn. Domitius Calvinus AR Denarius. Osca, 39 BC. Head of Hercules to right; OSC[A] downwards behind / Simpulum, aspergillum, axe and apex; DOM•COS•ITER•IMP around. Crawford 532/1; CRI 342; BMCRR Spain 109; Sydenham 1358; RSC -. 3.85g, 17mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; slightly off-centre strike, attractive cabinet tone.

2,000

COINS OF THE IMPERATORS









623. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Corcyra, 48 BC. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. Head of Numa Pompilius to right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA; CN•PISO PRO•Q• around / Prow of galley to right; MAGN above, PRO•COS below. Crawford 446/1 (mint in Greece); CRI 7 (mint in Greece); RSC 4 (Pompey the Great); for attribution to Corcyra, cf. Woytek, B., Arma et Nummi, Vienna 2003, pp. 115 ff. 4.04g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive cabinet tone. 3,500

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Privately purchased in 1997 from Zlatko Plesa, Frankfurt am Main.

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.









624. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Corcyra, 48 BC. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. Head of Numa Pompilius to right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA; CN•PISO PRO•Q• around / Prow of galley to right; MAGN above, PRO•CO[S] below. Crawford 446/1 (mint in Greece); CRI 7 (mint in Greece); RSC 4 (Pompey the Great); for attribution to Corcyra, cf. Woytek, B., Arma et Nummi, Vienna 2003, pp. 115 ff. 3.96g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; attractive cabinet tone. 2,750

Ex 'Quintessenz' Collection, Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 99, 8 December 2015, lot 96; Acquired from Dr. Martina Dieterle, March 2005.









625. Cnaeus Pompey Magnus AR Denarius. Corcyra, 48 BC. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. Head of Numa Pompilius to right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA; CN•PISO PRO[•Q•] around / Prow of galley to right; MAGN above, PRO•COS below. Crawford 446/1 (mint in Greece); CRI 7 (mint in Greece); RSC 4 (Pompey the Great); for attribution to Corcyra, cf. Woytek, B., Arma et Nummi, Vienna 2003, pp. 115 ff. 3.83g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000









626. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 49-48 BC. Elephant advancing to 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; BMCRR Gaul 27-30; RSC 49. 3.75g, 17mm, 9h.

Mint State; attractive cabinet tone with iridescent highlights.

1,500

Acquired from cgb.fr; Ex J.H. Collection.









627. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 49-48 BC. Elephant advancing to 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; BMCRR Gaul 27-30; RSC 49. 3.37g, 20mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine. 750

From the inventory of a German dealer.









628. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 48-47 BC. Diademed female head to right, wearing oak-wreath, cruciform earring, and pearl necklace; LII (Caesar's age) behind / Trophy of Gallic arms, wearing horned helmet, holding oval shield ornamented with thunderbolt in right hand and carnyx in left; securis to right, CAESAR across lower field. Crawford 452/2; BMCRR Rome 3955; CRI 11; RSC 18. 3.78g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; struck in high relief, and with a beautiful cabinet tone.

750

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 87, 14 December 2020, lot 433.

Caesar's conquest of Gaul, which the reverse of this coin alludes to, with its captured Gallic spoils (the typical shield, the Gallic 'carnyx' or war horn, and axe), was the springboard from which he was to take control of the Republic and become its Dictator. It allowed him to grow his power base through both fame as the conqueror of so vast a region and of so many peoples, and through strength as the commander of an army that grew ever more experienced and fiercely loyal. His allocation of the provinces of Gaul also granted him a magistrate's immunity from the prosecution his enemies intended to conduct upon his return to Rome, which would undoubtedly have stunted his career. It was from his province of Cisalpine Gaul that he invaded Italy across the Rubicon, and he did so with the Legio XIII Gemina, who had fought for him in the major battles of his conquest of Gaul.

The importance of this conquest of Gaul to Caesar's career, and his awareness of this, is demonstrated by this coin. It was minted some time after he had left Gaul behind, by the mint which had moved with his army across the Mediterranean and beyond as it chased down the Optimates, most likely in Greece shortly after the victory over Pompey in Pharsalus. Yet the type harks back to these Gallic victories, reminding those he paid with these coins of his past as a Roman hero - a conqueror not of his own people, but of his people's enemies.









629. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Caesar, 48-47 BC. Diademed female head to right, wearing oak-wreath, cruciform earring, and pearl necklace; LII (Caesar's age) behind / Trophy of Gallic arms, wearing horned helmet, holding oval shield ornamented with thunderbolt in right hand and carnyx in left; securis to right, CAESAR across lower field. Crawford 452/2; BMCRR Rome 3955; CRI 11; RSC 18. 4.14g, 18mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

750

From the inventory of a German dealer.







630. Cnaeus Pompey Junior AR Denarius. Corduba (Cordoba) mint, summer 46 - spring 45 BC. M. Poblicius, legate pro praetore. Helmeted head of Roma to right; M•POBLICI•LEG PRO•PR around / Female figure standing to right, with shield slung on back, holding two spears in left hand and with right hand giving palm-branch to soldier, standing to left on prow of ship; CN•MAGNVS•IMP upwards to right. Crawford 469/1a; CRI 48; BMCRR Spain 72; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great). 4.15g, 22mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; some areas of flatness.

500

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática.







631. Cnaeus Pompey Junior AR Denarius. Corduba (Cordoba) mint, summer 46 - spring 45 BC. M. Poblicius, legate pro praetore. Helmeted head of Roma to right; M•POBLICI•LEG PRO•PR around / Female figure standing to right, with shield slung on back, holding two spears in left hand and with right hand giving palm-branch to soldier, standing to left on prow of ship; CN•MAGNVS•IMP upwards to right. Crawford 469/1a; CRI 48; BMCRR Spain 72; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great). 3.90g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; slight porosity to obv., minor flatness to rev., otherwise excellent details and untouched surfaces.

500

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática.









632. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. African mint, 47-46 BC. Diademed head of Venus to right / Aeneas advancing to left, carrying palladium in right hand and Anchises on left shoulder; CAESAR downwards to right. Crawford 458/1; CRI 55; RSC 12. 3.85g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









633. Julius Caesar AV Aureus. Rome, 46 BC. A. Hirtius, praetor. Veiled head of Vesta to right, C•CAESAR COS TER around / Emblems of the augurate and pontificate: lituus, guttus, and securis; A•HIRTIVS • PR around. Crawford 466/1; BMCRR 4050; CRI 56; Calicó 37; Babelon (Hirtia) 1, (Julia) 22. 7.91g, 20mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; an attractive example struck on a broad planchet with a light reddish tone.

9.500

Ex collection of an Armenian businessman;

Ex collection of Drs. Karl and Hermann Kochs, Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 226, 11 March 2013, lot 696; Acquired from Münzenhandlung Max Kiehn, Cologne, in 1935.

Authorised by Caesar himself, the present aureus was part of the first ever large-scale issue of aurei in the history of the Roman coinage. Under extreme pressure to strike the vast quantities of coinage that Caesar required in time for his 'Quadruple Triumph' and the return of his veteran soldiers to Rome, the exacting standards of the Capitoline mint seemingly slipped. We have in the present coin an extremely fine example from dies of good style, which is in marked contrast to the variable quality of the dies used and the technical skill with which the coins were struck.

The 'Quadruple Triumph' that Caesar celebrated on his return to Rome in 46 BC was spread over four days, with each day to feature a themed procession commemorating his four greatest achievements on campaign: the victories in Gaul while he was proconsul between 58 and 51 BC, his defeat of Ptolemy XIII of Egypt in 47, of Pharnaces of Pontus later the same year and finally over king Juba of Numidia. Juba was cast as the main enemy of the recently successful African campaign, for a Triumph could not be celebrated for the defeat of fellow Romans, a fact that left many uneasy due to the common knowledge of the deaths of Scipio and Cato, Caesar's real opponents.

It is also interesting to note that the types chosen by Caesar to mark his attainment of military supremacy could not have been more opposite to the character of the occasion they were intended for. Referencing Caesar's occupation of various religious positions with the emblems of the augurate and pontificate on the reverse, it is believed Caesar sought to highlight his care for Rome, the family and home by honouring Vesta, goddess of the hearth, with the veiled female head on the obverse. Although never positively identified as Vesta, that her rites were under the care of the pontifices, and most especially Caesar himself as Pontifex Maximus, makes this likely a correct assumption.









634. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, January - February 44 BC. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, wreathed head of Caesar to right / P•SEPVLLIVS MACER, Venus standing to left, holding Victory, and sceptre resting on shield. Crawford 480/12; CRI 107c; Alföldi Type XI; RSC -. 3.87g, 18mm, 4h.

Mint State: beautiful iridescent old cabinet tone.

5,000

Ex Nomisma S.p.a., Auction 59, 14 May 2019, lot 102.







635. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, February - March 44 BC. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. Laureate and veiled head of Caesar to right; CAESAR downwards before, DICT•PERPETVO behind / Venus Victrix standing to left, holding Victory and sceptre, shield set on ground at feet to right; P•SEPVLLIVS downwards to right, MACER downwards to left. Crawford 480/13; CRI 107d; RSC 39. 4.05g, 19mm, 5h.

Very Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Ex Asta Internazionale del Titano 50, 1992









636. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, April 44 BC. C. Cossutius Maridianus, moneyer. CAESAR PARENS•PATRIAE, laureate and veiled head to right; apex behind, lituus before / C•COSSVTIVS and MARIDIANVS arranged in form of cross; A A A F F in angles. Crawford 480/19; CRI 112; Alföldi pl. CXXXI, 54 (same dies); BMCRR Rome 4187; RSC 8. 3.77g, 18mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone. Rare.

7,500

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection; Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 971; Ex Asta Internazionale del Titano (San Marino), Auction 50, 19 September 1992.

Ex NFA XII, 1983









637. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. Rome, April 44 BC. C. Cossutius Maridianus, moneyer. CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE, laureate and veiled head to right; apex behind, lituus before / [C•C]OSSVTIVS and MARIDIANV[S] arranged in form of cross; A A A F•F in angles. Crawford 480/19; CRI 112; Alföldi pl. CXXXI, 54; BMCRR Rome 4187; RSC 8. 3.83g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; some areas of flat strike, an attractive portrait.

2,750

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Inc., Auction XII, 23 March 1983, lot 130.

Ex Conte Alessandro Magnaguti Collection









638. Julius Caesar AR Denarius. L. Livineius Regulus, moneyer. Rome, 42 BC. Wreathed head to right; laurel branch behind, winged caduceus before / Bull charging to right; L*LIVINEIVS above, REGVLVS below. Crawford 494/24; CRI 115; BMCRR Rome 4274-6; RSC 27. 4.08g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

4,500

Ex NAC 59, 2011









639. 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. CASCA LONGVS, laureate bust of Neptune to 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; BMCRR East 63-65; RSC 3. 3.94g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 5,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 59, 4 April 2011, lot 849 (hammer: CHF 7,000).







640. 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. CASCA LONGVS, laureate bust of Neptune to 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; BMCRR East 63-65; RSC 3. 3.85g, 18mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; small banker's mark, attractive deep cabinet tone.

1,500

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Purchased in 2000 from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.







641. 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. 1,750

 $Ex\ Roma\ Numismatics\ Ltd.,\ Auction\ XVI,\ 26\ September\ 2018,\ lot\ 623.$







642. 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 to 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

A Fourée of an Excessively Rare Type









643. Sextus Pompey Fourée Denarius. Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Massilia, 44-43 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus to left, NEPTVNI behind, trident before, dolphin swimming to right below / Four galleys about to engage in combat, two moving to left, two moving to right; Q•NASIDIVS below. Cf. Crawford 483/1; CRI 236; Sydenham 1351; BMCRR Sicily p.565; RSC 21 (Pompey the Great). 2.05g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; some areas of core visible. An ancient plated copy of an excessively rare and desirable type.

7,500

From a private European collection.

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.









644. Marc Antony and Octavian AR Denarius. Military mint moving with Antony (Ephesus?), 41 BC. M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. Bare head of Antony to right; M•ANT•IMP•AVG•III•VIR•R•P•C•M•BARBAT•Q•P around / Bare head of Octavian to right, with slight beard; CAESAR•IMP•PONT•III•VIR•R•P•C• around. Crawford 517/2; RBW 1798; CRI 243; BMCRR East 103; RSC 8a; FFC 8. 3.81g, 20mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; well-centred, a highly attractive example.

2,000

Ex Lifchuz Collection.









645. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Uncertain (Corcyra?) mint, Summer 40 BC. Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, imperator. Bare head to right; lituus to left; ANT•IMP•III•VIR•R•P•C around / Prow to right; star above; CN•DOMIT•AHENOBARBVS IMP• around. Crawford 521/2; CRI 258; RSC 10a; BMCRR East 112. 3.72g, 19mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful cabinet tone. Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó.

Ex J. Q. Adams (6th US President) & Family Collection









646. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Athens, 38-37 BC. III•VIR•R•P•C•COS•DESIG•ITER•ET•TERT, radiate bust of Sol to right / M•ANTONIVS•M•F•M•N• AVG[VR•IMP•TER], Antony standing to right, veiled and dressed as a priest wearing toga, and holding lituus. Crawford 533/2; CRI 267; BMCRR East 141-143; RSC 13a. 4.10g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; wonderful deep old cabinet tone. Rare.

3,250

Ex collection of a Lawver:

Ex Collection of John Quincy Adams & Family / Massachusetts Historical Society Holdings, Stack's Auction, 5-6 March 1971, lot 657; Ex Henry Adams (1838-1918) - Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886) Collection - President John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) Collection.

The almost 10,000 coins of the Adams family collection were amassed over three generations, beginning with 6th President of the United States, John Quincy Adams. The present coin is listed in the handwritten catalogue of Roman coins in the possession of the MHS by Henry Adams with the exact weight of 63 grains. The catalogue is undated, but was written before 1913.









647. Octavian and Agrippa AR Denarius. Military mint travelling with Agrippa in Gaul or with Octavian in Italy, 38 BC. IMP•CAESAR DIVI•IVLI•F, bare head of Octavian to right, with slight beard / M•AGRIPPA•COS DESIG in two lines. Crawford 534/3; CRI 307; RSC 545. 3.72g, 18mm, 9h.

Good Very Fine; area of weak strike, banker's mark and scratch on obv., light cabinet tone.

400

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó.

Ex Triton XIV, 2011









648. Sextus Pompey AR Denarius. Uncertain mint in Sicily (Catania?), 42-40 BC. Bare head of Pompey Magnus to right; capis behind, lituus before; [MA] G•PIVS•IMP•ITER around / Neptune standing to 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.

1,000

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).

Several Sicilian denarii were struck for Sextus Pompey to commemorate his naval command of the coasts of Sicily in 42-39 BC. The reverse alludes to the well-known legend of Amphinomus and Anapias, two brothers who risked their own lives to save their elderly parents when Mount Etna erupted and engulfed the Sicilian city of Catania in flames.









649. Cleopatra and Marc Antony AR Denarius. Uncertain Eastern mint, autumn 34 BC. CLEOPATRAE•RE[GINAE•REGV]M•FILIORVM•REGVM•, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra to right; prow to right at point of bust / ANT[ONI•A]RMENIA•DEVICTA, bare head of Marc Antony to right; Armenian tiara to left. Crawford 543/1; CRI 345; BMCRR East 179-82; RSC 1. 3.21g, 18mm, 12h.

Very Fine; bankers' marks on obv. and rev., light cabinet tone. Rare.

2,500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.

Issued in the wake of the successful campaign against Armenia in early-mid 34 BC, this type proudly commemorates the victory with the legend 'Armenia Devicta' (Armenia vanquished).

In the execution of his war on Parthia in early 36 BC, Antony had followed the advice of the Armenian king Artavasdes to invade Parthia not from the West (which would have been the shortest route) but from the North, subduing the Parthian allied kingdom of Media Atropatene along the way, whose king was (conveniently) an enemy of Artavasdes. At the fortified town of Phraaspa however, the attack foundered and Artavasdes abandoned Antony in the face of the enemy, allowing his logistics train and two legions to be massacred in an ambush. Following a failed two-month siege of Phraaspa, Antony was forced to call off the campaign and effect a fighting retreat back to friendly territory, in the course of which no fewer than eighteen battles were fought. Antony arrived back in Syria by late 36 BC, having lost about 40% (some 80,000 men) of his original force.

In early 34 BC, after variously attempting to lure Artavasdes out to meet with him to discuss marriage proposals and renewed war on Parthia, pleasant inducements and entreaties through the king's companions, and then a forced march to the capital Artaxata and what Cassius Dio describes as 'aggressive use of his soldiers', eventually Antony convinced Artavasdes to come to his camp, where the king was promptly arrested. Antony proceeded to plunder the country as best he could, and returned to Alexandria with his captives: King Artavasdes, his wife, and his family. There he celebrated a mock Roman triumph - an eastern pastiche of Rome's most important military ceremony - wherein Antony paraded through the streets in a chariot with his captives walking behind him. Cleopatra watched, seated high above with Caesarion at her side. As a grand finale, the whole city was summoned to the gymnasium to bear witness to a political statement which became known as the Donations of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra, dressed as Dionysus-Osiris and Isis-Aphrodite, sat on golden thrones while Antony distributed kingdoms among his children by Cleopatra: Alexander Helios was named king of Armenia, Media and Parthia, his twin Selene was awarded Cyrenaica and Libya, and the young Ptolemy Philadelphus was given Syria and Cilicia. Cleopatra was proclaimed Queen of Kings, a title evidenced on the obverse of this coin type, which also names 'her Children, who are kings'. Most damaging of all to his relations with Octavian was the naming of Caesarion as a legitimate son and heir of Julius Caesar. This caused a fatal rupture of Antony's relations with Octavian, and Rome. When the triumvirate officially expired on the last day of 33 BC it was not renewed, and the Roman world again found itself at war.







650. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Athens, summer 32 BC. Bare head to right, small P (engraver's signature) in hair behind ear; ANTON•AVG•IMP•III•COS•DES•III•III•V•R•P•C around / ANTONIVS AVG•IMP•III in two lines. Crawford 542/2; CRI 347; BMCRR East 177; RSC 2. 3.88g, 20mm, 10h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.







651. Marc Antony AR Denarius. Uncertain mint (Actium?), 31 BC. D. Turillius, moneyer. Bare head to right; M•ANTONIVS•AVG[•IMP•IIII•COS•] TERT•III•VIR•R•P•C / Victory standing to left, holding wreath and palm; D TVR in lower right field; all within wreath. Crawford 545/1; CRI 387; RBW 1850; BMCRR East 227; RSC 11. 3.85g, 17mm, 12h.

Very Fine; banker's mark on obverse. Rare.

750

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifehuz Collection.









652. Octavian AR Denarius. Italian mint (Rome?), autumn 31 - summer 30 BC. Bare head to left / Victory standing to left on globe, holding wreath and palm; CAESAR DIVI•F across fields. RIC I 254b; CRI 407; BMCRR Rome 4339 = BMCRE 603; RSC 64. 3.85g, 22mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.









653. Octavian AR Denarius. Cyrene, autumn 31 BC. L. Pinarius Scarpus, Imperator. Head of Jupiter Ammon to right; A[VGVR] upwards to left, PONTIF upwards to right / Victory standing to right on globe, holding palm frond over left shoulder with left hand, and wreath tied with fillet in extended right hand; IMP CAE[SAR] DIVI F in two lines across fields. RIC I 535; CRI 411; Crawford 546/4; RSC 125. 3.85g, 18mm, 12h.

Very Fine; banker's marks to both sides. Very Rare.

500

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifchuz Collection.

This type is most likely the first struck by Scarpus after defecting to Octavian's side. Although clearly one of his issues as it bears the distinctive portrait of Jupiter Ammon, the imperator's name is absent no doubt as a sign of submission. The obverse instead bears Octavian's priestly titles of augur and pontifex, naming him on the reverse.









654. Octavian AR Denarius. Italian mint (Rome?), 30-29 BC. Laureate head to right / Rostral column ornamented with two anchors and six beaks of galleys, surmounted by a statue of Octavian, naked but for cloak over left shoulder, holding spear and parazonium; IMP CAESAR across fields. RIC I 271; CRI 423; RSC 124. 3.51g, 20mm, 11h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.







655. Octavian AR Denarius. Uncertain Italian mint, (Rome?) autumn 30 - summer 29 BC. Laureate bust of Octavian as Jupiter Terminus to right, thunderbolt behind / Octavian seated to left on curule chair, holding Victory; [I]MP CAESAR across fields. RIC I 270; CRI 427; BMCRE 637 = BMCRR Rome 4362; RSC 116. 3.89g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Octavian's Annexation of Egypt









656. Octavian AR Denarius. Uncertain mint, 28 BC. CAESAR • DIVI • F COS • VI, bare head to right; capricorn to right below bust truncation / AEGYPTO CAPTA in two lines, crocodile to right between. RIC I 545; CRI 432; BMCRE 653 = BMCRR East 246; RSC 4. 3.82g, 20mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; attractively toned. Rare.

7,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Bearing the Nile crocodile as the sole element of the reverse design, and with the simple legend conveying a succinct message, this coin proudly announces Octavian's annexation of Egypt to the Empire. After the Battle of Actium, Octavian invaded Egypt in August 30 BC and with the conquest that followed both assured his supremacy by the death of Marc Antony and Cleopatra, and guaranteed his power through the great wealth of Egypt and the grain supply that could be harnessed for Rome. The Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, the last of the great Hellenistic kingdoms, had been reduced to the status of a Roman province.

However, this coin is more than just a propagandistic type proclaiming the achievements of Rome's de-facto ruler to the masses, as the subtle imagery makes an important statement about Octavian himself. In contrast to the issues of this type minted in Italy, which bear a lituus on the obverse in reference to Octavian's membership of the priestly College of Augurs, those struck in the East bear the Zodiac sign of the Capricorn under the bust truncation. Appropriately for this reverse type, in ancient mythology the origins of the Capricorn could be found in Egypt. Represented as a goat with a fish tail, it is often thought to be a representation of Pan escaping an attack by the monster Typhon for, having jumped into the Nile, the half of Pan's body which was submerged was transformed into a fish.

COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE









657. Augustus AR Denarius. Uncertain mint, after 27 BC. Head to right, wearing oak wreath / Capricorn to right, holding globe attached to rudder and with cornucopiae on its back; AVGVSTVS below. RIC I 541 var. (laureate); BMCRE 664 note; RSC 23. 3.87g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone, a portrait of charming style. Rare.

3,500

Acquired from Hess-Divo AG.

The Laurel Trees Gifted by the Senate









658. Augustus AR Denarius. Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), 20-19 BC. Laureate head to right / Two laurel trees; CAESAR above; AVGVSTVS below. RIC I 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."







659. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Caesaraugusta?), 19-18 BC. Head to right, wearing oak wreath / CAESAR AVGVSTVS, shield inscribed CL•V; S P Q R around, laurel branches flanking. RIC I 36a; BMCRE 354-6 var. (laureate); ACIP 4037; CBN 1333-9; RSC 51. 4.18g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

500

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifchuz Collection.

Ex Lanz 62, 1992







660. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), 19 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / OB CIVIS SERVATOS in three lines within oak wreath. RIC I 77a; BMCRE 378; RSC 208. 3.44g, 18mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine; scratches buffed out on neck and in rev. field.

1,000

Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 62, 26 November 1992, lot 507; Ex Münz Zentrum - Albrecht & Hoffmann GmbH, Auction 27, 3 November 1976, lot 133.







661. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), 19 BC. CAESAR [AVG]VSTVS, bare head to right / Round shield inscribed CL•V, aquila and signum flanking; SIGNIS above, RECEPTIS below, S P Q R around. RIC I 86a; BMCRE 417; RSC 265. 3.79g, 18mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; highly lustrous, with an attractive portrait.

1,250

Acquired from Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH.







662. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19/18 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. TVRPILIANVS III•VIR•, head of Liber to right, wearing ivy-wreath / CAESAR AVGVSTVS•SIGN•RECE•, bare-headed Parthian kneeling to right, extending in right hand a standard, to which is attached a vexillum marked X, and holding out left hand. RIC I 287; BMCRE 10; RSC 485. 3.81g, 19mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine; charming iridescent cabinet tone.

500

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifchuz Collection.

The disastrous Battle of Carrhae in 53 BC, in which 30,000 Roman soldiers from the army commanded by Crassus were slain by the Parthians, had been a crushing defeat. The reverse type of this coin and the following were struck as part of a proclamation by Augustus of the diplomatic coup he had achieved in 20 BC with the return of the legionary battle standards captured by the Parthians, and he emphasised the importance of this diplomatic coup in art such as the breastplate design on the statue of Augustus at the Prima Porta, and in monuments such as the Temple of Mars Ultor ('Mars the Avenger') built to house the returned standards.

A Warning to Would-Be Traitors









Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19-18 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / TVRPILIANVS III VIR, Tarpeia standing facing, raising both hands, buried to her waist under ten shields; broken spear below. RIC I 299; BMCRE 29; RSC 494. 3.85g, 19mm,

Good Extremely Fine; bold iridescent tones - a superb example of this sought-after type.

3,500

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection;

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XIV, 21 September 2017, lot 662 (sold for £5,500);

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 23 October 1998, lot 106.

The moral message afforded by the early Republican story of Tarpeia, the daughter of the commander of Rome's defences who betrayed the city and opened the gates to the Sabines, was the perfect motif with which Augustus chose to highlight and humiliate those such as M. Egnatius Rufus, who was accused of plotting against him. Expecting to be made rich with gold for the betrayal of her city, Tarpeia instead found that her dishonesty was viewed unfavourably by those she acquiesced to, who threw down their shields on her, crushing her to death.









664. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19/18 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / TVRPILIANVS•III•VIR•, six-rayed star above crescent. RIC I 300; BMCRE 32; RSC 495. 3.87g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine; banker's mark to obv.

600

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifchuz Collection.









665. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 19-18 BC. M. Durmius, moneyer. M•DVRMIVS•III VIR•HONORI, head of Honos to right / CAESAR AVGVSTVS•SIGN RECE•, bare-headed Parthian kneeling on right knee to right, extending in right hand a signum, to which is attached a vexillum marked X, and holding out left hand below left knee. RIC I 315 corr. (no stars); BMCRE 56; RSC 428. 3.94g, 21mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

750

The Finest of Only Four in 20 Years









666. Augustus AR Denarius. Spanish (Tarraco?) mint, 17-16 BC. S • P • Q • R • CAESARI AVGVSTO, bare head to left / QVOD • VIAE • MVN • SVNT •, double triumphal arch set atop viaduct, ornamented with rostra and surmounted by Augustus, holding branch in right hand, crowned by Victory, who stands behind him, driving quadriga of horses to right. RIC I 145; BMCRE 434 = BMCRR Rome 4464; BN 1253-4; RSC 231. 3.84g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely Rare, one of only four examples offered at auction in the past two decades, of which this is arguably the finest.

Acquired from Áureo & Calicó; Ex Lifchuz Collection.

Rare, and Superb Condition for the Type









667. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 16 BC. L. Vinicius, moneyer. Bare head to right / Triumphal arch, surmounted by facing quadriga in which Augustus stands, holding laurel branch and sceptre; smaller arch on either side, surmounted by archer on left and by slinger (?) on right; S•P•Q•R IMP CAE in two lines on entablature of arch, L•VINICIVS in exergue. RIC I 359; BMCRE 77; RSC 544. 3.92g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Rare, and in superb condition for the type.

3,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile;

Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 269, 23 September 2010, lot 2670.

This type depicts the Arch of Augustus in the Forum Romanum, which spanned the road between the Temple of Caesar, and was built in 20/19 BC to commemorate the return from Parthia of the lost standards of Crassus. Though little remains of the arch today, its identification is certain, thanks to an inscription found at this location in 1546. This inscription is significant, as it records a dedication to Augustus in 29 BC, and since no remains of a second arch of Augustus have been found in the Forum, this has led many to conclude that this 'Parthian Arch' was an expansion or replacement of the old Actian Arch (see RIC 267, CRI 422) set up in 29 BC, which commemorated the defeat of Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, and which was almost certainly considered distasteful for celebrating a victory over other Romans.

The appearance of the arch must be deduced from the numismatic record, since it is not anywhere described in the historical texts. The present type is thus an important archaeological document, allowing for the reconstruction of an early Imperial monument which is otherwise survived only by partial travertine foundations and some marble fragments which have been set atop them in modern brick beds.

Victory Against the Alpine Tribes









668. Augustus AV Aureus. Lugdunum, 15-12 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head to right / Bull butting to right, pawing ground and flicking tail; IMP•X in exergue. RIC I 166a; C. 136; BMCRE 450; BN 1372; Lyon, 18, pl. IX; Calicó 212. 7.87g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 17,500

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG; Privately purchased from Jesus Vico S.A. in 1994.

Minted as part of a series to celebrate victory in the wars of expansion led by Drusus and Tiberius against the Alpine tribes, this coin is part of the rich tapestry of new imperial iconography designed to present the impression of a divinely sanctioned Augustan rule (Zanker, 1990, The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus). On the obverse, an unmistakable portrait of the youthful Augustus displays his iconic locks arranged carefully across his forehead, but it is the reverse of this coin that alludes to ancestral tales of the Julio-Claudians and offers an insight into the mechanisms of Augustan image making.

The charging bull or heifer is multifaceted in its symbolism, on the one hand it can be likened to a similar motif carried by Caesar's legions on their standards representing the unstoppable power of Rome, but it is first and foremost used as a sacrificial animal for Mars Ultor. On the other hand, it can be seen to resemble a famous type from Thurium, a city to which the family of Augustus had a connection; Suetonius relates that Gaius Octavius, Augustus' natural father, defeated a Spartacist army near the town. Due to the high regard in which the family was held in the town, Augustus had been given the surname Thurinus at birth, and thus the type primarily represents a deeply personal allusion to the Emperor and his father Gaius Octavius.

While these interpretations might appear divergent, what links them together is that they all proclaim the strength of the Augustan dynasty. This fact is further embellished by the very site where this coin was minted, which itself prospered greatly under Augustan rule, as later described by Strabo: "Lugdunum itself, situated on a hill, at the confluence of the Saone and the Rhone, belongs to the Romans. It is the most populous city after Narbonne. It carries on a great commerce, and the Roman prefects here coin both gold and silver money." (Strab. 4.3.2)











669. Augustus AR Denarius. Lugdunum, 15-13 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI•F, bare head to right / Bull butting to right; IMP•X in exergue. RIC I 167a; BMCRE 451; Lyon 19; RSC 137. 3.73g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous metal with untouched surfaces.

1,000

Ex L. Jasmin Collection.







670. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 13 BC. C. Antistius Reginus, moneyer. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / C • ANTISTIVS • REGINVS, simpulum and lituus above tripod and patera; III•VIR below. RIC 1410; BMCRE 119-120 = BMCRR Rome 4661-4662; RSC 347. 4.00g, 18mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine; highly lustrous. 500

Ex Naville Numismatics Ltd., Auction 65, 30 May 2021, lot 411.







671. Augustus AR Denarius. Rome, 12 BC. L. Caninius Gallus, moneyer. AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / L CANINIVS GALL[VS] III VIR, German kneeling to right, offering up vexillum and extending hand below left knee. RIC I 416; BMCRE 127; RSC 383. 3.99g, 22mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

Ex collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli, Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 92, 24 May 2016, lot 2039.







672. Divus Augustus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 36-37. Deified Augustus, holding laurel-branch and long sceptre, seated to left on car pulled to left by quadriga of elephants with riders; DIVO AVGVSTO S•P•Q•R in three lines above / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXXIIX around large S•C. RIC I 68 (Tiberius); C. 308; BMCRE 125-127 (Tiberius). 28.39g, 35mm, 6h.

Very Fine. 1,000









673. Divus Augustus Æ Dupondius. Rome, AD 41-50. DIVVS AVGVSTVS, radiate head to left, S-C across fields / DIVA AVGVSTA, Livia seated to left on ornate throne, holding poppies and grain ears with right hand and with long torch cradled in left arm. RIC I 101 (Claudius); C. 93; BMCRE 224 (Claudius). 16.82g, 31mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; very lightly smoothed in the fields.

2,000

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG; Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Ex Gerhard Hirsch Nachfolger, Auction 216, 26 September 2001, lot 1846; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 21, 17 May 2001, lot 361.









674. Livia (wife of Augustus) Æ Dupondius. Restitution issue struck under Titus. Rome, AD 80-81. Veiled and diademed bust of Pietas to right; PIETAS below / IMP•T CAES•DIVI•VESP•F AVG•REST[IT] around large S•C. RIC II.1 222 (Titus); C. 11; BN 304; BMCRE 291 (Titus). 13.99g, 28mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 750

Ex Andreas Kohn Collection.

A Magnificent Archaising Neptune







675. Agrippa (grandfather of Caligula) Æ As. Rome, AD 37-41. M AGRIPPA L F COS III, head to left, wearing rostral crown / Neptune standing to left, holding small dolphin and trident; S-C across fields. RIC I 58 (Gaius); C. 3; BMCRE 161 (Tiberius). 12.29g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; faint old marks, but superbly detailed with a magnificent archaising Neptune on the reverse.

1,250

Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 4, 25 May 2019, lot 605; Ex W. F. Stoecklin Collection (acquired before 1975), Nomos AG, Obolos 9, 25 March 2018, lot 163.









Fleur De Coin







676. Tiberius AV Aureus. Lugdunum, circa AD 14-37. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated to right on throne with ornamented legs, holding sceptre and olive branch; single exergual line below. RIC I 29; BMCRE 46; Lyon 147; Calicó 305c. 7.79g, 19mm, 4h.

Fleur De Coin; a truly spectacular example.

20,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Following a series of early issues honouring Divus Augustus and Tiberius' military triumphs, the mint at Lugdunum settled upon striking one single type: 'Pontif Maxim'. Numismatists identify the seated figure depicted on this ubiquitous reverse type as Livia, the wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius, in the guise of Pax, the Roman personification of peace. The type was struck continuously for twenty three years and throughout that time, only minor changes were made to the portrait of Tiberius and the ornamentation of the throne. Despite the vast output of the 'Pontif Maxim' coinage, the significance of the type is not immediately clear - the depiction of Livia as Pax may represent a universal matronly ideal; Livia may be intended as the personification of what Seneca the Younger described in AD 55 as the 'Pax Romana' ('Roman Peace'), the period of peace and stability marked by Octavian's victory over Mark Antony at the battle of Actium in 31 BC, which brought to an end to the prolonged period of civil war. Certainly, during the last decade of the 1st century BC Livia began to appear more frequently in the preserved sources, and L. Brännstedt (Femina princeps: Livia's position in the Roman state) suggests that "the role as mater and uxor at this time was becoming an integral part of Augustus' political program, and being made publicly manifest on a large scale." Brännstedt furthermore asserts that "the appointment on March 6, 12 BC of Augustus as pontifex maximus was crucial for the development of Livia's mater-role... Augustus' religious role was identified as that of a father to his family. Strengthening the paternal connotations of Augustus' leadership, the appointment of him as pontifex maximus would also have favoured Livia's impact as mater". The identification of Livia with Pax therefore strongly associated the imperial family with the continued prosperity of the Empire, and hence should be seen as primarily a propagandistic instrument for the reinforcement of the imperial cult.

In contrast to the official portrayals of Livia as a matriarch embodying traditional Roman ideals, contemporary sources were often highly critical of her, describing her as a murderess who was determined to secure the succession for her son Tiberius. Cassius Dio describes how Livia was blamed for the death of Augustus' nephew Marcellus, who having married the emperor's daughter Julia was favoured as an heir, and later, the deaths of Gaius and Lucius Caesars (55.33.4 and 55.10a.10). Tacitus moreover suggests that Livia convinced Augustus to banish his then only surviving grandson, Agrippa Postumus, on this basis that his character was not in keeping with Augustan ideals (1.1.3). Dio recounts that following years of banishment, a visit undertaken by Augustus to reconcile with his grandson drove Livia to poison her husband in order to secure the succession for Tiberius (56.30.2). These accusations are however mainly dismissed as malicious fabrications spread by political enemies of the dynasty.













677. Tiberius AV Aureus. Lugdunum, circa AD 14-37. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated to right on throne with ornamented legs, holding sceptre and olive branch; single exergual line below. RIC I 29; BMCRE 46; Lyon 147; Calicó 305c. 7.69g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; beautiful 'Boscoréale' tone.

5,000

From a private English collection; Acquired from Spink & Son Ltd, dealer's ticket included; Noted as "ex Feuardent" (active 1867-1953).







678. Tiberius AR Denarius. Lugdunum, circa AD 14-37. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated to right on throne with ornamented legs, holding sceptre and branch; triple exergual line below. RIC I 28; BMCRE 42; Lyon 146; RSC 16b. 3 839, 18mm, 3h

Good Extremely Fine; struck from dies of fine style.

750

From the Paulo Leitão Collection.









679. Tiberius AR Denarius. Lugdunum, AD 14-37. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated to right on throne with ornamented legs, holding sceptre and branch; single exergual line below. RIC I 30 corr. (ornamented legs); BMCRE 48; RSC 16a. 3.75g, 20mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.









680. Nero Claudius Drusus (father of Claudius) AR Denarius. Rome, circa AD 41-45. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, laureate head to left / DE GERMANIS, two oblong shields crossed, over vexillum, four spears and two trumpets. RIC I 74 (Claudius); BMCRE 107 (Claudius); RSC 6; BN 109-10 (Claudius). 3.83g, 19mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; beautifully lustrous metal.

7,500

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.

A Remarkable Sestertius of Caligula and his Sisters







681. Caligula Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 37-38. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, laureate head to left / AGRIPPINA DRVSILLA IVLIA, the three sisters of Caligula standing facing: Agrippina, as Securitas, holds cornucopiae in right hand resting on column, with left hand on shoulder of Drusilla, as Concordia, who holds patera and cornucopiae; Julia, as Fortuna, holds rudder and cornucopiae; SC in exergue. RIC I 33; C. 4; BN 4; BMCRE 36. 24.11g, 35mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a beautiful coin displaying remarkable preservation of fine detail. Rare.

7,500

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 52, 8 November 2018, lot 244; Ex private British collection.

The truth of Caligula's relationship with his sisters, and with Drusilla in particular as his favourite of the three may never be accurately discerned from the surviving historical sources; we only say with certainty that Caligula was devoted to his sister. When in AD 37 Caligula succeeded to the throne he arranged the marriage of Drusilla to his friend, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus. Furthermore, during an illness in 37 CE, the emperor changed his will to name Drusilla his heir, making her the first woman to be named heir in a Roman imperial will (probably an attempt to continue the Julian line through any children she might have, leaving her husband as regent in the interim). Caligula recovered however, but in June AD 38 at the age of about twenty-two, Drusilla died, seemingly of an illness; the loss of his favourite sister badly affected the emperor who buried her with the honours of an Augusta, acted as a grieving widower, and a year later named his newborn (and only known) daughter Julia Drusilla in his sister's memory. Meanwhile, the widowed husband of Drusilla and now heir apparent Marcus Aemilius Lepidus reportedly became a lover to Livilla and Agrippina, with whom he was alleged to have plotted against the emperor. Discovered, Lepidus was executed swiftly and Livilla and Agrippina were exiled to the Pontine Islands.

Published in E. Biaggi, 'Le Preziose Patine'







682. Caligula Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 37-38. C•CAESAR•AVG•GERMANICVS•PON•M•TR•POT, laureate head to left / S•P•Q•R P•P OB•CIVES SERVATOS in four lines within oak wreath. RIC I 37; C. 24; Biaggi, Le preziose patine 67 (this coin illustrated); BMCRE 38. 26.82g, 34mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; magnificent old Tiber patina.

6,000

This coin published in E. Biaggi, Le preziose patine dei sesterzi di Roma imperiale (1992); Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.







683. Caligula Æ As. Rome, AD 37-38. C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head to left / Vesta seated to left, holding patera and sceptre; VESTA above, S-C across fields. RIC I 38; C. 27; BMCRE 46. 11.95g, 30mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful untouched red-green patina.

1,250

An Attractive Aureus of Claudius



684. Claudius AV Aureus. Lugdunum, AD 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head to right / S P Q R P•P OB C S in three lines within oak-wreath. RIC I 40; BMCRE 42-44; BN 58; Calicó 358. 7.88g, 19mm, 3h.

About Extremely Fine. 15,000

Ex Yacob 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.









685. Claudius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 50-51. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI, laureate head to right / S P Q R P P OB C S in three lines within oak wreath. RIC I 41; BMCRE 45-47; von Kaenel Type 26; RSC 87. 3.60g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous, with a pleasant light cabinet tone. Rare.

1,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







686. Nero Æ Sestertius. Lugdunum, AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P, laureate head to right, globe at point of bust / Emperor on horseback to right, holding spear; behind him, soldier on horseback to right, holding vexillum; S-C across fields, DECVRSIO in exergue. RIC I 395; C. -; Lyon 59; WCN 403; BMCRE -. 26.25g, 37mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; beautiful olive green patina. Rare.

7,500

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

Likely The Finest Known







687. Agrippina II (wife of Claudius) Æ Dupondius. Uncertain Balkan mint, possibly Perinthus in Thrace, AD 50-59. AGRIPPINA AVG GERMANICI F CAESARIS AVG, draped bust to left, with hair in long plait / Ceres seated to left on throne, holding grain ears and transverse torch. RIC I -; BMCRE -; BN -; RPC I -, cf. pp. 311 & 319 for discussion of this issue; von Kaenel, Thrakien Type B, pl. 25, 32. 15.95g, 31mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; lightly smoothed, some cleaning marks. Extremely Rare, and likely the finest known specimen.

2,000

From a private UK collection.

Apparently locally-produced imperial coinage in the name of Britannicus, Agrippina Junior and the young Nero have for years been found in the Balkans; of this particular type, only two examples (possibly both the same coin) were known to von Kaenel, and there is only a hint as to the existence of this issue in BMCRE 195 note *. Additional specimens discovered in the past few decades have of course confirmed both the existence and veracity of the type, but have uniformly been recovered in poor condition, with the exception of this example.

A Rare Gallic Mint Aureus









688. Galba AV Aureus. Uncertain mint in Gaul, AD 68. SER GALBA IMPERATOR, laureate head to right / VICTORIA P R, Victory standing to left on globe, holding wreath and palm. RIC I 110; C -; BMCRE 226; Biaggi -; Calicó 513. 7.41g, 18mm, 6h.

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

7,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.

Dio Cassius relates that Galba put great emphasis on how the Senate had bestowed power on him, and that he had not claimed it for himself: for the Praetorian prefect Nymphidius Sabinus had openly abandoned his support for Nero, and with the emperor having fled the city and after some vacillation procured his own death, the Senate posthumously declared Nero a public enemy and proclaimed Galba, already en route from his province of Hispania Tarraconensis, as the new emperor.

Galba sought to distance himself from the general laxity and debasement that seemed to be the norm of elite behaviour during the rule of Nero. He prioritised the restoration of Rome's finances and portrayed himself as ushering in a new golden age through a return to stern old Roman values. His meanness with money, policy of high taxation and reputation as a stern disciplinarian however, whilst in a sense living up to these values, nevertheless ensured that his reign would be short.

Suetonius relates that "His double reputation for cruelty and avarice had gone before him... he had melted down a golden crown of fifteen pounds weight, which the people of Tarraco had taken from their ancient temple of Jupiter and presented to him, with orders that the three ounces which were found lacking be exacted from them. This reputation was confirmed and even augmented immediately on his arrival in the city. For having compelled some marines whom Nero had made regular soldiers to return to their former position as rowers, upon their refusing and obstinately demanding an eagle and standards, he not only dispersed them by a cavalry charge, but even decimated them. He also disbanded a cohort of Germans, whom the previous Caesars had made their body-guard and had found absolutely faithful in many emergencies, and sent them back to their native country without any rewards" (Life of Galba, 12.1-2).

Unpopular with both army and people, his harsh treatment of the Praetorians and refusal to gift them the customary donative upon his accession, on account of his aversion to buying loyalty, created a rift that his rival Otho was able to exploit. A man not to be held back by such scruples, he bribed the Praetorians to murder Galba, which they did in January 69. Galba's head was brought by a soldier to Otho's camp where camp boys mocked it on a lance, and it was then bought for 100 gold pieces by a freedman who threw it at the Sessorium where his master Patrobius Neronianus had been killed by Galba. Some one hundred and twenty men petitioned Otho in the hope of reward claiming that they had killed Galba; Vitellius would later have them all executed.









689. Galba AR Quinarius. Lugdunum, December AD 68 - 15 January AD 69. SER•GALBA•IMP•CAESAR•AVG P M•T P, laureate head to right / VICTORIA GALBAE•AVG, Victory standing to left on globe, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and palm over left shoulder. RIC I 131 corr. (rev. mis-described); BMCRE 246; BN 62 (same dies); King 2; RSC 318. 1.54g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; slightly porous metal.

300









690. Galba AR Denarius. Rome, July AD 68 - January AD 69. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, laureate and draped bust to right / DIVA AVGVSTA, Diva Julia Augusta (Livia) standing facing, head to left, holding patera in right hand and sceptre with left. RIC I 189; BMCRE 8; RSC 55a. 3.43g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,250

Ex collection of an Armenian businessman; Ex Gitbud & Naumann, Auction 9, 3 November 2013, lot 440 (hammer: EUR 2,000).









691. Galba AV Aureus. Rome, July - August AD 68. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, laureate head to right / SALVS GEN HVMANI, draped female figure (Salus?) advancing to left with right foot on globe, sacrificing from patera over lit altar and holding rudder. RIC I 206; C. 237; BMCRE 38; Calicó 504. 7.21g, 19mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 7,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.









692. Galba Æ Sestertius. Rome, October AD 68. SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P, laureate and draped bust to right / S P Q R OB CIV SER in three lines within laurel wreath. RIC I 405; C. 294; BMCRE p. 327 note. 25.58g, 35mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. 2,000

A Well-Centred Aureus of Otho







693. Otho AV Aureus. Rome, January - April AD 69. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head to right / SECVRITAS•P•R, Securitas standing facing, head to left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and cradling sceptre in left arm. RIC 17; C. 16; BN 7; BMCRE 13; Calicó 531b (same obv. die). 7.18g. 20mm. 6h.

Good Very Fine; well-centred on a broad flan. Rare.

20,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

According to the accounts of Plutarch and Suetonius, Otho was one of the most reckless and extravagant of the circle of young aristocrats whom Nero called his friends. This friendship ended abruptly in AD 58 however, when Otho introduced his beautiful wife Poppaea to the emperor at her insistence. Poppaea thereupon began an affair with Nero, and having securely established her position as the emperor's mistress, she divorced Otho and had Nero send him away as governor to the remote province of Lusitania (which is now part of both modern Portugal and Extremadura, Spain). Otho's bitterness at his estrangement from his wife paired with his relocation to Hispania made him a natural ally for Galba, the governor of neighbouring Tarraconensis, in his revolt against the emperor in 68. Support for Nero waned, and the emperor fled to the villa of his freedman Phaon where he ended his life, while Galba, accompanied by Otho, marched on Rome and was declared emperor.

Otho expected to be named Galba's heir as a result of his loyalty, but when Galba nominated L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus, Otho's disappointment manifested itself as anger. He fomented a revolt amongst the Praetorians, who murdered Galba and hailed Otho as emperor in his place on 15 January AD 69. His reign was not destined to be lengthy. Whilst he had the support of Egypt, Africa and the legions of the Danube, the legions of the Rhine supported their commander Vitellius - conflict was inevitable.

Otho committed to a battle before his reinforcements from Dalmatia were able to reach him, and he suffered a defeat at the Battle of Bedriacum. Ignoring the entreaties of his generals to await his reinforcements and offer battle once again, Otho took his own life, after just three months as emperor. In a dignified speech, he bade farewell to those about him, declaring: "It is far more just to perish one for all, than many for one". His suicide was widely recognised by his contemporaries as an honourable act, and the poet Martial later wrote in his Epigrams VI. XXXII "Sit Cato, dum vivit, sane vel Caesare maior, dum moritur, numquid maior Othone fuit?" ("Cato while he lived, he was greater than Caesar himself, when he died, was he at all greater than Otho?").





The Year of the Four Emperors









694. Otho AV Aureus. Rome, January - April AD 69. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head to right / SECVRITAS P R, Securitas standing facing, head to left, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and cradling sceptre in left arm. RIC 17; C. 16; BMCRE 13; Biaggi 273; Calicó 531a. 7.05g, 20mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare. 10,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

An Extremely Rare Aureus of Vitellius









695. Vitellius AV Aureus. Tarraco, January - June AD 69. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMANICVS, laureate head to left with small globe at point of bust / SECVRITAS IMP GERMAN, Securitas draped and seated to right, holding sceptre; before her, torch leaning against lighted altar. RIC I 12; C. 82; BMCRE 89; ACIP 4230; Calicó 572. 7.37g, 19mm, 7h.

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

10,000







696. Vitellius AR Denarius. Rome, 19 April - 20 December AD 69. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P, laureate head to right / SACR FAC XV VIR, tripod-lebes surmounted with dolphin lying to right; raven standing to right below. RIC I 86; BN 48; BMCRE 17; RSC 114. 3.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 1,500

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 112, 17 October 2001, lot 4273.









697. Vitellius AV Aureus. Rome, late April - 20 December AD 69. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head to right / LIBERI • IMP • GERM • AVG •, confronted draped busts of Vitellius' son on the left, and daughter on the right. RIC I 100; C. 3; BMCRE 27; Calicó 557a. 7.20g, 20mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









698. Vitellius AV Aureus. Rome, April - December AD 69. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head to right / PONT MAXIM, Vesta seated to right, holding patera and sceptre. RIC I 106; C. 71; BMCRE 33; Biaggi 282; Calicó 571. 7.27g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 7,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.









699. Vespasian AV Aureus. Rome, January - June AD 70. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / COS ITER T R POT, Pax seated to left, holding olive branch in right hand and cradling winged caduceus with left arm. RIC II.1 28; BMCRE 23-25; BN 17; Biaggi 307; Calicó 607a. 7.35g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; a couple of minor contact marks to both obv. and rev. and scrape to rev.

5,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.







700. Vespasian Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG P M T P P P COS III, laureate head to right / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory standing to right, left foot on helmet, inscribing OB CIV SER on shield hung on palm-tree; S-C across lower fields. RIC II.1 127; C. 622; BMCRE 578. 25.06g, 35mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. 500

From a private German collection; Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins & Collectibles, Auction 106, 4 September 2018, lot 1263; Ex Palm Desert Collection, purchased from A. Saslow, c. 1980s.

A Magnificent Flavian Bronze









701. Vespasian Æ Dupondius. Rome, AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, radiate head to 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 II.1 277; C. 411; BMCRE 594-5. 12.91g, 27mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 7,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XXII, 8 January 2019, lot 1048; Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 8, 4 February 2014, lot 511 (hammer: €14.500).







702. Vespasian Æ Quadrans. Rome, AD 71. IMP VESPASIAN AVG, trophy / P M TR P P P COS III, vexillum; S-C across fields. RIC II.1 353; C. 344; BMCRE p. 134, *. 2.46g, 16mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine, sharply struck. Rare. 200

From the Z.P. Collection, Austria, collector's ticket included.







703. Vespasian AV Aureus. Lugdunum, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / TR POT COS III, Aequitas standing facing, head to left, holding scales in right hand, rod in left. RIC II.1 1114; BMCRE 385; Lyon 10; Biaggi 338; Calicó 682. 7.40g, 19mm, 6h.

Very Fine. 2,000







704. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS [AVG] COS III TR P P P, laureate head to right / AVG EPHE(ligate), in two lines within oak wreath. RIC II.1 1427; BMCRE 451; RPC II 829; RSC 40. 2.94g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful iridescent cabinet tone.

1,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.







705. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head to right / AVG EPHE(ligate), in two lines within oak wreath. RIC II.1 1427; BMCRE 451; RPC II 829; RSC 40. 3.25g, 17mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

750

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 101, 24 October 2017, lot 188; Ex Numismatik Lanz München, Auction 114, 26 May 2003, lot 309.









706. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head to right / Confronted bare heads of Titus and Domitian; AVG VESPAS above, LIBERI IMP below, EPHE (ligate) in central field. RIC II.1 1429; BMCRE 455; RPC II 831; RSC 2a. 3.39g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

3,000

From a private Dutch collection; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 97, 12 December 2016, lot 99; Ex Cayón Numismática, 13-14 December 2007, lot 3238.

Superb Condition for the Type







707. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head to right / PACI AVGVSTAE, Victory standing to right, holding wreath and palm branch; EPHE (ligate) at her feet. RIC II.1 1431; BMCRE 457; RPC II 833; RSC 276. 3.46g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; in superb condition for the type, and uncommonly well-centred.

1,500

Acquired from Leu Numismatik AG.









708. Vespasian AR Denarius. Ephesus, AD 71. IMP CAESAR [VESPAS AVG] COS III TR P P P, laureate head to right / PACI AVGVSTAE, Victory standing to right, holding wreath and palm branch; EPHE (ligate) at her feet. RIC II.1 1431; BMCRE 457; RPC II 833; RSC 276. 3.32g, 17mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500









709. Vespasian AV Aureus. "Judaea Capta" commemorative issue. Rome, AD 72-73. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head to right / Victory standing to right on globe, holding wreath with extended right hand and palm over left shoulder; VIC-AVG across fields. RIC II.1 361; BMCRE 72-73; BN 57-59; Biaggi 345; Calicó 699a (same obv. die). 7.12g, 20mm, 7h.

3,000

Very Fine.

From the Kingsdown Collection.

The Temple of Vesta









710. Vespasian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 73. IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS, laureate head to right / VESTA, Temple of Vesta: round-domed, tetrastyle temple with four steps leading up to it; statue of Vesta within, statue to left and right of temple. RIC II.1 549; C. 578; BMCRE 109; Biaggi 341; Calicó 691. 7.12g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. 4,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

The original Temple of Vesta is believed to have been built by Numa Pompilius along with the original Regia and House of the Vestal Virgins, though the site had already been the centre of the cult's activity since the 7th century. The temple was the storehouse for the legal wills and documents of Roman Senators and relics such as the Palladium. Popular superstition held that the sacred fire of Vesta contained within was closely tied to the fortunes of the city, and its extinction was viewed as a portent of disaster. One of the earliest structures located in the Roman Forum, it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt several times. The present depiction is that of Nero's restoration after the Great Fire of AD 64.

The appearance of the temple as a type on the coinage of Vespasian is likely linked to the seriousness with which he took the role of Pontifex Maximus, head of Roman religion, a position he assumed in 71 which was followed by an explosion in types related to religion on the coinage. It is also appropriate that the founding emperor of the Flavian Dynasty should use the temple sacred to the goddess of hearth, home and family in Roman religion on his coinage. It is perhaps a little ironic however, that while commemorating the temple built by Nero to replace that lost in the Great Fire, Vespasian had recently begun work building the Flavian Amphitheatre (or Colosseum). It stands over part of the large central area of Rome that Nero appropriated after the devastation of the fire to build the lavish and extravagant Domus Aurea palace. It was therefore a symbolic act for Vespasian, returning part of the city of Rome to her people as well as erecting a lasting monument to the Flavian Dynasty.









711. Vespasian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 76. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / Heifer standing to right on single ground line; COS VII above. RIC II.1 840; C. 117; BMCRE 176; Calicó 622b. 7.20g, 21mm, 7h.

Very Fine. 3,000

Ex J. P. Morgan Collection, Stack's 1983









712. Titus, as Caesar, AV Aureus. "Judaea Capta" commemorative issue. Rome, AD 72-73. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT, laureate head to right / Victory standing to right on globe, holding wreath in outstretched right hand and palm over left shoulder; VIC-AVG across fields. RIC II.1 367 (Vespasian); C. 352; BMCRE 81 (Vespasian); Calicó 798a. 7.40g, 19mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; a couple of light marks on rev., a bold portrait on this desirable Jewish War victory coinage.

10,000

Ex Christie's New York, 9 December 1991, lot 31;

Ex J. P. Morgan Collection, Stack's, Auction 355, 14 September 1983, lot 64.









713. Titus, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 76. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN, laureate head to right / Cow walking to left; COS V above. RIC II.1 859 (Vespasian); BMCRE 190 (Vespasian); Calicó 736 (same). 7.14g, 20mm, 7h.

Very Fine. A rare reverse type with bull to left.

2,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







714. Titus, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 77-78. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / ANNONA AVG, Annona seated to left, holding open a sack of corn ears which rests on her lap. RIC II.1 971 (Vespasian); BMCRE 316-8 (same); Biaggi 360; Calicó 726b. 7.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Very Fine. 2,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









715. Titus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head to left / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, wreath on curule chair. RIC II.1 -; C. -; BMCRE -; Calicó 786. 7.11g, 20mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine; scuff on reverse. Very Rare.

2,500

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex Sincona AG, Auction 41, 23 October 2017, lot 120.









716. Titus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head to right / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, bull elephant advancing to left. RIC II.1 114; C. 300; BN 35; BMCRE 42; Calicó 774a. 7.33g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; highly lustrous. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







717. Titus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head to right / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, bull elephant advancing to left. RIC II.1 114; C. 300; BN 35; BMCRE 42; Calicó 774a. 7.17g, 20mm, 6h.

Very Fine. 3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









718. Titus AR Denarius. Rome, January - June AD 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head to right / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, Throne of Jupiter: square seat, draped, surmounted by horizontal winged thunderbolt. RIC II.1 119; BMCRE 51-4; RSC 316. 3.48g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500





















A Very Rare Divus Titus Restoration Issue







719. Divus Titus AV Aureus. Restoration issue under Trajan. Rome, AD 107. DIVVS TITVS, laureate head to left / IMP CAES TRAIAN•AVG GER•DAC•P•P•REST, pulvinar (throne) of Jupiter and Juno: square seat, draped and surmounted by horizontal winged thunderbolt. RIC II 833 (Trajan); C. 403; BMCRE 705 (Trajan); Biaggi 392; Calicó 802 (same dies). 7.37g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 20,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

Trajan's extensive 'restoration' series of coins that depicted portraits and types of earlier emperors and even Republican figures can arguably be viewed as a development building upon a practice which originated during the early Empire and was particularly embraced by the Flavians before Trajan, in which the reuse of earlier types and designs sought to cultivate a link with a hallowed past.

Naturally, the primary purpose of this extraordinary series was the replacing of coins which were worn out by use (Cassius Dio tells us that in 107 Trajan "caused all the money that was badly worn to be melted down", LXVIII.15) or which had a precious metal content higher than the standard of the day (and could therefore be turned into a greater number of coins at a profit). These were therefore recalled to be melted down and restruck.

However, it also served certain propagandistic ends. Most unusually, the types chosen to be struck onto the melted-down bullion were not all new Trajanic portrait coins, nor simple re-strikes of what had originally been on the recalled coins, but clearly a deliberate and considered series of commemorative designs chosen for several reasons and intended to provide a link between present and past. Perhaps the most important of the reasons for the types chosen for restoration was the aim of glorifying the current emperor by association with positive models, hence certain past emperors such as Caligula and Nero were not included in the series. Moreover, as Trajan's restoration of older Republican types suggests, this was a means of presenting Roman history as a cohesive continuum rather than a two-part sequence pivoting around the coming of Augustus and the emperors, and a whole which takes its natural end in an Empire that is simply an evolution of the Republic and not its antithesis, and an Empire run (largely) by honourable and popular rulers like the deified Titus and not a series of despots.

This type of Trajan features the deified Titus, who had been emperor during Trajan's own lifetime. It features an elder, statesmanlike portrait of Titus, shown with a lined forehead, deep-set eyes and a heavy, muscular neck. Titus, who was deified under his brother and successor Domitian after a short but seemingly popular reign, was an appropriate model for Trajan; both emperors built their reputation on military successes which greatly enriched the empire - Titus in Judaea, Trajan in Dacia and Parthia.











720. Domitian, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 73-75. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS II, laureate head to right / Domitian on horseback to left, extending right hand and holding sceptre. RIC II.1 679 var. (legend clockwise, Vespasian); C. 663; BMCRE 123 (Vespasian); Calicó 812b. 7.15g, 19mm, 7h.

Very Fine. Rare with the clockwise legend.

2,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.







721. Domitian, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 76-77. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head to right / Cornucopiae, with ribbons hanging down each side; COS-IIII across fields. RIC II.1 918 (Vespasian); C. 46; BMCRE 196 (Vespasian); Calicó 817. 7.35g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







722. Domitian, as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 77-78. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head to right / She-wolf standing to left, head reverted, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; COS V above, boat in exergue. RIC II.1 961 (Vespasian); BMCRE 241-242 (Vespasian); RSC 51. 3.32g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

600

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.







723. Domitian, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 80-81. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head to right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, garlanded and lighted altar, with horns on left and right. RIC II.1 265 (Titus); BMCRE 91 (Titus); BN 74 (Titus); Jameson -; Mazzini -; Biaggi 430 = Calicó 918. 7.26g, 18mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. 3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







724. Domitian, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 80. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head to right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Corinthian helmet to right on throne. RIC II.1 270 (Titus); C.-; BMCRE 97 (Titus); Calicó 920. 7.34g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







725. Domitian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 81. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head to right / COS VII DES VIII P P, draped throne with winged thunderbolt above. RIC II.1 36; BMCRE 9; RSC 62. 3.39g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive light cabinet tone.

350

Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 109, 11 November 2019, lot 320.









726. Julia Titi (daughter of Titus) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 80-81. IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F, diademed and draped bust to right / VENVS AVGVST, Venus standing to right, seen from behind, half-nude with drapery hanging low beneath her posterior, leaning with left elbow on short column, holding spear and helmet. RIC II.1 388 (Titus); BMCRE 141; RSC 14. 3.18g, 20mm, 6h.

Previously NGC graded Ch XF 5/5 - 4/5 (#5770288-005).

2,000

Ex Schulman Vault Collection.









727. Nerva AV Aureus. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head to right / AEQVITAS AVGVST, Aequitas standing facing, head to left, draped and wearing stephane, holding scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left. RIC II 13; BMCRE 23; BN -; Biaggi 449; Calicó 952. 7.76g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 7,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.







728. Nerva AR Denarius. Rome, AD 97. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P II COS III P P, laureate head to right / LIBERTAS PVBLICA, Libertas standing to left, holding pileus and sceptre. RIC II 31; BMCRE 61; RSC 117. 2.75g, 17mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet tone.

500

Ex Ernst Ploil Collection; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 1440.

A Very Rare Type









729. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 98-99. IMP CAES NERVA TRAJAN AVG GERM, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS II P P, Germania seated to left on oblong shields, holding branch in right hand and resting left arm on shields; helmet between shields below. RIC II 5; C. 207; BMCRE 34; BN 48; Woytek 55a; Calicó 1044 (same dies). 7.48g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a couple of minor marks in obv. fields, highly lustrous. Very Rare; only 3 other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

10,000

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG; Privately purchased from Ibergold in 1984.

After the peaceful but politically strained rule of the aged Nerva, the seamless transition of power into the hands of a popular general who was already named Caesar and a serving consul when the emperor passed must have seemed like nothing less than a total (and near miraculous) rejuvenation of the principate. Indeed, the early years of the reign of Trajan were hailed as the beginning of a new golden age, a time of peace and prosperity which would last for nearly a century until the megalomania of Commodus and his ruinous fiscal policies wrought an inevitable return to civil war and economic decline.

The aurei of Trajan, like those of his predecessor Nerva, are most difficult to find in such exemplary condition. This is on account of the predominantly peaceful state of affairs within the Roman territories at this time, and the economic stability this conferred. There was consequently very little hoarding of newly-minted coins as is associated with times of uncertainty or war.









730. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 100. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS III P P, Fortuna standing to left, holding rudder and cornucopiae. RIC II 34a; C. 218; BMCRE 66; Woytek 70a; Calicó 1048. 7.16g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. 5,000







731. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 100. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head to right / P • M • TR • P • COS • III • P • P, Fortuna standing facing, head to left, holding rudder set on prow and cornucopiae. RIC II 34; C. 218; BMCRE 66; Woytek 70a, cf. 70b (same rev. die); BN 74; Calicó 1048. 7.00g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









732. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 102. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS IIII P P, Emperor standing facing, holding spear and parazonium, being crowned by Victory standing to left on the right. RIC II 69; C. 251; BMCRE 132 var. (obv. legend); Woytek 121c; Calicó 1056. 7.23g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







733. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 103. IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVG GER DACICVS, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS V P P, Dacian seated to right on shield in attitude of mourning; curved sword below. RIC II 89; BMCRE 147-8; Woytek 162a-1; RSC 260. 3.44g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; attractive old cabinet tone.

Ex A. Tkalec AG, 17 May 2010, lot 195.







734. Trajan Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 104/5-107. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate head to right, aegis on far shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Danuvius (The Danube) standing to left, placing knee on Dacia, whom he forces to the ground; SC in exergue. RIC II 558 corr. (Tiber); Woytek 199cC; BN 301; BMCRE 793 note. 32.64g, 36mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a wonderful example of the type.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Extremely Rare









735. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 106-107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate 'heroic' bust to left, chest bare, slight drapery over left shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pax, draped and seated to left on throne, holding olive branch and transverse sceptre; before, Dacian kneeling in position of supplication to right, extending both hands upward toward Pax. RIC II 190 var. (bust type); BMCRE 216 note var. (globe below bust); Woytek 220q-1 = CNG 53, lot 1540 = BN 400; RSC 418b. 3.34g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only four examples known to Woytek.

600

Acquired from Den of Antiquity Ltd, dealer's ticket included.

Extremely Rare Variant Bust









736. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 107-108. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P, laureate bust to right, wearing large aegis / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, eagle, with open wings and head to left, standing facing on thunderbolt. RIC II 144 var. (draped and cuirassed); C. 96 var. (same); BMCRE 351-353 var. (same); BN 251; Woytek 261r; Calicó 1009 var. (draped and cuirassed). 7.29g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare with this variant bust type, no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

A Very Rare Variety









737. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC in three lines within oak wreath. RIC II 149 var. (bust type); C. 363; BMCRE 252; Woytek 225f; Calicó 1088. 7.17g, 19mm, 8h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare; this type with a shortened reverse legend is very seldom seen.

7,500









738. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI in three lines within oak wreath. RIC II 150; Woytek 224f; C. 581; Strack 99; BMCRE 253-256; Calicó 1121. 7.29g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. 4,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.







739. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 107. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Aequitas standing to left, holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC II 169; BMCRE 167; Woytek 222b; RSC 462. 3.47g, 19mm, 7h.

Fleur De Coin; beautiful iridescent light cabinet tone.

1,500

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.









740. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate and draped bust to right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Ceres standing facing, head to left, holding two grain ears in left hand and long torch in right. RIC II 109; BMCRE 259; Woytek 291f; Calicó 996b. 7.29g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 4,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









741. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Libertas standing facing, head to left, holding pileus and vindicta. RIC II 123 var. (bust type); Woytek 292f; Biaggi 471; Jameson -; Mazzini 70v; Calicó 1001. 7.27g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive lustre around the devices.

10,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









742. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P•, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Emperor in military dress, walking to right, raising right hand and holding transverse spear over left shoulder. RIC II 136; Woytek 294f; Strack 123β; BMCRE 347-348; BN -; Biaggi 477; Calicó 1007a. 7.32g, 20mm, 7h.

Very Fine. 3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









743. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Arabia standing to left, holding branch and bundle of canes; small camel walking to left at feet. RIC II 142 corr. (cuirassed); C. 88; BMCRE 294-295; Woytek 290f; Biaggi 475; Calicó 1004. 7.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; wonderfully centred with an attractive portrait.

5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









744. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to left / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Arabia standing to left, holding branch and bundle of canes; small camel walking to left at feet. RIC II 143; C. 90; BMCRE -, cf. 294 note; Woytek 290m; Calicó 1005. 7.24g, 19mm, 6h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare with this left facing bust.

2,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.









745. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 112-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS VI PP, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Annona standing facing, head to left, holding corn ears and cornucopiae, child at foot to left, head to right; ALIM ITAL in exergue. RIC II 243; Strack 173; MIR 394b; BMCRE 472; RSC 9. 3.22g, 18mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous metal beneath old cabinet tone.

500

Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Ex Hauck & Aufhäuser, Auction 18, 5 October 2004, lot 458.









746. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 112-113. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC PM TR PCOS VI PP, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Frontal view of the hexastyle façade of Trajan's Forum, with central entrance and two alcoves containing statues to either side, an elaborate statue group comprised of a facing chariot drawn by six horses between three statues on each side atop the roof; FORVM TRAIAN in exergue. RIC II 257; BMCRE 509; Woytek 409f; Calicó 1031a. 7.16g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. A superb and sought-after architectural reverse type.

5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

A Very Rare Variety









747. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 113-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right, globe at point of bust / CONSERVATORI PATRIS PATRIAE, Jupiter standing to left, holding thunderbolt and protecting Emperor standing to left holding branch. RIC II 250 var. (bust type); C. -; BMCRE 493 (same dies); Woytek 428ff (same dies); Calicó 992. 7.27g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare variety with globe at point of bust.

3,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

A Near Mint State Trajan's Column







748. Trajan AR Denarius. Rome, AD 113-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate and draped bust to right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Trajan's Column surmounted with statue of the Emperor; at base, two eagles. RIC II 292; BMCRE 454; Woytek 425v; RSC 558. 3.35g,

Near Mint State; unusually complete and in exceptional condition, a fine example of this popular type.

750

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Spring Sale 2020, 25 May 2020, lot 991.

This reverse type depicts Trajan's Column, one of the most visible and iconic monuments of ancient Rome that survives today. Built to commemorate the Dacian campaign, and using the spoils of war, it was completed in AD 113 and featured on the coinage of that year and the next.

The continuous sculptural frieze that decorates the column, which illustrates the major campaigns of the war, would have been visible from the balconies of the buildings at the northern end of Trajan's Forum, and therefore easier to read than they are today from ground level. The column was originally capped by a statue of the Emperor, though with this having disappeared during the medieval period a bronze statue of St. Peter was placed there in 1587 by Pope Sixtus V, and remains there today.

After his death in AD 117, the Senate voted to place the ashes of Trajan and his wife Plotina in golden urns in the base of the column.

Ex Laugier Collection, 1913



749. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 113-114. • IMP • TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS VI PP, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / S • P • Q • R • OPTIMO PRINCIPI, aquila between vexillum surmounted by wreath on left and signum surmounted by hand on right. RIC II 294 var. (bust type); BMCRE 456-7 var. (positions of vexillum and signum); Woytek 418f-1 (this coin cited); Beckmann, Early, Group VIII, 14b (dies a48/S8 - this coin); Biaggi 544 (same dies); BN 735; Calicó 1120 (same dies). 7.07g, 20mm, 6h.

12,500 Near Extremely Fine.

This coin cited in B. Woytek, Die Reichsprägung des kaisers Traianus (98-117). MIR 14. (Vienna, 2010); This coin published in Martin Beckmann, 'The Early Gold Coinage of Trajan's Sixth Consulship' in AJN 12 (2000);

Ex Peter J. Merani Collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 42, 29 May 1997, lot 889; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 40, 4 December 1996, lot 1471; Ex J. Schulman, Auction 183, 9 October 1933, lot 72;

Ex Joseph-François Laugier Collection, J. Schulman, Auction 114, 5 May 1913, lot 162.

Barely five years into his reign around AD 103, Trajan was accorded the title of 'Optimus' by the Senate. This singular honour, which had never before been bestowed and never would be again, was a result of Trajan's enormous popularity among his peers, and in recognition of his role as a benefactor to the people of Rome. Pliny the Younger, in his Panegyricus, considered Trajan an "optimum principem" because he himself approved or disapproved of that which the Senate would, and because though in reality Trajan was an autocrat, his deferential and humble behaviour towards his peers qualified him to be seen as virtuous, wielding power through moderation rather than insolence, leading by example rather than ruling through fear.

Joseph-François Laugier (1828-1901) was curator of the Marseille Medal Cabinet and a member of the Académie de Marseille (elected on 25th April 1872). His interest in numismatics began as a boy, when supposedly he enjoyed observing the coins found by local farmers in their fields. Before his post at the Marseille Medal Cabinet he had been a mechanic in the Navy, and over a long career in numismatics he published several works on the subject and worked as a draughtsman in the publication of others.









750. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 113-114. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, aquila between standard and vexillum. RIC II 294 var. (bust type); C. 576; BMCRE 456; BN 734; Woytek 418f; Calicó 1119. 7.14g, 20mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine. 7.500

From the Kingsdown Collection.









751. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 114-116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Fortuna seated to left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; FORT RED in exergue. RIC II 319; Woytek 525f-1; BMCRE 569-575; Biaggi 489; Calicó 1026. 7.35g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 4,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

A Wonderful Example of the Type









752. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 114-116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R, Bonus Eventus standing facing, head to left, holding patera and ears of corn. RIC II 347 var. (bust type); C. 275 var. (same); BMCRE 545; BN 809; Biaggi 516; Woytek 517f; Calicó 1067. 7.34g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; perfectly centred and a wonderful example of the type. Very Rare.

10,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









753. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 114-116. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS • VI • P P S • P • Q • R, Bonus Eventus standing facing, head to left, holding patera and ears of corn. RIC II 347 var. (bust type); C. 275 var. (same); BMCRE 545; BN 809; Biaggi 516; Woytek 517f; Calicó 1067. 7.26g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 3,000

Trajan's Eastern Conquest



754. Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 116-117. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / PARTHICO P M TR P P COS VI P P S P Q R, radiate and draped bust of Sol to right. RIC II 329; BMCRE 621-623; Woytek 572f; BN 880-882; Biaggi 499; Calicó 1038. 7.16g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 10,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

While it is very likely that the Romans, like many other cultures, had a reverence for the sun from the earliest of times, the 'official' cult of the sun-god, Sol Indiges, did not have a very high profile initially. According to Roman sources, the worship of Sol was introduced by Titus Tatius. A shrine to Sol stood on the banks of the Numicius, near many important shrines of early Latin religion. In Rome itself Sol had an 'old' temple in the Circus Maximus according to Tacitus, and this temple remained important in the first three centuries AD. Sol also had an old shrine on the Quirinal Hill where an annual sacrifice was offered on August 9. Romans were therefore well acquainted with the concept of a sun god, though his appearance on coinage was infrequent; it would require an Eastern revival of the cult to bring it to prominence.

It is known that by AD 158 the cult of Sol Invictus was established at Rome, as evidenced by a votive military inscription (see Campbell, 1994, The Roman Army, 31 BC-AD 337: A Sourcebook, p. 43 and Halsberghe, 1972, The Cult of Sol Invictus, p. 45), however Rome's first contact with the Syrian cult that would come to worship the sun under this name probably occurred sometime during the reign of Hadrian, whose Eastern connections led to an intensification of relations with the Eastern provinces of the empire. Hadrian had accompanied Trajan on all his campaigns in Dacia and the East, and had been appointed legate of Syria, and remained there to guard the Roman frontiers as Trajan, now seriously ill, returned to Rome.

Sol appears on the coinage of Trajan where the type is used as a deliberate and obvious reference to his campaign of conquest in the East. Sol also appears early on in the coinage of Hadrian's reign, personifying the East more explicitly still with the inscription ORIENS below the portrait, doubtless representing not only a continuation of Trajan's legacy but also an indirect reference to the emperor himself who, like the sun, had risen to power in the east.









755. Divus Trajan AV Aureus. Rome, AD 117-118. DIVO TRAIANO PARTH • AVG PATRI, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Radiate phoenix standing to right on laurel branch. RIC II.3 2455 (Hadrian); C. 659; BMCRE 49 (Hadrian); Biaggi 552 var. (not cuirassed, same rev. die); Calicó 982a (same dies). 7.28g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.



Well-Centred and Extremely Rare







756. Divus Trajan, with Plotina (wife of Trajan), AV Aureus. Rome, AD 117-118. DIVO TRAIANO PARTH AVG PATRI, laureate and draped bust to right / PLOTINAE AVG, diademed and draped bust to right. RIC II.3 2448 (Hadrian); BMCRE 50 (Hadrian, same dies); Strack 21; Biaggi 554 (same dies); Calicó 1141 (same dies). 7.23g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine, well-centred. Extremely Rare.

40,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

Struck soon after Trajan's sudden death while on campaign against Parthia on 8-9th August AD 117, the legend DIVO TRAIANO (to the divine Trajan) of this rare aureus speaks to Trajan's posthumous deification by the senate at the request of his successor Hadrian.

This extremely rare example has 'PARTH' rather than 'PART' to denote 'Parthicus' - 'conqueror of the Parthians', a title which the senate voted to Trajan on February 20th AD 116 as part of a momentous celebration of his victories on the empire's eastern borders, for which he was also awarded a posthumous triumph when Hadrian returned to Rome from the East.

The coin closely follows Trajanic style with long legends and small imperial portraits of Hadrian's adoptive parents, underscoring a central theme of continuity in Hadrian's early coinage and is thus to be seen a means of reinforcing the legitimacy of his adoption and accession, which was not uncontroversial. The obverse legend makes this explicit with the inclusion of a new title for Trajan: AVG PATRI (father of the emperor).

While the Historia Augusta charts Hadrian's relationship with Trajan from the time of the Dacian war in 101 BC and mentions several events which hinted towards his succession, his adoption seems to have been a messy affair. (3.2-10) He was by no means a weak candidate: as Trajan's ward and grand-nephew-in-law (he was married to Trajan's closest eligible relative Vibia Sabina), he had held consulships, waged wars, and at the time of Trajan's death was governor of Syria. Some scholars (Bennett 2000) have argued that Hadrian was acknowledged by Trajan as his heir designate on coinage before Trajan's death with the legend HADRIANO TRAIANO CAESARI (BMC, p.124), but most date this type after Hadrian's accession and ascribe it to a ruse on Plotina and Hadrian's part. (Birley 1997, Burnett 2008). The Historia Augusta has him adopted by Trajan two days before the latter's death, but also alludes to a rumour that Plotina, who was with Trajan on campaign, smuggled an impersonator in after the emperor's death to declare Hadrian adopted (4.10). Ultimately, ancient sources are divided on the legitimacy of Hadrian's adoption, with Cassius Dio viewing it as a sham.

Imperial women have often been surrounded by intrigue of this sort (Cassius Dio declares that Plotina 'was in love with' Hadrian) (69.2), but in the early second century actually enjoyed little influence and power in comparison to Julio-Claudian empresses. Scholars note the break with strictly dynastic monarchy and the possibility of ascension by adoption or force behind the reduction of the power of imperial women, which could no longer be tied to and justified by their reproductive role in transfer of power.

Despite the rumours of manoeuvring her favourite into the throne, Plotina appears the model of modesty and devoted subservience in her comportment and imagery: despite having been awarded the title of Augusta in AD 100, she did not accept the honour until 105, and had no coinage issued in her name until some very limited issues in AD 112-114: the present portrait depicts an austere, middle-aged widow with wrinkles, a sagging chin and a complex yet restrained hairstyle without the extravagant ringlets popular in the Flavian period.





Matidia, Niece of Trajan









757. Matidia (niece of Trajan) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 112-117. MATIDIA AVG DIVAE MARCIANAE • F •, draped bust to right, wearing double stephane, necklace and elaborate coiffure / PIETAS AVGVST, Pietas standing to left, placing hands on heads of two children, Sabina and Matidia, who stand on either side, raising hands to her. RIC II 759 (Trajan); BMCRE 660; Woytek 728.1; Strack 200; Biaggi 559; BN 910; Calicó 1157a. 7.24g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; scattered marks. Rare.

7,500

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex Tauler & Fau, Auction 30, 29 May 2019, lot 181; Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 61, 7 January 2018, lot 618.

Pietas is not directly translatable to the modern term 'piety', meaning devotion to one's god(s), but was a much wider virtue to the ancient speakers of Latin. It included this sense of devotion to the gods within its remit, but also a similar sense of duty, loyalty and even obedience to one's parents, relatives, people, state and so on, and even shaded into one's interactions with all people, whereby one must remain compassionate and gentle. It is a virtue close to the hearts of the Romans, being the repeated epithet of Virgil's pius Aeneas, the founder of the Roman people and therefore its ways of conduct.

It is in the guise of the goddess Pietas that Matidia is depicted on the reverse of this coin, and, whilst we might note that comparisons to gods on coinage are often (sometimes hilariously) ironic, nevertheless there is good reason to believe that for Matidia, and to the family of which she was a part, Pietas was a guiding principle in their relationships. Her mother, Ulpia Marciana, was sister to the Emperor Trajan and very dear to him; when her husband died, she and her daughter Matidia were moved in to live with him; she was involved by him in affairs of state, and was the first sister of a Roman Emperor to receive the title of Augusta; furthermore, when she died, she was deified at his behest - this deification is commemorated on the obverse legend of our coin, naming Matidia as the daughter (filia) of Diva ('deified') Marciana.

Similarly Matidia, living with her childless uncle Trajan, was very dear to him. Like her mother, she was involved by Trajan in his business of governance, and travelled widely with him, being named Augusta upon the death of her mother and similarly rewarded with monuments and inscriptions across the provinces of the Empire. When Trajan died in AD 117, she and his wife Plotina carried his ashes back to Rome from his death-place in Cilicia. She held her second cousin Hadrian in great affection and allowed him to marry her first daughter Sabina. (Sabina and her sister, Matidia Minor, are shown on the reverse of our coin, with their mother's hands lovingly placed on their heads.) Hadrian's pietas to her saw him delivering her funeral oration in AD 119, before deifying her and dedicating a temple and altar to her in the city of Rome - the first large scale temple to be dedicated to a Roman woman on her own.

This coin, then, inscribed as it is on obverse and reverse with the signs of idealistic pietas, is an earnest emblem of a rare thing - a harmonious and affectionate Imperial family.









758. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 117. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO AVG DIVI TRA PARTH F, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / DIVI NER NEP P M TR P COS, radiate and draped bust of Sol to right; ORIENS in exergue. RIC II.3 51; C. 1003; BMCRE 35; Strack 20; Calicó 1293a. 7.22g, 19mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine. 7,500

Two Attractive Aurei of Hadrian









759. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS II, Concordia, draped and seated to left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left arm on statuette of Spes; cornucopiae under throne, CONCORD in exergue. RIC II.3 106; BMCRE 59-60 corr. (bust type); Biaggi 581; Strack 33; Calicó 1205 corr. (same). 7.35g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Scarce. 15,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









760. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS II, Concordia, draped and seated to left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left arm on statuette of Spes; CONCORD in exergue. RIC II.3 107; BMCRE 59-60 var. (bust type); Biaggi 581 var. (same); Strack 33; Calicó 1205a. 7.18g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 12,500









761. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS II, Concordia, draped and seated to left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left arm on statuette of Spes; cornucopiae under throne, CONCORD in exergue. RIC II.3 106; BMCRE 59-60 corr. (bust type); Biaggi 581; Strack 33; Calicó 1205 corr. (same). 7.14g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. 3,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.

Highly Detailed









762. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS II, Fortuna seated to left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; FORT RED in exergue. RIC II.3 112; BMCRE -; Strack 35; Calicó 1259a/61. 7.12g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; excellent detail.

From the Kingsdown Collection.









763. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS II, Fortuna seated to left, holding rudder and cornucopiae; FORT RED in exergue. RIC II.3 113; BMCRE 72; Strack 35; Calicó 1259. 7.19g, 19mm, 8h.

Good Very Fine. Scarce. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









764. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-120. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, nude Bonus Eventus standing facing, head to left, holding patera and corn-ears. RIC II.3 201; BMCRE 175 note; Strack 109; Calicó 1328. 7.13g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









765. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-120. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, Jupiter standing facing slightly to right, head facing and with cloak over left shoulder, holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. RIC II.3 211; BMCRE 101-105; Strack 92; Calicó 1301. 7.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 10,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

A Very Rare Type









766. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, Mars, helmeted, standing facing with foot on helmet, holding inverted spear and parazonium. RIC II.3 326; BMCRE 110; Strack 128; Biaggi 645; Calicó 1339. 7.32g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare; the finest of only six examples offered at auction in the past two decades.

15,000

A Rare and Attractive Facing Figure of Hercules







767. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to 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; C. 1082; BMCRE 97; Biaggi 636; Calicó 1318. 7.30g, 19mm, 7h.

Mint State; a superbly detailed portrait. Very Rare.

30,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

Succeeding Trajan as emperor in AD 117 whilst on campaign in the east, Hadrian returned to Rome in AD 118. However, by AD 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.

Ex Robert O. Ebert Collection







768. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 119-122. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to 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; C. 1082; BMCRE 97; Biaggi 636; Calicó 1318. 7.15g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 7,500













769. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 120-121. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, Mars standing facing, wearing full armour, holding spear and resting shield on ground. RIC II.3 319; BMCRE 109; Strack 94; Calicó 1312 (same dies). 7.22g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









770. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, Roma seated to left on pile of arms, holding Victory and sceptre. RIC II.3 538; BMCRE 133-135; Strack 121; Calicó 1333/3b-1334. 7.34g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine. 15,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.









771. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 120-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS III, Roma seated to left on cuirass, holding Victory and spear; shield at side, bow and quiver with arrows behind. RIC II.3 538; BMCRE 133; Strack 121; Calicó 1334. 7.24g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; a desirable type with a charming reverse composition.

12,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.



Neptune







772. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS III, Neptune standing facing, head to left with cloak over shoulders, holding acrostolium and trident. RIC II.3 586; BMCRE 125; Strack 100; Calicó 1314. 7.36g, 19mm, 7h.

Mint State; light brush marks in obv. field.

20,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

The presence of Neptune on Hadrian's coinage is unusual; as a god not often featured on the Roman coinage, in large part no doubt because of a deeprooted cultural aversion to seafaring, his depiction on two very rare types struck in very close temporal proximity is suggestive of a specific event.

An argument could be made for an allusion to the commencement of Hadrian's tours of the Roman provinces, which began with Britannia in AD 122. Nathan T. Elkins (The Circulation of Nerva's Neptune Coins in Britannia, 2019) and D. Shotter (A Neptune As of the Roman Emperor Nerva, 2013) note that a surfeit of Neptune type coins of Nerva are found in Britain, it is proposed, due to "Neptune's potential resonance with people here who depended on seafaring and commerce across the English Channel", with Elkins going on to draw on the work on M. Peter (1996) and F. Kremmers (2006, 2014) to point out that the Roman Imperial mint produced and distributed specific typologically differentiated coinages to various populations within the empire "according to the relevance of the iconography to the target population". An implicit reference to Britannia is thus plausible, though somewhat tenuous.

A further possible explanation for the employment of this reverse type may lie in the restoration of the Basilica of Neptune originally constructed by M. Vipsanius Agrippa in 25 BC in celebration of the great naval victories over Sextus Pompey at Mylae and Naulochus as well as that over Marc Antony at Actium, but which was severely damaged by fire in the reign of Titus along with the neighbouring Pantheon of Agrippa in AD 80. Both appear to have remained in a state of disrepair until being finally restored under the reign of Hadrian.

The depiction of Neptune, bearded and nude with a long cloak thrown over his shoulders, holding a trident and an acrostolium, the decorative end of a ship's prow, follows well-established Hellenistic and early Roman sculptural models, though the two quite different configurations of Neptune employed on aurei at this point in time (cf. Calicó 1316) largely preclude the possibility that it illustrates a specific statue.







773. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS III, Neptune standing facing, head to left with cloak over shoulders, holding acrostolium and trident. RIC II.3 586; BMCRE 125; Strack 100; Calicó 1314. 7.16g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive lustre around the devices. Rare.

7,500





An Iconic Wolf and Twins Aureus



774. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 124-125. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Capitoline wolf standing to left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. RIC II.3 709; BMCRE 449; Strack 1950; Biaggi 598; Calicó 1233a. 7.45g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; a superb aureus of Hadrian with this ever-popular motif of the foundation myth.

15,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

The only shared component in the foundation legends recorded since the third century BC is that Romulus and Remus were the twin sons of a Vestal Virgin called Rhea Silvia. For the rest of the myth there are many variances, but one of the most commonly attested narratives is the one told by Livy in his History of Rome. According to Livy, Rhea Silvia was the daughter of Numitor, the rightful king of Alba Longa (the city founded by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, at the foot of the Alban hills) who was usurped by his brother Amulius and his progeny killed or, in his daughter's case, deprived of hope of having children through being forced to be a Vestal Virgin. Rhea Silvia became pregnant through an encounter with the god Mars and the twins were set afloat on the flooded Tiber in the hope they would drown as ordered by the king of Alba Longa. Their crying attracted the attention of a she-wolf who nursed them and was so gentle that the shepherd Faustulus who found them, saw the wolf licking the human babies. The twins were then taken in by Faustulus and his wife and raised in the area around the Palatine hill until, as adults, they overthrew the usurper king and decided to found their own community where they had grown up.

This type can be traced back to the earliest coinage of the Republic; a silver didrachm (Crawford 20/1) dated to circa 264-255 BC depicts on the obverse a youthful Hercules wearing a lion skin around his neck, and upon the reverse are the twins being suckled by the she-wolf. The type, either alone or as an adjunct motif, was sporadically reused into imperial times and was prominently featured on aurei and denarii of Domitian. Perhaps it was useful for Hadrian, who spent more than half his reign outside Italy, to draw upon a traditional Roman image as a reminder of his connection to home while away on his travels across the empire. Later examples of the type include coins produced under Constantine I, who, from AD 330, issued a vast number of small coins celebrating Rome by pairing a helmeted head of Roma with the twins and she-wolf motif following his foundation of Constantinople as a new capital in the East. The coin type was probably inspired by ancient statues of the wolf and twins, which unfortunately do not survive but their existence is verified by several ancient accounts; Livy's History of Rome (10.23) states that in 295 BC a statue was placed near the Ficus Ruminalis (the fig tree at the foot of the Palatine hill which the legend says is the spot where the twins landed having floated along the Tiber) and Cicero reports how a statue of Romulus being suckled by the she-wolf was struck by lightning in 65 BC (Against Catiline, 3.19).

A Boldy Struck Portrait









775. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 124-125. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Capitoline wolf standing to right, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. RIC II.3 711 (same rev. die); BMCRE 444-447; Strack 194; Calicó 1231 (same rev. die). 7.15g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 12,500

From the Kingsdown Collection.







776. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 124-125. HADRIANVS AVG[VS]TVS, laureate head to right / COS III, Spes walking to left, holding flower in right hand and raising hem of skirt with left. RIC II.3 714; BMCRE 418-420; RSC 390. 3.41g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

600

From a private European collection; Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 304, 19 March 2018, lot 1150.







777. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 124-125. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Concordia seated to left, holding patera and resting left elbow on small statue of Spes. RIC II.3 716; BMCRE 394; RSC 328. 3.24g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone.

300

From a private European collection; Ex Auktionshaus H. D. Rauch GmbH, Auction 109, 11 November 2019, lot 341; Reportedly acquired from Moneta Romana, June 2014.

Highly Lustrous, Untouched Surfaces







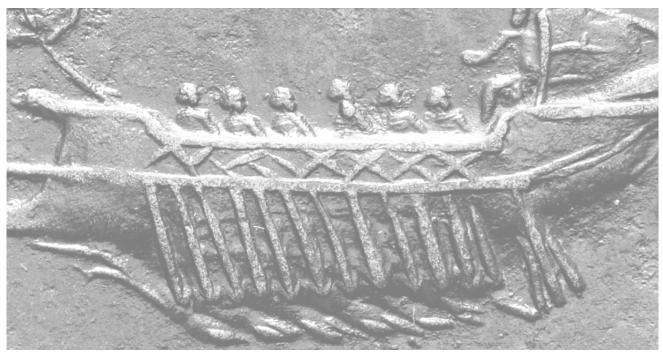
778. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 125-127. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COS III, Emperor on horse prancing to left, raising right hand and holding spear in left. RIC II.3 779; C. 415; BMCRE 439; Biaggi 596 (same rev. die); Calicó 1230, cf. 1229 (same rev. die). 7.42g, 20mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; highly lustrous, untouched surfaces.

20,000

From the Kingsdown Collection.

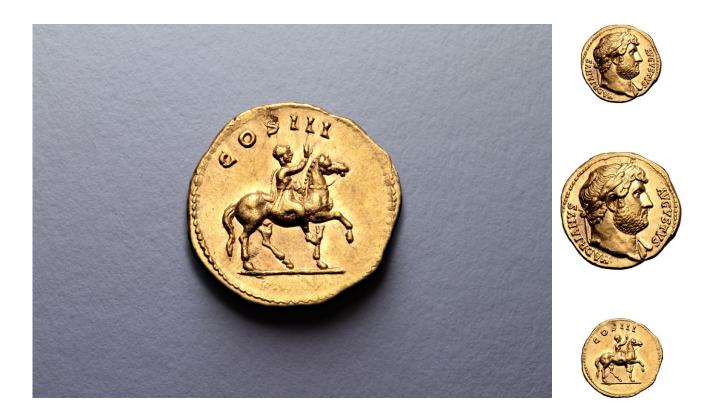
Though not a warrior emperor in the same manner as his predecessor Trajan, the iconography of this coin immediately recalls similar warlike types issued under the previous emperor, and also the ancient denarii of the Republic which featured the Dioscuri with couched lance. Despite the militaristic theme of this coin and others issued during his reign (which are almost as common as coins with peaceful themes), Hadrian's policy was peace through strength, or threat of strength, with an emphasis on discipline. His skills as a military administrator were well applied during his reign, and aside from the consolidation of the empire's frontiers, Hadrian also made a great many beneficial reforms to the Roman military system, including the introduction of the first regular unit of auxiliary, mailed cataphract cavalry, the ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum cataphractata, whose primary armament was a heavy lance far more effective than a regular cavalry spear, capable of puncturing two layers of chain mail.







Hadrian's Triumphant Return to Rome



779. Hadrian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 125-128. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS III, Hadrian riding horse stepping right, and raising right hand. RIC II.3 781; BMCRE 433; Strack 146; Calicó 1215a. 7.24g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; lustrous surfaces.

From the Kingsdown Collection.

This very attractive equestrian aureus was struck to mark the triumphant return to Rome of the emperor, and shows him riding into the city accepting the honours and praise of the people. Mattingly and Sydenham argue that during his four year absence from Rome there had been little change in the coinage, no development of style, and the mint had been virtually inactive. However, upon his return there was a great new output of coinage, of which this is a stunning example.

For his new coinage, Hadrian drops the long legends favoured by his predecessor Trajan, preferring to simplify them to HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS on the obverse and COS III on the reverse. This new obverse legend very distinctly calls into mind the coinage of the first emperor Augustus, while the new, larger and more gracious style of imperial portrait that fills the fields of the flan is a complete change from the small, careful and cramped types of Trajan. Reverse types such as this one complement the new style and the result is a very attractive and artistic coin.

Hadrian's reign was dominated by his extensive travels across the provinces, and indeed he spent more than half of his reign outside of Italy. A known Hellenophile, shortly before the return to Rome that prompted the issue of coinage to which this aureus belongs the emperor had toured Greece and this, coupled with his studies in Greek academia, art and sculpture led to a shift towards the very Hellenistic style we see here, a piece which can be seen as the product of the highest flourishing of Roman art and sculpture. Although no sculpture or written record of such survives, it is quite probable that this reverse type was modelled on an equestrian statue of Hadrian that stood in Rome and that is lost to us today. We know that numerous equestrian statues of emperors once graced Rome. Indeed, if it were the case that this coin depicts a now lost sculpture, this missing statue would easily fit into a series of imperial equestrian statues that are both well-attested and displayed on the Roman coinage, beginning with the sculpture of Augustus that can be seen on denarii of 16 BC struck under the moneyer L. Vinicius (RIC 362), through Domitian's addition to the Forum Romanum in AD 91 and Trajan's own statue in the Forum Traiani. All of these followed a traditional mode, of which the gilt bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius, which was also featured on that emperor's coinage and which is preserved in the Capitoline Museum, is the sole surviving example.

We know that equestrian statues of Hadrian in particular existed - sources corroborate one at Aelia Capitolina on the Temple Mount directly above the Holy of Holies, and another is known to have adorned the Milion built by Constantine I at Constantinople, which along with an equestrian statue of Trajan, must have been removed from its original location and placed there.

Ex Sternberg VI, 1976









780. Hadrian Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 129-130. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / FELICITATI AVG, galley with small sail at prow moving to left, with six rowers within and steersman at stern; S-C across fields, COS III P P in exergue. RIC II.3 1295; C. 658; Hill 460; BMCRE 1406. 25.67g, 31mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a magnificent specimen with a beautiful old Tiber river patina. Scarce.

3,500

Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction VI, 25 November 1976, lot 811; Old collector's ticket included.









781. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 130. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head to right / ROMA FELIX, Roma seated to left, holding branch and sceptre. RIC II.3 1416; BMCRE 704; RSC 1304. 3.29g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 600

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.









782. Hadrian AR Denarius. Rome, AD 130-133. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head to right / HISPANIA, Hispania reclining to left, holding branch, resting arm on rock behind; rabbit in front. RIC II.3 1535; BMCRE 846-7; RSC 822. 3.80g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 750







783. Hadrian Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 130-133. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate and draped bust to right / Dacia seated to left on rock pile, holding signum (standard) in right hand and falx (curved sword) over left shoulder; S-C across field, DACIA in exergue. RIC II.3 1650; C. 526; BMCRE 1739. 23.68g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. 1,000

From a private German collection; Ex Collection Note (1910-1982), Damien Libert, 14 February 2018, lot 148.

Travel Series Coinage - Egypt









784. Hadrian Æ Sestertius. Rome AD 130-138. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / NILVS, bearded Nilus, naked to waist, reclining to right, leaning on rock, holding reed and cornucopia around which are two putti; to right, hippopotamus standing to left; below, crocodile in water to left; SC in exergue. RIC II.3 1704; C 998; cf. Hill, Monuments 148; BMCRE 1769. 26.52g, 31mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; attractive brown patina. Very Rare.

2,500

From a private UK collection.

This very rare reverse type of the reclining personification of the Nile with children celebrated Hadrian's visit to Egypt in AD 130 and 131. It is likely inspired by a magnificent Alexandrian statue group of the 2nd or 1st centuries BC, a Roman copy of which was found in the temple of Isis in Rome in 1513, together with the Tiber, now in the Louvre. It is possible that the modified design of the above type could have been taken from a different model, such as the statue which adorned the baths of Constantine and is now below the outside staircase of the Senatorial Palace on the Campidoglio. However it is likely that both versions of the type copied the statue now in the Vatican Museums, cf. Hill, Monuments fig. 148A.







785. Aelius (adopted son of Hadrian), as Caesar, AR Denarius. Rome, AD 137. L•AELIVS CAESAR, bare head to left / TR POT COS II, Felicitas standing facing, head to left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC II.3 2635; BMCRE 971 (Hadrian); RSC 52. 3.57g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; lustrous metal. Rare.

1,750







786. Aelius (adopted son of Hadrian), as Caesar, Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 137. L•AELIVS CAESAR, bare head to right / TR POT COS II, Spes walking to left, holding flower and raising skirt; S-C across fields. RIC II.3 2695; C. 56; BMCRE 1914 (Hadrian). 25.25g, 31mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine; attractive 'Tiber' patina.

750

Ex Montera Collection, old collector's tickets included; Reportedly found in Seville, 22 June 1918.

Extremely Rare







787. Antoninus Pius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 139. IMP TAEL CAES HADR [A]NTONINVS, bare head to right / AVG PIVS P M TR P COS II, three standards. RIC III 32; BMCRE 73; RSC 97. 3.34g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone over lustrous metal. Extremely Rare; only two other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

From a private German collection, formed c.1980-2020.

500







788. Antoninus Pius Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 143-144. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P PTR PCOS III, laureate head to right / IMPERATOR II, Fides to right, holding corn-ears downwards and dish of fruit; S-C across fields. RIC III 716a; C. 426; BMCRE 1608. 26.21g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.







789. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 145. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / TR POT COS IIII, Roma seated to left, holding palladium in outstretched hand and spear, shield leaning against throne. RIC III 147c; C. 934; BMCRE 557; Calicó 1655. 7.26g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 4,800









790. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 148-149. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS IIII, Aequitas standing to left, holding scales in right hand and cornucopiae in left. RIC III 177e; C. 235; BMCRE 650; Calicó 1503. 7.32g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 7,500

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.







791. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 148-149. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, bare-headed and cuirassed bust to right / COS IIII, Aequitas standing to left, holding scales and cornucopiae. RIC III 177; C. 237 var. (not cuirassed); BMCRE 647; Biaggi 705; Calicó 1500 (same dies). 7.22g, 20mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine; an attractive portrait, highly lustrous.

5,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









792. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 151. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head to right / TR POT XIIII COS IIII, Pax standing to left, holding branch and sceptre; PAX in exergue. RIC III 200c; C. 581 (corr.); BMCRE 728; Calicó 1590. 7.14g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. 7,500

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









793. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 151-152. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XV, laureate head to left / COS IIII, Emperor, togate, standing to left, holding globe and scroll. RIC III 206; C. 305; BMCRE 771; Biaggi 713; Calicó 1518. 7.30g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Mint State; highly lustrous. 7,500

Exceedingly Rare









794. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 151-152. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / TR POT XV COS IIII, Pax standing to left, holding olive branch and sceptre; PAX in exergue. RIC III 216a-e var. (bust type not listed); C. 584 var. (no drapery on far shoulder); BMCRE 747; Biaggi 744 var. (same); Calicó 1594 (same dies). 7.24g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Exceedingly Rare with this bust type, seemingly the first example to come to auction in over two decades.

7,500

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Antoninus, the adopted son of Hadrian, ruled through one of the most peaceful periods in Roman history and is counted as one of the 'Five Good Emperors' who reigned in the first and second centuries. Described as mild-mannered, traditional and considered, his cognomen - meaning 'dutiful in affection' - reflected his devotion to family (Birley, Marcus Aurelius, 2012): one of his first acts in office had been to compel the Senate to deify his predecessor Hadrian, which they had been reluctant to do on account of his having sentenced many of them to death during his last years.

He is one of the very few emperors to have never left Italy while in office, either on progress or even during revolts such as the one ongoing in Egypt when this aureus was struck (Ridley, Papers of the British School at Rome: 86, 2018). The main criticism of his reign by modern scholars is that Antoninus' preference for peace meant he failed to build on the military successes of Hadrian, and crucial opportunities were missed to pre-emptively strike against enemies such as the Parthians, allowing them to choose their own time of battle. However, his administrative focus led to several significant legal developments, including the codification of the presumption of innocence into Roman law (Czajkowski et al., Law in the Roman Provinces, 2020, pp. 160-162).

Antoninus reigned for a total of 23 years, second only to Augustus. He also achieved that which eluded many Roman emperors, by dying peacefully of natural causes at the age of 76, surrounded by his family.







795. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 151-152. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head to right, wearing aegis / TR POT XV COS IIII, Pax standing to left, holding branch and sceptre; PAX in exergue. RIC III 216b; C. 586; BMCRE 745 note; Calicó 1591. 7.24g, 20mm, 6b

Extremely Fine. Rare; the finest example offered at auction in over 20 years.

4,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









796. Antoninus Pius AV Aureus. AD 152-153. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVI, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / LIBERALITAS VII COS IIII, Liberalitas standing facing, head to left, holding abacus in right hand and rod in left. RIC III -, cf. 229; C. -, cf. 520; BMCRE p. 116, note ‡; Calicó 1583. 7.28g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

An Extremely Rare Left Facing Bust









797. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 141-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, veiled and draped bust to left / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing to left, holding rudder and patera. RIC III 349a (Pius) var. (bust type); C. -; BMCRE 369 (Pius) var. (bust type); Calicó 1745a. 7.23g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous metal. Extremely Rare with left-facing bust.

10.000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Annia Galeria Faustina was born into a distinguished and well connected family; her father Marcus Annius Verus was three times consul and prefect of Rome, and she counted Sabina and Matidia as her maternal aunts. Sometime between AD 110 and 115 she married Titus Aurelius Fulvius Boionius Arrius Antoninus (who would later gain favour with Hadrian, be adopted and succeed to the throne, and be known to history as Antoninus Pius). Her marriage to Antoninus was a happy one and she bore him two sons and two daughters; her namesake, the only one to survive to adulthood, would marry the future emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Faustina was by all accounts a beautiful woman noted for her wisdom, though the Historia Augusta criticized her as having 'excessive frankness' and 'levity'. Throughout her life, as a private citizen and as empress, Faustina was involved in assisting charities for the poor and sponsoring the education of Roman children, particularly girls. When she died in AD 140 shortly after her fortieth birthday her husband Antoninus was devastated. To honour her memory he had her deified, built a temple for her in the Forum and issued a prodigious coinage in her name as Diva Faustina. The most fitting and touching act of this grieving husband and emperor was to ensure her legacy of charitable work would be continued; he established an institution called Puellae Faustinianae ('The Girls of Faustina') to assist orphaned Roman girls, evidenced by the extremely rare aurei and denarii with the legend PVELLAE FAVSTINIANAE (cf. RIC 397-399 [Pius]) and he created a new alimenta or grain dole to feed the poor.

Unusually, the posthumous coinage in her name was produced over a sustained period, though this is clearly linked to the significant role she played in the ideological theme of pietas that characterised the reign of Antoninus, and which Martin Beckmann (Diva Faustina: coinage and cult in Rome and the provinces, ANS, New York, 2012) suggests likely included a distribution of the issues with the reverse legends PIETAS and AETERNITAS, being evocative of "the 'spiritual side' of Faustina's divinisation" (p. 19), at a public ceremony in her memory on the tenth anniversary of her deification.









798. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, after AD 141. DIVA FAVSTINA, veiled and draped bust to right / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing facing, head to left, holding patera and rudder on globe. RIC III 349 (Pius); BMCRE 372 (Pius); Calicó 1744a. 7.32g, 20mm,12h.

Near Mint State. 5,500







799. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, after AD 141. DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, draped bust to right / AETERNITAS, Fortuna standing to left, holding patera in right hand and long rudder set on globe with left. RIC III 349b (Pius); C. 4; BMCRE 285 (Pius); Calicó 1746 (same obv. die). 7.15g, 19mm. 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; edge scrape. 3,000

From a private European collection.







800. Diva Faustina I (wife of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 146-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, diademed and draped bust of Faustina to right / AVGVSTA, Ceres standing facing, veiled head to left, holding lit torches in her upraised hands. RIC III 357a; C. 75; BMCRE 403; Calicó 1758b. 7.05g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 5,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Unique and Unpublished









801. Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar, AV Aureus. Rome, AD 148-149. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F, bare-headed and draped bust to right / CONCORDIA TR POT III COS II, Concordia standing facing, head to left, sheltering with her mantle small draped figures of Marcus Aurelius (on the left) and Faustina Junior who stand facing, their heads turned toward Concordia. RIC III 441 (Pius) var. (COS II in exergue, bust type); BMCRE 680 (Pius) var. (same); Strack 205 (Pius) var. (same); Biaggi -; Calicó 1820a var. (bust type); NAC 77, 154 (same obv. die, CHF 36,000). 7.23g, 20mm, 5h.

Fleur De Coin. Unique and unpublished.

15,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Beautifully rendered on this reverse of this stunning aureus is a charming scene representing the harmony (concordia) that prevailed between Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, who had been married in AD 145. Struck under Antoninus Pius, the depiction of Concordia gathering and sheltering Aurelius and Faustina near her, a representation of harmony in marriage and hope for a life of happiness, belies nothing of the forethought and planning that was undertaken to arrange the match. Instituted by Hadrian during his final two years of life with his adoption of Pius and the subsequent direction for Pius to adopt Aurelius, the wedding commemorated on this coin was, as seen under Roman law, of a brother marrying his sister and Pius would have had to formally release either the bride or groom from his paternal authority in order for the ceremony to go ahead.

Inauspicious as the legal challenges may have been at the start of their union, Aurelius and Faustina were married for thirty years and Faustina bore thirteen children over this period, heralding a time of stability in the imperial family. As Carlos Noreña posits, "with the decline of independent senatorial authority and concurrent ascent to power of those individuals who had privileged access to the emperor, especially emperors' wives, concordia within the imperial family, above all between emperor and empress, became paramount." (Imperial Ideals in the Roman West: Representation, Circulation, Power, 2011). Following the carefully orchestrated succession organised by Hadrian, propaganda such as this reverse type, which emphasised the harmony and benefits brought to the empire by the Antonine dynasty, were plentiful and became a lasting feature of imperial coinage.









802. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 162-163. IMP M ANTONINVS AVG, bare head to right / CONCORD AVG TR P XVII, Concordia seated to left, holding patera and resting left arm on statue of Spes; COS III in exergue. RIC III 59 var. (no cornucopiae); BMCRE 209 note; RSC 37. 3.20g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; well-centred.

From a private European collection.









803. Marcus Aurelius AR Denarius. Rome, AD 163-164. M ANTONINVS AVG IMP II, laureate head to right / TR P XVIII COS III, Felicitas seated to right, holding long caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC III 112; BMCRE 257; RSC 852c. 3.35g, 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; light cabinet tone. 600

From a private European collection; Ex Numismatik Naumann, Auction 74, 3 February 2019, lot 349.

Very Rare









804. Marcus Aurelius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 175. M ANTONINVS AVG GERM TR P XXIX, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / LIBERAL • AVG • VI • IMP VII COS III, Liberalitas, draped, standing to left, holding up abacus in right hand and cornucopiae in left. RIC III 319; BMCRE 620; Calicó 1881 (same obv. die). 7.25g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

10,000

A Bold and Detailed Portrait









805. Divus Marcus Aurelius AV Aureus. Rome, after 17 March AD 180. DIVVS M ANTONINVS PIVS, bare head to right / CONSECRATIO, four-story funeral pyre garlanded and adorned with statues, emperor in quadriga on top. RIC III 275 (Commodus); C. 96; BMCRE 25 (Commodus); Calicó 1834; CNG Triton XXIV lot 1106 (same obv. die). 7.60g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; a bold and detailed portrait. Very Rare.

15,000

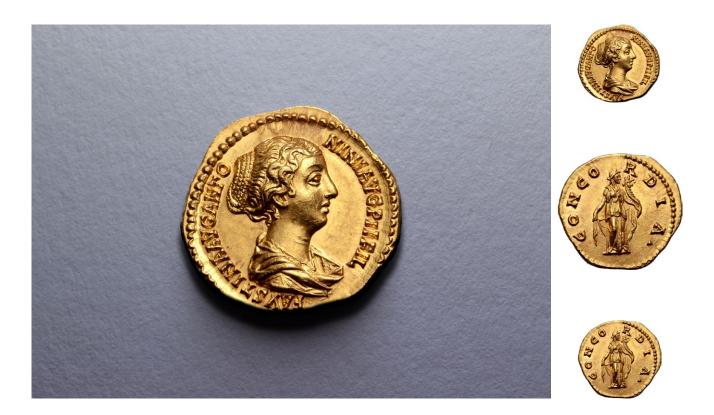
From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Marcus Aurelius died at the comparatively young age of 58 on 17 March AD 180 of unknown causes in his military quarters near the city of Sirmium in Pannonia whilst trying to draw to a close the war the against the Germanic tribes, which at this time either must have been either the Expeditio Germanica Secunda or the Expeditio Sarmatica. The Historia Augusta (Life of Marcus Aurelius, II.28) strongly implies that his death was caused by the Antonine Plague (also known as the Plague of Galen) that devastated the empire between AD 165 and 180 and which is likely also to have claimed the life of Aurelius' co-emperor Lucius Verus and the lives of some 5-10 million other Romans.

The HA relates that "he died in the following manner: When he began to grow ill, he summoned his son and besought him first of all not to think lightly of what remained of the war, lest he seem a traitor to the state... Then, being eager to die, he refrained from eating or drinking, and so aggravated the disease. On the sixth day he summoned his friends, and with derision for all human affairs and scorn for death, said to them: "Why do you weep for me, instead of thinking about the pestilence and about death which is the common lot of us all?"... On the seventh day he was weary and admitted only his son, and even him he at once sent away in fear that he would catch the disease. And when his son had gone, he covered his head as though he wished to sleep and during the night he breathed his last. It is said that he foresaw that after his death Commodus would turn out as he actually did, and expressed the wish that his son might die, lest, as he himself said, he should become another Nero, Caligula, or Domitian." Marcus Aurelius was immediately deified and his ashes were returned to Rome, where they rested in Hadrian's mausoleum until the Visigoth sack of the city in 410.

Imperial consecration ceremonies - funerals for emperors who were being deified - were spectacular affairs. A huge and elaborate pyre (or 'ustrinum') was constructed like that on the reverse of the present coin. Above the festooned podium forming the first tier, the second tier contained a chamber, accessed by doors which you can see on the present coin, in which body of the emperor would be placed; tiers two and three were decorated with niches containing statues, and the fourth tier held up a vast wax effigy of the deceased emperor driving a triumphal quadriga, flanked by large torches. When the preliminaries were completed, the pyre would be lit and an eagle released from within it to symbolise the soul of the emperor taking its place amongst the gods in the heavens. The ritual of these ceremonies was often depicted on substantial coinage issues struck by the subsequent emperors in memory and honour of the deification of their predecessor: such coins frequently depict the eagle itself, often physically carrying the emperor skyward, the effigy as it processed to the ceremony on a quadriga of elephants, or the funeral pyre itself, as here.

Fleur De Coin



806. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 138-161. FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG PII FIL, draped bust to right / CONCORDIA, Concordia standing facing, head to right, holding cornucopiae and raising skirt. RIC III 500a (Pius) var. (obv. legend); C. 43; BMCRE 1078 note (Pius); Calicó 2043. 7.34g, 19mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Rare.

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Little has survived in historical sources concerning the life of Annia Galeria Faustina Minor, and what does survive is often less than kind. Married in AD 145 to her maternal cousin Marcus Aurelius, Faustina's betrothal had been arranged by her father Antoninus Pius at the time of his adoption and nomination as successor by Hadrian. Faustina had previously been engaged to Lucius Verus, whose father, Lucius Aelius, had been heir designate until the time of his death. Since Aurelius was now legally Antoninus' son, under Roman law he was marrying his sister; Antoninus would thus have had to formally release Faustina from his paternal authority for the ceremony to take place. Little is specifically known of the ceremony, but the Historia Augusta claims it to have been 'noteworthy'.

Faustina accompanied Aurelius on various military campaigns, which perhaps gave rise to the scurrilous rumours and negative views that Roman sources generally give of her character. The Historia Augusta alleges that she consorted with soldiers, gladiators and men of rank, and that she was perhaps behind the revolt of Avidius Cassius against her husband in 175. However, it is clear that Faustina and Aurelius were devoted to each other; she was held in high esteem by the army and by her husband, who grieved deeply for her when she passed, and accorded her divine honours.

Faustina is here presented with utmost femininity; the proportions of her facial features are delicate, the folds of her drapery are intricately rendered, and the exquisite detail of her coiffure reflects the glamour of the young future empress.









807. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 138-161. FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust to right, with a double band of pearls around head / VENVS, Venus standing facing, head to left, holding apple and rudder, around which dolphin entwined. RIC III 517c (Pius); C. -; BMCRE 1064 (Pius); Calicó 2097b. 7.22g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 7,500

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

The presence of Venus on the reverse is probably unsurprising given Faustina's reported beauty, and this association with the goddess and the nobility of her bearing are a most fitting portrayal of the future empress who during thirty years of marriage to Marcus Aurelius bore him thirteen children.

Ex Hirsch 201, 1998









808. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 145. FAVSTINA AVG P II AVG FIL, draped bust to left, wearing hair fastened in bun at back of head / CONCORDIA, dove standing to right. RIC III 503b (Pius); Strack 507; Biaggi 922 (same obv. die); BMCRE 1090 (Pius); Calicó 2044c (same obv. die). 7.17g, 19mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. 3,500

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.









809. Faustina II (daughter of A. Pius) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 147-152. FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG PII FIL, draped bust to right / CONCORDIA, Concordia standing facing, head to left, holding hem of skirt and cornucopiae. RIC III 500a (Pius) var. (obv. legend); BMCRE 1078 note (Pius); Biaggi 918 var. (obv. legend); Calicó 2043 var. (Concordia looking to right); CNG 108, 642 = NAC 92, 598; G&N 10, 515. 7.36g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; possibly one of only three such variants known.

5,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









810. Lucius Verus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 161. IMP CAES L AVREL VERVS AVG, bare head to right, aegis on far shoulder / CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P, togate figures of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing each other, clasping hands; COS II in exergue. RIC III 453; C. 46; BMCRE 32; Calicó 2115. 7.19g, 20mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Scarce. 3,500

From a private UK collection.









811. Lucius Verus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 165. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH PAX, laureate head to right / TR P V IMP III COS II, captive Parthian seated to right, hands bound behind back, arms before. RIC III 540; BMCRE 385; RSC 273. 3.32g, 19mm, 6h.

300 Near Mint State.

High Relief Portrait







812. Lucius Verus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 165. L VERVS ARM PARTH MAX, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / TR P V IMP III COS II, Emperor on horseback to right, spearing fallen enemy below. RIC III 544; C. 275; BMCRE 391; Biaggi 964; Calicó 2184. 7.29g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive portrait in high relief, beautiful reddish tone around devices.

25,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica - Jesús Vico S.A, Auction 119, 6 October 2020, lot 126; Previously privately purchased from Lopez in 1977.

Lucius Verus, co-emperor with his better-known adoptive brother Marcus Aurelius from 161 until his death from disease in 169 AD, was the eldest son of Lucius Aelius Caesar, Hadrian's first intended heir who died in 138 AD. Verus was adopted by Antoninus Pius alongside Marcus Aurelius and thus eventually became one of the first co-rulers of the Roman Empire, a system for the division of responsibilities which became more commonplace towards the end of the second century. Their partnership was cemented by Lucius Verus' marriage to Marcus Aurelius' daughter in 164 AD.

Verus' portrait follows the Antonine mode with a long face, tightly curled hair and pointed beard, emphasising continuity between emperors and a united front with Marcus Aurelius through visual likeness even though there was no biological dynastic link. He is portrayed cuirassed, which by the time of Hadrian had become the dominant costume of imperial portraiture, emphasising the emperor's role in ensuring military security throughout the empire.

Verus indeed spent much of his reign shoring up the eastern boundaries of the Roman Empire. The obverse and reverse legends denote the titles with which he was honoured: Armeniacus (ARM) in 163 AD after the capture of the Armenian capital Artaxata, and Parthicus Maximus (PARTH MAX) after the invasion of Mesopotamia in 165 AD, which led to his acclamation as imperator by the army for the third time.

The rare reverse type of this attractive aureus is particularly arresting: an image of the emperor on horseback, the horse rearing as he spears a fallen enemy below. The group is dynamic, the horse's tail and Lucius Verus' cloak emphasising decisive movement. Such images of the emperor mounted in combat had come into favour during the reign of Trajan; this type bears a striking similarity to the heroic image of the unhelmeted emperor on horseback trampling a fallen barbarian below, his cloak billowing out behind him, used extensively on Trajan's coinage as well on the Great Trajanic Frieze (c.117-120), which was later reused to decorate the Arch of Constantine.

This image of the emperor as a military figure looked back beyond the Julio-Claudian preference for static imperial images which emphasised religious piety and civic authority to the Hellenistic taste for heroic representation and strong gestural poses. This reverse type of Lucius Verus emphasises personal charisma and military success, but belies the truth: the successes attributed to the emperor, for which he received so many titles, were all due to his experienced generals - Verus himself is not believed to have ever seen active combat.







813. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 178. L•AVREL•COMMODVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / TR P III•IMP II•COS•P•P•, Castor standing to left, holding horse by its bridle and spear. RIC III 648 (Aurelius); C. 760; BMCRE 774; Biaggi 1014; Calicó 2337 (same obverse die). 7.25g, 21mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. 12,500

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

One of the Finest Known Examples



814. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 179. L AVREL COMMODVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / TR P IIII IMP III COS II P P, Mars advancing to right, carrying transverse spear and trophy. RIC III 659 (Aurelius); C. 768; BMCRE 795; Biaggi 1015; Calicó 2339. 7.19g, 20mm, 11h.

Mint State. Very Rare; among the finest known examples.

17,500

Ex Signorelli Collection, 1927









815. Commodus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 181. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG, laureate bust to right, slight drapery on far shoulder / ANN AVG TR P VI IMP IIII COS III P P, Annona standing facing, head to left, holding cornucopiae and grain ears over modius at her feet to left; S-C across fields. RIC III 307a; C. 5 var. (no drapery); BMCRE 445. 22.68g, 33mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; slightly weak legends, wonderful deep brown patina, excellent portrait.

1,500

From a private Dutch collection;

From a private Dutch collection;
Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, 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.

Ex Imhoof-Blumer and Vicomte de Sartiges Collections









816. Commodus Æ Medallion. Rome, AD 183-184. M AVREL COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG PIVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P VIIII IMP VI COS IIII P P, Pomona seated to right, holding two grain ears and a poppy; before, two infants in tub, one picking fruit from tree, the other crushing it; between, infant standing facing; TEMPORVM FELICITAS in exergue. Gnecchi II, 133, pl. 87, 2 (this coin) = Banti III-3, p. 205, 399 (same); C. 724. 65.95g, 38mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare. 7,500

This medallion published in A. Banti, I Grandi Bronzi Imperiali Vol. III, Part 3 (Florence, 1986); This medallion published in F. Gnecchi, I Medaglioni Romani Vol. II (Milan, 1912); Ex Médaillier Giovanni Chiarot, Tradart S.A., Numismatic Auction 21, 15 February 2018, lot 139; Ex Vicomte de Sartiges Collection (Un diplomat étranger), Jacob Hirsch - Ars Classica SA, Auction XVIII, 10 October 1938, lot 292; Ex Dr Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer Collection, Jacob Hirsch, Auction 18, 27 October 1907, lot 1031.









817. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 184. M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS, laureate and cuirassed bust to right, seen from behind / •P•M•TR P VIIII•IMP VI COS IIII P•P, Jupiter seated to left, holding Victory in right hand and sceptre in left. RIC III 69e; C. 421; BMCRE 118; Calicó 2296. 7.29g, 20mm, 1h.

Mint State. Rare. 15,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









818. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 186-187. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / NOBILIT AVG P M TR P XII IMP VIII COS V P P, Nobilitas standing to right, holding sceptre and statuette of Minerva. RIC III 155a; C. -; BMCRE 216; Calicó 2291 (same dies); NAC Auction 105, lot 50 (same dies). 7.25g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Extremely Rare.











Fewer Than Six Known Specimens







819. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 186-189. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate head to right / VICTORIAE FELICI, Victory, draped and turreted, flying to left, holding diadem in both hands above two oval shields, tablet inscribed C V P P below. RIC III -, cf. 196 (denarius); C. -, cf. 952 (denarius); BMCRE 240 note; Biaggi 1023; Calicó 2360a (same dies). 7.22g, 20mm, 12h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; seemingly one of fewer than six known specimens.

20,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.









820. Commodus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 186-189. M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT, laureate head to right / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated to left on shield, holding Victory and spear; S-C across fields, COS V P P in exergue. RIC III 550; C. 648; BMCRE 609. 24.77g, 31mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine; minor spot of smoothing in obv. field, otherwise an outstanding portrait with an attractive pine-green patina.

1,000

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.





Only One Other Auctioned in the Past 20 Years







821. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 187-188. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate and draped bust to right / P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P, Genius, nude, standing to left, sacrificing out of patera and holding corn-ears. RIC III 167 var. (no drapery); C. 531 var. (same); BMCRE 245 note var. (same); Biaggi 1003 (same dies); Calicó 2303 (same dies). 7.25g, 21mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin; a portrait of fine style. Extremely Rare; only one other example offered at auction in the past 20 years.

20,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

In contrast to the internal turmoil centred on his court, Commodus' reign was mostly uneventful from the military point of view. Apart from a war in Dacia of which few details survive, the greatest contest Roman armies faced was in Britannia when in c. AD 181 the northern tribes breached Hadrian's Wall and, according to Cassius Dio "proceeded to do much mischief and cut down a general together with his troops" (LXII.8). The identity of this individual is uncertain, but it may well have been the provincial governor Caerellius Priscus, indicating a serious state of affairs indeed. Alarmed, Commodus dispatched a previous governor, Ulpius Marcellus to counter the invasion. Marcellus prosecuted the campaign with punitive raids north of the border, possibly even as far as the southern highlands, before ultimately withdrawing back to Hadrian's Wall. By 184 the situation in Britannia was stabilised and victory was declared; Commodus took the title 'Britannicus', and this became a feature of his coinage, recurring again and again in the legends on the obverses of his coins, such as the present (BRIT). As a result of the success of this campaign, and possibly his victories over the Sarmatians, Commodus also took the title 'Felix' (blessed) in this year as we see in the abbreviation FEL in the present coin.

The year before, Commodus had engaged in some similar titular propaganda, when he added the name Pius to his list of official titles (P), an adoption which 'looks like a direct appeal to the memory of the beloved Antoninus: Commodus insists that he is the true heir - perhaps also that the impiety of the family quarrel is entirely on the other side' (RIC III p.358). These additions demonstrate the taste that Commodus had for self-aggrandisement and honorifics, a vice which resulted in the absurd full name he assumed for himself in AD 191 of 'Lucius Aelius Aurelius Commodus Augustus Herculeus Romanus Exsuperatorius Amazonius Invictus Felix Pius'.

By the time this coin was likely minted, Commodus had at least lived up to 'Felix'. He had just overcome the coup of Perennis, the praetorian prefect, who wanted to install his own son on the throne, and also the rebellion in Gaul and Iberia led by the soldier Maternus, who in AD 187 planned to come to Rome and assassinate the emperor during the celebrations for the festival of the Hilaria, but who was betrayed just before the festival and beheaded.





Unique and Unpublished









822. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 187-188. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right, seen from behind / LIBERT•P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P, Libertas standing facing, head to left, holding pileus in left hand and vindicta over shoulder in right hand. RIC III 171 var. (bust not cuirassed); C. 342 var. (same); BMCRE 241 var. (same); Calicó 2283 var. (same). 7.21g, 20mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. An apparently unique and unpublished variant of a type rated 'S' by RIC and 'R1' by Calicó, but of which none have appeared at auction since online archives began.

15,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Extremely Rare









823. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 188. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P, Salus seated to left, feeding from patera snake coiled round altar; SAL AVG in exergue. RIC III -; C. -; BMCRE -; Biaggi 1029 var. (bust type); Calicó 2322a. 7.15g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

10,000

Ex CNG Triton III, 1999



824. Commodus Æ Medallion. Rome, AD 190-191. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Sol driving quadriga up bank of clouds to right, holding whip and reins; in upper right field, half-length figure of Lucifer (the morning star) to right, holding torch in both hands; in lower right field, Tellus (earth) reclining to left, raising right hand and holding cornucopiae; in upper left field, trace of Zodiac band; COS VI P P in exergue. Gnecchi II, 4, pl. 78, 4; MIR 18, 1149-1/37; cf. Banti 31/32 (for obv./rev.); Froehner p. 137 var. (bust type); Cohen 70 var. (same). 69.72g, 41mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; some minor roughness, attractive brown and green patina. Very Rare.

7,500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 112, 11 September 2019, lot 635; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton III, 1 December 1999, lot 1106.

This medallion depicts Sol, the Roman sun-god, in his nutritive aspect, as he begins his daily journey which forms the keystone to the harmonious workings of the cosmos. Before him, Lucifer (the 'light-bringer', a divine personification of the planet Venus, also known as the morning star) heralds the dawn with his torch; Sol follows, driving his quadriga up a cloud into the sky, from which he can provide life-giving sustenance to the Earth, represented by Tellus reclining below, gesturing in acknowledgement of Sol's gift and holding a cornucopiae, symbolising the world's natural bounty.



825. Commodus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 190-191. M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / MIN•AVG•P M TR P XVI COS VI, Minerva hurrying to right, head reverted, holding branch, spear and shield. RIC III 222d; BMCRE 301 note; Calicó 2286. 7.23g, 21mm, 12h

Near Mint State. Very Rare; one of only four examples offered at auction in the past two decades.

15,000

From the Altstetten Collection, kept in the vault of Crédit Suisse Geneva (documentation available upon request) since 26 November 1969.

Commodus is often credited by ancient sources with the near destruction of the Roman Empire, through a combination of disinterest in governance and an all-consuming belief that he was of god-like status. With his accession, says the contemporary historian Cassius Dio "our history now descends from a kingdom of gold to one of iron and rust, as affairs did for the Romans of that day" (LXXII.36.4).

The reverse of this stunning aureus depicts Minerva, daughter of Jupiter and a member of the Capitoline Triad; she had been the patron deity of Domitian, and perhaps ignoring the failure of the goddess to protect his predecessor, Commodus here solicits her favour. The other types of Commodus featured on the coinage of his later years also boldly proclaim his aspirations to divinity.

Ex Sparkes, Sandeman & Sir Arthur Evans Collections







826. Crispina (wife of Commodus) AV Aureus. Rome, AD 180-183. CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust to right, hair arranged in chignon / VENVS•FELIX, Venus seated to left, holding Cupid and sceptre; dove standing to left below chair. RIC III 287 (Commodus) corr. (Cupid, not Victory); C. 39; BMCRE 49 (Commodus), pl. 92, 5 (same dies); Biaggi 1034; Calicó 2377b corr. (Cupid, not Victory). 7.24g, 20mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; a wonderful portrait. Rare.

30,000

Ex 51 Gallery, 29 April 2015, lot 91 (hammer: EUR 55,000);

Ex Maison Palombo, Auction 13, 13 December 2014, lot 84 (hammer: 60,000 CHF);

Ex Sir Arthur Evans Collection, Ars Classica, Auction XVII, 3 October 1934, lot 876;

Ex J. G. Sandeman Collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 16 June 1911, lot 568; Ex G. Sparkes Collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 2-3 February 1880, lot 389.

At first glance this sensually draped portrait of the goddess Venus - associated with beauty, love and sexuality - seems an appropriate reverse type for a coin minted in the name of Bruttia Crispina, the young wife of Commodus. From an illustrious aristocratic family closely associated with the imperial family since the time of Trajan and able to count her father as well as maternal and paternal grandfathers as former consuls, she was reportedly exceptionally beautiful as her youthful profile and intricate, elegant hairstyle in this portrait suggest.

Crispina was fourteen when she was married to Commodus, then Caesar and around two years her senior, in AD 178. The first legitimate biological son to be born to an emperor since Vespasian, Commodus succeeded his father as sole ruler in 180, whereupon Crispina was given the title of Augusta. Conspicuous on the Roman coinage, Antonine empresses followed the extensive Hadrianic issues in the name of his wife Sabina - a significant divergence from the Flavian and Trajanic coinage, on which the imperial women only had a token presence.

Beyond her youthful good looks the similarities with Venus, the mythical mother of Aeneas (and by extension the Roman people), quickly begin to diminish. 'Felix' can mean both 'lucky' or 'fruitful' - a title highlighting Venus's association with fertility and prosperity as also represented by the presence of Cupid, her son, and a dove in her portrait. Neither of these traits characterise either Commodus' reign or Bruttia's life: Commodus, a megalomaniac, grew ever more capricious and often had prominent citizens tortured or murdered in horrific ways; Crispina meanwhile remained childless, causing a dynastic succession crisis. The marriage was plagued by Commodus' extravagant extramarital indiscretions, yet in 182 it was Crispina who was (falsely) accused of adultery and banished by the emperor to the island of Capri, divorced a year later, and eventually strangled on his orders. The Historia Augusta notes her adulterous behaviour as the cause, but historians often associate her demise with implication in her sister-in-law Lucilla's plot to assassinate Commodus.

This rare and marvellously well-preserved aureus has a long pedigree and was once in the collection of Sir Arthur Evans, the British archaeologist who led the dig at Knossos on Crete which transformed our understanding of Minoan civilisation. Evans played a major role in the histories of two of this country's most esteemed museums: as Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum from 1884-1908, he gave that institution its world-renowned archaeological character, while as President of the Society of Antiquaries and a Trustee of the British Museum during the First World War he successfully fought the War Office who wanted to commandeer the museum for the Air Board.











827. Pertinax AR Denarius. Rome, AD 193. IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, laureate head to right / PROVID DEOR COS II, Providentia standing facing, head to left, raising hands toward star to upper left. RIC IV 11a; BMCRE 13; RSC 43. 3.40g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.









828. Manlia Scantilla (wife of D. Julianus) Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 193. MANLIA SCANTILLA AVG, draped bust to right / IVNO REGINA, Juno standing to left, holding patera and sceptre, peacock at her feet; S-C across fields. RIC IV 18a (Julianus); C. 6; BMCRE 32 (Julianus). 18.92g, 28mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Rare. 2,000

Ex Ernst Ploil Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 1574; Ex John F. Sullivan Collection, Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, lot 1503; Ex Stack's, 4 December 2001, lot 223.









829. Pescennius Niger AR Denarius. Antioch, AD 193-194. IMP CA[ES C PE]SC NIGER IVS AVG COS II, laureate head to right / VICTOR IVST AV, Victory advancing to left, holding wreath and palm. RIC IV 81f; BMCRE p. 74, ‡ note; RSC 76a. 2.55g, 17mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; lightly toned, in exceptional condition. Very Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

The Restoration of Peace and Prosperity









830. Septimius Severus AV Aureus. Rome, AD 207. SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head to right / RESTITVTOR VRBIS, Roma seated to left on shield, holding palladium and sceptre. RIC IV 288; BMCRE 358; Hill 840; Calicó 2529. 6.76g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; lustrous metal. Rare.

12,500

Ex Baldwin's Auctions Ltd - Dmitry Markov Coins & Medals - M&M Numismatics Ltd, The New York Sale XXXIV, 6 January 2015, lot 619 (hammer: USD 22,500).

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.









831. Julia Domna (wife of S. Severus) AR Denarius. Laodicea ad Mare, AD 198-202. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust to right / VESTA SANCTAE, Vesta standing to left, holding patera and sceptre. RIC IV 648 (Septimius); BMCRE 622-623; RSC 246. 3.60g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

200





832. Caracalla Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 214. M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P XVII IMP III COS IIII P P, Caracalla, accompanied by two officers, standing to right on platform at left, addressing officer and two soldiers standing to left before him at right, with aquila and two standards in background; SC in exergue. RIC IV 525c; C. 273 var. (obv. legend); BMCRE 264 var. (same). 32.65g, 32mm,

5,000 Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions, Auction 12, 29 October 2014, lot 863.







833. Elagabalus AR Denarius. Rome, AD 218-222. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and horned bust to right / INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG, emperor standing to left, sacrificing over tripod with patera, and holding club; bull lying down behind tripod, star in left field. RIC IV 88; BMCRE 212; RSC 61. 2.91g, 19mm, 6h.

200 Mint State.

Ex Ernst Ploil Collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 106, 9 May 2018, lot 1624.







834. Elagabalus AR Denarius. Antioch, AD 218-219. ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SANCT DEO SOLI, quadriga to right, bearing conical stone of Emesa, decorated with eagle and surrounded by four parasols; ELAGABAL in exergue. RIC IV 196; BMCRE 284; RSC 268. 2.44g, 18mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. 750

From a private UK collection.







835. Severus Alexander AV Aureus. Rome, AD 223. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate and draped bust to right / P M TR P II COS P P, Pax standing to left, holding olive branch and sceptre. RIC IV 26; C. 236; BMCRE 100 note; Biaggi 1322; Calicó 3091. 6.60g, 21mm, 12h.

5,000 Extremely Fine; lustrous. Very Rare.

From a private English collection; Acquired from A.H. Baldwin's & Sons Ltd prior to 2014, dealer's ticket included.







836. Julia Mamaea (mother of S. Alexander) AR Denarius. Rome, AD 230. IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust to right / FELICITAS PVBLICA, Felicitas seated to left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. RIC IV 338 (Alexander); BMCRE 658 (Alexander); RSC 24. 3.85g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. 500

Ex Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.

Among the Finest Known







837. Gordian I Africanus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 238. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P COS P P, emperor, laureate and togate, standing to left, holding olive branch in right hand and parazonium in left; S-C across fields. RIC IV 7; C. 3; BMCRE 4. 18.74g, 32mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare; among the finest known examples of the type.

10,000

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.









838. Gordian I Africanus Æ Sestertius. Rome, AD 238. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing to left, holding wreath and palm; S-C across fields. RIC IV 12; C. 14; BMCRE 14-16. 24.09g, 33mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 1,250

Ex Collection Note (1910-1982), Damien Libert, 14 February 2018, lot 168 (since cleaned and conserved).







839. Balbinus AR Antoninianus. Rome, AD 238. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / CONCORDIA AVGG, clasped hands. RIC IV 10; BMCRE 67; RSC 3. 5.17g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 750

Acquired from Numismatica Ars Classica AG.









840. Trajan Decius AV Aureus. Rome, AD 249-251. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / PANNONIAE, the two Pannoniae standing facing, veiled and draped, their heads turned to left and right looking away from each other, each holding standard pointed outwards. RIC IV 21a var. (bust type); C. 85; Calicó 3295. 3.94g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; very minor surface flaw on cheek.

5,000

Unique and Unpublished









841. Gallienus AV Reduced Aureus or Quinarius. Rome, AD 259. GALLIENVS AVG, radiate bust to right / P M TR P [VII] COS P P, Minerva standing to right, wearing helmet, brandishing spear in right hand and holding shield in left. RIC V.1 -; C. -; MIR - cf. 1419 for types; Biaggi -; Calicó -. 1.99g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Apparently unique and unpublished in gold.

6,000

From a private European collection; Ex Tauler & Fau, Auction 70, 24 November 2020, lot 121; Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 257, 15 October 2018, lot 944; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XV, 5 April 2018, lot 611 (hammer: £8,000).

Extremely Rare







842. Gallienus BI Antoninianus. Mediolanum, AD 260-268. GALLIENVS AVG, radiate head to right / VOTIS X ET XX in four lines within wreath. RIC V.1 599B (sole reign, Siscia); MIR 1063c; RSC 1355. 3.46g, 20mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Extremely Rare; no others offered at auction in the preceding 20 years.

250

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.

Saloninus as Augustus









843. Saloninus AR Antoninianus. Colonia Agrippinensis, July-August AD 261. IMP SALON VALER[IANVS] AVG, radiate and draped bust to right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing to left, holding flower and raising skirt. RIC V.1 14 corr. (Spes to right); MIR 36, 917f; Stevenage 526. 2.32g, 22mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; usual flat striking on rev. Extremely Rare.

750

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.

Publius Licinius Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus was the younger son of Gallienus and received the title Caesar when his brother, Valerian II, died in 258. After the usurpation of the command of the Rhine legions by Postumus in 260, Saloninus, who resided in Cologne, was surrounded and besieged. Gallienus, who was fully engaged elsewhere and could do nothing to save his son, prompted Saloninus's troops, in their desperation, to proclaim him emperor, but he was captured and executed by Postumus soon after the fall of Cologne in the summer of 261. The great rarity of the issues of Saloninus with the title of Augustus is presumably connected with the confiscation and melting down of such pieces by Postumus.





























844. Postumus AR Antoninianus. Colonia Agrippinensis, AD 259-268. IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / PACATOR O[RBIS], radiate bust of Sol to right. RIC V.2 317; Cunetio 2465; Elmer 599; RSC 214. 2.99g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. Scarce; in excellent condition for the type.

500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









845. Postumus AR Antoninianus. Lugdunum, AD 260-269. IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SAECVLO FRVGIFERO, winged caduceus. RIC V.2 84; Cunetio 2426; Elmer 381; RSC 333a. 3.01g, 23mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine. Scarce; in exceptionally good condition for the issue.

200

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.

Ex Sternberg XXVI, 1992









846. Postumus Æ Double Sestertius. Treveri, AD 261. IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / LAETITIA, galley rowing to left; AVG in exergue. J. Mairat, The Coinage of the Gallic Empire, Wolfson College, Trinity, 2014 (unpublished PhD Thesis), 124; RIC V.2 143 (Lugdunum); Elmer 243. 17.83g, 33mm, 5h.

Good Very Fine. 2,500

Ex North German collection of Roman Imperial Bronzes; Ex F. Sternberg AG, Auction XXVI, 16 November 1992, lot 416.

Not in RIC







847. Tetricus BI Antoninianus. Treveri, spring AD 271. IMP C G P ESVVIVS TET[RICVS AVG], radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / CONCOR[DIA] AVG, Concordia standing facing, head to left, holding patera and cornucopiae. Schulte, AGK 2a (same rev. die); J. Mairat, The Coinage of the Gallic Empire, Wolfson College, Trinity, 2014 (unpublished PhD Thesis), 712; Normanby 1455 = S. Estiot and G. Salaün, L'usurpateur Domitianus, RN 2004, pp. 201-218, pl 15, 3 (same dies); cf. Jacquier 42, 770 (same dies); RIC -; C. -; Elmer -; Cunetio -. 2.38g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; not in RIC, only five examples cited by Schulte.

1,500

From the collection of Italo Vecchi.

Caius Pius Esuvius Tetricus, whose name suggests ancient senatorial Gallic nobility, was governor of Gallia Aquitania at the time of the murder of Victorinus in 271. The literary tradition reports that he was elevated to the augustate of the Gallic Empire at Augusta Treverorum (Treveri) after receiving the support of Victorinus' mother Victoria. In the meantime, a certain Domitianus (Domitian II), probably the former officer of Aureolus, had taken the purple in Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium (Cologne). This intermezzo must have lasted only a few days however, because only two antoniniani with identical dies struck at Cologne have been recorded of Domitian II - the second was found only recently in England near Oxford (on Domitian II, see also M. Weder, Münzen und Münzstätten der gallisch-römischen Kaiser, Part I. SD from SNR 76, 1997, pp. 129-133 as well as S. Estiot, L'usurpateur Domitianus, RN 2004, pp. 201-221, plates XIV-XVI (same rev. type).

In his relatively short reign (spring 271-early summer 274), Tetricus had to cope with constant attacks from Germanic tribes and internal rebellions. The usurpation by the governor of Belgica, a certain Faustinus in Treveri in about 273, may explain why the mint was transferred to Cologne. In 274 Tetricus finally betrayed his own army to Aurelian at the Battle of the Catalaunian Fields near Châlon-en-Champagne, after which he and his son were spared and he was given a senatorial appointment in Lucania et Bruttii.

An Unpublished and Highly Interesting Carausius









848. Carausius AR 'Denarius' or Argenteus. London, circa AD 286-293. IMP CARAVSIVS P F A, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / RENOVATIO AVG, she-wolf standing to right, head reverted, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; RSR in exergue. Unpublished in the standard references, the first known example with this obv. legend and only the third recorded example of the rev. legend; for general she-wolf type cf. RIC V.2 571-577; Shiel pp. 110-12, 65-72; Webb 626-630; Casey pl. 6, 5; RSC 80-91. 3.65g, 19 mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine; small patches of corrosion in rev. fields, bright and lustrous. Unpublished, and possibly unique.

5,000

This coin to be published in Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. V.2 (revised edition forthcoming); Found in Risley, Derbyshire, Thursday 30th July 2020. Submitted for consideration as Treasure, and returned to the finder. PAS ID: DENO-7EB4B2.

Most numismatists still apply the denominational term 'denarius' to this solid silver coinage of Carausius, ignoring its far higher intrinsic value and the structure of coinage in a chaotic political and monetary period, consisting of aurei, argentei and billon aureliani (or radiates, tariffed at bronze to silver ratio of 20:1), but no denarii or antoniniani.

Little is known of the imperial monetary system of the late 3rd century and its nomenclature, but from what we can glean from *Edictum de Pretiis Rerum Venalium* ('Edict Concerning the Sale Price of Goods') of circa AD 301 the term 'denarius' was by then no more the silver 10 asses of old (= 4 sestertii etc.). The Edict was tariffed in 'denarii' (denarius communis), a unit of account set at 72,000 to the Roman pound of gold (324g), 6,000 denarii to the Roman silver pound and 50 denarii to the Roman copper pound, which implies a tariff of 70 denarii could be applied to the above silver coin!

For lack of a better word, argenteus ('of silver'), although not an official name of a coin denomination, is used by this catalogue for the silver coinage with an average weight of about 3.75g, as it was probably called this at the time. This remarkable issue seems contemporary with the slightly lighter silver tetrarchic issues usually called argentei by numismatists and explicitly tariffed at 96 to the Roman pound (cf. RIC VI p. 282, 20).

The enigmatic RSR silver series is today generally accepted as not being a mint mark, but standing for *Rationales Summarum Rationum*, or *Rationalis Summae Rei*, an administrative post which dealt with imperial benefactions and donatives. Such an office would have been connected to the main mint in London and responsible for the accession donative paid to the army on the successful establishment of Carausius's new regime in Britain, which in this case was in silver coinage due to the lack of gold available. The *Rationalis* coinage is highly propagandist in nature, promoting the Romanism of the new regime of Carausius in the face of the uncompromising tetrarchs determined to keep the integrity of the empire.









849. Allectus BI Radiate. London, AD 293-295. IMP ALLECTVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust to right / PAX AVG, Pax standing facing, head to left, holding olive branch and transverse sceptre; S-A across fields, ML in exergue. RIC V.2 33; Burnett 11; Webb 44. 4.07g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









850. Vabalathus Æ Antoninianus. Antioch, AD 272. IM C VHABALATHVS AVG, radiate and draped bust to right / AETERNITAS AVG, Sol standing facing, head to left, holding globe; star in left field, A in exergue. RIC V.2 2; C. 2. 3.16g, 22mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; a very attractive example of the type. Rare.

500

From the inventory of a North American dealer.









851. Quintillus BI Antoninianus. Mediolanum, AD 270. IMP QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / FIDES MILIT, Fides standing facing, head to left, holding two standards; S in exergue. RIC V.1 52 var. (bust type); MER-RIC 1116 (temporary). 2.87g, 19mm, 5h.

Mint State. 300

An Impressive Binio of Aurelian







852. Aurelian AV Binio (Double Aureus). Siscia, autumn 274 - spring 275. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust to right / ORIENS AVG, radiate Sol standing facing, head to left, holding globe and raising right hand; IL in exergue. RIC V.1 18 (Rome) & 188 (Siscia); MER-RIC 2345 (temporary) = BN 887 = Estiot 150a = MIR 218b (same obv. die); C. 138; Calicó 4015. 6.47g, 23mm, 1h.

Mint State; hairline scratches in fields, otherwise highly lustrous and attractive.

17,500

From a private UK collection;

Ex Gorny & Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 265, 14 October 2019, lot 1500.

Aurelian is best known as the emperor who brought an end to the so-called Crisis of the Third Century, a period characterised by loss of empire and frequent usurpations of the imperial throne.

In AD 272, Aurelian turned his attention to the lost eastern provinces of the empire, the so-called Palmyrene Empire ruled by Queen Zenobia, which encompassed Syria, Palestine, Egypt and large parts of Asia Minor. Despite a pragmatic acknowledgement of Zenobia and Vabalathus at the beginning of his reign, and having granted them both the titles they craved, Aurelian's driving ambition was to reunify and secure the sundered parts of the Roman empire.

Marching east, Asia Minor was recovered with minimal resistance. Every city but Byzantium and Tyana surrendered quickly, and having spared Tyana from sack and despoliation supposedly because Apollonius of Tyana (a first century philosopher whom he greatly admired) appeared to him in a dream and implored him to mercy, many more cities submitted peacefully knowing that they would be treated leniently. Within six months, Aurelian stood at the gates of Palmyra. Zenobia was captured while attempting to flee, and paraded in golden chains in Aurelian's triumph in Rome. The recovery of Egypt by the future emperor Probus and a return to Palmyra to deal with a Palmyrene rebel named Antiochus finally secured the eastern provinces. Aurelian was given the title of 'Restitutor Orientis' (Restorer of the East) by the Senate.

Sol, a god deeply associated with the East as the location of the rising sun, was particularly celebrated in this part of the empire. Aurelian himself actively promoted Sol as his patron deity and attempted to secure the deity's primacy over the Roman pantheon, introducing the cult of Sol into the army, restoring the Temple of Sol at Palmyra after his victory, and dedicating a new Temple of Sol at Rome with the establishment of a new priestly college for the worship of Sol. This connection between sun-god and emperor is emphasised by the depiction of both emperor and Sol radiate, while the reverse legend ORIENS AVG (the rising Sun of the Emperor) seeks to equate the two while reflecting Aurelian's own trajectory as an ascendant emperor from out of the chaos of the mid-third century and the new dawn which his military conquests, monetary reforms and amnesties promised. Boundaries between human and divine were certainly blurred by this association: Aurelian is the first emperor for whom the title 'dominus et deus', originally demanded by Domitian, occurred in written form on official documents, helping to pave the way for the dominate system of government that would come into being less than a decade after Aurelian's death.

Aurelian would in 274 be bestowed with the title of 'Restitutor Orbis' (Restorer of the World) by the Senate when he brought the breakaway Gallic provinces back into the fold, thus reunifying the empire, and in 275 he was preparing another campaign against the Sassanids. The deaths of Shapur I and Hormizd I in quick succession (272 and 273 respectively), and the rise to power of a weaker ruler (Bahram I), set the conditions for an invasion of the Sassanid Empire. Aurelian however never reached Asia Minor. He was assassinated by officers of the Praetorian guard who had been tricked by one of the emperor's secretaries into believing Aurelius had ordered their executions. Zosimus tells us the secretary's name was Eros, and that he feared punishment because he had told a lie on a minor issue. Thus perished one of the most competent and promising emperors of the age.





Possibly the Second Known Example



853. Aurelian AV Aureus. Tripolis, AD 273. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right, with aegis on far shoulder / VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing to right, holding wreath and palm. RIC V.1 -, cf. 376-377 (bust to left, Antioch); MER-RIC 3208 (temporary) = BN 1363 = Estiot 1999/1, 177a; Calicó -, cf. 4033 (bust to left, Antioch). 5.19g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; highly lustrous, with crisp, beautiful details. Extremely Rare, perhaps the second known example of this variant.

15,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 69, 16 April 2020, lot 1123.

An unusually full amount of information is known about the context of this coin's production. After Aurelian's victory over Queen Zenobia of the Palmyrene Empire and his return to the West to launch a campaign against the Carpi, the emperor received news of another rebellion in Palmyra. A Palmyrene citizen called Septimius Apsaios, who had been a protagonist in the previous revolt and was leader of a pro-independence party among the city's political elite, was attempting to sway the prefect Marcellinus towards assuming the imperial robe for himself. The prefect was able to warn the emperor but while he delayed the rebels, another figure called Antiochus was put forward by the Palmyrenes as an imperial usurper (Zosimus Hist. Nov. I.60).

Aurelian force marched his army to Palmyra and regained control of the city without difficulty in March AD 273. In contrast to his first capture of the city, however, this time city was sacked and a great deal of plunder was taken, the imperial clemency evidently having worn too thin. The city was razed to the ground, with the most valuable monuments seized to decorate Aurelian's Temple of Sol in Rome, the people were massacred and the Temple of Bel pillaged. Palmyra was reduced to a village and although the Legio I Illyricorum was stationed there for good measure, it largely disappeared from historical records of that period. The emperor then had to turn his attention to nearby Egypt, which, owing to its pro-Palmyrene sentiment, had followed the city in rebelling.

It is out of this context that the present coin emerges: setting out for Egypt, there was a need to pay and reward the troops, who had been in constant toil for some time and with considerable success; thus, a new mint was opened along the route to Egypt at Tripolis in Phoenicia, for the production of a large gold donative which was struck from gold taken as spoils in the sack of Palmyra and distributed amongst the men as they marched towards Alexandria. Fittingly, the types on these coins celebrate this recent success, as on as the present with its fine depiction of Victory bearing forth the victors' wreath and palm.









854. Probus BI Denarius. Rome, AD 276-282. IMP PROBVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia standing to left, holding cornucopiae and baton over globe. RIC V.2 252; C.499. 2.19g, 18mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare.

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática.









855. Probus BI Antoninianus. Siscia, AD 276-282. IMP C PROBVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust to right / ORIGINI AVG, she-wolf standing to right, head to left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; XXIT in exergue. RIC V.2 703; C. 394. 4.37g, 21mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 200

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









856. Probus BI Antoninianus. Siscia, AD 276-282. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SISCIA PROBI AVG, Siscia seated between two river gods (Savus and Colapis), holding diadem in both hands; XXIT in exergue. RIC V.2 765; C. 635. 3.97g, 22mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 200

The Gigantomachy









857. Diocletian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 287. DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / IOVI FVLGERATORI, Jupiter standing to left, head reverted, cloak billowing to right, preparing to hurl thunderbolt from right hand at anguipede giant with hand raised in defence; PR in exergue. RIC V.2 146; 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 AG, 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 lighting 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 Herculius. 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.









858. Diocletian AV Aureus. Antioch, AD 290-292. DIOCLETIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / CONSVL IIII P P PROCOS, emperor, draped and cuirassed, standing to left, holding globe; Σ (retrograde) in right field, SMA in exergue. RIC V.2 307; C. 46; Depeyrot 7/1; Calicó 4436. 5.40g, 20mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 3,500

From a private UK collection.









859. Maximian AV Aureus. Cyzicus, AD 288-289. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / COS II, emperor on horseback to right, raising right hand in salute. RIC V.2 598; C. 86; Depeyrot 8/1; Calicó 4633. 5.38g, 19mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 7,500

From a private UK collection.









860. Maximian AV Aureus. Cyzicus, AD 291. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head to right / CONSVL III P P PROCOS, emperor in consular robes standing to left, holding globe. RIC V.2 609; C. 78; Depeyrot 11/6; Calicó 4621. 5.33g, 19mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. 5,000

From a private UK collection.

No Others Auctioned in 20+ Years







861. Maximian AV Aureus. Treveri, AD 293-294. MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head to right / HERCVLI DEBELLAT, Hercules standing facing, head to 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 VI 9; C. -; Calicó 4658. 5.42g, 18mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine, minor scuff to neck restored. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in over two decades.

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).





Not in RIC









862. Maximian AV Aureus. Rome, AD 295. MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / VIRTVS AVGG, Hercules, naked but for lion skin around shoulder, standing to right attacking with club a centaur, who is fleeing to right, chest and head reverted to left; PR in exergue. RIC VI -; C. -; Depeyrot 5B/8 var. (bust); Calicó 4739. 5.76g, 19mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare, not published in RIC and only one other example on CoinArchives.

7,500

From a private UK collection.

Ex Triton XVIII, 2015







863. Maximian AR Argenteus. Ticinum, AD 300. MAXIMIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / XCVI T in two lines within wreath. RIC VI 20b; RSC 698. 3.39g, 19mm, 1h.

Mint State; minor flan-crack at 1h/11h, lustrous metal.

900

From the property of an American collector; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction X, 27 September 2015, lot 864; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, lot 1236 (hammer: USD 1,400).

Fleur De Coin









864. Maximian AR Argenteus. Treveri, AD 306-307. MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head to right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and open doors; PTR in exergue. RIC VI 635; RSC 631. 3.54g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. Very Rare. 2,500

Ex Brian Henry Grover (1924-2015) Collection.









865. Divus Romulus (son of Maxentius) BI Nummus. Ostia, AD 309-312. DIVO ROMVLO N V BIS CONS, bare head to right / AETERNAE MEMORIAE, eagle perched atop domed shrine with right door ajar; MOSTP in exergue. RIC VI 34. 7.92g, 26mm, 5h.

Extremely Fine; traces of original silvering remaining.

350

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.

Extremely Rare









866. Licinius I AV Aureus. Siscia, AD 316. LICINIVS P F AVG, laureate head to right / IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG, Jupiter standing facing, head to left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet on left, eagle standing to left, head reverted; X in right field, SIS in exergue. RIC VII 19 & 21; Depeyrot 12/1; Alföldi 226; Calicó 5120. 5.19g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; rev. lightly brushed. Extremely Rare.

15,000

From a private UK collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Inc., Auction 111, 29 May 2019, lot 801. Ex ArtCoins Roma 8, 4 February 2014, lot 715 (hammer: EUR 20,000).

The portrait and reverse type employed on this aureus are deliberately conventional: Licinius' close cropped hair, sharp beard, stylised face and neck with straight features and stern eyes reflects the unifying portrait style of the tetrarchic system of four emperors instituted by Diocletian in AD 293, whose images are often so similar that they are only attributable by legend.

While clearly displaying Licinius' conformity to tetrarchic ideals, his portraiture was according to R.R.R. Smith also "clearly an oppositional and reactive style" in comparison with his co-emperor Constantine's, who favoured a slender, youthful, clean-shaven portrait which harked back "beyond the aggressive paternal militarism of third-century and tetrarchic portraits" to the classical features and archetypal fringe of the Julio-Claudian mode of imperial representation. (Roman Portrait Statuary from Aphrodisias, 2006, p.186-91). These conflicting methods of representation emphasised the political and religious differences of the two emperors; differences starkly characterised also by their choice of symbolism. Whereas Constantine chose to highlight his monotheistic credentials by using the Chi-Rho symbol on his military standards (a style of standard which became its own distinct category, known as a labarum), Licinius instead reinforced his connection to ancient Roman tradition and continued to use 'pagan' motifs on both his coinage, as in this example, and on his military standards. The depiction of Jupiter standing on this coin is typical of Licinius' earlier issues; this imagery evolved into an enthroned format in later issues; the overall impact, however, remains the same. His consistent use of traditional Roman iconography, particularly that of Jupiter where is coinage is concerned, can be seen to be as much motivated by his desire to create clear distinctions between himself and his opponent, Constantine, as a reflection of his true religious beliefs.

This aureus was struck during a short period of relative peace between the two hostile co-emperors, a peace that was interrupted in 321 when Constantine routed and pursued a band of Sarmatians (against whom Licinius has been pursuing an ongoing campaign since 318) into a region of the empire under Licinius' control, heightening tensions between the two. These tensions reached breaking point when Constantine again pursued enemies into Licinius' territories in 323, resulting in Licinius' declaration that their treaty had been broken. Seizing upon this casus belli, Constantine moved swiftly against his imperial colleague and Licinius was emphatically defeated on both land and sea in a series of decisive battles culminating in Constantine's decisive victory at the Battle of Chrysopolis in 324. Thus did Constantine assume sole control of the empire.









867. Constantine I 'the Great', as Caesar, AR Argenteus. Treveri, AD 306-307. CONSTANTINVS NOB C, laureate head to right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with four turrets and no doors; PTR in exergue. RIC VI 638; RSC 706a. 3.30g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State; deep old cabinet tone. Very Rare.

3,500

Acquired from Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG;

Ex Collection of a Hanseatic Romanophile; Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 158, 28 September 2009, lot 786.

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.







868. City Commemorative BI Nummus. Struck under Constantine I. Heraclea, AD 336-337. VRBS ROMA, helmeted bust of Roma to left, wearing imperial mantle / GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers standing facing, looking inwards, each holding spear and shield; standard between, SMHB in exergue. RIC VII 156; LRBC 941. 1.71g, 17mm, 6h.

250 Fleur De Coin. Rare.

From the collection of Z.P., Austria.









869. Constantine II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 336-337. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Constantine standing to left, in military dress, holding vexillum with right hand and long sceptre with left hand; two standards behind, CONS in exergue. RIC VII 109. 4.61g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; minor surface marks on rev. Very Rare.

5,000

Ex Ambrose Collection; Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction IV, 30 September 2012, lot 677.

An Extremely Rare Issue







870. Constans AR Siliqua. Rome, AD 347. FL IVL CONSTANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / FL IVL CONSTANS P F AVGG, Victory advancing to left, head turned to right, holding wreath and palm, a bowing captive behind her; R in exergue. RIC VIII 70; RSC 30.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; rated R4 in RIC, no other examples offered at auction in the last 20 years.

1.000

From a private UK collection.









871. Constantius II, as Caesar, AV Solidus. Siscia, AD 334. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Constantius in military attire standing to left, holding vexillum in right hand and sceptre in left, two standards in right field; SIS in exergue. RIC VII - (227 var.); C. -; Depeyrot - (22/3 var.); NGSA 4, lot 268 = Tkalec 2002, lot 251; NAC 78, 1169 (correction). 4.56g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine, pleasant light reddish tone. Very Rare; only two other examples on CoinArchives.

6,000

Ex Ambrose Collection:

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, 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 increasing 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.









872. Constantius II AR Siliqua. Thessalonica, AD 335-336. Diademed head to right / CONSTANTIVS CAESAR, Victory walking to left, holding wreath and palm; TSE in exergue. RIC VII 216; RSC 15a. 3.21g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; light cleaning marks. Extremely Rare; only one other example on CoinArchives.

1,000

From a private UK collection.

Vota Saluta for Constantius II









873. Constantius II AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 337-340. D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, laurel-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA CONSTANTI AVG, Victory seated to right on cuirass, with shield behind, supporting on her knee a shield inscribed VOT X held by small winged Genius standing to left; SMNT in exergue. RIC VIII 1; Depeyrot 1/1 (same dies). 4.26g, 21mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin









874. Constantius II AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 340-351. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, laurel-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing each other, one with head to right and one with foot on prow and holding sceptre, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; SMNS in exergue. RIC VIII 29; C. 108; Depeyrot 3/1. 4.61g, 21mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin. 6,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 84, 20 May 2015, lot 1226.









875. Constantius II AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 340-351. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, laurel-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, RRoma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing each other, one with head to right and one with foot on prow and holding sceptre, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines; SMNB in exergue. RIC VIII 33; Depeyrot 3/4. 4.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; grafitto on obv. 500

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 92, 24 May 2016, lot 2472.

Ex Leu 71, 1997









876. Constantius II AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 342-343 or 347-348. CONSTANTIVS AVGVSTVS, laurel-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right; all within wreath with jewel at apex / VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories standing facing each other, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX in four lines, TR in exergue; all within wreath. RIC VIII 128; Depeyrot 5/1. 4.28g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare. 5,000









877. Constantius II AV Solidus. Treveri, December AD 343-November AD 344. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, laurel-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding trophy set on long staff in right hand and palm in left; TR in exergue. RIC VIII 122; Depeyrot p. 108, 4 note; Biaggi 2177. 4.50g, 22mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine. 2,000

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









878. Constantius II AV Solidus. Nicomedia, AD 351-355. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma enthroned facing, and Constantinopolis enthroned to left with foot on prow and holding sceptre, supporting between them shield inscribed VOT XXX MVLT XXXX in four lines; SMNT in exergue. RIC VIII 74; Biaggi 2139-40 var. (officina); Depeyrot 5/2. 4.42g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; light scratches to obv., lustrous. Rare.

2,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.

Ex Leu 45, 1988









879. Constantius II AV Solidus. Sirmium, AD 355-361. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma enthroned facing, and Constantinopolis enthroned to left with foot on prow and holding sceptre, supporting between them shield inscribed VOT XXXV MVLT XXXX in four lines; SIRM(star in crescent) in exergue. RIC VIII 59; C. 124; Depeyrot 12/1. 4.42g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Extremely Rare.

5,000

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 153, 14 March 2009, lot 8976; Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 45, 26 May 1988, lot 382.

A Superb Siliqua of Magnentius









880. Magnentius AR Siliqua. Treveri, AD 350. IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG, bare-headed and draped bust to right / VIRTVS EXERCITI, Virtus standing facing, head to right, holding grounded spear and resting left hand on shield; TR in exergue. RIC VIII 256; RSC 82†. 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.









881. Magnentius AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 351. D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVG LIB ROMANOR, Victory standing to right, and Libertas, holding sceptre in left hand, standing to left, both supporting trophy on shaft between them; TR in exergue. RIC VIII 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.

Of Exceptional Rarity









882. Julian II AV Solidus. Treveri, AD 360-363. FL CL IVLIANVS PER AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma seated facing, wearing long dress and helmet and 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 to right, together holding round shield inscribed VOTIS V MVLTIS X in four lines; TR• in exergue. RIC VIII 362; Depeyrot 17/1. 4.45g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; scattered contact marks. Exceptionally Rare; only three examples known to Depeyrot, and none offered at auction in the past 20 years.

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









883. Julian II AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 361-363. FL CL IVLIANVS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS ROMANORVM, soldier advancing to right, head to left, holding trophy over shoulder and with hand on head of captive crouching to right on left; (palm)CONSP(palm) in exergue. RIC VIII 157; Depeyrot 8/1. 4.46g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From a private UK collection.

This coin cited by Depeyrot; Ex Leu 7, 1973









884. Julian II AV Solidus. Antioch, AD 361-363. FL CL IVLIANVS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS ROMANORVM, soldier standing to right, head to left, holding trophy and dragging captive; ANTΔ in exergue. RIC VIII 195; Depeyrot 15/1; Biaggi 2221. 4.40g, 21mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine. Rare. 3,500

This coin cited in G. Depeyrot, Les monnaies d'or (Wetteren, 1995-1996);

Ex El Medina Collection; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction XXXII, 7 December 1994, lot 462; Ex Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 57, 25 May 1993, lot 319; Ex Bank Leu AG, Auction 7, 9 May 1973, lot 443.









885. Jovian AV Solidus. Thessalonica, AD 363-364. D N IOVIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE, emperor in military attire standing facing, head to left, holding labarum in right hand and globe in left, with captive seated to left, head reverted and looking upwards, pellet in central field; *TES• in exergue. RIC VIII 229; Depeyrot 20/1. 4.44g, 22mm, 11h.

5,000 Extremely Fine. Very Rare.









886. Theodosius I AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 380-381. D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / CONCORDIA AVGGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head to right, holding sceptre and globe; right foot on prow, CONOB in exergue. RIC IX 44c; Depeyrot 32/3. 4.48g, 21mm, 12h.

Near Mint State; some minor hairlines on obv., otherwise an outstanding example. Rare.

1,250

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







887. Eugenius AR Siliqua. Treveri, AD 392-395. D N EVGENIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VIRTVS ROMANORVM, Roma seated to left on cuirass, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; TRPS in exergue. RIC IX 106d; RSC 14a. 1.77g, 17mm, 11h.

Near Mint State; beautiful old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the inventory of Lucernae Numismática; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 120, 6 October 2020, lot 885.

A Very Rare Tremissis of Eugenius









888. Eugenius AV Tremissis. Mediolanum, AD 393-394. D N EVGENIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing to left, holding wreath and palm-branch; M-D across fields, COM in exergue. RIC IX 29; C. 10; Depeyrot 11/2; Biaggi 2315. 1.46g, 14mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 6,000

Ex MDC Monnaies de Collection sarl, Auction 3, 1 December 2017, lot 219 (hammer: EUR 8,000).









889. Honorius AV Solidus. Ravenna, AD 402-406. D N HONORIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor standing to right, holding standard and Victory on globe, treading on captive seated to left; R-V across fields, COMOB in exergue. RIC X 1287; Ranieri 12; Depeyrot 7/1. 4.42g, 21mm, 12h.

About Extremely Fine. 500

The Man Who Lost Britain









890. Constantine III AV Solidus. Lugdunum, AD 409-411. D N CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIAAA AVGGGG, emperor standing to right, holding labarum and Victory on globe, treading on captive to right; L-D across fields, COMOB in exergue. RIC X 1506; Lyon 244c; Depeyrot 20/3. 4.50g, 22mm, 6h.

Fleur De Coin. Very Rare; an exceptional example of the type.

12,500

From the Shackleford Collection.

"Thus happened this revolt or defection of Britain and the Celtic nations, when Constantine usurped the empire, by whose negligent government the barbarians (Saxons) were emboldened to commit such devastations" (New History, Book VI). So writes the historian Zosimus, one of only two primary sources for the brief reign of Constantine III (AD 407-411). This short-lived emperor is today remembered specifically among scholars of Roman Britain as the usurper who removed the remaining Roman garrison troops from Britannia to bolster his dreams of furthering his claims to the purple abroad, thus leaving the province open to Saxon invasion and eventual conquest.

This present solidus, one of the finest to come to auction, was struck in Lugdunum between 407-408. By this time Constantine, long since departed from Britannia, had seized control of Gaul and much of Hispania, established a capital at Arelate and had been officially recognised by Honorius - the incumbent and legitimate emperor based in Ravenna - as co-emperor of the Western Empire.

It was issued to commemorate Constantine's recent expulsion of the barbarian invaders (Vandals, Alans and Burgundians among them) who had crossed the Rhine at the end of 406. The reverse legend, VICTORIAA AVGGG (sic), references these successes, with AVGGGG acknowledging his 'colleagues': Honorius, the Eastern emperor Theodosius II, along with his own son, Constans II.

Soon after the minting of this coin, however, Constantine began to lose his grip on power. First, a horde of barbarians again broke through the Rhine defences in the autumn of 409, this time encountering little to no resistance; an ominous sign of things to come for the Western Empire. Next, his influential general Gerontius revolted in Hispania, proclaiming Maximus Tyrannus co-emperor. To compound matters Constantine received news that the Saxons had invaded Britannia, which having been left defenceless suffered greatly: the few literary sources describe violence, destruction, massacre, and the flight of the Romano-British population.

Constantine was unable to recover from these setbacks and rapidly lost the support of his forces. After a desperate attempt to invade Italy failed in mid-411, he was captured by Honorius' general, the future Constantius III, who had him unceremoniously beheaded.









891. Valentinian III AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 425-430. D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / SALVS REIPVBLICAE, Valentinian III and Theodosius II seated facing, both nimbate and holding mappa and cruciform sceptre; star above, CONOB in exergue. RIC X 245; Depeyrot 79/2. 4.42g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,500

From a private Dutch collection; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 94, 18 September 2013, lot 1245; Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 154, 13 December 2006, lot 223.









892. 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 X 803; Depeyrot 98/1; DOC 600. 4.51g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare. 2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









893. 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 motif / SALVS REIPVBLICAE H, Basiliscus and Marcus seated facing on double throne, each nimbate, holding mappa and globus; in field between, cross, star above, CONOB in exergue. RIC X 1022; Depeyrot 104/1; DOC 621 var. (officina). 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







894. Basiliscus AV Tremissis. Mediolanum, AD 475-476. D N BASILISCVS PAVC, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Latin cross pattée within wreath with large central jewel at apex; COMOB in exergue. RIC X 3310 (same dies); Ulrich-Bansa, Moneta 174 (same); Toffanin 543/1 corr. (obv. legend; same dies); Lacam 9-10 (same dies); Depeyrot 43/5 var. (obv. legend). 1.34g, 13mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine; minor die rust. Very Rare.

500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.

COINS OF THE MIGRATIONARY PERIOD









895. Visigoths, Pseudo-Imperial AV Tremissis. In the name of Honorius. Uncertain mint (in Gaul?), circa AD 418-423. D N HONORIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing to right, holding wreath and globus cruciger; R-V across fields, COM in exergue. RIC X 3707; MEC 1, -; cf. NAC 93, 1242 (Victory holding palm and pastoral staff). 1.32g, 13mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine; areas of flat striking. Extremely Rare.

500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









896. Visigoths, Pseudo-Imperial AV Solidus. In the name of Valentinian III. Uncertain mint (in Gaul?), circa AD 439-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right, diadem above; all within wreath / VICTORIA AVGGG, emperor, wearing crown with pendilia, standing facing in military dress, holding long cross potent in right hand and Victoriola on globe in left, crushing man-headed serpent underfoot; R-V across fields, COMOB in exergue; all within wreath. RIC X 3716 (Gaul); MEC 1, 167; cf. Lacam pl. XXV, 7-8 (Toulouse or Narbonne). 4.44g, 21mm, 6h.

Very Fine; traces of mounting at 12/6h. Extremely Rare.

1,500

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.



The Only Surviving Coin of Suniefredus







897. Visigothic Kings of Spain, Suniefredus AV Tremissis. Egitania in Lusitania, circa AD 700-701/2. 🗗 IND• NE•SVNIEFREDV•RX, radiate head protruding from high collar to right / 🛣 EGITANIA PIVS, cross potent on two steps; pellet between. Unpublished and unique. 1.32g, 20mm, 12h.

Fleur De Coin; virtually as struck. Unique and of considerable numismatic and historical importance; an unpublished type for a king of whom no other coins are known to survive, since the example of the Madrid Museum was lost and presumed destroyed.

35,000

Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XVIII, 29 September 2019, lot 1365 (sold for £120,000, but not paid); Ex property of a Gentleman, inherited in c.1970 from his grandfather.

The only other known example of a coin of Suniefredus was first published by Arthur Engel in the Gazette Numismatique Française II, 1898, p.125 = G. Cirot, 'Un nouveau roi Wisigoth', in Revue des Études Anciennes (Annales de la Faculté des Lettres de Bordeaux), I, 1899, p. 168, = R. Mowat, 'Monnaie de Suniefred, Roi Wisigoth, découverte par M.A. Engel,' in RN 1899, pp. 102-3 = R. Mebéndez Pidal, Historia de España, Madrid 1928 p. 290 = Beltrán, Ampurias 1941, p. 103 = Miles 454 = Vico 554 (unique). This has sadly now been lost and is presumed destroyed.

The mint of this unique coin is that of Egitania, modern Idanha-a-Velha, one of the oldest towns in Portugal, located in the region of Beira Baxa. It was originally a Roman settlement (civitas Igaeditanorum), strategically located on the road which connected Emerita with Bracara, and later an episcopal seat of the Suebic kingdom depending upon Braga and present at its Council in AD 572. Following its incorporation into the Visigothic kingdom, it became dependent on the metropolis of Emerita in AD 666.

At least two rebels are known to history as having challenged royal authority in the reign of King Egica: Bishop Sisbertus and a leader called Suniefredus, but the chronology for their rebellions presents certain problems. The revolt headed by Sisbertus, the Metropolitan of Toledo, is well known: he conspired to assassinate Egica and other figures (Frogel, Theodomir, Liuvilana, Liuvigotona, Thecla and others), but the plot was discovered by the monarch who immediately imprisoned the conspirators. His actions were expressly condemned during the 16th Council of Toledo (AD 693), when Sisbertus was removed from his bishopric, excommunicated and sentenced to perpetual exile. However, a problem exists as to whether or not the lay leader of the rebellion was Suniefredus, as clergymen were legally unable to occupy the throne.

Little is known about Suniefredus, who apparently signed the protocols of the 13th Council of Toledo in AD 683 as "comes scanciarum et dux", but did not appear in subsequent convocations. If Suniefredus formed a part of Sisbertus' conspiracy, which was discovered before it was actually carried out, how was it possible for coins to have been struck in his name at Toledo and Egitania? Another unresolved problem, if Suniefredus was intended to become king, is why was he not cited in the condemnation of the conspiracy in the 16th Council of Toledo. These obstacles point to Suniefredus not being involved in Sisbertus's conspiracy, but that he was probably one of the powerful rivals at the end of Egica's reign, a period of epidemics, plagues and instability for which there is little information.

Suniefredus was presumably a provincial duke of high status who at some point early in 700 took control of at least the capital Toledo and Egitania, where he struck coins in his name as king. This temporary loss of the capital to the rebels seems to be corroborated by the fact that Egica enacted a law, dated in the 13th year of his reign in Cordoba (AD 700), inferring that the king had taken refuge in Cordoba during the rebellion, which was finally put down and of which we have no further details (Fuero Juzgo, Code of Laws, Book IX, Title I, Law XXI 'On the Serfs who flee').













898. Ostrogoths, Theoderic AV Solidus. In the name of Anastasius I. Ravenna, AD 491-518. D N ANASTASIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield / VICTORIA AVGGG A, Victory standing to left, holding long cross; star in right field, COMOB in exergue. Metlich 8; MIB, pl. 36, 9; MEC 1, 112; Ladich 37. 4.43g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 2,000

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









899. Lombards, Pseudo-Imperial AV Tremissis. In the name of Heraclius. Uncertain Italian mint imitating Ravenna, AD 610-641. U ИСRΛCIIVS PP ΛVII, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VRTORIΛ ΛVIVIORVH, cross potent; IOИOB in exergue. Cf. MEC 1, 307-12; MIB III pl. 8, X7-9. 1.42g, 15mm, 5h.

Near Mint State; minor graffito to rev. Very Rare.

2,000

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









900. Lombards, Beneventum. Romoald II AV Solidus. In the name of Justinian II, AD 706-731. DN IVSTINVNVS P P, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger / VICTORI∆ AVGVST, cross potent on globe set on four steps; R to left, • to right, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 22; MIR 148; MEC 1, 1087; CNI pp. 120-4, 1-36; BMC Vandals 156, 3-6. 3.88g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,000

From a private UK collection;

Ex Artemide Aste s.r.l. (San Marino), Auction XLVIII, 2 December 2017, lot 483.









901. Lombards, Beneventum. Gregory AV Solidus. In the name of Justinian II, AD 732-739. DN UTIONVS P P C (sic), crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger / VVILOT ΔVCVS, cross potent on globe set on three steps; G to left, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 27; MIR 154; MEC 1, 1089 (same dies); CNI pp. 134-5, 44-55; Sambon 388. 4.07g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,250

From a private UK collection.

Published in LBSI









902. Lombards, Beneventum. Gottschalk AV Solidus. In the name Leo III, AD 739-742. DN LEO P P, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / VICTO YS [*], cross potent on globe set on four steps; C to left, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 30b (this coin); MIR 159; MEC 1, -; CNI p. 137, 16-17. 3.94g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine; minor metal flaw on rev. Very Rare.

1,500

This coin published in A. D'Andrea and C. Moretti, The Lombards' coins of Southern Italy (Edizioni D'Andrea, 2014); From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 56, 8 October 2010, lot 556.

Extremely Rare









903. Lombards, Beneventum. Luitprand AV Solidus. In the name of Justinian II, AD 742. DNI - - INVS P P, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, and holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTOR AGVSTO, cross potent on globe set on four steps; hand in glove with decorated hem in left field, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 33a (this coin); MIR 167 (uncertain); CNI p. 149, 1-2 (Interregno); Oddy NC 1974, 413 = BMC Vandals p. 97, 5, pl. 25, 11 (same dies). 4.12g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; minor scrape on rev. Extremely Rare.

4,000

This coin published in A. D'Andrea and C. Moretti, The Lombards' coins of Southern Italy (Edizioni D'Andrea, 2014); From a private UK collection;

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 236, 7 October 2013, lot 1320 (attributed to Gisulf II); Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 205, 12 March 2012, lot 1288; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 30, 4 June 2005, lot 824 (interregno).

Published in MIR, Ex NAC 10, 1997









904. Lombards, Beneventum. Luitprand AV Tremissis. In the name of Justinian II, AD 742. DNI - - IVS P P, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, and holding globus cruciger / VICTVSTO, cross potent; open hand to right, two pellets to left, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 34 (same dies); MIR 166 (this coin); Oddy NC 1974, 412 = BMC Vandals p. 191, 14, p. 25, 12 (same dies); CNI p. 150, 3-5; 1.32g, 15mm, 6h.

3,000 Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare.

This coin published in M. Chimienti and F. Raposelli, Italia meridionali continentali, Zecche minori (Pavia, 2010); From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, 1331 (interregnum); Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 20, 2-3 November 2000, lot 43; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 10, 9 April, 1997, lot 793.

Published in LBSI









905. Lombards, Beneventum. Gisulf II AV Tremissis. In the name of Justinian II, AD 742-751. DN IO - - IVS P P, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTVSTO, cross potent, C to left, DVX monogram to right, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 42b (this coin); MIR 165; Oddy NC 1974, 408 = BMC Vandals p. 163, 3, pl. 21, 21; CNI p. 139, 13-19. 1.28g, 15mm, 12h.

2,000 Good Very Fine. Very Rare.

This coin published in A. D'Andrea and C. Moretti, The Lombards' coins of Southern Italy (Edizioni D'Andrea, 2014);

From a private UK collection;
Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction, 2 October 2015, lot 9065 (hammer: EUR 2,000)









906. Lombards, Beneventum. Arichis II AV Tremissis. AD 758-765. DN SVI - + - CTORIA, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / VITIRV (four pellets) VGVTO, cross potent, flanked by pellets at base; A to left, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 56; MIR 181; MEC 1, 1094; CNI pp. 152-3, 14-22; BMC Vandals p. 168, 6-7. 1.31g, 16mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 800

From a private UK collection; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, lot 1333.









907. Lombards, Beneventum. Arichis II AV Solidus. AD 765-774. DN SVI - ÷ - CTORIΛ, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / VICTIRΔ (four pellets) PRINCIPI, cross potent on three steps; A to left, C•ONO•B in exergue. LBSI 57; MIR 182; MEC 1, 1096; CNI pp. 153, 1; BMC Vandals p. 168, 10. 3.86g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 2,500

From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 109, 25 May 2018, lot 1305.









908. Lombards, Beneventum. Arichis II AV Tremissis. AD 765-774. D NS VI - + - ITORIA, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger / VITIRV (four pellets) PRINPI, cross potent, flanked by pellets at base; A to left, CONOB below. LBSI 58; MIR 183; CNI p. 153, 2-3; BMC Vandals p. 169, 11-12. 1.26g, 17mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750

From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, lot 1333.

Extremely Rare









909. Lombards, Beneventum. Grimoald III and Charlemagne AV Solidus. AD 788-792. GRIM - ÷ - VAL DX, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / • DOMS (four pellets) CAR • RX • , cross potent on three steps; G-R across fields, VICA in exergue. LBSI 59; MIR 184; CNI p. 154, 1-2; BMC Vandals p. 170. 3.80g, 21mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 5,000

From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, lot 1335; Ex Lacam Collection, M. Dürr - R. Michel Auction, 8 November 1999, lot 293.

Grimoald was the younger son of Arichis II and the first duke to place his full name on the coinage of Beneventum. From 788-792 he was a vassal of the Frankish king Charlemagne and together they defeated the Byzantines in Sicily. In 792 he made a bid for independence and assumed the title of Princeps.









910. Lombards, Beneventum. Grimoald III and Charlemagne AV Tremissis. AD 788-792. GRIM - ÷ - VAL DX, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / DOMS (four pellets) CAR • RX • , cross potent, two pellets flanking base; G-R across fields, VICA in exergue. LBSI 62; MIR 185; CNI p. 155, 7; Oddy NC 1974, 450-1 = BMC Vandals p. 170, 1-2. 1.17g, 15mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare. 750

From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, lot 1336.









911. Lombards, Beneventum. Grimoald III AV Solidus. AD 792-806. GRIM - + - VAL D, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / VICTORV (four pellets) PRINCIP, cross potent on globe set on three steps, two triangles flanking base; G-R across fields, C•ONO•B in exergue. LBSI 68; MIR 199; CNI pp. 156-7, 22-8; MEC 1, 1101; Oddy 457 = BMC Vandals p. 172, 11, p. 23, 8. 3.77g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare. 750

From a private UK collection;

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, eLive Auction 42, 18 October 2016, lot 375.

Ex NAC 20, 2000









912. Lombards, Beneventum. Sicard AV Solidus. AD 832-839. SIC - + - ARDV•, crowned and bearded bust facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger; triangle in right field / VICTOR & (four pellets) PRINCI, cross potent on two steps, two triangles flanking base; S-I across fields, CONOB in exergue. LBSI 81; MIR 220; CNI pp. 173-4, 1-11; Oddy 482 = BMC Vandals p. 179, 2. 3.60g, 23mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,000

From a private UK collection;

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 93, 24 May 2016, lot 1340; Ex Numismatica Ars Classica AG, Auction 20, 2-3 November 2000, lot 58.

COINS OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE







913. Justin II AR Third Siliqua. Ravenna, AD 567-572. D N IVSTINVS P P AV, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Long Christogram set on globe between two stars, all within wreath. MIBE 41; DOC 339; BCI 37b (heavy 1/4 siliqua); Sear 412. 0.77g, 13mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone with iridescent highlights. Rare.

400

From the collection of Z.P., Austria, collector's ticket included.









914. Tiberius II Constantine AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 578-582. ∂ m TIb CONSTANT P P AVI, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVCC A, cross potent on four steps; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 4; DOC 4a; Sear 422. 4.50g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









915. Tiberius II Constantine AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 578-582. ∂ m TIb CONSTANT P P AVI, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVCC Δ, cross potent on four steps; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 4; DOC 4d; Sear 422. 4.47g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; highly lustrous.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

A Very Rare Carthage Mint Solidus









916. Tiberius II Constantine AV Solidus. Carthage, AD 578-582. D N TIb CONSTANT P P AV, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield / VICTORIA AVGG Γ, cross potent set on four steps; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 12a; BMC 3; DOC 58; Sear 462. 4.38g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare. 750

Acquired from Bertolami Fine Arts - ACR Auctions.

This solidus is attributable to Carthage due to the pellet in the centre of the diadem, the cross potent formed of pellets and the Latin D N beginning the obverse legend.









917. Maurice Tiberius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 583-602. D N MAVRI TIb P P AVCC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, wearing paludamentum, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC Z, angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 6; DOC 5g; Sear 478. 4.42g, 22mm, 7h.

Mint State. 750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







918. Maurice Tiberius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 583-602. D N MAVRC TIb P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, wearing paludamentum, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC H, angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 6; DOC 5h; Sear 478. 4.44g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









919. Maurice Tiberius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 583-602. D N MAVRC TIb P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, wearing paludamentum, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC H, angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 6; DOC 5h; Sear 478. 4.47g, 22mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

An Unpublished Officina









920. Maurice Tiberius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 583-601. D N MAVRC TIb P P AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, wearing paludamentum, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC €, angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; I in right field, CONOB in exergue. MIBE 10 var. (officina not listed); DOC 6a-b var. (same); Sear 479 var. (same). 4.51g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished officina.

400

An Exceptional Example









921. Maurice Tiberius AV Semissis. Constantinople, AD 583/4-602. O N MAVRI P P AVC, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AVCC, Victory standing facing, head to right, holding wreath and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 17b; DOC 11; Sear 487. 2.21g, 20mm,

Mint State; slightly wavy but broad planchet. Scarce variety with the head of Victory facing to right, and arguably the best example present on CoinArchives.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







922. Maurice Tiberius AV Tremissis. Constantinople, AD 583-602. D N TIbERI P P AVI, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORI MAVRI AVC, cross potent; CONOB below. MIBE 20; DOC 14; Sear 488. 1.48g, 17mm, 6h.

Mint State; highly lustrous, untouched fields.

350

300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









923. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 603-607. O N FOCAS PERP AVC, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown without pendilia, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC I, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 7; DOC 5j; Sear 618. 4.44g, 21mm, 7h.

Mint State; untouched, mirror-like surfaces.

From a private English collection; Acquired from A.H. Baldwin's & Sons Ltd. prior to 2014, dealer's ticket included.









924. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 603-607. ∂ N FOCAS PERP AVC, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown without pendilia, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCC H, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 7; DOC 5h; Sear 618. 4.39g, 21mm, 7h.

Mint State. 350









925. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 607-610. ∂ N FOCAS P€RP AVC, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown without pendilia, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCU I, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 9; DOC 10j; Sear 620. 4.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. 500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









926. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 607-610. ∂ N FOCAS PERP AVC, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown without pendilia, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVC I Z, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 9; DOC 10g; Sear 620. 4.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









927. Phocas AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 607-610. ∂ N FOCAS PERP AVC, draped and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown without pendilia, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVC I, angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 9; DOC 10j; Sear 620. 4.50g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; small contact mark to obv., highly lustrous.

350

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Extremely Rare









928. Phocas AV Semissis. Constantinople, AD 607-610. ∂ N FOCAS PER AVC, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust to right, wearing paludamentum / VICTORIA AVCC, Victory advancing to right, head to left, holding wreath and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 24; DOC -; Sear 631A; CNG 55, lot 1526; Nomos obolos 18, lot 821. 2.25g, 19mm, 7h.

Mint State; highly lustrous, mirror-like fields. Extremely Rare, only two other examples on CoinArchives.

500









929. Phocas AV Semissis. Constantinople, AD 607-610. O N FOCAS PER AVI, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust to right, wearing paludamentum / VICTORIA AVCC, Victory advancing to right, head to right, holding wreath and globus cruciger; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 24 var. (head of Victory to left); DOC -; Sear 631A var. (same); Nomos obolos 18, lot 821. 2.22g, 19mm, 7h.

Near Mint State; minor die rust to obv., two minor hairline scratches to rev., otherwise untouched and highly lustrous. Extremely Rare; apparently unpublished, only one other example on CoinArchives.

300

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









930. Phocas AV Tremissis. Constantinople, AD 602-610. O N FOCAS P P AVI, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust to right, wearing paludamentum / VICTORI FOCAS AVI, cross potent; CONOB in exergue. MIBE 26A; DOC 18; Sear 633. 1.51g, 18mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; hairline scratch to rev., otherwise untouched and highly lustrous.

350

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









931. Constantine IV AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 681-685. P CONSŢNAUS P P A, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVCU A, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 10; DOC 14 (unlisted officina); Sear 1157. 4.32g, 19mm, 6h.

Sear 1157. 4.32g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; graffito in obv. field.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







932. Justinian II AV Solidus. First reign. Constantinople, AD 687-692. D IYSTINIANYS P€ AV, facing bust with short beard, wearing crown and chlamys, holding globus cruciger / VICTORIA AVCY B, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 6; DOC 5b; Sear 1246. 4.44g, 19mm, 7h.

Good Extremely Fine; flan slightly bent.

750

500









933. Justinian II AV Solidus. First reign. Constantinople, AD 692-695. IhS CRISŢOS REX RECNANŢIYM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / D IYSŢINIANYS SERY ChRISŢI €, Justinian standing facing, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent on two steps in right hand, akakia in left; CONOP in exergue. MIB 8a; DOC 7e; Sear 1248. 4.50g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; double struck.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









934. Justinian II AV Solidus. First reign. Constantinople, AD 692-695. IhS CRISTOS REX RECNANTIUM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / D IUSTINIANUS SERU CHRISTI (officina off flan), Justinian standing facing, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent on two steps in right hand, akakia in left; CONOP in exergue. MIB 8a-b; DOC 7; Sear 1248. 4.23g, 19mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; minor scrape to obv.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









935. Justinian II AV Solidus. Second reign. Constantinople, circa AD 705. ∂ N IhS ChS REX REGNANTIUM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / [∂ N IVS] TINIANUS MULTUS AN, facing bust of Justinian, wearing crown and loros, holding cross potent on three steps in right hand, globus cruciger inscribed PAX in left. MIB 1; DOC 1; Sear 1413. 4.52g, 21mm, 5h.

Mint State; double struck, highly lustrous.

2,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









936. Justinian II, with Tiberius, AV Solidus. Second reign. Constantinople, AD 705-711. ∂ N IhS ChS REX REGNANTIUM', facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / ∂ N IUSTINIA[NUS ET TIbER]IUS P P A, crowned half-length figures of Justinian, on left, and smaller figure of Tiberius, on right, both wearing divitision and chlamys, jointly holding with their right hands a cross potent on two steps. MIB 2b; DOC 2b; Sear 1415. 4.40g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. 2,500

Very Rare









937. Leontius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 695-698. D LEON PE AV, crowned bust facing, wearing loros, holding akakia and globus cruciger / VICTORIA AV $_{S}$ 4 $\Theta\Delta$, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 2; DOC -; Sear 1331A. 4.45g, 19mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; flat strike on obv. Very rare with Δ following the officina.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

1,000









938. Tiberius III Apsimar AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 698-705. D TIb \in RIUS P \in AV, crowned and cuirassed bust facing, with short beard, holding spear and shield / VICTORIA AV $_{\varsigma}$ U S, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 1; DOC 1e; Sear 1360. 4.45g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; rev. fields brushed.

750

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









939. Philippicus (Bardanes) AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 711-713. ∂ N FILCPICUS MULTUS AN, bust facing, with short beard, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand and eagle-tipped sceptre with cross above in left / VICTORIA AV $_{\varsigma}$ U Θ , cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 1; DOC 1i; Sear 1447. 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; highly lustrous. Rare. 2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









940. Philippicus (Bardanes) AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 711-713. ∂ N FILCPICUS MULTUS A[N], bust facing, with short beard, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand and eagle-tipped sceptre with cross above in left / VICTORIA AVςU B, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 1; DOC 1b; Sear 1447. 4.38g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; graffito to rev. Rare. 2,000

An Unpublished Officina









941. Philippicus (Bardanes) AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 711-713. ∂ N FILEPICUS MULTUS AN, bust facing, with short beard, wearing loros and crown with cross, holding globus cruciger in right hand and eagle-tipped sceptre with cross above in left / VICTORIA AVCU AB, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. MIB 2 var. (unlisted officina); DOC 2 var. (same); Sear 1448 var. (same); Leu Numismatik 16, lot 3953. 4.42g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. This officina unpublished in the standard references.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









942. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ N APT€MI4S ANASTASI4S M4L, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AVç4 Z, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.G.1; MIB 2; DOC 2f; Sear 1463. 4.49g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State; minor contact mark on rev., mirror like fields. Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Mint State









943. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ N ART€MIЧS ANASTASIЧS MЧL, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AVςЧ I, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.K.2; MIB 2; DOC 2i; Sear 1463. 4.43g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; highly lustrous, mirror-like fields. Rare.

2,000









944. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ N ART€MIЧS ANASTASIЧS MЧL, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AVςΨ €, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.E.2; MIB 2; DOC 2d; Sear 1463. 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare. 2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









945. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ N ART€MIYS ANASTASIYS MYL, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AV5Y B, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.B; MIB 2; DOC 2b; Sear 1463. 4.45g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State; lightly brushed, highly lustrous. Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









946. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ N ARTEMIUS ANASTASIUS MUL, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AV $_{\varsigma}$ U Δ , cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.D; MIB 2; DOC 2; Sear 1463. 4.50g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State, Rare. 2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









947. Anastasius II Artemius AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 713-715. ∂ [N ARTEMI] YS ANASTASI YS MYL, crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AVς Y A, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 2.A; MIB 2; DOC 2a; Sear 1463. 4.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare. 2,000









948. Leo III 'the Isaurian' AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 717-720. ∂ N D L&ON PA MYL', crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AV $_5$ H Θ , cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 1.B.9; MIB 1; DOC 1f; Sear 1502. 4.41g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









949. Leo III 'the Isaurian' AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 717-720. ∂ N D LEON PA M4L', crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AV $_{\varsigma}$ 4 C, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 1.B.5; MIB 1; DOC 1c; Sear 1502. 4.47g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









950. Leo III 'the Isaurian' AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 717-720. ∂ N D LEON PA MYL', crowned and draped bust facing, holding globus cruciger and akakia / VICTORIA AV $_{\varsigma}$ H, cross potent on three steps; CONOB in exergue. Füeg 1.B.8; MIB 1; DOC 1e; Sear 1502. 4.49g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine.

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









500

951. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 745-750. C LEON PAMUL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia / N CONSTANTINUS*, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia. Füeg 3.D.2; DOC 1g; Sear 1550. 4.40g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







952. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 745-750. C L&ON PA MYL, crowned and draped bust of Leo facing, holding cross potent and akakia / C CONSTANTINY, crowned and draped bust of Constantine facing, holding cross potent and akakia. Füeg 3.C.3; DOC 1g var. (rev. legend); Sear 1550. 4.47g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine.

500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







953. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, circa AD 756-764. COhSŢAhŢIhOS S L€Oh O h€OS, crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above / C L€ON P A MYL Φ, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. Füeg 5.C.6; DOC 2g; Sear 1551. 4.49g, 20mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







954. Constantine V Copronymus, with Leo IV and Leo III, AV Solidus. Constantinople, circa AD 756-764. COhSŢAhŢIhOS S LEOh O hEOS, crowned facing busts of Constantine V and Leo IV, each wearing chlamys; cross above / C LEON P A MUL, crowned facing bust of Leo III wearing loros, holding cross potent in right hand. Füeg 5.B.1; DOC 2d; Sear 1551. 4.43g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







955. Leo IV 'the Khazar', with Constantine VI, Leo III, and Constantine V, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 776-780. LeOh VS S εςςOh COhSŢAhŢIhOS O heOS, crowned busts of Leo IV and Constantine VI facing, each wearing chlamys; cross above, pellet between / LeOh PAP' COhSŢAhŢIhOS PAŢHR Θ, crowned busts of Leo III and Constantine V facing, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. Füeg 1.2; DOC 1a; Sear 1583. 4.41g, 21mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







h[EOS], Leo IV and Constantine VI enthroned facing, each wearing crown and chlamys and holding akakia; cross above / [LEOh PAP COhSŢAhŢI] hOS PAŢHR, crowned facing busts of Leo III and Constantine V, each wearing loros; cross above, pellet between. Füeg 1.B.1; DOC 2.1 (Leo IV); Sear 1584 (Leo IV). 4.43g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







957. Constantine VI and Irene, with Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo IV, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 787-790. COhSŢAhŢhOS [C' b'?] b', Constantine V, Leo III, and Leo IV seated facing, each crowned and draped / S IR[IhI AVT' MITR'], crowned facing busts of Constantine IV, draped and holding globus cruciger, and Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre; cross above, • between. Füeg 2; DOC 1; Sear 1593. 4.45g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 1.000

From the inventory of a German dealer.







958. Constantine VI, with Irene, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 793-797. IRIhH AΓOVSŢI, crowned facing bust of Irene, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre / COhSŢAhŢINOS bAS' Θ, crowned and draped facing bust of Constantine, wearing chlamys, holding globus cruciger and akakia. Füeg 5.A; DOC 3a; Sear 1594. 4.40g, 21mm, 6h.

3,000 Good Extremely Fine.

From the inventory of a German dealer.









959. Irene AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 797-802. €IRI[hH] bASILISSH, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre / • €IRIhH bASILISSH ⊕, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cruciform sceptre. Füeg 1.C.1; DOC 1c; Sear 1599. 4.37g, 20mm, 6h.

Mint State; some areas of flat strike. Rare.

3,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Struck after AD 797, the year Irene 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.









960. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 803-811. hICIFOROS bASIL€', crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia / SŢAVRACIS ∂ESPOS Θ, crowned facing bust of Stauracius, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia. Füeg 2.A.1; DOC 2b.3; Sear 1604. 4.44g, 18mm, 6h.

Mint State; lustrous untouched fields.

From a private UK collection.









961. Nicephorus I, with Stauracius, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 803-811. hICIFOROS bASIL€', crowned facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia / SŢAVRACIS ∂€SPO' X, crowned facing bust of Stauracius, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent and akakia. Füeg 2.A.2; DOC 2c.2; Sear 1604. 4.44g, 19mm, 6h.

Mint State. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

Constantine with Zoe









962. Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, with Zoe, AV Solidus. Constantinople, 6 February AD 914. + IhS XPS REX RECNANTIYM *, Christ Pantokrator seated facing on throne with curved back / COhSŢAhŢĆ E ZIIIH Eh X•III b'R', half-length facing busts of Constantine VII, wearing crown and chlamys, and Zoe, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding patriarchal cross between them; pellet at base of cross. Füeg 2; DOC 2; Sear 1740. 4.38g, 20mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare. 7,500

From the inventory of a German dealer.







963. Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, with Romanus II, AV Solidus. Constantinople, AD 955-959. + IhS XPS REX RECNANTIUM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / COhSŢAhŢ CE ROMAh' AUCC b R, crowned facing busts of Constantine VII, wearing loros, and Romanus II, wearing chlamys, holding patriarchal cross between them. Füeg 15.D; DOC 15; Sear 1751. 4.37g, 20mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 400

From a private Japanese collection;

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 419, 25 April 2018, lot 450.









964. Nicephorus II Phocas AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, AD 967-969. + IhS XPS R€X R€CNANTI\M, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / + Θ€OTOC' b' HΘ' hICHF, ∂€S, half-length facing busts of the Virgin, nimbate, wearing stola and maphorium, and Nicephorus, wearing crown and loros, holding patriarchal cross between them; M-Θ either side of Virgin. Füeg 3.C.2; DOC 4; Sear 1778. 4.41g, 22mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; well centred.

From the inventory of a German dealer.









965. John I Zimisces AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, AD 970-973. + IhS XIS R€X R€CNANTI]'M, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / + Θ€OTOC b' OHΘ' IUI ∂€SP, half-length facing bust of John, wearing crown and loros, holding patriarchal cross, being crowned by the Virgin; MΘ above her, manus Dei above John. Füeg 3; DOC 3; Sear 1785. 4.39g, 23mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.









966. Romanus IV, with Eudocia, Michael VII, Constantius, and Andronicus, AV Histamenon Nomisma. Constantinople, AD 1068-1071. + PGDMAN• EVΔOKIA:, Christ standing facing on footstool, crowning Romanus and Eudocia, each holding globus cruciger; IC-XC across fields / KGDN MX ANΔ, Michael standing facing, holding labarum and akakia, between Constantius and Andronicus, each holding globus cruciger and akakia; dotted exergual band below. DOC 2; Sear 1861. 4.35g, 25mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 500

A Rare and Artistically Interesting Medallion







967. Byzantine AR Medallion. Circa 10th-11th century AD. Facing bust of Christ Pantokrator; HC-XC across upper fields / Blank. For similar depictions, cf. DOC Byzantine and Mediaeval Antiques II, Medallion 198 and Constantine VII Solidus DOC III 576 (AD 959-963). 3.59g, 35mm.

Extremely Fine; with gold and niello inlay work. Extremely rare and of considerable artistic interest.

4,000

The Greek term 'Pantokrator' is the Greek translation of the Hebrew title El Shaddai, derived from one of many names of God in Judaism meaning 'all powerful'. As an icon, Christ Pantokrator became the most common religious image of Orthodox Christianity, and plaques such as the present piece were typically placed at the centre of richly-ornamented book bindings, crowns or crosses.









968. Empire of Trebizond, Andronicus I Gidon AR Aspron Trachy. Trebizond mint, AD 1222-1235. The Virgin standing facing, orans, wearing tunic and maphorion; MHP - ΘV across fields, star to left / Christ Chalkites standing facing, nimbate, wearing tunic and kolobion, right hand on chest, holding book of the Gospels in left; IC - XC O XAΛ-KHTHC across fields. Bendall, Trebizond 2; Retowski -; DOC IV p. 537, 1 (Uncertain Nicaean; electrum); Sear 2148 (Uncertain Nicaea). 2.83g, 26mm, 6h.

Mint State. 1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

An Extremely Rare Trachy of Manuel I









969. Empire of Trebizond, Manuel I Comnenus AR Trachy. Trebizond mint, AD 1238-1263. The Virgin seated facing on throne, holding head of the infant Christ facing on breast; MHP - ΘV across fields / Manuel standing facing, holding long labarum and akakia; Manus Dei in upper right field, MNHΛ O KMN across fields. Bendall, Trebizond 19; Retowski 1-10 pl. 1, 1-7; BMCV 1-7 pl. 32, 6-10; Sear 2600. 2.65g, 26mm, 6h.

Mint State. Extremely Rare; no other examples offered at auction in the past 20 years.

1,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

While the aspron of Manuel I is relatively common, the present trachy issue which immediately preceded it is astonishingly rare. D. Sear's 'Byzantine Coins and Their Values' values this excessively rare issue of Manuel at £350 in VF condition, with the type apparently sufficiently unavailable that no price is suggested for EF grade. By comparison, Sear rates SB 2148 of Andronicus I Gidon (see previous lot), of which type just over a hundred auction records are present on CoinArchives, at £400 in VF condition and £850 in EF condition.

COINS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

An Extremely Rare Dinar from the Holy City of Mecca







970. Abbasids, al-Must'ain billah AV Dinar. Makka (Mecca) mint, AH 248 = AD 867. First part of kalima in three lines across field; "this dinar was struck in Mecca the year 2 and 50 and 200" in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines, "al-Must'ain billah", below, Allah above; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Bernardi 160 Ef; Album 233.1; SICA IV, -. 4.03g, 19mm, 1h.

Good Very Fine; slightly uneven rev. with scattered contact marks, slightly clipped. Extremely Rare; Bernardi knew of only two examples, and only two can be found on CoinArchives (Numismatica Genevensis SA, Auction 12, lot 160 [hammer: CHF 110,000] and Baldwin's Auctions Ltd., Islamic Coin Auction 19, lot 91 [hammer: £40,000]).

35,000

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).

The mint in the Holy City of Mecca operated sporadically over the years; few issues were produced and even fewer have survived for us today. This determines the extreme rarity of this piece and its historical importance. Furthermore this first standard type, with the Caliph's name only and without mentioning the heir, is the first recorded dinar to have been struck at the Holy City of Mecca since the year AH 234.



971. Abbasids, al-Muktafi AV Dinar. Misr mint, AH 293 = AD 905. Kalima in three lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 4-5 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima in three lines across field, "al-Muktafi billah" below; Qur'an IX, 33 around. Bernardi 226De; Album 243.1. 3.91g, 22mm, 1h.

About Extremely Fine. Scarce. 300

From the inventory of a European dealer.



972. Abbasids, Al-Nasir li-din Allah AV Heavy Dinar. Madinat al-Salam mint, AH 609 = AD 1212. "Al-Imam", kalima and "al-Nasir li-din Allah, commander of the faithful" in five lines across field; mint and date formula in inner margin; Qur'an XXX, 3-4 in outer margin / Continuation of kalima and "salla Allah alaihi" in four lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin. Album 268; ICV 469; SICA IV, 1230. 11.28g, 31mm, 11h.

Very Fine; planchet slightly bent with scrape on obv. Rare heavy denomination.

375





Husayn the Brave



973. Timurids, Sultan Husayn Bayqara AV Donative/Presentation Ashrafi. Herat mint, AH 910 = AD 1504. Kalima in three lines across field; the names of the four 'Rightly Guided' Caliphs with their epithets, "Abu Bakr the Faithful", "Umar who Distinguishes Truth from Falsehood", "Uthman the Defender" and "Ali the Chosen One" all around in cartouches / "Bih bud Harat" (prosperity Herat) within a central polylobed cartouche; "the great Sultan, Abu'l-Ghazi Husayn Sultan the Brave, may Allah preserve and bless his sovereignty and sultanate" all around. Album A2431; cf. NGSA 8, lot 293; cf. Leu Numismatics 7, lot 2086. 4.79g, 23mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine. Of the highest rarity, only a very few specimens known.

15,000

This donative or presentation ashrafi is, in the opinion of this cataloguer, one of the most elegant and exquisite examples of Husayn's coinage, a projection of the authority and legitimacy of the dynasty. The Timurids, in fact, considered themselves heir to the Chinghizid line, but with the need to balance the Turco-Mongolian and Islamic traditions against the evolving political situation.

Husayn's rise to power began after the Aq Qoyunlu leader Jahanshah defeated the Timurid Abu Sa'id in AH 873 / AD 1469. Becoming the Timurid ruler of Khorasan, he immediately set out for Herat, where he defeated Abu Sa'id's son. Husayn Bayqara presided over a flourishing cultural life in Herat: he is remembered as a patron of the arts who encouraged the intellectual life of the capital, and thus it is appropriate that his "bih bud" (prosperity) is rightly proclaimed on the reverse of this beautiful coin.









974. Umayyads, time of 'Abd al-Malik AV Dinar. No Mint (Damascus), AH 79 = AD 698. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an CXII in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 125. 4.29g, 19mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine; slight flattening across obv.

400

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









975. Umayyads, time of al-Walid I or Suleyman AV 1/2 Dinar or Semissis. Arab-Byzantine type. Uncertain North African mint, struck circa AH 95-98 = AD 713-717. NN €2 σ2 NI2V σ2CVI N 2 A, blundered form of "non est Deus nisi unus Deus cui non Socius Alius"; cippus with globe on three steps; [...] 2 σ2 NI2VN2 CV (NN) [...] around 2IMIΛI2, blundered form of "non est Deus nisi unus cui non est alius, similis". Bernardi 24; Album 120.1; Walker p.64, 168. 1.92g, 11mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; rev. legend blundered and partially off flan. Rare.

3,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

This is one of the earliest coins struck in North Africa after the Arab conquest, and possibly derives from the Byzantine coins struck at Carthage. Recent studies have suggested that they were minted at Qayrawan, the capital of the newly conquered province, between AH 85 and 95.















A Very Rare and Superb Dinar from Al-Andalus







976. Umayyads, time of Yazid II AV Dinar. Al-Andalus mint, AH 102 = AD 721. "There is no God except Him, and One is (he)" in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / "In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate" in three lines across field, "Was struck this dinar in al-Andalus year two and one hundred" around. Bernardi 44Aa; Album 134B; Walker p. 101; Vives 14. 4.36g, 18mm, 6h.

Virtually as Struck; slight double striking on rev. and a small metal flaw in field. Very Rare.

15,000

From the inventory of a German dealer.

A superb example of the western issues, presumably struck at Cordova during the Governors period at the beginning of the Arab conquest of al-Andalus, whose invasion of the Iberian Peninsula had begun just 10 years earlier in AD 711. Upon their arrival the Muslims began to mint coins to pay for the varied troops that were used for the invasion. These first gold coins were only produced for a brief period between AH 93-95 / AD 712-714, and bear Latin legends following the prototypes of North African emissions, with the date of indiction expressed in Latin according to the Byzantine administrative dating system and with the mint name Hispania (usually abbreviated as SPN).

Following this in AH 98, bilingual types were produced which show on on one side, in Arabic, the first part of the "shahada", the Muslim profession of faith in two lines, and around the formula "this dinar was minted in al-Andalus in 98", the first mention on the coinage of the territories conquered by the Muslims. Finally, the bilingual transitional issues gave way to the purely Islamic coinage, citing al-Andalus as the only mint name and with the disappearance of Latin, in line with the models promoted by the monetary reform of the Umayyad caliph 'Abd al-Malik.







977. Umayyads, Hisham AV Dinar. No mint (Damascus), AH 122 = AD 740. First part of kalima in three lines across field; Qur'an IX, 33 around / Qur'an CXII in three lines across field; date formula around. Bernardi 43; Album 136. 4.27g, 19mm, 3h.

Good Very Fine. 300

From the inventory of a European dealer.









978. Zand, Karim Khan AV 1/2 Mohur. Type C. Dar al-Muminin Kashan mint, date partially off flan, the visible last digit being "6" (= AH 1176?). Zand couplet in six lines / Invocation "ya karim" above mint name in beaded circle. Album 2788; KM 526. 5.48g, 17mm, 3h.

Near Extremely Fine; rev. slightly off-centre.

300

From the Oxus Collection (Denmark).





ROMA NUMISMATICS ANNOUNCES THE SALE OF AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF NAPOLEONIC MEDALS

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MEDIEVAL AND WORLD COINS

ANGLO-GALLIC







979. Anglo-Gallic, Edward III AV Guyennois. La Rochelle mint, 1327-1377. €D D GRA REX Λ G LI (inverted) DO AQVIT Λ I€, king walking to right, holding sword and shield, within Gothic arch, two lions below; R (mintmark) to upper right / \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\) GLIΛ: I\(\psi\): €X€ELCIS: D€O: €T: I\(\psi\): T€RRA: PΛX · HOIBVS (double and single pellet in annulet stops), cross fleurée and chênée with central quadrilobe; lis and leopard in alternating quarters; all within tressure of nineteen arches; pellet at end of each arc. Elias 48; SCBC 8045; Withers-Ford 54A.2g; Friedberg 1. 3.80g, 30mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From a private English collection; Ex Jean Elsen & ses Fils S.A., Auction 105, 12 June 2010, lot 452.









980. Anglo-Gallic, Edward III AV Léopard d'or. Bordeaux mint, third issue, July 1357. * CDWARDVS * DEI * GRA * ANGLIC * FRAŊCIC * REX, crowned leopard passant to left, raising right forepaw, within tressure of ten arches, quatrefoils on points and within spandrels, one replaced with star / *X* XPC * VIŊCIT * XPC * REGNAT * XPC * IMPERIT, floriate cross feuillue, cinquefoil within angled quadrilobe at centre; leopards passant in quarters; all within angled quadrilobe; quadrilobes in spandrels flanking angles. Elias 39a; SCBC 8039; Withers & Ford 44.4a; Friedberg 4. 3.66g, 20mm. 9h

Good Extremely Fine. Excessively Rare; this variant of the reverse legend is listed as R5 in Withers & Ford.

7,500

From a private English collection.







981. Anglo-Gallic, Edward the Black Prince, as Prince of Aquitaine, AV Pavilion d'or. Bordeaux mint, 1362-1372. ★ €D':PO: G\(\text{PS}: \text{REG } \\ \text{\Lambda} \text{CI}': P\(\text{\Lambda} \text{CS}\)
: \(\text{\Lambda}\) (double rosette stops), prince wearing rose wreath standing facing, holding sword and raising hand; two leopards couchant at feet, two ostrich feathers with tips curved inward to left and right; all within ornate Gothic portico / ★ \(\text{\Lambda}\) \(\text{\Lambda}\): P\(\text{\Lambda}\) CIO: \(\text{\Lambda}\): P\(\text{\Lambda}\): P\(\text{\La

Good Extremely Fine. 5,000

From a private English collection; Acquired from Jean Elsen & Ses Fils SA, dealer's ticket included.









982. Anglo-Gallic, Henry VI of England AV Salut d'or. Saint-Lô mint, second issue, struck from 6 September 1423. \$\phi\$ hEVRICVS: DEI: GRA: FRACORV: Z: AGLIE: REX, the Virgin standing behind the arms of France facing the Archangel Gabriel standing behind the quartered arms of France and England, handing her a scroll bearing AVE beneath the light of God / \$\phi\$ XPC'* VINCIT* XPC'* REGNAT * XPC'* IMPERAT, Latin cross above h within tressure of arches, lis at point of each arc; a lis and leopard to either side. SCBC 8164; Withers-Ford 387A.2a-b; Schneider 120; Elias 271; Duplessy 443; Friedberg 18/301. 3.49g, 27mm, 3h.

Mint State. 7,500

Ex Trésor de la Guerre de Cent Ans, Beaussant Lefèvre - Thierry Parsy, 13 December 2005, lot 217.









983. Anglo-Gallic, Henry VI of England AV Salut d'or. Rouen mint, second issue, 1433-1444. (leopard) hcuricvs: Dei: Gra: Fracorv: Z: AGLIE: Rex (pellet-in-annulet under final letter), the Virgin standing behind the arms of France facing the Archangel Gabriel standing behind the quartered arms of France and England, handing her a scroll bearing AVE beneath the light of God / (leopard) XPC' * VIIICIT * XPC' * REGNAT * XPC' * IMPERAT (pellet-in-annulet under final letter), Latin cross above h within tressure of arches, lis at point of each arc; a lis and leopard to either side. SCBC 8164; Withers-Ford 386F.1b; Elias 270c; Duplessy 443a; Friedberg 18/301. 3.49g, 27mm, 3h.

Mint State. 7,500

Ex Trésor de la Guerre de Cent Ans, Beaussant Lefèvre with Thierry Parsy, 30 June 2009, lot 329.

CAROLINGIAN KINGDOM









984. Carolingians, Charles 'le Chauve' ('the Bald'; as Charles II, King of West Francia) AR Denier. Type A(a). Metullo (Melle) mint, 840-877. 🛱 CARLVS REX FR, cross pattée / 🛧 METVLLO, Karolus monogram. Depeyrot 626; M&G 1063; MEC 1, 924-33. 1.30g, 20mm, 10h.

Near Extremely Fine; old cabinet tone.

175

CRUSADER STATES







985. Crusader States, Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Anonymous AV Bezant. Acre mint, 2nd phase, struck 1148/9-1187. Imitating a dinar of the Ayyubid caliph al-Amir from the Misr (Cairo) mint, partially dated AH [50]6. "al-Imam al-Mansur" in two lines across field, "Abu Ali al-Amir bi-Ahkam Allah commander of the Faithful" in inner margin; mint and date formula introduced by "basmala" in outer margin / "'al, ghaya" in two lines across field, kalima in inner margin; Qur'an IX, 33 in outer margin. Cf. Balog & Yvon 25; Metcalf, Crusades 119-125; CCS 3. 3.97g, 22mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

Ex El Medina Collection; Purchased from Emmanuel Azzopardi, September 1992.

ERITREA







986. Eritrea, Italian Colonial. Umberto I AR 1 Lira. Rome mint, 1896. UMBERTO I RE D'ITALIA •, crowned bust to right, date before / COLONIA ERITREA above L . 1, denomination in Amharic and Arabic script; laurel and oak with mintmark R below. MIR 1112c; Pagani 636; Gigante 636; KM 2 (Eritrea). 23mm, 6h.

PCGS graded PR 64 CAM (#34782011). Very Rare.

1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.

FRANCE







987. France, Anjou et Maine (Counties). Charles III de Valois AR Denier. Le Mans, 1290-1317. A MODETA: CEDOM, crown, lis below A SIGDVM: DEI: VIVI, cross pattée; lis and trefoil in alternating quarters. Boudeau 179; for similar issues cf. Duplessy, Féodales 405-6; Poey d'Avant pl. 30, 15 and 17. 1.17g, 21mm, 7h.

Near Extremely Fine; attractive cabinet tone. Rare.

175

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.







988. France, Maine (County). Herbert I 'le Éveillé-Chien' (Wakedog) AR Denier. Le Mans, 1015-1035. ★ COMES CENOMANIS, Erbertus monogram / ★ SIGNVM DEI VIVI, cross pattée with pellets in first and second quarters, Λ and Θ in third and fourth. Duplessy, Féodales 398; Legros 572 var. (unbarred A); Poey d'Avant 1588; Boudeau 170. 1.28g, 20mm, 10h.

Good Very Fine. 150

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.







989. France, Kingdom. Louis IX AR Gros Tournois. 1266-1270. **BNDICTV: SIT: NOME: DNI: pri: DEI: Ihv.XPI in outer margin, **LVDOVICVS REX (X with four pellets) in inner margin, short cross pattée / **TVRONVS CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Ciani 181c; Duplessy 190c; Grierson, Coins of Medieval Europe, 258. 4.08g, 24mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 500

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.







990. France, Kingdom. Louis IX AR Gros Tournois. 1266-1270. **A BNDICTV : SIT : NOME : DNI : DRI : DEI : IhV.XPI in outer margin, **LVDOVICVS REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / **A TVRONVS CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Duplessy 190; Grierson, Coins of Medieval Europe, 258. 4.11g, 25mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine; beautiful old cabinet tone.

400

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









991. France, Kingdom. Philippe III 'le Hardi' (the Bold) AR Gros Tournois. 1270–1285. A BNDICTV: SIT: NOME: DHI: DRI: DEI: IhV.XPI in outer margin, A Philipves • REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / TVRONV•S• CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Van Hengel P4.01; Duplessy 202; Ciani 188. 4.08g, 26mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. 250

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









992. France, Kingdom. Philippe IV 'le Bel' (the Fair) AR Gros Tournois. Circa 1305-1306. A BHDICTV: SIT: HOME: DHI: NRI: DEI: IhV XPI in outer margin, A PhillippVS (trefoil) REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / A TVRONVS (trefoil) CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Lafourie 217; Duplessy 213c; Ciani 203. 4.05g, 27mm, 8h.

Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,000

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









993. France, Kingdom. Philippe IV 'le Bel' (the Fair) AR Gros Tournois. Circa 1305. * BHDICTV: SIT: HOME: DHI: ¶RI: DEI: IhV.XPI in outer margin, * PhILIPPVS REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / * TVRONVS CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Lafourie 217; Duplessy 213; Ciani 203. 3.77g, 25mm, 5h.

Near Extremely Fine; pleasant cabinet tone.

200

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









994. France, Kingdom. Philippe V 'le Long' (the Tall) AR Gros Tournois. 1316–1322. A BHDICTV: SIT: NOME: DHI: 1RI: DEI: IhV: XPI in outer margin, A PhILIPPVS (hammer) REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / A TVRONVS (hammer) CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Van Hengel PV14.02; Duplessy 238. 4.13g, 26mm, 2h.

Extremely Fine. 500

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









995. France, Kingdom. Philippe VI de Valois AV Royal d'or. Struck from 2 May 1328. ° Ph'S' ° REX ° ° FRA' ° COR' °, Philippe standing facing under Gothic dais, holding sceptre / ¥ XP'C ° VIpCIT ° XP'C ° REGИАТ ° XP'C ° IИPERAT, ornate cross fleurée with pellet in quatrefoil at centre and leaves in quarters; all within quadrilobe with each arc ending in trefoil, crown in spandrels. Duplessy 247; Ciani 269; Friedberg 271. 4.21g, 26mm, 1h.

Near Extremely Fine. 1,750

Ex Fritz Rudolf Künker GmbH & Co. KG, Auction 214, 21 June 2012, lot 7015.









996. France, Kingdom. Philippe VI de Valois AV Écu d'or à la chaise. First emission, struck from 1 January 1337. ★ PHILLIPPVS * DEI ** GRA * FRAŊCORVM * REX, Philippe seated facing on Gothic throne, holding sword, left hand resting on coat-of-arms to right; all within tressure of arches with trefoils in spandrels / ★ ° XP'C : VIŊCIT : XP'C : REGUAT : XP'C : IUPERAT, ornate cross fleurée with voided quatrefoil at centre; all within quadrilobe with arches ending in trefoils, leaf in each spandrel. Duplessy 249; Ciani 282; Friedberg 270. 4.52g, 29mm, 1h.

Good Extremely Fine. 2,000









997. France, Kingdom. Jean II 'le Bon' (the Good) AR Gros Tournois. Struck for the Languedoc from July 1359. * BHDICTV: SIT: HOME: DHI: HRI: DEI: IhV: XPI in outer margin, * IOhAl] IDES (triangle) REX in inner margin, short cross pattée / * TVRONVS (triangle) CIVIS around châtel tournois within border of twelve lis. Ciani 401; Duplessy 351. 3.30g, 24mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 750

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.









998. France, Kingdom. Charles V 'le Sago' (the Wise) AV Franc à pied. Paris mint, struck from 20 April 1365. KAROLVS * DI * GR FRAUCORV * REX, king standing facing within Gothic arch, holding sword with annulet pommel and Main de Justice; semé of seven lis to left and right / ¾ XPC * VIUCIT * XPC * REUAT(sic) * XPC * IMPERAT, cross tréflée, pellet within angled quadrilobed at centre, cantoned with lis in first and fourth quarters, crown in second and third; all within angled quadrilobed, lis in spandrels. Grierson, Coins of Medieval Europe 331; Duplessy 360; Ciani 457; Friedberg 284. 3.71g, 30mm, 11h.

Near Extremely Fine; slight crease. 1,500

From a private European collection.









999. France, Kingdom. Charles VI 'le Bien-Aimé/le Fol' (the Well-Beloved/the Mad) AV Écu d'or. St. Quentin mint, 2nd emission, struck from 28 February 1388. ★ KAROLVS * DEI * GRACIA * FRA \CORVM * REX, crowned coat-of-arms / ★ XPC' ★ VIUCIT ★ XPC' ★ REGUAT ★ XPC' ★ IUPERAT ★, cross fleurdelisée and feuillue, star in centre; all within quadrilobe with lis at end of each arc, crown in each spandrel. Duplessy 369a; Ciani 486; Friedberg 291. 3.96g, 28mm, 9h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000









1000. France, Kingdom. Charles VI 'le Bien-Aimé/le Fol' (the Well-Beloved/the Mad) AV Écu d'or. Mirabel mint, 3rd emission, struck from 11 September 1389. ★ KAROLVS ‡ DEI ‡ GRACIA ‡ FRA CORVM ‡ REX, crowned coat-of-arms / ★ XPC' ★ VIUCIT ★ XPC' ★ REGUAT ★ XPC' ★ IUPERAT ★, cross fleurdelisée and feuillue, star in centre; all within quadrilobe with lis at end of each arc, crown in spandrels. Cf. Grierson, Coins of Medieval Europe 332 (for type); Duplessy 369B; Friedberg 291. 3.91g, 28mm, 7h.

Extremely Fine. 2,000

Ex Trésor de la Guerre de Cent Ans, Beaussant Lefèvre - Thierry Parsy, 30 June 2009, lot 122.









1001. France, Kingdom. Charles VI 'le Bien-Aimé/le Fol' (the Well-Beloved/the Mad) AR Gros aux lis. Rouen mint, struck from June 1413. ★ KAROLVS : FRANCORVN : R€X, three fleur de lis in field / ★ SIT : NOM€ : DNI : B€N€DICTV, cross fleurdelisée. Duplessy 381. 2.82g, 26mm, 11h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare in this condition.

1,500

Ex iNumis, Auction December 2010, 14 December 2010, lot 103.









1002. France, Kingdom. Charles VI 'le Bien-Aimé/le Fol' (the Well-Beloved/the Mad) AR Gros aux lis sous une couronne. Rouen mint, struck from November 1413. \$\frac{14}{2}\$ SIT : \$\partial OMEN : DOMINI: BENEDICTVM in outer margin, \$\frac{14}{2}\$ KL': DI': G': FRACORV': REX in inner margin, cross pattée in centre / GROSVS: TVRONVS around three crowned fleurs-de-lis within border of eleven lis and one cross. Duplessy 384; Lafaurie 388. 3.70g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000

Mint State









1003. France, Kingdom. Charles VII 'le Victorieux' (the Victorious) AV Écu d'or à la couronne. Poitiers mint, first period coinage, struck from 21 January 1423. ★ KAROLVS * DEI * GRACIA * FRA CORVM * REX, crowned coat-of-arms of France / ★ XPC ★ VINCIT ★ XPC ★ REGNAT ★ XPC ★ INPERAT, cross fleurée with star at centre; all within double linear quadrilobe, each arc ending in lis, crown in spandrels. Duplessy 453; Ciani 614; Friedberg 306. 3.94g, 28mm, 2h.

Mint State. 1,500

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group.









1004. France, Kingdom. Charles VII 'le Victorieux' (the Victorious) AV Écu d'or à la couronne. Anger mint, 2nd emission, struck from August 1445.
KAROLVS 8 DEI 8 GRA 8 FRANCORVM 8 REX, crowned coat-of-arms of France flanked by crowned fleur-de-lis /
KPC 8 VINCIT 8 XPC 8 REGNAT 8 XPC 8 INPERAT, cross feuillue with voided quatrefoil at centre; all within quadrilobe with crowns at points. Duplessy 511A; Friedberg 307. 3.30g, 28mm, 3h.

Extremely Fine. 2,500

Ex Monnaies d'Antan, Auction 12, 22 November 2012, lot 345.









1005. France, Kingdom. Louis XII AV Écu d'or. Lyon mint, struck from 25 April 1498. • LV∂OVICVS ; ∂EI : GRA ; FRANCORV : REX (trefoil), crowned coat-of-arms, annulet under 12th letter / (crowned lis) • XPS : VINCIT : XPS : REGNAT : XPS : IMPERAT (trefoil), cross fleurdelisée with voided quadrilobe, pellet at centre. Duplessy 647; Friedberg 323. 3.35g, 26mm, 2h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,250

Excellent for the Type









1006. France, Kingdom. François I 'le Restaurateur des Lettres' (the Restorer of Letters) AR Teston. 3rd type. Rouen mint, 1515-1547. FRANCISCVS • I • D • GRA • FRANCORV (mintmark) REX, crowned bust to right / XPS • VINCIT • XPS • REGNAT • XPS (mintmark) IMPERAT, crowned coat-of-arms of France within polylobe. Duplessy 794; Lafaurie 659. 9.55g, 30mm, 2h.

Good Very Fine; struck on a broad planchet. Very Rare in this condition.

2,000

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.

The Finest Example for Twenty Years









1007. France, Kingdom. François I 'le Restaurateur des Lettres' (the Restorer of Letters) AR Gros de trois sous. Milan mint, AD 1515-1521. A FRANCIS • D • G • FRANCO • REX, salamander to left, head to right, crown above / (head of St. Ambrose) MEDIOLANI • DVX • ET • GE, crowned ornate F flanked by triangular symbols. Duplessy 960. 2.45g, 23mm, 12h.

Good Very Fine. Very Rare; the finest example auctioned in the past 20 years.

1,500

Ex cgb.fr, Mail Bid Sale 19, 29 January 2004, lot 681.









1008. France, Kingdom. François I 'le Restaurateur des Lettres' (the Restorer of Letters) AV Écu d'or. Bayonne mint, 5th type, 3rd emission, struck from 21 July 1519. #: D: (anchor): FRANCISCVS: DEI: G: FRANCORVM: REX:, crowned coat-of-arms of France, sunburst above / #: D: (anchor): XPS: VINCIT: XPS: REGNAT: XPS: INPER:, cross fleurdelisée with pellet within quatrefoil at centre; cantoned with F in second and fourth quarters, lis in first and third. Duplessy 775; Friedberg 345. 3.39g, 26mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

One of the Finest Known









1009. France, Kingdom. Henri III AR Demi-franc au col plat. Poitiers mint, 1586G. Étienne Le Maye, mintmaster. HENRICVS III D G FR • ET POL • REX, laureate and armoured bust to right; mintmark below / *# SIT • NOMEN • DOMINI • BENED • date (crescent), ornate cross feuillue and fleurdelisée with central H. Duplessy 1131; Ciani 1430. 7.04g, 29mm, 8h.

Near Mint State; wonderful old cabinet tone, one of the very finest known examples.

1,250

Acquired from Beaussant Lefèvre, Paris.

GEORGIA









1010. Georgia, Abkhazia (Autonomous Republic). The Bedia Cathedral AV Proof 50 Aspars. Minted in the Russian Federation, 2013. Denomination above coat-of-arms, Альсны Абанк on frosted foreground with date incuse and serial number N086, weight and fineness to left and right / Inscription in the Abkhaz language "Ацкьа Мариа Нцэадзыхшааз илызку Бедиа ныха" (The Bedia Cathedral of the Holy Mary, Mother of God), depiction of Cathedral flanked by Bedia Holy Cross to left and communion cup to right, date of construction in exergue. 15.70g, 30mm, 12h.

Choice Proof as issued. Extremely Rare; one of only 99 pieces minted.

1,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.









1011. Georgia, Abkhazia (Autonomous Republic). The Dormition Cathedral of Lykhny AV Proof 50 Aspars. Minted in the Russian Federation, 2013. Denomination above coat-of-arms, Агъсны Абанк on frosted foreground with date incuse and serial number N086, weight and fineness to left and right / Inscription in the Abkhaz language "Нанхэа изку Лых-ныха" (The Dormition Cathedral of Lykhny), depiction of the Dormition Cathedral of Lykhny flanked by Caps of the Dioscuri (symbols of the Abkhaz sovereign family), date of construction in exergue. 15.70g, 30mm, 12h.

Choice Proof as issued. Extremely Rare; one of only 99 pieces minted.

1,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

An Extremely Rare Variant



1012. Great Britain, Plantagenet. Henry V AV Noble. London mint, 1413-1422. Class G. hchric'* Di'* GRA'* Rex*ΛηGL'Z FRΛηC'* DηS* hyB', king standing facing within ship, holding sword and quartered shield, within beaded border / Ih'C * ΛVΤΕΜ* ΤRΛηSIEηS* PER * ΜεDIV'* 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; North 1375; SCBC 1747; Spink 12027, lot 35 = Heritage 3081, lot 32189; Friedberg 109. 6.87g, 32mm, 3h.

Good Extremely Fine. Extremely Rare; there are two examples of this variant (mullet [i.e. star] after hεβRIC on the obv. and Ih'C on the rev.) in the Schneider collection and seemingly only one other on CoinArchives.

Acquired from Roderik Richardson, with original dealer's ticket (£17,500).

The Noble, first produced in 1344-1346 under Edward III after the failure of the gold penny and florin and proving in contrast to be a great success, changed little in design over the course of its history, passing through the reign of several kings until its final issue during the first reign of King Edward IV in 1461-70.

Of the kings who issued the Noble, Henry V came the closest to realising the title given to the ruler on most iterations of this coin's obverse - 'King of England and France, Lord of Ireland'. His military victories over an unstable France, for which he is best known (notably including the Battle of Agincourt in 1415), meant that he was able in 1420 to force on the French the Treaty of Troyes, an agreement that he would be regent of France while Charles VI of France was alive, and then inherit the throne upon the latter's death, and furthermore that he would marry Charles VI's daughter, Catherine of Valois. Henry's death in 1422, however, meant that this dream of a unified France and England would not be realised.

The depiction of the king within the ship on the Noble's obverse, when it was first issued under Edward III, was a reference to the King's victory at the naval Battle of Sluys in 1340, in one of the first engagements of the Hundred Years' War. It was paired with the following reverse legend, a slightly-altered quote from the Gospel of Luke (4:30): "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat" - "but Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went on his way". This part of the Gospel refers to Jesus' safe passage through a crowd of outraged Pharisees who had driven him from Nazareth with the intention of throwing him off a cliff, and is thus a (slightly strained) reference to Edward's successful passage to France through a crowd (he was outnumbered at Sluys) of hostile forces. Later issuers of the Noble saw little need to alter the design of such an internationally popular coin, even as the victory in Sluys was outshone by later developments.









1013. Great Britain, Stuart. James II AV Guinea. 1688. Engraved by John Roettier. IACOBVS • II • DEI • GRATIA, laureate head to left / MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB • REX •, crowned cruciform shields of arms with sceptres bearing national emblems in angles, divided date above. SCBC 3402; KM 495.1.

NGC graded XF details, obv. repaired (#4769082-007).

3,000

From a private Swiss collection; Acquired from AMR Coins.









1014. Great Britain, Hanover. George I AV Guinea. 1725. GEORGIVS • D • G • M • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • F • D •, laureate head to 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. SCBC 3633; KM 559.1; Friedberg 327. 8.38g, 25mm, 6h.

About Extremely Fine. 2,000

From a private UK collection.







1015. Great Britain, Hanover. George II AR Halfcrown. 1743. John Tanner and Johann Ochs, engravers. GEORGIUS • II • DEI • GRATIA •, laureate bust to left, wearing lion faced armour on shoulder / M • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E • date divided by crown at top, four crowned shields in cruciform design, radiate cross in centre, roses in quarters. Edge inscription: DECUS • ET • TVTATAM • ANNO • REGNI • DECIMO • SEPTIMO. SCBC 3694; KM 584.1. 15.03g, 34mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine; attractive old cabinet toning. Scarce.

1,500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.









1016. Great Britain, Hanover. George II AV Guinea. London mint, 1759. GEORGIVS • II • DEI • GRATIA •, laureate head to left / • M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned and quartered coat-of-arms, date across upper fields. SCBC 3680; KM 588; Friedberg 344. 8.34g, 25mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 1,500

From a private UK collection.









1017. Great Britain, Hanover. George III AV Guinea. London mint, 1771. GEORGIVS • III DEI • GRATIA •, laureate bust to right / M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned and quartered coat-of-arms; date across upper fields. SCBC 3727; KM 600; Friedberg 354.

NGC graded MS 61 (#3743676-014).

From a private UK collection.









1018. Great Britain, Hanover. George III AV Guinea. London mint, 1782. GEORGIVS • III DEI • GRATIA •, laureate bust to right / M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned and quartered coat-of-arms, date across upper fields. SCBC 3728; KM 604; Friedberg 355.

NGC graded AU 58 (#3591770-004); surface of the plastic holder heavily scratched.

1,000

From a private UK collection.









1019. Great Britain, Hanover. George III AV Guinea. London mint, 1797. GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA •, laureate bust to right / • M • B • F • ET • H • REX • F • D • B • ET • L • D • S • R • I • A • T • ET • E •, crowned and quartered coat-of-arms, date below; rope edge. SCBC 3729; KM 609; Friedberg 356a. 8.38g, 24mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 750

HUNGARIAN STATES



1020. Hungarian States, Principality of Transylvania. Zsigmond Báthory AR Taler. Nagybánya mint, 1592. • BATHORI • ÷ SIGISMVNDVS •, armoured half-length bust to right, holding mace over shoulder and resting hand on hilt of sabre / ÷ PRINCEPS • TRANSSILVANLÆ •, crowned coat-of-arms with female supporters; date to upper left. C. Tóth, The Silver of Fairyland, A Transylvanian Thaler Collection in the Magyar Nemzeti Bank (Budapest, 2017), 37; Resch 102; Huszár 125. 28.12g, 41mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

INDIA









1021. India, British Colonial. Bengal Presidency AV Mohur. Struck in the name of Shah 'Alam II. Murshidabad (Calcutta) mint, dually dated AH 1184 / RY 11 of Shah Alam II = AD 1770. Couplet in five lines; AH date in lower field / Mint formula and RY date; mint symbol to upper right. Pridmore 20; KM 764; Friedberg 1526. 11.80g, 22mm, 12h.

Near Extremely Fine. 600

From a private Welsh collection.









1022. India, British Colonial. Bengal Presidency AV Mohur. Struck in the name of Shah 'Alam II. Murshidabad (Calcutta) mint, dually dated AH 1184 / RY 11 of Shah Alam II = AD 1770. Couplet in five lines; AH date in lower field / Mint formula and RY date; mint symbol to upper right. Pridmore 20; KM 764; Friedberg 1526.

NGC graded AU Details - removed from jewellery (#5900710-005).

500

From a private Swiss collection.

ITALIAN STATES







1023. Italian States, Repubblica Cisalpina (Cisalpine Republic) AR Scudo da 6 Lire. Celebrating the Convention of Alessandria. Dated 27 pratile VIII = 15 June 1800. Dies by Giuseppe Salvirch. ALLA NAZ • FRAN • LA REP • CISAL • RICONOSCENTE, personification of the Cisalpine Republic standing to left paying homage to Gallia enthroned to right; SALVIRCH to lower left / Value and date in four lines within oak wreath. Edge inscription: UNIONE E VIRTU'. Crippa 1; Pagani 8; MIR 477; Craig 2; Davenport 199. 23.20g, 39mm, 12h.

Mint State; highly lustrous fields under old cabinet tone.

1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1024. Italian States, Genova (Genoa, Republic). Tommaso di Campofregoso AV Ducat. Doge, second tenure. 1437-1438. Thomas de Zoalio, mintmaster. *\mathbb{H} \cdots T \cdots C \cdots DVX \cdot IA \text{IVCIIS} \cdots XXI \cdots, castle within octolobe with trefoils at each limb, seven roses within arches, stars in each spandrel / *\mathbb{H} \cdots CO \text{DRADVS} \cdots REX \cdot ROMA \cdots T \cdots, cross pattée within octolobe with trefoils at each limb, seven roses within arches, stars in each spandrel. MIR 76; Friedberg 367. 3.54g, 21mm, 1h.

Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,250

Ex Spink, Auction 5010, 30 June 2005, lot 449.









1025. Italian States, Genova (Genoa, Milanese Domination). Galeazzo Maria Sforza AV Ducat. 1467. Bartholomeus de Levanto, mintmaster. (Serpent of Milan) \circ G: S: DUX: \Re CDIOLA \Re I: D: $IA\Re$ \circ , castle within octolobe with trefoils at each limb, annulets in each spandrel / \Re : CO \Re RADUX: \Re CX: RO \Re A \Re O: B:, cross pattée within octolobe with trefoils at each limb, annulets in each spandrel. MIR 114; Friedberg 383. 3.45g, 21mm, 4h.

Extremely Fine. Rare.

1,750





1026. Italian States, Genova (Genoa, Ligurian Republic) AR 8 Lire. 1798. Reverse die by Hieronymus Vassallo. REPUBBLICA • LIGURE • ANNO •1•, cap of liberty and fasces over shield between laurel and palm branches; value below / LIBERTA' EGUAGLIANZA, allegorical female figures holding cap of liberty on spear and level square, standing on base inscribed H. VASSALLO; date below. Edge inscription: • PESO • GRANI • 726 • • BONTA' • ONCIE • 10.16 •. KM 266; Pagani 11; MIR 379; Davenport 1371. 33.28g, 42mm, 12h.

Good Extremely Fine. 1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1027. Italian States, Milano (Milan, Provisional Government) AV 40 Lire. 1848. GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI LOMBARDIA, denomination over ITALIANE within laurel and oak wreath, date below / ITALIA LIBERA DIO LO VUOLE, Italia standing facing, head to right, holding spear; star above, mintmark below. Crippa 1; MIR 525; Pagani 211; Friedberg 474. 12.93g, 26mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare. 1,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1028. Italian States, Milano (Milan, Provisional Government) AV 20 Lire. 1848. GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI LOMBARDIA, denomination over ITALIANE within laurel and oak wreath, date below / ITALIA LIBERA DIO LO VUOLE, Italia standing facing, head to right, holding spear; star above, mintmark below. Crippa 2; MIR 526; Pagani 212; Friedberg 475. 6.48g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. Very Rare. 1,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.





1029. Italian States, Milano (Milan, Provisional Government) AR 5 Lire. 1848. GOVERNO PROVVISORIO DI LOMBARDIA, denomination over ITALIANE within laurel and oak wreath, date below / ITALIA LIBERA DIO LO VUOLE, Italia standing facing, head to right, holding spear; star above, mintmark below. Crippa 3/B; MIR 527/2; Pagani 213b; Craig 22; Davenport 206. 25.09g, 37mm, 6h.

Mint State. Very Rare. 500

Ex El Medina Collection









1030. Italian States, Napoli (Naples, Kingdom). Alfonso I AV Ducato e Mezzo. Gaeta or Napoli mint, 1442-1458. A ALFONSV • D • G • R • ARAGON • SICILI • CITR • VLTR, coat-of-arms / DNS • M • ADIVT • CT • CGO • DESPICI • INIMICO • M •, knight on caparisoned horse to right, holding sword. MIR 53; Pannuti-Riccio 2; MEC 848 var. (legends); Biaggi 1662; Friedberg 816. 5.22g, 29mm, 12h.

Extremely Fine. 3,500

Ex El Medina Collection;

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular CII.10, December 1994, no. 8011, dealer's ticket included.



1031. Italian States, Napoli (Naples, Parthenopean Republic) AR 12 Carlini. 1799. REPUBBLICA NAPOLITANA, Liberty standing to right, holding cap of liberty on pole and fasces / ANNO SETTIMO DELLA LIBERTA, denomination in four lines within oak wreath. KM 232; MIR 413; Pagani 1a; P/R 1a; Davenport 1410. 27.58g, 40mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.



1032. Italian States, Palermo (Kingdom). Ferdinando III di Borbone AR Oncia. 1793. FERDINAN • D • G • SICIL • ET • HIER • REX •, armoured bust to right; T.30. below / EX • AVRO • ARGENTEA • RESVRGIT •, phoenix with spread wings, resurgent from flames; radiant sun above looking down, date below; N.d – O.V across fields. MIR 598/1; Spahr 3; Davenport 1422, 67.92g, 48mm, 12h.

Very Fine. Rare.







1033. Italian States, Parma e Piacenza (Parma and Piacenza, Duchy). Roberto I and Maria Luisa AR 5 Lire. 1858. Dies by Donnino Bentelli. ROBERTO I. D. DI. PAR. PIAC. ECC. E LUISA M. DI BORB. REGG., jugate busts to left; D. BENTELLI under busts, mintmarks flanking date below / DEUS ET DIES, crowned arms, denomination below. MIR 1104; Pagani 20; C. 36; Davenport 205. 25.02g, 37mm, 8h.

Good Extremely Fine; polished dies. Very Rare.

1,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1034. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Ferdinand AV 4 Doppie. 1787. Dies by Giuseppe Siliprandi. FERDINANDVS I • HISPAN • INFANS, head to right; SILI• on neck truncation, star below / D • G • PARMÆ PLAC • ET VAST • DVX date, crowned arms; mintmark below. MIR 1060; CNI 81; Friedberg 928. 28.58g, 33mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. Rare. 2,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1035. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AV 40 Lire. Milan mint, 1815. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1091/1; Pagani 1; C. 32; Friedberg 933. 12.91g, 26mm, 6h.

Near Mint State. 800







1036. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AV 20 Lire. Milan mint, 1815. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1092/1; Pagani 3; C. 31; Friedberg 934. 6.46g, 21mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Rare. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.



1037. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AR 5 Lire. Milan mint, 1815. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1093/1; Pagani 5; C. 30; Davenport 204. 25.04g, 37mm, 6h.

Mint State. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.



1038. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AR 2 Lire. Milan mint, 1815. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1094; Pagani 8; C 29. 10.00g, 27mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1039. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AR Lira. Milan mint, 1815. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO D • DI PARMA P • G •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. MIR 1095; Pagani 9; C 28. 5.00g, 23mm, 6h.

Mint State; attractive cabinet tone. 250

Rare and Attractive









1040. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AV 40 Lire. Milan mint, 1821. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1091/2; Pagani 2; C. 32; Friedberg 933. 12.90g, 26mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 2,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1041. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AR 5 Lire. Milan mint, 1832. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1093/4; Pagani 7; C. 30; Davenport 204. 25.01g, 37mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare.

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1042. Italian States, Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla (Parma, Piacenza and Guastalla, Duchy). Maria Luigia AV 20 Lire. Milan mint, 1832. MARIA LUIGIA PRINC. IMP. ARCID. D'AUSTRIA, diademed bust to left, mintmarks flanking date below / PER LA GR • DI DIO DUCH • DI PARMA PIAC • E GUAST •, crowned and mantled arms, denomination below. Edge inscription: DIRIGE ME DOMINE. MIR 1092/4; Pagani 3; C. 31; Friedberg 934. 6.44g, 21mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Rare. 500



1043. Italian States, Savoia-Sardegna (Savoy-Sardinia, Kingdom). Vittorio Amedeo III AR Scudo da 6 Lire. Torino mint, 1773. VIC • AM • D • G • REX • SAR • CYP • ET • IER •, armoured and draped bust to left; date below / DVX • SABAVD • ET • MONTISFER • PRINC • PEDEM • & •, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata. MIR 987; Biaggi 848; KM 74; Davenport 1496. 35.14g, 45mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 2,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.



1044. Italian States, Savoia-Sardegna (Savoy-Sardinia, Kingdom). Vittorio Emanuele I AR Mezzo Scudo. Torino mint, 1814. Dies by Amedeo Lavy. VIC • EM • D • G • REX • SAR • CYP • ET • IER •, armoured and draped bust to left; A. LAVY on bust, date below / DVX • SABAVD • ET • MONTISFER • PRINC • PEDEM • & •, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata. MIR 1021; Pagani 16; Gigante 3; KM 109. 17.62g, 36mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; metal flaw on reverse edge at 1h. Very Rare.

1,500



Of the Greatest Rarity and Numismatic Importance









1045. Italian States, Sicilia (Sicily, Kingdom). Frederick I (later Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor) and Constance, as Empress of the Holy Roman Empire, AV Tari. Amalfi mint, November 1198. Outer circle Kufic legend: 'struck in his reign in the year five hundred ninety-five'; inner circle Latin legend: + FRE REX SICILIE around palm tree in fruit in central circle / Outer rim Kufic legend: 'struck in the year one-hundred one-thousand ninety and eight; inner rim Kufic legend: 'Constance imperatrix of the Romans', around Latin cross in central circle. L. Travaini, 'Le monete Sveve con legend arabe nel Regno di Sicilia (1194-1220)' in RIN 1986, p. 136, 2; MIR 36; MEC 14, p. 166 fig. 3b; CNI XVII, p. 10, 1, pl. 1, 14; G. Sambon, Repertario generale, 1113; M. Guglielmi, La monetazione degli Svevi nell'Italia meritionale, Serravalle RSM, 2000, p. 67, 1; D. Spinelli, Monete cufiche, Napoli 1844, pl. 20, 1; R. Levinson, The Early Dated Coins of Europe 1234-1500, Clifton 2007, p. 258; Friedberg 51. 0.89g, 23mm.

Mint State. Of the greatest rarity and numismatic importance, and of considerably greater quality than the above referenced specimens.

3,000

From the inventory of a European dealer.

This remarkable scyphate-shaped tari bears two dates: Hegira 595 and Christian era 1198, the earliest Anno Domini date ever recorded on a coin, which according to Philip Grierson and L. Travaini commemorates the investiture formally granted to Frederick II and Constance by Pope Innocent III on 19 November of that year. In return the pope received an annual cens of 1,000 'schifati', cf. MEC pp. 165-6.

Amalfi was an independent republic from the 7th century that managed to extract itself from Byzantine vassalage in 839 and first elected an independent duke in 958. By 944 Amalfitan merchants were already present at Constantinople, trading with Egypt by the late 10th century and rivalling Pisa and Genova in its domestic prosperity and maritime trade with Asia before the rise of the Venice. In 1073 the republic fell to the Norman countship of Apulia and was granted many rights and attained great wealth. In about 1080, Amalfitans founded a hospice for pilgrims in Islamic occupied Jerusalem, from which the Order of the Hospital (St. John of Jerusalem) later developed. Under Roger II in 1131, Amalfi passed into the kingdom of Sicily and by 1220 the Empire of Frederick II. In matters of medieval culture, Amalfi was famous for its multiculturalism, flourishing schools of law and mathematics, maritime code and the reputed Amalfitan Flavio Gioia, who in about 1300 was considered first marine pilot to have introduced the sailor's compass to Western navigation.

The date on the Amalfi tari must be connected to the fact that Islamic coinage had been dated from the time of the 5th Caliph, 'Abd al-Malik in the 77th year of the Hagira, the migration of Muhammad and his followers from Mecca to Yathrib in AD 696/7. Amalfi had been within the Islamic monetary sphere strongly influenced by the Emirate of Sicily since the 10th century, in which the standard gold unit was the gold Tarì (meaning "fresh" or "newly minted money"), the Christian designation of Ruba'i or quarter Dinar with the ideal weight of 1.05g of gold.

The idea that coins should bear a date of issue referencing the time passed since the birth of Christ was not widespread in Europe until the mid 16th century. While the learned Scythian monk, Dionysus Exiguus from Tomis, formulated the Anno Domini calendar in the 6th century and is still used to enumerate the years of both the Julian and Gregorian calendars, it was not until the advent of this issue in 1198 that European coinage was so dated. This dating system was not utilised again until 1234 by the bishopric of Roskilde on its silver deniers and in 1251 in Arabic script on the Islamic styled silver coinage by the crusader city of Acre. In the spring of 1250 the papal legate Odo of Châteauroux arrived in Syria and was scandalized to learn that the Franks were striking gold and silver coins with the name and dates of the Muslim Prophet and had them substituted with purely Christian legends and dates in the name of the Messiah, albeit written in Arabic to maintain acceptability in the region. Much later from 1372 dated groschen in the name of Charlemagne were struck on a regular basis at Aachen.

Frederick II, son of Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI of the Hohenstaufen dynasty and Constance the posthumous daughter of Roger II de Hauteville and heiress to the Norman kings of Sicily, was an infant of only three years of age when his father died and was crowned king of Sicily on papal authority at Palermo cathedral on 17 May 1198. Frederick's minority under his mother only lasted five months as the regent died on 27 November 1198.







1046. Italian States, Regno delle Due Sicilie (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies). Ferdinand II AV 30 Ducati. 1852. FERDINANDVS II. DEI GRATIA REX, head to right, date below / REGNI VTR. SIC. ET HIER., Bourbon Genius standing to left, resting right hand on crown atop column, holding Bourbon fleurs-de-lis shield with left; TRAPP. 42. 50/100 TITOLO MILLESIMI 996 DUCATI 30 in three lines in exergue. Edge inscription: PROVIDENTIA OPTIMI PRINCIPIS. KM 368; MIR 487; P/R 13; Pagani 143a; Friedberg 866. 37.88g, 36mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine; ex-mount. 2,000









1047. Italian States, Venezia (Venice, Provisional Government). Republic of San Marco AV 20 Lire. 1848. Dies by Antonio Fabris. INDIPENDENZA ITALIANA, Lion of St Mark standing to left on pedestal inscribed XI AGOSTO MDCCCXLVIII in two lines; A. FABRIS below, VENEZIA in exergue / ALLEANZA DEI POPOLI LIBERI, denomination within oak wreath; date flanked by stars below. Edge inscription: DIO PREMIERÀ LA COSTANZA. Pagani 176; KM 806; Friedberg 1518. 6.45g, 21mm, 6h.

Mint State; polished dies. Very Rare. 2,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1048. Italian States, Venezia (Venice, Provisional Government). Republic of San Marco AR 5 Lire. 1848. Dies by Antonio Fabris. INDIPENDENZA ITALIANA, Lion of St Mark standing to left on pedestal inscribed XI AGOSTO MDCCCXLVIII in two lines; A. FABRIS below, VENEZIA in exergue / ALLEANZA DEI POPOLI LIBERI denomination within oak wreath; date flanked by stars below. Edge inscription: DIO PREMIERÀ LA COSTANZA. Pagani 178; Gigante 3; KM 803; Davenport 208. 24.84g, 38mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1049. Italian States, Venezia (Venice, Provisional Government). Republic of San Marco AR 5 Lire. 1848. Dies by Antonio Fabris. ★ REPUBBLICA VENETA ★ 22 MARZO 1848, lion of St Mark standing to left; A. FABRIS F. below / UNIONE ITALIANA, denomination within laurel and oak wreath; V below. Edge inscription: DIO BENEDITE L'ITALIA. Pagani 177; Gigante 2; KM 804; Davenport 207. 24.92g, 38mm, 6h.

Extremely Fine. 300







1050. Italian States, Tassarolo (County). Agostino Spinola AV Ongaro. 1604-1616. AVGVSTI • SPI • COMES • TASSA •, count in full armour standing to right, holding sword / VIRTVTE • CAESAREA • DVCE •, crowned double headed imperial eagle bearing arms. MIR 959/1; KM 13.2; Friedberg 1177. 3.41g, 23mm, 1h.

Very Fine. Very Rare.

From the Vitangelo Collection.

ITALY

Rare Issues of Vittorio Emanuele II as King Elect







1051. Italy, Provisional Government. Vittorio Emanuele II, as King Elect, AR 5 Lire. Bologna mint, 1859. Dies by Giuseppe Ferraris. VITTORIO EMANUELE II, head to right; FERRARIS under bust, date below / DIO PROTEGGE L'ITALIA, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata, all within laurel wreath; denomination and mint name below. MIR 1063a; Pagani 432; KM 13 (Emilia); Devenport 138. 25.06g, 37mm, 5h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 5,000

From the Vitangelo Collection.









1052. Italy, Provisional Government. Vittorio Emanuele II, as King Elect, AR 2 Lire. Bologna mint, 1859. Dies by Giuseppe Ferraris. VITTORIO EMANUELE II, head to right; F. under bust, date below / DIO PROTEGGE L'ITALIA, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata, all within laurel wreath; denomination and mint name below. MIR 1064a; Pagani 434; KM 12 (Emilia); Gigante 5. 9.98g, 27mm, 6h.

Near Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 1,000









1053. Italy, Provisional Government. Vittorio Emanuele II, as King Elect, AR Lira. Bologna mint, 1859. Dies by Giuseppe Ferraris. VITTORIO EMANUELE II, head to right; F. under bust, date below / DIO PROTEGGE L'ITALIA, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata, all within laurel wreath; denomination and mintmark below. MIR 1066a; Pagani 438; Gigante 9. 5.01g, 23mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1054. Italy, Regie Province dell'Emilia (Royal Provinces of Emilia). Vittorio Emanuele II, as King Elect, AV 10 Lire. Bologna mint, 1860. Dies by Donnino Bentelli. VITTORIO EMANUELE II, head to left; D.B. below bust, date below / REGIE PROVINCIE DELL' EMILIA, denomination within laurel wreath; B (mintmark) below. MIR 1062a; Pagani 431; Gigante 2; Friedberg 257. 3.20g, 19mm, 6h.

Good Very Fine. Extremely Rare; only 1,145 minted.

1,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.

A rare and significant issue from the transitional period before the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy.







1055. Italy, Kingdom. Vittorio Emanuele II AR 5 Lire. Commemorating the Unification of Italy. Firenze (Florence) mint, 1861F. Dies by Luigi Gori. VITTORIO EMANUELE II• RE D'ITALIA, head to right, small hill and L. GORI F. below / • CINQUE LIRE ITALIANE •, crowned coat-of-arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata, all within laurel wreath; FIRENZE and date below. Edge inscription: *FERT *

Very Fine. Very Rare. 2,500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1056. Italy, Kingdom. Vittorio Emanuele II AV 5 Lire. Torino mint, 1863. Dies by Giuseppe Ferraris. VITTORIO EMANUELE II, head to left; FERRARIS under bust truncation, date below / REGNO D'ITALIA, crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata, all within laurel wreath; mintmark flanking denomination below. MIR 1080a; Pagani 479; Gigante 29; KM 17; Friedberg 16. 1.62g, 17mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. 400







1057. Italy, Kingdom. Umberto I AR 50 Centesimi. Rome mint, 1889R. Engraved by Filippo Speranza. UMBERTO I RE D'ITALIA, head to right; date below / Crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata; denomination across fields, all within laurel and oak wreath; Star of Italy above, R (mintmark) below. MIR 1104a; Pagani 608; KM 26; Gigante 42. 2.48g. 18mm, 6h.

Mint State. Rare. 500

From the Vitangelo Collection.







1058. Italy, Kingdom. Umberto I AR 50 Centesimi. Rome mint, 1892R. Engraved by Filippo Speranza. UMBERTO I RE D'ITALIA, head to right; date below / Crowned arms within chain of the Order of the Santissima Annunziata; denomination across fields, all within laurel and oak wreath; Star of Italy above, R (mintmark) below. MIR 1104b; Pagani 609; KM 26; Gigante 43. 2.48g. 18mm, 6h.

Good Extremely Fine. Very Rare. 600

From the Vitangelo Collection.

RUSSIA







1059. Russia, Kievan Rus (Principality). Vladimir Sviatoslavich 'the Great' AR Srebrennik. Circa AD 988-1015. BhOTO...CHY HΛΛΗΑΡΙ (retrograde), crowned figure of Vladimir enthroned facing with feet to left, holding long cross-sceptre, royal Rurick symbol in right field / bCOTCB ΧΠΥCΗ (retrograde), nimbate bust of Christ Pantocrator facing. Cf. Sotnikova-Spassky Type 1 (17, 1-15); Kaim p.41, 1-4. 2.02g, 25mm, 6h.

Very Fine; unusually intact. Extremely Rare.

2,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

Vladimir Sviatoslavich 'the Great' was prince of Novgorod from 969 to around 977, grand prince of Kiev and ruler of Kievan Rus' from 980 to 1015, which included most of western Russia from the Black to the White Seas. This issue is highly significant, not least because it is one of the few surviving coins of this period which has survived intact, but also because it is the first time the Rurik dynastic trident, which later became the national symbol of Ukraine appears on a coin.

Unpublished and Extremely Rare







1060. Russia, Empire. Peter II Alekseyevich Æ Kopeck. Kadashevsky mint (Moscow), 1728. St. George on horseback to right; MOCKBA in exergue / Denomination and date within cross; hook-shaped extension in second quarter. Unpublished variant, cf. Diakov 2.2.12, Bitkin 9.3, KM 185.2. 4.03g, 21mm 6h

Extremely Fine; attractive dark brown patina. An unpublished and extremely rare variant.

500

From the inventory of a UK dealer.







1061. Russia, Soviet Union. Quincentenary of the Russian State Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Ivan III type, 1989. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 500-ЛЕТИЕ ЕДИНОГО РУССКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА, ИВАН III-ОСНОВАТЕЛЬ ЕДИНОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА, portrait of Ivan III with followers. КМ Y224. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Rare; only 12,000 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







1062. Russia, Soviet Union. Quincentenary of the Russian State Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Peter I type, 1990. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 500-ЛЕТИЕ ЕДИНОГО РУССКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА, ПЕТР I - ПРЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬ, portrait of Peter I. KM Y250. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Rare; only 12,000 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







1063. Russia, Soviet Union. Quincentenary of the Russian State Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Abolition of Serfdom type, 1991. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 500 ЛЕТИЕ ЕДИНОГО РУССКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА, depiction of emancipation, date above, within circular border above signature of Alexander II and quill pen; ОТМЕНА КРЕПОСТНОГО ПРАВА · 1861 г. below. КМ У276. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Rare; only 12,000 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







1064. Russia, Soviet Union. Foundation of Russian America Semiquincentennial Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Captain Alexei Chirikov and the St. Paul type, 1990. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 250 ЛЕТ ОТКРЫТИЯ РУССКОЙ АМЕРИКИ ПАКЕТБОТ СВ. ПАВЕЛ КАПИТАН А.ЧИРИКОВ·1741, the St. Paul under full sail to left. КМ Y244. 31.10g, 37.00mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Very Rare; only 6,500 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.









1065. Russia, Soviet Union. Foundation of Russian America Semiquincentennial Commemorative Palladium 150 Roubles. Ioann Veniaminov type, 1991. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 250 ЛЕТ ОТКРЫТИЯ РУССКОЙ АМЕРИКИ, Иоанн Вениаминов - миссионер и просветитель, three-quarter length bust of Ioann Veniaminov facing slightly to left, sailing ship behind. KM Y2. 15.55g, 28.60mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Very Rare; only 6,500 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







1066. Russia, Soviet Union. Foundation of Russian America Semiquincentennial Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Novo-Arkhangelsk type, 1991. CCCP, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 250 ЛЕТ ОТКРЫТИЯ РУССКОЙ АМЕРИКИ Ново-Архангельск 1799, image of ship and the town of Sitka. KM Y266. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Very Rare; only 6,000 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

This coin commemorates the foundation in 1799 of Novo-Arkhangelsk (New Archangel - now called Sitka), the former Russian settlement in today's Alaska which, on the 18 October 1867, was the site of the transfer ceremony marking the purchase of the territory by the United States of America.







1067. Russia, Soviet Union. Foundation of Russian America Semiquincentennial Commemorative Palladium 25 Roubles. Three Saints Bay type, 1991. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 250 ЛЕТ ОТКРЫТИЯ РУССКОЙ АМЕРИКИ, Гавань трех святителей 1784, ship sailing to right within the Three Saints Bay inlet, Alaska. KM Y265. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Very Rare; only 6,500 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.







1068. Russia, Soviet Union. Millenary of Christianity in Russia Palladium 25 Roubles. 1991. СССР, coat-of-arms of the Soviet Union, denomination and date below / 1000-ЛЕТИЕ КРЕЩЕНИЯ РУСИ, · ПАМЯТНИК КНЯЗЮ ВЛАДИМИРУ СВЯТОСЛАВИЧУ ·, depiction of the monument to Duke Vladimir Svyatoslavich in Kiev. KM Y212. 31.10g, 37mm, 12h.

Choice Proof. Very Rare; only 7,000 minted.

1,200

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

SCOTLAND







1069. Scotland, Kingdom. James VII AR 40 Shillings. Edinburgh mint, 1687. IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate and draped bust to right, 40 below / MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1687, crowned Scottish coat-of-arms. Edge Inscription: EMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET ANNO REGNI TERTIO. SCBC 5636-5637.

NGC graded XF 40 (#4770504-001).

800

From a private Swiss collection; Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.







1070. Scotland, Kingdom. William II and Mary II AR 40 Shillings. 1692. GVLIELMVS · ET · MARIA · DEI · GRATIA ·, draped busts of William and Mary jugate to left, 40 below / MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA · 1692 ·, crowned royal Scottish coat-of-arms. Edge Inscription: PROTEGIT ET ORNAT ANNO REGNI QVARTO. Emma Howard (editor), 'Coins of England & the United Kingdom, Pre-decimal Issues', (2020), 5651

NGC graded AU 55 (#5900700-011).

From a private Swiss collection; Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.







1071. Scotland, Kingdom. William II AR 40 Shillings. 1697. GVLIELMVS · DEI · GRATIA ·, draped and laureate bust to left, 40 below / MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · ET · REGINA · 1697 ·, crowned royal Scottish coat-of-arms. Edge Inscription: PROTEGIT ET ORNAT ANNO REGNI NONO. KM 143; Emma Howard (editor), 'Coins of England & the United Kingdom, Pre-decimal Issues', (2020), 5682.

NGC graded XF 45 (#5900700-014).

1,100

From a private Swiss collection; Acquired from Stanley Gibbons (Guernsey) Limited, prior to 2017.

SIERRA LEONE







1072. Sierra Leone, British Colonial. Sierra Leone Company CU Proof One Dollar. Soho mint, 1791. Lion crouching three-quarters facing to left on hilltop; SIERRA LEONE COMPANY above, AFRICA below / Clasped hands between 100 in upper and lower fields; denomination above, date below. KM 6a.

NGC graded PF 60 BN (#5710117-014); surface of the plastic holder heavily scratched. Rare.

1,000

From the inventory of a UK dealer.

UKRAINE





1073. Ukraine. 10th Anniversary of Currency Reform in Ukraine AR Proof Kilo 100 Hryven. 2006. НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ БАНК УКРАЇНИ, coat-of-arms above facing figure of Vladimir the Great below Володимир Великий within circular border; National Emblem of Ukraine above, fineness to left, date to right, denomination below / 10 РОКІВ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ ГРОШОВОЇ ОДИНИЦІ УКРАЇНИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ БАНК УКРАЇНИ НАКАЗ 26.09.95 №71 ПРО ГРОШОВУ РЕФОРМУ В УКРАЇНІ... ЗАБЕЗПЕЧИТИ: -З ПОЧАТКУ ГРОШОВОЇ РЕФОРМИ ВИПЛАТУ ЗАРОБІТНОЇ ПЛАТИ, СТИПЕНДІЙ, ПЕНСІЙ ТА ІНШИХ ГРОШОВИХ ВИПЛАТ ГРОМАДЯНАМ У ГРИВНЯХ. -ОХОРОННІСТЬ ГРИВНІ ТА РОЗМІННОЇ МОНЕТИ: ЗАТВЕРДИТИ ПРАВИЛА... ПЛАТІЖНОСТІ ГРИВНІ І МОНЕТИ. ГОЛОВА ПРАВЛІННЯ В.ЮЩЕНКО, depictions of currency through the history of Ukraine. KM 414. 1,000g (1Kg), 100mm, 12h.

Choice Proof; as issued by the National Bank of Ukraine. Very Rare; only 1,500 minted.

2,500

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.





1074. Ukraine. Kyiv Rus Baptism Commemorative AR Proof Kilo 100 Hryven. 2008. НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ БАНК УКРАЇНИ, national emblem of Ukraine in upper central field above cross, ПРАВОСЛАВ'Я above, ІЗ КИЄВА ПО ВСІЙ РУСІ below, all within circular radiance; fineness to left, date to right, denomination below / ХРЕЩЕННЯ КИЇВСЬКОЇ РУСІ, multi-figure composition of baptism of Kyiv Rus, date below. КМ 527. 1,000g (1Kg), 100mm, 12h.

Choice Proof; as issued by the National Bank of Ukraine. Extremely Rare; only 800 minted.

2,000

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.





1075. Ukraine. International Year of Astronomy Commemorative AR Proof Kilo 100 Hryven. 2009. НАЩОНАЛЬНИЙ БАНК УКРАЇНИ, armillary sphere (classical astronomical instrument) before depiction of the Solar System in which Earth is marked by a blue topaz of 0.2 carat; date divided by National Emblem of Ukraine in upper central field, denomination below / ACTPOHOMIÏ, facing portrait of Galileo Galilei to upper left, conventionalised medieval miniature of starry sky observation to lower left, depiction of a galaxy to upper right, a radio telescope to lower right, and an observatory in lower central fields; date above. KM 558. 1,000g (1Kg), 100mm, 12h.

Choice Proof; as issued by the National Bank of Ukraine. Extremely Rare; only 700 minted.

From the Collection of GK, Ukrainian Emigrant.

END OF SALE

