



**1** Eastern Europe. Imitation of Macedonian, First Meris 200-100 BC. Tetradrachm AR 35 mm, 16,86 g Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, with bow and quiver over shoulder; all in center of Macedonian shield / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ / ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, club; monogram above; all within oak wreath; thunderbolt to left. Good Very Fine Lanz 1009. Celtic imitation coins refer to counterfeit or replica coins created by Celtic tribes during ancient times. These imitations were often produced in regions where the Celtic culture interacted with the Greek and Roman Empire and its currency. Celtic tribes, not having their own coinage, sometimes attempted to replicate coins using their own artistic style and local materials. These imitation coins served as a form of local currency within Celtic communities and were used for trade. Celtic imitation coins typically featured simplified or stylized versions of motifs and legends, reflecting the limited resources and artistic skills of the Celtic tribes. While not as refined as the original coins, these imitations provide valuable insights into the interactions between different cultures and the economic dynamics of the time. They showcase how Celtic societies adapted to the monetary systems of their neighbors while infusing their own cultural elements into the coin designs. **50**



**2** Eastern Europe. Imitation of Macedonian, First Meris 200-100 BC. Tetradrachm AR 35 mm, 16,73 g Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, with bow and quiver over shoulder; all in center of Macedonian shield / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ / ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, club; monogram above; all within oak wreath; thunderbolt to left. Very Fine Lanz 1009. **50**



**3** Eastern Europe. Imitation of Philip III of Macedon 200-100 BC. Lower Danube. Uncertain tribe Drachm AR 20 mm, 3,32 g Celticized head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Celticized Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, monogram. Very Fine Dembski 1486; Flesche 746. **50**



**4** Apulia. Teate circa 217 BC. Quincunx Æ 30 mm, 16,86 g Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / ΤΙΑΤΙ, owl standing right, five pellets below. Very Fine SNG ANS 742; SNG München -. **50**



**5** Lucania. Poseidonia circa 470-445 BC. Didrachm AR 18 mm, 8,03 g ΠΟΣΕ, Poseidon walking right, hurling trident / ΠΟΣΕΙ (retrograd), Bull standing left. Very Fine HGC 1, 1151. **50**



**6** Sicily. Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy 344-317 BC. Hemidrachm  $\text{AE}$  2 4 mm, 13,55 g Laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios right, [ZEYΣ EΛEΘYEPIOΣ] around / Upright thunderbolt, to right, eagle standing right; ΣΥΠΑΚΟ[ΣΙΩΝ] around. Very Fine CN S 72; SNG ANS 477-88; HGC 2, 1440. Timoleon was an ancient Greek statesman and military leader born around 411 BC in Corinth. He is best known for his role in liberating Syracuse, a city in Sicily, from tyrannical rule and restoring democracy. In 344 BC, he was invited by the Syracusans to help them overthrow the tyrant Dionysius II. Timoleon successfully defeated the tyrant and established a democratic government in Syracuse. Timoleon's leadership extended beyond Syracuse. He also played a crucial role in driving out Carthaginian forces from other parts of Sicily, bringing much-needed stability to the region. His military victories and diplomatic skills earned him widespread admiration among the Greeks. After securing peace and democratic governance in Sicily, Timoleon returned to Corinth and lived out the rest of his life in relative obscurity. He died in 337 BC, leaving behind a legacy of a selfless leader who dedicated himself to the cause of freedom and democracy. **50**



**7** Sicily. Uncertain Carthaginian military mint in Sicily. Siculo-Punic circa 213-210 BC. 1/2 Shekel AR 18 mm, 3,29 g Laureate male head to left, most likely that of Melqart / Elephant walking to right; below, in exergue, Punic "A" Nearly Extremely Fine SNG Copenhagen 382; A. Burnett, *The Enna Hoard and the Silver Coinage of the Syracusan Democracy*, in SNR 62 (1983), 116-31; Robinson, *Essays Mattingly* 8b. Ex Robinson *Numismatic Chronicle* 1964 Coins of this type were long thought to have been minted by King Jugurtha of Numidia (118-106 BC), as HN, p. 884, but their appearance in hoards that clearly dated to the Second Punic War made that attribution impossible. They were then ascribed to Punic forces in Spain, but since most existing specimens have turned up in Sicily it has been suggested that they were minted in Carthage for use by Punic troops on the island. However, since at least one of the half-shekels is known overstruck on a denarius it seems much more likely that they were struck in a mint controlled by the Carthaginians in Sicily, which was able to use contemporary early denarii as flans. The head on the obverse is probably a young Melqart, a deity always popular with soldiers – though he has been identified as Hannibal himself, while the elephant was one of Carthage's most potent weapons in the war against Rome **1'500**



**8** Macedon. Aeneia circa 500-480 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 1,18 g Helmeted head of the Trojan hero Aeneas right / Quadripartite incuse square. Nearly Very Fine HGC 3.2, 373; Grose 3201; Svoronos, *L' Helenisme primitif*, Tf. III, 6; cf. Tsintsifos, *Perix Pangaion Epeiros* 1, pg. 184, 6 (Aineetes in Pangaion, 1/8 Stater AR). **50**



**9** Macedon. Akanthos circa 430-390 BC. Tetrobol AR 15 mm, 2,15 g Forepart of bull left, head right; Π and swastika above / Quadripartite incuse square with granulated recesses. Nearly Very Fine AMNG III/2, 35; HGC 3.1, 392. **50**



**10** Macedon. Akanthos circa 430-390 BC. Obol AR 8 mm, 0,25 g Head of bull right / Q uadripartite incuse square. Very Fine HGC 3.2, 394; SNG ANS 7, no. 51. **50**



**11** Macedon. Bottiaiai (Kalindoia) circa 422-370 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,39 g Head of De meter right, wearing stephanos / BOT-TIA clockwise, head of bull facing within incuse square. Very Fine HGC 3.2, 350. Demeter, a key figure in Greek mythology, was revered as the goddess of agriculture, fertility, and harvest. As the daughter of Cronus and Rhe a, she held a significant place among the Olympian deities. Often depicted as a mature woman holding sheaves of grain, Demeter's mythology is closely linked to the changing seasons and the cycle of life. Her most famous tale involves her daughter Persephone's abduction by Hades, resulting in Demeter's grief-induced withdrawal of her blessings, c ausing winter. The eventual compromise allowed Persephone to spend part of the year i n the Underworld, leading to the cycle of seasons. The Eleusinian Mysteries, secretive r ituals honoring Demeter and Persephone, conveyed deeper insights into life's mysteries and afterlife beliefs. Demeter's worship underscored the importance of agriculture and n ature's rhythms, leaving a lasting impact on ancient Greek culture and influencing artisti c and literary creations through time. **50**



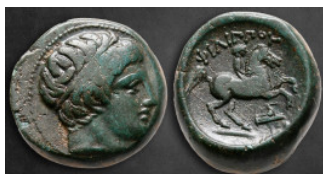
**12** Macedon. Neapolis circa 500-480 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,76 g Gorgoneion with clo sed lips / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine SNG ANS 424; HGC 3.2, -. **50**



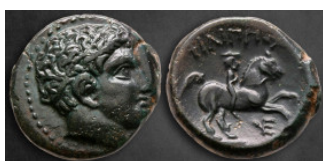
**13** Kings of Macedon. Aigai. Perdikkas II 451-413 BC. Tetrobol AR 13 mm, 1,92 g Hors e stepping right / Crested helmet right in double linear border within shallow incuse squ are. Very Fine HGC 3, 783. Perdikkas II, a descendant of Alexander I, became the King of Macedonia in 413 BC. He rose to power after his son Archelaos murdered his brother Alketas and nephew Alexander. Perdikkas ousted his brother Philip and took the throne. Initially an ally of Athens, he faced challenges including the Peloponnesian War and con flicts with the Chalcidian League. In the Battle of Potidaia, Perdikkas allied with Potidaia against Athens and faced defeats. He engaged in a complex alliance with Thrace, secre tly supporting Peloponnesians against Athenian interests. King Sitalkes of Thrace launc hed a massive invasion against Macedonia, forcing Perdikkas to retreat to fortified citie s. Sitalkes withdrew after negotiations and later allied with Chalkidike. Spartan leader Br asidas supported Perdikkas against rival Arrhabaios, but their alliance soured when Bra sidas formed a separate pact with Arrhabaios. Perdikkas switched allegiances multiple ti mes, eventually dying in 413 BC. He was succeeded by his son Archelaos I, who marrie d Perdikkas' widow Kleopatra and continued to navigate Macedonia's complex political l andscape. **50**



**14** Kings of Macedon. Aigai or Pella. Amyntas III 393-369 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 1,56 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / [A]MYNT[A], eagle standing left, head to right, within incuse square. Nearly Very Fine HGC 3, 830. Amyntas II I, the son of Arrhidaios and grandson of Alexander I of Macedonia, reigned as the King of Macedonia in 393 BC and again from 392 to 370 BC. During his rule, Macedonia faced political insignificance and economic hardships. He navigated through multiple invasions by seeking assistance from neighboring rulers and Greek city-states, which consequently exerted influence over the kingdom's affairs. After a decade of instability following the death of Archelaos I, Amyntas ascended the throne with a penchant for Greek culture. Despite his 24-year reign, Macedonia was plagued by internal and external challenges. Illyrian incursions forced Amyntas to flee, with Argaios II briefly taking the reins. He managed to regain the throne with Thessalian support in 392 BC. Olynth, led by the Chalcidian League, also posed a threat. Amyntas entered a costly defensive pact with Olynth, which exploited his weakened position. As Olynth expanded its influence, disputes arose over territories. Amyntas formed alliances, notably with Sparta, to combat Olynth's growing dominance. A series of Spartan commanders, including Polybiades, eventually restored Macedonia's supremacy. Amyntas had seven children, including Alexander II, Perdikkas III, Philipp II, and a daughter Eurynoe with his wife Eurydike, as well as three sons—Archelaos, Arrhidaios, and Menelaos—with his concubine Gygaia. His complex family dynamics and diplomatic efforts defined his reign. **50**



**15** Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 6,94 g Diademed head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Youth on horse rearing right; below, prow to right. Very Fine HGC 3.1, 882. Philip II of Macedon was a significant figure in ancient history, ruling Macedonia from 359 BC until his assassination in 336 BC. He belonged to the Argead dynasty and was the father of Alexander the Great. Philip's reign saw the rise of Macedonia through reforms in the military, diplomacy, and marriage alliances. His creation of the Macedonian phalanx, siege tactics, and effective diplomacy helped him consolidate power. Philip's influence expanded after he defeated Athens and Thebes at the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC, leading to the establishment of the League of Corinth. His plan to invade the Achaemenid Empire was cut short by his assassination by Pausanias of Orestis. Philip's military prowess and strategic vision played a pivotal role in Macedon's ascendancy in ancient Greece and paved the way for Alexander's later conquests. Philip was born to King Amyntas III and Eurydice of Lynkestis. He was educated in Thebes, where he learned military and diplomatic skills. He succeeded in taking the Macedonian throne in 359 BC, following his brother's death. Philip expanded Macedonian territory, strengthened its army, and married several royal women to form alliances. His legacy continues through his contributions to military tactics and the foundation he laid for Alexander's legendary achievements. **50**



**16** Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 6,06 g Diademed head of Apollo right / Young male rider with raised hand on horse left, E below. Very Fine SNG ANS 919-920. **50**

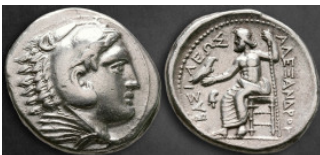




**17** Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Double Unit Æ 20 mm, 7,49 g Diademed head of Apollo left / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Crowning youth on horse trotting right. Control: E above raised foreleg. Very Fine SNG ANS 833-4; HGC 3.1, 881. **50**



**18** Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Asia Minor. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Struck 323-310 BC Bronze Æ 20 mm, 5,63 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Club and bow in bowcase, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ between; race torch below. Nearly Extremely Fine Price 2800; HGC 3.1, 951 (Alexander IV) corr. (no monogram, Price ref.). Alexander the Great was a renowned ancient Macedonian king and military conqueror. Born in Pella, Macedonia, he was the son of King Philip II and Queen Olympias. He inherited a strong military tradition and education from his father and the philosopher Aristotle. After Philip's assassination in 336 BC, Alexander ascended to the throne at the age of 20. Alexander's most famous achievement was his vast conquest, which created one of the largest empires in history. He led his armies across Asia, through Persia, Egypt, and into India, defeating powerful empires along the way. He employed a mix of military genius, strategy, and diplomacy to unite his diverse empire. His speed and ability to adapt in battle earned him the title "Alexander the Great." He is best known for the Battle of Issus in 333 BC, where he decisively defeated the Persian King Darius III, and the Siege of Tyre in 332 BC, which showcased his innovative siege tactics. In 331 BC, he founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt, which became a prominent center of learning and culture. Despite his military prowess, Alexander aimed to blend Greek and Persian cultures, facilitating a cultural exchange known as Hellenization. His death at the age of 32 in Babylon in 323 BC marked the end of his conquests. His empire was divided among his generals, eventually leading to the rise of the Hellenistic kingdoms. Alexander's legacy has left an enduring impact on history, culture, and military strategy. His leadership, achievements, and vision continue to be studied and celebrated across the world. **50**



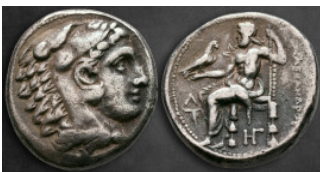
**19** Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Philip III Arrhidaeus circa 323-317 BC. Struck in the name and types of Alexander III. Struck under Antipater, circa 322-320 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,96 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; Phrygian cap in left field. Good Very Fine Price 112; Troxell, Studies, Issue H2. Philipp III Arrhidaeus became King of Macedonia from 323 to 317 BC after the death of Alexander the Great. Believed to be mentally unwell, his reign was mostly symbolic, controlled by powerful generals. Despite being considered a possible rival, there is questionable evidence that he was poisoned by Alexander's mother, Olympias. He was used as a political pawn, with Alexander safeguarding him during campaigns to prevent him from being used against the throne. After Alexander's death, Arrhidaeus was chosen as king in a succession dispute, while Alexander's infant son was also crowned. He married Eurydike, a union manipulated by political forces. During the Diadochi Wars, various regents held power over him. In 317 BC, he was captured and later executed, marking the end of his reign. **150**



**20** Kings of Macedon. Lampsakos. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,18 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding eagle in his right hand and long scepter in his left; ΛΩ monogram below throne. Very Fine Price 1375; ADM II Series IX. **50**



**21** Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Kassander 306-297 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III. Struck as regent or king circa 315-294 Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 17,15 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding scepter; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, Λ over torch in field left, star below throne. Good Very Fine Price 474; Müller 62. 1 Zeus Aëtophoros, often referred to as "Zeus the Aëtophoros" or "Zeus with the Aegis," was a particular aspect or representation of the ancient Greek god Zeus. The term "Aëtophoros" is derived from the Greek word "aetos," meaning "eagle," and "phoros," meaning "bearer" or "carrier." In this specific representation, Zeus is depicted as carrying or holding an eagle. The eagle was a sacred bird associated with Zeus and was considered a symbol of strength, power, and divine authority. This aspect of Zeus, with the eagle at his side, emphasized his role as a powerful and majestic deity, often associated with the sky and the heavens. In Greek mythology, the eagle was also associated with the god's role as a divine messenger, and it was sometimes considered a companion of Zeus, accompanying him in his travels. **150**



**22** Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Kassander 306-297 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 14,09 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle with closed wings in his right; bucranium and Λ in left field; monogram below throne. Very Fine Price 430. Kassander, also spelled Cassander, was a prominent figure in the tumultuous period following Alexander the Great's death. Born around 350 BC, he was a Macedonian nobleman and military commander. After Alexander's demise, Kassander played a crucial role in the Wars of the Diadochi, a series of conflicts among Alexander's generals for control over his empire. Kassander's most significant influence emerged in the struggle for succession. He married Alexander's half-sister, Thessalonike, and took control of Macedonia. As a shrewd strategist, he initially supported other Diadochi while consolidating his power. Kassander's rivalry with Roxana, Alexander's widow, and his desire to secure the future for his own descendants led to the murder of Alexander IV and his mother. This act further fueled the tensions among the Diadochi. Ultimately, Kassander's determination to establish a lasting dynasty led him to establish a strong centralized rule in Macedonia. His descendants continued to rule for decades after his death. While Kassander's actions contributed to the division and fragmentation of Alexander's empire, his focus on securing his own power and lineage was instrumental in shaping the post-Alexander era and Macedonian politics. **50**



**23** Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Kassander 306-297 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,53 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws tied beneath chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low-backed throne, right leg drawn back, holding long scepter in his left hand and, in his right, eagle standing right with closed wings, in left field, labrys. Very Fine Price -. **50**



**24** Kings of Macedon. Aigai or Pella. Archelaos 36 BC-AD 17. Triobol AR 10 mm, 1,02 g Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress / AP-X-E, forepart of wolf right, devouring prey, above, club. Very Fine HGC 3.23, 800; SNG ANS 72. **150**



**25** Thrace. Ainos circa 458-454 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,35 g Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / AI - NI Kerykeion; all within an incuse square Obverse slightly outcentered, otherwise Nearly Cf. Jameson 1046; Cf. HGC 3.2, 1273; Cf. May, Ainos 61-66. Mc Clean 381 **150**



**26** Thrace. Apollonia Pontica circa 300-200 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 4,15 g Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding bow / MYΣ, anchor; A to left, crayfish to right. Very Fine SNG Bulgaria 462-3; HGC 3.2, 1337. **50**



**27** Thrace. Maroneia circa 495-448 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 3,36 g [MAPΩNOΣ], forepart of horse left / ΠΟΛ (retrograde), head of ram right. Nearly Very Fine Schönert-Geiss 40-3; HGC 3.2, 1519. **50**



**28** Thrace. Odessos circa 280-225 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 16,04 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws tied beneath chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on high-backed throne, right leg drawn back, holding long sceptre in his left hand and, in his right, eagle standing right with closed wings, in left field, monograms. Very Fine Price -. **150**



**29** The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 480-440 BC. Diobol AR 12 mm, 0,93 g Rider to right, holding reins with his right hand and spears with his left / Beardless male head to right, wearing alopekis cap; behind ear of barley. Nearly Extremely Fine BMC 8 (as Potidaia in Macedon); SNG Copenhagen 316 (as Potidaia in Macedon). **300**



**30** The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 12 mm, 2,20 g Forepart of lion right, head left / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters; monogram and lizard in opposite sunken quarters. Very Fine HGC 3, 1437. **50**



**31** Islands off Thrace. Thasos circa 411-340 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 15,23 g Head of Dionysos to left, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit / ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, Herakles, wearing lion skin, kneeling right and shooting his bow; before, kantharos; all within linear frame within circular incuse Good Very Fine Cf. HGC 6, 342 (Kantharos). Le Rider, Thasiennes 23 (Same). Extremely Rare variant with Pentagram **750**



**32** Islands off Thrace. Thasos circa 148 BC. Tetradrachm AR 33 mm, 16,64 g Head of youthful Dionysos to right, wearing elaborate ivy wreath with leaves and berries, and with his hair partially knotted at the back and partially falling down the back of his neck / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, youthful Herakles, nude but for laurel wreath and lion's skin over his left shoulder, standing facing, his head to left, holding club with his right hand and resting his left at his waist, to inner left, monogram of MH. Very Fine Le Rider, Thasiennes 52; HGC 6, 359. **50**



**33** Thraco-Macedonian Tribes. Ichnai circa 485-470 BC. 1/8 Stater - Diobol AR (?) 11 mm, 0,73 g Bull kneeling left, head turned to right, above, pellet / Wheel of four spokes within incuse square. Very Fine AMNG -; BMC -; Lanz Auktion 158, Lot 116; cf. Tsintsifos, Perix Pangaion Epeiros 1, pg. 195, 16 (Chalkidaioi for Orreskeioi). **50**



**34** Thraco-Macedonian Tribes. Odrysai circa 187-72 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 3,66 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Bull standing right on club. Very Fine cf. HGC 3.2, 1667. **50**



**35** Thraco-Macedonian Tribes. Orreskioi circa 480-465 BC. Diobol AR 12 mm, 0,75 g OPP, bull kneeling right / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine HGC 3.1, 319. **50**





**36** Thraco-Macedonian Region. Berge (Siris or Lete) circa 525-480 BC. Stater AR 19 mm, 9,85 g Ithyphallic satyr standing to right, grasping right wrist of nymph fleeing to right with right hand and touching her chin with left; pellets [above], to left, and [to right] / Q quadripartite incuse square divided diagonally. Pleasant tone, Near Extremely Fine Smith Group 5; Peykov A0020; AMNG III, 14 ('Lete'); SNG ANS 956 ('Lete'); Svoronos 16; Traité I, 1569 ('Lete'); Psoma p. 61 (Berge); HGC 3, 531 ('Lete'). It has been persuasively argued by S. Psoma that the coinage previously attributed to Lete and/or Siris is probably from Berge (cf. S. Psoma, 'The "Lete" Coinage Reconsidered' in *Agoranomia. Studies in Money and Exchange Presented to John H. Kroll*, (2006) pp. 61-85). The satyr/centaur and nymph type represents a common theme in Greek mythology: the juxtaposition of the wildly monstrous and sexually-charged with the human. Kraay's view (ACGC pp. 148-9) that the coins where the satyr and nymph are both standing show the nymph seducing the satyr, while the coins where the nymph is in the satyr's arms show the nymph protesting her being carried off, is contradicted by a close inspection of the coins themselves. In similar scenes of this event depicted elsewhere, the satyr clearly manhandles the nymph, forcibly grasping one of her arms, while the nymph appears in a posture of apparent flight (see, e.g., HPM pl. VII-VIII). Clearly, in both scenes the nymph is protesting the actions of the satyr or centaur, who, in the role of the wild, libidinous creature that he is, is seizing the nymph for his own purposes, driven by his sexual arousal. **2'000**



**37** Thraco-Macedonian Region. Uncertain mint circa 500-300 BC. Hemiobol AR 7 mm, 0,26 g Head of gorgoneion facing, with protruding tongue / Crested Corinthian helmet right within incuse square. Very Fine cf. Lanz Auktion 156, Lot 99; cf. CNG E-Auction 78, Lot 305. **50**



**38** Thessaly. Ainiades circa 370-350 BC. Hemidrachm AR 17 mm, 2,48 g Laureate head of Zeus left / AINIANS-QN, warrior standing right, holding shield and hurling spear. Nearly Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 27; HGC 4, 38. **50**



**39** Thessaly. Krannon circa 350-300 BC. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,18 g Youth, wearing petasos, on horseback to right / Bull butting to right; trident and [ΠΕ] above, [K]PAN in exergue. Good Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 118.8; HGC 4, 391. **50**



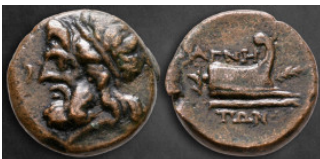
**40** Thessaly. Larissa circa 420-400 BC. Trihemibol AR 12 mm, 1,04 g Small, round shield, with dotted border, having as a device a bull's hoof to right, all within a circle of dots, ΟΠ between the outer circle of dots and the rim of the shield / Λ-A-[], laureate and draped bust of long-haired and bearded Asklepios to right, before him, snake coiling right. Nearly Very Fine HGC 4, 472. **50**



**41** Thessaly. Larissa circa 356-342 BC. Drachm AR 19 mm, 5,50 g Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing left, wearing hair band and plain necklace / ΛΑΡΙΣΣ-ΑΙΩ[N], horse standing right about to roll. Very Fine Hermann pl. 6, 17; BCD II, 1155; HGC 4, 45 3. In Greek mythology, Larissa was a nymph associated with the city of Larissa in Thessaly, Greece. She was believed to be a local deity or spirit, often depicted as a water nymph due to the city's proximity to the Peneus River. The name "Larissa" itself is thought to derive from the Greek word "laros," meaning "clear," possibly referring to the clear waters of the Peneus River. Larissa is often mentioned in ancient Greek literature and mythology, sometimes depicted as a daughter of the local river god Peneus. She is also mentioned in the context of various myths and stories, though her role can vary. In some accounts, she is associated with the founding of the city of Larissa by the mythical hero Acrisius. In others, she may be connected with local religious practices or rituals related to water and fertility. **50**



**42** Thessaly. Larissa circa 344-337 BC. Obol AR 11 mm, 0,77 g Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and simple necklace / ΛΑΡΙΣΣ / ΑΙΩΝ, horse grazing to right. Very Fine BCD Thessaly I, 1163; SNG Copenhagen 135. **50**



**43** Thessaly. Magnetes circa 150-130 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 4,94 g Diademed head of Zeus left / ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ, prow right; dolphin to left; palm branch to right. Very Fine HGC 4, 68. **50**



**44** Thessaly. Pharsalos circa 450-420 BC. Trihemiobol AR 11 mm, 0,88 g Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet and drop earring / Φ – Α / Ρ – Σ, head of horse right. Very Fine Lavva 136; BCD Thessaly 1, 1434.8; HGC 4, 641. **50**



**45** Thessaly. Pherae circa 302-286 BC. Hemidrachm AR 17 mm, 2,62 g Laureate head of Ennodia; torch over shoulder / [Φ]ΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ, the nymph Hypereia standing left, placing hand on lion-headed fountain from which water pours; to left, ΑΣ/ΤΟ in two lines in wreath. Nearly Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 714; HGC 4, 553. **50**



**46** Akarnania. Argos Amphilochicon circa 330-300 BC. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 2,21 g Head of Hermes right, petasos behind / ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, dog lying right, head reverted. Very Fine HGC 4, 794. **50**



**47** Akarnania. Argos Amphilochicon circa 330-300 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,19 g Young male head left / ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, Dog standing right; Petasos (?) in exergue. Nearly Very Fine HGC 4, 789. **50**



**48** Akarnania. Leukas circa 350-320 BC. Stater AR 21 mm, 8,12 g Pegasus flying left with straight wings, Λ below / Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet, with leather neck guard, to right, behind head, Λ and kerykeion. Nearly Very Fine Calciati, Pegasini 84; HGC 4, 822. Pegasus, often spelled as "Pegasos," is a mythical creature from Greek mythology. It is a winged horse that is famous for its association with heroes and stories from ancient Greece. Pegasus is typically depicted as a magnificent white horse with wings, allowing it to fly. Pegasus has its origins in the myth of the Gorgon Medusa. According to the myth, Pegasus was born from the blood of Medusa after she was slain by the hero Perseus. Pegasus emerged from her neck after it was severed by Perseus' sword. One of the most famous stories involving Pegasus is its connection to the hero Bellerophon. With the help of the goddess Athena, Bellerophon tamed Pegasus and used the winged horse to defeat the fearsome monster Chimera. Pegasus also played a role in various other mythological tales and adventures. **50**



**49** Akarnania. Oiniadai circa 424-400 BC. Drachm AR 14 mm, 1,88 g Bearded head of androcephalic river-god Achelous with horns facing, turned slightly to left / Head of the nymph Kallirhoe with pearl-diadem in hair facing slightly to left, within incuse square. Fine HGC 4, 898. Achelous, also spelled "Acheloos," is a prominent figure in Greek mythology, representing the river god of the Achelous River, the largest river in Greece. He is often depicted as a powerful and shape-shifting deity associated with water and rivers. Achelous is known for his appearance in various myths, most notably his contest with the hero Heracles over the hand of Deianira, a princess. According to the myth, Achelous transformed himself into different forms during the contest, including a bull and a serpent. Despite his transformations, Heracles was ultimately victorious and broke one of Achelous' horns. The broken horn of Achelous became the Cornucopia, or "Horn of Plenty," a symbol of abundance and nourishment. Achelous is also linked to the creation of the island of Echinades in the Ionian Sea, as well as to various river-related stories and local myths. In art and literature, Achelous is often depicted as a bearded and horned deity, symbolizing the power and fertility of water. He plays a significant role in ancient Greek mythology as a representation of the natural forces and phenomena associated with rivers and waterways. **50**



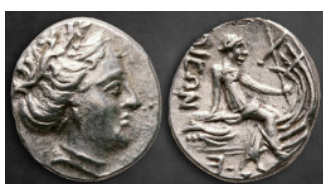
**50** Lokris. Lokri Opunti circa 340-330 BC. Obol AR 11 mm, 0,67 g Amphora with grape bunch and ivy leaf hanging from mouth / Star of sixteen rays. Very Fine HGC 4, 976. **50**



**51** Boeotia. Thebes circa 395-338 BC. Obol AR 11 mm, 0,89 g Boiotian shield / head of young Herakles right, wearing lion's skin. Very Fine BCD Boiotia 548; BMC 169. **50**



**52** Euboea. Eretria circa 500-465 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,54 g Bull's head facing / Octopus with body above and eight arms; all within an incuse square. Very Fine HGC 4, 1513; BCD Euboea 324-334. **150**

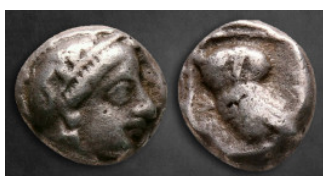


**53** Euboea. Histiaia circa 350-300 BC. Tetrobol AR 14 mm, 2,37 g Wreathed head of the nymph Histiaia right / Nymph seated right on prow of galley; wing on prow, trident and TI below. Nearly Extremely Fine BCD Euboia 382; HGC 4, 1524 In Greek mythology, Histiaia was a nymph associated with the ancient Greek city of Histiaea, located on the island of Euboea. Nymphs in Greek mythology were often depicted as female nature spirits, beautiful and immortal, connected to specific natural locations such as rivers, mountains, or cities. Histiaia, as a nymph, was believed to embody the spirit and essence of the city she was named after. She was associated with the city's identity, its natural surroundings, and its well-being. In ancient Greek religious practices, nymphs like Histiaia were often revered and propitiated for blessings and protection. The city of Histiaea was known for its historical and strategic significance during various periods of Greek history. It was situated on the eastern coast of Euboea, across from the mainland of Greece. Throughout antiquity, the island of Euboea played a role in Greek politics, trade, and culture.

**50**



**54** Euboea. Histiaia circa 196-146 BC. Tetrobol AR 14 mm, 1,75 g Wreathed head of the nymph Histiaia to right / The nymph Histiaia seated to right on stern of galley, holding stylis; [ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ around. Very Fine BCD Euboia 430-431; HGC 4, 1525. **50**



**55** Attica. Athens circa 525-515 BC. Obol AR 8 mm, 0,74 g Head of Athena with profile eye to right, wearing a crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves / ΑΘΕ, owl standing to left, head facing the viewer, olive sprig with berry in upper right field, all within incuse square. Very Fine HGC 4, 1656. **50**





**56** Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 17,15 g Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and berry in upper left field, ΑΘΕ to right; all within incuse square. Good Very Fine Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; Dewing 1591-8. The tetradrachm was a significant denomination in ancient Greek coinage, valued at four drachmas. Athenian Tetradrachms typically depicted Athena on the obverse side and an owl on the reverse side. Athenian tetradrachms were not only used for everyday transactions but also served as an important means of promoting the city's influence and prestige. Due to their widespread use and high silver content, Athenian tetradrachms became a widely recognized and respected form of currency in the ancient Mediterranean world. **200**



**57** Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 17,14 g Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and berry in upper left field, ΑΘΕ to right; all within incuse square. Good Very Fine Kroll 8; SNG Copenhagen 31; Dewing 1591-8. Coins featuring Athena and an owl depict the goddess Athena, symbolizing wisdom and warfare, alongside the owl, representing wisdom. These coins were significant in ancient Athens, reflecting the city's reverence for Athena and her attributes as the protector and patron goddess. The owl's presence on coins also served as a symbol of the city-state and was widely used for trade in the ancient world. **200**



**58** Attica. Athens circa 430-420 BC. Drachm AR 15 mm, 4,17 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. / ΑΘΕ Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent; all within incuse square. Some porosity and die shift, otherwise, Very Fine Kroll 10. Svoronos pl. 15, 19 ff. **150**



**59** Attica. Athens circa 350-294 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 17,11 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, ΑΘ[Ε] downward before. Very Fine Kroll 16; SNG Copenhagen 63; HGC 4, **50**



**60** Attica. Athens circa 165-42 BC. ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ (Themistokles), ΘΕΟΠΟΜΠΟΣ (Theopompos), ΑΡΙΣΤΟ (Aristo), magistrates Tetradrachm AR. New Style Coinage 28 mm, 16,83 g Head of Athena Parthenos to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with Pegasus and long tendril on the bowl, and with the foreparts of four horses above the visor / Α-ΘΕ / ΘΕΜ-ΙΣΤΟ / ΘΕΟ/ΠΟΜ/ΠΟΣ / ΑΡΙΣ/ΤΟ Owl standing facing on amphora; to right, trophy set on prow right; on amphora, Κ; below, ΠΕ; all within laurel wreath. Extremely Fine Thompson 605b; HGC 4, 1602. **500**



**61** Corinthia. Corinth circa 500-450 BC. Hemidrachm AR 11 mm, 1,32 g Forepart of Pegasus flying right / Head of Aphrodite right within incuse square. Very Fine BCD Corinth 33; SNG Copenhagen 24; HGC 4, 1875. **50**



**62** Corinthia. Corinth circa 345-307 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 0,77 g Pegasus flying to left, key symbol below / Pegasus prancing to right, [A-P] below. Very Fine BCD Corinth 195; HGC 4, 1888. **50**



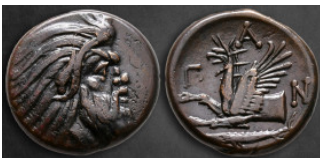
**63** Phlissia. Phlious circa 520-480 BC. Obol - 1/12 Stater AR 9 mm, 1,06 g Human leg bent to right / Incuse square divided into irregular compartments. Very Fine BCD Peloponnesos 79; HGC 5, 136. **50**



**64** Achaia. Aigeira circa 100-30 BC. Dichalkon AE 14 mm, 2,32 g ΑΙΓΙΠ[Α.?), forepart of goat to right / Large ΠΑ within laurel wreath. Very Fine Cf. Mionnet, Description de médailles antiques, grecques et romaines, Supplément, tome quatrième, p. 20, 121-122 (magistrates' names: ΑΣΚΛΗ and ΔΠΑ); cf. Journal international d'archéologie numismatique, VII 369 (ΠΡΟΘΥ); BMC Peloponnesus -; SNG Copenhagen -; Agrinion -; Clerk -; Benner-Aigeira -; Traité -; SNG Fitzwilliam -; HGC 5, 19. **50**



**65** Achaia. Patrae. Achaian League circa 86 BC. Triobol-Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 1,89 g Laureate head of Zeus right / Achaian League monogram, monogram above and to left, [ΠΑ ? to right], below, dolphin swimming right, all within laurel wreath. Very Fine Cf. Benner 37; cf. BCD Peloponnesos 508.8; cf. Clerk 69. **50**



**66** Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze AE 21 mm, 6,89 g Bearded head of satyr right / Π - Α - Ν, forepart of griffin left; below, sturgeon left. Very Fine SNG Stancomb 542; MacDonald 69; SNG BM Black Sea 869-71; HGC 7, 113. In Greek mythology, a Satyr is a creature with the upper body of a man and the lower body of a goat. They were companions of the god Dionysos, known for their wild and playful nature, associated with wine and revelry. Satyrs continue to be influential figures in art and literature, symbolizing the untamed and primal aspects of nature. **50**



**67** Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze AE 20 mm, 6,88 g Bearded head of satyr right / Π - Α - Ν, forepart of griffin left; below, sturgeon left. Very Fine SNG Stancomb 542; MacDonald 69; SNG BM Black Sea 869-71; HGC 7, 113. The Griffin, also spelled Gryphon or Gryphon, is a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle. It is a popular creature in various mythologies and folklore, often representing strength, courage, and guardianship. In ancient Greek mythology, Griffins were believed to be the guardians of treasures and sacred places, serving as protectors of the divine. They were seen as majestic and noble creatures, combining the attributes of the king of beasts (the lion) and the king of birds (the eagle). Griffins are also found in other cultures, including Persian, Egyptian, and Mesopotamian mythology. In these traditions, they were associated with royalty, divinity, and protection. **50**



**68** Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 7,56 g Head of bearded Satyr to right / Π-A-N around forepart of griffin to left; sturgeon to left below. Nearly Extremely Fine MacDonald 69; SNG BM Black Sea 869-71; SNG Stancomb 542; HGC 7, 113. **50**



**69** Pontos. Amisos. Time of Mithradates VI Eupator circa 125-100 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 21,59 g Male head to right, wearing bashlyk / Quiver and unstrung bow; AMI-ΣΟΥ across field. Near Extremely Fine SNG Stancomb 669; RG 13; SNG Copenhagen 131; SNG von Aulock 57-58; SNG BM Black Sea 1135-8; HGC 7, 236 In the ancient world, Mithradates VI Eupator, ruler of Pontus, defied the expanding Roman Republic, sparking the Mithridatic Wars. His resistance and alliances with local populations challenged Roman authority and influenced the course of history. These conflicts reshaped Roman politics, leading to the rise of influential figures. Amidst the wars, cultural exchange flourished, resulting in a vibrant synthesis of traditions. Mithradates VI Eupator's reign stands as a testament to defiance, conflict, and the enduring power of cultural exchange **200**



**70** Pontos. Amisos. Mithradates VI Eupator 82-72 BC. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 7,89 g Head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / AMIΣΟΥ, panther skin and thyrsos on cista mystica; monogram to left. Extremely Fine HGC 7, 243; SNG BM Black Sea 1207. Mithradates VI Eupator, also known as Mithridates VI of Pontus, was a notable ruler and military leader of the ancient kingdom of Pontus in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He was a member of the Pontic royal family and reigned as king from around 120 BC to 63 BC. Mithradates VI was a highly ambitious and resourceful ruler who sought to challenge the expanding influence of the Roman Republic in the eastern Mediterranean. He is best known for his series of wars against Rome, known as the Mithridatic Wars. His first major conflict with Rome, the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), was prompted by a dispute over the region of Bithynia. Mithradates sought to expand his kingdom at the expense of Rome's allies in Asia Minor. Despite some initial successes, he was eventually defeated by the Roman general Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Following the First Mithridatic War, Mithradates regrouped and launched the Second Mithridatic War (83-81 BC). He sought to take advantage of Rome's internal political turmoil, known as the Sullan civil wars. However, he was again defeated by Roman forces under Lucius Licinius Murena. Mithradates was not deterred and continued to resist Roman domination. The Third Mithridatic War (73-63 BC) saw a significant rebellion against Rome, including a massive uprising of enslaved people led by the gladiator Spartacus. Mithradates formed an alliance with Spartacus but was ultimately betrayed by his subordinate, who sought to end the alliance to continue his march to freedom. Facing Roman pressure and internal strife, Mithradates eventually fled to the Bosphoran Kingdom in modern-day Crimea, ruled by his son, Pharnaces II. However, Pharnaces II conspired against his father and took over the Bosphoran Kingdom. Mithradates, fearing capture and humiliation by the Romans, attempted to end his own life by poisoning but survived the attempt. In 63 BC, when pursued by Roman forces under General Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey), Mithradates' most trusted officer killed him on his orders. With Mithradates' death, the Mithridatic Wars came to an end, and the Kingdom of Pontus was annexed by the Roman Republic. Despite his ultimate defeat, Mithradates VI Eupator is remembered as a resilient and determined ruler who fiercely resisted Roman dominance in the eastern Mediterranean. **50**





**71** Paphlagonia. Sinope circa 330-300 BC. Aiginetic standard. Krithe-, magistrate Drachm AR 20 mm, 5,91 g Head of nymph left, hair in sakkos; aphlaston before / Sea-eagle on dolphin left; KPHΘE below wings. Very Fine, test cut SNG BM Black Sea 1474-5; HGC 7, 391. **50**



**72** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 6 mm, 0,64 g Head of tunny left; pellets below / Incuse square. Very Fine Hurter & Liewald III 1.2; von Fritze I 5; Boston MFA 1388 = Warren 1420; SNG BN – Slight die wear and small scrape on obverse, light scratches on reverse. **150**



**73** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 7 mm, 0,64 g Head of tunny left; pellets below / Incuse square. Extremely Fine Hurter & Liewald III 1.2 var. (no pellets); von Fritze I 5 var. (same); Boston MFA 1388 = Warren 1420 var. (same); SNG BN – **200**



**74** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 550-500 BC. Hemihekte or 1/12 Stater EL 8 mm, 1,35 g Two tunny fish: one above swimming to right and the lower to left; below, pellet / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Hurter & Liewald III, 35. Von Fritze 15 var. **150**



**75** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 460-400 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 7 mm, 0,67 g Perseus, nude but for cloak tied around neck, kneeling right, head left, holding harp and head of the Medusa; below, tunny right / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Von Fritze I 16 Perseus, a figure from Greek mythology, was the heroic son of Zeus and Danaë. He is famed for slaying the Gorgon Medusa, using a mirrored shield to avoid her petrifying gaze, and rescuing Andromeda from a sea monster. Armed with gifts from gods, he beheaded Medusa and later married Andromeda. Pegasus, the winged horse, and Chrysaor, a warrior, emerged from Medusa's blood. His return to Argos resulted in fulfilling a prophecy, leading to his accidental killing of his grandfather. Perseus' lineage influenced other heroic tales, including the stories of Heracles and Bellerophon. **200**



**76** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 450-400 BC. Hemiobol AR 10 mm, 0,36 g Forepart of boar to left; tunny upward to right / Head of roaring lion to left, with star to left; all within incuse square. Very Fine Von Fritze II, 14; SNG BnF 375. **50**





**77** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 300-200 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 16,74 g Head of Kore Soteira to right, wearing oak wreath, her hair in sphendone / [K]-Y [Z]-I, tripod; below, tunny right; to lower left, [grape bunch]; to lower right, monogram. Very Fine Von Fritze III 7; cf. SNG von Aulock 1227. In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Kore Soteira (also spelled "Core Soteira") is a title given to the goddess Persephone. The name "Kore" means "maiden" or "girl," and "Soteira" means "savior" or "deliverer." Together, the title Kore Soteira translates to "Maiden Savior" or "Maiden Deliverer." Persephone was the daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods, and Demeter, the goddess of agriculture and fertility. She was known as the Queen of the Underworld, as she was abducted by Hades, the god of the underworld, and became his wife. Persephone's abduction by Hades was a significant event in Greek mythology and played a crucial role in explaining the changing seasons, as her mother, Demeter, grieved for her loss, causing the earth to become barren during the winter months. The title Kore Soteira emphasizes Persephone's dual role as both a maiden and a goddess with the power to bring salvation or deliverance. It highlights her association with life, death, and rebirth, as she was believed to play a pivotal role in the cycle of nature and fertility. In ancient Greek religion, Persephone was revered in various cults, especially in Eleusis, where she was worshiped as part of the Eleusinian Mysteries, an important religious ritual that involved secret initiation ceremonies. The mysteries were dedicated to Demeter and Persephone and were believed to offer spiritual benefits and a better afterlife to those who participated in them. **50**



**78** Mysia. Kyzikos circa 300-200 BC. Bronze Æ 28 mm, 17,09 g Prow to right / K-Y-Z-I, boukranion; all within oak wreath. Very Fine Overstruck on an earlier issue from Kyzikos (SNG Paris 436). Kyzikos, also known as Cyzicus, was an ancient Greek city located on the southern coast of the Sea of Marmara, in the region of Mysia, which is part of modern-day Turkey. It was one of the most significant and prosperous Greek city-states in the region. Founded by settlers from the city of Miletus around the 8th century BC, Kyzikos grew to become a thriving and influential city with a strategic location. Its position along important trade routes and its natural harbor made it a significant maritime and commercial center in the ancient world. Kyzikos was known for its skilled coinage, which circulated widely and was highly regarded for its quality and artistic designs. The city produced various types of coins, often featuring symbols and mythological motifs that were emblematic of its cultural and economic significance. **50**



**79** Mysia. Parion circa 500-450 BC. Drachm AR 13 mm, 3,97 g Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue / Rough, quadripartite incuse square. Nearly Extremely Fine SNG BN 135. The Gorgoneion is an ancient Greek symbol representing the head of a Gorgon, a fearsome and mythical creature from Greek mythology. The most famous Gorgon is Medusa, who had snakes for hair and a petrifying gaze. The Gorgoneion was often depicted as a protective amulet, a powerful ward against evil forces and a symbol of divine protection. In art and architecture, the Gorgoneion was frequently used on shields, armor, and temples to ward off enemies and evil spirits. It was believed to possess the power to avert harm and bring luck to its bearer. The image of the Gorgoneion was meant to strike fear into the hearts of enemies, and it was also associated with themes of death and protection in ancient Greek culture. **150**



**80** Mysia. Parion circa 400-350 BC. Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 2,21 g Bull standing to left, head reverted; ΠΑ-ΠΙ above and below, round bowl or shield below / Facing gorgoneion. Good Very Fine Traité II, pl. CLXXII, 25 (slightly different gorgoneion's coiffure); SN G BnF 1385-6 (same); SNG von Aulock 7424 (same) **50**



**81** Mysia. Parion circa 400-300 BC. Hemidrachm AR 14 mm, 2,33 g ΠΑ-ΠΙ, bull standing left, head reverted / Facing gorgoneion. Very Fine SNG France 1356-7; SNG von Aulock 1319; BMC 14-16. **50**



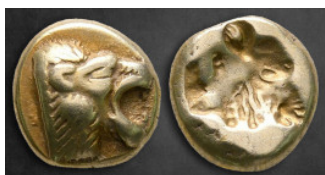
**82** Mysia. Pergamon circa 133-67 BC. Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 12,19 g Serpent emerging from cista mystica with lid ajar; all within ivy wreath / Bow case between two serpents; above, ΦΙ and monogram; in left field, monogram of Pergamon; in right field, serpent-entwined thyrsos. Very Fine SNG BN 1754-6; Kleiner 50. The "cista mystica" is a symbolic motif from ancient Greek art and religious iconography. It refers to a mystical or sacred chest or basket often depicted in various artistic contexts, particularly on coins and in the visual representations of the mystery cults of ancient Greece. In its visual representation, the cista mystica typically features a cylindrical or rectangular container with a lid, from which a serpent or snake emerges. The snake is often depicted coiling around the lid or coming out of the container. The cista mystica is sometimes shown with handles on the sides, resembling a real-life chest or basket. The symbolism of the cista mystica is associated with various themes, including initiation, transformation, and the mysteries of the cults of Dionysus and other deities. The emergence of the snake from the cista mystica is often interpreted as a symbol of rebirth and spiritual awakening, as snakes were often linked with renewal and transformation in ancient Greek beliefs. **50**



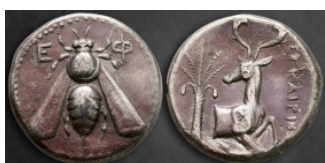
**83** Aiolis. Myrina circa 160-143 BC. Tetradrachm AR 34 mm, 16,56 g Laureate head of Apollo right / ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ, Apollo standing right, holding phiale and filleted laurel branch; monogram to left, omphalos and amphora to right; all within wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine Sacks Issue 39. Apollo is a prominent figure in ancient Greek and Roman mythology. He was one of the Olympian gods, the son of Zeus and Leto, and the twin brother of Artemis. Apollo was associated with various domains, including music, poetry, prophecy, healing, and archery. He was often depicted as a handsome and youthful god with flowing hair, holding a lyre, a bow, or a laurel wreath. In Greek mythology, Apollo was known for his wisdom and was considered the patron god of the arts and intellectual pursuits. He was also the god of the sun, bringing light and warmth to the world. As the god of prophecy, Apollo had a famous oracle at Delphi, where people sought his guidance and wisdom. Apollo's character and significance evolved over time, and he was later assimilated with the Roman god Sol, becoming Apollo-Sol, the sun god. Apollo's myths and cults had a significant influence on ancient Greek and Roman culture, and he remains a celebrated and admired figure in art, literature, and religion to this day. **500**



**84** Aiolis. Myrina circa 155-145 BC. Stephanophoric type Tetradrachm AR 34 mm, 16,5 g Laureate head of Apollo to right / Apollo Grynios standing to right, holding phiale in right hand, filleted laurel branch in left; monogram and MYPINAIQN to left, omphalos and amphora at feet; all within laurel wreath. Extremely Fine Sacks Issue 24. The term "stephanos" (plural: "stephanoi") originates from ancient Greek and refers to a wreath or crown made of various materials, including leaves, flowers, or precious metals, such as gold. The stephanos had symbolic significance in various cultural and historical contexts. In ancient Greece, the stephanos was often made of laurel leaves and was used as a symbol of victory, honor, and distinction. It was awarded to champions in athletic competitions, military victors, and individuals who achieved significant accomplishments. Additionally, in Hellenistic and Roman times, the stephanos appeared on coins, particularly in the Stephanophoric type. These coins depicted a person wearing the wreath, often symbolizing the city's patron deity or a victorious athlete. **500**



**85** Lesbos. Mytilene circa 521-478 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,53 g Head of roaring lion right; wart on nose / Incuse head of calf right; rectangular punch behind. N early Very Fine Bodenstedt Em. 13; HGC 6, 938. **200**



**86** Ionia. Ephesus circa 400-350 BC. ΕΓΚΑΙΠΙΟΣ, magistrate Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 14,31 g E - Φ Bee with straight wings / ΕΓΚΑΙΠΙΟΣ, forepart of stag to right, head turned back to left; to left, date palm. Very Fine SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -. On Ephesian coins, the bee and stag are common symbols that hold significant cultural and religious importance for the ancient city of Ephesus, which was an influential Greek city in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). The Bee: The bee is a symbol associated with the city's patron goddess, Artemis. Ephesus was home to the magnificent Temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Artemis was often depicted with bees, and the insect was considered sacred to her. The presence of the bee on Ephesian coins serves as a tribute to the city's devotion to Artemis and her worship. The Stag: The stag, or deer, is another prominent symbol found on Ephesian coins. It is also associated with Artemis, as she was often depicted as the goddess of the hunt. The stag represents her connection to the natural world, particularly to hunting and wilderness. Additionally, the stag may symbolize the abundant wildlife and natural resources of the region around Ephesus. **750**



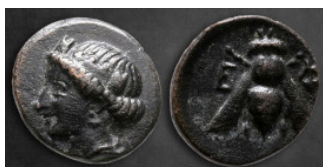
**87** Ionia. Ephesos circa 390-330 BC. Diobol AR 9 mm, 0,90 g Bee with straight wings seen from above; [E]-Φ flanking head / Two stag heads confronted; [EΦ above]. Very Fine SNG Kayhan 208-42; SNG Copenhagen 242. Ephesus (Ephesos) was one of the most prominent and important cities in ancient Ionia. It was located near the coast of the Aegean Sea and was known for its strategic position as a major port and trade center. Ephesus was inhabited since the Bronze Age and became a prosperous city during the Classical and Hellenistic periods. It was renowned for its impressive architecture, including the Temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. In Roman times, Ephesus became the capital of the Roman province of Asia and continued to be an important cultural and commercial hub. It was also a significant center of early Christianity. The Apostle Paul is said to have written his Letter to the Ephesians to the Christian community in the city. Today, the archaeological site of Ephesus is a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors from around the world to explore its well-preserved ruins, including the iconic Library of Celsus, the Great Theatre, and the Roman Agora. The ancient city of Ephesus stands as a remarkable testament to the rich history and legacy of Ionia and the ancient civilizations that once thrived in the region. **50**



**88** Ionia. Ephesos circa 387-295 BC. EKATOKΛΗΣ, magistrate Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 15,02 g Bee with straight wings; E-Φ flanking head / EKATOKΛΗΣ, forepart of stag right, head left; palm tree to left. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 220. **500**



**89** Ionia. Ephesos circa 380-320 BC. ΟΙΩΝΟΣ (Oionos, magistrate) Bronze Æ 12 mm, 1,47 g Laureate female head left, wearing necklace, [astragalos ?] behind / ΟΙΩ-N-ΟΣ (N retrograde), bee with straight wings. Very Fine Cf. Imhoof-Blumer, Zur griechischen und römischen Münzkunde, p.62, 1 (for magistrate's name; Tetradrachm); Imhoof-Blumer KM -; Sear -; SNG Copenhagen -; Asia Minor Coins #8543. **50**



**90** Ionia. Ephesos circa 375-325 BC. Bronze Æ 12 mm, 1,29 g Female head left, wearing mural-crown / E – Φ, Bee. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 1839; SNG Copenhagen 256; BMC 68. **50**



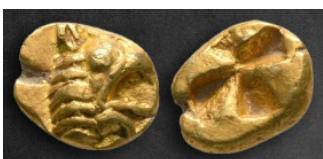
**91** Ionia. Kolophon circa 520-500 BC. Tetartemorion AR 6 mm, 0,20 g Head of Apollo left / Incuse punch Good Very Fine Milne, Kolophon -; SNG Kayhan 342; SNG von Aulock 1808. **50**





**92** Ionia. Phokaia circa 625-522 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 7 mm, 0,60 g Head of seal (or a calf?) to right, with a very large eye and a large globule in his mouth / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Bodenstedt 2.1 1/24 a/a var. Rosen 328. SNG von Aulock 7774 It has been suggested that the head on the obverse is that of a calf rather than a seal, but if the large globule that appears to be between the creature's jaws is actually meant to be a ball (rather than just being a misplaced nose), a seal might be more likely. In fact, it could hint at the existence of a tame seal that served as the city's mascot and might be prevailed upon to do tricks at appropriate times -according to Alan Walker, Senior Numismatist at Nomos AG.

**150**



**93** Ionia. Phokaia circa 625-520 BC. 1/24 Stater EL. Phokaian Standard 7 mm, 0,64 g Head of a griffin to right with open jaws / Quadripartite incuse square. Nearly Extremely Fine Bodenstedt 1; SNG von Aulock 1794 (as 'uncertain Ionian') When coinage first began to be struck in electrum its issuers almost immediately produced coins of all sizes in order to facilitate its use in as many situations as possible. While a stater weighing over 16 g could only be useful for major purchases, very small denominations, like this one weighing only 0.64 g, would be fine for relatively small acquisitions (though it was still rather valuable - only when silver of the same or lower sizes began to be issued could really small purchases be made with coins).

**200**



**94** Ionia. Phokaia circa 478-387 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,53 g Bearded head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress; below, small seal to left / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Bodenstedt 80; SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -.

**250**



**95** Ionia. Phokaia circa 521-478 BC. Diobol AR 9 mm, 1,18 g Head of a nymph to left, wearing sakkos adorned with a central band and circular earring / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Klein 452; SNG Copenhagen 389-94; SNG Kayhan 522.

**50**



**96** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 600-550 BC. Trite - Third Stater EL 13 mm, 4,65 g Forepart of a ram to right, on a raised oval shield-like surface / Two incuse squares with irregular surfaces. Very Fine *Traité* II/1 -; BMC Ionia -; SNG von Aulock -; L. Weidauer, *Probleme der frühen Elektronprägung*, Typos 1, Fribourg (Switzerland), 1975, - cf. 136-137 (horse, head turned); M. Mignucci, "Elettro arcaico, incroci di conio inediti", *GNS* 42/166, 1992, 3. MFA Boston 1759 (same dies). Cf. *Numismatica Ars Classica*, Auction 74, lot 290. (2013). M.-M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, Genève, 2009, 25. Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known As with most uninscribed, early electrum coins of Asia Minor, it is not possible to identify the mint of this trite with any degree of confidence. However, it was struck to the Milesian standard, and in every other respect would seem to be Ionian. In her commentary on an example from the same dies in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (no. 1759), Agnes Baldwin Brett proposed that it was struck in Clazomenai. She reasoned, in part, that the ram, a symbol of Apollo, was commonly used as a coin design of that city during the 4th Century B.C. In his 1992 survey of this issue of trites, Mignucci observes that die links and a commonality in style, fabric and production quality indicates this type belongs to a small group of electrum staters and trites produced at a single mint in a short period. The high standard of engraving, which displays the full vigour of Archaic Greek art, makes it probable that this coinage is from one of the more important mints in Ionia. The other coins in the group appear to be the staters Weidauer 52-54, 131-132 and 135, and the trites Weidauer 136-137. Quote: *Numismatica Ars Classica*, Auction 74, lot 290. (2013).

**2'500**



**97** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 6 mm, 0,69 g Lion's or panther's head facing / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Bodenstedt -. Hilbert -. Cf. Klein 416 (incuse punch not quadripartite). Rosen -. Cf. SNG Kayhan 713 (incuse punch not quadripartite). Weidauer -

**150**



**98** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater EL Phokaic standard 8 mm, 0,64 g Head of a roaring lion to right / Rough incuse square. Good Very Fine Cf. Roma E-Auction 56, 9 May 2019, 324. Rosen -, cf. 348 (1/96 stater). SNG Kayhan -. SNG von Aulock -.

**200**



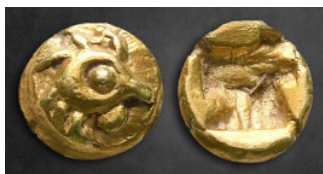
**99** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater EL Phokaic standard. 7 mm, 0,64 g Head of boar left / Incuse square. Nearly Extremely Fine Weidauer -; *Traité* I -; SNG Kayhan 719. The boar type electrum is a type usually found on the early issues of the kings of Lydia (see Spier in *Studies Price*), but those pieces are of a slightly different style and are struck, appropriately, on the Lydo-Milesian standard. This issue, struck on the Phokaic standard, is certainly from an unrelated mint.

**250**



**100** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 600-550 BC. 1/48 Stater EL Phokaic standard. 6 mm, 0,30 g Head of roaring lion right / Quadripartite square punch. Good Very Fine Cf. Rosen 341-348; CNG E-376, lot 199 (same die and punch); Cf. M. Kerschner and K. Konuk, 'The Artemision of Ephesus' in *White Gold: Studies in Early Electrum Coinage* (2020), 64 (square incuse).

**150**



**101** Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 560-530 BC. 1/48 Stater EL 5 mm, 0,32 g Head of cockerel facing right / Four-part incuse square. Extremely Fine Traité II 1, col. 111, pl. 3, 12 (1/24 Stater). **200**



**102** Ionia. Uncertain mint. circa 625-600 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 7 mm, 0,62 g Millsail pattern or swastika in relief / Incuse square of millsail pattern. Nearly Extremely Fine BMFA 1 782; Rosen 365; SNG von Aulock 177. **200**



**103** Caria. Kaunos circa 410-390 BC. Stater AR 22 mm, 11,74 g Winged female figure in kneeling-running stance left, head right, holding [kerykeion] and wreath / Baetyl(?); inverted  $\Delta \Gamma$  (K B in Carian) across upper field; all within incuse square Well centred, light pleasant tone, Good Very Fine Konuk Period V, Type 4, 116 (O54/R56); Konuk, Coin M 26; HN Online 220 Caria, an ancient region in southwestern Anatolia, was known for its distinct coinage. The city of Kaunos produced staters featuring winged deities. These coins showcased the artistry and symbolism of Caria, representing the desires and aspirations of its people. Today, the staters of Kaunos with winged deities are prized for their historical significance and artistic beauty, providing a glimpse into Caria's rich cultural heritage **500**



**104** Caria. Kindya circa 510-480 BC. Tetrobol AR 12 mm, 1,88 g Head of ketos to right / Geometric pattern within incuse square. good very fine SNG Kayhan 813-4. In ancient Greek mythology, a "ketos" (plural: ketoi) refers to a sea monster, often depicted as a giant sea serpent or a creature with a combination of fish and serpent features. The concept of the ketos was prevalent in Greek mythology and art, and it had a significant presence in various stories and legends. One of the most famous tales involving a ketos is the story of Andromeda. According to the myth, Andromeda, the daughter of King Cepheus and Queen Cassiopeia of Ethiopia, was chained to a rock as a sacrifice to a ketos. The sea monster was sent by the god Poseidon in response to Cassiopeia's boasting that her daughter was more beautiful than the Nereids (sea nymphs). Andromeda was later rescued by the hero Perseus, who slew the ketos and saved her from her fate. Ketoi were often associated with the perils of the sea and represented the dangers that sailors and travelers faced while navigating treacherous waters. They were also symbolic of chaos and the untamed forces of nature. **50**



**105** Caria. Kindya circa 510-480 BC. Tetrobol AR 11 mm, 1,67 g Head of ketos to right / Geometric pattern within incuse square. Very Fine SNG Kayhan 813-4. **50**



**106** Caria. Kindya circa 510-480 BC. Tetrobol AR 12 mm, 1,76 g Head of ketos to right / Geometric pattern within incuse square. Very Fine SNG Kayhan 813-4. **50**



**107** Caria. Kindya circa 510-480 BC. Tetrobol AR 11 mm, 1,62 g Head of ketos left / Incuse geometric pattern. Very Fine Kagan & Kritt 1; SNG Ashmolean 295-315 (uncertain mint); SNG von Aulock 2340 (uncertain mint); SNG Keckman 920 (uncertain mint); SNG Kayhan 810. **50**



**108** Caria. Mylasa circa 560-545 BC. 1/48 Stater EL 5 mm, 0,29 g Facing lion's head / Scorpion within incuse square. Very Fine Weidauer 166. **50**



**109** Caria. Rhodos . ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ (Nikephoros), magistrate circa 88-84 BC. Plinthophoric Drachm AR 15 mm, 2,53 g Radiate head of Helios right / ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ, rose with bud to right; hand holding grain ear to left, P-O across fields; all within incuse square. Very Fine Jenkins 249; HGC 6, 1461. **50**



**110** Islands off Caria. Kos circa 380-350 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 15,26 g Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Crab; ΚΩΙΟΝ and uncertain symbol above, club and ΔΙΩΝ below; all in dotted square. Very Fine Stefanaki Series V, Issue 9, 205; Ingvaldsen Issue VI, 11 var. (unlisted dies); HGC 6, 130 **500**



**111** Islands off Caria. Rhodos circa 340-316 BC. Didrachm AR 19 mm, 6,60 g Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; grape bunch and E to left, [P]ΟΔΙΟΝ above; all within incuse square. Some porosity, otherwise, Very Fine Ashton 98; SNG Keckman 436-40; Karl 420-1; SNG von Aulock 2790; SNG Copenhagen 728; BMC 35; SNG München 274 In ancient times, Caria was a region located in southwestern Anatolia, in what is now modern-day Turkey. The region was known for its significant maritime activity and had several islands off its coast, including Rhodes (also spelled "Rhodos" or "Rhodes"). Rhodes was a prominent island in the ancient world and was renowned for its naval strength, commerce, and cultural achievements. It was also home to one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the Colossus of Rhodes. Rhodes issued its own coinage during various periods of its history. The coinage of Rhodes typically depicted their patron city god Helios, with a radiate crown on the obverse and a rose on the reverse. These coins were widely circulated and highly regarded for their quality and artistry. They were used not only on the island but also in trade throughout the Mediterranean region. **50**





**112** Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 340-316 BC. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 6,43 g Head of Helios facing slightly to right / ΠΟΔΙΟ[N], rose with bud to right, bunch of grapes above E in left field; all within incuse square Nearly Very Fine SNG Keckman 436-440; Ashton, Colossus, Series 1a; Pixodarus 3-12; BMC 27 There are various versions of the creation myth of Rhodes, but the most commonly recounted one originated from Pindar, an ancient Greek lyrical poet, in Olympian 7. According to Pindar's tale, the myth revolves around the aftermath of the epic battle between the gods and titans, during which Zeus, the king of the gods, was dividing the land among the victorious immortals. However, during this division, the god of the sun, Helios, was absent and overlooked. Upon his return, Helios realized that he hadn't received his share of land and voiced his demand to Zeus. To make up for the oversight, Zeus granted Helios the next piece of land that emerged from the sea. At that very moment, the island of Rhodes surfaced from the glistening Aegean waters. Mesmerized by its beauty and filled with joy, Helios bestowed his radiant light upon the island, henceforth naming it the "Island of the Sun". While residing on Rhodes as its protector god, Helios fell deeply in love with Rhode, a sea nymph and the daughter of Poseidon. They lived together as the god and goddess of the island, and Helios named the place in her honor. **50**



**113** Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 305-275 BC. Didrachm AR 19 mm, 6,70 g Radiate head of Helios right / Rose with two buds flanking; A to left, caduceus to right. Rare Very Fine Ashton 166; Ashton, Colossus 12 (A6/P7); cf. SNG Copenhagen 734. Ashton suggests that this issue of profile-head Didrachms from 305-275 BC was produced to finance the construction of the Colossus, and that because the head is strikingly different from the usual portrait of Helios, it may actually portray the head of the Colossus. Ashton, the renowned historian, delves into the fascinating tale of the Colossus of Rhodes, an ancient wonder that stood tall and proud at the entrance of Rhodes' bustling harbor. Built between 292 and 280 BC, this awe-inspiring bronze statue honored the mighty sun god, Helios. Chares of Lindos, a skilled sculptor hailing from Rhodes, was the mastermind behind this ambitious project. Guided by the teachings of the famed Lysippos, Chares undertook the challenging task of constructing the colossal statue. The materials of choice were bronze, providing both sturdiness and value, while iron and stone served as the framework and internal support. The construction process itself was a marvel, as Ashton uncovers. The Colossus came to life in sections, with each part meticulously crafted before being expertly assembled. The inner framework was laid first, serving as the sturdy core upon which the outer bronze plates were meticulously attached. Positioned at the harbor's entrance, the Colossus straddled the water with its legs on either side, its massive body looming over the harbor, welcoming traders, sailors, and visitors from far and wide. Despite debates among historians, the exact height of the Colossus remains shrouded in mystery. Ancient sources have presented varying accounts, estimating it to be approximately 70 cubits (around 33 meters) or possibly as lofty as 100 cubits (roughly 46 meters). Whichever measurement is accurate, there is no denying that it was one of the most imposing statues of antiquity. The Colossus of Rhodes, a testament to the city's triumph over Demetrius I of Macedon's invading forces in 305 BC, stood tall for a mere 56 years. The ancient marvel met its untimely fate when a devastating earthquake struck in 226 BC, causing the statue to crumble at its knees and collapse. For centuries, the remains of the once-great Colossus lay scattered until they were eventually sold as scrap metal by Arab traders during the 7th century AD. Though the Colossus no longer graces Rhodes' harbor, its legend endures through historical accounts and the imaginations of those captivated by the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. Ashton's narrative unravels the secrets of this incredible monument, inviting us to marvel at the grandeur of an era long past. **200**



**114** Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 305-275 BC. Didrachm AR 19 mm, 6,66 g Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; ΠΟΔΙΩΝ above, jug or grapecluster (?) and EY to left. Nearly Extremely Fine Cf. Ashton 160; Ashton, Colossus, Series 2; Cf. HGC 6, 1435; Cf. SNG Ashmolean 567; Cf. SNG von Aulock –; Cf. SNG Copenhagen 730; Cf. SNG Keckman 461; Cf. Karl 429. This beautiful coin engraved in masterly style and high relief dates to the period after Demetrius' siege of Rhodes in 305 BC that aimed to break the Rhodo-Egyptian alliance that controlled trade throughout the Aegean. Demetrius' ignominious withdrawal left behind a vast quantity of military equipment and provisions, including a 40m, 160 tonne siege tower. The Rhodians sold much of this and used the funds to, among other things, erect the colossal statue of Helios that earned the city eternal fame. Possessed of majestic, handsome features, it is easy to imagine that in this coin we see may see a glimpse of that great Wonder. **200**



**115** Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 304-275 BC. Didrachm AR 21 mm, 6,67 g Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose, bud to left and right; A and trident flanking rose; ΠΟΔΙΟΝ above. Good Very Fine Ashton 163; Ashton, Colossus, Series 2; SNG Keckman 475. In the archives of numismatic history, Ashton unearths the captivating tale of the Didrachms of Rhodes, an exceptional coinage featuring the countenance of the majestic sun god, Helios. Minted in the ancient city of Rhodes, these remarkable didrachms emerged as a testament to the island's reverence for Helios, the divine guardian of their shores. Forged during the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, these exquisite coins displayed unparalleled artistry and craftsmanship. On their obverse, a resolute profile of Helios gazed forward, exuding a sense of divine authority and warmth. The intricate engraving meticulously captured the god's distinctive features and the graceful rays of his halo, evoking a celestial aura that shone brightly upon the citizens of Rhodes. On the reverse, the didrachms showcased a steadfast representation of a graceful rose, the quintessential emblem of Rhodes. This symbol served as a reminder of the island's remarkable heritage and paid homage to the city's namesake, Rhodos, the nymph who, according to myth, bestowed her name upon the land. In the bustling marketplace of antiquity, these exquisite coins, minted in varying denominations, facilitated both local and international trade, bearing witness to Rhodes' economic prominence and cultural influence. Merchants and travelers from distant lands marveled at the elegance of the coins, which came to be recognized not only as a medium of exchange but also as a masterpiece of art in their own right. The Didrachms of Rhodes not only celebrated the island's devotion to Helios but also bore testament to the Rhodians' expertise in the art of coinage. Their skilled craftsmen employed the finest techniques, minting coins that were not only practical but also pieces of sheer beauty, embodying the very essence of the island's spirit. Today, as numismatists and historians uncover the remnants of the ancient world, the Didrachms of Rhodes stand as captivating relics, offering a glimpse into the artistic and cultural wonders of a bygone era. Ashton's quest for history breathes life into these remarkable coins, illuminating the enduring legacy of a civilization that once flourished in the presence of the majestic Helios

**200**



**116** Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 250 BC. Didrachm AR 18 mm, 6,12 g Radiate head of Helios en face, slightly to the right / Rose with bud to right, Star above Pileus in left field; ΔΙ below; ΠΟΔΙΟΝ above. Somewhat harshly cleaned, multiple scrapes, otherwise Near Very Fine / Very Fine Ashton page 106, 204; HGC 6, 1438. In ancient Greece, the pileus (plural: pileoi) was a close-fitting, brimless hat made of soft material, such as felt or leather. It was worn by both men and women and was a common head covering in various periods of Greek history. The Greek pileus was a simple and practical hat, often shaped like a skullcap or a close-fitting beanie. It was commonly worn during outdoor activities, working in the fields, or traveling to protect the head from the sun and the elements. The pileus had cultural and symbolic significance in ancient Greece as well. In some instances, it represented a marker of social status, with different materials or colors denoting certain classes or professions. It was also used in theatrical performances, where actors would wear different types of pileoi to represent various characters.

**50**



**117** Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Maussolos circa 377-352 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 14,92 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding labrys and scepter; small P below elbow. Very Fine Traité II 93 (same obv. die as illustration); SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock 23 Maussolos was a notable figure in ancient history and the most famous satrap (governor) of Caria, a region in southwestern Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He ruled Caria from 377 to 353 BC and belonged to the Hecatomnid dynasty, which was a local ruling family under the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Mausolus is best known for his ambitious building projects and the construction of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a magnificent tomb for himself. The Mausoleum was designed by skilled architects and adorned with impressive sculptures and intricate decorations. After his death in 353 BC, his wife and sister, Artemisia II, completed the construction, and the monument became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

**1'000**



**118** Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Pixodaros circa 341-336 BC. Didrachm AR 21 mm, 7,05 g Laureate head of Apollo facing, head turned slightly to the right, with top of his cloak visible at his neckline / ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-ax over his shoulder in his right. Excellent sound metal, light pleasant tone and Good Extremely Fine BMC 5-7. SNG Copenhagen 596-7. SNG von Aulock 2375-6. The high classical style of the Satraps of Cilicia coinage represents a period of artistic excellence in the ancient region of Cilicia. The satraps, or provincial rulers, of Cilicia produced coins characterized by their refined craftsmanship and aesthetic beauty. During the high classical period, which spanned from the late 4th to the early 3rd century BCE, the coinage of the Satraps of Cilicia featured intricate designs and delicate detailing. The coins often depicted the rulers themselves, displaying their portraits with regal authority and a sense of idealized beauty. The obverse (front) of these coins typically showcased the head of the satrap, presenting a portrait that conveyed power and prestige. The reverse (back) of the coins displayed various symbols, including mythological figures, deities, and local motifs associated with Cilicia. The high classical style of the Satraps of Cilicia coinage reflected the region's cultural and artistic sophistication, drawing influence from Greek and Persian artistic traditions. These coins served as a medium for political propaganda, reinforcing the authority and legitimacy of the satraps while emphasizing their connection to both Hellenistic and Persian cultural heritage. Today, the coins of the Satraps of Cilicia from the high classical period are prized by collectors for their historical significance and artistic merit. They offer a glimpse into the rich cultural tapestry of ancient Cilicia, where Greek and Persian influences blended to create a unique numismatic legacy.

**1'000**





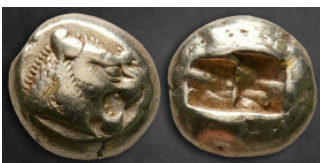
**119** Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Pixodaros 341-336 BC. Didrachm AR 19 mm, 6,78 g Laureate head of Apollo, three quarters facing, drapery at neck / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding double-axe (labrys) and lotus-tipped sceptre; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. Very Fine Pixodaros 28; SNG von Aulock 2376; SNG München 15. Zeus Labraundos was a deity worshipped in ancient Caria, a region in southwestern Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He was a local god, and his cult was centered around the sanctuary of Labraunda, located near the city of Mylasa (present-day Milas). The name "Labraundos" is believed to be derived from the Carian word "Labra," which means "rock" or "stone," possibly signifying the god's association with the rocky landscape of the region. The sanctuary of Labraunda was situated on the slopes of Mount Labraundos, and it was a significant religious center in Caria. Zeus Labraundos was typically depicted as a bearded figure, often portrayed seated and holding a double axe (labrys) in his hand, which was a symbol associated with his cult. The labrys was a prominent feature in the religious iconography of the region, and it is believed to represent the power and authority of the deity. The cult of Zeus Labraundos was not limited to the Carian people, and it attracted worshippers from various neighboring regions. People from different backgrounds would travel to the sanctuary to pay homage to the god and seek his protection and blessings. **200**



**120** Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Pixodaros 341-336 BC. Trihemiobol AR 10 mm, 0,83 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right, drapery around neck / ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ clockwise between rays of an eight-pointed star. Very Fine SNG Keckman 281. **50**



**121** Lydia. Sardeis circa 133 BC-AD 14. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,42 g Laureate head of Apollo right / [Σ]ΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ; forepart of a lion to right; to left, monogram. Good Very Fine Johnston, Greek 241. SNG von Aulock 3128. **50**



**122** Kings of Lydia. Sardeis. Time of Alyattes to Kroisos circa 620-539 BC. Trite - Third Stater EL 11 mm, 4,70 g Head of lion to right, with open jaws and with a sun and rays on its forehead / Two incuse square punches. Minor contact marks and scrapes, otherwise Good Very Fine. SNG Kayhan 1013. SNG von Aulock 2868-9. Weidauer 86-89 Kroisos, the last king of Lydia, introduced standardized coinage. One of his famous coins was the trite, a small gold coin featuring a lion design. These coins symbolized strength and royal authority. Kroisos' coinage system set a precedent for future coinage and emphasized the use of gold and silver as currency. The trites with the lion design became widely circulated and are highly valued today for their historical significance **500**



**123** Kings of Lydia. Sardeis. Time of Alyattes to Kroisos 620-539 BC. 1/12 Stater EL 7 mm, 0,91 g Head of roaring lion right, with star on forehead / Incuse square punch. Very Fine Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 1015; Rosen 654; Elektron I 72. **50**



**124** Kings of Lydia. Sardes. Alyattes circa 600-561 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 11 mm, 2,33 g Confronted heads of roaring lions, "sun" on foreheads ; traces of WALWEL (in Lydian) downward between / Two incuse squares. Scratches. Fine Weidauer Group XVI I, 101-2; Kurth G18; SNG Ashmolean 754. The lion head/incuse coinage is among the earliest firmly attributed to the Lydian kingdom, and its origins date to the time of Alyattes, who ruled circa 620/10-564/53 BC. While most of the coins are anepigraphic, a small number of them bear the inscription Walwel or Kukalim in Lydian. Although these names likely equate to Alyattes and Gyges, respectively, hoard studies have shown that these coins were not only contemporary with one another, but also with the anepigraphic issues. Thus, while Walwel may refer to the king, Kukalim most likely refers to another member of the royal family or some other high official. All trites and hektes with the inscription Walwel or Kukalim are struck from obverse dies that are much larger than the respective denominations require. These dies contain two opposing lion heads with the Lydian inscription between, and the coin blanks were struck off-center, in such a way that only one of the lion heads would be visible with the inscription. The coins above are examples of this method, with each pair being struck from the same die, but on opposite sides. It is uncertain whether the dies were originally intended for a larger denomination, or whether the dies were designed so that coins could be struck with either facing lion head.

**300**



**125** Kings of Lydia. Sardeis. Kroisos 560-546 BC. 1/24 Stater AR 6 mm, 0,41 g Confronted foreparts of lion right, with extended right foreleg, and bull left / Incuse square. Very Fine SNG Kayhan 1022; Traité I -; Klein 562.

**50**



**126** Lycia. Masikytes circa 27-20 BC. Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 1,63 g Laureate head of Apollo right / Kithara; tripod to right; all in incuse square. Very Fine RPC I 3310; Troxell I, Lycian, Period IV, Series 6, 110.

**50**



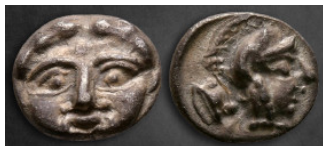
**127** Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 465-430 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 10,89 g Warrior advancing right, wearing crested helmet and holding shield and spear / Triskeles to right, E-Σ-[T-F] around; all within shallow incuse square. Nearly Very Fine, test cut on revers SNG von Aulock 4482; SNG Copenhagen 159. The Triskeles is a symbol that consists of three spirals or legs radiating from a common center. The term "Triskeles" comes from the Greek word "triskeles," which means "three legs." It is a widely recognized symbol that has historical and cultural significance in various contexts. The Triskeles has been used by different ancient cultures throughout history, including the Celts, Greeks, and Sicilians. In Celtic art, it is often associated with the triple aspects of life, such as birth, life, and death or past, present, and future. It is also connected with the three elements of nature: earth, water, and air. In Greek culture, the Triskeles has been linked to various ideas, such as motion, cycles, and the three aspects of time: past, present, and future. It has also been associated with the sun, life, and the cosmos. In Sicily, the Triskelion has been adopted as a symbol and is often associated with the Isle of Sicily itself. It represents the three legs running in a circular motion, symbolizing progress, movement, and energy. In modern times, the Triskeles continues to be a symbol that carries diverse meanings, often reflecting aspects of life, cycles, and interconnectedness.

**50**



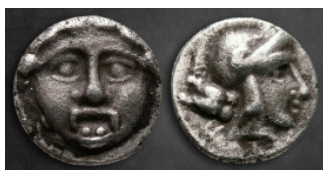
**128** Pamphylia. Side circa 205-100 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,34 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Nike advancing to left, holding wreath in her right hand; to left, pomegranate above monogram. Very Fine Cf. SNG Aulock 4794.

**150**



**129** Pisidia. Selge circa 350-300 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,92 g Facing gorgoneion / Helmeted head of Athena right, astragalos behind. Very Fine SNG France 1934; SNG Copenhagen 246.

**50**



**130** Pisidia. Selge circa 350-300 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,82 g Facing gorgoneion / Helmeted head of Athena right, astragalos behind. Very Fine SNG France 1934; SNG Copenhagen 246.

**50**



**131** Cilicia. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnon circa 200-0 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 4,73 g Laureate head of Apollo right; monogram to left / ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ [ΤΩΝ ΠΡ]ΙΟΣ ΤΩ[Ι] Κ]ΑΛΥΚΑΔ ΝΩ, forepart of horse right; above, ΑΘΗ; below, monogram. Very Fine SNG Levante, 69 1; SNG France 2, 917 ff (var.)

**50**



**132** Cilicia. Uncertain mint circa 400-300 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,53 g Youthful male head to left, wearing wreath of grain ears / Eagle, with spread wings, standing left on the back of lion recumbent left, all within dotted square, within incuse square. Very Fine Göktürk 43; SNG Levante 230; SNG Paris 474.

**50**



**133** Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukeia on Tigris. Seleukos I Nikator 312-281 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,60 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left on low throne, holding long sceptre in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, monogram; below throne, ΔΙ. Very Fine SC 117.1c.

**150**



**134** Seleukid Kingdom. Susa (?). Seleukos I Nikator circa 312-281 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 17,04 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, radiate head of Helios facing above monogram; below throne, M - AP. Good Very Fine Cf. SC 165.1 (ΜΠ Monogram).

**150**



**135** Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukeia on Tigris. Antiochos II Theos 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 15,94 g Diademed head of Antiochos I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow with right hand and resting left hand on grounded bow; monograms to outer left and right. Very Fine SC 379.6; HGC 9, 128g. Antiochos II Theos (286–246 BC) was a ruler of the Seleucid Empire, succeeding his father Antiochus I Soter upon his death in 261 BC. His mother was Stratonike, the daughter of Demetrius I Poliorcetes. Antiochus inherited his kingdom in the midst of the Second Syrian War with Egypt, which was fought along the coasts of Asia Minor. He earned the title "Theos" (Greek for "God") from the Milesians for freeing them from tyranny. With allies such as Rhodes and Antigonos II Gonatas, he managed to assert himself against Egypt in Asia Minor, reclaiming lost territories like Ephesus and Cilicia. The establishment of the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom under Diodotus and the Parthian revolt led by Arsaces I marked challenges during his reign. Antiochus brokered peace with Ptolemy II of Egypt, ending the Second Syrian War, but marital conflicts arose when he divorced Laodice and married Berenice, Ptolemy's daughter. His death triggered a succession dispute and conflict, resulting in Ptolemy III's vengeance against Berenice's death and Laodice's demise. His reign also witnessed interactions with the Indian king Ashoka, with uncertain religious implications. **150**



**136** Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,60 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left; to outer left; monogram below throne; all within wreath. Good Very Fine SC 2463. Philip I Philadelphos ruled jointly with his twin brother Antiochus XI Epiphanes as co-regents over the Seleucid Empire. Philip I Philadelphos and Antiochus XI Epiphanes were sons of the Seleucid king Antiochus VIII Grypos and his wife Tryphaena. After the death of their father, they assumed joint rule over the empire. Their co-regency is believed to have occurred around 94 BC. The co-rule of Philip I Philadelphos and Antiochus XI Epiphanes took place during a time of internal strife and fragmentation within the Seleucid Empire. Various factions and contenders for power emerged, leading to instability and conflicts. **50**



**137** Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,11 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ[Υ] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ[Σ] ΦΙΛΑΔΕ[ΛΦΟΥ], Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne; N in exergue; all within wreath. Very Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319. Zeus Nikephoros, is a title given to the Greek god Zeus, meaning "Zeus, the bringer of victory" or "Zeus, the bearer of victory." It highlights one of the many epithets associated with Zeus, who was the king of the gods in Greek mythology and the ruler of Mount Olympus. In ancient Greek religion and mythology, gods often had multiple epithets that emphasized different aspects of their powers or attributes. Zeus was no exception, and he had several titles and epithets reflecting his diverse roles and associations. As Zeus Nikephoros, he was revered as a deity who bestowed victory and success upon those who worshipped and honored him. The concept of Nikephoros, the bringer of victory, was highly regarded in ancient Greece, particularly during times of war and athletic competitions. Victorious athletes and military commanders would often attribute their success to the favor of Zeus Nikephoros, thanking him for guiding them to triumph. **50**





**138** Kings of Commagene. Samosata. Antiochos IV Epiphanes of Commagene AD 38-72. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 15,69 g ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ, diademed and draped bust of Antiochos IV to right; s/m: anchor / KOMMAGHNQN, scorpion within circle and wreath. Very Fine RPC I 3854. Gaius Julius Antiochus IV Epiphanes, also known as Antiochus IV Epiphanes or Antiochus IV of Commagene, was the last king of Commagene, ruling from AD 38 to 72. He was a vassal king under the Roman Empire. Antiochus, son of Antiochus III, was of Armenian-Greek-Median-Persian descent. He became a Roman citizen and adopted the name Gaius Julius. He lived in Rome alongside his sister, part of the court of Antonia Minor, who was influential and controlled a society of various princes and princesses. In AD 38, Antiochus regained his paternal kingdom from Caligula and expanded it with parts of Cilicia. He enjoyed an intimate relationship with Caligula, but it didn't last as he was dethroned. He regained his kingdom under Claudius in AD 41. Antiochus had a son, Gaius Julius Archelaus Antiochus Epiphanes, who was briefly engaged to Herodes Agrippa's daughter but later married Claudia Capitolina. He supported Vespasian and participated in military campaigns. Antiochus faced a downfall in AD 72 when accused of conspiring with the Parthians against Rome. He was dethroned after 34 years of rule. His sons fled to Parthia, while he spent his later life in Sparta and Rome. His legacy includes coins reflecting his territorial control and political ambitions. **50**



**139** Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios I to Xerxes II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 17 mm, 5,58 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow; c/m / Incuse punch. Nearly very fine Carradice Type IIIb, Group A/B (pl. XII, 17); Meadows, Administration 322; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 17; Sunrise 25. **50**



**140** Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios I to Xerxes II 485-420 BC. 1/6 Siglos AR 8 mm, 0,83 g Persian king or hero, with quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, drawing bow / Incuse rectangular punch. Nearly Very Fine Carradice Type II; Brindley -; Klein -; Sunrise -; CNG E-384, lot 355; CNG E-369, lot 242; CNG 73, lot 474. **50**



**141** Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Darius III 375-330 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,53 g Persian king in kneeling-running stance right, holding dagger and bow / Incuse punch. Nearly Very Fine BMC 176; Carradice pl. XV, 46. **50**



**142** Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Darius III 375-330 BC. Siglos AR 14 mm, 5,54 g Persian king in kneeling-running stance right, holding dagger and bow / Incuse punch; c/m. Very Fine BMC 176; Carradice pl. XV, 46. **50**



**143** Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Uncertain mint in Caria. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III circa 400-341 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 14,90 g Persian king, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running stance right, drawing bow / Warrior, wearing kyrbasia, on horseback right, thrusting spear he holds aloft in right hand; to left, head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin. Good Very Fine Sunrise 73-4 var. (reverse controls); Meadows, Administration 327 var. (BA on obv.); Mildenberg, Münzwesen pp. 26-7, and pl. XIV, 122-3 var. (letters on obv.); Konuk, Influences, Group 5, 4 and pl. XXX, 1 During the period from Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III, roughly spanning from 400 BCE to 341 BCE, the Achaemenid Persian Empire witnessed significant historical events and changes. This era was marked by the reigns of three kings: Artaxerxes II Mnemon, Artaxerxes III Ochus, and Artaxerxes IV Arses. Here's an overview of their coinage and the historical context of their rule: Artaxerxes II Mnemon (404-358 BCE): Artaxerxes II, continued the Achaemenid tradition of coinage, issuing silver sigloi (siglos) and gold darics. His rule was characterized by internal stability and cultural achievements, but it also saw several wars, including conflicts with Egypt led by the famous Greek general, Agesilaus II of Sparta. Despite these challenges, Artaxerxes II successfully maintained the power and influence of the Persian Empire. The coins minted during his reign displayed the traditional Achaemenid designs with his portrait and the incuse punch on the reverse. Artaxerxes III Ochus (358-338 BCE): Artaxerxes III succeeded his father, Artaxerxes II, as the king of Persia. He faced a significant threat in the form of a rebellion led by his own brother, Cyrus the Younger, who sought to claim the throne. In the Battle of Cunaxa in 401 BCE, Cyrus was killed, and Artaxerxes III emerged victorious. During his reign, he also had to deal with revolts in various provinces of the empire. The coinage of Artaxerxes III was similar to that of his predecessors, featuring the sigloi and darics with traditional Achaemenid motifs. Artaxerxes IV Arses (338-336 BCE): Artaxerxes IV, also known as Arses, briefly succeeded Artaxerxes III before his reign was cut short by a coup led by his grand vizier, Bagoas. The reasons for the coup are not entirely clear, but it is believed that Bagoas had his own ambitions and saw Artaxerxes IV as a weak ruler. Consequently, Bagoas orchestrated the assassination of Artaxerxes IV and put Darius III on the throne. The coinage of Artaxerxes IV would have been similar to the coins of the previous kings, but due to the brevity of his rule, examples of his coinage are extremely rare. Overall, the coinage of this period in Persian history remained consistent with the established Achaemenid style. The sigloi and darics continued to be widely used for trade and served as symbols of the empire's wealth and power. These coins were crucial in promoting economic stability and reinforcing the authority of the Persian kings during their respective reigns. Surviving examples of their coinage are valuable artifacts that offer insights into the rich history and culture of the Achaemenid Persian Empire.

**1'500**



**144** Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" circa 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 15,37 g Draped bust of Tigranes II to right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, the Tyche of Tigranocerta, turreted and veiled, seated right on rock, holding long palm frond in her right hand; below, river-god Araxes swimming right; on rock, monogram; all within wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine Kovacs 75.3; SCADA Group 7; CAA 21; ACV 33. Tigranes II, also known as Tigranes the Great, reigned as the king of Armenia from 95 BC to 55 BC. A member of the Artaxiad dynasty, he led Armenia to unprecedented expansion. Leveraging the decline of the Parthian and Seleucid Empires, Tigranes rapidly grew his kingdom, forming an alliance with Mithridates VI of Pontus by marrying his daughter. His empire extended from the Pontic Alps to Mesopotamia, with Tigranocerta as his new capital. Tigranes valued Greek culture, attracting scholars to his court. Tensions with Rome escalated as Mithridates sought refuge, resulting in defeats in 69 BC and 68 BC by Roman forces led by Lucullus and Pompey respectively. Tigranes surrendered in 66 BC, keeping Armenia's core while losing conquered lands. His rule continued as a Roman ally until his death around 55 BC. Tigranes the Great's legacy lies in Armenia's territorial peak, cultural exchange, and his role in regional power dynamics. **500**



**145** Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" circa 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,69 g Draped bust of Tigranes II to right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, the Tyche of Tigranocerta, turreted and veiled, seated right on rock, holding long palm frond in her right hand; below, river-god Araxes swimming right; on rock, monogram; in field to right, all within wreath. Very Fine Kovacs 74.2; SCADA Group 1; CAA 19; ACV 3 **200**



**146** Indo-Skythians. Taxila Sirsukh mint. Azes 58-12 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 9,54 g Armored Skythian king advancing right on horseback, holding elephant goad / Zeus Nikephoros standing to left, holding transverse sceptre; monogram to left, two monograms upwards to right. Very Fine HGC 12, 639. Azes I, an Indo-Scythian ruler, reigned from around 48/47 BC to 25 BC, establishing a dynastic empire in the Punjab and Indus Valley. He completed the dominance of the Scythians in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent. His name appears as Azēs in Greek and Aya in Kharosthi, both derived from the Saka name \*Aza, signifying "leader." Azes's legacy includes the introduction of the Azes era, a system of dating that endured. While it was traditionally thought to be initiated by his successors, an inscription from his reign suggests he may have begun it himself. Many historians previously dated the start of this era to 58 BC, correlating it with the Malwa or Vikrama era. However, new findings, like the Bajaur reliquary inscription, indicate a different timeline. This inscription hints at Azes's reign in relation to both the Greek era and his own, suggesting that the Azes era might have begun around 45 BC. **50**



**147** Thrace. Philippopolis. Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck in occasion of the Pythian Games in honour of Alexander the Great Medallion Æ 41 mm, 37,81 g AVT K M AVP CEV H ANTΩNEINOC, laureate heroic-style bust left, seen from behind, wearing aegis / ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ [ΠΥΘΙ], Caracalla riding horse springing to right, thrusting his spear at fallen foe wearing Phrygian cap; Α ΕΝ ΦΙΛΙΠ / Π-Ο within two lines in exergue. Very Fine, somewhat smoothed and strengthened Varbanov 1421; BMC -; SNG Cop.-; Mouchmov 5334. **200**





**148** Epeiros. Buthrotum . Nero AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,15 g NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR, radiate head right / EX CON CCIB, Nike advancing right, holding wreath and palm. Very Fine RPC I 1415. **50**



**149** Arkadia. Thelpousa. Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 4,63 g ΛΟΥ CΕΠ ΓΕΤΑC KI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΘΕΛΠΟΥCΙΩΝ, Herme s standing left, holding purse with right hand and caduceus with left. Very Fine BCD Pel oponnesos 1769.5. **50**



**150** Pontos. Amaseia. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Dated CY 208=AD 205/6 Bronze Æ 34 mm, 17,30 g ΑΥΚ Λ CΕΠ CΕΟΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡ CΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirasse d bust right / ΑΔΡ CΕΥ ΑΝΤ ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΜΗ Τ ΝΕ ΠΡ ΠΟ[N], Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia; ΕΤ-CH (date) across fields. Very Fine RG 42; SNG von Aulock 29. **50**



**151** Pontos. Amaseia. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Dated CY 208=AD 205/6 Bronze Æ 31 mm, 17,85 g ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ CΕΠΤ CΕΟΥΗΡΟC, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / ΑΔΡ CΕΥ ΑΝΤ ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΜΗΤ ΝΕ ΠΡ/ ΕΤ CH, Caracalla and Geta both togate a and with scrolls, facing each other and clasping hands. Very Fine BMC 6. **50**



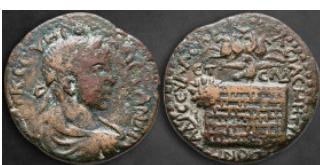
**152** Pontos. Amaseia. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 16,11 g ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ CΕΠΤ CΕΟΥΗΡΟC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΔΡ C[EY ANT] ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΜΗΤ ΝΕ ΠΡ, Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia; ΕΤ-CH (dat e) across fields. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 29; Dalaison 208; SNG Leypold 14. **50**



**153** Pontos. Amaseia. Caracalla AD 198-217. Dated CY 234=AD 232/3 Bronze Æ 33 mm, 18,61 g ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕΒΑ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bu st right, seen from behind / [ΑΔ]Ρ CΕΥ [ΑΝΤ ΑΜ]ΑCΙΑC ΜΗΤ ΝΕΩΚ ΠΟ, Altar of Zeus Stratios; eagle with spread wings and holding wreath in beak, standing above facing, he ad left; tree to left; ET-CH (date) below. Very Fine Cf. SNG Cop. 113; BMC 33. **50**



**154** Pontos. Amaseia. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 16,56 g [Α]Υ ΚΑΙ Μ Α ΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΑΔΡ C Ε [ΑΝΤ ΑΜΑCΙ ΜΗ ΝΕ ΠΡ] ΠΟ, Altar of Zeus Stratios surmounted by smaller inflamed altar, tree to left; ET-CH (date) in exergue. Good Very Fine Dalaison 376; Arslan 46. **50**



**155** Pontos. Amaseia. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Struck 231/232 AD Bronze Æ 34 mm, 25,69 g [ΑΥΤ] Κ CΕΥΗΡΟ[C] [ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC], laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΔΡ CΕΥ ΑΛΕ [ΑΜ]ΑCΙΑC ΜΗΤΡΟ ΠΟΝ, Altar of Zeus Strateus, surmounte d by eagle; tree to left; above, Helios driving facing quadriga; ΕΤ CΛΔ (date) across fiel ds. Nearly Very Fine RPC VI, 6474 (temporary); Dalaison 623-44; Rec 107. **50**





**156** Bithynia. Nikaia (?). Antoninus Pius with Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 138-161. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 2,57 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head right / AVRELIVS CAES AVG P II F COS, draped and cuirassed bust right. Very Fine RPC online -. **50**



**157** Bithynia. Nikomedia. Claudius AD 41-54. Publius Pasidienus Firmus, proconsul Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,10 g [ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡ[ΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ], bare head left / ΕΠΙ ΦΙΡ[ΜΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ Π]ΑΤΡΩΝΟΣ, Β ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, ΝΙΚΟΜΗ. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 2081. **50**



**158** Mysia. Pergamon. Caracalla AD 198-217. Medallion Æ 44 mm, 28,69 g Cuirassed and laureate bust of Caracalla to right ; c/m / Caracalla in military dress on horseback, right hand raised in salute, riding to the right, opposite him the city goddess of Pergamon with sceptre and figure of Asklepios on hand standing to the left; escort standing behind her Fine BMC -; SNG Von Aulock -. **50**



**159** Troas. Alexandria. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 251-260. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 6,85 g ALEX TRO, draped bust of Tyche right; behind her, vexillum inscribed CO AV / CO L AVG, horse grazing right; TRO in exergue. Good Very Fine RPC IX, 485; Bellinger A4 86. **50**



**160** Troas. Ilion. Vespasian AD 69-79. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,35 g ΑΥΤΟ Κ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΟΥΕ ΣΠΑΙΑΝ, laureate head right / ΙΛΙ, helmeted head of Athena left, holding spear entwined with serpent. Very Fine RPC II 894. **50**



**161** Aiolis. Kyme. Nero AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 4,67 g ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ, laureate head of Nero to right / ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΥΜ-ΑΙ-ΩΝ, horse prancing to right. Very Fine RPC I 2435. **50**



**162** Ionia. Ephesos. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 5,46 g ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΑΥΡΕΛΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΔΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Tyche standing facing, head left, wearing kalathos, holding udder and cornucopia. Very Fine RPC VI Online 4933.7 (this coin); SNG München 189. **50**



**163** Ionia. Magnesia ad Maeander. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Eutychion, grammateus Bronze Æ 30 mm, 14,30 g ΑΥ Κ Λ ΣΕΠ ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ Π, laureate head right / ΕΠΙ ΓΡΑ ΕΥΤΥΧΙΩΝΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ, Demeter-Kore standing left, holding grain ears and scepter; at feet to left, lighted altar Very Fine Not in the standard references. Ex Roma E-Auction 32, Lot 585. **50**



**164** Ionia. Miletos. Trajan AD 98-117. Bronze Æ 13 mm, 2,57 g Laureate head right / ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ, lion standing right, head left; above, eight-rayed star. Very Fine RPC III - . **50**



**165** Ionia. Smyrna. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Medallion Æ 34 mm, 20,78 g AV Κ Λ ΣΕΠ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ Π, laureate, cuirassed and draped bust right / ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ ΚΛ ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ ΣΟΦΙ, ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, Cybele turreted and enthroned, holding patera and scepter, left arm resting on tympanum; lion at feet. Nearly Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 1377; SNG von Aulock 2217. Ex Hollschek Collection **50**



**166** Caria. Alinda. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Kornelius Menippos, archon Medallion Æ 38 mm, 29,62 g AY ΚΑΙ Λ ΣΕ ΣΕΥΗΡΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ ΟΣ ΣΕ, draped and cuirassed bust right; c/m: laureate head / ΕΠΙ ΑΡ ΚΟΡ ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ, Septimius Severus with lance standing left and laying right on tropaion between two seated prisoners; he is crowned by Herakles standing behind him right with club and lion skin. Fine SNG von Aulock 2411. **50**



**167** Caria. Stratonikeia. Caracalla and Plautilla AD 193-217. Tiberius Claudius Dionysos, magistrate Bronze Æ 35 mm, 22,46 g Confronted busts of Plautilla right, draped and wearing stephane and Caracalla left, laureate, draped, and cuirassed; c/m: laureate head right in oval incuse / Zeus Panamarus right on horseback, holding scepter; to right, lighted altar. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 2695; BMC 66; for c/m: Howgego 84. **50**



**168** Caria. Tabai. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Marcus Aurelius Ioulios, archon Bronze Æ 34 mm, 21,49 g AY Κ Μ ΑΥ Ρ ΣΕΥ ΑΛΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right; c/m: large B / ΑΡΧ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ [ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ], Dionysos standing left, holding thyrsos and kantharos, Panther at his feet. Fine RPC VI, 5384 (temporary). Ex Hollschek Collection **50**



**169** Lydia. Bageis. Caracalla AD 198-217. Asklepiades, magistrate Medallion Æ 36 mm, 23,57 g AV ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕ, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / ΕΠΙ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ Π ΑΙΛ ΜΗΤ ΑΡΧ Α Β/ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ, Emperor on horseback, galloping left, holding shield and thrusting spear at enemy to left, kneeling left; below, another enemy being trampled Nearly Extremely Fine SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -; Isegrim - . **1'500**



**170** Lydia. Thyateira. Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 4,93 g ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ, diademed and draped bust right / ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ, eagle standing facing, head left, with wings spread. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 630; SNG von Aulock -; BMC 136. **50**



**171** Phrygia. Hierapolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 200-300. Bronze Æ 30 mm, 12,30 g BOYΛH, laureate and draped bust of Boule right / ICPAΠOΛEITΩN, Nike advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 3640; SNG Copenhagen 433. **50**



**172** Phrygia. Kibyra. Elagabal AD 218-222. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 3,51 g AY K M AYR ANT ΩNINOC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / KIBYPATΩN, basket. Good Very Fine RPC online 5412 (same dies); BMC 64. Ex Numismatik Naumann Auction 80, Lot 407. **50**



**173** Phrygia. Laodikeia ad Lycum. Commodus circa AD 177-192. Medallion Æ 41 mm, 37,83 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / Emperor standing en face, looking left, holding patera and sceptre in his hands, two busts in fields (luna and sol), two river deities reclining in lower left and right field facing each other (Euphrates and Tigris), the Roman eagle en face with spread wings in between; ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ in exergue. Very Fine BMC 226; SNG von Aulock -; SNG Copenhagen -; Cf. Roma Numismatics E-Sale 93, lot 765 (Caracalla). Extremely Rare; seemingly no other examples on CoinArchive. Medallions struck at Laodikeia ad Lycum, an ancient city in Asia Minor, are remarkable coins that hold historical and artistic significance. These large, commemorative coins featured intricate designs and depicted important events, emperors, and local symbols. They served as propaganda tools, celebrated imperial achievements, boosted the city's economy, and fostered a sense of local pride. These medallions provide valuable insights into the artistic and cultural heritage of Laodikeia and the Roman Empire. **300**



**174** Lycia. Koinon of Lycia. Trajan AD 98-117. Drachm AR 18 mm, 3,04 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC Ν ΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CЄB ΓЄPM, laureate head right / ΔΗΜ ΕΞ [ΥΠΑΤ Β], two lyres; above, owl standing right, head facing. Very Fine RPC III 2676; SNG von Aulock 4268. Trajan, full name Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 98 to 117. He was born in AD 53 in Italica, a Roman colony in modern-day Spain. Trajan came from a non-aristocratic family but rose through the military ranks to become emperor. He was known for his military conquests, including the successful campaigns against Dacia (modern Romania) and Parthia (modern Iran and Iraq). Under his rule, the Roman Empire reached its greatest territorial extent. Trajan was also known for his public works projects, including the construction of Trajan's Forum and Trajan's Column in Rome. He died in AD 117, and was succeeded by Hadrian. Trajan is often considered one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome. **50**





**175** Pamphylia. Perge. Tranquillina AD 241-244. Homonoia issue with Side Bronze Æ 26 mm, 11,92 g [CAB]CI TPANKYΛΛEIN[AN CEB], diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ CΙΔΗΤΩΝ [OM]ONOI[IA], Artemis Pergaia and Apollo Sidetes standing facing each other, clasping hands; Artemis with quiver at shoulder, holding arrow; Apollo holding sceptre. Very Fine Franke - Nollé, Homonoia 16949. Furia Sabinia Tranquillina, commonly known as Tranquillina, was a Roman empress who lived during the 3rd century AD. She was the wife of the Roman Emperor Gordian III. Very little is known about her early life, but she came from a prominent Roman family. Tranquillina's marriage to Gordian III took place around 241 AD. Gordian III became the emperor at a young age, and Tranquillina assumed the role of empress. Her reign was marked by political and military challenges, including conflicts with the Sassanian Empire in the east. Tranquillina and Gordian III's rule faced difficulties, and the details are somewhat obscure. It's believed that Gordian III died in AD 244 AD, possibly in suspicious circumstances. After his death, Tranquillina's status and influence diminished, and she disappears from historical records.

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**176** Pamphylia. Side. Gallienus AD 253-268. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 16,89 g AY KAI ΠΟ ΛΙ ΕΓ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ CΕΒΑ, draped, cuirassed and radiate bust right / CΙΔΗΤΩΝ/ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, two Nikes standing vis-a-vis, holding basket together. Very Fine SNG von Aulock -; BMC -; SNG PFPS -. Gallienus (Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus) was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 253 to 268 during a turbulent period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. He was the son of Emperor Valerian and co-emperor alongside his father. After Valerian was captured by the Sassanid Persians and subsequently died in captivity, Gallienus became the sole ruler. Gallienus faced numerous challenges during his reign, including invasions by various barbarian tribes, economic troubles, and internal revolts. He is often remembered for his efforts to stabilize the Roman Empire by adopting a strategy of allowing semi-autonomous rule in certain provinces and regions. This policy, known as the "Gallienic decentralization," aimed to counter the threats posed by external invaders and internal usurpers. Despite his efforts, Gallienus struggled to maintain control over the vast Roman territories. His reign saw the emergence of several breakaway states and the rise of rival claimants to the imperial throne. He was also faced with the so-called "Thirty Tyrants," a group of usurpers who briefly controlled parts of the empire. Gallienus was an able military commander and fought to repel various barbarian incursions. He is credited with successfully defending the empire against the Alamanni, Goths, and other invaders. However, his inability to fully restore order and unity to the empire led to his assassination in AD 268. Gallienus' reign marked a pivotal period in Roman history, characterized by political and military challenges. His attempts at reform and his efforts to cope with the crisis have garnered both admiration and criticism from historians.

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**177** Pisidia. Antioch. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 200-300. Bronze Æ 13 mm, 1,33 g ANTIOCH, bareheaded and draped bust of Mercury/Hermes (head assimilated to portrait of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar) left, with caduceus over shoulder / COLONI, Cock standing right. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 7350 (temporary); Krzyżanowska 140-1, VII.7-9; BMC 1; SNG France 1067 var. (obv. legend).

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**178** Pisidia. Sagalassos. Nerva AD 96-98. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 4,76 g NEPOYAC KAICAP, laureate head right / CAΓAΛACCEQN, Hermes running left, carrying infant Dionysos on arm. Very Fine RPC online 2792. **50**



**179** Pisidia. Seleukeia Sidera. Claudius II (Gothicus) AD 268-270. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 16,67 g AY K M AYP KΛAYΔIOC, laureate, and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on shoulder, gorgoneion on breastplate / KΛAYΔIOCEΛ-E-YKEQN, Tyche standing left, modius on head, holding two corn-ears (?) and rudder on globe in right hand and cornucopiae in left. Very Fine Cf. SNG von Aulock 5240; cf. SNG BN 1907-9. **50**



**180** Lykaonia. Iconium (as Claudiconium). Hadrian AD 117-138. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 2,90 g AΔPIANOC KAICAP, bare-headed and draped bust of Hadrian to left / KΛAYΔEIKONIEQN, Perseus standing front, head to right, holding head of Medusa in his right hand and harpa in his left. Very Fine RPC III 2825. **50**



**181** Cilicia. Ninika - Klaudiopolis. Septimius Severus, with Julia Domna AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 36 mm, 13,74 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus right; Nike c/m's around / Draped bust of Julia Domna right. Nearly Very Fine SNG France -; SNG Levante 609. **50**



**182** Cilicia. Ninika - Klaudiopolis. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 13,75 g IMP C M AV A ΓEVEP ALEXANΔEP, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / NINI COL CLAVΔIOPOLI, emperor standing left, holding phiale and sceptre, in tetrastyle temple. Very Fine RPC VI, 6902 (temporary); SNG Levante Supplement 165 (this coin); SNG France -; for c/m: Howgego 450. **50**



**183** Cilicia. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnon. Gordian III with Tranquillina AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 38 mm, 27,45 g M ANTQNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC CE KAI CABINIAN TRANKVΛLINAN CEB, draped busts of Gordian, radiate and cuirassed, and Tranquillina, wearing stephane, facing one another / CEΛEVKEQN TΩ ΠPOC TΩ KALVKADNΩ EΛEVΘEPAC, draped busts of Artemis-Tyche, wearing calathus and with cornucopia over shoulder, and Apollo, laureate, facing one another. Very Fine Cf. SNG BN 1035-8. **50**



**184** Cilicia. Tarsos. Macrinus AD 217-218. Dated CY 264 = AD 217/8 Bronze Æ 29 mm, 12,91 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Macrinus on horseback right, ab out to spear lion below; ΔΞ/C (date) above and below horse's left foreleg. Very Fine SNG France 2345; SNG Levante -. Marcus Opellius Macrinus was a Roman emperor who ruled from April 217 to June 218, jointly with his son Diadumenianus. Notably, he was the first emperor of non-senatorial equestrian class origin and the first to never visit Rome during his rule. He had previously served under Emperor Caracalla as a praetorian prefect, and after conspiring against Caracalla and orchestrating his murder, Macrinus became emperor. Macrinus faced challenges upon assuming power, including financial strain from Caracalla's excessive spending and conflicts with Parthia, Armenia, and Dacia. He attempted economic and diplomatic reforms for stability. Although his diplomatic efforts achieved peace, the military unrest grew due to fiscal changes. Julia Maesa, Caracalla's aunt, spurred a rebellion, leading to Macrinus' defeat at the Battle of Antioch AD 218. Elagabalus was declared emperor with the support of rebelling Roman legions. Macrinus fled but was captured and executed, while his son was also captured and killed. Macrinus' reign, based primarily in Antioch, saw attempts to restore stability through financial and diplomatic measures. However, his background, rise to power, and inability to gain Roman favor marked his relatively short and tumultuous rule. **50**



**185** Cilicia. Tarsos. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 38 mm, 34,20 g [ΑΥΤ] Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, draped, laureate and radiate bust right; Π-Π across fields / [ΤΑΡΣ]ΟΥ ΜΗ[Τ]ΡΟΠΟ[ΛΕΩΣ] / Α / Μ / Κ - Γ / Β, Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine, traces of silvering SNG Paris 1656. **50**



**186** Cappadocia. Caesarea. Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Didrachm AR 21 mm, 6,13 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, bareheaded and cuirassed bust right. / ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Β, mount Argaeus surmounted by star. Very Fine RPC IV online 7036. **50**



**187** Cappadocia. Caesarea. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 6,76 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate head right / ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Γ, Mount Argaeus surmounted by figure holding globe and sceptre. Very Fine Metcalf 129b. **50**



**188** Cappadocia. Caesarea. Julia Domna. Augusta AD 193-217. Dated RY 5 of Septimius Severus = AD 196/7 Drachm AR 18 mm, 2,87 g ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ C, draped bust right / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑ / ΕΤ Ε, Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine Sydenham 441. **50**



**189** Cappadocia. Caesarea - Eusebeia. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Didrachm AR 22 mm, 5,04 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate head right / ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Γ, Mount Argaeus surmounted by star. Very Fine RPC 6941; Henseler-447/9; Metcalf-129b. **50**



**190** Cappadocia. Caesarea - Eusebeia. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. RY 14 = 205/6 AD Drachm AR 18 mm, 3,08 g AY KAI Λ CЄΠT CЄOYHPOC, laureate head right / MH TPO KAICAP, mount Argaios surmounted by a star; ET ID(date) in exergue. Very Fine Ganschow 403e; Sydenham 399 var. (differing legends). The inscription "MH TPO KAIC AP" on ancient coins is Greek and stands for "MH TPOΠOΛEΩΣ KAIC AP" (Mētopolis Kaisar), which translates to "Metropolis Caesar" in English. In the context of ancient Roman coins, "Metropolis Caesar" refers to the title given to a city that held special administrative privileges and was directly associated with the Roman emperor or the imperial family. Such cities were considered to be of particular importance and significance in the Roman Empire. These coins typically featured the portrait of the ruling emperor on the obverse and the city's name with the "Metropolis Caesar" inscription on the reverse side. **50**



**191** Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Augustus circa 27 BC-AD 14. Struck regnal year 26 = 1 BC Tetrachm AR 28 mm, 14,93 g KAI C AP O C C E B A C T O Y; laureate head of Augustus right / ETOY C K NIK H C; Tyche of Antioch seated right on rock, holding palm branch with her right hand, river Orontes swimming right at her feet, YPA monogram and IB (= COS XII) in right field above ANT monogram. Very Fine RPC I 4151; Prieur 50. **150**



**192** Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Augustus circa 27 BC-AD 14. Struck regnal year 29 = AD 2 Tetrachm AR 26 mm, 14,76 g KAI C AP O C C E B A C T O Y, laureate head right / ETOY C Θ K NIK H C, Tyche seated right on rocky outcropping, holding palm frond; below, half-length figure of river-god Orontes swimming right; in right field, monogram (=YPA T O Y) and IΓ above monogram. Very Fine McAlee 182. Prieur 52. RPC I 4153. **150**



**193** Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Nero circa AD 54-68. Tetrachm AR 26 mm, 15,03 g NEPΩNOC KAI C AP O C C E B A C T O Y, Laureate bust right, wearing aegis / Eagle, with wings spread, standing left on thunderbolt; palm frond to left; to right, H above IP (dates). Extremely Fine RPC I 4182; McAlee 258; Prieur 82 **150**





**194** Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Nero with Agrippina Junior circa AD 54-68. Dated RY 3 and year 105 of the Caesarean Era Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 14,50 g ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒ, head of Nero to right, wearing oak wreath / ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΗΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ, draped bust of Agrippina to right; Γ ΕΡ (date) in two lines to lower right. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC I 4175; McAlee 253; Prieur 74. Rare, and very well preserved for the type Agrippina Minor, also known as Agrippina the Younger, was a prominent Roman woman and a member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. She was the daughter of Germanicus, a celebrated Roman general, and Agrippina the Elder, and the granddaughter of Emperor Augustus. Agrippina was born in AD 15 and grew up in a politically influential family. In AD 49, she married her uncle, Emperor Claudius, which secured her position in the imperial family. Agrippina played a significant role in the politics of the time, using her influence to advance her son Nero's claim to the throne. She orchestrated the downfall of Claudius's son Britannicus, ensuring Nero's succession as emperor. However, her son Nero's reign turned out to be tumultuous and marked by tyranny and extravagance. Agrippina initially wielded considerable influence over Nero's decisions, but their relationship soured over time. Eventually, Nero ordered Agrippina's assassination in AD 59, allegedly due to her attempts to control his actions. The life of Agrippina and her complex relationship with her son Nero has been a subject of fascination for historians and writers throughout the ages. Her story reflects the intricate and often perilous dynamics of power within the Roman imperial family. **500**



**195** Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Nero circa AD 62-63. Dated RY 9 and year 111 of the Caesarean Era = AD 62/3. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,07 g ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, laureate bust to right, wearing archaic aegis / ΕΤΟΥΣ ΑΙΠ • Θ, eagle standing to right on thunderbolt, with wings spread; pellet and palm to right. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC I 4185; McAlee 260; Prieur 84. **200**



**196** Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch circa AD 63-64. RY 10, CE 112 = 63-64 AD Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,54 g ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, laureate head of Nero to right, wearing aegis / ΕΤΟΥΣ - ΒΙΡ•Ι, Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; to right, palm frond. Extremely Fine McAlee 265b; Prieur 89; RPC I (2 Specimens). **250**



**197** Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 29 mm, 12,53 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ, eagle standing facing with wings spread on palm branch, head and tail to left, holding wreath in beak; SC below. Very Fine McAlee 887/2; Prieur 319; RPC VIII Online ID 29183. **50**



**198** Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,91 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΑΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Γ, eagle standing facing with wings spread, head and tail to right, holding wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA SC in two lines below. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC VIII Online Unassigned ID 29021; McAlee 902; Prieur 371. **50**





**199** Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Philip II AD 247-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 11,64 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Δ, eagle standing to right, holding wreath in beak, with wings spread; ANTIOXIA SC within two lines in exergue. Very Fine Prieur 474; McAlee 1042. **50**



**200** Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Trajan AD 98-117. Dated CY 162=115/6 AD Bronze Æ 28 mm, 11,57 g [ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ [ΓΕΡ ΔΑΚ], laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / [ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ] ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΒΕΡ], turreted, veiled and draped bust of Tyche to right; monogram before. Good Very Fine RPC III 3795; SNG Copenhagen 344. **50**



**201** Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 10,15 g Laureate head right / Veiled and turreted bust of Tyche to right; ΑΓ before. Very Fine BMC 88. **50**



**202** Egypt. Alexandria. Claudius AD 41-54. Dated RY 6=45/6 AD Dichalkon Æ 15 mm, 1,47 g ΤΙΒ ΚΛΑΥ, laureate head right / ΛΣ, eagle standing right. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 5171. **50**



**203** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 20 mm, 4,42 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / ΦΘΕΝΕΘΥ, ΛΙΑ, young Horus standing facing, head left, holding one hawk, left in left hand, and another hawk, right, in right hand. Fine RPC III 6483. **50**



**204** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 19 mm, 4,58 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / ΘΕΤΙΣ, ΛΙΑ, Thetis/Athena standing, l., wearing helmet, holding double axe in l. hand, and Nike with crown and palm, r., in r. hand. Nearly Very Fine RPC III 6357. **50**



**205** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 19 mm, 4,73 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / ΤΑΝΙ, ΛΙΑ, Horus of Mesene, standing, facing, head l., wearing pschent and military dress, holding spear in l. hand, hawk, wearing pschent, l., in r. hand. Fine RPC III 6514. **50**



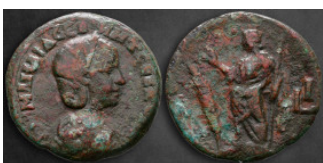
**206** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 20 mm, 4,79 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / ΠΡΟΚΩ, ΛΙΑ, young Harsomtous/Heracles standing, facing, head l., wearing nemes and hem-hem crown, raising r. hand to mouth, holding club (sometimes with a hawk at the top) in l. hand. Fine, holed RPC III 6399. Ex Hollschek Collection **50**



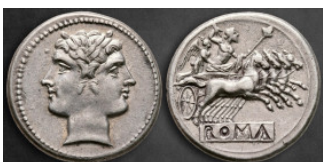
**207** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 19 mm, 3,95 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔ PIA CEB, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / KYNOΠ, L IA, Anubis standing, r., lowered r. hand, and sitting dog r., in l. hand. Fine RPC III 6353. Ex Hollschek Collection **50**



**208** Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Obol Æ 19 mm, 4,85 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔ PIA CEB, laureate head to right with slight drapery on left shoulder / EPMO, L IA, bearded bust of Thot/Hermes, wearing taenia and hem-hem crown, r.; before (or behind), ibis standing, right. Very Fine, holed RPC III 6286. **50**



**209** Egypt. Alexandria. Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Dated RY 10=AD 230/1 Hemidrachm Æ 31 mm, 9,11 g IOY MAMAIA CEB MHT CEB K CTPA, draped bust right / L I, Alexandria standing half-left, wearing turreted crown, her right hand raised and holding a sceptre with her left; palm branch before. Fine RPC online -. Ex Hollschek Collection **50**



**210** Anonymous circa 225-214 BC. Uncertain mint Didrachm – Quadrigatus AR 22 mm, 6,69 g Laureate head of Janus, two annulets atop head / Jupiter, hurling thunderbolt with right hand and holding scepter in left, in quadriga right driven by Victory; ROMA incuse on raised tablet in exergue. Near Extremely Fine Crawford 29/3; Sydenham 64; Kestner 90, 94; BMCRR Romano-Campanian 78-88; RSC 23 In 225 BC, the Roman Republic minted the didrachms or quadrigatus coins, serving as currency and symbols of its growing dominance. Amidst conquests and expansion, these silver coins featured a quadriga, a four-horse chariot, representing the Republic's military prowess and divine favor. On the reverse side, the head of Janus symbolized adaptability and forward-looking resilience. Beyond currency, the coins commemorated victories, consolidated political authority, and projected prestige. They facilitated trade, enhancing economic stability and integration. The didrachms embodied power, portraying the Republic's victorious history, adaptability, and divine protection. These coins played a pivotal role in projecting authority, bolstering the economy, and expanding the Republic's influence across the Mediterranean. **500**



**211** Anonymous 211-208 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,63 g Helmeted head of Roma right; X (mark of value) behind / Dioscuri riding to right, each holding spear, star above each head; ROMA in linear frame below. Very Fine Crawford 44/5; BMCRR Rome 1; RSC 2. The Dioscuri, also known as the Dioskouroi or Castor and Pollux, were twin brothers in Greek and Roman mythology. They were the sons of Zeus and Leda, the mortal queen of Sparta. The story of the Dioscuri is often associated with friendship, brotherly love, and bravery. Castor and Pollux were renowned for their exceptional skills in horsemanship and were often depicted as skilled horsemen and warriors. In many myths, they are portrayed as protectors of sailors and travelers at sea, guiding and rescuing those in distress. According to one of the most well-known myths involving the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux were inseparable in life. When Castor, the mortal brother, was killed during a conflict, Pollux, who was immortal, pleaded with Zeus to allow him to share his immortality with Castor. Zeus granted Pollux's request, and the brothers were reunited as the constellation Gemini, the twins. The Dioscuri were highly venerated in ancient Greece and Rome, and their cult was widespread. They were often invoked for protection, especially during journeys and voyages. Temples and sanctuaries dedicated to Castor and Pollux were established in various cities across the ancient world. The Dioscuri's presence extended beyond mythology and religion, as they became symbols of loyalty, friendship, and brotherly bond. Their legacy and significance have endured through art, literature, and various cultural references throughout history. **50**



**212** Anonymous after 211 BC. Rome Victoriatus AR 15 mm, 1,97 g Laureate head of Jupiter to right / Victory standing to right, crowning trophy; [ROMA] in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine Crawford 53/1; RSC 9. **50**



**213** Anonymous after 211 BC. Rome Victoriatus AR 17 mm, 3,14 g Laureate head of Jupiter to right / ROMA, Victory crowning trophy. Very Fine Anon. 9; Crawford 53/1. **50**



**214** Q. Fabius Labeo. 124 BC. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,86 g Helmeted head of Roma to right; X (mark of value) below chin, ROMA behind, LABEO before / Jupiter driving galloping quadriga to right, holding reins and sceptre, and throwing thunderbolt; prow of galley below to right, Q•FABI in exergue. Very Fine Crawford 273/1; RSC Fabia 1. Quintus Fabius Labeo was a Roman politician with a family legacy of public service. He served as a city Quaestor in 196 BC and became a Praetor in 189 BC. Although his military achievements were modest, he commanded fleets and freed Roman captives in Crete and Thrace. Despite unsuccessful attempts, he finally became Consul in 183 BC. Fabius Labeo was known for his legal expertise and joined the Pontifices in 180 BC. He also played a role in reorganizing the Macedonian kingdom after Rome's victory. Apart from politics, he settled border disputes and dabbled in poetry, while his identification with the famous jurist remains uncertain. **50**





**215** L. Censorinus, with P. Crepusius and C. Limetanus 82 BC. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 4,10 g L•CENSORIN, veiled, diademed, and draped bust of Venus right, wearing earring and pearl necklace / Venus in biga right, holding reins and goad; control mark above; C•LIMETA below; [P•CREPVS]I in exergue. Very Fine Cr. 360/1b; RSC Marcia 27; BMC 2636. **50**



**216** Julius Caesar 49-48 BC. Struck 46-45 BC. Military mint travelling with Caesar in Spain Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,88 g Head of Venus right, wearing stephane; Cupid behind shoulder / Trophy of Gallic arms between two seated captives: female resting head in right hand to left, and bearded male with hands tied behind back on right; [C]AESAR in exergue. Good Very Fine Crawford 468/1; CRI 58; RSC 13; Kestner 3641-3643; BMCRR Spain 86. **200**



**217** The Triumvirs. Octavian 30-29 BC. Uncertain mint (Rome ?) Denarius AR 22 mm, 3,33 g Bare head left / CAESAR DIVI•F, Victory standing right on globe, holding palm frond and wreath. Very Fine CRI 408; RIC I 255; RSC 66. Octavian, also known as Augustus, was a prominent Roman statesman and military leader who played a pivotal role in transforming the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. Born in 63 BC in Rome, he was the great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. Octavian's political journey began when he was named Caesar's heir in his will after Caesar's assassination in 44 BC. Aligning himself with Mark Antony and Lepidus, he formed the powerful Second Triumvirate, seeking vengeance for Caesar's death by defeating his assassins. As conflicts arose within the Triumvirate, Octavian emerged as the dominant figure. The alliance between Octavian and Antony collapsed into a bitter civil war, culminating in the decisive Battle of Actium in 31 BC, where Octavian emerged victorious. In 27 BC, Octavian relinquished his extraordinary powers and accepted the title "Augustus" from the Senate, marking the inception of the Roman Empire. Though he held the title of princeps (first citizen), Augustus effectively became the first Roman Emperor. Under Augustus' rule, the Roman Empire experienced an era of relative peace known as the Pax Romana. He introduced various reforms to strengthen the state and initiated extensive building projects across the empire, leaving a lasting architectural legacy. Augustus' reign, which lasted for 41 years until his death in AD 14, marked the end of the Julio-Claudian dynasty and the beginning of the Roman Empire. His ability to consolidate power, navigate complex political waters, and maintain stability earned him admiration and secured his position as one of Rome's most influential leaders. **150**



**218** Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum (Lyon) Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,01 g [AVGVSTVS] DIVI•F, bare head right / Bull butting to right; IMP•X in exergue. Very Fine RIC I 167a; BMCRE 451; Lyon 19; RSC 137. **50**



**219** Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Struck 8 BC. Lugdunum (Lyon) Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,71 g [AVG]VS[TVS D]IVI F, laureate head right / IMP XIII, Augustus, seated left on curule chair, extending his hand toward a cloaked Gaul or German which is presenting a child held out in both hands toward Augustus. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 201a. **200**





**220** Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Struck circa 19-18 BC. Pergamon Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,53 g [AVGVSTVS] Bare head of Augustus to right / ARMENIA CAPTA, Armenia tiara and bowcase with quiver. Nearly Very Fine BMC 677; BN 995; Cohen 11; RIC 516. **150**



**221** Tiberius AD 14-37. Struck AD 22-23. Rome As Æ 30 mm, 10,58 g TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII, bare head left / PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXIII, around large S.C. Very Fine RIC 44. Tiberius, whose full name was Tiberius Caesar Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 14-37. He was born in 42 BC in Rome, and he came from a prominent political family. Tiberius was the stepson of Emperor Augustus and served as a military commander before ascending to the throne. He succeeded Augustus as the second Roman emperor after Augustus' death. As emperor, Tiberius sought to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Roman Empire. He implemented administrative reforms and focused on maintaining a strong and disciplined Roman army. However, Tiberius' reign was marked by controversies and political intrigue. He was known for his suspicion of the Roman Senate and his distance from the Roman people. His relationship with the Senate and the ruling elite was often strained, leading to accusations of tyranny and repression. Tiberius withdrew to the island of Capri during the later years of his reign, leaving the administration of the empire to others. His retreat from Rome led to further criticisms and rumors about his behavior and intentions. Tiberius died in AD 37, and was succeeded by his grandnephew Caligula as the next Roman emperor. Despite his accomplishments as a military leader, Tiberius' legacy is mixed, with some viewing him as a capable ruler and others criticizing his autocratic tendencies and the atmosphere of fear and suspicion during his reign. **50**



**222** Drusus, son of Tiberius AD 22-23. Struck under Tiberius. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,72 g [DRVSV]S CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head of Drusus to left / PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER around large S.C. Very Fine RIC 45; BMC 99; C. 2. Drusus Julius Caesar was the only son of the Roman emperor Tiberius, born around 13 BC and died in AD 23. Following the death of Tiberius's nephew and adoptive son Germanicus in AD 19, Drusus became the designated heir to the imperial throne. Despite being known for his alleged violent and dissolute behavior, Drusus displayed competence in public affairs. In AD 14, he successfully quelled a dangerous mutiny in the region of Pannonia. Later, in AD 15, he held the prestigious position of consul. Drusus' abilities were further demonstrated during his governorship of Illyricum from AD 17 to 20. He orchestrated the downfall of Maroboduus, the king of the Germanic tribe Marcomanni, consolidating Roman influence in the area. Recognizing his talents, he was appointed consul again in AD 21 and was granted the administrative privileges associated with tribunician power in AD 22. Tragically, Drusus passed away before his father Tiberius. He allegedly fell victim to poisoning orchestrated by his wife Livilla, and possibly with the involvement of Tiberius' advisor, Sejanus. Drusus' untimely death marked the end of his chance to ascend to the Roman throne, as he was intended to succeed Tiberius. His death left an impact on Roman politics and paved the way for future events and rulers in the empire. **50**



**223** Julia Augusta (Livia, mother of Tiberius) AD 22-23. Rome Dupondius Æ 30 mm, 3,50 g IVSTITIA, diademed and draped bust of Julia Augusta as Justitia to right / TI• CAESAR• DIVI• AVG• F• AVG• P M TR• POT• XXIII around large S•C. Very Fine RIC I 46 (Tiberius); BMCRE 79-80 (Tiberius). Livia Drusilla, also known as Julia Augusta, was a prominent figure in ancient Rome and the wife of Emperor Augustus. She was born in 58 BC in the Roman Republic and later became a powerful and influential woman during the early Roman Empire. Livia was first married to Tiberius Claudius Nero and had a son, Tiberius, from that union. After her husband's death, she married Octavian, who later became Emperor Augustus, in 38 BC. As Augustus' wife, Livia played a crucial role in his political career, supporting him in his rise to power and participating in various political activities. Livia was known for her intelligence, charm, and political acumen, which earned her respect and admiration. She was deeply involved in the affairs of state, and her opinions were highly valued by Augustus. Livia's reputation in history has been influenced by conflicting accounts, as some sources depict her as manipulative and ambitious, while others praise her as a model Roman matron and advisor. Regardless of these varying portrayals, Livia Drusilla remains a significant figure in Roman history and a symbol of the influential role women could play in ancient Rome. She passed away in AD 29, having lived through a transformative period in Roman history. **150**



**224** Agrippina I AD 33. Struck under Caligula, AD 37-41. Rome Sestertius Æ 36 mm, 9,02 g AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI, draped bust right, in hair in long plait / S [P Q] R above, MEMORIAE/AGRIPPINAE in two lines in left field, two mules drawing ornamented carpentum left. Nearly Very Fine RIC 55; Cohen 1; BMC 81. Agrippina the Elder, also known as Agrippina I, was a prominent figure in the early Roman Empire. She was a member of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, being the granddaughter of Emperor Augustus, the first Roman emperor, and the daughter of Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, a distinguished general and statesman. Agrippina was born in 14 BC and was raised in a family with strong political connections. She married Germanicus, a popular and successful general who was the nephew of Emperor Tiberius. Germanicus and Agrippina had nine children, including the future Emperor Caligula and Emperor Nero. Agrippina was highly regarded by the Roman people, known for her intelligence, beauty, and strong character. She accompanied her husband on his military campaigns, earning the admiration of the legions and the people in the provinces. However, her family's popularity and her ambitious nature led to tensions with Tiberius, who feared their influence and popularity. After the death of Germanicus in 19 AD, Agrippina's life became more challenging, during the reign of her brother-in-law, Emperor Tiberius. She was accused of treason and plotting against the emperor, which led to her exile to the island of Pandateria (modern-day Ventotene in Italy) around 29 AD. During her exile, Agrippina endured hardships and suffered from starvation. Some historical accounts suggest that she died in exile due to the harsh conditions and mistreatment, while other sources claim that she committed suicide. **50**



**225** Agrippina I AD 33. Struck under Caligula, AD 37-41. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 27,60 g AGRIP[PINA] M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI, draped bust right, in hair in long plait / S P Q R above, MEMORIAE/AGRIPPINAE in two lines in left field, two mules drawing ornamented carpentum left. Nearly Very Fine RIC 55; Cohen 1; BMC 81. This coin age was issued by Caligula in honor of his mother, Agrippina I after her death. "SPQR - Momoriae Agrippina" means "the Senate and People of Rome, in memory of Agrippina" and shows on the obverse the beautiful Agrippina, with a strand of hair falling out of her braid. On the reverse a "Carpetum", a Roman carriage, usually elaborately decorated, pulled by two donkeys. According to Suetonius, Agrippina's mortal remains were carried in just such a carriage. By issuing these coins, the memory of his mother should be honored as a popular and esteemed woman of the Roman Empire and washed clean after her banishment. **50**



**226** Antonia AD 37-41. Rome Dupondius Æ 30 mm, 13,29 g ANTONIA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTI P M TR P IMP S-C, Claudius, togate, standing left, holding simpulum. Fine RIC 92; Cohen 6; BMC 166. Antonia, also known as Antonia Minor, was born in AD 36 and was the daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia Minor. She married Nero Claudius Drusus, the son of Emperor Tiberius, and had three children, including the future Emperor Claudius. Known for her virtue and dignity, Antonia lived independently after her husband's death in AD 9. Her eldest son, Germanicus, was a popular general, while her younger son, Claudius, became emperor in AD 41. Antonia passed away shortly after Claudius' accession, leaving behind a significant legacy as the matriarch of the Julio-Claudian dynasty and a respected figure in Roman society. **50**



**227** Caligula AD 37-41. Struck AD 37-38. Rome As Æ 29 mm, 11,68 g C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head left / VESTA above, S C across field, Vesta seated left, holding patera and sceptre. Very Fine RIC 38; Sear 1803; Cohen 27. Caligula, whose full name was Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 37 to 41. He was born in AD 12 in Antium and was the third emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. Caligula initially ascended to the throne with widespread support and high hopes, as he was the son of the popular and respected general Germanicus. However, his early reign was marked by benevolent policies, including freeing political prisoners and ending some unpopular taxes. Unfortunately, Caligula's mental state deteriorated rapidly, leading to increasingly erratic and tyrannical behavior. He displayed signs of megalomania, claiming to be a god and demanding excessive worship. He engaged in extravagant spending, leading to financial strain on the empire. His rule was characterized by cruelty and persecution, with executions and banishments of perceived enemies. He had a tumultuous relationship with the Roman Senate and the ruling class. Caligula's behavior became increasingly unpredictable, and in AD 41, he was assassinated by a group of conspirators, including members of the Praetorian Guard and the Senate. His death brought an end to his tumultuous and controversial reign. Caligula's reign remains infamous in history, known for his excesses, cruelty, and abuse of power. His short and turbulent rule serves as a cautionary tale of the dangers of unchecked authority and the potential consequences of an unstable leader in a position of great power. **50**



**228** Nero and Drusus AD 39-40. Struck under Caligula, AD 37-38. Rome Dupondius Æ 30 mm, 13,27 g NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES, Nero and Drusus on horses rearing right / C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, large S•C. Very Fine, smoothed and strengthened RIC<sup>2</sup> 34 (Caligula). **200**



**229** Claudius AD 41-54. Struck AD 50-51. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,37 g TI CLAVD CAES[AR AVG P M TR P X I]MP P P, laureate head right / PACI AVGVS[TAE], Pax-Nemesis advancing right, pointing a winged caduceus towards a snake on the ground before her, and holding out a fold of drapery below her chin. Nearly Very Fine RIC 52; RSC 65. Claudius was a Roman emperor from 41 to 54 AD. Despite facing physical disabilities and underestimation, he surprised many with effective leadership. Claudius focused on administrative reforms, infrastructure projects, and expanding the Roman Empire. He wrote various historical works and showed interest in law. He married four times, including Messalina, whose scandalous behavior led to her execution. In 54 AD, Claudius died, and speculation surrounds the possibility of poisoning by his fourth wife, Agrippina the Younger, who sought to secure the throne for her son Nero. Claudius' reign is remembered for stability and achievements, leaving a significant impact on Roman history. **50**



**230** Claudius AD 41-54. Struck AD 50. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 25,36 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head right / S[P]ES AVGVSTA, Spes, draped, advancing to left, holding flower and raising skirt; SC in exergue. Nearly Very Fine RIC I 115; C. 85; BMCRE 192. **50**



**231** Claudius AD 41-54. Rome Dupondius Æ 29 mm, 12,36 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP, head left / CE[RES] AVGVSTA, Ceres, veiled and draped, seated left on ornamental throne, holding two cornucopiae and long torch, S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC 94; Sear 1855. Ceres was the ancient Roman goddess of agriculture, grain crops, fertility, and motherly love. She played a significant role in Roman religion and was highly revered by the people, as agriculture was crucial for the sustenance and prosperity of society. Ceres was often depicted as a mature woman, holding a bunch of wheat or corn in her hand, symbolizing the abundance of the harvest. She was associated with the changing seasons, particularly the growth of crops and the cycle of planting, cultivation, and harvest. The worship of Ceres was an essential part of Roman religious practices, and her festivals, such as the Cerealia, were celebrated to ensure good harvests and prosperity for the people. During these festivals, offerings and sacrifices were made to Ceres, and she was honored for her role in providing food and sustenance to the Roman population. In addition to her significance in agriculture, Ceres also had a maternal aspect, representing the protective and nurturing qualities of motherhood. She was often invoked by mothers and women in prayers for the well-being and growth of their children. In Greek mythology, she was identified with the goddess Demeter, who played a similar role as the deity of agriculture and harvest. **150**



**232** Claudius AD 41-54. Struck AD 42-43. Rome As Æ 30 mm, 10,65 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, bare head left / CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI, Constantia standing left leaning on sceptre, S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 111; C. 14; BMC 199. **50**





**233** Claudius AD 41-54. Struck AD 42. Rome Quadrans Æ 18 mm, 3,38 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG around modius on three legs / PONT M TR P IMP COS II around SC. Good Very Fine RIC 90. **50**



**234** Nero AD 54-68. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,30 g NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, I aureate head right / [S]ALV[S], Salus seated left on ornamented throne, holding patera. Nearly Very Fine RIC<sup>2</sup> 60; BMC 90; Cohen 314. Nero initially showed promise but eventually succumbed to extravagance and violence. He ascended to power at a young age and was fond of the arts and horse racing. His mother, Agrippina, orchestrated his rise by eliminating rivals, but their relationship soured over time. Nero began making independent decisions with guidance from his tutor Seneca. He implemented positive changes early in his rule, such as ending secret trials and aiding disaster-stricken cities. However, Nero's behavior turned dark. He engaged in excessive indulgence and rumored immoral activities, including relationships with married women and young boys. He also engaged in random acts of murder. Nero's strained relationship with his mother culminated in his attempt to assassinate her. Failing initially, he later succeeded by using soldiers. As Nero's depravity became more evident, Rome faced ominous signs, including earthquakes and disasters. The Great Fire of Rome further shook the city, leading to rumors that Nero sang while it burned. With his mother dead and Seneca retired, Nero's tyranny knew no bounds. In AD 65, a plot to assassinate Nero surfaced, but it was discovered and suppressed. Nero intensified his brutal actions, resulting in numerous executions, including Seneca. Revolts broke out, and the Senate declared Nero a public enemy. Fearing for his life, Nero fled and ultimately committed suicide. With his death, the Roman Empire lacked leadership, and power struggles among rival generals ensued, leading to civil unrest. **50**



**235** Nero AD 54-68. Struck AD 64-65. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,19 g [NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, I aureate head right / [IVPPITER] CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Fine RIC 53; RSC 119; BMC 74; CBN 220. **50**



**236** Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,98 g CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head right / IMP [XIX], sow standing left, with three piglets standing below her. Very Fine RIC 982. Vespasian was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 69 to 79. He was born in AD 9 into a family of equestrian rank in the town of Falacrinae, near Rome. Vespasian had a successful military and political career before eventually becoming emperor. In AD 69, a year known as the "Year of the Four Emperors" due to civil wars and political instability, Vespasian emerged victorious as a contender for the imperial throne. He founded the Flavian dynasty, which ruled Rome for the next 27 years. Vespasian is best remembered for his efforts in restoring stability to the Roman Empire after a period of chaos. His reign saw the completion of important public works projects, such as the construction of the Flavian Amphitheatre, popularly known as the Colosseum, which became an iconic symbol of Roman engineering and entertainment. He was also known for his financial reforms and rebuilding Rome after a devastating fire in AD 70. Vespasian's practical approach to governing and emphasis on public welfare earned him popularity among the Roman people. Vespasian died in AD 79 and was succeeded by his son, Titus. He was regarded as a competent and pragmatic ruler who restored order and prosperity to Rome after a turbulent period in its history. **50**



**237** Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 24,53 g IMP CAES VESPASIANVS AVG PM TR P PP COS III, laureate head right / ROMA, Roma standing left, holding spear and Victory. Very Fine RIC 190. **150**



**238** Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 27,19 g IMP CAES VESPASIANVS AVG PM TR P COS III, laureate head right / PAX [P] ROMANI/ S-C, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopia. Very Fine, smoothed RIC 187. **150**



**239** Vitellius AD 69. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,19 g A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS I MP, bare head of Vitellius to right / CONCORDIA•P•R, Concordia seated left, holding patera in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left Beautiful deep old cabinet tone, a very expressive portrait of Vitellius, some light marks on both sides, otherwise Good Very Fine. BMC 1; Coh. 21; RIC<sup>2</sup> 66. From the collection of a hanseatic "Römerfreund". Pedigreed to Münzhandlung Gilles Blancon 1994 (Hannover). Vitellius was a Roman emperor who briefly ruled in the Year of the Four Emperors. He reigned for a very short period in AD 69, often referred to as the "Year of the Four Emperors" because it was a year of intense political turmoil and civil war in the Roman Empire. After the suicide of Emperor Nero in AD 68, Galba, the governor of Hispania, declared himself emperor. However, Galba's rule was unpopular among the Roman legions, and as a result, Otho, the governor of Lusitania, orchestrated a coup and had Galba murdered in AD 69. Otho then became emperor. But Otho's reign was also short-lived. A few months later Vitellius, the governor of Germania Inferior (a province in the Roman Empire), rebelled against Otho's rule and marched his forces toward Rome. Otho's forces were defeated in the First Battle of Bedriacum, and Otho subsequently committed suicide. Vitellius became the new Roman emperor but faced immediate challenges to his legitimacy. His reign was marked by chaos and extravagance, which further alienated the Roman people and the Senate. Additionally, his inability to handle the rebellions in the eastern provinces led to further instability. In response, the legions in the eastern provinces declared their support for Vespasian, the governor of Judea and a skilled military commander. Vespasian's forces advanced towards Rome and Vitellius was deposed after just a few months on the throne. In a final act of violence and desperation, Vitellius's supporters clashed with Vespasian's forces in Rome, leading to the destruction of much of the city and the death of many of its inhabitants. Ultimately, Vespasian's forces emerged victorious, and Vespasian became the next Roman emperor, putting an end to the Year of the Four Emperors and restoring stability to the Roman Empire. Vitellius was executed, and his short and troubled reign came to an end. **500**



**240** Vitellius AD 69. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,38 g [A VITELLIVS G]ERM IMP AV G TR P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA P R, Concordia seated left on throne, holding patera and cornucopia. Nearly Very Fine RIC<sup>2</sup> 90. **50**



**241** Titus, as Caesar AD 76-78. Struck 1 January-30 June AD 80. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,67 g IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head left / COS VII[II] P P TR P] IX IMP XV, dolphin coiled around anchor. Very Fine RIC 113. Titus Flavius Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, better known as Titus, was a Roman Emperor whose brief reign from AD 79 to 81 left a lasting impression on the history of Rome. Born in AD 39 in Rome, Titus was the eldest son of Emperor Vespasian, who founded the Flavian dynasty. Titus had a distinguished military upbringing, accompanying his father on various military campaigns. His skills as a military leader were evident when he served in the Roman legions and gained a reputation for his bravery and strategic acumen. One of the defining moments of Titus' reign was the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, which buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum under layers of volcanic ash. Despite the scale of the disaster, Titus displayed empathy and took charge of relief efforts, providing aid to the survivors. During his reign, Titus inaugurated the magnificent Flavian Amphitheater, now famously known as the Colosseum, in AD 80. The grand opening was marked by a lavish 100-day spectacle of gladiatorial contests, wild animal hunts, and various other entertainments. The celebrations showcased Titus' generosity and popularity among the Roman populace. Titus also played a significant role in the First Jewish-Roman War during his father's reign. After Vespasian's victory, Titus led the siege of Jerusalem in AD 70. The conquest resulted in the destruction of the Second Temple, a significant event in Jewish history, and the subsequent dispersal of Jewish communities. Tragically, Titus' reign came to an untimely end when he succumbed to a fever in AD 81, at the age of 41. His sudden death marked the beginning of a more contentious period in Roman history, as his younger brother, Domitian, ascended to the throne. Titus' legacy endures as one of Rome's "good emperors," celebrated for his capable leadership, compassion, and ability to maintain relative stability during his short but impactful rule. The Colosseum, a testament to his grandeur, remains an enduring symbol of his reign and a beloved icon of ancient Roman architecture.

**50**





**242** Titus AD 79-81. Struck AD 80-81. Eastern mint (Thrace?) Sestertius Æ 36 mm, 26,13 g IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head to right / PAX AVGVST, Pax standing to left, holding olive branch and cornucopiae; S-C across fields. Good Very Fine RIC II.1 498; C. 141; RPC II 501; BMCRE 309 (Lugdunum). Rare

In the realm of Roman numismatics, the Pax deity, symbolizing peace, frequently adorned sestertii coins during the Flavian Dynasty. These coins were issued during the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, who ruled the Roman Empire from AD 69 to 96. On the reverse of sestertii coins from this era, Pax was typically represented as a serene female figure, either standing or seated, often holding an olive branch or a cornucopia. Sometimes, an olive tree accompanied her, further embodying the concepts of peace and prosperity. Her graceful image conveyed the prevailing harmony and stability under the Flavian rule. The Pax motif served several purposes: Political Propaganda: Pax on coins functioned as political propaganda, presenting the Flavian emperors as champions of peace, stability, and order. This portrayal aimed to garner support and loyalty from both the general populace and the military. Symbol of Stability: The Flavian Dynasty followed a tumultuous period known as the Year of the Four Emperors, characterized by civil war and unrest. The Flavians sought to restore stability and bring an end to the chaos. Depicting Pax on the coins symbolized the return to peace and the establishment of a stable and prosperous rule. Religious Significance: In Roman mythology and religion, Pax was often associated with the divine and connected to the goddess Concordia, representing harmony and unity. By depicting Pax on coins, the Flavian emperors aimed to reinforce the idea that their rule enjoyed divine favor and fostered harmony within the empire. The Pax motif persisted on sestertii beyond the Flavian Dynasty, remaining popular on Roman coins throughout the Imperial period. These coins not only facilitated trade but also acted as a means of communication, conveying political messages and promoting the ideals of peace and prosperity under Roman rule. Today, they provide valuable insights into the historical and ideological context of the Roman Empire during the Flavian era and beyond.

**250**



**243** Nerva AD 96-98. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,37 g IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P II COS III P P, laureate head right / FORTVNA AVGVST, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine RSC 66; BMCRE 37-39; RIC II 16. Nerva, born Marcus Cocceius Nerva in AD 30, was a Roman Emperor who held the throne from AD 96 to 98. His rise to power came after the assassination of the previous emperor, Domitian, whose oppressive rule had made him deeply unpopular. The Senate selected Nerva as a compromise candidate, recognizing his reputation for moderation and diplomatic skills. During his relatively short reign, Nerva implemented several important reforms aimed at improving the well-being of the Roman Empire. He showed clemency by pardoning political exiles and taking measures to improve the treatment of slaves. Nerva also sought to address the needs of the urban poor, offering some relief to the marginalized members of society. One of the most significant acts during Nerva's rule was his adoption of Trajan as his successor in AD 97. Since Nerva lacked a biological heir, adopting Trajan was a strategic move to secure a smooth and stable transfer of power after his own death. Trajan, a highly capable and respected general, proved to be an exceptional ruler, and his reign would become one of the most prosperous and successful in Roman history. Nerva passed away from natural causes in AD 98, at the age of 68. While his reign was relatively brief, it marked a crucial turning point in Roman history. The "Five Good Emperors" era, which began with Nerva, brought stability and benevolent governance to the empire. These rulers prioritized the welfare of their subjects and focused on efficient administration, contributing to a period of prosperity and relative peace within the Roman Empire. **50**



**244** Nerva AD 96-98. Struck AD 98. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,19 g IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands, holding legionary eagle resting on prow. Very Fine RIC 3. **50**



**245** Nerva AD 96-98. Struck AD 96. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,23 g IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head to right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands holding legionary eagle resting on prow. Very Fine RIC II 3; BMCRE 8; RSC 25. **50**



**246** Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,36 g IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVGVSTVS GER DACICVS, laureate head right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS V P P, Mars walking right, holding spear and trophy. Good Very Fine RIC 80. Trajan, full name Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 98 to 117. He was born in AD 53 in Italica, a Roman colony in modern-day Spain. Trajan came from a non-aristocratic family but rose through the military ranks to become emperor. He was known for his military conquests, including the successful campaigns against Dacia (modern Romania) and Parthia (modern Iran and Iraq). Under his rule, the Roman Empire reached its greatest territorial extent. Trajan was also known for his public works projects, including the construction of Trajan's Forum and Trajan's Column in Rome. He died in AD 117, and was succeeded by Hadrian. Trajan is often considered one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome. **50**



**247** Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Quadrans Æ 16 mm, 3,03 g IM[P CAES] TRAIAN AVG GERM, diademed bust of bearded Hercules right, lion-skin round neck / Boar walking right; SC in exergue. Very Fine RIC 702. **50**



**248** Hadrian AD 117-138. "Travel series" issue. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,36 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare-headed and draped bust right / AEGYPTOS, Egypt reclining left, holding sistrum and resting arm upon basket; to left, ibis standing right. Very Fine RIC<sup>2</sup> 1486. Hadrian, whose full name was Publius Aelius Hadrianus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 117 to 138. He was born in AD 76, in present-day Spain, and he came from a prominent Roman family. Hadrian's rise to power came after the assassination of Emperor Trajan, who had adopted him as his successor. He became the Roman emperor in AD 117 and embarked on an ambitious reign characterized by a focus on consolidating and fortifying the vast Roman Empire. One of Hadrian's significant contributions was his extensive travels throughout the empire, which became known as the "Hadrian's Wall" in Britain, and "Hadrian's Villa" in Tivoli, Italy, showcasing his passion for architecture and the arts. He was a patron of Greek culture and promoted the spread of Hellenism across the empire. As a ruler, Hadrian was known for his attention to administrative matters and the welfare of his subjects. He implemented policies to improve the Roman legal system, supported veterans, and funded public projects like roads, bridges, and aqueducts. However, his reign was not without challenges. Hadrian faced military conflicts in various regions of the empire, including Judea, where the Bar Kokhba revolt occurred. Hadrian's health began to decline in the later years of his reign, and he died on July, AD 138. His adopted son, Antoninus Pius, succeeded him as the next Roman emperor. Hadrian is remembered as one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome due to his efforts in stabilizing and strengthening the empire. His architectural legacy, administrative reforms, and cultural influence left a significant impact on Roman history. **50**



**249** Hadrian AD 117-138. "Travel Series" issue. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,19 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bareheaded bust right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / NILVS, Nilus reclining right, holding reed and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 311 var. (bust type). The "travel series" is a popular coin series under Emperor Hadrian, who traveled extensively and often in his time. Hadrian's travels were part of his commitment to understanding and governing the vast territories under Roman rule. He was a thoughtful ruler who believed in visiting different regions of the empire to determine their needs and resolve any issues that arose. He made extensive trips throughout the provinces, especially to the western and eastern parts of the empire. It is said that he spent about 21 years of his life just traveling. To commemorate his travels and of course for propagandistic reasons, numerous coins were minted in gold silver and bronze. **50**



**250** Hadrian Struck AD 133-circa 135.. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,31 g Bare head right / TELLVS STABIL, Tellus standing left, holding plow and hoe (or rake); two stalks of grain growing to right. Very Fine RIC II.3 2053; RSC 142. The reverse designs of Roman denarii were quite diverse and often depicted various mythological figures, personifications, deities, animals, military symbols, and architectural representations. Some common themes on Roman denarii included depictions of Roma (the personification of the city of Rome), Victoria (the goddess of victory), and various emperors in different contexts. "Tellus" refers to the Roman goddess of the earth, similar to the Greek goddess Gaia. While Tellus was an important deity in Roman religion and was depicted on some Roman coins, she was more commonly found on sestertii or dupondii, larger denominations of Roman coins, rather than on denarii. **50**



**251** Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,22 g HADRIANVS AVG COS II P P, laureate head right, slight drapery on left shoulder / FELICITATI AVGVSTI, galley sailing left. Very Fine BMC 624; RSC 712a. During the reign of Emperor Hadrian, the Roman Empire experienced significant architectural developments. Hadrian was an enthusiastic patron of the arts and architecture, and his rule marked a shift in architectural styles and techniques. Some notable architectural achievements during his reign include:

1. Hadrian's Wall: One of the most famous construction projects during Hadrian's rule was the construction of Hadrian's Wall in Northern Britain. The wall was built to mark the northern boundary of the Roman Empire and served as a defensive fortification.
2. Pantheon: Hadrian is credited with the construction of the Pantheon in Rome. The Pantheon is one of the best-preserved ancient Roman buildings and is renowned for its massive dome with an oculus at the top, allowing natural light to enter the interior.
3. Temple of Venus and Roma: Hadrian oversaw the rebuilding of the Temple of Venus and Roma in Rome, which was the largest temple in the city and dedicated to the goddess Venus and the personified greatness of Rome (Roma).
4. Hadrian's Villa: Located in Tivoli, Italy, Hadrian's Villa was an extensive and lavish complex that served as the emperor's retreat and administrative center. It showcased various architectural styles and was adorned with statues, gardens, and fountains.
5. Temple of Olympian Zeus: Hadrian completed the construction of the Temple of Olympian Zeus in Athens, which had been started centuries earlier but was never finished. Hadrian's architectural legacy was characterized by a combination of traditional Roman elements and innovative designs. His interest in Greek culture and architecture also influenced some of his building projects. Under his reign, there was a focus on grand structures, expansive complexes, and the use of concrete and brick, which allowed for larger and more durable constructions. Many of his architectural works continue to be admired for their engineering and artistic achievements to this day. **50**



**252** Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,33 g HADRIANVS AVG COS II P P, bare head right / MONETA AVG, Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopiae. Very Fine RIC 256; RSC 963. **50**





**253** Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 9,90 g HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right, slight drapery / SAL[VS] AVGVSTI, Salus standing left feeding snake coiled round altar and holding sceptre; S-C across fields, COS III in exergue. Very Fine RIC II.3 828; C. 1357; BMCRE 1348. **50**



**254** Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome As Æ or Dupondius 28 mm, 13,35 g HADRIANVS AVGV[S]TVS, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust left / INDVLGENTIA AVG COS III P P, Indulgentia seated left, extending hand and holding transverse spear; SC in exergue. Very Fine RIC II.3 1211. **50**



**255** Sabina. Augusta AD 128-137. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, draped bust right / CONCORDIA AVG, Concordia seated left on throne, holding patera and resting elbow upon statue of Spes; cornucopia below throne. Very Fine RIC<sup>2</sup> 2501. Vibia Sabina, also known as Sabina Augusta, was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was born in AD 86 in Rome to Matidia, the daughter of Emperor Trajan's sister. As a result, she was the great-niece of Emperor Trajan. In AD 100 Sabina married her second cousin, Hadrian, who would later become the Roman Emperor. The marriage was part of a strategic alliance to secure Hadrian's position as Trajan's successor and to ensure political stability within the empire. However, historical accounts suggest that their marriage was not a happy one. Hadrian was known for his many travels and military campaigns, often leaving Sabina behind in Rome. The couple had no children, further straining their relationship. As empress, Sabina was expected to fulfill her ceremonial and public duties, but she largely stayed out of the political spotlight. She focused on supporting the arts and culture, becoming a patroness of poets and philosophers. Sabina's life came to an end in AD 136. The exact circumstances of her death remain uncertain. Some historians speculate that she might have died of natural causes, while others suggest that her husband, Hadrian, may have been involved in her death. **50**



**256** Aelius, as Caesar AD 136-138. Struck AD 137. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,27 g L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head right / TR POT COS II, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. Very Fine RIC 430; BMCRE 968; RSC 50. Aelius Caesar was a Roman prince and designated heir to Emperor Hadrian. Hadrian, who had no biological children, adopted Aelius Caesar as his successor and intended to make him the next Roman Emperor. Aelius Caesar was given the title of Caesar and was being groomed to succeed Hadrian. However, his time as the designated heir was short-lived. In AD 138, at the age of 37, Aelius Caesar died unexpectedly, possibly due to illness. The sudden loss of his intended successor led Hadrian to choose a new heir, and he adopted Antoninus Pius, who eventually became the Roman Emperor after Hadrian's death in AD 138. **50**



**257** Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,34 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate head to right / COS IIII, Salus standing facing, head to left, holding patera and rudder on globe, feeding a serpent entwined around altar to left. Very Fine RIC III 181; BMCRE 670; RSC 281. Antoninus Pius, also known as Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from 138 to 161 A D. He was known for his peaceful and benevolent reign, earning him the title of "Pius," which means "dutiful" or "faithful." Antoninus Pius focused on administrative efficiency and maintaining the stability of the Roman Empire. He was praised for his generosity and philanthropy, as he provided financial assistance to orphaned children and alleviated the suffering of those affected by natural disasters. His reign is often regarded as a time of prosperity and tranquility in the Roman Empire. **50**



**258** Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,33 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XXIII, laureate head right / SALVTI AVG COS IIII, Salus standing left, holding sceptre and feeding a serpent rising from altar at foot left. Very Fine RIC 305; Cohen 741. **50**



**259** Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Struck circa AD 140-144. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 25,17 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P COS III, laureate head right / [R]OMVLO AVG VST[O] S-C, Romulus, in military dress, walking right, holding spear in right hand and trophy over left shoulder. Nearly Very Fine RIC 624; Sear 4213; Cohen 704. **50**



**260** Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 26,36 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS IIII, laureate head to right / [F]ELICITAS AVG, Felicitas standing to left, holding capricorn and long winged caduceus; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC III 770; BMCRE 1677. **50**



**261** Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 139-161. Struck AD 159-160. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 12,10 g AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, draped and cuirassed bust right / TR POT XIII COS II, Mars advancing right, holding spear and trophy; S-C across fields. Good Very Fine RIC 1354 (Pius). **50**



**262** Diva Faustina I AD 140-141. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,32 g DIVA FAVSTINA, bust draped right / AVGVSTA, Ceres standing left, holding long torch. Extremely Fine RIC C 362 (Pius); BMCRE 421; RSC 104. Diva Faustina, also known as Faustina the Elder or Faustina the Elder Augusta, was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius. She was born in AD 100, and she married Antoninus Pius before he became emperor. Her full name was Annia Galeria Faustina. Diva Faustina is remembered as a virtuous and influential empress. She was well-regarded and beloved by the Roman people during her husband's long and prosperous reign, which lasted from AD 138 to 161 AD. After her death on October AD 140, she was deified by the Senate, and she became known as "Diva Faustina" ("Diva" meaning "divine" or "deified"). Her deification was a common practice in Roman imperial cults, and it honored her as a revered figure after her passing. Diva Faustina's memory and legacy were also celebrated through various monuments, inscriptions, and coins during and after her lifetime. Many of these representations depicted her as a paragon of virtue and motherhood. **50**



**263** Diva Faustina I AD 140-141. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,47 g DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust to right / AVGVSTA, draped and ornamented throne, on which sits wreath and against which rests transverse sceptre. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC III 377 (Pius); C. 131; BMCRE 454 (Pius); RSC 131. **50**



**264** Divus Antoninus Pius after AD 161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / CONSECRATIO Pyre in four tiers, decorated with garlands and statues, door in second tier, facing quadriga on top. Very Fine RIC III 436 [Aurelius]; RSC 164; BMCRE 57-59. Divus Antoninus Pius, also known as Antoninus Pius, was a Roman Emperor who ruled from AD 138 to 161. After his death, he was deified and became known as Divus Antoninus Pius, meaning "Divine Antoninus Pius." Antoninus Pius was known for his peaceful and benevolent reign. He followed the "Five Good Emperors" period in Roman history, characterized by competent and just rulers. During his rule, the Roman Empire experienced relative stability and prosperity. As a result of his wise governance, Antoninus Pius was widely respected and admired by his subjects. His deification after death was a customary practice in the Roman world to honor and venerate deceased emperors. Temples and monuments were built in his memory, and coins with his image were minted to commemorate his divine status. **50**



**265** Divus Antoninus Pius after AD 161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,49 g DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / CONSECRATIO, Eagle standing right, head left. Good Very Fine RIC 429 [Aurelius]; RSC 154; BMC 41 **50**



**266** Divus Antoninus Pius AD 161. Commemorative issue. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 162.. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,36 g DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / DIVO PIO, rectangular altar, with horns on top, and door in front. Good Very Fine RIC III 441 (Marcus Aurelius); MIR 18, 47/4-10; RSC 357 **50**



**267** Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,36 g IMP L VERVS AVG, bare head right / PROV DEOR TR P III COS II, Providentia standing left, holding globe and cornucopiae. Very Fine RIC 491; BMC 229. Lucius Verus was a Roman emperor who co-ruled with Marcus Aurelius from 161 AD until his death in 169 AD. He was born in AD 130 as son of Aelius Caesar and became after his father's death the adoptive son of Antoninus Pius. With his adoptive brother Marcus Aurelius, they ruled the Roman Empire, with both holding the title of Augustus. During their joint reign, Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius faced several military challenges, including the Parthian War. Lucius Verus took charge of the Eastern front and led Roman legions in campaigns against the Parthian Empire. However, Lucius Verus died in AD 169, possibly due to a disease. After his death, Marcus Aurelius continued as the sole emperor until his own passing in AD 180.

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**268** Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,45 g L VERVS AVG ARM ENIACVS, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / TR P IIII IMP II COS II, Mars standing to right, holding spear and resting shield on ground. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC III 515 (Aurelius); Cohen 229; MIR 18, 87-14/10.

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**269** Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 24,48 g IMP CAES AVREL VERVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA AVGV[STOR TR P II], Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus standing facing each other with clasped hands; S-C across fields; COS II in exergue. Very Fine RIC III 1281 (var.).

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**270** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Struck AD 170-171. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,45 g IMP M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXV, laureate head right / VOTA SVSCEP DECENN II, Aurelius, veiled, standing left, sacrificing at tripod; COS III in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 251. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was a Roman emperor and Stoic philosopher, was a pivotal figure of the Nerva–Antonine dynasty, renowned as the Five Good Emperors. His reign, from AD 161 to 180 AD, marked the pinnacle of the Pax Romana, an era of relative stability for the Roman Empire. Co-ruling with Lucius Verus, he confronted challenges like conflicts with the Parthian Empire and Germanic tribes. Born into privilege, Marcus was educated by prominent tutors and married Faustina. His reign witnessed the devastating Antonine Plague, impacting the empire's population. His "Meditations," a collection of philosophical writings, remains influential and illuminates his commitment to Stoic ideals. Unlike his predecessors, Marcus refrained from adopting an heir. His descendants included Lucilla, who married Lucius, and Commodus, whose controversial succession sparked debates. The Column and Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius, both located in Rome, commemorate his military triumphs. Beyond his imperial role, Marcus's legacy as a philosopher-king endures. His insights into Stoicism continue to inspire modern thinkers, admired by writers, philosophers, and leaders over the centuries. In navigating the complexities of governance, philosophy, and legacy, Marcus Aurelius left an indelible mark on Roman history and the broader understanding of leadership and ethical principles.

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**271** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,52 g M ANTONINVS AVG TRP XXVIII, laureate head right / RELIG AVG IMP VI COS III, Mercury standing left, holding patera and caduceus. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 285; RSC 530; Sear 4926 corr (date). **50**



**272** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,33 g M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / TR P XXXIII IMP X COS III P P, Fortuna seated to left, holding rudder and cornucopiae, wheel under the seat. Extremely Fine RIC III 409 var. (bust type); BMCRE 806; RSC 972b. **50**



**273** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,25 g IMP M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXV, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius to right / COS III, Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in his right hand and long sceptre in his left. Nearly Extremely Fine BMC 534; Cohen 113; RIC 227. **50**



**274** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,31 g IMP M ANTONINVS AVG; bare-headed bust right, with slight drapery / PROV DEOR TR P XVII COS III, Providentia standing left, holding globus and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC 71. **50**



**275** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,25 g M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head right / TR P XXXIII IMP X COS III P P, Mars standing right, holding spear and resting hand upon shield. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 406. **100**



**276** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,48 g M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head right / TRP XXXIII IMP X COS III PP, Fortuna seated left holding rudder and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC 409 **50**



**277** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,31 g IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head to right / PROV DEOR TR P XVI COS III, Providentia standing to left, holding globe and cornucopiae. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC III 51; BMCRE 191; RSC 518 **50**



**278** Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Struck AD 168. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 27,27 g M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head to right / [TR POT XXII] IMP V COS II, Aequitas seated to left, holding scales and cornucopias; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC III 960; BMCRE 1333. "TR POT XXII IMP" is an abbreviated form of a longer inscription, which provides information about the Roman emperor and their titles. - "TR POT" stands for "Tribunicia Potestas," which means "Tribunician Power." It refers to the emperor's authority derived from the position of a tribune, granting them certain powers to protect the interests of the people and veto legislation. - "XXII" represents the number of times the emperor held the office of "Tribunician Power." In this case, it indicates that the emperor had been granted tribunician power for the 22nd time. - "IMP" stands for "Imperator," a title given to victorious Roman military commanders. Over time, the title became synonymous with the emperor, signifying their supreme authority as the ruler of the Roman Empire. When the inscription "TR POT XXII IMP" appears on a coin, it emphasizes the emperor's continuous authority through multiple tribunician renewals and reinforces their military prowess as Imperator. These inscriptions served as a means for the emperor to assert their legitimacy, power, and continuous connection to the traditions and institutions of Rome. **50**



**279** Lucilla AD 164-169. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,17 g LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right / VOTA / PVBLICA in three lines within laurel wreath. Very Fine RIC 791 (Marcus Aurelius); MIR 18, 22-4a; RSC 98. **50**



**280** Lucilla as Augusta AD 164-182. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,46 g LVCILLA AVG VSTA, draped bust to right / VENVS VICTRIX, Venus standing facing, head to left, holding Victory and supporting shield. Good Very Fine RIC III 786 (Aurelius); BMCRE 356 (Aurelius and Verus); RSC 89. Lucilla Augusta, also known as Annia Aurelia Galeria Lucilla, was a prominent figure in Roman history. She was the daughter of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina the Younger. Lucilla was born in AD 148 and belonged to the influential Antonine dynasty. In AD 164, Lucilla married Lucius Verus, who was co-emperor with her father Marcus Aurelius. However, her marriage to Verus was not a happy one, although they had three children. After the death of her father Marcus Aurelius in AD 180 AD, her brother Commodus became the sole emperor. However, Lucilla and Commodus had a strained relationship, and she was eventually involved in a plot to assassinate him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Lucilla was exiled to the island of Capri, where she was executed in AD 182. **50**



**281** Diva Faustina II AD 175-176. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,36 g FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina right / LAETITIAE PVBLICAE, Laetitia standing left, holding wreath and sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC 506b; BMC 1049; Sear 4705. Annia Galeria Faustina, known as Faustina the Younger was the wife of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Born to Emperor Antoninus Pius, she was initially engaged to Lucius Verus but later married Marcus Aurelius in AD 145. The couple had numerous children, although most did not survive. Faustina's fertility was celebrated on coins. During the Marcomannic Wars, she accompanied Marcus Aurelius and lived in Carnuntum, where rumors of her affairs circulated. She played a role in the trial against Herodes Atticus. Honored with the title "mater castrorum" in AD 174, she was reportedly involved in plans for her husband's succession. Faustina passed away during a journey to Cappadocia in AD 176 and was posthumously deified by the Senate. Marcus Aurelius' writings reflect his genuine grief over her death. **50**



**282** Diva Faustina II after AD 175-176. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 23,76 g DIVA FAVSTINA PIA, draped bust right / SIDERIBVS [RECE]PTA, Diva Faustina as Diana, standing right, with crescent at shoulders, holding long torch in both hands; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 1715 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 64-6/10; Banti 120. Diva Faustina II, also known as Faustina the Younger, was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was the daughter of Emperor Antoninus Pius and Empress Faustina the Elder, and she married her cousin, Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Faustina II was known for her philanthropic activities and dedication to charitable causes. After her death, she was deified and became known as "Diva Faustina," which means "the divine Faustina." She left a lasting legacy as a compassionate and influential figure in the Roman Empire. **50**



**283** Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,95 g LAEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL, laureate head right / LIB AVG P M TR P XVII COS VII P P, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre, star in right field. Very Fine RIC 241; C. 288. Commodus, also known as Lucius Aurelius Commodus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 177 to 192. He was the son of Emperor Marcus Aurelius and became co-emperor with his father in AD 177 before succeeding him as the sole ruler upon Marcus Aurelius' death in AD 180. Commodus' reign was marked by extravagance, mismanagement, and an authoritarian rule. He is famously depicted as a cruel and erratic ruler in historical accounts, including the film "Gladiator," where he is portrayed as a power-hungry and unstable emperor. During his rule, Commodus indulged in lavish spending, engaged in gladiatorial combats, and saw himself as a god-like figure. His autocratic and erratic behavior led to unrest and dissatisfaction among the Roman people, and his reign ultimately ended with assassination in AD 192. Commodus' tumultuous rule remains a significant and intriguing part of Roman history, and his actions had lasting consequences for the Roman Empire. **50**



**284** Commodus AD 177-192. Struck under Marcus Aurelius, AD 179. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,01 g L AVREL COMMODVS AVG, laureate head right / TR P IIII IMP III COS II P P, Victory seated left, holding patera and palm. Good Very Fine RIC 666. **50**



**285** Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,95 g COMM ANT AVG P B RIT, laureate head right / PM TR P X IMP VII COS IIII P P, Roma standing left, holding Victory and sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC 102; RSC 476. **50**



**286** Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 31,63 g M COMMODVS AN TONINVS AVG PIVS, laureate head right / [P M TR P] VIII IMP VI COS [IIII P P] / S - C, The Farnese Hercules: statue of Hercules right, with hand upon hip and leaning upon club draped with lion skin. Very Fine RIC 399a. **500**



**287** Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 27,22 g M COMMODVS AN T P FELIX AVG BRIT Laureate head right, [P.D] below. / P M TR P XI IMP VIII [COS V] P P Galley sailing left, S-C across lower fields, PROVID AVG in exergue. Very Fine RIC 487b; C. 637. **500**



**288** Commodus AD 177-192. Struck AD 184-185. Rome Dupondius Æ 25 mm, 12,56 g M COMM ANTON AVG PIVS B[RIT], radiate head right / [P M TR P VIII IMP VII COS] II II [P P], Roma, seated left on shield, holding Victory and spear; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 443. **50**

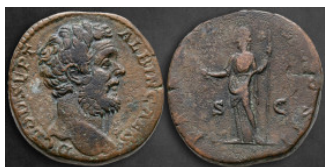


**289** Crispina. Augusta AD 178-182. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,18 g CRISPINA AV G, draped bust to right / CONCORDIA, clasped hands. Good Very Fine RIC III 279 (Commodus); BMCRE 37 (Commodus); RSC 8. Crispina Augusta was a Roman empress, wife of Emperor Commodus in the 2nd century AD. She held the title of Augusta, signifying her status as the ruling emperor's wife. Initially prominent, her relationship with Commodus deteriorated over time, and she was accused of adultery in 188 AD and exiled to Capri where she was executed. **50**



**290** Clodius Albinus AD 193-197. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,21 g D CLOD SE[PT] ALBIN CAES, bare head right / MINER PAC[IF CO]S II, Minerva standing left, holding olive branch and spear, resting on shield. Very Fine RIC (Severus) 7; BMCRE 96; RSC 48. Clodius Albinus, also known as Decimus Clodius Septimius Albinus, was a Roman general and politician in the 2nd century AD. Born around 150 AD, he became a prominent military commander under Emperor Septimius Severus. In 193 AD, he was appointed governor of Britain, where he successfully defended the province against external threats. During the "Year of the Five Emperors" in 193 AD, he declared himself emperor in opposition to Septimius Severus, leading to a civil war. However, Albinus was defeated and killed in the Battle of Lugdunum in 197 AD. His defeat secured Septimius Severus as the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. Although he failed to become emperor, Albinus was praised for his military skills and administrative abilities. His rebellion was a significant event during a turbulent period of Roman history. **50**





**291** Clodius Albinus AD 193-197. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 22,27 g D CLOD SEPT ALBIN CAES, bare head right, with slight drapery / F[ELICITAS CO]S II, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and sceptre; S-C across fields. Nearly Very Fine RIC 52c. **50**



**292** Didius Julianus AD 193. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,77 g IMP CAES M DID IVLI AN AVG, laureate head right / [P M] TR P COS, Fortuna standing front, head to left, holding rudder set on globe in her right hand and cornucopia in her left. Nearly Very Fine RIC IV 2; BMCRE 6; RSC 10. Didius Julianus, whose full name was Marcus Didius Severus Julianus, was a Roman Emperor who ruled for a brief period in AD 193. He was born around AD 133 and held various prominent positions in the Roman government before becoming Emperor. In AD 193, after the assassination of Emperor Pertinax, the Roman Empire was plunged into a period of political instability known as the "Year of the Five Emperors." Didius Julianus saw an opportunity and, with the support of the Praetorian Guard, purchased the title of emperor from the guardsmen. His actions led to accusations of corruption and bribery, as he effectively bought the position. However, his reign was short-lived and controversial. His accession was widely disliked by both the Senate and the Roman people. Moreover, three other powerful generals declared themselves as emperor in different parts of the Empire, leading to a civil war. As a result, Didius Julianus was deposed and executed by the Senate after only about two months in power. He was succeeded by Septimius Severus, one of the other contenders in the civil war, who would go on to establish the Severan dynasty. **150**



**293** Didius Julianus AD 193. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 16,46 g [IMP CAES] M DID S EVE[R IVLIAN AVG], laureate head to right / [RECT]O[R ORBIS], emperor standing facing left, holding globe and scroll; S-C across fields. Nearly Very Fine RIC IV 16; C. 17; Banti 6; BMCRE 28. **150**



**294** Julia Domna. Augusta AD 193-217. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,07 g IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust to right / MATER DEVM, Cybele seated to left on throne between two lions, holding branch and sceptre, arm resting on drum. Very Fine RIC IV 564 (Severus); BMCRE 51 note (Septimius and Caracalla); RSC 123. Julia Domna was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. She was born around 160 AD in Emesa (modern-day Homs, Syria) and belonged to a prominent Syrian family. Julia Domna's marriage to Septimius Severus occurred before he became emperor. Septimius Severus rose through the ranks and eventually became the Roman emperor in 193 AD. As empress, Julia Domna was a highly educated and influential woman. She was known for her intelligence, literary talents, and patronage of philosophers and scholars. She played an active role in the cultural and intellectual life of the Roman court. Julia Domna and Septimius Severus had two sons, Caracalla and Geta, both of whom became Roman emperors after their father's death. Unfortunately, their relationship with each other was hostile, leading to a power struggle after Severus' death. Caracalla eventually ordered the assassination of his brother Geta in AD 212. Julia Domna's later life was marred by grief and political turmoil. In AD 217, she faced the death of her husband and the assassination of her elder son Caracalla. Julia Domna died in AD 217, possibly by suicide or due to a forced starvation. Julia Domna was remembered as a significant and influential figure in the Roman Empire, known for her intelligence, political acumen, and patronage of the arts and philosophy. Her impact on Roman society and culture was considerable, and her influence extended beyond her lifetime through the reigns of her sons and their policies. **50**



**295** Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,52 g L SEPT SEV AVGV IMP XI PART MAX. laureate head right / PROFECT AVGG FEL, Septimius Severus, holding spear, on horse rearing right. Extremely Fine RIC 138. Septimius Severus, born as Lucius Septimius Severus in AD 145, was a Roman Emperor whose remarkable rise to power and eventful reign left a lasting impact on the Roman Empire. Hailing from Leptis Magna, a prosperous city in modern-day Libya, Severus belonged to a distinguished family. In AD 193, the Roman Empire was engulfed in chaos after the assassination of Emperor Pertinax. Amid the power vacuum, Severus, then governor of Upper Pannonia, seized the opportunity and declared himself emperor. With a formidable army at his disposal, he marched on Rome, defeating his rivals and ascending to the imperial throne. Severus proved to be a capable military leader. His reign was characterized by ambitious military campaigns to strengthen and expand the Roman Empire's frontiers. He notably ventured into Britain, strengthening Hadrian's Wall and reoccupying the Antonine Wall. In the East, he secured victories against the Parthian Empire, adding to his growing reputation as a skillful commander. As emperor, Severus implemented a series of significant reforms. He increased the pay of Roman soldiers, ensuring their loyalty and support. Granting Roman citizenship to the soldiers further solidified their allegiance to the empire. His reign marked a period of centralized power, as he expanded the emperor's authority over the provinces, contributing to greater imperial control. Family played a crucial role in Severus' reign. His wife, Julia Domna, a highly educated and politically astute woman, exerted considerable influence on his decisions. Together, they had two sons, Caracalla and Geta. However, the once-close siblings became embroiled in a bitter rivalry for power. After Severus' death in AD 211, Caracalla orchestrated Geta's assassination, leaving him as the sole ruler. **50**



**296** Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Struck AD 210. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,16 g SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head to right / P M TR P XVIII COS III P P, Jupiter standing facing, head to left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, two children below. Good Very Fine RIC IV 240; BMCRE 25; RSC 540. **50**



**297** Caracalla AD 198-217. Laodicea ad Mare Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,84 g IMP CAE M AVR ANT AVG P TR P II, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla to right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower in her right hand and rising skirt with her left. Good Very Fine BMC 696; Cohen 600; RIC 341b. Caracalla, also known as Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 198 to 217. He became co-emperor with his brother, Geta, in AD 198, but their relationship soured, leading Caracalla to have Geta assassinated in AD 211. As emperor, Caracalla was known for his brutality and lavish spending. In AD 212, he issued the Antonine Constitution, granting Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire, but his rule was marked by oppressive taxation. Caracalla was a military-focused emperor, leading campaigns in various frontier regions. Although he achieved some military successes, his reign was marred by ongoing conflicts. In AD 217, Caracalla was assassinated during a campaign in the eastern provinces. He left a legacy of tyranny and violence, earning him a notorious reputation in Roman history. **50**



**298** Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,15 g ANTONINVS PIVS AV G GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P XVII COS IIII P P, Jupiter standing left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; to left, eagle standing left, head right. Good Very Fine RIC 240. **50**



**299** Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck AD 214. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,88 g ANTONINVS PIVS AV G GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P XVII COS IIII P P, Apollo, bare to waist, seated left, holding branch and leaning against tripod with lyre on top. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 238A. **50**



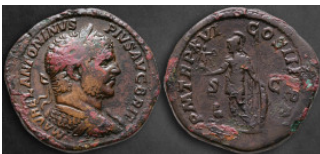
**300** Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,75 g ANTONINVS PIVS AV G BRIT, Laureate and bearded head right / P M TR P XV COS III P P, Salus seated left, holding cornucopia and feeding from patera a snake coiled around altar to left. Good Very Fine RIC IV 196; RSC 206. **50**



**301** Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck AD 203. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,15 g ANTONINVS PIVS AV G, laureate and draped bust right / PONT TR P VI COS, Roma standing left, holding Victory and reversed spear. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 69. **50**



**302** Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 5,28 g ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate and draped bust right / P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Serapis standing to left, raising hand and holding sceptre. Very Fine BMC 131; Cohen 295; RIC 263e. The "Thermae of Caracalla," also known as the Baths of Caracalla, was a massive public bathing complex built in ancient Rome during the reign of Emperor Caracalla. It was one of the largest and most impressive bathhouses of its time, covering an area of approximately 33 acres (13 hectares). Construction of the Baths of Caracalla began around AD 212 and was completed in AD 217, shortly after Caracalla's death. The bath complex was primarily intended for public use and was open to both Roman citizens and slaves. The baths offered various facilities, including hot and cold rooms, exercise areas, swimming pools, gardens, and other amenities for relaxation and socializing. The massive structure was adorned with lavish decorations, marble statues, and intricate mosaics, showcasing the wealth and grandeur of the Roman Empire. The Baths of Caracalla remained in use for several centuries, but like many other ancient structures, they eventually fell into disrepair and were largely abandoned by the 6th century AD. Today, the ruins of the Thermae of Caracalla still stand in Rome as a testament to the architectural and engineering prowess of ancient Rome. The site is open to visitors and is one of the most well-preserved ancient Roman bath complexes in the world, offering a glimpse into the opulence and sophistication of ancient Roman life. **50**



**303** Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck AD 213. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 23,26 g M AV REL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P, Mars standing to left, holding Victory and leaning on shield, spear against arm and seated captive to left. Very Fine RIC IV 496b; BMCRE 244. **50**



**304** Geta AD 198-211. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,65 g P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / LIBERALITAS AVG V, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopia; globus to left. Very Fine RIC 89. Publius Septimius Geta, commonly known as Geta, was a Roman Emperor who experienced a brief and tumultuous reign during the 2nd century AD. Born in AD 189, he was the younger son of Emperor Septimius Severus and Julia Domna. In AD 198 CE, Geta was raised to Caesar and he received the title of Augustus in 209. However, Geta's time as co-emperor was marred by fierce animosity and rivalry with his brother and also co-emperor Caracalla. Their father, Septimius Severus, tried to mediate between the two, but their mutual dislike persisted. After their fathers death, the situation escalated to a tragic climax in AD 211. During an intense argument, Caracalla ordered the assassination of his younger brother in the very presence of their mother, Julia Domna. Geta was ruthlessly killed, and his body was denied the customary funeral rites and honors. In the aftermath of Geta's death, Caracalla launched a campaign to erase his brother's memory and any reminders of his brief reign. He ordered a damnatio memoriae, which sought to obliterate Geta's name and image from public records and monuments. Many of Geta's supporters were also targeted and killed. As a result of Caracalla's ruthless actions, much of what is known about Geta comes from inscriptions and sources that managed to survive the attempt to erase his memory. Geta's tragic fate stands as a stark example of the power struggles and political intrigues that defined the Roman Empire during this era. **50**





**305** Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,27 g P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bare-headed and draped bust right / NOBILITAS, Nobilitas standing right, holding sceptre and palladium. Good Very Fine RIC 13a; RSC 90. **50**



**306** Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,81 g PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / PIETAS AVGG, Pietas standing right, holding sceptre and child. Very Fine RIC 367 (Caracalla); RSC 16. Publia Fulvia Plautilla was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was the daughter of Gaius Fulvius Plautianus, who served as a close advisor to the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. In 202 AD, Plautilla married the Roman Emperor Caracalla. However, the marriage was unhappy, and Caracalla eventually developed a strong dislike for her. In 205 AD, Caracalla had Plautilla exiled to the island of Lipari. The exile of Plautilla was part of Caracalla's efforts to consolidate his power and eliminate potential threats. However, her exile was not enough to satisfy Caracalla, and he later ordered her execution in 212 AD, shortly after he became the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. The exact reasons for Plautilla's fall from favor and subsequent execution remain unclear, but it is believed that her close association with her father, who was a powerful and influential figure, may have played a role in her downfall. **50**



**307** Diadumenian, as Caesar AD 217-218. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,59 g M OPELAN T DIADVMENIAN CAES, bareheaded and draped bust right / PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Diadumenian standing left, holding baton and sceptre; two signa to right. Very Fine RIC 107. Diadumenianus was a young Roman prince whose life was marred by the political machinations of his father, Emperor Macrinus. Born in AD 208 in Rome, Diadumenianus found himself thrust into the spotlight at a tender age when his father, Macrinus, rose to the position of emperor in AD 217. In a bid to secure his rule and establish a dynasty, Macrinus elevated his nine-year-old son to the esteemed position of co-emperor in AD 218. The decision was aimed at solidifying his family's claim to the throne and ensuring a smooth succession. However, the move was met with disapproval and hostility from both the Roman military and the Senate. The reign of Macrinus proved to be highly unpopular, and his authority was challenged by the troops of Elagabalus (later Emperor Elagabalus) in Syria. In the face of rebellion, Macrinus suffered a devastating defeat. He and his young son Diadumenianus were captured and, tragically, executed. Diadumenianus' life came to an abrupt and sorrowful end at the tender age of ten, a victim of the political turmoil and power struggles that plagued the Roman Empire. His brief tenure as co-emperor was overshadowed by the controversial actions of his father, and the Severan dynasty, which had begun with Emperor Septimius Severus, crumbled with their downfall. **150**



**308** Macrinus AD 217-218. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,59 g IMP C M OPEL SEV M ACRINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust to right / FELICITAS T[EMPO]RVM, Felicitas standing to left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC IV 60; BMCRE 62; RSC 15a. Macrinus, whose full name was Marcus Opellius Macrinus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 217 to 218. He came from a humble background and rose through the ranks of the Roman military to become an important figure in the empire. Before becoming emperor, Macrinus served as a praetorian prefect under Emperor Caracalla. In AD 217, after the assassination of Caracalla, Macrinus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman army. His rise to power was supported by the influential general and jurist Ulpian. Macrinus' reign was short and marked by challenges. One of his major actions was to negotiate peace with the Parthian Empire, which involved paying a significant ransom for the return of the Roman prisoners captured during Caracalla's failed campaign against the Parthians. However, Macrinus' rule faced internal opposition. He was not popular with the Roman Senate and the upper echelons of Roman society due to his non-aristocratic background. Additionally, his policies, including attempts to cut military spending and reduce the soldiers' donative, made him unpopular with the Roman army. In AD 218, a rebellion erupted among the legions in Syria, who proclaimed the 14-year-old cousin of Caracalla, Elagabalus (Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus), as emperor. Macrinus faced defeat in battle against the rebel forces, and he was ultimately overthrown. He was captured, and his supporters were executed. Macrinus' reign as emperor lasted only about one year, and he is often considered one of the "barracks emperors" during the tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. **50**



**309** Elagabal AD 218-222. Struck AD 218. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,67 g IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / PONTIF MAX TR P, Roma seated left, holding Victory and sceptre; shield below. Good Very Fine RIC 8; Thirion 3; RSC 222a. Elagabal, whose full name was Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 218 to 222. He is also known as Elagabalus, after the Syrian sun god Elagabal, whom he venerated and promoted during his reign. Elagabalus became emperor at the age of 14 when he succeeded his cousin, Emperor Caracalla, who was assassinated. His rule was marked by controversy and scandal, as he pursued an unconventional and extravagant lifestyle. One of the most controversial aspects of Elagabalus' reign was his religious beliefs and practices. He introduced the worship of Elagabal, the sun god, as the chief deity in Rome and attempted to elevate Elagabal's cult above other traditional Roman gods. Elagabalus even married a Vestal Virgin, which was strictly forbidden in Roman religious traditions, causing outrage among the Roman elite. Elagabalus' behavior, including his disregard for Roman traditions and morals, and his promotion of Syrian culture and religion, led to widespread dissatisfaction among the Roman population and the Roman military. As a result, he faced numerous revolts and conspiracies during his short reign. In AD 222, Elagabalus was assassinated by his own guards, and his body was thrown into the Tiber River. His cousin, Alexander Severus, succeeded him as the next Roman emperor. **50**



**310** Elagabal AD 218-222. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 6,04 g IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG, radiate and draped bust to right / FIDES EXERCITVS, Fides seated to left, holding eagle and standard; another standard before her. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 67; BMCRE 106-107; RSC 28a. **50**



**311** Elagabal AD 218-222. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 13,28 g IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / P M TR P III COS III P P / S - C, Sol standing, holding whip in left hand, raising right hand. Very Fine cf. BMCRE 424. A laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust on an ancient coin refers to a common representation of a Roman emperor or other prominent figure depicted on a coin minted in ancient times. 1. Laureate: The term "laureate" refers to the crown or wreath of laurel leaves worn on the head of the person depicted on the coin. In ancient Rome, the laurel wreath was a symbol of victory, achievement, and honor, often given to victorious military commanders, athletes, and emperors. When an emperor was depicted with a laureate crown on a coin, it signified their status as a victorious ruler. 2. Draped: "Draped" means that the person's body on the coin is covered with a garment or clothing, such as a toga or a robe. This was a common way of representing figures on ancient Roman coins, as it signified a sense of modesty and dignity. 3. Cuirassed: "Cuirassed" means that the person's torso is protected by a cuirass, which is a type of armor that covers the chest and back. It was commonly worn by soldiers and military commanders in ancient times. Depicting an emperor with a cuirass on a coin symbolized their role as a military leader and protector of the Roman Empire. **50**



**312** Julia Maesa. Augusta AD 218-224. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,13 g IVLIA MAESA AVG, draped bust to right / PVDICITIA, Pudicitia seated to left, drawing veil over face and holding sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC IV 268 (Elagabalus); BMCRE 76 (Elagabalus); RSC 36. Julia Maesa was a prominent Roman noblewoman and a member of the Severan dynasty. She was born in Emesa (modern-day Homs, Syria) around AD 170. Julia Maesa was the sister of Julia Domna, the wife of Emperor Septimius Severus. After her sister's marriage to Septimius Severus, Julia Maesa and her two daughters, Julia Soaemias and Julia Mamaea, became part of the imperial family. Julia Maesa played a significant role in Roman politics during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. She was known for her intelligence, political acumen, and ambition. After the death of her sister Julia Domna in AD 217 and the assassination of her nephew, Emperor Caracalla (son of Julia Domna), Julia Maesa took charge of her grandson, the young Emperor Elagabalus. During Elagabalus' reign, Julia Maesa effectively acted as the power behind the throne, making decisions and influencing policies. She was instrumental in securing her family's position and power within the Roman Empire. However, Elagabalus' reign was marked by scandal and controversy, and he was eventually assassinated in AD 222. After Elagabalus' death, Julia Maesa supported her other grandson, Alexander Severus, in ascending to the throne. Under his rule, Julia Maesa continued to wield considerable influence in Roman politics. Julia Maesa was a remarkable woman of her time, known for her political astuteness and her ability to maneuver within the complex world of Roman politics. Her influence played a pivotal role in shaping the fortunes of her family and the Roman Empire during a critical period of its history. **50**



**313** Julia Soaemias. Augusta AD 218-222. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,27 g IVLIA S O A E M I A S A V G, draped bust right / V E N V S C A E L E S T I S, Venus seated left, holding apple and sceptre; at left, child reaches up to her. very fine RIC 243 (Elagabalus). Julia Soaemias was a Roman empress and the mother of Emperor Elagabalus (also known as Marcus Aurelius Antoninus). She was born in AD 180 to Julia Maesa, who was the sister of the powerful Roman empress Julia Domna, wife of Emperor Septimius Severus. Julia Soaemias' rise to prominence came when her mother, Julia Maesa, orchestrated the ascension of her young son, Elagabalus, to the imperial throne in AD 218. At the time, the Roman Empire was going through a period of political instability and military crisis, and Julia Maesa saw an opportunity to gain influence by having her grandson, Elagabalus, become the emperor. Once Elagabalus was on the throne, Julia Soaemias was given the title of Augusta, making her an empress. However, her reign alongside her son was marked by scandal and controversy. Elagabalus was notorious for his extravagant lifestyle, religious practices, and debauchery, and Julia Soaemias was often accused of encouraging and supporting his excesses. The reign of Elagabalus and Julia Soaemias was short-lived and faced significant opposition from the Roman military and the Senate. In AD 222, after only four years in power, Elagabalus and Julia Soaemias were overthrown in a coup orchestrated by the Praetorian Guard. Both mother and son were killed, and their bodies were decapitated, stripped and dragged through Rome. Afterwards they were thrown into the Tiber River. **50**



**314** Julia Paula. Augusta AD 219-220. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,91 g IVLIA PAVL A A V G, draped bust right / C O N C O R D I A, Concordia seated left, holding patera; star in left field. Very Fine RIC 211; RSC 6a; BMCRE 172. Julia Paula Augusta was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Elagabalus. She lived during the 3rd century AD. Julia Paula came from a wealthy and influential family. She married Elagabalus, also known as Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, in AD 219 when he was just a teenager and already serving as emperor. The marriage between Julia Paula and Elagabalus was arranged as a political move to strengthen alliances within the imperial court. However, their marriage was short-lived: Elagabalus was known for his capricious behavior and frequent changes of heart. He divorced Julia Paula after a brief period, allegedly because she did not meet his expectations. After her divorce, Julia Paula disappears from historical records, and there is little information about her later life. The details of her fate, whether she remarried or lived in obscurity, are not well-documented. **50**



**315** Aquilia Severa AD 220-222. Struck AD 221. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,03 g IVLIA A Q V I L I A S E V E R A A V G, draped bust right / C O N C O R D I A, Concordia standing half-left sacrificing from patera over lighted altar, holding double cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 226; RSC 2; BMC 335. Julia Aquilia Severa, a Vestal Virgin, caused controversy by marrying Emperor Elagabalus in AD 220, breaking her vow of celibacy. Elagabalus's religious beliefs may have influenced the marriage, as he worshipped the sun god Elagabalus and saw the union as symbolic of his god's marriage to Vesta. The marriages were later annulled, and Elagabalus married Annia Faustina, but he returned to Severa shortly after. Their relationship was marked by uncertainty and rumors. After Elagabalus's assassination in AD 222, Severa's fate remains unknown. **50**





**316** Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Struck AD 226. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,41 g IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, diademed and draped bust right / VESTA, Vesta standing left, holding palladium and sceptre. Very Fine RIC IV 360 (Severus Alexander); BMCRE 381-387 (Severus Alexander); RSC 81. Vesta was an ancient Roman goddess, considered one of the most important deities in the Roman pantheon. She was the goddess of the hearth, home, and family, and her worship held significant importance in Roman religious and social life. As the goddess of the hearth, Vesta symbolized the sacred fire that burned in the hearth of every Roman home. The hearth fire represented the center of the family and community life, and it was believed to bring warmth, light, and protection to the household. Vesta's presence was thought to ensure the well-being and continuity of the Roman state and its people. Vesta was also the guardian of the sacred flame in the Temple of Vesta, located in the Roman Forum. The temple was circular and housed a perpetual fire, which was tended by a group of priestesses known as the Vestal Virgins. The Vestal Virgins were chosen at a young age and took a vow of chastity to serve Vesta for thirty years. Their primary responsibility was to keep the sacred fire burning at all times, and if the fire ever went out, it was seen as a bad omen for Rome. **50**



**317** Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Struck AD 228. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 19,03 g IVLIA MAMAEA AVGV[S][TA], draped bust right wearing stephane / [FE]LICITAS AVG, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopiae. Very Fine RIC 670 (Severus); C. 10; BMCRE 527 Julia Mamaea, also known as Julia Avita Mamaea, was a prominent Roman woman who lived during the AD 3rd century. She was born into the Severan dynasty and was the daughter of Julia Maesa, a powerful matriarch and sister-in-law of Emperor Septimius Severus. Julia Mamaea's most significant role came when her young son, Severus Alexander, became the Roman emperor in AD 222 at the age of 13. As the mother of the reigning emperor, she held significant influence over the imperial court and affairs of the state. During Severus Alexander's reign, Julia Mamaea acted as a de facto co-ruler, advising and guiding her son in matters of governance. She was known for her intelligence, wisdom, and moderation, which contributed to the relatively stable and peaceful rule of Severus Alexander. Julia Mamaea was interested in philosophy and intellectual pursuits, and she surrounded herself with scholars and advisors who shared her interests. She promoted the study of philosophy and literature, fostering an environment of learning within the imperial court. However, the reign of Severus Alexander faced challenges, including external threats from invading tribes and internal pressure from the Roman military. In AD 235, both Severus Alexander and Julia Mamaea were assassinated during a military rebellion led by Maximinus Thrax. Julia Mamaea's influence and contributions as the mother of an emperor left a lasting impact on the political landscape of the Roman Empire during a critical period of transition and turmoil. Her support for education and culture also contributed to the intellectual legacy of her son's reign. **50**



**318** Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,50 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / IOVI PROPVGNATORI, Jupiter in fighting stance to right, holding thunderbolt and eagle. Extremely Fine RIC IV 238; BMCRE 824; RSC 83 Severus Alexander, whose full name was Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 222 to 235. He was born in AD 208 in Phoenicia (modern-day Lebanon). Severus Alexander became emperor at the age of 13, following the assassination of Emperor Elagabalus, his cousin. During his reign, he was heavily influenced by his mother, Julia Mamaea, who acted as his regent and advisor. Severus Alexander was known for his moderation and attempts to promote a more harmonious and stable government. He tried to restore the authority of the Senate, reduced taxes, and showed clemency to his enemies. However, despite his good intentions, his reign faced various challenges. The Roman military was unhappy with his policies, and external threats from the Sassanian Empire in Persia and Germanic tribes put further strain on the empire. In AD 235, a rebellion broke out among the Roman troops led by Maximinus Thrax, a general who had gained popularity in the legions. Severus Alexander was unable to quell the rebellion, and he and his mother were assassinated by their own soldiers. With his death, the Severan dynasty came to an end. **50**



**319** Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Struck AD 231-235. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,06 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / IOVI PROPVGNATORI, Jupiter in fighting stance to right, holding thunderbolt and eagle. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 238; BMCRE 824; RSC 83. **50**



**320** Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Struck AD 232. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,30 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust to right / P M TR P XI COS III P P, Sol walking to left, raising hand and holding whip. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 114; BMCRE 862 var. (bust type); RSC 434a. **50**



**321** Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 19,94 g IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laureate and draped bust right / IOVI VLTORI, Jupiter seated left holding Victory and sceptre, SC in exergue. Very Fine RIC 560. **50**



**322** Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Struck AD 235-236. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,73 g IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / PAX AVGVSTI, Pax standing to left, holding branch in raised hand and transverse sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC IV 12; BMCRE 70; RSC 31a. Maximinus I Thrax was a Roman Emperor who ruled from 235 to 238 AD. He was the first of the so-called "Barracks Emperors," a series of Roman military leaders who rose to power through military prowess and the support of the legions. On some of Maximinus Thrax's coins, you may find the inscription "PAX AVGVSTI," which translates to "Peace of the Emperor" or "Augustan Peace." Similar to the use of "PAX AVGVSTI" on coins during the reign of Augustus, the inscription on Maximinus Thrax's coins aimed to convey a message of stability and order under his rule. However, it is essential to note that Maximinus Thrax's reign was marked by unrest, military campaigns, and challenges to his authority, making the notion of peace somewhat ironic during his short and turbulent rule. The inscription "PAX AVGVSTI" on his coins likely served as a propaganda tool to portray an image of a peaceful and unified empire under his leadership, despite the reality of his short and tumultuous reign. **50**



**323** Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Struck AD 236-237. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 17,42 g [MAXIMI]NVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MILI[TVM], Fides standing left, holding signum in each hand. Very Fine RIC IV 78; BMCRE 140-1; Banti 4. Maximinus I Thrax, also known as Maximinus Thrax, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 235 to 238. He was born in Thrace, which is in the modern-day Balkans region. Maximinus came from a humble background and had a military career, rising through the ranks to become a prominent general in the Roman army. In AD 235, he was declared emperor by his troops after they assassinated Emperor Alexander Severus during a military rebellion. As emperor, Maximinus faced several challenges, including dealing with internal dissent and external invasions. His rule was marked by strict discipline and harsh policies, which made him unpopular with the senatorial class and the urban population. Maximinus also faced military conflicts with the Sassanian Empire in the east and the Germanic tribes in the Rhine and Danube regions. Despite his military background, his campaigns did not yield significant successes. In AD 238, a series of revolts broke out across the Roman Empire due to dissatisfaction with Maximinus' rule. He was eventually assassinated by his own troops during one of these revolts in Aquileia. Maximinus Thrax is often remembered as one of the "Barracks Emperors," a term used for the military generals who rose to power during the turbulent period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. **50**



**324** Maximus, Caesar AD 236-238. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,11 g MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust right / PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Maximus standing left, holding baton and spear; two standards behind. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 3; RSC 10; BMC 211-2. Maximus Caesar, originally known as Gaius Iulius Verus Maximus, was the son of Roman Emperor Maximinus Thrax and Caecilia Paulina. In AD 236, a year after his father took the throne, Maximus was appointed Caesar by the Senate, making him the heir and co-regent. Despite adopting the name Germanicus, later sources suggest that Maximus was disinterested in military matters, preferring a life of luxury. This could have caused resentment among the soldiers, who, in April AD 238 near Aquileia, seized the opportunity to overthrow both Maximus and his father. Some argue that Maximus was a cultured and amiable young man, capable of fostering better relations between his father and the Senate if given the chance. Both father and son's severed heads were displayed in Rome. **50**



**325** Maximus, Caesar AD 236-238. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 2,85 g IVL VERVS MAXIMVS CAES, bare-headed and draped bust right / PIETAS AVGG, Emblems of the pontificate: latus clavus, stola, palla, cornucopia and aspergillum. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 1; BMCRE 118 (Maximinus); RSC 1. **50**



**326** Balbinus AD 238. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,90 g IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory standing facing left, holding wreath and palm. Good Very Fine RIC 8; BMCRE 37; RSC 27. Balbinus, whose full name was Decimus Caelius Calvinus Balbinus Pius Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled for a brief period in AD 238. He came from a noble family and held various political and military positions before becoming co-emperor with Pupienus. In AD 238, the Roman Empire faced internal uprisings and external threats. The two emperors were chosen by the Senate to address these challenges, with Balbinus overseeing affairs in Rome while Pupienus led military campaigns. Their reign, however, was short-lived and marked by conflict and dissatisfaction. The Roman people and the Praetorian Guard were displeased with their leadership, and both emperors were killed by the Guard after just a few months in power. Balbinus' reign lasted for approximately 99 days, making him one of the shortest-reigning Roman emperors in history. His time as co-emperor during the tumultuous "Year of the Six Emperors" underscores the political instability and complexities of the Roman Empire during the Crisis of the Third Century. **150**



**327** Balbinus AD 238. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,30 g IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MVTVA AVGG, clasped hands. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 11; BMC 71. "Fides" was the Roman goddess of trust, loyalty, and good faith. The term "Mutua" means mutual or reciprocal. "AVGG" stands for "Augustorum," the genitive plural form of "Augustus," which refers to the emperors of Rome. The inscription "FIDES MVTVA AVGG" on Roman coins symbolizes the mutual trust and loyalty between the ruling emperors, particularly when there were multiple emperors co-ruling the Roman Empire, like in this case, Balbinus and Pupienus. **150**





**328** Balbinus AD 238. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 20,79 g IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG / S C, Victory, draped and diademed, standing facing, head turned left, holding palm branch and wreath. Very Fine Cohen 29; BMC 40; RIC 25. **150**



**329** Gordian III AD 238-244. Struck AD 241-243. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,08 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right / VIRTVTI AVGVSTI, Hercules standing right, resting right hand on hip and left leaning on club set on rock, lion-skin beside. Very Fine RIC 116; RSC 403. The inscription "VIRTVTI AVGVSTI" is a Latin legend that appears on certain ancient Roman coins, which means "To the Valor of the Emperor" or "For the Virtue of the Emperor." This inscription is part of the many types of propaganda inscriptions found on Roman coins, which were used to highlight and celebrate the virtues, achievements, and military prowess of the ruling emperor. When "VIRTVTI AVGVSTI" appears on a coin, it serves as a tribute to the personal virtues and bravery of the emperor, emphasizing their strength, valor, and leadership qualities. The inscription was meant to portray the emperor as a strong and capable leader who embodies the ideal qualities of a Roman ruler. These inscriptions on Roman coins were an essential tool for propaganda, projecting an image of the emperor as a heroic and virtuous figure, in this case the comparison with the hero Hercules, worthy of admiration and loyalty from the Roman people. **50**



**330** Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,60 g MP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI CONSERVATORI, Jupiter standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt over Gordian standing left, and scepter. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 2; RSC 105. "Iovi Conservatori" meaning "To Jupiter the Preserver." It honors Jupiter, the king of the Roman gods, as the protector of the Roman state and its people. The inscription emphasizes the divine protection sought by Roman emperors for the prosperity and stability of the empire. The image of Jupiter on these coins reinforces his role as the ruler of the gods and symbolizes the emperor's connection to the divine. It serves as a reminder of the close relationship between the emperors and the gods, expressing divine favor and protection. **50**



**331** Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,49 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTOR AETER, Victory standing to left, leaning on shield and holding palm; under shield a captive. Very Fine RIC IV 154; RSC 348. Gordian III was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 238 to 244. He was born in AD 225 and became emperor at a young age after the death of his grandfather, Gordian I, and his father, Gordian II, during a revolt against the emperor Maximinus Thrax. As emperor, Gordian III was initially under the influence of his mother and advisors, but he eventually gained more independence as he matured. He was known for his handsome and youthful appearance, which earned him popularity among the Roman people. During his reign, Gordian III faced military conflicts, including campaigns against the Persians and Germanic tribes. His military commander, Timesitheus, played a crucial role in managing these campaigns and preserving the stability of the empire. However, in AD 244, Gordian III's reign came to an abrupt end when he died under suspicious circumstances while on a campaign in the East. His death marked the rise of Philip the Arab as the next Roman emperor. **50**



**332** Gordian III AD 238-244. Struck AD 241-243. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 16,70 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOVI STAT ORI, Jupiter, naked, standing facing, head right, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; S-C a cross fields. Very Fine RIC 298a; C. 111; Hunter 134. **50**



**333** Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 4,77 g OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust to right, set on crescent / CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated to left, holding patera and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC IV 143; RSC 14. Otacilia Severa was a Roman empress during the 3rd century AD, married to Emperor Philip the Arab. Little is known about her life and influence during her husband's reign. As Augusta, she held a prestigious title in the imperial court. Their marriage was likely a political alliance, and they had two children together. Philip the Arab's reign was marked by challenges and conflicts, and he was assassinated in AD 249. After his death, historical records about Otacilia Severa become scarce, and details about her later life and death remain unknown. **50**



**334** Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Struck AD 247. Antioch Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 3,64 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P IIII COS P P, Felicitas standing left, holding long caduceus and cornucopiae. Extremely Fine RIC IV 75a. The inscription "P M TR P IIII COS P P" is a common legend found on ancient Roman coins and represents the titles and honors of a Roman emperor or high-ranking official. Here's the breakdown of each element: 1. "P M" stands for "Pontifex Maximus," which means "Supreme Pontiff." In ancient Rome, this title was the highest religious office and was held by the emperor, who served as the chief priest of the Roman state religion. 2. "TR P" stands for "Tribunicia Potestas," which means "Tribunician Power." It indicates that the emperor had been granted the powers of a tribune, which included the right to veto legislation and protect the interests of the Roman people. 3. "IIII" indicates the number "4" in Roman numerals. It represents the number of times the emperor had held the office of "Tribunician Power" up to that point. 4. "COS" stands for "Consul," which was one of the highest elected offices in the Roman Republic. Even though the Roman Empire had emperors, they often held the title of "Consul" to maintain some semblance of the traditional Republican system. 5. "P P" stands for "Pater Patriae," which translates to "Father of the Fatherland." It was an honorary title bestowed on Roman emperors, emphasizing their role as the protector and fatherly figure of the Roman people. When these titles and honors appear on Roman coins, they serve as a display of the emperor's authority, religious significance, and their role as the protector of the Roman people. The inscriptions on Roman coins were used for propaganda purposes, reaffirming the legitimacy and power of the ruling emperor and solidifying their position as the supreme leader of the Roman Empire. **50**



**335** Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Saecular Games/1000th Anniversary of Rome issue. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 4,54 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLVM NOVVM, Hexastyle temple, containing statue of Roma seated facing. Good Very Fine RIC 25b; RSC 198. Philip I, also known as Philip the Arab or Marcus Julius Philippus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from 244 to 249 AD. He was born in present-day Syria, which was then part of the Roman Empire. Philip came from a prominent Arab family and rose to prominence in the Roman military. In 244 AD, he became emperor after he was proclaimed by the Roman army following the assassination of the previous emperor, Gordian III. Philip's rise to power marked a significant moment in Roman history as he was the first Roman emperor of Arab descent. During his reign, Philip faced numerous challenges, including external invasions and internal rebellions. One of the major threats came from the Sassanian Empire, a powerful Persian state, which invaded Roman territories in the east. Philip managed to negotiate a peace settlement with the Sassanians, but the conflict strained the Roman economy. Philip also had to deal with internal dissent, particularly from the Senate, which was suspicious of his background and authority. He attempted to strengthen his position by bestowing titles and honors upon his family members, but this move further alienated the Senate. In 249 AD, a rebellion broke out in Rome led by Gaius Messius Quintus Decius, a Roman general who challenged Philip's rule. Philip's own troops turned against him, and he was defeated and killed in battle. Decius proclaimed himself emperor and succeeded Philip as the Roman emperor. Philip's reign as emperor was relatively short and marked by a mixture of successes and challenges. He is remembered as the first Roman emperor of Arab origin and as one of the transitional figures in the turbulent period of Roman history known as the Crisis of the Third Century. **50**



**336** Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,53 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SAECVLARES AVGG, low column inscribed COS III in two lines. Good Very Fine RIC IV 24c; RSC 19 **50**



**337** Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Struck AD 247. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 4,00 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped & cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVGG, Aequitas as standing left, holding scales & cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 57; RSC 12. **50**

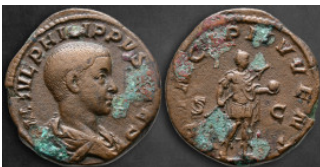


**338** Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 4,39 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVGG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 27b. **50**



**339** Philip II, as Caesar AD 244-246. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 4,04 g M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPALIVVENT, Philip II, in military attire, standing right, holding globe in right hand and holding transverse spear in left. Good Very Fine RIC 216c. Philip II, also known as Philip the Younger, was the son and heir of the Roman Emperor Philip the Arab and Marcia Otacilia Severa. When his father ascended to the throne in AD 244, Philip II was merely seven years old and was appointed as caesar, a title signifying his role as the designated successor to the emperor. In AD 247, at the age of ten, Philip II became consul, an esteemed position in the Roman government. Later, his father elevated him to the rank of augustus, making him a co-ruler alongside Philip the Arab. During their joint reign, a significant event occurred—the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Rome. To mark this milestone, grand games and spectacles were organized for the festivities. However, the reign of Philip II and his father faced challenges. According to ancient historians, both Philip the Arab and Philip II were killed in battle by Decius in AD 249. Modern historians, however, provide a different account, suggesting that when news of Philip the Arab's death reached Rome, Philip II was murdered by the Praetorian Guard at the tender age of twelve.

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**340** Philip II, as Caesar AD 244-246. Struck AD 245. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 16,73 g [M] IVL PHILIPPVS [CAES], bare headed and draped bust right / [PRIN]C[IP]I I[V]VENT, prince standing right, holding spear and globe; S-C across. Very Fine RIC 255.

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**341** Herennia Etruscilla AD 249-251. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,29 g HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / PVDICITIA AVG, Pudicitia veiled, seated left, drawing veil from face and holding sceptre. Very Fine RIC 59b (Decius); RSC 19. Herennia Etruscilla, also known as Herennia Cupressenia Etruscilla, was a Roman empress who lived during the 3rd century AD. She was the wife of the Roman Emperor Decius, who reigned from 249 to 251 AD. Not much is known about Herennia Etruscilla's life or background. She married Decius before he became emperor, and they had two sons, Herennius Etruscus and Hostilian, both of whom would later become co-emperors alongside their father.

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**342** Herennia Etruscilla AD 249-251. Rome As Æ 24 mm, 9,25 g HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed, draped bust right / PVDICITIA, SC below, Pudicitia seated left, drawing out her veil & holding scepter. Very Fine RIC 136c; Cohen 23.

**50**





**343** Herennius Etruscus, as Caesar AD 249-251. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,30 g Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate and draped bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Herennius standing left, holding baton and spear. Good Very Fine RIC 147c (Decius); RSC 26. Herennius Etruscus, also known as Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius, was a Roman prince and co-emperor for a short period during the mid-3rd century AD. He was the son of the Roman Emperor Decius. In AD 251, Decius and his son Herennius Etruscus became joint emperors of the Roman Empire. This decision was made in response to the Gothic invasion of the empire. Decius took charge of the western provinces, while Herennius Etruscus was responsible for the eastern provinces. Their co-rule, however, was short-lived. In the same year, during the Battle of Abritus against the Goths, both Decius and Herennius Etruscus were killed. The death of the two emperors marked a significant defeat for the Roman Empire in its attempts to repel the invasions. Following their deaths, Decius' other son, Hostilian, briefly assumed the title of co-emperor before he died of the plague. **50**



**344** Trajan Decius AD 249-251. Rome Antoninianus AR 21 mm, 4,41 g IMP C M Q TRIANVS DECIVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PANNONIAE, the two Pannonia, veiled, standing facing, turning right and left away from one another: each wears robe and holds standard. Extremely Fine RIC 21b; RSC 86. Trajan Decius, commonly known as Decius, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 249 to 251. He was born around AD 201 in the province of Pannonia Inferior, in what is now modern-day Serbia. Decius is remembered as a capable military commander and a prominent figure during the tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. Decius came to power during a time of severe internal and external challenges for the Roman Empire. The Crisis of the Third Century was marked by political instability, economic troubles, military defeats, and invasions from various barbarian tribes. As emperor, Decius sought to restore order and strengthen the empire. One of Decius' significant challenges was the threat posed by the invading Goths. In AD 251, he led a campaign against the Goths in the Battle of Abritus, but tragically, both Decius and his son Herennius Etruscus were killed in the battle. Their deaths marked a major setback for the Roman Empire in its efforts to repel the Gothic invasions. Decius' short reign was notable for his attempts to reassert the authority of the Roman state and to revive traditional Roman values. He issued edicts requiring citizens to perform sacrifices to the Roman gods, which was an attempt to restore religious unity and loyalty to the empire. This policy, however, led to persecution of Christians who refused to comply, making Decius the first Roman emperor to initiate a widespread empire-wide persecution of Christians. After Decius' death, the empire faced a series of short-lived and often ineffectual rulers during the Crisis of the Third Century. The period continued to be characterized by instability until the rise of Emperor Aurelian, who managed to stabilize the empire and reestablish its territorial integrity. **50**



**345** Hostilian, as Caesar AD 251. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 4,82 g C VALENS HOSTILIS MES QVINTVS N C, radiate and draped bust to right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Prince standing to left, holding standard and spear. Good Very Fine RIC IV 182 (Decius); RSC 36a. Hostilian, also known as Gaius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus, was a Roman emperor who briefly ruled during the crisis of the third century. He was the younger son of Emperor Decius and Herennia Etruscilla. Hostilian's father, Emperor Decius, reigned from AD 249 to 251. In AD 251, during the tumultuous time of the Gothic invasion, both Decius and his elder son and co-emperor, Herennius Etruscus, were killed in battle against the Goths. After their deaths, Trebonianus Gallus was proclaimed emperor and Hostilian as co-emperor. Hostilian's reign was short-lived, lasting only a matter of months in AD 251. The Roman Empire was facing multiple crises at the time, including military defeats, economic instability, and widespread plagues. Tragically, Hostilian succumbed to one of these plagues and died, leaving the Roman Empire under the sole rule of Trebonianus Gallus. **50**



**346** Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 2,85 g IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAX AETERNA, Pax standing left, holding sceptre and branch. Very Fine RIC 71. Trebonianus Gallus, whose full name was Gaius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 251 to 253. He was born in Italy and had a successful military career before ascending to the throne. Gallus became emperor after the assassination of his predecessor, Decius, during the chaotic period known as the "Crisis of the Third Century." His reign faced numerous challenges, including invasions by the Goths and the rebellion of the usurper Aemilianus. In an attempt to bring stability to the empire, Gallus appointed his son Volusianus as co-emperor. However, his reign was marked by economic difficulties and military setbacks. In AD 253, the Roman army in Moesia proclaimed the general Aemilianus as emperor, and Gallus was killed by his own troops. His short and troubled reign contributed to the instability of the Roman Empire during the Crisis period. **50**



**347** Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,72 g IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IVNO MARTIALIS, Juno seated left, holding corn-ears and sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC 83; Cohen 47. **50**



**348** Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 20,77 g [IMP CAES C VIBIVS] TREBO[NIANVS GALLVS AVG], laureate draped bust right / SALVS A[VGG] S C, Salus standing right holding snake. Very Fine RIC 121a; Cohen 115. **50**



**349** Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Antoninianus AR 21 mm, 3,74 g IMP C C VIB VOLVS IANVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing left, holding grounded shield and spear. Good Very Fine RIC IV 186; RSC 135. The silver content in the antoninianus, a Roman coin introduced during the late 2nd century AD, varied throughout its circulation history. Initially, when it was introduced by Emperor Caracalla in the early 3rd century AD, the antoninianus was intended to be worth two denarii and contained a significant amount of silver. It was larger and heavier than the denarius and was primarily made of a silver alloy. In its early stages, the antoninianus typically contained around 40% silver, with the rest being composed of other metals, such as copper. This level of silver content contributed to the coin's value and purchasing power, making it a substantial denomination in the Roman monetary system. However, as the Roman Empire faced economic difficulties and financial strains, several emperors resorted to debasing the coinage, including the antoninianus, by reducing the silver content. Debasing was a common practice in the ancient world, where rulers would reduce the precious metal content of coins while maintaining their face value. This led to a decline in the purchasing power of the currency and contributed to inflation. As a consequence of debasement, the silver content in the antoninianus gradually decreased over time. By the mid-3rd century AD, during the crisis of the third century, the silver content in the antoninianus had diminished significantly, and the coin became almost entirely base metal, with minimal traces of silver around 5% and less. By the later stages of its circulation, the antoninianus was made almost entirely of copper, with only a thin silver wash on its surface. This essentially turned the antoninianus into a bronze coin, and its original value as a silver denomination was lost. The widespread debasement of the antoninianus was one of the contributing factors to the economic turmoil and hyperinflation in the Roman Empire during that period. The decline in the silver content led to a loss of confidence in the coin, and it eventually fell out of use as a reliable medium of exchange. The debasement of Roman coins was a significant challenge for the stability of the empire's economy and contributed to the decline of the Roman currency system. **50**



**350** Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 28 mm, 17,28 g IMP CAE C [VIB VOLV]SIANO AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AP[O]LLO S[A]LVTARI, Apollo, nude, standing left, holding branch and resting hand on lyre. Very Fine RIC IV-3 248; Cohen 15; Sear 9783. Volusianus, whose full name was Gaius Vibius Volusianus, was a Roman emperor who co-ruled with his father, Trebonianus Gallus, during the "Crisis of the Third Century." He was born in AD 207. In AD 251, Trebonianus Gallus became emperor after the death of Decius. He appointed his son Volusianus as co-emperor to solidify his rule and secure succession. Volusianus' reign was marked by economic challenges and military conflicts, including invasions by the Goths and the rebellion of the usurper Aemilianus. In AD 253, Aemilianus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman army in Moesia, and Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus were killed by their own troops. Volusianus' short reign left a limited impact on the Roman Empire, but his co-rule with his father is a notable aspect of the turbulent "Crisis of the Third Century" period. His untimely death further contributed to the instability of the Roman Empire during that era. **50**



**351** AD 252-253. Volusian or Trebonianus Gallus. Rome Brockage Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,34 g FELICITAS PVBL, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and cornucopia / Incuse of reverse. Very Fine cf. RIC 59 (treb. Gallus) or RIC 205 (Volusian). Felicitas, a Latin word meaning "good fortune" or "happiness," frequently appeared on ancient Roman coins. As a personification of prosperity and good luck, Felicitas was often depicted holding a caduceus (a staff with entwined serpents) and a cornucopia (horn of plenty), symbols associated with abundance and prosperity. Roman emperors and mint officials frequently inscribed the word "Felicitas" or its abbreviated form "FEL" on coins to emphasize their desire for the well-being and prosperity of the Roman people and the empire as a whole. The depiction of Felicitas on coins served as a reminder of the ruler's benevolence and the hope for a prosperous and harmonious society. **50**



**352** Aemilian AD 253. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,66 g IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ROMAE AETERN, Roma standing left holding spear and Phoenix on globe; shield at her side. Very Fine RIC 9; RSC 41. "ROMAE AETERN" or "ROMAE AETERNAE" (both variations are used) is translated to "Eternal Rome" or "To Eternal Rome." It was a common inscription found on ancient Roman coins, particularly during the Roman Empire. The phrase was used to express the idea of the eternal and enduring nature of the city of Rome. The inscription was often accompanied by other symbols or representations of Rome's power and influence, such as images of the goddess Roma together with a Phoenix, a mythical bird known for its ability to be reborn from its ashes, symbolizing immortality and renewal. **50**



**353** Gallienus AD 253-268. Struck AD 254-256. Rome Antoninianus AR 20 mm, 3,48 g IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGG, Liberalitas standing left holding abacus and cornucopiae. Very Fine RIC 147; C. 570. Gallienus, whose full name was Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 253 to 268. He was the son of Emperor Valerian and the co-emperor alongside his father during the early years of his reign. Gallienus faced a tumultuous and challenging period in Roman history known as the Crisis of the Third Century. During his reign, the Roman Empire was threatened by external invasions from various barbarian tribes, internal revolts, economic troubles, and the breakaway of various regions seeking independence. As co-emperor with his father, Gallienus was tasked with the defense of the western provinces of the Roman Empire while his father Valerian focused on the eastern front against the Sassanian Empire (ancient Persia). However, in AD 260, Emperor Valerian was defeated and captured by the Sassanian king, Shapur I, resulting in a significant blow to the Roman Empire. Gallienus then ruled as the sole emperor, facing multiple challenges from both external and internal enemies. He pursued a policy of co-opting some of the invading tribes into the Roman military and granting some regions greater autonomy to stabilize the empire. Despite his efforts, Gallienus faced opposition from within the Roman military. In 268 AD, he was assassinated in a conspiracy led by his own officers, and Claudius II Gothicus was proclaimed as the new Roman emperor. **50**





**354** Valerian I AD 253-260. Struck AD 253. Mediolanum Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,40 g IMP P LIC VALERIANO AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTUS AVGVSTI, Virtus standing facing, head left, holding Victory, spear and shield. Good Very Fine RIC 266. Valerian, whose full name was Publius Licinius Valerianus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 253 to 260. He came from an aristocratic family and held various important positions in the Roman government before ascending to the throne. Valerian's reign was marked by both successes and challenges. In the early years of his rule, he shared power with his son Gallienus, who was appointed as co-emperor. Together, they attempted to address the various crises facing the Roman Empire, including external invasions, economic difficulties, and internal rebellions. One of the notable events during Valerian's reign was his campaign against the Sassanian Empire (ancient Persia). In AD 260, Valerian led a military expedition into Persia but was defeated and captured by the Sassanian king Shapur I. This marked a humiliating moment in Roman history as Valerian became the first Roman emperor to be captured alive by a foreign enemy. Valerian's captivity had a profound impact on the Roman Empire, causing political instability and further exacerbating the challenges faced by the government. During his captivity, Valerian was subjected to various humiliations and was used as a footstool by the Sassanian king, highlighting the humiliation suffered by the Roman Empire. Valerian's exact fate during captivity remains uncertain, and it is believed that he died in captivity around AD 260, after possibly being skinned as a memorial. **50**



**355** Salonina AD 254-268. Struck AD 256-257. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 2,97 g SALONINA AVG, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / IVNO VICTRIX, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre. Extremely Fine RIC 31. Salonina, whose full name was Iulia Cornelia Salonina Chrysogone, was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Gallienus. She lived during the 3rd century AD and was born around AD 220. Gallienus, the son of Emperor Valerian, ruled the Roman Empire from AD 253 to 268. During his reign, Salonina was honored with the title Augusta, which was the honorific given to the wives of emperors. As empress, Salonina was known for her benevolence and piety. She was popular among the Roman people, and she engaged in various charitable activities to help the less fortunate. Salonina and Gallienus had at least three children, including two sons, Valerian II and Saloninus, and a daughter named Marina. Valerian II was made Caesar (heir apparent) by his father, but he died at a young age. After Gallienus' assassination in AD 268, Salonina and her surviving family members faced an uncertain fate. After Gallienus' death, there are no further historical records about Salonina's life. **50**



**356** Aurelian AD 270-275. Rome Antoninianus Æ silvered 25 mm, 4,31 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / ORIENS AVG, Sol walking left between two captives, hand upraised and holding globe; star to left, V in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 61. Aurelian, also Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, was a Roman emperor from AD 270 to 275, reigning during the Crisis of the Third Century. Rising from humble beginnings near the Danube, he joined the Roman army in AD 235, climbing ranks and leading under Gallienus until Gallienus' assassination in AD 268. After Claudius Gothicus and Quintillus, Aurelian became emperor. His reign marked by military achievements: he defeated Alamanni, Goths, Vandals, Juthungi, Sarmatians, and Carpi. He restored the eastern provinces by conquering the Palmyrene Empire in AD 273, followed by reuniting the Gallic Empire in the west the next year. Aurelian built the Aurelian Walls in Rome, abandoned Dacia, and attempted monetary reform to counter currency devaluation. Aurelian's titles of dominus et deus ("master and god") on official documents set a precedent, although the practice began earlier. His successes earned him the title "Restorer of the World," playing a pivotal role in ending the crisis of his time. **50**



**357** Aurelian AD 270-275. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 24 mm, 3,31 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDEN DEOR / SXXT, Fides standing right, holding signum in each hand, and Sol standing left, holding globe and raising hand. Extremely Fine RIC online 1549. **50**



**358** Quintillus AD 270. Mediolanum Antoninianus Æ 20 mm, 3,32 g IMP QVINTILLVS AVG, radiate, draped bust right / FIDES MILIT, Fides standing left, holding two standards. Officina letter S in exergue. Extremely Fine RIC V-1 Milan 52; Sear 11438. Quintillus was a Roman emperor who ruled for a very brief period in the year AD 270. His full name was Marcus Aurelius Claudius Quintillus, and he was the younger brother of the Emperor Claudius II, also known as Claudius Gothicus. When Claudius II died of plague in AD 270, Quintillus was proclaimed emperor. However, his reign was short-lived and somewhat obscure. Historical records indicate that he ruled for only a few months before facing a challenge from another claimant to the throne. Aurelian, a military commander, challenged Quintillus' claim and eventually defeated him in battle. Following this defeat, Quintillus died, either by suicide or murder, in September AD 270. As a result, Aurelian became the new Roman emperor and went on to have a significant and successful reign. **50**



**359** Severina AD 270-275. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,63 g SEVERINA AVG, diademed, draped bust right on crescent. / CONCORDIAE MILITVM, Concordia standing left, holding two standards. Mintmark QXXT. good very fine RIC V-I, 8. Ulpia Severina, also known as Severina the Younger, was a Roman Empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Aurelian. She is mentioned in historical sources, but like many figures from the Roman Empire, her life and role are not extensively documented. Severina married Aurelian probably before he became emperor. During his reign from AD 270 to 275, she held the title of Augusta, which was a honorific given to the wives of emperors. Unfortunately, not much is known about her actions or influence during Aurelian's rule. **50**



**360** Tacitus AD 275-276. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 3,79 g IMP C M CL TACITVS PF AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAX PVBLICA, Pax standing left, holding olive branch in right hand and sceptre in left. Extremely Fine RIC online 3257. Marcus Claudius Tacitus, commonly known as Tacitus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 275 to 276. He was born in the late 2nd century AD, and little is known about his early life and career before becoming emperor. Tacitus was a respected senator and military officer during the tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. During this time, the Roman Empire faced numerous challenges, including political instability, economic difficulties, and invasions from external threats. In AD 275, the Roman Empire was facing a serious crisis, and the current emperor, Aurelian, was assassinated. In the vacuum of power, Tacitus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman Senate. He was in his 70s when he became emperor, making him one of the oldest individuals to hold the title. As emperor, he attempted to stabilize the empire and improve its financial situation. His reign was brief, and not much detailed information is available about his policies and actions. Tacitus either died of natural causes in AD 276 or he was murdered, and he was then succeeded by his half-brother Florianus, who ruled for only a few months before being overthrown by Probus. **50**



**361** Tacitus AD 275-276. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,54 g M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLEMENTIA TEMP, Mars standing left, holding olive branch, spear and shield; P in exergue. Very Fine RIC online 3862. "CLEMENTIA TEMP" is a Latin inscription found on some ancient Roman coins. It translates to "Mercy of the Times" or "Forbearance of the Age." In Roman numismatics, coins often bore inscriptions reflecting the virtues or attributes of the ruling emperor. "CLEMENTIA TEMP" indicated the emperor's magnanimity, clemency, or leniency during his reign. It symbolized the emperor's benevolence and willingness to show mercy or forgiveness to those who may have been considered enemies or offenders. By inscribing on coins, the emperor conveyed a message of conciliation and harmony within the empire, emphasizing his role as a just and compassionate ruler. The inscription served as a reminder of the emperor's virtue and enlightened approach to governance, aiming to win the loyalty and admiration of his subjects. **50**



**362** Florianus AD 276. Serdica Antoninianus Æ 23 mm, 3,43 g IMP C M ANN FLORIANVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDEN DEOR / (star) / KA Δ, Fides, holding signum in each hand, and Sol, raising hand and holding globus, standing facing one another. Very Fine RIC V online 4495. Florianus, whose full name was Marcus Annius Florianus, was a Roman emperor who briefly ruled in AD 276 during the "Crisis of the Third Century." He was born around AD 250. Florianus was the half-brother of Emperor Tacitus, and after Tacitus' death, he proclaimed himself emperor. However Florianus soon had to deal with revolt of Probus. In a swift turn of events, Florianus was deposed and killed by his own troops after just a few months in power. The Roman general Probus, who was leading the campaign against Florianus, emerged as the new emperor. Florianus' brief rule is considered a minor episode in the turbulent "Crisis of the Third Century," a period marked by frequent changes in imperial leadership and challenges to the stability of the Roman Empire. **50**



**363** Probus AD 276-282. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 4,32 g IMP CM AVR PROBVS PF AVG, radiate, draped, cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR ORBIS, female standing right, presenting wreath to emperor standing left, holding globe and sceptre. Epsilon in lower centre. Mintmark XXI. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V-2 Antioch 925; Sear 120 21. Probus was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 276 to 282. He was born in AD 232 in Sirmium (modern-day Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia). Probus rose through the ranks of the Roman army and became a successful military commander before being proclaimed emperor by his troops after the assassination of Emperor Tacitus. During his reign, Probus undertook various military campaigns to restore the Roman Empire's territorial integrity and strength. He defeated invading Germanic tribes and reconquered several territories from the Gallic Empire. Probus was known for his efforts to improve the economy and promote agricultural development by encouraging the cultivation of wastelands. Despite his achievements, Probus faced internal challenges, including revolts by disgruntled soldiers. In AD 282, he was assassinated by his own troops during a mutiny in Sirmium. Probus' reign is remembered for his military successes and reforms, though his assassination marked the end of a period of relative stability in the Roman Empire and contributed to the continued instability during the "Crisis of the Third Century." **50**



**364** Probus AD 276-282. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 4,40 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, radiate, draped bust right / CLEMENTIA TEMP, Probus standing right with sceptre and receiving globe from Jupiter, officina letter Γ in lower centre. Mintmark XXI. Extremely Fine RIC 921, Γ **50**



**365** Probus AD 276-282. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 3,60 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR ORBIS, female figure standing right, presenting wreath to Emperor standing left, holding globe and sceptre; H between, XXI in exergue. Extremely Fine RIC 925. **50**



**366** Probus AD 276-282. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ 23 mm, 4,19 g MP C PROBVS (dot) P (dot) F (dot) AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAX AVG, Pax, standing left, holding branch and transverse sceptre. D in left field. Extremely Fine RIC V-2 Lyons 119. **50**



**367** Probus AD 276-282. Rome Antoninianus Æ silvered 24 mm, 4,40 g IMP PROBVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Probus to right / ROMAE AETER, Roma seated facing, her head turned to left, holding Victory in her right hand and long vertical scepter with her left, within hexastyle temple. Good Very Fine RIC 185. **50**



**368** Probus AD 276-282. Struck AD 276-282. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 25 mm, 4,06 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust to left, holding spear and shield / VIRTVS PROBI AVG, emperor galloping to right, spearing enemy, shield below horse; KA•Γ in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC V.2 877. **50**





**369** Probus AD 276-282. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 24 mm, 4,50 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P AVG, radiate and mantled bust left, holding eagle-tipped sceptre / SOLI INVICTO, KA dot Δ dot, Sol driving facing quadriga, head left, holding whip. Good Very Fine RIC 864. **50**



**370** Probus AD 276-282. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,90 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / VIRTVS PROBI AVG / KA • Δ •, Emperor on horseback right, spearing enemy, shield below. Good Very Fine RIC 877. **50**



**371** Probus AD 276-282. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,50 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P AVG, radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / VIRTVS PROBI AVG, KA • Γ • in exergue, Probus riding horse left, raising right hand and holding sceptre in left, to left, bound captive seated left. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 888. **50**



**372** Probus AD 276-282. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 25 mm, 4,15 g VIRTVS PROBI AVG / radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / ERCVLI PACIF / SXXT, Hercules standing left, holding branch, club and lion skin. Good Very Fine RIC 376. **50**



**373** Carinus, as Caesar AD 282-283. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ 22 mm, 4,15 g CARINVS NOBIL CAES, radiate draped and cuirassed bust right, holding sceptre over shoulder / SAECVLI FELICITAS, Carinus standing right with globe and spear, retrograde D in right field. Extremely Fine Cohen 115; RIC V-2, 152; Sear 12305. Carinus was born around AD 250 and was the elder son of Emperor Carus. In AD 283, Carus elevated Carinus to the rank of Caesar, making him the co-ruler of the western provinces of the Roman Empire. Carinus took charge of the regions of Gaul and Britannia. During his time as Caesar, Carinus faced military challenges, particularly in repelling the invading Germanic tribes in Gaul. He successfully managed to defend the frontiers and secure the western territories. However, in AD 285, Carus died under mysterious circumstances during a campaign against the Sassanian Empire, and Carinus claimed the title of Augustus, becoming the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. Carinus' reign as Augustus was marred by tyranny and debauchery, leading to widespread dissatisfaction among his subjects. In the same year, he died at the Battle of the Margus. **50**



**374** Carinus AD 283-285. Cyzicus Antoninianus Æ 22 mm, 4,79 g IMP M AVR CARINVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLEMENTIA • TEMP, Carinus standing right, holding sceptre and receiving Victory from Jupiter standing left, holding sceptre; E between, XXI in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC V.2 324 var. (bust type). **50**



**375** Numerian AD 283-284. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,94 g IMP C NVMERIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Numerian to right, holding spear over his left shoulder / PAX AVGG / B, Pax standing front, head to left, holding olive-branch in her right hand and transverse scepter with her left. Extremely Fine Bastien 55 5 (4 specimens); Cohen 44; RIC 394. Numerian, whose full name was Marcus Aurelius Numerius Numerianus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 283 to 284. He was born in AD 253 and was the younger son of the emperor Carus. In AD 283 Numerian was elevated to the rank of Caesar by his father Carus, who ruled as Augustus. Numerian was assigned to assist his elder brother Carinus in governing the western provinces of the Roman Empire. After their father's death in AD 283, Carus and Numerian jointly ruled the empire. However, in AD 284, while on a military campaign in the East against the Sassanian Empire, Numerian died under mysterious circumstances. **50**



**376** Diocletian AD 284-305. Struck AD 292. Siscia Billon Antoninianus 24 mm, 3,13 g IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Diocletian to right / VICTORIA AVGG / •XXI•B•, Diocletian, on the left, and Maximianus, on the right, holding scepter in his left hand, standing facing each other and clasping hands; between them, Victory standing front, head to left, with her hands on their shoulders. Very Fine Cohen 480; RIC 281 var. Diocletian, originally Diocles, was a Roman emperor from AD 284 to 305. He initiated significant reforms that helped the Roman Empire overcome the Crisis of the Third Century and established the Diocletianic Era. Rising from humble origins in Dalmatia, he advanced in the military, eventually becoming emperor after the deaths of Carus and Numerian. Diocletian's reign brought stability and ended the crisis. He appointed Maximian as co-emperor in AD 286 and later expanded the system with junior colleagues Galerius and Constantius. This Tetrarchy divided the empire's rule into quarters. Diocletian strengthened the borders, defeated enemies, and established peace with Persia. His rule marked bureaucratic growth, administrative reorganization, and higher taxation. Diocletian's economic reforms, like price controls, had mixed results. His tetrarchic system collapsed after his abdication, leading to dynastic challenges. Though his persecution of Christians failed, Diocletian's legacy lies in reshaping the Roman government, stabilizing the empire, and enabling its endurance for another 150 years. After abdicating due to illness in 305, he lived quietly in retirement in Split, Croatia, where his palace formed the basis of the modern city. **50**



**377** Maximianus Herculius AD 286-305. Struck AD 289-290. Siscia Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,67 g IMP C M A VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / CONSERVATOR AVGG, Emperor standing right with sceptre, and Hercules with club standing left, clasp hands over altar; XXIBKOY in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 580. Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, commonly known as Maximian, was a prominent Roman emperor who ruled as a co-emperor with Diocletian from AD 286 to 305. Maximian was born in AD 250 in the province of Pannonia (modern-day Hungary). He rose through the military ranks and became a trusted general under Emperor Diocletian. In AD 286, Diocletian appointed Maximian as his co-emperor, with the title of Augustus, to help govern the vast Roman Empire more effectively. Maximian was known for his strong military leadership and played a crucial role in the Tetrarchy system, a division of power between two Augusti and two Caesars. During his rule, Maximian successfully defeated various external threats and stabilized the Roman frontiers. However, internal power struggles and disagreements with his co-emperor Diocletian led to tensions within the Tetrarchy. In AD 305, Maximian abdicated from the throne, but he was later persuaded to return to power briefly, only to abdicate again. After his second abdication, Maximian attempted to usurp power but was ultimately defeated and forced to commit suicide in AD 310. Despite his tumultuous end, Maximian left a significant impact on Roman history as a capable military leader and one of the key figures in the Tetrarchy system. **50**



**378** Maximianus Herculius AD 286-305. Struck AD 295. Siscia Follis Æ silvered 28 mm, 9,60 g IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI, Genius standing left, modius on head, naked except for chlamys over left shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae. B in right field. Mintmark star SIS. Good Very Fine RIC VI 85b; Sear IV -. **50**



**379** Constantius I Chlorus, as Caesar AD 293-305. Cyzicus Follis Æ 27,66 mm, 10,16 g FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate head of Constantius I right / GENIO AVGG ET CAESARVM N N, Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopia, K B in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 11a. Constantius I Chlorus, also known as Constantius Chlorus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from 293 to 306 AD. He was a member of the Tetrarchy system established by Emperor Diocletian, where the Roman Empire was divided into four regions, each ruled by two co-emperors (Augusti) and two junior emperors (Caesars). Constantius Chlorus served as a Caesar, holding the title of Caesar of the West, under the Augustus of the West, Maximian. His responsibilities included governing the Western Roman Empire and assisting the Augustus in managing the empire's affairs. During his time as Caesar, Constantius Chlorus played a crucial role in securing the borders of the Western Roman Empire and maintaining stability within his region. He was known for his effective military leadership and his efforts to combat external threats and internal revolts. In 305 AD, Emperor Diocletian abdicated, and Maximian followed suit. The Tetrarchy system faced challenges as various factions within the Roman Empire vied for power. Constantius Chlorus emerged as one of the potential successors to the imperial throne. In 306 AD, Constantius Chlorus died unexpectedly in Eboracum (modern-day York, England) while on a campaign against the Picts and Scots in northern Britain. His death set off a series of events that eventually led to the breakdown of the Tetrarchy system and the rise of his son, Constantine the Great, who became the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire and later reunified the entire Roman Empire under his rule. Constantius Chlorus is remembered as a capable and respected leader, known for his military prowess and administrative skills during his tenure as Caesar of the West. His son, Constantine the Great, would go on to become one of the most influential emperors in Roman history and played a significant role in the Christianization of the Roman Empire. **50**



**380** Severus II, as Caesar AD 305-306. Antioch Follis Æ 26 mm, 8,09 g FL VAL SEVERVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI/ S/ ANT, Genius standing to left, modius on head, holding patera and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 75a. "GENIO POPVLI ROMANI" is a Latin inscription commonly found on ancient Roman coins. It translates to "The Genius of the Roman People." In Roman belief, "Genius" referred to a guiding spirit associated with individuals, families, or even entire communities. The Genius of the Roman People represented the collective guardian and prosperity of the Roman populace as a whole. This inscription on coins conveyed the Roman authorities' recognition of the well-being and protection of their citizens and their commitment to the overall welfare of the empire. It symbolized the intrinsic link between the prosperity of Rome and the harmony and strength of its people. **50**





**381** Severus II, as Caesar AD 305-306. Siscia 1/4 Follis Æ 18 mm, 2,28 g FL VAL SEVERVS NOB C, laureate head right / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI/ SIS, Genius standing to left, modius on head, holding patera and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 170a. Severus II, also known as Flavius Valerius Severus, was a Roman emperor who ruled briefly from 305 to 306 AD. He was part of the tetrarchic system established by Emperor Diocletian, where the Roman Empire was divided into four regions, each ruled by two co-emperors (Augusti) and two junior emperors (Caesars). Severus II served as a Caesar, holding the title of Caesar of the West, under the Augustus of the West, Constantius Chlorus. After the death of the Augustus of the East, Galerius, in 311 AD, Severus II proclaimed himself Augustus and became the senior ruler of the Western Roman Empire. His reign as Augustus was very brief, lasting only from the spring of 307 AD until the summer of the same year. The usurper Maxentius, the son of the former emperor Maximian, challenged Severus II's claim to the throne. Maxentius had the support of the Roman Senate and the Praetorian Guard, leading to a civil war between the two claimants. In the Battle of the Milvian Bridge near Rome, Severus II's forces were defeated by Maxentius. Severus II was captured and later executed, while Maxentius declared himself the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire. Severus II's reign was short and overshadowed by the tumultuous political events of the time. His brief tenure as Augustus marked a turning point in the tetrarchic system and the rise of Maxentius as a prominent figure in Roman politics. After Maxentius' rule, the Western Roman Empire saw further shifts in power until the rise of Constantine the Great, who emerged victorious in the Battle of the Milvian Bridge against Maxentius in 312 AD and went on to become the sole ruler of the entire Roman Empire. **50**



**382** Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Siscia Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,61 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, helmeted, laureate, cuirassed bust right. / VICT LAETAE PRINC PERP, two Victories standing facing one another holding shield inscribed VOT PR on altar. Altar decorated with a I. Mintmark: BSIS star. Good Very Fine RIC 93. Constantine I, commonly known as Constantine the Great, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 306 to 337. He was born on February 27, AD 272, in Naissus (modern-day Niš, Serbia). Constantine's rise to power came after the death of his father, Constantius Chlorus. He emerged as the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire in AD 312 after defeating his rival Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. Constantine is best known for his religious and political reforms. In AD 313, he issued the Edict of Milan, granting religious tolerance to Christians and ending the persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire. He later became a patron of Christianity and played a significant role in its establishment as the state religion. Constantine also initiated administrative and military reforms, including the foundation of Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) as the new capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in AD 330. His reign marked a crucial turning point in Roman history, as he laid the foundation for the Byzantine Empire and established Christianity as a dominant religion in the Roman world. Constantine the Great is remembered as one of the most influential and significant Roman emperors in history. **50**



**383** Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Treveri Follis Æ 19 mm, 3,32 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate bust right, wearing trabea with eagle-tipped sceptre in right hand / B EATA TRANQVILLITAS, globe set on altar inscribed VOT-IS XX; three stars above. PTR • in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 342. **50**



**384** Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Treveri Half Follis Æ 23 mm, 4,40 g FL VAL CONSTANTINVS N C, cuirassed and laureate bust right / MARTI PATRI PROPVG/ S-A/PTR, Mars advancing right, holding spear and shield. Very Fine RIC 741. **50**



**385** Maxentius AD 306-312. Struck AD 307. Aquileia Follis Æ 26 mm, 6,59 g IMP C M AXENTIVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONSERV VRB SVAE, Roma seated left on shield in tetrastyle temple, handing globe to Maxentius and holding sceptre, seated captive between, Victories as acroteria, wolf and twins in pediment; AQS in exergue. Very Fine RIC 113. Maxentius, also known as Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius, was a Roman emperor who ruled from 306 to 312 AD. He was a member of the Constantinian dynasty, which was a prominent political family during the late Roman Empire. Maxentius was the son of the former Roman Emperor Maximian, who had abdicated in 305 AD during the Tetrarchy system, which was a system of rule by four emperors instituted by Emperor Diocletian. When his father resigned, Maxentius declared himself emperor in Rome, defying the tetrarchic system. His rule was initially limited to the city of Rome and its surrounding regions, as he faced rival claimants to the imperial throne. One of his main rivals was Constantine the Great, who was the son of another Tetrarch, Constantius Chlorus. Constantine had his own ambitions to become the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. The conflict between Maxentius and Constantine culminated in the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312 AD. According to Christian tradition, before the battle, Constantine saw a vision of a Christian symbol (often referred to as the Chi-Rho), and he heard the words "In this sign, conquer." Taking it as a divine sign, Constantine ordered his soldiers to paint the Chi-Rho symbol on their shields. Constantine's forces were victorious at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, and Maxentius was defeated and killed during the battle. Following his victory, Constantine became the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire. Maxentius is remembered as a brief and tumultuous ruler who challenged the Tetrarchy system and attempted to assert his authority over the western regions of the Roman Empire. However, his reign came to an end with the rise of Constantine, who went on to become one of the most significant and influential emperors in Roman history. **50**



**386** Maxentius AD 306-312. Carthage Follis Æ 27 mm, 8,76 g IMP MAXENTIVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONSERVATOR AFRICAE SVAE / SE - F / Γ, Africa standing right, head left, wearing elephant skin headdress, holding standard and tusk; at feet to left, lion with captured bull. good very fine RIC 57. "CONSERVATOR AFRICAE SVAE" is a Latin inscription frequently found on ancient Roman coins. It translates to "The Preserver/Protector of His Africa." During the Roman Empire, emperors often minted coins with inscriptions that celebrated their achievements and victories in various regions of the empire. "CONSERVATOR AFRICAE SVAE" specifically commemorated an emperor's role as the preserver or protector of the province of Africa, which was a vital region for the Roman economy due to its agricultural wealth and strategic significance. The inscription symbolized the emperor's commitment to safeguarding the well-being and stability of the African province. It reflected the Roman ideology of imperial responsibility and protection towards the regions under their control. **50**



**387** Maxentius AD 306-312. Ostia Half Follis Æ 21 mm, 2,85 g MAXENTIVS P F AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear over right shoulder, shield on left arm / VICTORIA - AETERNA AVG N/ MOSTT, Victory standing right, right foot on prow, inscribing VOT/ XX/ FEL on shield set on column; captive to left. Very Fine, holed RIC VI 63.

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**388** Crispus, as Caesar AD 316-326. Struck AD 321. Treveri Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,29 g IV L CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / BE ATA TRANQVILLITAS, altar inscribed VOTIS XX in three lines, surmounted by globe, with three stars above; PTR in exergue. Extremely Fine RIC 308. Crispus, was a prominent figure in the Roman Empire during the early 4th century AD. He was the eldest son of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who is well-known for his role in legalizing Christianity and making it a favored religion within the empire. Crispus was born around AD 299, and he played a significant military role during his father's reign. He was a skilled and successful general, leading campaigns against barbarian tribes and proving himself to be a capable military leader. In AD 317, Constantine appointed Crispus as Caesar, which was a title given to a junior co-emperor or heir apparent. As Caesar, Crispus held a prominent position in the imperial hierarchy and was expected to succeed his father as the next emperor. However, despite his early successes, Crispus' fate took a tragic turn. In AD 326, he was executed under mysterious circumstances. The reasons behind his execution remain unclear, and historical sources provide different accounts, with some suggesting that he was the victim of political intrigue or false accusations. Crispus' execution was a shocking event, and its details have been the subject of historical debate and speculation. After his death, his image was gradually removed from various monuments and inscriptions, indicating a potential attempt to erase his memory. Constantine the Great went on to divide the Roman Empire among his three remaining sons, Constantine II, Constans, and Constantius II, who would later become the new emperors. The fate of Crispus remains a historical enigma, and much of what we know about him comes from fragmented accounts and historical interpretations.

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**389** City Commemorative AD 330-333. Heraclea Follis Æ 18 mm, 2,18 g VRBS ROMA, helmeted bust left / Lupa Romana suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above, •S MHE• in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 124. The Urbs Roma coin was created to honor and celebrate the founding of Rome. It was minted by Emperor Constantine and his successors, with a specific purpose of highlighting the historical continuity of Rome, especially after Constantine established Constantinople as the new capital of the Roman world. The coin's design was a departure from the traditional imperial Roman coins used in the preceding three centuries. Unlike the typical imperial coins featuring the bust of the ruling Emperor, the Urbs Roma coin portrayed the bust of Roma, the goddess personifying the city of Rome itself. This choice was a deliberate homage to the founding and significance of Rome as the original center of the Roman Empire. The coin symbolized the enduring importance of Rome and its legacy, even as the empire's administrative center shifted to Constantinople. By featuring Roma's bust, the coin aimed to reinforce the continuity of ancient Roman culture and tradition despite the changes in the empire's political and administrative structures.

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**390** City Commemorative AD 330-354. Siscia Follis Æ 18 mm, 2,49 g VRBS ROMA, helmeted and mantled bust of Roma to left / FSIS, She-wolf standing left, suckling Romulus and Remus; above, two eight-pointed stars. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 222. **50**



**391** Vetranio AD 350. Siscia Follis Æ 22 mm, 5,99 g D N VETRANIO P F AVG, diademmed, draped, and cuirassed bust right; A behind, star before / HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS, Vetranio, in military dress, standing left, holding labarum and sceptre, being crowned by Victory standing behind; A in left field, •FSIS• in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 287. Vetranio, whose full name was Vetranio Augustus, was a Roman emperor who briefly ruled in AD 350 during the tumultuous period known as the "Constantinian dynasty." He was a career soldier and rose to prominence as a senior military officer in the Roman Empire. In AD 350, after the death of the emperor Constantius, Vetranio was proclaimed emperor by his troops in the region of Illyricum (modern-day Balkans). He gained support from various Roman provinces, and for a brief time, he ruled alongside the co-emperor Constantius II, who held control over the eastern provinces. Despite his initial success, Vetranio's reign was short-lived. Constantius II felt threatened by Vetranio's power and initiated negotiations to secure his abdication. In AD 351, Vetranio willingly stepped down from the throne, and Constantius II allowed him to retire peacefully to private life. **50**



**392** Julian II AD 360-363. Constantinople Double Maiorina Æ 28 mm, 8,37 g DN FL CL IULIANVS PF AVG, pearl-diademmed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB •, bull standing right, two stars above; (palm branch)CONSPA(palm branch) in exergue. Very Fine RIC 164. Julian II, also known as Julian the Apostate, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 360 to 363. He was born in AD 331 in Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire. Julian was a member of the Constantinian dynasty and was raised as a Christian. However, he developed a deep interest in philosophy and ancient Greek culture, particularly in Neoplatonism and the worship of traditional Roman gods. When Julian ascended to the throne, he attempted to restore paganism as the dominant religion in the Roman Empire, earning him the nickname "the Apostate" among Christian writers. He sought to end the Christian influence and reinstate traditional religious practices, providing financial support to pagan temples and institutions. Despite his efforts, Julian's attempt at reviving paganism was met with limited success, as Christianity had already become deeply rooted in the Roman Empire. He also faced military challenges, including a campaign against the Sassanian Empire, which ultimately led to his death. During the Battle of Samarra in AD 363, Julian was fatally wounded by a Persian spear and died shortly afterward. His death marked the end of his reign and the resurgence of Christianity under subsequent Roman emperors. **50**





**393** Honorius circa AD 393-423. Γ = 3rd officina, 408-420 AD. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,44 g D N HONORI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing, head turned slightly to right, holding spear over right shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif on left arm / CONCORDIA AVGG / Γ / CONOB Constantinople seated facing, head to right, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, foot on prow; in left field, star. Nearly Extremely Fine Depeyrot 73/1. RIC 2 Honorius was a Roman Emperor who ruled from AD 395 to 423. He was born in AD 384 as the younger son of Emperor Theodosius I and Aelia Flaccilla. After his father's death in AD 395, the Roman Empire was divided, with Honorius ruling over the Western Roman Empire, while his older brother Arcadius ruled the Eastern Roman Empire. Honorius' reign was marked by internal and external challenges. The Western Roman Empire faced constant threats from barbarian invasions, and the administration struggled with economic difficulties and political instability. Honorius was often under the influence of powerful ministers and generals, such as Stilicho. Despite efforts to defend the empire, the Western Roman Empire continued to decline under his rule. Honorius died in AD 423 and was succeeded by his young nephew Valentinian III. **300**



**394** Theodosius II circa AD 402-403. Constantinopolis Solidus AV 22 mm, 4,49 g D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, helmeted, three-quarter facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman motif / CONCORDIA AVGGG Θ, Constantinopolis seated facing, head to right, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, foot on prow; CONOB in exergue. Large scrape to obverse, otherwise, Extremely Fine RIC X 26; Depeyrot 56. **200**



**395** Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 14=540/1 AD. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 39 mm, 21,97 g DN IVSTINIANVS P P AVI, helmeted facing bust, holding globus cruciger in right hand; cross in right field / ANNO XIII, large M, cross above, Γ below; CON in exergue. Very Fine DOC I 39b; SB 163. Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, was a Byzantine emperor who reigned from 527 to 565 AD. He is considered one of the most important and influential rulers of the Byzantine Empire, leaving a lasting impact on its history and culture. Justinian was born around 482 AD in Tauresium, which is in present-day North Macedonia. He came from humble origins but rose through the ranks of the Byzantine bureaucracy. He served as a trusted advisor to his uncle, Emperor Justin I, and eventually succeeded him as emperor. During his reign, Justinian implemented significant reforms in various aspects of Byzantine society and government. He is best known for his efforts to restore the territories of the Western Roman Empire that had been lost to invading tribes. His most famous general, Belisarius, led successful military campaigns that briefly reclaimed parts of Italy and North Africa. One of Justinian's most lasting legacies is his codification of Roman law. He commissioned a legal expert named Tribonian to compile and organize the existing Roman laws into a coherent legal code known as the "Corpus Juris Civilis" or the "Justinian Code." This legal code became the foundation of Byzantine law and had a profound influence on subsequent legal systems in Europe. Justinian was also a patron of art, architecture, and education. He commissioned numerous grand building projects, including the construction of the Hagia Sophia, one of the most famous and iconic buildings in the world. He also founded schools and universities to promote learning and scholarship. Despite his many achievements, Justinian's reign was not without challenges. He faced civil unrest and conflicts with various adversaries, both internally and externally. Additionally, the cost of his military campaigns and ambitious building projects put a strain on the Byzantine economy. Justinian I passed away on November 14, 565 AD. He was succeeded by his nephew, Justin II. Although Justinian's efforts to restore the Roman Empire in the West were only temporary, his influence on Byzantine law, architecture, and culture left a profound and lasting impact on the Byzantine Empire and the broader history of civilization. **50**



**396** Justinian I AD 527-565. Nikomedea Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 37 mm, 19,35 g DN IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman motif; cross in right field / Large M; cross above, A below ANNO to left, XXII (date) to right, NIKO in exergue. Very Fine Sear 201. **50**



**397** Justinian I AD 527-565. Nikomedea Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 34 mm, 17,74 g Helmeted and cuirassed facing bust, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M; cross above, A/N/N/O X/X/X/I (date) across field; B//NIKO. Very Fine Sear 201. **50**



**398** Michael I Rhangabe, with Theophylactus. AD 811-813. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,45 g Michael I Rhangabe, with Theophylactus. 811-813. AV Solidus (19.5mm, 4.48 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. • M $\chi$  A HL BASILE $\zeta$ , crowned facing bust of Michael, wearing chlamys, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left / Θ $\epsilon$  OFVLA CTOS  $\delta$   $\epsilon$  SP $\zeta$ , crowned facing bust of Theophylactus, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand and cruciform scepter in left; X at end of legend. Good Very Fine Sear 1615; DOC 1a; Füeg 1.B Michael I Rhangabe was a Byzantine Emperor who ruled from AD 811 to 813. He was born around AD 770 and belonged to the prestigious Rhangabe family. Michael ascended to the throne after the death of his father-in-law, Emperor Nikephoros I, as he had married Prokopia, the daughter of Nikephoros. During his reign he proclaimed his son Theophylactus as co-emperor. Also, he recognized Charlemagne as emperor and addressed religious issues with the Iconoclasts and Paulicians. He faced defeat in battle against the Bulgarians, leading to his abdication and subsequent life as a monk until his death in AD 844. His sons followed suit, becoming monks and ineligible for the throne.

**1'000**



**399** Michael II with Theophilus AD 820-829. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,47 g \*M $\chi$  A HL BASILE $\zeta$ S, crowned and draped facing bust of Michael, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left / Θ $\epsilon$  OFI LO  $\delta$   $\epsilon$  SP $\zeta$  +, crowned facing bust of Theophilus, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand and cruciform scepter in left; X at end of legend Large scrape on reverse, otherwise, Near Extremely Fine DOC 5b; Füeg 4. A.2; Sear 1640 Michael II, also known as Michael II the Amorian or Michael II the Stammerer, was Byzantine Emperor from AD 820 to 829. He came to power through a conspiracy that led to the assassination of Emperor Leo V the Armenian. Michael II faced various internal and external challenges during his reign, including conflicts with Arab forces and the spread of the Paulician heresy within the empire. Theophilus, or Theophilos, was the son of Michael II and became Byzantine Emperor after his father's death. He ruled from AD 829 to 842. Theophilus continued his father's policies and faced similar challenges, including conflicts with the Abbasid Caliphate and the ongoing Paulician heresy. During his reign, Theophilus also focused on the promotion of Orthodox Christianity and cultural pursuits, particularly in the realm of art and literature. The reign of Michael II and Theophilus marked a significant period in Byzantine history, with both emperors dealing with external threats and internal issues, while also contributing to the cultural and religious development of the Byzantine Empire.

**300**



**400** Michael II with Theophilus AD 820-829. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,39 g \*MIXAHL BASILEVS, crowned and draped facing bust of Michael, holding cross potent in right hand and akakia in left / ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟ ΘΕΣΠ' +, crowned facing bust of Theophilus, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger in right hand and cruciform scepter in left; X at end of legend. Some contact marks, little area of weaknesses, otherwise Good Very Fine DOC 5b; Füeg 4.A.2; Sear 1640 During the joint rule of Emperor Michael II and his son Theophilus in the Byzantine Empire, a pivotal moment emerged as they confronted an imminent threat from the formidable Abbasid Caliphate. Amidst the opulence of the imperial court, news of the impending Abbasid invasion spread, creating an atmosphere of uncertainty. Recognized for his strategic prowess, Emperor Michael II mobilized forces and united with Theophilus to devise a defense strategy for Byzantium. The empire swiftly fortified its borders and enlisted neighboring allies, with Theophilus employing his diplomatic skills to secure military support. As the Abbasid forces drew near, Michael II and Theophilus led their armies into a fierce battle. Employing innovative tactics, Michael II's leadership combined with Theophilus's charisma rallied their troops to a resounding victory, ensuring the survival and prosperity of Byzantium. This triumph resonated across the empire, elevating Michael II and Theophilus to hero status and cementing their legacy as defenders of the realm. Their collaborative rule not only safeguarded Byzantium but also reinforced its regional influence. With their victory, Byzantium stood as a symbol of resilience, a tribute to the steadfast leadership of Michael II and Theophilus, who had defied the odds to protect their cherished empire. **500**



**401** John II Comnenus AD 1118-1143. Constantinople Hyperpyron AV 28 mm, 4,38 g Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne without back, wearing pallium and colobium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left; in fields, IC - XC. / +IΩ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗ John II standing facing on the left, wearing loros, holding akakia in his right hand and patriarchal cross together with Virgin Mary, standing facing on the right, nimbate, wearing pallium and maphorium; above the head of the emperor, manus Dei; above the head of the Virgin, ΘΥ; in field to right, MP. Graffito, some areas of weaknesses, otherwise, Good Very Fine. Sear 1938. John II Comnenos, a member of the influential Byzantine Komnenos dynasty, ascended to the throne as the eldest son of Emperor Alexios I and Empress Irene Doukaina. He was also known as "Kaloioannes" (John the Beautiful). Despite facing intrigue from his sister Anna Komnena, who sought to secure the throne for her husband, John managed to assert his authority and rewarded his supporters with important positions. John's reign earned him the nickname "Byzantine Marcus Aurelius" due to his just and benevolent governance. He focused on restoring the Byzantine Empire to its former glory before the disastrous defeat at the Battle of Manzikert in 1071. John achieved victories against invading enemies, including the Pechenegs, Hungarians, and rebellious Serbs, securing peace in Europe. He also aimed to reclaim lost territories in Asia and succeeded in pushing back the Seljuks. However, his attempts to extend Byzantine influence over neighboring regions, such as Cilicia and the Crusader states, were met with mixed results. He formed alliances with German kings to counter the Normans in Sicily. Though his financial policies were generally successful, John faced a significant setback in his confrontation with the powerful Republic of Venice, which relied on Byzantium's naval support. After his death from a hunting injury, his son Manuel I Komnenos succeeded him as emperor, carrying on the legacy of the illustrious Komnenos dynasty. **250**





**402** circa AD 1200-1300. Michael Tarchaneote Seal PB 38 mm, 28,67 g St. Michael standing facing on dais, in military dress, nimbate, holding sword in his right hand and placing his left hand on scabbard / Traces of sigla in left upper field. / ΜΙΧΑΗΛ / ΤῸ ΣΦΡΑΓ / ΙCΜΑ / ΤΑΡΧΑΝΕΙΩΤῸ / ΦΥΛΛΑΞ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ / ΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΠΡΩ/ΤΟΤΑΤΗC ("Sealing of Michael Tarchaneotes - Michael the firstmost angel is protector"). Nearly Very Fine Apparently unpublished, but cf. Wassiliou-Seibt, Corpus 1448 (for a seal with only the first 12-syllable verse dated to the 14th century); Cf. Leu Webauktion. 19, lot 3473 **50**



**403** Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Assarion Æ 22 mm, 1,45 g Facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / Andronicus left, and Michael right, standing facing, holding labarum between them. Very Fine Sear 2436. **50**



**404** John VIII Palaeologus AD 1425-1448. Constantinople Stavraton AR 24 mm, 6,40 g Nimbate bust of Christ facing / Nimbate facing bust of John VIII. Good Very Fine Sear 2564. **50**



**405** John VIII Palaeologus AD 1425-1448. Constantinople Stavraton AR 25 mm, 6,55 g Nimbate bust of Christ facing / Nimbate facing bust of John VIII. Good Very Fine; Large scrape on the obverse Sear 2564. **50**



**406** Italy. Trient. Vescovi Anonimi AD 1235-1255. Grosso da 20 Denari AR 21 mm, 1,45 g EPS TRIDENTI, bust of the archbishop with gesture of blessing / +IMPERATOR+F. Good Very Fine Biaggi 2691. **50**



**407** Italy. Venice. Lorenzo Tiepolo AD 1268-1275. Grosso AR 19 mm, 2,07 g • LA • TE VPL' • DVX • S • M • VENETI, Doge and St. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and colobium, triangle by leg to inner left and to right of waist, barred IC XC across field. Very Fine CNI VII 6; Paolucci 1. **50**



**408** Italy. Venice. Jacopo Contarini AD 1275-1280. Grosso AR 20 mm, 2,15 g IA 9 TAR IN - S VENETI DVX, Doge and St. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and colobium, triangle by leg to inner left and to right of waist, barred IC XC across field. Very Fine Paolucci 1. The title of Doge was used to refer to the elected chief magistrate and head of state of the Venetian Republic. The Doge was the highest-ranking official in the Venetian government, and his role was largely ceremonial and representative. The office of Doge was established in the early medieval period and existed from around 697 AD until the fall of the Venetian Republic in 1797. The Doge of Venice was elected for life, but the position did not hold absolute power. Instead, the Doge shared authority with other governmental bodies, such as the Venetian Senate and the Great Council, which represented the Venetian nobility. The Venetian Republic was known for its unique system of checks and balances, preventing any single individual from gaining too much power. Throughout its existence, the Venetian Republic had a long line of Doges, each contributing to the political, economic, and cultural achievements of the republic. They played crucial roles in maintaining Venice's maritime dominance, fostering trade and commerce, and creating a rich cultural legacy. **50**



**409** Italy. Venice. Giovanni Dandolo AD 1280-1289. Grosso AR 20 mm, 2,13 g • IO • D ANDVL' • DVX • S • M • VENETI •, Doge and S. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and colobium, annulet to left of right foot, barred IC XC across fields. Very Fine Paolucci 2. Giovanni Dandolo (circa AD 1280 – 1354) was a Venetian nobleman, but he is primarily known for his role as the 54th Doge of Venice. He ruled as Doge from 1280 until his death in 1289. Dandolo's family, the Dandolo family, was one of the prominent aristocratic families of the Republic of Venice. As Doge, Giovanni Dandolo faced significant challenges, including external conflicts with rival city-states and internal political issues. During his reign, Venice had strained relations with Genoa, leading to conflicts in the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. Dandolo's reign also saw some notable achievements. He introduced the first Venetian gold ducat, also called the Zecchino. Its weight was 3.56 grams and it was used until the end of the Venetian Republic. **50**



**410** Italy. Napoli (Regno). Roberto I il Saggio (the Wise) d'Angiò AD 1309-1343. Gigliato AR 30 mm, 3,70 g + ROBERT DEI GRA ICRL E SICILI REX, Roberto enthroned facing, holding lis-tipped sceptre and globus cruciger / + hONOR REGIS IudICIu DILIGIT, cross fleury, lis in each quarter. Very Fine MIR 28. **50**



**411** Serbia. Stefan Uros II Milutin AD 1282-1321. Dinar AR 20 mm, 2,14 g S STEFAN VROSIVS / REX, Emperor, standing facing to left, receiving banner from St. Stefan, standing facing to right / IC - XC, enthroned Christ facing. Very Fine Jovanovic 7.1.1. Stefan Uroš II Milutin, commonly known as King Milutin, was a medieval Serbian ruler who reigned as the King of Serbia from 1282 to 1321. He was a member of the Nemanjić dynasty, one of the most significant and influential royal families in medieval Serbia. Milutin was the son of King Stefan Uroš I and Queen Helen of Anjou. He came to the throne after the death of his elder brother, Stefan Dragutin. Milutin faced several challenges during his reign, including internal conflicts within the Serbian nobility and external threats from neighboring states, especially the Byzantine Empire and the Bulgarian Empire. Despite these challenges, Milutin managed to expand the territory of Serbia and strengthen its political and economic position. He waged successful military campaigns against the Bulgarians and Byzantines, capturing important cities and regions in the Balkans. King Milutin is also known for his efforts to promote Christianity and strengthen the influence of the Serbian Orthodox Church. He founded and restored several monasteries, including the notable Gračanica Monastery, which is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Milutin's reign is considered a period of prosperity and cultural development for Serbia. He was known as a wise and just ruler who supported the arts, architecture, and literature. His reign is often regarded as the "Golden Age" of medieval Serbia. Milutin's legacy continued after his death, as his son, Stefan Uroš III Dečanski, succeeded him as the Serbian king. The Nemanjić dynasty continued to rule Serbia until the late 14th century when the empire began to decline due to internal conflicts and external invasions. **50**



**412** Serbia. Stefan Uroš IV Dušan, with Elena AD 1331-1355. Dinar AR 19 mm, 1,16 g Christ Pantokrator seated facing on throne / Stefan and Elena standing facing, holding between them a patriarchal cross Very Fine D&D 6.1.13. **50**



**413** Serbia. Vukašin Mrnjavčević AD 1365-1371. Dinar AR 20 mm, 1,24 g Christ Pantokrator seated facing on throne / Legend in five lines. Very Fine Jovanovic 16.16; D&D 11.1.5. Vukašin Mrnjavčević played a significant role as a Serbian noble in Medieval Serbian Empire, what is now North Macedonia, just before the Ottoman expansion in the Balkans. Noted as the Župan of Prilep in 1350, he was later elevated by Serbian Emperor Stefan Uroš V Dušan to the status of Despot and eventually, from 1365, as King under the Emperor's supremacy. His influence spanned a region encompassing Prizren, Skopje, Ohrid, and Prilep. Skillful political maneuvering enabled Vukašin to become a prominent feudal lord, outmaneuvering the reigning Emperor and taking on the role of chief administrator of the Serbian Empire. This move, however, encountered resistance from some Serbian nobility, leading to further disintegration of the Serbian Empire. There were suspicions that Vukašin aimed to overthrow the last ruler of the Nemanjić dynasty. Recognized by certain Serbian princes in Macedonia and the Balšić family in Zeta, Vukašin's authority was only established in Macedonia. In 1371, he formed a Christian coalition against the Ottomans, but the Battle of Maritsa saw a decisive Ottoman victory. Vukašin died in the battle, marking the end of his kingdom, which was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. **50**



**414** Serbia. Stefan Lazar Hrebljanovic AD 1371-1389. Dinar AR 17 mm, 1,05 g Christ Pantocrator standing facing within mandorla / Stefan Lazar standing facing, holding scepter. Very Fine Cf. D&D 23.1.9. **50**



**415** Cilician Armenia. Royal. Levon I AD 1198-1219. Coronation issue Tram AR 23 mm, 2,55 g The Virgin, nimbate and orans, standing facing, receiving Levon kneeling left, head facing; ray of light above / Man-headed lion walking right, crowned head facing; above, patriarchal cross. Very Fine AC 257; CCA 78. Leo I, also known as Levon I or Leon I, was a significant historical figure who ruled over Armenian Cilicia. He was born on February 14, 1140, in Constantinople. Leo I strategically navigated the complex relationships between the Byzantine Empire, the Crusader principalities of Edessa and Antioch, and the threats posed by external powers. One of Leo's key talents was exploiting the tense but somewhat controlled conflicts between the Byzantine Empire and the Crusader states. He capitalized on the Byzantine Empire's focus on countering the threats from Zengi, the ruler of Mosul, and the weak leadership of the Crusaders, especially in the Principality of Antioch. Leo's achievements were noteworthy as he managed to expand his rule from the Cilician plains to the Mediterranean coastline. However, during his rule, the once-friendly relations between the Armenians and the Crusaders became strained. Disagreements arose primarily due to disputes over ownership of strongholds in the southern Amanus region and the coastal areas along the Gulf of Alexandretta. A pivotal event in Leo's life was his capture, which occurred after he was lured into a meeting with the Byzantine Emperor John II Comnenus. Despite Comnenus's false promise of peace, Leo and two of his sons were seized and imprisoned in Constantinople. Tragically, Leo died shortly after being imprisoned. In summary, Leo I was a skilled leader who skillfully played the Byzantine Empire and Crusader states against each other to expand his domain. His ability to navigate the delicate balance of power and his territorial expansions were remarkable, but his later capture and subsequent death marked a significant turning point in his story. **150**



**416** Cilician Armenia. Royal. Levon I AD 1198-1219. Coronation issue Tram AR 22 mm, 2,61 g The Virgin, nimbate and orans, standing facing, receiving Levon kneeling left, head facing; ray of light above / Man-headed lion walking right, crowned head facing; above, patriarchal cross. Good Very Fine AC 257; CCA 78. **150**





**417** Crusaders. Chios. Maona Society AD 1347-1385. Imitating Venice issue of Andrea Dandolo Ducat AV 21 mm, 3,49 g Doge kneeling left, holding staff and being blessed by St. Mark standing right / Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla of nine stars. Very Fine Lunardi CS6; cf. CNI VII 37 (for type). The Maona of Chios and Phocaea was a corporation established by the Republic of Genoa to collect taxes from Chios and Phocaea. Originally comprising Genoese citizens, it later involved local colonists. In return for their investments, the Maona aimed to re-conquer Chios. After its successful conquest, the Maona governed the island, contributing to its prosperity through trade. However, in 1566, the Turks invaded and occupied Chios, ending the Maona's activities. The Ottoman Empire absorbed the island, leading to the downfall of the Genoese Giustiniani family's rule, attributed in part to their association with Christian corsairs and fugitive slaves. **150**



**418** Crusaders. Chios. Maona Society AD 1347-1385. Imitating Venice issue of Andrea Dandolo Ducat AV 22 mm, 3,49 g Doge kneeling left, holding staff and being blessed by St. Mark standing right / Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla of nine stars. Very Fine Lunardi CS6; cf. CNI VII 37 (for type). **150**



**419** Crusaders. Chios. Maona Society AD 1347-1385. Imitating Venice issue of Andrea Dandolo Ducat AV 21 mm, 3,55 g Doge kneeling left, holding staff and being blessed by St. Mark standing right / Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla of nine stars. Very Fine Lunardi CS6; cf. CNI VII 37 (for type). **150**



**420** Crusaders. Chios. Maona Society AD 1347-1385. Imitating Venice issue of Michele Steno Ducat AV 21 mm, 3,36 g Doge kneeling left, holding staff and being blessed by St. Mark standing right / Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla of nine stars. Very Fine Friedberg 2d. **150**



**421** Crusaders. Chios. Maona Society AD 1347-1566. Gigliato AR 29 mm, 3,79 g Doge enthroned facing, holding sceptre in left hand and globus cruciger in right, wearing pointed cap / Cross fleury with lilies in the angles. Very Fine Metcalf 1163. **200**



**422** Crusaders. Knights of Rhodes (Order of St. John). Raymond Bérenger AD 1365-1374. Gigliato AR 30 mm, 3,79 g ☩ F • RAIMNDUS • BENGARII DEI GR M, Grand Master kneeling to left before cross potent on three steps; to right, coat-of-arms / ☩ OSPITALIS • IOHS • IRLNI • QTS ☩ RODI ☉, cross fleury; each bar ending in shield with arms of the Order of St. John. Very Fine Metcalf 1208-10. **50**



**423** Germany. Sachsen. Albertiner. Friedrich August III AD 1763-1806. Medal AR 50 mm, 50,30 g LEOP II IMP ROM FRID GVIL II REX BOR PRID AVG EL SAX/ C. I. KRÜGER. IUN, busts of Leopold II, Friedrich Wilhelm II of Preußen and Friedrich August of Sachsen / FVTVRI SPES CERTA SERENI, On the left in the foreground sitting Saxonia with coat of arms of the Electorate of Saxony. She points to Pillnitz Castle on the banks of the Elbe in the background. Extremely Fine Merseb. 2666; Hennin 216. **150**



**424** Germany. Munich. AD 1920-1930. Medal AR 43 mm, 39,35 g DIE HAUPTSTADT DER BEWEGUNG MÜNCHEN, crowned coat of arms / FÜR LANG UND TREU GELEISTETE DIENSTE within oak wreath. Extremely Fine **50**



**425** India. Sawai Jaipur. Mohammad Bahadur II AD 1806-1836. 1 Mohur AV 19 mm, 1,083 g . Extremely Fine KM 77. **150**