



LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 14

Zurich . 14 October 2023

Switzerland

AUCTION 14 | VIRTUAL CATALOGUE

For Pre-bidding, please go to our regular [online catalogue](#)

AUKTION 14 | VIRTUELLER KATALOG

Vorgebote können in unserem normalen [Online-Katalog](#)
abgegeben werden



LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 14

Zurich . 14 October 2023

Leu Numismatik AG

Stadthausstrasse 143 . 8400 Winterthur . Switzerland

Phone +41 52 214 11 10 . Fax +41 52 214 11 13

www.leunumismatik.com . info@leunumismatik.com

SPECIAL NOTE ON US IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 17 July 2011. Furthermore, we attest that all ancient coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Turkey, were outside of Turkey before 16 June 2021. In addition, all coins, from mints that are now within the boundaries of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Iraq and Yemen, were, in the case of Algeria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Yemen outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990 and in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011. Leu Numismatik AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Leu Numismatik AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

Copyright 2023: Leu Numismatik AG

Photos: www.quickpx.com

Still-life Photos: Sebastian Stadler

Gestaltung: Carmen Neumayer, www.zoix.ch

LEU NUMISMATIK AUCTION 14

TIMETABLE

Saturday, 14 October 2023
13:00-20:00 CEST lots 1-350

LOCATION

Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 251 37 40, www.zunfthauszursaffran.ch

VIEWING

By appointment at our offices at:
Stadthausstrasse 143, 8400 Winterthur, Switzerland

On the auction dates at:
Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland
10:00-20:00 CEST

CONTENT

Celtic, Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Axumite coins

PREBIDDING

www.leunumismatik.com/auction

LIVE ONLINE BIDDING DURING THE AUCTION

www.biddr.ch/auctions/leu

biddr



ABOUT US



Yves Gunzenreiner
Chief Executive
Officer



Lars Rutten
Chief Numismatic
Officer



Dr. Urs Arnold
Chief Operating
Officer



Ken McDevitt
CEO
Leu Numismatik USA,
Inc.



Michael Brändli
Chief Finance Officer



Nick Vaneerdewegh
Senior
Numismatist



Dr. Piotr Tomczyk
Numismatist



Graziella Micale
Head of
Administration



Franziska Leumann
Administration



**Johannes
Gunzenreiner**
Administration



**Konstantin
Bosshard**
Administration



Philip Reisdorf
Coding Continuum GmbH
Software Developer



Jan Pajdak
Software Developer

VORWORT

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Herzlich willkommen zur Leu Auktion 14! Wir freuen uns, Ihnen in unserer zweiten Saalauktion dieses Jahres eine Auswahl von 350 keltischen, griechischen, römischen, byzantinischen und axumitischen Münzen anbieten zu dürfen. Einmal mehr stehen hierin Qualität, Stil, Seltenheit und Provenienz an oberster Stelle!

Dem aufmerksamen Leser dieses Katalogs wird schnell klar werden, dass wir noch nie eine Saalauktion mit so vielen Einlieferungen aus den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika veranstalteten. Mehr als ein Drittel der Münzen stammt aus US-amerikanischen Sammlungen und bereichert somit die Fülle, Qualität und Breite unseres Sortiments. Ein Zufall? Wohl kaum! Die fruchtbare Zusammenarbeit mit US-amerikanischen KundInnen ist zweifellos der Einrichtung unserer US-Niederlassung und dem Einsatz des Geschäftsführers Ken McDevitt zu verdanken. Ihm ist es innerhalb kurzer Zeit gelungen, den Namen «Leu Numismatik» in der transatlantischen numismatischen Welt zu etablieren und den hohen Ansprüchen der Mutterfirma und unserer US-amerikanischen Kundschaft gerecht zu werden. Wir wissen dies sehr zu schätzen und bedanken uns bei Ken sowie all unseren KundInnen aus Übersee für die erfolgreiche Zusammenarbeit.

Ein besonderes Dankeschön gebührt zudem Thomas Frisbie (Texas) und Dr. Stephan Coffman (Oregon), die sich beide dazu entschlossen haben, die Dienstleistungen der Leu Numismatik USA, Inc. in Anspruch zu nehmen und uns so ihre Sammlungen zur Versteigerung anzuvertrauen. Hier finden sich einerseits griechische und römische Münzen, oft mit herausragenden Provenienzen (Thomas Frisbie), und andererseits die grösste und bedeutendste jemals zusammengetragene Sammlung axumitischer Münzen (Dr. Stephan Coffman). Aus beiden Sammlungen haben wir eine Auslese getroffen und bieten nun in diesem Katalog die herausragendsten Stücke an. Wir laden Sie gerne dazu ein, sich in unseren ausführlichen historischen und numismatischen Kommentaren über die Hintergründe dieser Münzen zu informieren. Insbesondere die Sammlung Coffman bietet hierbei einen faszinierenden Einblick in eine dem breiteren Publikum noch wenig bekannte Kultur - die der ostafrikanischen Axumiten. Der zweite Teil der Sammlungen Frisbie und Coffman gelangt schliesslich im Dezember in der Webauktion 28 zur Versteigerung. Sollten Sie also in der Auktion 14 überboten werden, seien Sie nicht allzu enttäuscht, denn so bietet sich Ihnen kurz vor Weihnachten eine zweite Chance.

Selbstverständlich waren wir auch mit unserer Präsenz in Winterthur, München, Wien und London nicht untätig und freuen uns gleichermassen über die Einlieferung vieler Münzen durch europäische SammlerInnen und HändlerInnen. In diesem Zusammenhang möchten wir uns besonders bei Herrn Stefan Sonntag (AMS Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag, Stuttgart) bedanken, der uns die Sammlung griechischer und römischer Münzen von Prof. Dr. Dietrich Mannsperger (*1933) vermittelte. Herr Prof. Dr. Mannsperger war bis zu seinem wohlverdienten Ruhestand Leiter der numismatischen Arbeitsstelle der Universität Tübingen und somit Kustos der Münzsammlung der Universität am Institut für Klassische Archäologie. Nebst seiner beruflichen Tätigkeit hat er sich auch privat intensiv mit antiken Münzen auseinandergesetzt und über sechs Jahrzehnte eine wunderbare Sammlung griechischer und römischer Stücke zusammengetragen. Beraten und auf Auktionen im In- und Ausland vertreten wurde er dabei durch Dr. Roland Maly (Hess AG, Luzern, später Nomos AG, Kriens). Als Autor einer Vielzahl an numismatischen Schriften hat Prof. Mannsperger zudem regelmässig zu seinen eigenen, hier angebotenen Münzen publiziert.

Nun wünschen wir Ihnen viel Vergnügen bei der Lektüre des Katalogs und freuen uns, Sie am 14. Oktober 2023 persönlich, per Telefon oder per Internet zur Auktion begrüßen zu dürfen.

Mit den besten numismatischen Grüßen aus der Schweiz und den USA,

FOREWORD

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen

Welcome to Leu Auction 14! We are pleased to offer you a selection of 350 Celtic, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Axumite coins in our second floor auction of this year. Once again, quality, style, rarity, and provenance are paramount.

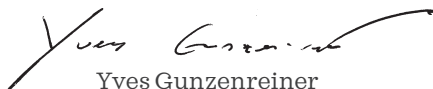
The attentive reader of this catalogue will quickly realize that we have never held a floor auction with so many consignments from the USA. More than a third of the coins come from American collections, enriching the abundance, quality, and breadth of our assortment. A coincidence? Hardly! The fruitful cooperation with US customers is no doubt a result of the establishment of our US branch and the dedication of its managing director, Ken McDevitt. Within a short time frame, he has succeeded in establishing the name 'Leu Numismatik' in the transatlantic numismatic world while meeting the high standards of both the parent company and our American clientele. We appreciate this very much and would like to thank Ken and our overseas customers for the successful collaboration.

Special thanks also go to Thomas Frisbie (Texas) and Dr. Stephan Coffman (Oregon), both of whom decided to rely on the services of Leu Numismatik USA, Inc. and entrust their collections to us for auction. With their collections, we find on the one hand Greek and Roman coins, often with outstanding provenances (Thomas Frisbie), and on the other hand the largest and most important collection of Axumite coins ever assembled (Dr. Stephan Coffman). We have made a selection from both collections and now offer the most outstanding pieces in this catalogue. We gladly invite you to read about the background of these coins in our detailed historical and numismatic commentaries. In particular, the Coffman Collection offers a fascinating insight into a culture that is still little known to the wider public - that of the East African Axumites. The second part of the Frisbie and Coffman Collections will be auctioned in December in Web Auction 28, so if you are outbid in Auction 14, don't be too disappointed, because a second chance will present itself just before Christmas.

Naturally, our time in Winterthur, Munich, Vienna, and London was not spent idly, and we are equally pleased about the consignment of many coins by European collectors and dealers. In this context, we would like to express our special gratitude to Stefan Sonntag (AMS Auktionen Münzhandlung Sonntag, Stuttgart), who arranged for us the consignment of the collection of Greek and Roman coins of Prof. Dr. Dietrich Mannsperger (*1933). Until his well-deserved retirement, Prof. Dr. Mannsperger was the head of the numismatic department of the University of Tübingen and the curator of the university's coin collection at the Institute of Classical Archaeology. In addition to his professional activities, he was intensively involved with ancient coins in his private life, and over six decades, he has amassed a wonderful collection of Greek and Roman pieces. For many years, he was advised and represented at auctions in Switzerland and abroad by Dr. Roland Maly (Hess AG, Lucerne, later Nomos AG, Kriens). Moreover, as the author of a large number of numismatic writings, Prof. Mannsperger has frequently published about his own coins offered here.

We now hope that you enjoy reading the catalogue, and look forward to welcoming you to the auction on 14 October 2023 in person, by phone or via the Internet.

With the best numismatic regards from Switzerland and the USA,


Yves Gunzenreiner


Lars Rutten


Ken McDevitt

Celtic Coins

NORTHEAST GAUL



2:1



1



1.

Suessiones. Circa 100-50 BC. Quinarius (Silver, 14 mm, 2.45 g, 5 h). NHI Male head to right, hair in six S-shaped locks, wearing necklace bound with star fibula. *Rev.* ἮΔΒΙ[...] Horse springing to right; before, star; below, three pellets-in-annulets. DT -, cf. 207 (differing legends). Flesche - LT -. Scheers p. 487, 48 and pl. XII, 321-324. Extremely rare. Beautifully toned and sharply struck on sound metal, an excellent piece of splendid Celtic style. Good extremely fine. 1000

** Ex MDC 8, 20 October 2021, 97.

CARPATHIAN REGION



2:1



2



2.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 3rd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 22 mm, 12.20 g, 9 h), 'Puppenreiter nach Audoleon' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* Celticized horseman to right, wearing helmet with long crest; before, zigzag line; below the horse's foreleg, Π. Dembski 1336. Flesche 560 (*this coin*). Lanz 720 (*same dies*). OTA 417/3 (*same dies*). Nicely toned, well centered and with a fine pedigree. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with minor marks on the edge, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** From the collection of C. Flesche, Künker 366, 5 April 2022, 6558, ex Leu 83, 6 May 2002, 535 and Kress 135, 15 March 1966, 220.

MIDDLE DANUBE



3



2:1

3.
Uncertain tribe. Circa 3rd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 13.53 g, 12 h), 'Apollokopf-Dickschrötling' type. Facing youthful male head with long hair. Rev. Celticized horseman to left, wearing helmet with long crest; in upper right field, wreath; below horse, branch and figure-of-eight ornament. Dembski 1128 (*same dies*). Lanz 531-2 (*same dies*). OTA 230/2. Preda pl. XXIX, 5-6. Beautifully toned and struck in high relief, and with a fine pedigree. Extremely fine. 3500

** *Ex Hess 230 ('Collection de monnaies antiques d'un amateur étranger'), 28 April 1936, 460.*

LOWER DANUBE



4



2:1

4.
Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 12.66 g, 12 h), 'Zweigarm' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized head of Zeus to right. Rev. Celticized horseman to left, wearing crested helmet and holding branch in his raised left hand. Dembski 1209 (*same dies*). Flesche 717. Lanz 589. OTA 296/3. Preda pl. XXXII, 5-6. Attractively toned and very well centered. The obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** *From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), formed since the 1980s.*



5



2:1

5.
Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 12.89 g, 9 h), 'Banater Kreis' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized head of Zeus to right. Rev. Celticized horseman to left; above, beaded A-shaped symbol; below, branch. Dembski -. Flesche -. Lanz -. OTA 44A/2. Preda pl. VII, 8. SLM -. Very rare. Beautifully toned and sharp. Light doubling and with minor traces of overstriking (?), *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** *From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 59, autumn 1993, 3, Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 39, spring 1983, 66 and Kricheldorf 27, 12-13 November 1973, 28.*

Greek Coins

CAMPANIA



2:1



6



6.
Neapolis. Circa 325-320 BC. Quarter Unit (Bronze, 18 mm, 5.18 g, 8 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left. Rev. [N]EΠΙΟ-ΣΗΤΙΑ Forepart of a man-headed bull to right, with four-rayed star on his shoulder. BMC 147. HN Italy 568. Lafaille 12 (*this coin*). Sambon 563. SNG ANS 425. Very rare. A lovely coin with an enchanting green patina. Minor deposits and the reverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2000

** From the M. Lafaille Collection, Münzen & Medaillen AG 76, 19-20 September 1991, 12, ex Sternberg XVIII, 20-21 November 1986, 12.

CALABRIA



2:1



7



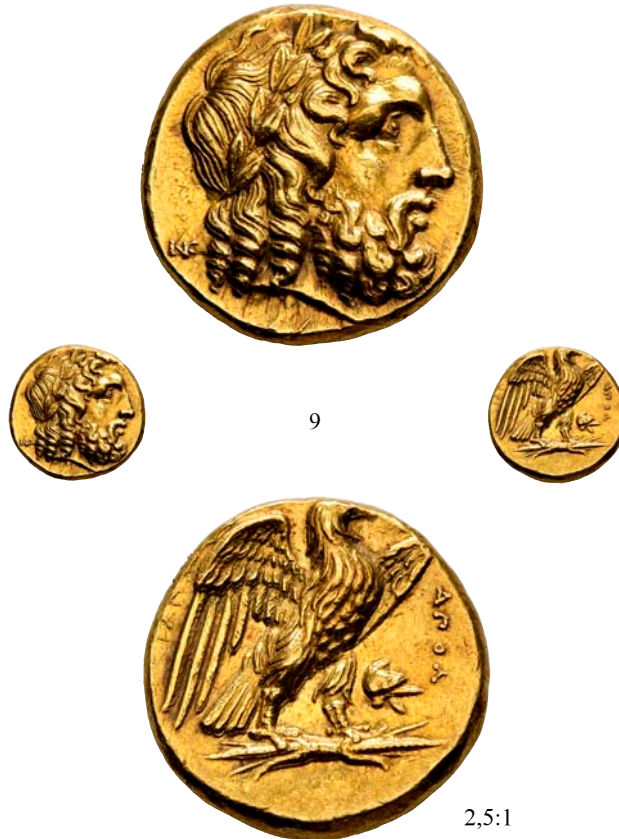
7.
Tarentum. Circa 450-440 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 25 mm, 7.95 g, 6 h). Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphing to left, extending both hands; below, scallop shell; to upper right, cicada. Rev. TAPAΣ Youthful oikist, draped from the waist, seated to left on a diphros, holding an upright spindle in his right hand; all within laurel wreath. Fischer-Bossert 140b (*this coin*, V75'/R95α). Gillet 57 (*this coin*). HN Italy -. SNG Ashmolean 223 (*same dies*). Vlasto -. Very rare and attractively toned. Minor scratches and with a graffito on the obverse and light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 2000

** From the collections of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger and that of R. Maly, LHS 100, 23 April 2007, 27, ex Numismatica Ars Classica G, 10 April 1997, 1008, and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 57.



8.
Tarentum. Circa 344-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.79 g, 3 h). Warrior, nude but for crested helmet, standing facing behind bridled horse to right, head to right, holding spear and shield with his left hand and resting his right on the horse's back; in field to right, T. Rev. TAPAΣ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to left, holding trident in his right hand and round shield in his left; below, A above waves. Fischer-Bossert 681 (V259/R528). HN Italy 889. SNG Copenhagen 826 (*same dies*). SNG München 639 (*same dies*). Vlasto 518 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and of exceptionally fine style, with a charming obverse scene and a beautiful rendering of the oikist on the reverse. The obverse struck slightly off center and with very light scratches, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2500

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 58, autumn 1992, 3.



9

2,5:1

9.

Tarentum. Circa 280 BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 8.59 g, 5 h). Laureate head of Zeus to right; behind neck, monogram of NK. Rev. [TAPANTINΩN] Eagle with open wings standing right on thunderbolt; in lower right field, helmet; to right, ΑΠΙΟΛΑ. BMC 4. Fischer-Bossert G37 (V33/R37). HN Italy 983. Very rare. A beautiful coin of excellent style with a long pedigree. Tiny edge marks and the reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 15 000

** *Ex Chaponnière & Firmenich/Hess-Divo 1, 18-19 May 2010, 14, Numismatica Ars Classica 52, 7 October 2009, 23, Rauch 83, 14 November 2008, 15, Hess-Divo 308, 24 October 2007, 3, from the collection of H. Tronnier, Künker 94, 27 September 2004, 109, ex Auctiones AG 29, 12 June 2003, 475, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica L, 18 May 2001, 1045.*

This impressive gold stater was likely struck during the early stages of the Pyrrhic War, in which Pyrrhos of Epeiros, with significant help from the other Diadochi, came to the aid of Tarentum and the Greeks of southern Italy in their fight against the expansionism of Rome. The king successfully defeated a large Roman army in the Battle of Herakleia in 280 BC, but the follow-up hard-fought Battle of Asculum in 279 BC was inconclusive and led to the loss of many lives on either side. Plutarch, who claims a costly victory for the Greeks, reports that Pyrrhos replied to the congratulations of his officers with the famous sentence: 'If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined!' (Plut. IX, 21.8).

The adventurous king left southern Italy soon thereafter to combat the Carthaginians in Sicily, but after a series of early victories, he angered the civic pride of the Greeks on the island with his despotic manner. In 275 BC, Pyrrhos hence returned to Italy, where he suffered a decisive defeat by a Roman army under Manius Curius Dentatus near a place called Maleventum, which was subsequently renamed Beneventum by the victors. Pyrrhos retreated to Epeiros and was killed in 272 BC in street fighting in Argos, reportedly after an old woman threw a stone at him from the roof of her house, knocking him out and leaving him exposed to his foes. By this time, the city of Metapontion had already lost its independence to Rome, while Tarentum, where Pyrrhos had left behind a small Epeirote garrison, would fall victim to a Roman siege shortly thereafter. A number of subsequent campaigns by the Romans brought their conquest of southern Italy to an end in the following years, after which they would direct their attention to Sicily, where the monumental First Punic War (264-241 BC) was about to unfold.



LUCANIA



2:1



10



10.

Metapontion. Circa 400-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 24 mm, 7.67 g, 7 h), obverse die signed by Kri.... Head of Demeter to right, wearing pendant earring and with her hair loosely bound with a ribbon; behind her neck, KPI. Rev. ME Ear of barley with six grains and leaf to right. HN Italy 1528. Noe 502. SNG ANS 378. SNG Lloyd 363. Beautifully toned and with a particularly fine head of Demeter. Slightly rough and with a few surface cracks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Leu 86, 5 May 2003, 236.



11



2:1

11.

Metapontion. Circa 340-330 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.57 g, 9 h). Laureate head of Zeus to right; to left, [thunderbolt]. Rev. METAPON Ear of barley with seven grains and leaf to right; above leaf, KAA. Gillet 181 (*this coin*). HN Italy 1558. Johnston A6.3. SNG ANS 412. SNG Lockett 410. Nicely toned and of fine style. Minor marks and light scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Leu 83, 6 May 2002, 22 and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 181.



12

2,5:1

12.

Poseidonia. Circa 420-410 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 7.81 g, 9 h). [ΠΙΟΣΕΙΔΑ] Poseidon striding to right, his left arm outstretched, brandishing trident with his right hand and with chlamys draped over his shoulders; in field to left, Θ. Rev. ΠΑΙΣΤΑΙΟΝ Bull standing left. De Luynes 531 (*same dies*). Gillet 212 (*same dies*). HN Italy 1127. Jameson 335 = Noe 23f (*this coin*). SNG ANS 679 (*same dies*). Weber 817 (*same dies*). A beautifully toned and impressive piece of fine Classical style, with an excellent pedigree. Slightly rough and with very faint cleaning scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** Ex Sternberg VI, 25 November 1976, 9 and Münzen & Medaillen AG VII, 3-4 December 1948, 383, and from the collections of R. Jameson (1861-1942) and Sir A. J. Evans (1851-1941).

Poseidonia was founded in the late 7th century by Sybaris on the southern shore of the Golfo di Salerno, on an alluvial plain bounded by the Silarus (Sele) river in the north, the Cilento mountains in the east and south, and the sea in the west. The region was famous for its abundance of flowers, but it also held significant strategic importance, guarding the slopes of the wild and untamed Cilento mountain range (derived from Latin Cis Alentum = 'on this side of the Alentum [river]'), where Lucanian tribes dwelled. In circa 410/0 BC, Poseidonia apparently fell to these tribal warriors and was renamed to Paistos, before being turned into a Latin colony by the Romans in 273 BC. The silting of the harbor and repeated floods led to the decline of the city in the Roman imperial period, and the plain was eventually abandoned in the early Middle Ages. Today, Poseidonia is best known by its Latin name Paestum, and famous both for its exceptionally well-preserved Doric temples, which are part of the UNESCO World Heritage, and for its magnificent coins such as this wonderful stater, struck shortly before the fall of the city to the Lucanians.



2:1



13



13.

Thourioi. Circa 443-400 BC. Stater (Silver, 18 mm, 7.22 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested and laureate Attic helmet; behind neck guard, Γ. Rev. [ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ] Bull butting right; between hind legs, Δ; in exergue, fish to right. HN Italy 1759. SNG ANS -. SNG Oxford -. A very rare variety of excellent Classical style, and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG on 25 November 1967.



2:1



14



14.

Thourioi. Circa 443-400 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 7.93 g, 3 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested and laureate Attic helmet; above vizor, Γ. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking left on ground line; on bull's rump, small A; below, Γ; in exergue, fish to right. HN Italy 1759. SNG ANS 879. SNG Oxford 869. Beautifully toned. Good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 6 January 1964.

BRUTTIUM



2:1



15



15.

Kaulonia. Circa 525-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 29 mm, 8.03 g, 12 h). [K]ΑΥΛ Apollo, nude, striding right, holding laurel branch in his upraised right hand and, on his outstretched left arm, small figure of a daimon running right, holding branch in each hand and with his head turned back to left; to right, stag standing right, head to left; all within cable border. Rev. Same type as the obverse, but anepigraphic and incuse, except for the daimon, branches and stag's antlers, which are in relief. Gorini 3 (*same dies*). HN Italy 2035. Noe, Caulonia, Group A, 6 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 143 (*same dies*). Lightly toned, well struck, and of lovely late Archaic style. Light marks and with a minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



16

16.
Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 28 mm, 8.09 g, 12 h). QPO Tripod with legs ending in lion's feet, and with three handles; between legs, snakes facing each other; around, cable border. *Rev.* Same type as the obverse, but incuse and without the legend; around, rayed border. Attianese 4. Gorini 1. HN Italy 2075. Boldly struck and with a fine pedigree. Nearly extremely fine. 7500

^{} *Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 25, 18 October 2007, 2110, Münzen & Medaillen AG FPL 435, July-August 1981, 5, Münzen & Medaillen AG 52, 19 June 1975, 54 and from the collection of August Voirol, Münzen & Medaillen AG 38, 6-7 December 1968, 15.*



2:1



17

17.
Kroton. Circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 8.35 g, 12 h). QPO Tripod with three ring handles and legs ending in lion's paws; to right, heron standing left; around, cable border. *Rev.* QPO/IOT Incuse tripod with three ring handles and legs ending in lion's paws; around, rayed border. Gorini - HN Italy 2081. SNG ANS 254-6. SNG Copenhagen 1747. A nicely toned and attractive example of this rare and interesting issue. A few tiny marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2000

^{} *From a European collection, formed before 2005.*



2:1



18.

Rhegion. Circa 415/0-387 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 16.66 g, 6 h), reverse die signed by Kratesippos. Facing head of a lion. Rev. PHΓΙΝΟΣ Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind, olive sprig; before, in small letters, KPATE/OIHHIΣ. BMC 26 (*same dies*). Gillet 315 (*this coin*). Herzfelder 64d (*this coin*, D36b/R53). HN Italy 2494. Jameson 460 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and with a fine pedigree. Somewhat rough and with minor die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 10 000

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, *Leu* 8, 23 October 2021, 14, previously privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 31 May 1974, and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 315.

The high Classical tetradrachms from Rhegion are among the most impressive coins struck in Magna Graecia: they combine the finest Greek style with an exceptionally high relief on the city's coat of arms, the facing head of a lion. On the reverse of this particular example, the beautiful image of Apollo is accompanied by the signature of the master engraver Kratesippos.





19.

Terina. Circa 440-425 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 23 mm, 7.65 g, 5 h). Head of the nymph Terina to left, wearing ampyx and pearl necklace with pendant; all within laurel wreath. Rev. TE-PINAION Nike seated left on overturned hydria, wearing chiton and himation, holding wreath in her extended right hand and kerykeion in her left. Gulbenkian 149 (*same dies*). HN Italy 2575. Holloway & Jenkins 12. Regling 7 (dies F/Ç). SNG ANS 801. Beautifully toned and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue, a wonderful coin of the finest Classical Magna Graecia style. Thin die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 7500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.

We know surprisingly little about Terina, which produced one of the finest series of coins in all of Magna Graecia. The city was likely founded in the late 6th or early 5th century as a colony of Kroton, but as was common for many of the smaller Greek settlements in the region, periods of independence alternated with subjugation by hostile powers. Terina was sacked in 356 BC by native Bruttians and destroyed by Hannibal in 203; however, there must have been a Roman settlement at some point, as Pliny refers to it in the 1st century AD (Hist. Nat. III, 10).

The coinage of Terina has long attracted numismatists, and K. Regling's monograph from 1906 was, in fact, the first die study of any Greek coinage ever to be published. What makes Terina's coinage particularly attractive is that it invariably shows the nymph Terina on the obverse and a full-body figure of Nike on the reverse, but the artists bring the monotonous types to life by changing styles, attributes and gestures. On this coin, the magnificent head of the nymph is placed in a beautifully designed laurel wreath on the obverse, creating the illusion of a two-layered medallion, whereas on the reverse, Nike has swapped her usual cippus for an overturned hydria - no doubt a reference to her role as a spring nymph.





2:1



20

20.

Terina. Circa 420-400 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.51 g, 4 h). TEPI-NAI-O-N Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing pearl necklace and with her hair bound in a sphenone ornamented with a maeander pattern; behind her neck, Π. Rev. Nike seated left, wearing kiton and himation, resting her right hand on kerykeion and placing her left on cippus inscribed Π; in upper left field, A. Gillet 335 (*this coin*). HN Italy 2603. Holloway & Jenkins 48. Regling -. SNG ANS -. Beautifully toned and struck in very high relief from a wonderful obverse die. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection and that of the W. B. and R. E. Montgomery, Triton XI, 8 January 2008, 32, ex Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1148, Classical Numismatic Group 50, 23 June 1999, 457, and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 335.



21



2:1

**21.**

Terina. Circa 400-356 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.46 g, 3 h). TEPINAION Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Nike seated left on cippus, wearing kiton and himation, holding flapping bird on her outstretched right hand and placing her left on cippus. HN Italy 2629. Holloway & Jenkins 84. Regling 78 (dies MM/ooo). SNG ANS 852 (*same obverse die*). Lightly toned and with an excellent pedigree. A few light scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

**** Pedigree:**

From the T. Frisbie Collection and from the Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, 116, ex J. Vinchon, 11-13 April 1988, 224, Ars Classica XV, 2 July 1930, 261, from the collections of Theodor Prowe, Egger XL, 2 May 1912, 296, H. Osborne O'Hagan, Esq. ('Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society, and member of the British Numismatic Society, who is relinquishing the pursuit'), Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 4-9 May 1908, 104, H. C. Hoskier, Hirsch XX, 13 November 1907, 101 and Le Marquis Carlo Strozzi, Sangiorgi, 15-22 April 1907, 1274, and from the Earl of Ashburnham Collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 6-7 May 1895, 28 (not illustrated).



SICILY



2:1



22

22.

Entella (?). Punic issues, circa 320/15-300 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.09 g, 6 h). Head of Tanit-Persephone to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, dolphin. Rev. "mm" ("mm" in Punic) Head of a horse to left; behind, palm tree with two date clusters. Jenkins, Punic, 209 (*this coin*, O64/R182). Beautifully toned and well struck. Very minor traces of cleaning on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2500

** From the collection of Dr. Walter M. Stoecklin, Nomos 14, 17 May 2017, 80 and from the 1933 Palermo find.



2:1



23

23.

Gela. Circa 465-450 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.77 g, 8 h). Charioteer, holding reins in his right hand and kentron in his left, driving slow quadriga to right; in background, column with Ionic capital set on plinth of two steps; in exergue, grain ear to right. Rev. CEAAE Forepart of the river-god Gelas, in the form of a man-headed bull, to right. Jenkins, Gela, Group III, 207 (O54/R111). McClean 975 (*same reverse die*). Rizzo pl. XVII, 13. SNG ANS - SNG Lloyd 960 (*same obverse die*). A beautiful, lightly toned and well centered piece with a magnificent river-god. Struck from the usual somewhat worn obverse die and with a light scratch on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 5000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Classical Numismatic Group 100, 7 October 2015, 1266, and from the collection of J. J. Grano, Numismatica Genevensis VIII, 24 November 2014, 16, previously privately acquired in 2001.







3:1



24

24.

Himera. Circa 475-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 8 mm, 0.52 g, 11 h). Bearded male head to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a volute on the bowl. *Rev.* Attic helmet to right within shallow round incuse. Buceti 43. HGC 2, 446. SNG Lloyd 1029. Perfectly centered and very well struck on an exceptionally broad flan, with a magnificent late Archaic head and beautiful iridescent collection toning. Light roughness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex *Numismatica Ars Classica* 21, 17 May 2001, 79.



2:1



25



25.

Himera. Circa 409-407 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.37 g, 7 h), obverse die signed by Mai.... The nymph Himera driving quadriga galloping to right, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying left, crowning the nymph with a wreath held in her right hand and holding plaque inscribed MAI in her left; in exergue, ketos to left. *Rev.* [ΙΟΙΑ]ΡΕΜ[ΙΗ] [ΜΕΡ]ΑΙΟΝ The nymph Himera standing front, head to left, holding phiale in her right hand to pour libation over altar with square horns to left; to right, satyr standing to right in a fountain basin, showering under a stream of water emanating from a lion's head spout. Arnold-Biucci, *Monetazione*, Group IV, 22 (Q8/H17). Basel 306 (*this coin*). De Luynes 977 (*same dies*) = Rizzo pl. XXI, 23. Gillet 434 (*same dies*). Gutmann & Schwabacher 20 (*same dies*). HGC 2, 436. Lightly toned, lustrous and sharp, a beautiful example. The usual light die wear on the obverse and with a small scrape on the reverse edge, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 5000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger and that of A. D. Moretti, *Numismatica Ars Classica* 13, 8 October 1998, 306.





26.

Kamarina. Circa 425-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.00 g, 5 h). $\text{H-O-I-AIINQAMA}\chi$ Athena driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left; above, Nike flying right, crowning Athena with a wreath. *Rev.* KAMAPI-NAION Bearded head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress. BMC 11 (*same dies*). Gillet 365 (*this coin*). Jameson 522 (*this coin*). Rizzo pl. V, 6 (*this coin*). SNG Ashmolean 1697 (*same dies*). Westermark & Jenkins 132.8 (*this coin*, 01/R2). Nicely toned and with an excellent pedigree. The usual large die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 7500

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, *Leu* 8, 23 October 2021, 23, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 8 March 1974, and from the collections of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund'), photofile no. 365, R. Jameson (1861-1942) and Edward P. Warren ('Well-known Amateur'), Sotheby's, 2 May 1905, 55.

Kamarina was a rather small city on the southern coast of Sicily that was founded by Syracuse in 599 BC. Destroyed by its mother city in 552 BC, it took almost a century before it was refounded in 461 by settlers from nearby Gela. Kamarina's late 5th century coinage is, as we can see on this lovely example, among the most artistic from Sicily, indicating that the polis must have been prosperous enough to hire the best artists of the time. Unfortunately, the city was once more destroyed in 405 BC, this time by the Carthaginians. It was resettled from Syracuse some years later, but never fully recovered from the second disaster, much like Akragas, and only struck some bronze and silver coins of mediocre style and fabric in the 4th century BC.



27.

Kamarina. Circa 425-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.80 g, 9 h), obverse die signed by Exakestidas. Athena driving quadriga galloping to right, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left; above, Nike flying left, crowning Athena with a wreath; in exergue, two amphorae; on exergual line, ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΙΔΑΣ in tiny letters. Rev. KAMA[PI]NAION Youthful head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress. Boston MFA 260 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. V, 11 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 871 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 725 (*same dies*). SNG Oxford 1699 (*same dies*). Westermarck & Jenkins 149 (O08/R15). Beautifully toned and with an unusually clear signature of Exakestidas. Some edge cracks and with a flan fault on the obverse, otherwise, very fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection and that of Jonathan Kagan, sold on behalf of the American Numismatic Society, Gemini V, 6 January 2009, 329.

The difference in the rendering of this Herakles compared to that on the previous lot is striking. On the one hand, we have a bearded, middle-aged and battle-hardened man, and on the other, Exakestidas' juvenile, clean-shaven and energetic portrayal of the great hero, in essence an anticipation of the later, Hellenistic iconography of the demigod.



3:1



28

28.

Katane. Circa 415/3-404 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.85 g, 7 h). Head of Silenos to left, wearing ivy wreath. Rev. KATAN-AIΩN Winged thunderbolt between two round shields decorated with stars. Boehringer, *Kataneische*, Li 6-7. Gillet 376 (*this coin*). HGC 2, 590. Mirone 82. SNG ANS 1266. A lovely coin with beautiful old collection toning and a wonderful pedigree. Nearly extremely fine. 1000

** From the collections of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), *Leu* 81, 16 May 2001, 70, C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 376 and Count Dr. Alessandro Magnaguti, Part I, Santamaria, 12-13 October 1949, 289.



2:1



29



29.

Katane. Circa 412-403 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.33 g, 10 h), obverse die signed by Euainetos. Charioteer driving fast quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins with both; to right, turning post; above, Nike flying right, holding in her right hand a wreath and with her left a tablet bearing the signature [EY]AIN; in exergue, crab. Rev. KATANAIΩN Laureate head of Apollo to left; to left, bell hanging on knotted cord; to right, crayfish. Basel 334 (*same dies*). Gulbenkian 188-9 (*same dies*). Mirone 68 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. XIV, 6 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 1260 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 901 (*same dies*). Struck from exceptionally fine dies crafted by one of the great masters of Greek numismatic art. Minor traces of corrosion and the reverse struck slightly off center, otherwise, good very fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, 212 and Gemini II, 10 January 2006, 24.



30

30.
Leontini. Circa 466-460 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.57 g, 1 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. Δ E-ON Barley grain. Boehringer, Münzgeschichte, 30. HGC 2, 689. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 9. SNG ANS 261-2. SNG München 562. Beautifully toned and of fine style. Somewhat porous, otherwise, extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 21, 17 May 2001, 85.



3:1



31

31.
Leontini. Circa 450-440 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.32 g, 4 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. Δ E-O-N-TI-NON Head of a lion with open jaws to right; around, four barley grains. Boehringer, Münzgeschichte, 45 (same obverse die). HGC 2, 667. SNG Ashmolean 1787 (same obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1056 (same obverse die). Beautifully toned and of fine style. Very light deposits, otherwise, good very fine. 3500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG on 16 November 1970.



2:1





2:1



32

32.

Lilybaion (as 'Cape of Melkart'). Circa 330-305 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 16.83 g, 11 h). ⲙⲓⲗⲕⲁⲣ ('RŠMLQR' in Punic) Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to right, holding kentron in his left hand and reins in his right; above, Nike flying left, crowning the charioteer with a wreath. *Rev.* Head of Tanit-Persephone to right, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins. BMC 15 (*same obverse die*). Boston MFA 269 (*same obverse die*). Jenkins, Punic, 50.1 (*this coin*, illustrated on pl. 19, O18/R38). SNG Lloyd 1601 (*same obverse die*). Beautifully toned and of lovely Punic style, with a fine head of Tanit-Persephone. Some edge cracks and the obverse struck from the usual slightly worn die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 3500

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 55, spring 1991, 30 and Hess-Leu 19, 12-13 April 1962, 125.



33



2:1

33.

Messana. 420-413 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.18 g, 9 h). The nymph Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins and kentron in both hands, driving biga of mules to left; in exergue, two opposed dolphins. *Rev.* MEΣΣA-N-IO-N Hare springing to left; below, grain ear to left. Antike Kunst (1967), 458 (*this coin*). BMC 42 (*same dies*). Caltabiano 511 (D205/R212). Rizzo pl. XXVI, 8 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 372 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 403 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and of lovely Classical style. Flan faults, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 28, privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 15 June 1963.





34

2:1

34.

Segesta. Circa 412/10-400 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 8.39 g, 7 h). The river-god Krimisos, in the form of a hunting dog, standing right, on the scent; above, diademed small head of the nymph Aigeste to right. *Rev.* ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΖΙ-B Diademed head of the nymph Aigeste to right; all within shallow round incuse. BMC 28 (*same dies*). Gillet 507 (*this coin*). Hurter 155g (*this coin*). A beautiful coin of wonderful style. The obverse struck somewhat off center and with some edge marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5 000

** *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 30, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 13 March 1974, and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972), photofile no. 507.*

The types of the long-running series of didrachms from Segesta relate to its foundation myth, in which Aigeste, the daughter of the Trojan Hippiotes, was seduced by the river-god Krimisos, who appeared to her in the form of a hunting dog. Aigestes, the offspring of this relationship, became the ancestor of the Elymians, a native people living in western Sicily in and around the cities of Entella, Eryx and Segesta. In the Aeneid, Vergil later took up a local myth according to which Hippiotes came to Sicily in the wake of Aeneas' wanderings. The appearance of such mythological connections of local heroes to the progenitor of the Romans was not uncommon in the time of the Roman expansion; it was a way of dealing with changing political dynamics and it often brought along, as in the case of the Elymians, favorable treatment by the Roman administration. However, there may be some truth to the myth, as the few recorded Elymian words do in fact point to an Italic origin of this language.



35

2:1

35.
Selinos. Circa 455-409 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27.5 mm, 17.40 g, 2 h).
 ΣΕΛΙΝΟ-ΝΤΙ-ΟΣ Apollo and Artemis standing left in a quadriga moving slowly to left; Artemis holding the reins and Apollo drawing his bow.
 Rev. Σ-ΕΛ-Ι-Η-Ο-Σ The river-god Selinos, horned and nude, standing left, holding laurel branch in his left hand and phiale in his right; to left, garlanded altar; before altar, rooster standing left; to right, selinon leaf over a bull standing left on base. HGC 2, 1220. Rizzo pl. XXXI, 7 (*same dies*). Schwabacher 1i (*this coin, Q1/S1*). SNG ANS 688. SNG Copenhagen 597 (*same dies*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1159 (*same dies*). A lovely example, beautifully toned and with a fine pedigree. Very light doubling and with minor traces of overstriking, *otherwise, very fine.* 7 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger and that of R. Maly, LHS 100, 23 April 2007, 172, and from the S. Pennisi Collection, Hess-Leu 24, 16 April 1964, 64.



2:1



2:1



36



36.

Syracuse. Time of the Gamoroi or the First Democracy, circa 500-485 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.14 g, 4 h). Σ VRA Charioteer driving slow quadriga to right, holding reins with both hands; in exergue, leaf-like ornament. *Rev.* Head of Arethousa to left in incuse circle in the center of a swastika-shaped quadripartite incuse square. Boehringer 26 (V18/R14). HGC 2, 1302. SNG ANS 4. SNG Lloyd 1277 (same reverse die). *Traité I* 2248 and pl. 74, 2 (same obverse die). Rare and nicely toned. Very fine. 2500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Manhattan Sale III, 3 January 2012, 64.



37



37.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.34 g, 12 h), circa 480-475. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses with a wreath. *Rev.* Σ VRAKO- Σ I-O-N Diademed head of Arethousa to right, her hair drawn up at the back, wearing ribbon and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming right. Boehringer 128 (V58/R88). Dewing 706 (same dies). Randazzo 286-7 (same dies). SNG Tübingen 639 (same dies). Beautifully toned and with a wonderful reverse. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with a minor flan fault on the obverse and a small scrape on the reverse, otherwise, about extremely fine. 2500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Classical Numismatic Group 58, 19 September 2001, 116.



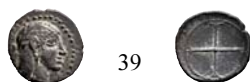
38

38.
Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 17.31 g, 6 h), circa 475-470. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses with a wreath. *Rev.* ΣΥΡ-ΑΚ-ΟΣΙ-ΟΙΙ Diademed head of Arethousa to right, her hair drawn up at the back, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming right. Boehringer 296 (V142/R204). Randazzo 462 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 97 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and struck from exceptionally fresh dies, with a wonderful rendering of the charioteer. Struck slightly off center and with minor flan faults, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell and previously privately acquired in 2001.



2:1



39

39.
Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.52 g, 1 h), circa 470-466. Head of Arethousa to right, wearing olive wreath, single pendant earring and necklace. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes. Boehringer 392-407 (unlisted dies). A rare obol from the famed Demareteion issue. Darkly toned and of fine style. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Giessener Münzhandlung 96, 7 June 1999, 57.



3:1





4:1



40

40.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.83 g, 1 h), circa 466-460. ΣVR-A Head of Arethousa to right, her hair tied up in a krobylos that is bound up, wearing pearl diadem, single pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Octopus within shallow round incuse. Boehringer Series XIIIa, - (-/R299). HGC 2, 1375. Very sharply struck and with beautiful iridescent toning, a magnificent little coin and undoubtedly among the finest known examples. Very minor deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 21, 17 May 2001, 117.



41

41.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 17.32 g, 12 h), circa 450. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses; in exergue, ketos to right. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙ-Ο-Ν Head of Arethousa to right, wearing broad headband fastened above her ear, circular earring and pearl necklace, with her hair bound up behind her head under the headband and curling up behind; around, four dolphins swimming right. Basel 439 (*same dies*). Boehringer 533 (V273/R374). Boston MFA 372 (*same dies*). P. Reichert-Südbeck: Kulte von Korinth und Syrakus. Dettelbach 2000 (*this coin illustrated on the front and back cover*). SNG ANS 171 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 936 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and with a wonderful and unusual head of Arethousa. The obverse struck from a somewhat worn die and with a flan fault and some corrosion, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



2,5:1





2:1



42



42.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.00 g, 11 h), circa 450-440. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses; in exergue, ketos to right. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ-ON Diademed head of Arethousa to right, wearing circular earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming right. Boehringer 574.3 (*this coin*, illustrated on pl. 21, V287/R394). Boston MFA 377 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1330 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 943 (*same dies*). Perfectly centered and attractively toned, and with an exceptional pedigree. Slightly rough and with minor marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection, ex *Münzen & Medaillen GmbH* 40, 4 June 2014, 98, from the collection of A. Voirol, *Münzen & Medaillen AG* 38, 6-7 December 1968, 25, ex *Münzhandlung Basel* 8, 22-23 March 1937, 152, Cahn 60, 2 July 1928, 219 and Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1060 [*Monnaies Grecques Antiques provenance des doubles du British Museum, des collections de feu le Général A. L. Bertier de la Garde et de divers autres amateurs*].



43



43.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.19 g, 12 h), circa 430. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ-ON Head of Arethousa to right, wearing broad headband fastened above her ear, double-spiral earring and plain necklace, with her hair bound up behind her head under the headband and curling up behind; around, four dolphins. Boehringer 628 (V319/R432). Boston MFA 385-6 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 200 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1346 (*same dies*). SNG München 1030 (*same dies*). A lovely piece struck with a magnificent head of Arethousa. Small scuffs and with a flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2 500



2:1

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex *Manhattan Sale III*, 3 January 2012, 76.



44

44.
Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.24 g, 10 h), circa 430-420. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses; in exergue, olive branch. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to right, her hair bound in a sakkos, wearing a double spiral earring and a simple necklace; around, four dolphins. Boehringer 657 (V332/R448). HGC 2, 1319. SNG Lockett 955. SNG München 1034. Beautifully toned. Struck from somewhat worn dies, otherwise, very fine. 2000

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection, acquired well before 2011.



2:1



45

45.
Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.19 g, 12 h), both dies signed by Eumenos, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins with both; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a fillet; in exergue, two dolphins facing each other; beneath the horses, EY. Rev. [ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethousa to left, wearing hook-shaped earring and plain necklace; behind her neck, EY; around, four dolphins. Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 26b = Tudeer 26c (this coin, V10/R17). Jameson 793 (this coin). C. Smith: The Exhibition of Greek Art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, Part IV. London 1904, pl. CII (this coin). Very rare and with an excellent pedigree. The obverse struck from the usual worn die and with a flan fault, otherwise, about extremely fine. 5000



2:1



** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex The New York Sale IV, 17 January 2002, 77, and from the collections of R. Jameson (1861-1942) and Sir A. J. Evans (1851-1941).



2:1



2:1



46



46.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.04 g, 9 h), obverse die signed by Euainetos, reverse die signed by Eukleidas, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying left to crown the charioteer with wreath held in both hands; in exergue, wheel; on exergue line, EYAINETO in tiny letters. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of Arethousa to left, wearing hook earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone ornamented with three stars in the back; before and behind, two pairs of dolphins facing each other; on sphendone behind ear, EYKAEI. Boston MFA 404 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 37 = Tudeer 37 (V12/R23). Gulbenkian 276 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 266 (*same dies*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1245 (*same dies*). SNG München 1055 (*same dies*). Very well centered on a full flan, and with the signatures of two of the most celebrated Syracusan artists. Minor die breaks on the obverse, otherwise, very fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell, ex Numismatica Ars Classica Q, 6 April 2006, 1263.



47



47.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.32 g, 7 h), obverse die signed by Euainetos, reverse die signed by Eukleidas, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying left to crown the charioteer with wreath held in both hands; in exergue, wheel; on exergue line, EYAINETO in tiny letters. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of Arethousa to left, wearing hook earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone ornamented with three stars in the back; before and behind, two pairs of dolphins facing each other; on sphendone behind ear, EYKAEI. Boston MFA 404 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 37h (*this coin*) = Tudeer 37 (V12/R23). Gulbenkian 276 (*same dies*). HGC 2, 1331. D. Mannsperger: Olympischer Wettkampf: Sportdarstellungen auf antiken Münzen und Medaillen. Tübingen 1984, 38-39 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 266 (*same dies*). SNG München 1055 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and struck on a broad flan. Minor marks and scratches, and with the usual die breaks, otherwise, very fine. 5000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Hess-Leu 45, 12-13 May 1970, 65.



48

48.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 17.19 g, 2 h), obverse die signed by Euainetos, reverse die signed by Eukleidas, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying left to crown the charioteer with wreath held in both hands; in exergue, wheel; on exergue line, [EYAINETO] in tiny letters. Rev. [ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ] Head of Arethousa to left, wearing hook earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone ornamented with three stars in the back; before and behind, two pairs of dolphins facing each other; on sphendone behind ear, EYKAEI. Boston MFA 404 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 37 = Tudeer 37 (V12/R23). Gulbenkian 276 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 266 (*same dies*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1245 (*same dies*). SNG München 1055 (*same dies*). A very well pedigreed example with a particularly sharp and clear reverse die signature. Struck slightly off center on a somewhat short flan, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500



2:1

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Gorny & Mosch 199, 10 October 2011, 93, Bank Leu 33, 3 May 1983, 236, Bank Leu 15, 4-5 May 1976, 111 and Münzen & Medaillen AG, 17 November 1962, 422.



49

49.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.95 g, 6 h), reverse die signed by Euainetos, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the charioteer with wreath held in both hands; in exergue, two dolphins facing each other. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to left, wearing hook earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone ornamented with three stars in the back; before and behind, two pairs of dolphins facing each other; on the belly of the dolphin swimming upward before Arethousa's mouth, [EYAI]. Basel 458 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 411 (*this coin*) = Tudeer 41 (V13/R24). HGC 2, 1329. SNG ANS 269 (*same dies*). SNG Ashmolean 1996 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 966 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and of exceptionally fine style, an early masterpiece of Euainetos. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with a few faint scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5000



2:1



** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Peus 349, 2 November 1996, 58.



2:1



2:1



50



50.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.21 g, 11 h), obverse die signed by Euainetos, reverse die signed by Eumenes, circa 415-405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to right, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying left, holding a wreath and a tablet bearing the signature [EYAIN/ETO] with both hands; in exergue, two dolphins facing each other. *Rev.* [ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethousa to left, wearing double earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by ampyx and spondone decorated with stars; below her neck, EYME-NO-Y; around, four dolphins. Fischer-Bossert, *Coins*, 44 = Tudeer 44 (V14/R27). SNG ANS 271 (*same dies*). SNG Leipzig 441 (*same dies*). SNG Oxford 1997 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and with a clear reverse die signature. Struck from a somewhat worn obverse die and with minor marks, otherwise, very fine. 3500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex *Astarte XVII*, 8 May 2005, 101.



51



51.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.25 g, 1 h), obverse die signed by Euth..., reverse die signed by Eumenes, circa 415-405. Winged charioteer driving quadriga galloping to right, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying left, crowning the charioteer with a wreath in her right hand and holding a palm frond in her left; in exergue, Skylla with trident right; behind her, dolphin swimming right; in front of her, small fish right and EYΘ. *Rev.* [ΣΥ]ΠΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ Female head (Persephone?) to left, her hair wreathed with grain-ears, poppy, oak leaves, and acorns, wearing hook-shaped earring and plain necklace with lion head pendant; below neck, EYM; around, four dolphins. De Nanteuil 351 (*this coin*). Fischer-Bossert, *Coins*, 46a' = Tudeer 46i (*this coin*, V15/R28). SNG ANS 273 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1381 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 968 (*same dies*). München 1058 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and with an excellent pedigree. The obverse corroded and the reverse struck somewhat off center, otherwise, good very fine. 3500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection and that of R. Maly, *LHS* 100, 23 April 2007, 187, from the collections of H. de Nanteuil, *Hess-Leu* 24, 16 April 1964, 76, G. Picard, *Sambon*, 14 March 1923, 342, and G. de Ciccio, *Sambon-Canessa*, 19 December 1907, 343.



52

52.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.12 g, 12 h), obverse die signed by Euth..., reverse die signed by Phrygillos, circa 415-405. Winged charioteer driving quadriga galloping to right, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying left, crowning the charioteer with a wreath in her right hand and holding palm frond in her left; in exergue, Skylla with trident right; behind her, dolphin swimming right; in front of her, small fish right and EYΘ. Rev. ΣΥ-PAK-ΟΣ-Ι-ΩΝ Female head (Persephone?) to left, her hair wreathed with grain-ears, poppy, and oak leaves, wearing hook-shaped earring and plain necklace with pearl-shaped pendant; below neck, ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛ[ΟΣ]; around, four dolphins. Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 47r (*this coin*, O15/R29). Gulbenkian 280 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 274 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1382 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 969 (*same dies*). München 1059 (*same dies*). Tudeer 47 (V15/R29). Nicely toned and of fine style, and with an excellent pedigree. Struck from a somewhat worn obverse die and with minor marks and light scratches, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Freeman & Sear FPL, summer 2001, F18, Classical Numismatic Group 42, 29 May 1997, 167, Leu 33, 3 May 1983, 236, Leu 15, 4-5 May 1976, 111 and Münzen & Medaillen AG 25, 17 November 1962, 422.



2:1



53

53.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 17.14 g, 7 h), obverse die signed by Phrygillos, reverse die signed by Euarchidas, circa 415-405. ΣΥΠΑΚ[Ο]ΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to left, her hair in ampyx, inscribed ΦΡΥ, and sphenone, wearing single-pendant earring; around, four dolphins. Rev. Female charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding flaming torch in her right hand and reins in her left; above, Nike flying right, holding wreath in her right hand and aphlaston in her left; in exergue, grain ear left; above exergue line to lower right, [EYA]PXIΔA. Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 54 = Tudeer 54 (V18/R33). Rizzo pl. XLIII, 14 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 279 (*same dies*). SNG München 1061 (*same dies*). Lightly toned. Light marks and the obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell on 31 July 2012.



2:1



54

2,5:1

54.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.21 g, 8 h), reverse die signed by Parmenides, circa 405. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, raising his right hand and holding kentron and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a wreath; in exergue, grain ear left. *Rev.* [ΣΥΡ]ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to left, her hair in ampyx and sphendone decorated with stars, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins; below neck, ΠΑΡΜΕ. Basel 472 (*this coin*). Boston MFA 416 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, *Coins*, 77s (*this coin*, O27/R49). SNG ANS 287 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 976 (*same dies*). SNG München 1065 (*same dies*). SNG Oxford 2003 (*same dies*). Tudeer 77 (V27/R49). A beautiful, well pedigreed piece, lightly toned and with an exceptionally attractive reverse with a particularly clear signature. The obverse struck from a somewhat worn die and with a minor graffito, otherwise, good very fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell on 30 September 2002, from the William N. Rudman Collection, Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1232 and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, *Numismatica Ars Classica* 13, 8 October 1998, 472.





55.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Dekadrachm (Silver, 35 mm, 42.74 g, 4 h), reverse die signed by Euainetos, circa 405-400. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a wreath; in exergue, on two slightly raised lines, shield, pair of greaves, cuirass and crested Attic helmet; below, [AΘΛΑ]. *Rev.* ΣΥ-ΠΑ-Κ-ΟΣ-ΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins; below the dolphin swimming under Arethousa's neck, signature [EY-AINE]. Boston MFA 421 (*same dies*). De Luynes 1248 (*same dies*). Dewing 876-8 (*same dies*). Gallatin R.III/C.II. Rizzo pl. LIV, 8 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 363 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 689 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and well struck from masterful dies crafted by the illustrious Euainetos. Minor traces of corrosion and with very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 35 000

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell, previously privately acquired from Leu in 2001 and ex Hess-Leu 31, 6-7 December 1966, 145.





56

2,5:1

56.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.32 g, 6 h), circa 405-395. Charioteer driving fast quadriga to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in both; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with wreath held in both hands; below horses' forelegs, ivy leaf; in exergue, grain ear to left. *Rev.* [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΩΝ]-N Head of Arethousa to left, her hair bound with sphenodone, wearing double-loop earring and plain necklace with frontal pendant; around, four dolphins. Fischer-Bossert, *Coins*, 82n = Tudeer 82n (*this coin*, V30/R55). Jameson 1923 (*this coin*). McClean 2718 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 12 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 290 (*same dies*). SNG Oxford 2005 (*same dies*). Fresh and clear, and with an exceptionally fine head of Arethousa and a very old pedigree. Struck from a worn obverse die and with minor flan faults on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell, from the collections of R. Jameson (1861-1942) and Ignazio Virzi (1852-1907), Hirsch XXXII 14-15 November 1912, 339 ('Prachtexemplar, von grosser Seltenheit'), and from the 1908 Noto (Falconera) Hoard (IGCH 2103).



57

2,5:1

57.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.27 g, 9 h), unsigned dies by Kimon, circa 405-395. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a wreath; in exergue, dolphin swimming left. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩ (sic!) Head of Arethousa to left, her hair in ampyx and sphenone, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Boston MFA 442 (*same dies*). Gulbenkian 299 (*same dies*). Fischer-Bossert, Coins, 105i (*this coin*, O36/R72). SNG Lloyd 1408 (*same dies*). SNG Oxford 2010 (*same dies*). Tudeer 105 (V36/R72). Beautifully toned and of elegant Kimonian style. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, privately acquired from Edward J. Waddell, ex Classical Numismatic Group 78, 14 May 2008, 239 and Leu 74, 19 October 1998, 106.



3:1



58

58.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Litra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.82 g, 7 h), circa 405-400. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟ]ΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to right, her hair bound up in a sakkos, wearing single pendant earring; to left and right, dolphin swimming downward. Rev. Octopus. Kreutzer 8.1 (*this coin*, OE/Rba). SNG ANS 282 (*same dies*). SNG Ashmolean 2016 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 676 (*same dies*). Attractively toned and of lovely Classical style. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection, ex Künker 168, 12 March 2010, 7175.



2:1



59

59.

Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 8.67 g, 2 h). Pegasus flying left. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΙΩΝ Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet. Calciati 2. Dewing 930-1. HGC 2, 1400. SNG ANS 494-507. Sharply struck and fresh. Good extremely fine. 3500

** Privately acquired from Astarte on 11 May 1998.

**60.**

Syracuse. Fifth Democracy, 214-212 BC. 12 Litrai (Silver, 25 mm, 10.21 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin on the bowl, pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis, in hunting dress and with quiver on her back, standing left, shooting arrow; at feet, hunting dog leaping left; in field to left, ΔΑ. Basel 540 (*this coin*). Burnett, Enna, 72 and pl. 8, D6 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1568. SNG München 1432. A wonderful piece, very sharply struck and of bold Hellenistic style. Good extremely fine. 5 000

** From the Kleinkunst Collection, Leu 6, 23 October 2020, 91 and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, *Numismatica Ars Classica* 13, 8 October 1998, 540.

As pro-Roman and pro-Carthaginian factions struggled for control, the murder of Hieronymos in 214 left Syracuse in a state of disarray (the so-called 'Fifth Democracy'). The brothers Hippokrates and Epikydes eventually gained the upper hand and enforced the irrevocable break with Rome, which sent its most experienced general, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, to besiege the great city. Syracusan resistance was fierce: its massive fortifications and the genius of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of Antiquity, repelled all attacks for two years, but in the end, Roman persistence and military might prevailed. Syracuse was captured and Archimedes killed by a Roman soldier, who reportedly slew him while he was contemplating a mathematical diagram.

The conquest of Syracuse not only brought to an end once and for all the independence of the most important Greek city in the west, it also was a turning point in the Second Punic War, which would eventually see Rome's rise to a superpower second to none. The coinage struck in Syracuse during the short time of the 'Fifth Democracy' is surprisingly diverse and features a great variety of types. Many of the dies produced during the Roman siege are of beautiful full Hellenistic style, proving that the city's best artists were still in town. However, this was about to change, and the sparse post-siege bronze coinage of Syracuse was, like all the Sicilian civic issues struck under Roman rule, of poor craftsmanship and just a distant echo of its glorious past.

CARTHAGE



2,5:1



61

61.

Circa 320-310 BC. Stater (Electrum, 18 mm, 7.53 g, 12 h). Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring and elaborate necklace, with pellet on leaf of wreath. *Rev.* Horse standing right. Jenkins & Lewis Group IVb, pl. 7, 195 (*this coin*). MAA 9. A beautifully toned piece with a fine pedigree. A few light marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 3500

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Naville XIII, 27-29 June 1928, 388.



2,5:1



62

62.

Circa 290-270 BC. Stater (Electrum, 19 mm, 7.48 g, 12 h). Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring and elaborate necklace. *Rev.* Horse standing right; on exergual line, single pellet to left of forelegs. Jenkins & Lewis Group VI, 318-320. MAA 13. SNG Copenhagen 977. A lovely piece, nicely toned and of fine style. Light die break on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2026.





TAURIC CHERSONESOS



63



5:1

63.

Tamyrake. Circa 400-375 BC. Diobol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.28 g, 11 h). Head of a young Kabeiros to right, wearing laureate conical cap. *Rev.* TAM Lion crouching left; all within incuse square. Anokhin -. HGC 3.2, -. SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Moskau -. SNG Stancomb -. Unpublished and unique. A wonderful small silver coin of the greatest historical importance, with a beautiful head of a Kabeiros. Slightly rough, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

The emergence of this wonderful coin now confirms what Imhoof-Blumer suggested more than a century ago, namely that a series of extremely rare silver and bronze coins showing the head of a Kabeiros on the obverse and a crouching lion above the inscription TAM does not belong to Temnos or any other mint in Asia Minor, but to the obscure city of Tamyrake on the Tauric Chersonesos, modern-day Crimea (Imhoof-Blumer, KM, p. 527, 1). In fact, the discovery of this coin now finally proves that a full-fledged polis of this name actually existed in the early 4th century BC. With the exception of the Athenian tribute lists, which record Tamyrake as being part of the Ποντικός φόρος (the Black Sea phoros), and Ptolemy, who speaks of Tamyrake as a settlement between 'Pulcher harbor' and the 'mouth of the Karkinitis river' (Ptolem. Geogr. III, 5, 2), the few other ancient sources recording the name only know it as a cape, after which the 'Gulf of Tamyrake', otherwise known as the Gulf of Karkinitis, was also called (Strabo 7.3.19, see also Arrian, Anon. Peripl. Pont. Eux. 31).

Imhoof-Blumer's suggestion was repeatedly dismissed by later authors, and although V. Kutajsov argued in favor of his attribution of the coins in question to Tamyrake (V. A. Kutajsov: Aspects de la Colonisation de la Crimée Occidentale, in: O. D. Lordkipanidze and P. Lévêque (eds.): Sur les traces des Argonautes. Actes du VIe symposium de Vani (Colchide). Besançon and Paris 1996, pp. 298-301), this was not enough to sway consensus. With the emergence of our coin, however, the case is now decidedly settled in favor of the great Swiss numismatist. Style and fabric of this wonderful diobol so clearly align the city's coinage to the contemporary output of other poleis on the Tauric Chersonesos and the Cimmerian Bosphorus that there can be no doubt that the reverse inscription TAM indeed stands for Tamyrake. Crucially, the coin is stylistically very closely related to the magnificent diobol from Theodoseia that appeared in Leu 13 (2023), 105, rendering it likely that the two obverse dies were crafted by the same gifted artist (note the virtually identical rendering of the eye, nose, mouth, lips, and chin). This either points to a travelling artist, or, more likely, to a production of the ephemeral coinage of smaller cities in the region in a larger, centralized mint. Such cooperation would hardly be surprising, for there would be neither the need nor the funds for small poleis such as the obscure Tamyrake to set up their own mints, when they could just order their limited coinage from an established mint in one of the larger cities instead (the most obvious candidate being, of course, Pantikapaion).

As for the location of Tamyrake, Ptolemy's longitudes and latitudes, as well as the information given by Strabo and in Arrian's Periplus of the Euxine Sea, roughly place it somewhere on the western coast of Crimea, between Karkinitis (modern-day Jewpatorija) and the Isthmus of Perekop. Exactly where is unclear, but there is some circumstantial evidence, namely that Strabo refers to Tamyrake as the name of a cape and mentions a 'mooring-place that faces the mainland', whereas Arrian says the cape lies beyond Kalos Limen (modern-day Chornomorske), and that there was a small lake nearby. All of this points to the surroundings of Sterehusche on the northwestern coast of Crimea, where the Bakal's'ke Lake extends along the western side of a narrow peninsula pointing north into what is today still called the Karkinit Bay (after the ancient name Karkinitis), creating a safe anchorage facing northwards towards the Ukrainian mainland. Why the *polis* of Tamyrake left almost no traces in written sources is unclear. Perhaps it was sacked by one of the many barbarian incursions that plagued the region throughout antiquity, or simply deserted due to its remoteness, reducing its previous status as a polis to a village, a seasonal trading post, or a mere anchorage for trade and fishing vessels, with its name only surviving in historiography as a toponym. In any case, with this coin, knowledge of the *polis* of Tamyrake now reemerges, providing a unique glimpse into one of the less enduring Greek colonization efforts in these exotic and dangerous lands at the northern edge of the Graeco-Roman world.





THRACE



64.

Abdera. Circa 375/3-365/0 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 11.16 g, 7 h), Pausanias, magistrate. EΠΙ / [Π]ΑΥΣΑΝΙΩ Griffin seated to left, raising his right forepaw. Rev. ΑΒΔΗΠΙ-ΤΕΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo to right. AMNG II, 139. May, Abdera, 471 var. (-/P375). SNG Ashmolean 3490. SNG Fitzwilliam 1642. A lovely, well centered and beautifully toned piece of excellent style. Very minor doubling on the obverse and with a few tiny marks, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.

The city of Abdera on the Thracian mainland was refounded in 544 on the site of an earlier Greek settlement, which had been destroyed by native tribes half a century before. The new colonists were refugees from Teos, where a considerable part of the population refused to subject to the new Achaemenid superpower and embarked on their ships to seek greener pastures in new lands. However, Thrace was contested between the numerous savage inland tribes and the various Greek coastal colonies, most notably Thasos and its peraia to the west and Maroneia to the east, and the Teians hence had to squeeze their new city into a less than ideal position. Still, Abdera quickly prospered, not least due to the export of the rich natural resources of its Thracian hinterland overseas. The city in particular acquired a leading role in the trade in silver bullion, which was exploited in large quantities in the nearby Thracian mines and coined by the Greek settlers for export to oriental and Egyptian markets. Inscriptions show that the Abderitans retained close relationships with Teos: they adopted many of the religious and political institutions of their mother city, and their coins show the Teian griffin on the obverse, albeit facing to the left.

MACEDON



65



2,5:1



65.
Chalkidian League. Circa 358-355 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.47 g, 6 h), Olynthos. Annikas, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. XAA-KIA-EQN / EIII ANNIKA Kithara with seven strings. Robinson & Clement 123 (A77/P106). SNG ANS 510 (same obverse die). An exceptional piece, beautifully toned and with a fine style head of Apollo struck in high relief. Very minor flan faults, otherwise, good extremely fine. 7500

** Ex Hess-Divo 310, 22 October 2008, 74.

The Chalkidian League was formed when several cities on the Chalkidiki broke away from Athenian rule early in the Peloponnesian War of 431-404. Its capital was the newly founded city of Olynthos, strategically located on a plain that linked the Pallene and Sithonia peninsulas and home to the mint of its beautiful silver coinage. The League became a major regional power in the 4th century BC, but it was dissolved in 348 BC after Philip II of Macedon captured and destroyed its capital, Olynthos.



66



2,5:1

66.
Neapolis. Circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 9.51 g). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 1064. HGC 3.1, 583. SNG ANS 416-7. SNG Ashmolean 2320. SNG Copenhagen 223. Perfectly centered and boldly struck in very high relief. A beautiful piece with an intimidating gorgoneion. Cleaned and slightly granular, otherwise, extremely fine. 3500

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2,5:1



67



67.

Skione. Circa 480-470 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 16.68 g, 3 h). Head of Protesilaos to right, wearing crested Attic helmet; base of the crest inscribed $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\text{I}\Sigma\text{E}\text{T}\text{O}\Pi$. Rev. $\Sigma\text{-K-[I]-O}$ Stern of galley with aphlaston to left; all within incuse square. ACGC 470. Alpha Bank, Macedonia 79. Boston MFA Suppl. 44. Dewing 1076. HGC 3.1, 668. SNG ANS -. Rare and lightly toned. Light scratch on the obverse and with the usual die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 1500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Gorny & Mosch 107, 2 April 2001, 107.



3:1



68



68.

Skione. Circa 480-454/3 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 11 mm, 2.25 g, 2 h). Bare male head (of Protesilaos?) to right. Rev. $\text{I}\chi\text{-}\Sigma$ Archaic human eye; all within incuse square. AMNG III, 2 var. (ethnic). HGC 3.1, 672 var. (ethnic). Pozzi 761 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 708 (*same dies*). *Traité* I, 1635. Nicely toned and struck in high relief. Slightly porous and with a faint scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 350

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Lanz 92, 5 June 1999, 206.

KINGS OF MACEDON



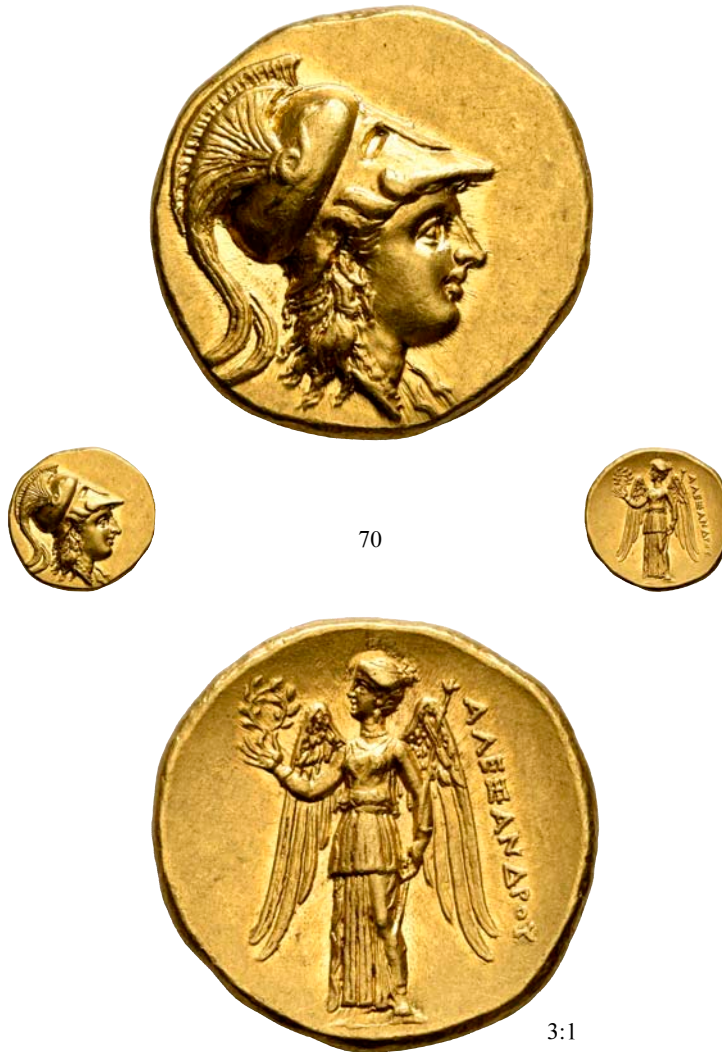
69

2,5:1

69.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.35 g, 1 h), Amphipolis, struck under Kassander, circa 307-297. Laureate head of Zeus to right. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Young jockey, holding palm branch in his right hand and reins in his left, riding horse to right; below horse, Λ above racing torch; below horse's raised foreleg, kerykeion. Le Rider pl. 48, 2. SNG Alpha Bank 333. SNG ANS 809. Lustrous and sharply struck on a full flan. Very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



70.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 19 mm, 8.55 g, 12 h), Memphis, struck under Ptolemy I, as satrap, circa 323/2-317/1. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing front, head to left, with her wings spread, holding laurel wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left. Price 3961. Svoronos -. Zervos Issue 72, 727 (*this coin*). A spectacular coin, beautifully struck in high relief, lustrous, and of exceptionally fine style. Good extremely fine. 15 000

** *Ex Hess-Leu, 24 March 1959, 166 (acquired by S. Werkner, Tiroler Münzhandlung).*

While this wonderful gold stater has every quality of ancient Greek coinage in style and appearance, it was indeed struck far away from Greece, in the great Egyptian city of Memphis. The city was known in Antiquity for its highly skilled craftsmen (who stood under the protection of Ptah, one of Memphis' chief deities) and most likely already housed a mint before Alexander 'liberated' Egypt from the Persians. The mint continued striking some of the finest gold staters and silver tetradrachms in the Alexandrine series under Ptolemy I, until coin production was moved to Alexandria, in circa 313 BC.



71

71.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.71 g, 1 h), Echenikos and Geitas, magistrates. Temnos, circa 188-170. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to lower left, oinochoe within vine tendril; in field to left, EXENI/KOΣ; below throne, ΓΕΙ/ΤΑΣ. Müller 966. Price 1690. Beautiful iridescent toning and of lovely full Hellenistic style. Very minor marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 500

** Ex Peus 433, 1 November 2022, 1241.



2:1



72

72.
Perseus, 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.24 g, 1 h), Attic standard, Pella or Amphipolis, circa 173-172/1. Diademed head of Perseus to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; above, monogram of AY; to right, monogram of HP; between the eagle's legs, AN; all within oak wreath; in exergue, plow to right. HGC 3.1, 1094. Mamroth, Perseus, 15. Jameson 1013 (same obverse die). McClean 3675 (same obverse die). A sharply struck and attractively toned example with an excellent portrait. A few light marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 2000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 20 January 1967.



2:1

MACEDON (ROMAN PROTECTORATE)



2:1



73

73.

Republican period. First Meris. Circa 167-149 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.83 g, 8 h), Amphipolis. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, bow and quiver over her shoulder; all at the center of a Macedonian shield ornamented with stars within crescents. *Rev.* ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ / ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Club to right; above, monogram; around, oak wreath with ties to left; to left of the ties, thunderbolt. AMNG III/1, 159. BMC 2. SNG Copenhagen 1310. Lightly toned, very well struck and of particularly fine style. Small flan faults on the obverse and tiny die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

BOEOTIA



2:1



74

74.

Thebes. Circa 390-382 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 12.26 g, 9 h), Wast..., magistrate. Boeotian shield. *Rev.* FA-ET Amphora; above, boukranion; all within shallow round incuse. BCD Boiotia 498. Hepworth 37. A rare variety. Well centered and with beautiful iridescent collection toning. Minor die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.

CORINTHIA



75



2:1



75.

Corinth. Circa 400-375 BC. Stater (Silver, 18 mm, 8.59 g, 12 h). Pegasus flying left; below, Ω . *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; behind neck guard, palmette. BCD Corinth -. Calciati 111. HGC 4, 1832. Ravel 344 (P179/T269). P. Reichert-Südbeck: *Kulte von Korinth und Syrakus*. Dettelbach 2000 (*this coin illustrated on the back cover*). Beautiful old collection toning, and with an exceptionally fine reverse. A few tiny marks and the obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2000

** *From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG in the 1970s.*



76



2:1



76.

Corinth. Circa 400-375 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 8.69 g, 7 h). Ω Pegasus flying left. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; behind neck guard, Phrygian cap left. BCD Corinth 50. BMC 134. Calciati 120. Ravel 373. A beautifully toned coin with a wonderful reverse of exceptional style. The obverse struck somewhat off center from a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2000

** *Ex Rauss & Fuchs 145, 7-8 May 2010, 100 and from the collection of Gustav Philipsen, Hirsch XXV, 29 November 1909, 1072.*



2:1



77



77.

Corinth. Circa 375-300 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 8.61 g, 3 h). Pegasus flying left; below, Q. Rev. Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate Corinthian helmet; below chin, A P; behind neck guard, aegis. BCD Corinth -. Calciati 427 GR (*same dies*). HGC 4, 1848. Ravel 1009 var. (differing position of A and P). A very rare variety, lightly toned and of attractive style. A few very light marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



78



78.

Corinth. Circa 375-300 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 8.59 g, 7 h). Pegasus flying left, below, Q. Rev. Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate Corinthian helmet; below, A-P; behind neckguard, ivy leaf. BCD Corinth -. Calciati 434. Ravel 1016. Lustrous, perfectly centered and of exceptionally fine style. Minor die rust and very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection, ex Pegasi I, 8 September 1995, 118.



79



79.

Corinth. Circa 375-300 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 8.55 g, 11 h). Pegasus flying left; below, Q. Rev. Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; below chin, Δ; behind neck guard, I and Artemis running right, holding torch in her right hand and two spears in her left. BCD Corinth -. Calciati 453 corr. ('Artemis holding two torches'). HGC 4, 1848. Ravel 1077 corr. ('Artemis holding two torches'). A few faint scratches and the obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

What makes this coin particularly interesting is that Artemis clearly does not hold two torches in her hands, as it is always described in the literature, but a torch in her right hand and two javelins in her left.



2:1

SIKYONIA



80

80.

Sikyon. Circa 330/20-280 BC. Triobol or Hemidrachm (Silver, 15 mm, 2.83 g, 7 h). Chimaera standing left, raising right forepaw; below, ΣΙ. Rev. Dove flying left. BCD Peloponnesos 284. BMC 111. HGC 5, 213. A beautiful example with wonderful old collection toning. Struck on a slightly short flan, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

** *From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG in the 1970s.*



2:1

ELIS



81

81.

Olympia. 111th Olympiad, 336 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 15 mm, 2.67 g, 5 h). Laureate head of Zeus to left. Rev. F - A Eagle, with closed wings, standing right on the tail of a snake, coiling upwards and striking towards the eagle's head. BCD Olympia 157 (*this coin*). Seltman pl. VIII, 29 (*same obverse die*). SNG Berry 848. SNG Copenhagen 391. SNG Delepierre 2164 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 2412. Very rare and attractively toned. Very fine. 500

** *From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger and from the BCD Collection, Leu 90, 10 May 2004, 157, ex R. J. Myers FPL, November 1977, 90.*



2:1



CIMMERIAN BOSPOROS



82

82.

Pantikapaion. Circa 390-380 BC. Drachm (Silver, 15 mm, 5.15 g, 1 h). Facing head of a lion. Rev. ΠΑΝΤΙ Head of a ram to left; below, sturgeon to left; all within shallow round incuse. Frolova Type XVII. HGC 7, 60 var. (star below ram's head). MacDonald 28/1 var. (star below ram's head). SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb -. Extremely rare. An impressive coin, boldly struck in high relief and with a beautiful lion's head. Slightly granular and with a small cut on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** *Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 99 and previously from the Pontos Euxeinos Collection, formed in the late 1990s and early 2000s.*



2:1



BITHYNIA

**83.**

Kalchedon. Circa 480-450 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 4.51 g, 1 h). Bare head of Kalchas (?) to left. Rev. Wheel of four spokes within shallow circular incuse. BMC - RG - SNG Copenhagen - SNG von Aulock 6980 (*this coin*). Extremely rare and with a wonderful late Archaic rendering of Kalchas (?). Somewhat porous and with minor flan faults, *otherwise*, very fine. 3500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Gorny & Mosch 175, 9 March 2009, 118, that of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 239, and from the H. von Aulock Collection (1906-1980).

Kalchedon, situated across the Bosphoros from Byzantion, carried the rather unfortunate nickname of 'City of the Blind' in Antiquity. According to Herodotos (Hist. 4.114), this was based on a saying by the 5th-century Persian general, Megabazos, who remarked that the Kalchedonians must have been blind for founding their city seventeen years before the foundation of Byzantion on a site far inferior to that of the latter. Indeed, Byzantion would grow into one of the most important cities of the ancient world, in contrast to nearby Kalchedon.

Perhaps seeking some claim to fame, the Kalchedonians appear to have depicted Kalchas on their coinage, one of the great prophets of Greek mythology. In the Iliad, Kalchas was often at odds with Agamemnon due to his visions, which predicted both the sacrifice of Iphigenia, Agamemnon's daughter, to Artemis so that the Greek fleet might set sail for Troy, and the necessity of returning Chryseis, a Trojan girl given as spoils to the king, to her father, Chryses, so that Apollo would lift the plague sent to decimate the Greeks. It is certainly ironic that the 'City of the Blind' would select one of Greece's greatest seers as a motif for its coins, even more so as it seems to be based on nothing more than the superficial similarity between Kalchas' name and that of the city.



84

2,5:1

84.

Kios (as Prusias ad Mare). Orsobaris Musa, daughter of Mithradates VI Eupator, circa mid to late 1st century BC. Tetrachalkon (Bronze, 21 mm, 6.65 g, 12 h), circa 30-22 BC (?). ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΟΡΣΟΒΑΡΙΟΣ - ΜΟΥΣΗΣ Diademed head of Orsobaris Musa to left. Rev. ΠΙΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ / ΠΙΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗΣ Bearded head of Herakles to left. RG 26 and pl. L, 7. RPC I 2020. Extremely rare and very likely the finest known example, with a beautiful green patina. Minor deposits and cleaning scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

The dates of Orsobaris Musa's birth and death are unclear, but Appian reports that she was a daughter of Mithradates VI of Pontos and brought to Rome in 61 BC, together with a number of other descendants of the Pontic king, to be presented in Pompey's great triumph (App. Mithr. 117). We also know that Orsobaris married Lykomedes of Comana, an unsuccessful contender for the Bithynian throne in 74 BC and priest-king of the temple-state of Comana in 47-30 BC, at an uncertain time in her life. The chronology is further complicated by the present coin type struck in the Bithynian city of Prusias ad Mare, presenting her name as 'Queen Orsobaris Musa', and another issue struck in the same mint for 'Orodaltis, daughter of Lykomedes' (RPC 2021). It seems apparent that Orodaltis was the daughter of Lykomedes and Orsobaris and that she lived in the city of Prusias ad Mare sometime in the late 1st century BC (possibly before, or until, the administrative reforms of Agrippa in Asia Minor in 22 BC).

Yet when then did her mother, being married to Lykomedes and likely living in Comana in 47-30 BC, rule the city? A likely assumption is that Orsobaris received the city of Prusias ad Mare as a principality from Augustus after the death of her husband in 30 BC, and that the types in her and her daughter's name form part of a single issue, produced at some point in the years thereafter. This reconstruction explains the striking stylistic similarities between the coinage for Orsobaris and for her daughter, most apparent in the rendering of the portraits and the curious placement of the legends, both of which indicate the hand of a single artist. Orsobaris, as the senior ruler, would thus have issued a larger denomination, naming herself 'queen' and associating herself with the founder of Kios-Prusias, Herakles, on the reverse, while her daughter, on the smaller half denomination, appears without any title and is called the 'daughter of Lykomedes' only.

MYSIA



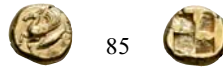
3:1



3:1



2:1



85

85.

Kyzikos. Circa 500-450 BC. Hemihekte – 1/12 Stater (Electrum, 8 mm, 1.32 g). Forepart of a winged stag to left, with rounded wing; below, tunny fish to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Boston MFA - SNG Paris 243. Von Fritze I, 102. Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest known. A perfectly centered and very well struck example. A few faint scratches, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



86

86.

Kyzikos. 5th-4th century BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.65 g, 12 h). Head of bearded Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; below, tunny to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Boston MFA -, cf. 1526 (stater). Hurter & Liewald II, -. Nomos 22 (2021), 158. SNG Paris -, cf. 289 (stater). Von Fritze I, -, cf. 140 (stater). Extremely rare, apparently the second and finest known example. Light scratches, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



87

87.

Kyzikos. Circa 390-341/0 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 15.28 g, 7 h). ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring, simple necklace and sphenone covered by a veil. *Rev.* KY-ZI Head of a lion to left, with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, tunny fish to left; behind, oinochoe; all within circular incuse. SNG Copenhagen 53. SNG Paris 400. SNG von Aulock 7339. Von Fritze 23 and pl. V, 32. Lovely old collection toning and with a head of Kore of particularly fine style. Minor flan faults and with a small test cut on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.





88.

Lampsakos. Circa 411 BC. Stater (Electrum, 18 mm, 15.08 g). Forepart of Pegasus to left; below, Ξ ; around, grapevine with leaves and bunches of grapes. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square; two quarters raised. Baldwin, *Electrum*, p. 8, 1 and pl. I, 12a-k. BMC pl. XVIII, 8 (*same dies*). Jameson 1432 (*same dies*). SNG Paris 1112 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 1292 (*same dies*). *Traité* II, 327 and pl. VIII, 4 (*same dies*). A very attractive, boldly struck and lightly toned piece, with a wonderful rendering of Pegasos. Minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 10 000

** Privately acquired from Bank Leu in February 1972.

Exactly when the Lampsakean electrum staters were issued has been difficult to establish. Originally believed to have been struck before the Athenian Currency Decree of circa 449 BC, the appearance of the Pegasos type in the 1875 Vourla Hoard with a burial date of circa 410-400 BC led to a downdating of the series to the late 5th century BC. It is now associated with the revolt of Lampsakos against Athenian supremacy following the arrival of the Spartan general Derkyllidas in northwestern Asia Minor in 411 (not 412) BC, providing a brief window of time during which these beautiful staters were likely struck.

Athens' might had declined since its catastrophic Sicilian campaign of 415-413 BC, and as a result, revolts broke out throughout the Delian League in the following years, many of which were, if not initiated, at least supported by Sparta. Unfortunately for the Lampsakeans, Athenian naval power was still substantial, and the city was taken back within a short time by the admiral Strombichides, sailing from Chios and defeating a civic defense force on land before storming the still unfortified polis (Thuc. 8.62.1-2). The following years saw several Athenian victories against the Spartans, the most important of which was the Battle of Kyzikos in 410 BC, in which the Athenian navy, led by the ingenious, though untrustworthy Alkibiades, crushed its opponent, sinking half of the Spartan fleet and capturing the rest. However, with the disaster in the Battle of Aegospotami in 405 BC, the Athenian naval empire became untenable and Lampsakos was subsequently captured by the Spartan commander, Lysander, who would in 404 BC accept Athens' surrender. It seems likely that the 1875 Vourla Hoard was buried in these perilous years, perhaps even forming actual plunder from the looting of Lampsakos.

Turning back to the coin itself, it is worth noting that we have good historiographical evidence for Lampsakos' vineyards, hinted at by the appearance of a delicately engraved grapevine around Pegasos, namely in a passage by Strabo, who, speaking of neighboring Priapos, says that '[...] for their country is abundantly supplied with the vine, both theirs and the countries which border next upon it, I mean those of the Pariani and the Lampsakeni. At any rate, Xerxes gave Lampsakos to Themistokles to supply him with wine.' (Strab. XIII, 12). We find similar references to Lampsakos being given to the great Themistokles by the Persian King Xerxes specifically to supply him with the area's local wine in Thucydides ('He was governor of the district, the king having given him Magnesia, which brought in fifty talents a year, for bread, Lampsakos, which was considered to be the richest wine country, for wine, and Myus for other provisions.', Thuc. 1.138.5) and Plutarch ('Three cities, as most writers say, were given him for bread, wine, and meat, namely: Magnesia, Lampsacus, and Myus.', Plut. Them. 29).

LESBOS



89

3:1

89.

Unattributed Koinon mint. Circa 510-480 BC. Stater (Billon, 20 mm, 11.07 g). Confronted heads of two calves; between, olive tree. *Rev.* Small incuse square punch. Lazzarini, *Contribution*, Series III. HGC 6, 1076. Rosen 540. SNG Copenhagen 285. SNG von Aulock 1682. Beautifully toned and unusually sharply struck for the issue, with excellent details. Small flan faults on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2500

** Ex *Künker* 133, 11 October 2007, 8148 and *Leu* 72, 12 May 1998, 245, and from the collection of Virgil M. Brand, *Sotheby's*, 2 February 1984, 193.

**90.**

Uncertain mint. Circa 478-428/7 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.61 g, 11 h). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. Rev. Confronted heads of two panthers, giving the impression of a single facing head; all within shallow round incuse. Linzalone -. Rosen -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Apparently unpublished. A highly unusual and interesting piece with wonderful iconography. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*

The emergence of this spectacular hekte raises several important questions, not least where it was minted. We know the obverse type, a facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue, was popular in Kyzikos, but such an origin is precluded by the absence of a tunny on the obverse, and of a quadripartite incuse square on the reverse. A closer relative appears in the long-running electrum series from Mytilene on Lesbos (Bodenstedt 19.1-2), a city that replaced its initial plain reverse incusa with rich imagery early on. In fact, it is the reverse iconography that makes our coin stand out, for what looks like a simple facing head of a panther is actually composed of two confronted panther heads! Similar confronted animal heads do occur on a number of electrum, silver and billon coins from Lesbos in the late 6th and 5th centuries, showing two calves (see the previous lot), two rams, and two boars, although they do not form a facing head. Furthermore, we do know that the Lesbians experimented with optical illusions, most notably on two types of hektai, which depict two confronted and overlapping female heads (Bodenstedt 55 and 62). However, two confronted heads also forming a single *facing* panther head is hitherto unheard of, and hence of great historical and artistic interest.

Given its iconographical cousins, a Lesbian origin of our coin seems very likely, even though the circular incuse would be unusual for Mytilene and perhaps points to a different mint on the island. The coin has a rather Archaic look to it, but with a convex rather than an incuse reverse image, it is unlikely to have been struck before 478 BC, when Lesbos was 'liberated' from the Persians and joined the Delian League. Facing heads of big cats are known from other mints such as Samos, Messana (as Zankle), and Rhegion, the latter of which issued a silver coinage with a surprisingly similar-looking facing head of a lion. However, these Rhegion tetradrachms date to the 420s-387 BC, which is too late to have influenced our coin, for which we suggest a date in the 470s-450s BC, and certainly no later than 428/7 BC, following Bodenstedt's order of the Mytilenean coinage.





4:1



91

91.

Mytilene. Circa 521-478 BC. Hekte (Gold, 9 mm, 2.57 g, 3 h). Forepart of a bull to left; in field to left, M. Rev. Incuse head of a lion with open jaws to left; behind, rectangular punch. Bodenstedt 1. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 1684. Very rare and exceptionally well preserved. Very light marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2000

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.

The tiny M below the forepart of the bull on this beautiful hekte marks one of the very few cases where Mytilene's ethnic appears on its electrum coinage.



92

92.

Mytilene. Circa 412-378 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.57 g, 7 h). Head of a female to right, her hair bound in a sakkos, wearing single pendant earring. Rev. Lyre with four strings; all within linear square. Bodenstedt 79. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 1731. Unusually well centered and of particularly fine style. Struck on the usual slightly short flan and with a light scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.



4:1



4:1



93

93.

Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.55 g, 11 h). Half length bust of a maenad to right, her hair bound in sphendone, wearing disc-shaped earring. Rev. Lighted race torch within linear square. Bodenstedt 92. Boston MFA 1744. SNG Copenhagen 330. SNG von Aulock 1723. Well centered and with a lovely head of a maenad. Light marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.



IONIA



4:1



94



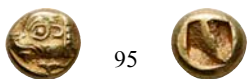
94.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.16 g, 1 h). Forepart of a seal to right; below, annulet. *Rev.* Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt -. Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Triton XIII (2010) 186 var. (behind seal, dolphin downward). An apparently unpublished variety of an extremely rare type. A beautiful piece with an incredibly charming rendering of the seal. Struck from somewhat worn dies as is usual for Phokaia's early series, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.

Throughout the centuries, few animals have been as popular as seals. Their large, dark eyes not only optimally adapt them to life under water, they also perfectly fulfill the 'baby schema', juvenile features that lead humans to feel affection for them. Furthermore, the animals are also incredibly intelligent, perhaps even more so than dolphins, and boast a very good memory, to the degree that one of these beautiful creatures, a sea lion named Rocky, memorized no less than ninety graphic symbols in human captivity.

It is worth noting that the name Phokaia is derived from the Greek word φῶκαι, which translates as 'seals' and is still found, as a Greek loanword, in the modern Romance languages today (Fr. 'phoque', It./Span./Portug. 'foca'). Unsurprisingly, the lovely animals served as a badge on Phokaia's coins, most commonly in the form of a small seal below or behind a larger main type, whereas the earliest coinage still retains the seal as a primary motif.



95

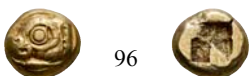
95.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.59 g, 1 h). Head of a seal to left; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 2.2 (b/-). Boston MFA 1894. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. A perfectly centered example of lovely Archaic style. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



96

96.

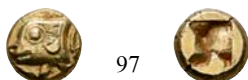
Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.59 g, 1 h). Head of a seal to left; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 2.2 (d/γ). Boston MFA 1894. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*

This coin differs from the previous piece in distinctly emphasizing the large, dark eyes of the animal.



4:1



97

97.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.59 g, 1 h). Head of a seal to left; in field to right, small seal downward. *Rev.* Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 2.2 (e/δ). Boston MFA -. Linzalone Ln1169. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. A very rare variety. Struck from somewhat worn dies, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



4:1



98

98.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.59 g, 1 h). Head of a bull to left; in field to right, small seal upward. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodensedt 10. Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen 1023. SNG Fitzwilliam 4558. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. A bold and well struck example. Struck from slightly worn dies and with light marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1000

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.



4:1



99

99.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.59 g, 12 h). Head of a river-god, in the form of a horned and bearded man-headed bull, to left; in field to right, small seal downward. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodensedt 16. Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. An exceptionally attractive example struck from dies of exquisite Archaic style. Minor edge splits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2500

** From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.





4:1



100

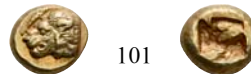
100.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.56 g, 1 h). Ram recumbent to left; above, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 18. Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 7945. Lightly toned and very well centered. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



101

101.

Phokaia. Circa 625/0-522 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.60 g, 11 h). Head of a lion to left; above, seal to right. *Rev.* Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 25. SNG Copenhagen 1024. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare and of powerful Archaic style. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*





102

102.

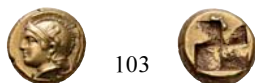
Phokaia. Circa 521-478 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.58 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; in field to right, small seal downward. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt -, cf. 32 (seal upward). Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Fitzwilliam -. SNG von Aulock -. Extremely rare and with a fine style head of Athena. A few faint scratches and with a minor scrape on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine.

1000

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



103

103.

Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.56 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a griffin on the bowl and single pendant earring; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 91. Boston MFA 1914. SNG Copenhagen 1028. SNG von Aulock 2131. A charming and very well centered piece with a beautiful head of Athena. Light marks and with minor die rust, *otherwise*, about extremely fine.

750

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



104

104.

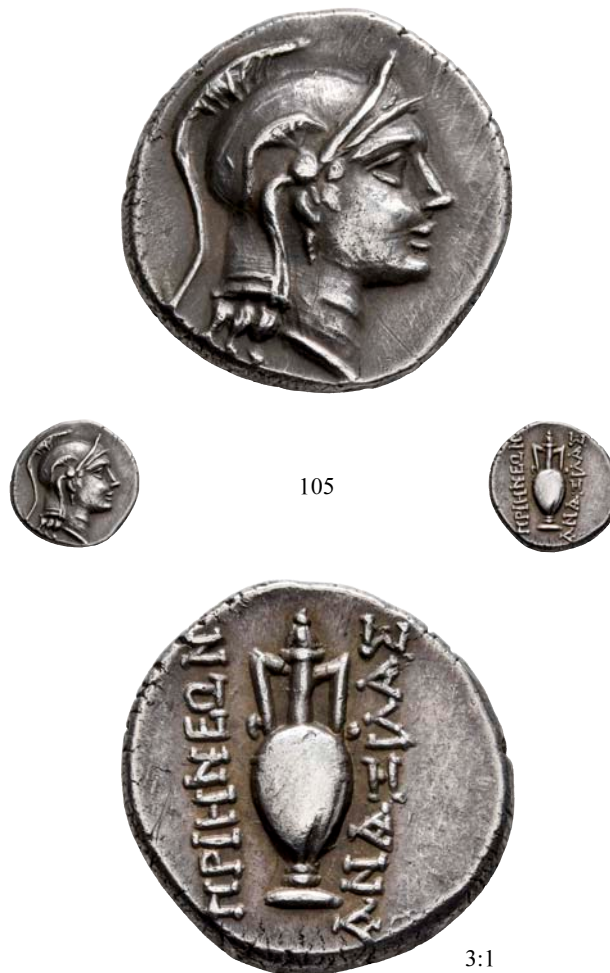
Phokaia. Circa 387-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 9 mm, 2.54 g, 1 h). Head of Omphale to left, wearing lion skin headdress of Herakles; club behind neck; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 107. SNG Copenhagen 1029. SNG von Aulock 2133. A well centered and attractive piece. Thin flan crack, *otherwise*, about extremely fine.

750

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1



105

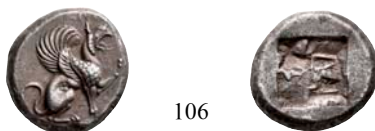
3:1

105.

Priene. Circa 190-170 BC. Drachm (Silver, 17 mm, 4.17 g, 12 h), Anaxilas, magistrate. Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and pendant earring. Rev. ΠΙΠΗΝΕΩΝ - ΑΝΑΞΙΛΑΕ Amphora. Regling 28 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 7965 (*this coin*). Extremely rare and by far the finest of three known examples. An exceptional piece, crisply struck, beautifully toned and with an impressive pedigree. Tiny old scratches, otherwise, extremely fine. 3500

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 127, *Classical Numismatic Group 94*, 18 September 2013, 544, *Münzen & Medaillen AG 72*, 6 October 1987, 646 and Leu 15, 4 May 1976, 302, and from the collection of H. von Aulock (1906-1980).

The city of Priene was refounded in the 4th century BC on a rocky promontory of the Mykale peninsula some 25 km north of Miletos. Constructed on a Hippodamian plan (a grid plan developed by the Greek architect Hippodamus of Miletus (498-408 BC)), the site was only marginally altered in Roman times and today forms the most spectacular surviving example of a late Classical and early Hellenistic polis. Our wonderful drachm was struck in the years after the Seleukid retreat from Asia Minor in the wake of Antiochos III's defeat against the Romans in the Battle of Magnesia in 190/89 BC.



106

106.
Teos. Late 6th-early 5th century BC. Hemistater or Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 5.84 g). Griffin seated to right, left forepaw raised. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 43 (A43/P65). Matzke Group Bc2, 79. SNG Copenhagen 1433. SNG von Aulock 8014. Beautifully toned and of lovely late Archaic style. The reverse slightly granular, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1 000

** *From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Baldwin's 100, 27 September 2016, 250, and from the Prospero Collection, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, 525, ex Sternberg XIII, 17-18 November 1983, 189.*



2,5:1



107

107.
Teos. Circa 500-475 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 11.83 g). Griffin, with curved wings, seated to right on ornamented ground line, raising left foreleg; between his legs, M-E. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 12 corr. (A12/P16, but M below griffin not described). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. *Traité I* 500 and pl. XIII, 4 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and with a boldly struck griffin of powerful style. Slightly granular and with minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2 000

** *From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Nomos 10, 18 May 2015, 49 and Classical Numismatic Group 85, 15 September 2010, 432.*



2,5:1



2,5:1



108

**108.**

Teos. Circa 500-475 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 11.79 g). Griffin, with curved wings, seated to right on ornamented ground line, raising left foreleg; below griffin's body, M-E. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 12 corr. (A12/P16, but M below griffin not described). SNG Copenhagen - SNG von Aulock -. *Traité I* 500 and pl. XIII, 4 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and very well centered. Slightly granular and with very minor doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Triton XX, 10-11 January 2017, 284.



2,5:1



109

**109.**

Teos. Circa 470/65-449 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 11.97 g), Aeginetic standard. Griffin, with curved wings, seated to right on ornamented ground line, raising left foreleg; before to right, swan or duck seated to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer Group LII, 101 var. (A101/-). Boston MFA 1939. Matzke Group Cb1. A well struck example with attractive iridescent toning. The obverse struck slightly off center and with minor die wear, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Triton XXIII, 14-15 January 2020, 383.



110

110.

Uncertain. Circa 600-550 BC. Trite (Electrum, 12 mm, 4.73 g), Lydo-Milesian standard. Facing head of a lioness (or panther) within triangular incuse. *Rev.* Two incuse squares, each with raised lines within. Rosen -. SNG Kayhan -. SNG von Aulock -. *Traité* I, 28 and pl. I, 22. Weidauer 158-9. Very rare and of vigorous Archaic style. Minor scrapes, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5000

** *Ex Peus 378, 28 April 2004, 260.*



3:1



111

111.

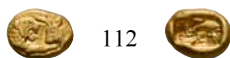
Uncertain. Circa 600-550 BC. Mysheimihekete – 1/24 Stater (Electrum, 6 mm, 0.67 g, 1 h). Head of a lioness to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodstedt 2.1 corr. (as 'Robbenkopf' and hence assigned to Phokaia). Rosen 328. SNG Kayhan -. SNG von Aulock 7774. Weidauer -. A perfectly centered, exceptionally sharp and very attractive piece with a charming head of a lioness. Extremely fine. 350

** *From a British collection of electrum coins from Lesbos and Ionia, formed in the early 2000s.*



4:1

KINGS OF LYDIA



112

112.

Kroisos, circa 560-546 BC. 1/6 Stater (Gold, 9 mm, 1.33 g), light standard, Sardes. Confronted foreparts of a lion and a bull. *Rev.* Two incuse squares, one larger than the other. Berk 8. GRPC Lydia G54. SNG Kayhan -. SNG von Aulock -. *Traité* I 406. Walburg Group IV, 6 (*same dies*). Very rare. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** *From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.*



4:1



PAMPHYLIA



2:1



113

**113.**

Side. Circa 205-190 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.90 g, 12 h), St..., magistrate. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Σ-T Nike advancing left, holding wreath in her extended right hand and fold of drapery with her left; in field to left, pomegranate. BMC -. Seyrig, Side 20. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. A lovely and fresh example of particularly fine style. Very minor doubling on the reverse and a few tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



SELEUKID KINGS OF SYRIA



114

**114.**

Seleukos I Nikator, 312-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.00 g, 7 h), Seleukeia on the Tigris, circa 300-296/5. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. 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; in field to left, NO. ESM 24 (A25/P80). SC 117.6a. SNG Spaer 120-1. Sharply struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Struck slightly off center and with a few faint marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



115

115.
Demetrios I Soter, 162-150 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.66 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes. Diademed head of Demetrios I to right within laurel wreath. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated left on throne supported by tritoness right, holding scepter in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left; in exergue, monogram of HP. SC 1638.2d. Perfectly centered and well struck in high relief. Light scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 141, previously privately acquired from Bank Leu on 3 August 1971.



2:1



116

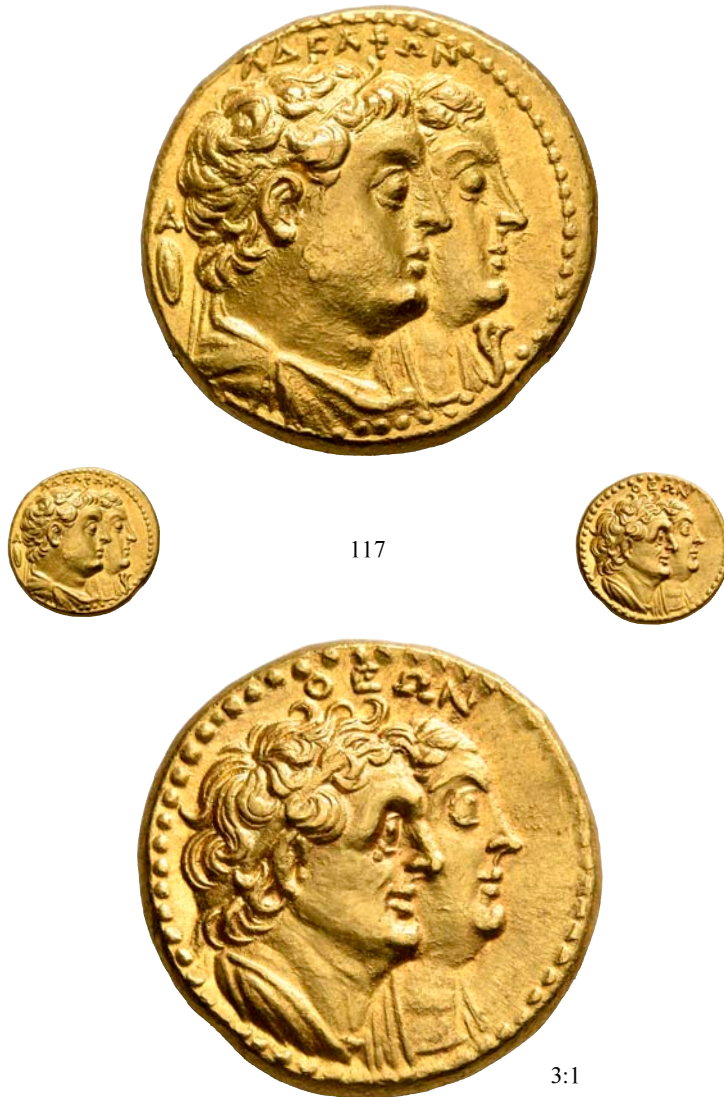
116.
Antiochos VIII Epiphanes (Grypos), 121/0-97/6 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.24 g, 12 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, circa 109-96. Diademed head of Antiochos VIII to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and scepter in his left; to left, monogram of PE above A; below throne, monogram; all within laurel wreath. HGC 9, 1200. SC 2309.2d. SMA 405. SNG Spaer 2556-7. Lightly toned, well struck and with a very attractive portrait. Struck slightly off center and with very minor weakness and a small flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



2:1

PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT

**117.**

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I, 285-246 BC. Half Mnaieion or Tetradrachm (Gold, 20 mm, 14.00 g, 12 h), Alexandria, circa 272-261/0. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II, diademed and draped, and Arsinoë II, diademed and veiled, to right; behind, A above shield; to lower right, double cornucopiae. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenike, diademed and veiled, to right. CPE 308. J. Olivier & C. Lorber: Three Gold Coinages of Third-Century Ptolemaic Egypt, in: RBN 159 (2013), 386-389 (A51/R123). SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 614. Rare. A lustrous and very attractive coin with four excellent portraits. Minor die rust, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5000

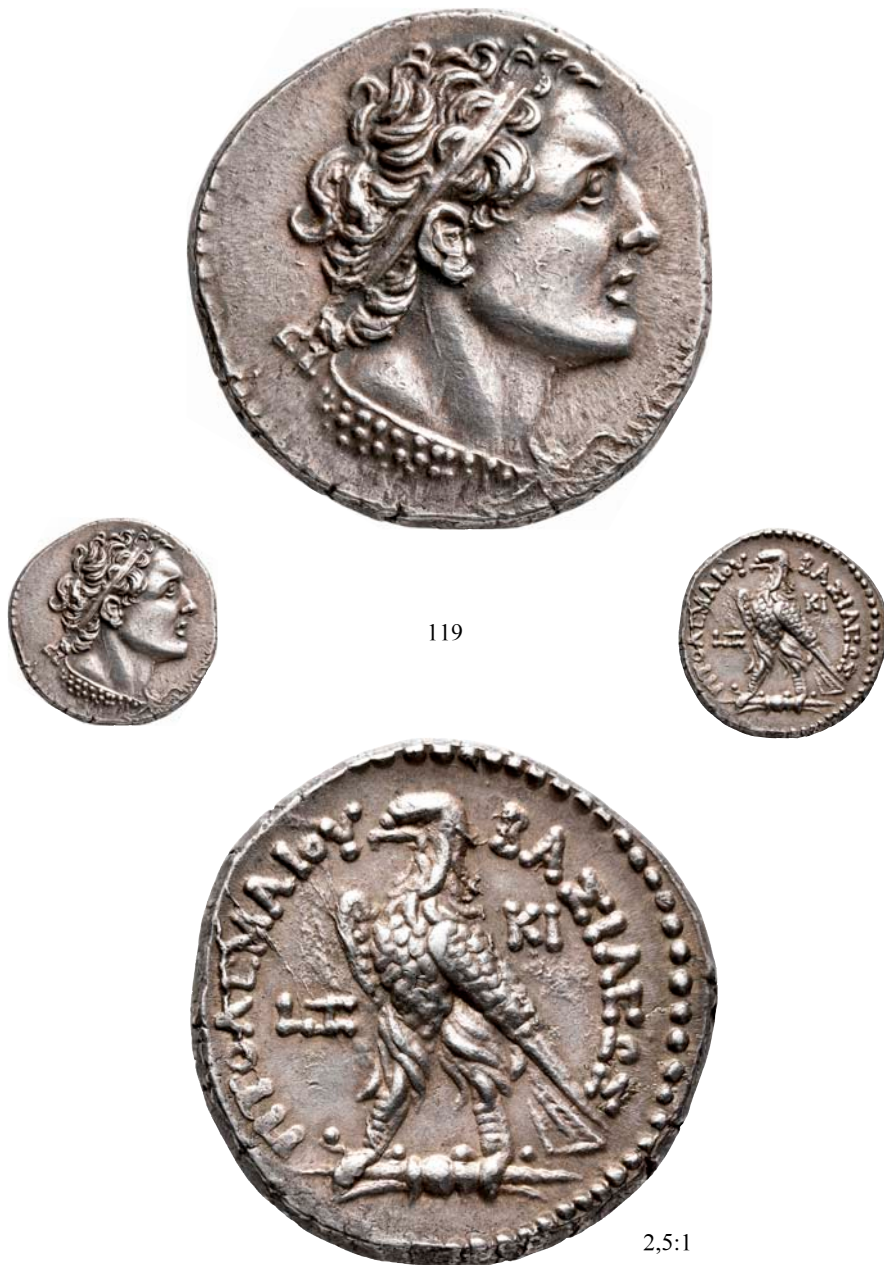
** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

**118.**

Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II, died 270 BC. Dekadrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 35.64 g, 12 h), Alexandria, circa 249/8-246/5. Diademed and veiled bust of deified Arsinoe II with ram's horn to right, with the tip of a lotus scepter at the top of her head; in field to left, ΩΩ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae bound with fillet and with two grape bunches hanging at sides. CPE 366. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 959 and pl. XXVIII, 22 (*same obverse die*). Troxell Group IV, p. 45. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, with a beautiful portrait of the deified queen. Very minor weakness on the reverse and with a few tiny marks and scratches, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection and the Robert O. Ebert Collection, Gemini V, 6 January 2009, 691, ex Classical Numismatic Auctions I, 1 May 1987, 101.

After the death of his sister-wife, Arsinoe II, in circa 270 BC, Ptolemy II introduced a new coin worth 10 drachms carrying the deceased queen's portrait on the obverse. This fit in well with the king's coin reform initiated sometime before August 272, which broke away from the monetary system established by his father and was characterized by the regular issuing of high value denominations, such as gold mnaieia (worth 100 drachms) and half mnaieia (worth 50 drachms, see the previous lot). Pieces such as this dekadrachm not only facilitated economic exchange for the elite - through their sheer size and weight, they also provided very tangible proof of the Ptolemies' wealth and splendor.

**119.**

Ptolemy VI Philometor, first reign, 180-164 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.25 g, 12 h), Kition. RY 7 = 175/4. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, LZ; to right, KI. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 1355 (*same dies*). A magnificent and nicely toned coin with a splendid portrait. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Triton XXV, 11-12 January 2022, 5175 and from the Kleinkunst Collection, Leu 6, 23 October 2020, 288.



Roman Provincial Coins

THRACE



120.

Pautalia. Septimius Severus, 193-211. Tetrassarion (Bronze, 31 mm, 18.45 g, 12 h), T. Statilius Barbarus, legatus Augusti pro praetore provinciae Thraciae, 195-198. ΑΥΤ Κ Λ•ΣΕΠ•ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ•Π Laureate and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* ΗΓΕΜ•ΣΤΑ•ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΥ / ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑΣ Septimius Severus on horseback galloping to right, about to spear a lion crouching to left below. Ruzicka 265 corr. (reverse legend). Tachev 26 (*this coin*, O7/R15). Varbanov 4660 corr. (obverse legend). Extremely rare. A very attractive coin with a lovely light green patina and a fine style portrait. Light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** Ex Gorny & Mosch 240, 10 October 2016, 328.

PAPHLAGONIA



121.

Amastris. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Diassarion (Bronze, 21 mm, 6.84 g, 7 h), 2nd century AD. OMH-POC Draped bust of Homer to right, wearing taenia and long beard. Rev. AMACT-PIANQN Nike standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and palm frond in her left. BMC 14. RG 42. RPC IV.1 online 4903. SNG Copenhagen 250. SNG Leypold -. SNG Paris 59. SNG von Aulock 159. Very rare, and with a particularly noble rendering of the great poet. Minor smoothing, *otherwise*, very fine. 1 000

** From the collections of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Lanz 125, 28 November 2005, 324.

As Homer, author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, was considered the greatest poet of Antiquity, many cities vied for the privilege of being called his birthplace, such as Chios, Kolophon, Kyme, and Smyrna. Amastris, located on the shore of the Black Sea, was not usually counted among the 'Homeric cities', but some traditions held it to be a colony of Smyrna, hence linking it with the poet (see Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 122 for the connection between Homer and Smyrna). The most direct evidence of Amastris' claims to Homeric fame is offered by its coins, which show the poet on the obverse coupled with a variety of reverse designs. One rare issue shows Meles on the reverse, tutelary deity of the river flowing through Smyrna and mythical father of Homer (who, according to legend, was originally named Melesigenes), seemingly to stress the idea that, while the Meles might flow through its metropolis, Amastris was the poet's definitive birthplace.

BITHYNIA



2:1



122

122.

Heraclaea Pontica. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Hexassarion (Orichalcum, 35 mm, 22.80 g, 7 h), time of Gordian III, 238-244. TON KTICTAN Diademed heroic half-length bust of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin tied around his neck, with the lion's head protruding from his left shoulder, and holding club in his right hand. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ ΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΩΝ Zeus (or the Demos?) seated left, holding patera in his right hand and scepter in his left; at feet, two small figures standing facing. Dalaisson, Héraclée, 7. Martin, Demos, p. 10 and Herakleia Pontike, 2. RPC VII.2 2099.2 (*this coin*). Extremely rare, by far the finest of just three known examples. A spectacular, large piece, with a wonderful olive green patina and a Herakles of particularly brute style. Very minor smoothing, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 5000

** Ex Triton II, 1-2 December 1998, 626 and Gorny & Mosch 89, 5 June 1998, 312.

This wonderful piece shows Herakles on the obverse as the eponymous founder ('TON KTICTAN') of Heraclaea Pontica, whereas the reverse boasts of the city as a 'mother of colonies', referring to the various settlements founded by Heraclaeans along the coast of the Pontos Euxeinos (the Black Sea).

ISLANDS OFF IONIA



2,5:1



123

123.

Chios. Pseudo-autonomous issue. 1.5 Assaria (Bronze, 23 mm, 7.02 g, 7 h), time of the Antonines, 138-192. XIΩΝ Sphinx seated to right, placing right forepaw on Chian amphora. Rev. ΑCΧΑΠΙΟΝ ΗΜΥCΥ Two crossed thyrsos; all within a vine wreath with bunch of grapes hanging between the thyrsos. BMC 126 = RPC IV.2 online 982.3 (*same obverse die*). Winterthur 3235 (*same obverse die*). Very rare and very likely the finest known. An exceptional example from this highly interesting provincial series naming the denomination on the reverse. Extremely fine. 2000

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 194, from the Vineyard Collection, Nomos 17, 26 October 2018, 182 and ex Aufhäuser 13, 7-8 October 1997, 179.

Chios was one of just three poleis with the right to solely strike Roman Provincial coins without the imperial portrait (the others being Athens and Termessus Major). Remarkably, the Chian provincial coinage always spells out the name of the respective denomination, an extremely rare occurrence on ancient coins and hence of great interest to numismatic researchers.



LYDIA



124.

Hyrcanis. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Hemiassarion (Bronze, 16 mm, 2.63 g, 6 h), time of Commodus, circa 180-182 (?). MAKCAONΩ Mask of Silenos to right, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit. Rev. YPKANΩN Pan, nude and with animal tail, dancing to right, holding pedum in his right hand and raising his left. BMC 2 = RPC IV.2 online 1746.1 (*same reverse die*). Winterthur 3748 (*same reverse die*). Very rare. An exceptionally well preserved example of this very interesting issue, perfectly struck and by far the finest known. Extremely fine. 2 500

** *From the Vineyard Collection, Nomos 17, 26 October 2018, 193 corr. (reverse misdescribed) and ex Münzen und Medaillen AG 88, 17 May 1999, 331 (illustrated on the front cover!).*

Hyrcanis was a Seleukid foundation in the Hyrcanian Plain west of Sardis, a fertile region in the Hermos Valley named after colonists from Hyrcania on the south-east shore of the Caspian Sea settled there by the Achaemenid Kings. Seleukid interest in the area arose from the need to defend their Anatolian possessions from the Galatian menace and Hyrcanis was just one of a whole number of military colonies where the Kings of Asia settled veterans to bolster local defenses.

RPC roughly dates our coin to the second half of the 2nd century AD, but we can perhaps be more precise, as its Dionysiac motives, as well as its inscriptions, fit in perfectly with a series of 'mythological' coins struck under Commodus, one of which shows a procession of Dionysus on the reverse (RPC IV.2 online 11429). The remarkable legends attest to the vivid awareness of the citizens of Roman Hyrcanis of their descent, as the obverse refers to the Macedonians, whereas the name of the polis on the reverse alludes to the far-away Caspian Hyrcanians. This is also mirrored in Pliny's Natural History and in Tacitus' Annals, who speak of 'the Macedones, surnamed Hyrcani' (Plin. Nat. Hist. 5.31) and the 'Hyrcanian Macedonians, as they were called' (Tac. Ann. 2.47), respectively.







125



2:1

125.

Saitta. Septimius Severus, 193-211. Medallion (Orichalcum, 49 mm, 52.65 g, 6 h), Androneikos, son of Iollas Kratistos Stephanophoros and first archon for the second time, late 193-195. ΑΥΤ•ΚΑΙ•Λ•ΣΕΠΙ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡΤΙ Laureate and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus to right, cuirass decorated with gorgoneion. Rev. ΣΠΙ•ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ•Δ•ΙΟΛΛΑ•Κ•ΣΤΕΦΑ / ΚΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ / ΑΡΧ•Α• Μên standing right, wearing Phrygian cap and with crescent on his shoulder, holding pine-cone in his right hand and scepter in his left, facing Kybele seated left on throne, holding patera in her right hand and resting her left arm on tympanon; between them, lion seated left. BMC -. GRPC Lydia 84 (*same dies*). F. Imhoof-Blumer: Antike griechische Münzen, in: SNR 19 (1913), 161 corr. (reverse legend misread). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Winterthur 3889 (*same dies*). Extremely rare and by far the finest of just four known examples. A spectacular medallion of exquisite early Severan style, boldly struck on a full flan and with an incredibly artistic portrait. Very minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 25 000

** *Ex Roma XXIII, 24 March 2022, 529.*

The early Severan coinage of Saitta is remarkable in several ways, most notably for employing an incredibly talented artist, who crafted some of the most impressive dies in all of Severan provincial coinage. Furthermore, the city was one of the few provincial mints to strike coins in the name of Clodius Albinus Caesar (see lot 126 below), providing a *terminus ante quem* of 195 for the issue, when tensions between Septimius and his powerful ally in the west erupted in civil war. Since Pescennius Niger controlled Asia Minor until Septimius' victories in late 193 and early 194, the production of Saitta's fine coinage displaying both the winner, Septimius, and his designated Caesar, Albinus, must date to the period between late 193 and 195.

We can only speculate what prompted the polis of Saitta to issue such an impressive (and no doubt expensive) coinage, but the answer may lie in the dating we have just established. With Septimius' victories in the Battles of Cyzicus and Nicaea, control over Asia Minor shifted from loser to winner, and the communities of the region may have felt the need to publicly pledge their allegiance to the new strongman to avoid being punished for having been on the wrong side of history – and how better to do that than with such a colossal and beautifully designed medallion, supplemented by a smaller denomination for the newly appointed Caesar?

If this is indeed what happened, it illustrates a recurring theme in the political history of the ancient world, namely the dangers local communities faced when conflict between regional or imperial powers broke out. Picking the right side could bring about great benefactions to a city, but supporting the future loser of a conflict could equally result in severe repercussions from the victor, who usually held little regard for the dire situation local decision makers found themselves in. Punishments in Hellenistic or Roman times ranged from the removal of privileges and the imposition of fines to the sacking and destruction of a city. While Roman emperors usually refrained from such extreme measures as it deprived them of valuable tax revenues, the conflict between Septimius and Niger was marked by particular brutality, revealing itself in the siege and destruction of Byzantium by Septimius in 194-196, and in the sack of both Laodicea and Tyre by Niger after their defection from his cause in 194. Picking a side really could be a matter of life and death, and supporting the winner of a conflict in time was of crucial importance not just to economic and honorary status, but also to physical survival.

Since historiography focusses on the powerful and ignores the weak, details of Saitta's relationship with Niger or Septimius are unfortunately lost, as are the undoubtedly heated discussions in the local *boulè* and within the *demos* regarding the outbreak of civil war following a century of relative stability within the Empire. We have no proof that Saitta's contemporary coinage reflects a demonstrative public break from Niger and steering towards Septimius. Perhaps Saitta's early Severan coinage was just that, an issue of monumental coins, possibly financed by the first archon, Androneikos, as a benefaction to his city, that just so happened to coincide with Septimius' victory in the civil war. But the effort put into this coinage as well as the timing and the iconography argue for a more nuanced view, one in which the local elite was fully aware of imperial politics and the dangers and opportunities it presented. From this perspective, the highly unusual appearance of both Septimius Severus and Clodius Albinus on Saitta's exceptionally beautiful coins this shortly after Niger lost control over Asia Minor can hardly have been a coincidence, and likely reflects a deliberate and wise move by the city's elite.



126

2:1

126.

Saitta. Clodius Albinus, as Caesar, 193-195. Tetrassarion (Bronze, 29 mm, 16.48 g, 5 h), Androneikos, son of Iollas Kratistos Stephanophoros and first archon for the second time, late 193-195. ΚΛΩ•CEΠ• - •AABEINOC K-AICAP Bare head of Clodius Albinus to right. Rev. ΕΠΙ•ΑΝΔΡΟΝΕΙΚ•ΟΥ ΑΠΧ Α CAITT/HN-ΩΝ Aphrodite, nude, standing front, head to left; to left, winged cupid standing right, presenting torch; to right, dolphin swimming downwards. GRPC Lydia 98 = NAC 80 (2014), 125 (*same dies*, but badly tooled). Imhoof-Blumer, *Lydische Stadtmünzen*, p. 129, 7. SNG München 440 (*same dies*). Extremely rare and very likely the finest known example. A beautiful coin with a spectacular portrait and a very interesting reverse. Very light porosity, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 10 000

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 196 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.

As governor of Britain, Albinus refrained from claiming the throne for himself following Pertinax' murder on 28 March 193 and instead allied himself with Septimius Severus, the legate of Pannonia, who invaded Italy and deposed Pertinax' successor, Didius Julianus, in June 193. Septimius appointed Albinus to the rank of Caesar, thereby accepting him as his designated successor to have free rein to deal with Pescennius Niger, the governor of Syria, who had also made a bid for power. This was a wise move on behalf of Septimius, gaining him a strong ally in the West while campaigning in the East, where his generals defeated Niger in three subsequent battles in late 193 and 194.

With Italy, the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt now under his firm control, Albinus' value for the new emperor vanished, all the more as Septimius had two sons and thus intended to found his own imperial dynasty. It is not entirely clear who commenced hostilities, but the two massive armies of the pretenders eventually clashed in February 196 (or 197) in the Battle of Lugdunum, one of the largest battles in Roman history. After a fierce fight, Septimius prevailed and Albinus was killed on the battlefield, ending three years of civil wars and reuniting the empire under a single banner.

With the East of the empire either under control of Septimius Severus or of Pescennius Niger, only very few provincial mints issued coins in the name of Septimius' Caesar Albinus. In the case of Saitta, this can only have occurred after Septimius' successes against Pescennius Niger in late 193 and early 194, when Asia Minor fell to the victor, and perhaps reflects the desire of local authorities to assure Septimius Severus and his co-emperor Clodius Albinus of the loyalty of the city and in so doing avoid punishment for the previous support of Niger (see lot 125 above). The wonderful craftsmanship displayed on this coin is typical for Saitta early in Septimius' reign, which is all the more remarkable considering the turmoil of the years 193-195 and the rarity of Clodius Albinus' provincial coinage. The city must have taken great care to hire a prime available artist for its Severan coinage, resulting in a spectacular portrait of Clodius Albinus that rivals the finest output of the imperial mint in Rome.



CARIA



127.

Stratonicea. Septimius Severus, with Geta as Caesar. Hexassarion (Bronze, 39 mm, 28.17 g, 12 h), Epitynchanon, prytanis for the third time, and Philon. ΑΥ Κ Λ ΣΕ ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΙΕ ΑΥ Κ ΠΙ Σ ΓΕΤΑΚ Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus, on the left, facing laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta, on the right. *Rev.* ΣΠ ΠΡΥ ΣΠΙΤΥΝΧΑΝΟΝΤΟΣ Γ ΦΙΛΩΝΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΙΚΕΩΝ Zeus Panamaros on horseback to right, holding reins in his right hand and spear in his left; to right, lighted altar. BMC -. Karl -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Leypold -. SNG München -. SNG von Aulock 8162 var. (bust of Geta erased, differing arrangement of reverse legend, and with two countermarks). Extremely rare. A beautiful and unusually well preserved piece with a delightful rendering of Zeus Panamaros on the reverse. Some deposits and light roughness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

PHRYGIA



128.

Apameia. Philip I, 244-249. Pentassarion (Bronze, 35 mm, 21.49 g, 7 h), Aur. Alexander, archon for the second time. •ΑΥΤ•Κ•ΙΟΥΛ• ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ•ΑΥΓ• Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I to right, seen from behind. Rev. ΕΠΙ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ//ΟΥ Β•ΑΡΧΙ• ΑΠ/ΑΜΕΩΝ• The story of Noah: on the right, half-length figures of Noah and his wife, in tunic and stola, standing left in square chest representing the Ark, inscribed ΝΩΕ and floating on waves; above to right, a seated bird; on the left, Noah and his wife standing left upon dry land, raising hands in supplication; above, a bird returning from land with olive branch in its talons. BMC 182. SNG von Aulock 3510 and 8348 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. A well struck and unusually complete example of this tremendously important issue with clear reverse details. Some pitting, *otherwise*, very fine. 10000

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

Apameia was founded by the Seleukid King, Antiochos I (281-261 BC), in honor of his mother, Apame, the daughter of the Baktrian rebel, Spitamenes, and wife of Seleukos I. The city was home to a Jewish community, the ancestors of which were probably settled in the area by the Seleukid general, Zeuxis, who deported 2,000 Jewish families from Babylon to Asia Minor at the behest of Antiochos III 'the Great' (222-187 BC) (Jos. Ant. XII, 3.4). It was long believed that the astonishing emergence of the story of Noah on 3rd century AD coins of the Phrygian Apameia grew out of a supposed Jewish character of the city, but the literary sources are extremely sparse, and the fact that no Jewish names and only a single Jewish inscription are known from the local necropolis urges caution. On the other hand, sources attesting a large early Christian community in Apameia are abundant: not only are Christian epitaphs numerous, but the bishop, Julian of Apameia, attested by Eusebios (Euseb. HE 5.16.17), proves that Christianity had gained a strong foothold in the city as early as the late 2nd century. The sudden appearance of Noah's Ark on the civic coinage of Apameia at a time when all sources point towards a growing influence of the Christian community in the area must thus, despite cultural overlapping, reflect the increasing importance of Christian traditions to a greater degree than those of a century-old local Jewish community.

Apameia differentiated itself from other cities of the same name by its epithet ἡ Κιβωτός, literally 'the chest', a reference to its importance as a trading post. The fact that Noah's Ark was also known in Greek as Κιβωτός hence apparently led to a pseudo-etymological local myth, which proclaimed that the mountain behind the city was the true Mount Ararat, on which Noah's Ark landed after the flood. Our coin thus shows, on the right, Noah and his wife in the Ark - in the form of the locally enrooted ἡ Κιβωτός - and once more on the left, after the landing of the Ark on the Mount Ararat, with the land-seeking bird above holding an olive branch in its talons. It is the only Graeco-Roman coin type to show a scene from the Bible and an incredibly important testimony to the history of the early Judeo-Christian communities in Asia Minor.



2:1



129



129.

Hierapolis. Nero, 54-68. Hemiassarion (Orichalcum, 18 mm, 5.84 g, 12 h), Lo. Helouios Optomos, magistrate. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Bare-headed and draped bust of Nero to right. Rev. ΑΘ ΕΛΟΥΙΟΣ / ΟΠΤΟΜΟ[Σ] - ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Cornucopiae; to left, double-axe. RPC I 2980.10 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Rare. A spectacular example with a portrait of great sensitivity and beauty. Good extremely fine. 500

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 198 and Leu 4, 25 May 2019, 453.



2:1



130



130.

Hierapolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Diassarion (Bronze, 25 mm, 6.49 g, 6 h), time of Elagabalus, 218-222. ΑΙΠΒΗΝΟC Radiate and draped bust of Apollo Lairbenos to right. Rev. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ - ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ Apollo Citharoedus standing front, head to right, holding plektron in his right hand and kithara in his left. BMC 60-1. Johnston, Hierapolis, 50. RPC VI online 5467. SNG Copenhagen 441. SNG von Aulock 8379. A lovely and unusually well preserved coin with a charming reverse. Very light doubling, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



131



2:1

131.
Sebaste. Gordian III, 238-244. Tetrassarion (Bronze, 29 mm, 13.00 g, 6 h). ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝΤΩ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. Rev. ΚΕΒΑΧΘΝΩΝ Kybele seated to left, holding patera in her right hand and leaning left on tympanon; at her feet, lion recumbent to left, looking back. BMC 39-40 (same dies). RPC VII.1 736.3 = SNG von Aulock 3953 (this coin). Beautiful brown patina and with a fine pedigree. Good very fine. 500

* Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 199, Leu 10, 29 May 1974, 314, and from the collection of H. von Aulock (1906-1980).

PAMPHYLIA



132



2:1

132.
Side. Aemilian, 253. Pentassarion (Bronze, 32 mm, 16.93 g, 7 h). ΑΥΤΟ•Κ•ΜΑΡ ΑΙ ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΝ ΕΥC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Aemilian to right, seen from behind; before, € (mark of value). Rev. ΑΙΑΗΤΩΝ Archaic statue of Apollo advancing to left, holding patera in his right hand and small bow and arrow in his left. RPC IX 1163.4 (this coin). Very rare. The finest known example and in exceptional condition for a provincial issue of Aemilian. Minor smoothing, otherwise, extremely fine. 2000

* Ex Triton XXII, 8-9 January 2019, 503 and Tkalec, 23 October 1992, 396.

Only a few cities issued Roman Provincial coins in the name of the usurper Aemilian, namely Viminacium, the Dacian province, Parium, Amisus, Gordus-Julia, Side, Antioch in Pisidia, Aegeae, and Alexandria in Egypt.



PISIDIA



133.

Isinda. Trajan Decius, 249-251. Oktassarion (Bronze, 39 mm, 27.69 g, 6 h). AY•KAI•ΓA•ME•KY•TPA•ΔE[KION]•EYT•CE• Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan Decius to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* ICIN-ΔEΩN / ΔHMOC Bare-headed and draped bust of the Demos to right, as an old, bearded man with the features of Chrysippos, in the guise of a philosopher, touching his beard with his right hand. Martin, *Isinda* 1. RPC IX 996. Von Aulock, *Pisidien* I, 890. Very rare and among the finest known examples. A very interesting coin with an attractive grey and green patina. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** *From a European collection, formed before 2005.*

The depiction of the bearded male bust on the reverse, which the legend explicitly identifies as the personification of the Demos, is clearly based on the portrait of the Stoic philosopher, Chrysippos (circa 279-206 BC), who appeared on a series of bronze coins struck in his native city of Soloi/Pompeïopolis under Philip I (cf. SNG Levante 895). While the reasons behind this are unclear, it does provide a fascinating testament to the fact that civic communities in Asia Minor closely watched each other's coins and were not above reappropriating numismatic iconography for their own needs.

CAPPADOCIA



134



2:1



134.

Caesaraea-Eusebia. Domitian, as Caesar, 69-81. Assarion (Bronze, 20 mm, 5.54 g, 12 h), RY 10 (of Vespasian) = 77/8. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ CΕΒΑCΤΟC Laureate head of Domitian to right. Rev. ΚΑΙCΑ-ΡΕΙΑC / CΤ [I] Mount Argaios, surmounted by wreath. Ganschow 87. RPC II 1683. SNG Tübingen 4629. Sydenham, Caesarea, Suppl. 118 a-b corr. An exceptionally attractive coin, with a lovely green and brown patina and an excellent, expressive portrait derived from Ephesian denarii. Minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



135



2:1



135.

Caesaraea-Eusebia. Hadrian, 117-138. Didrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 7.24 g, 12 h), circa 128-138. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC Laureate head of Hadrian to right. Rev. ΥΠΑΤΟC Γ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟC Club with handle at top. BMC 135. Ganschow 178d. RPC III online 3109.22 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock 6421. Sydenham, Caesarea, 280. Well struck and without the usual weakness, an unusually complete and nicely toned example with an excellent portrait. Minor roughness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Astarte E-Auction 1, 31 July 2023, 118.

SYRIA



136

2:1

136.

Seleucis and Pieria. Emesa. Uranius Antoninus, usurper, 253-254. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 8.88 g, 12 h), late 253-early 254. ΑΥΤΟ Κ ΟΥΥ Κ[ΟΥΗΡΟΚ ΑΝΤΩ]ΝΙΝΟΚ Κ Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Uranius Antoninus to right, seen from behind. Rev. ΔΗΜ[ΑΡ]Χ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΚ ΒΙΙ Β / Σ - Κ Τυche standing front, head to left, holding rudder in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. H. R. Baldus: Die Tetradrachmen des Uranius Antoninus im Lichte eines neuen Fundes, in: Chiron 5 (1975), 39 (*this coin*, dies J/w). Prieur 1065. RPC IX 1924.4 (*this coin*). Extremely rare. A beautifully toned piece with a very impressive portrait. Slightly rough and with a minor die break on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 7500

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 200, previously privately acquired from Bank Leu on 7 November 1974.

H.-R. Baldus convincingly argued that Uranius Antoninus must be identical to Sampsigeramos, a high priest of the Emesan god, Elagabalus, whom we know from John Malalas, a 6th century Byzantine historian. Malalas reports that Sampsigeramos fought off a Sasanian offensive under Shahpur I and killed the enemy general, suggesting that the priest put together an ad-hoc force of local troops in a reaction to an imminent crisis. Fortunately, the usurpation of Sampsigeramos-Uranius Antoninus is securely dated to 253/4 through his local bronze coinage, which carries the year 565 of the Seleukid Era, a year that saw a massive Sasanian offensive and, perhaps, even the plundering of Antiochia on the Orontes by Rome's greatest enemy.

It is doubtful that Uranius Antoninus claimed empire-wide recognition, because, while his bronze and silver coinage do carry the titles Imperator and Augustus (in Greek), his aurei do not and only provide his plain name. It is thus entirely possible that Sampsigeramos-Uranius was not a true usurper, but a particularly vigorous local nobleman stepping in to defend his homeland in a time of imperial absence. If this is true, he would be a precursor of Odaenathus of Palmyra, who would undertake the duty of fighting the Sasanian threat somewhat later, in the 260s, while Gallienus was occupied in the West. In any case, when Valerian I arrived in Syria in early 254 to reorganize Rome's Syrian Army, Uranius disappears from all historical sources, leaving the question unanswered as to whether he was executed by the emperor or permitted to return to his civil life.



Roman Republican & Imperial Coins



2:1



137



137.

Anonymous, circa 240 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 18 mm, 6.56 g, 7 h). Head of youthful Mars to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin springing right. Rev. ROMA Head of a bridled horse to right; to left, sickle. Crawford 25/1. HN Italy 297. RBW 38. Sydenham 24. An exceptional piece, perfectly centered and of lovely style. Extremely fine. 5000

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1003, ex *Numismatica Ars Classica* 106, 9-10 May 2018, 353 and Vico 134, 28 February 2013, 170.



2:1



138



138.

L. Sempronius Pitio, 148 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.78 g, 9 h), Rome. PITIO Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet and pearl necklace; to right, X (mark of value). Rev. L. SEMP / ROMA (in linear frame) The Dioscuri, each holding spear, on horseback galloping right; above their heads, two stars. Babelon (Sempronia) 2. Crawford 216/1. RBW 926. Sydenham 402. A nicely centered, sharply struck and beautifully toned example. Good extremely fine. 350

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex *Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL* ('neue Angebote'), September 1991, 4.



139

139.
M. Lucilius Rufus, 101 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.95 g, 9 h), Rome. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet and pearl necklace; to left, PV; all within laurel wreath. *Rev.* M•LVCILI / RVF Victory driving fast biga to right, holding whip in her right hand and reins in her left. Babelon (Lucilia) 1. Crawford 324/1. RBW 1180. Sydenham 599. Lustrous, sharply struck and nicely toned, a very attractive example. A few faint marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL ('neue Angebote'), September 1991, 22.



2:1



140

140.
L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus, 89 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.98 g, 4 h), Rome. SABIN Bare-headed and bearded head of King Titus Tatius to right; in lower field to right, palm frond. *Rev.* L•TITVRI Tarpeia, facing and buried to her waist in shields, thrusting off two soldiers with her right hands who are about to cast their shields at her; above, star in crescent. Babelon (Tituria) 4. Crawford 344/2b. RBW 1301. Sydenham 699. A beautifully toned and very well struck example. Thin flan crack and with a few tiny spots of corrosion, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Münzen & Medaillen AG 43, 13 November 1970, 105.



2:1





141

2,5:1

141.

Q. Pomponius Musa, 56 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.91 g, 3 h), Rome. Laureate head of Apollo to right; to left, handle of plectrum. Rev. Q•POMPONI / MVSA Erato, the Muse of Erotic Poetry, standing front, head to right, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, holding plectrum in her right hand and lyre in her left. Babelon (Pomponia) 17. Crawford 410/7d. RBW - Sydenham 820a. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved for this popular issue. Good extremely fine. 2 500

** *Ex Peus 384, 2 November 2005, 531 and from the collection of an American Lady, Triton VI, 14 January 2003, 728.*

Erato was one of the nine Muses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who each represented one of the liberal arts, such as astronomy, history, dance, or epic poetry. Erato's domain was that of erotic poetry, her name being derived from the Greek ἐρατός, meaning lovely, or beloved. She is shown holding a lyre, an instrument which often would have accompanied the reading of erotic poetry, famously embodied by the works of such great poets as Sappho (circa 7th-6th century BC) and Anacreon (circa 6th-5th century BC).



142

142.

P. Fonteius P.f. Capito, 55 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.93 g, 12 h), Rome. P•FONTEIVS•CAPITO•III•VIR•CONCORDIA Veiled and diademed head of Concordia to right. Rev. T•DIDI• - IMP• - VIL•PVB Facade of the Villa Publica on Campus Martius. Babelon (Fonteia) 18 and (Didia) 1. Crawford 429/2a. RBW 1537. Sydenham 901. A beautiful piece, perfectly centered, very well struck and of lovely style. Tiny marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 500



2:1



143

143.

M. Junius Brutus, 54 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 4.14 g, 7 h), Rome. BRVTVS Bearded head of L. Junius Brutus to right. Rev. AHALA Bearded head of C. Servilius Ahala to right. Babelon (Junia) 31. Crawford 433/2. D. Mannsperger: Schlagwort und Leitbild auf Münzen und Medaillen, in: Wort und Bild. Symposium des Fachbereichs Altertums- und Kulturwissenschaften zum 500jährigen Jubiläum der Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen. München 1979, pl. 31, 3a-b (*this coin*). RBW 1543. Sydenham 907. Attractively toned and with two excellent portraits. The reverse a bit weak and with a few minor marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 1000



2:1



** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



2:1



144

**144.**

Q. Pompeius Rufus, 54 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.87 g, 7 h), Rome. Q•POM•RVFI / RVFVS•COS Bare head of the consul Q. Pompeius Rufus to right. Rev. SVLLA•COS Bare head of Sulla (Pompeia) 4 and (Cornelia) 48. Crawford 434/1. RBW 1544. Sydenham 908. Attractively toned and with two fine portraits. The reverse struck slightly off center and with a tiny test cut on the edge, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Peus 361, 3 November 1999, 495.



2:1



145

**145.**

C. Coelius Caldus, 53 BC. Denarius (Silver, 16.5 mm, 3.83 g, 5 h), Rome. C•COEL•CALDVS / COS Bare head of the consul C. Coelius Caldus to right; to left, signum inscribed HIS; to right, standard in the form of a boar. Rev. Veiled figure standing left behind lectisternium inscribed L•CALDVS / VII•VIR•EPVL; to left, C•C/A/L/D/V/S and trophy with Spanish arms; to right, I/MP/•A/V/•X and trophy with Gallic arms; in exergue, CALDVS•III V[IR]. Babelon (Coelia) 7. Crawford 437/2a. RBW 1551. Sydenham 894. Beautifully toned, sharply struck and perfectly centered, with an impressive portrait. Extremely fine. 1000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 7 November 1966.



146



2:1



146.

P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, 50 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.43 g, 7 h), Rome. MARCELLINVS Bare head of M. Claudius Marcellus to right; behind, triskeles. Rev. MARCELLVS / COS•QVINQ The consul P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus advancing to right, veiled, holding trophy with both hands in front of tetrastyle temple. Babelon (Claudia) 11 and (Cornelia) 69. Crawford 439/1. RBW 1554. Sydenham 1147. Beautifully toned, perfectly centered, and with an impressive late Republican portrait. Somewhat porous and with very minor traces of cleaning on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Auctiones AG 10, 12-13 June 1979, 442 and Hess-Leu 45, 12-13 May 1970, 445.



147



2:1



147.

Man. Acilius Glabrio, 49 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.93 g, 9 h), Rome. SALVTIS Head of Salus to right, wearing laurel wreath, pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. MN•ACILIVS - III•VIR•VALETV Valetudo standing front, head to left, holding serpent in her right hand and leaning left elbow on column. Babelon (Acilia) 8. Crawford 442/1a. CRI 16. RBW 1556. Sydenham 922. Lustrous and fresh. Minor flan fault and small banker's mark on the obverse and with a tiny test cut on the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350



2:1



148

**148.**

L. Hostilius Saserna, 48 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.82 g, 2 h), Rome. Bare head of Gallia to right, wearing long hair; to left, cornyx (Gallic trumpet). Rev. L·HOSTILIVS - SASERNA Diana (Artemis) of Ephesus standing facing, with long hair and laurel wreath, holding spear in her left hand and placing her right on the head of a stag leaping to left. Babelon (Hostilia) 4. Crawford 448/3. CRI 19. RBW 1570. Sydenham 953. A magnificent, lustrous piece with an incredibly sensitive head of Gallia. Minor flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750



149



2:1

**149.**

L. Hostilius Saserna, 48 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.77 g, 6 h), Rome. Bare head of Gallia to right, wearing long hair; to left, cornyx (Gallic trumpet). Rev. L·HOSTILIVS - SASERNA Diana (Artemis) of Ephesus standing facing, with long hair and laurel wreath, holding spear in her left hand and placing her right on the head of a stag leaping to left. Babelon (Hostilia) 4. Crawford 448/3. CRI 19. RBW 1570. Sydenham 953. Perfectly centered and unusually sharp and clear, a very attractive example. Very minor deposits, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Peus 388, 1 November 2006, 964.



150

150.

L. Papius Celsus, 45 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.82 g, 1 h), Rome. TRIVMP[VS] Laureate head of Triumphus to right; behind, trophy. Rev. CELSVS•III•VIR / L. PAPIVS She-wolf standing right, placing stick on fire, and eagle standing left, fanning the flames with his wings. Babelon (Papua) 3. Crawford 472/2. CRI 83. RBW 1649. Sydenham 965. Lustrous and of particularly fine style. Very minor areas of weakness and light marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750



2:1



151

151.

P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus, 42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.90 g, 6 h), Rome. Radiate head of Sol to right; to left, quiver. Rev. P•CLODIVS / •M•F• Crescent in center, surrounded by five stars. Babelon (Clodia) 17. Crawford 494/21. CRI 182. RBW 1726. Sydenham 1115. An exceptional, fresh and lustrous example. Minor areas of weakness and with a small, crescent-shaped banker's mark on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750



2:1



152

152.

P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus, 42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 22 mm, 3.82 g, 9 h), Rome. Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind, lyre. Rev. P•CLODIVS / M•F• Diana standing front, head to right, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon (Clodia) 15. Crawford 494/23. CRI 184. RBW 1727. Sydenham 1117. Lustrous and boldly struck on a very broad flan. A few tiny marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 500



2:1



2:1



153



153.

C. Vibius Varus, 42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.76 g, 2 h), Rome. Laureate head of Hercules to right. Rev. C•VIBIVS - VARVS Minerva standing front, head to right, holding spear in her right hand and Victory in her left; behind her, shield set on ground. Babelon (Vibia) 23. Crawford 494/37. CRI 193. RBW 1740. Sydenham 1139. Fresh and clear and with a bold rendering of Hercules. Good extremely fine. 500



2:1



154



154.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.87 g, 7 h), military mint moving with Caesar in Gallia Narbonensis or Hispania Citerior, 49-48. CAESAR Elephant walking right, trampling on horned serpent. Rev. Priestly implements: simpulum, aspergillum, securis with wolf's head at the top, and apex. Babelon (Julia) 9. Crawford 443/1. CRI 9. Sydenham 1006. Nicely toned and perfectly centered. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 27, 12 May 2004, 266.



2:1



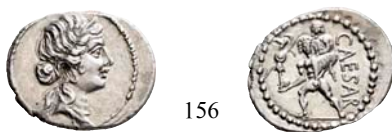
155



155.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.78 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Caesar in North Africa, 48-47. Diademed head of Venus to right. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas advancing left, holding palladium in his right hand and carrying Anchises on his left shoulder. Babelon (Julia) 10. Crawford 458/1. CRI 55. RBW 1600. Sydenham 1013. Well struck on a broad flan. Tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750





156

156.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.94 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Caesar in North Africa, 48-47. Diademed head of Venus to right. *Rev.* CAESAR Aeneas advancing left, holding palladium in his right hand and carrying Anchises on his left shoulder. Babelon (Julia) 10. Crawford 458/1. CRI 55. RBW 1600. Sydenham 1013. A fresh and very attractive example of particularly fine style. Very minor doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750



2:1



157

157.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.89 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Caesar in Spain, 46-45. Diademed head of Venus to right; behind, cupid. *Rev.* CAESAR Trophy of Gallic arms; at base to left, draped female captive seated to left, in mourning attitude; at base to right, bearded Gaulish captive kneeling right, his head turned back toward trophy. Babelon (Julia) 11. Crawford 468/1. RBW 1639. Sydenham 1014. Fresh and struck in high relief. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500



2:1



**158.**

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.55 g, 1 h), with M. Mettius, moneyer. Rome, January 44. CAESA[R•DICT] - QVART Wreathed head of Julius Caesar to right; behind, lituus. Rev. M•METT[IVS] Juno Sospita, wearing goat skin headdress, in galloping biga to right, brandishing spear in her right hand and holding shield and reins in her left. Babelon (Julia) 31 and (Mettia) 3. Crawford 480/2a. CRI 98. RBW -. Sydenham 1057. Very rare, the earliest portrait denarius of Julius Caesar. Beautifully toned and in exceptional condition for the issue, with a particularly bold and expressive portrait. Minor edge chipping and with light marks and small deposits, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Leu 71, 24 October 1997, 257 and Numismatica Ars Classica B, 25 February 1992, 1699.

Early in 44 BC, the Roman Senate began heaping honor after honor upon Caesar, who, by this time, had vanquished all his political enemies, becoming the supreme master of the Roman state. One of the most radical innovations was the placement of his portrait on the Roman coinage, in the style of Hellenistic kings, the first time a living Roman would do so in Rome itself. While we do not know precisely how his contemporaries reacted to this brazen act, it undoubtedly contributed to the radicalization of certain segments of the traditionalist ruling elite which sought to remove Caesar from power.

This coin belongs to the very first issue of Caesar's portrait denarii, which are generally of superior style compared to later lifetime issues. Struck from just eight obverse dies, of which this is arguably the finest, the issue features a delightfully veristic portrait, displaying Caesar's characteristic scrawny neck and sagging skin, while the wreath is strategically placed to cover his growing baldness. This wreath is the *corona aurea*, a symbol of the triumphator, while behind the dictator's neck a lituus, the staff of an augur, is shown, reminding the viewer that Caesar was authorized to read omens and predict the future.

The obverse legend refers to Caesar's fourth dictatorship and thus clearly indicates this issue must antedate Caesar's coins carrying the title DICT(ator) PERPETVO. In contrast to the later issues, the reverse also does not yet show a type connected to Caesar, but rather one related to the moneyer, as Juno Sospita ('the Savior') was particularly venerated in Lanuvium, the ancestral home of the gens Mettia. She would soon be replaced by Venus Victrix, however (see lots 159-160 below), a first hint that the needs of the imperator would come to overshadow those of the moneyer, until the latter would disappear into the background entirely under the Empire.





2:1



159



159.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.58 g, 6 h), with P. Sepullius Macer. Rome, after January-February 44. CAESAR•IMP Wreathed head of Julius Caesar to right; behind, eight-pointed star. Rev. P•SEPVLLIVS - MACER Venus standing front, head lowered to left, holding Victory in her right hand and long scepter set on star in her left. Babelon (Julia) 46 and (Sepullia) 1. Crawford 480/5b. RBW 1679. Sydenham 1071. Lustrous, fresh and exceptionally well preserved, with a magnificent portrait. A few faint scratches and the reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5000



2:1



160



160.

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.95 g, 7 h), with P. Sepullius Macer. Rome, first half of March 44. CAESAR DICT•PERPETVO Veiled and wreathed head of Julius Caesar to right. Rev. P•SEPVLLIVS - MACER Venus standing front, head lowered to left, holding Victory in her right hand and long scepter in her left; to right, round shield set on the ground. Babelon (Julia) 50 and (Sepullia) 5. Crawford 480/13. CRI 107d. RBW 1685. Sydenham 1074. Nicely toned, really well centered, and with a beautiful portrait. Minor flatness and a few tiny marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 3500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 23, 19 March 2002, 1415.





2:1



161

**161.**

Cnaeus Pompey Jr, 48-45 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.85 g, 6 h), with Marcus Publicius, legatus pro praetore. Corduba, 46-45. M•PUBLICI•LEG•PRO - PR Head of Roma to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. CN•MAGNVS•IMP Hispania standing right, with shield slung on her back, holding two spears in her left hand and presenting palm frond to Pompeian soldier, standing to left on prow of ship and placing his left hand on hilt of sword. Babelon (Pompeia) 9 and (Poblicia) 10. Crawford 469/1c. CRI 48. RBW -. Sydenham 1035. An unusually well centered example of this difficult issue. Struck on a slightly short flan, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex Heritage 339, 8 January 2004, 12138.



2:1



162

**162.**

Brutus, 43-42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.81 g, 6 h), mint moving with Brutus in Lycia, spring-early summer 42. LEIBERTAS Head of Libertas to right. Rev. CAEPIO•BRVTVS•PRO•COS Lyre between quiver on the left and laurel branch tied with fillet on the right. Babelon (Junia) 34. Crawford 501/1. CRI 199. RBW 1767. Sydenham 1287. Perfectly centered and unusually well struck. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



163

163.

Brutus, 43-42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.90 g, 12 h), with L. Sestius, proquaestor. Military mint travelling with Brutus in southwestern Asia Minor, spring-early summer 42. L•SESTI•PRO•Q Veiled and draped bust of Libertas to right, wearing pearl necklace. Rev. Q•CAEPIO•BRVTVS•PRO•COS Tripod between sacrificial axe and simpulum. Babelon (Junia) 37 and (Sestia) 2. Crawford 502/2. CRI 201. RBW 1768. Sydenham 1290. A lustrous, fresh and well struck example of this difficult issue, with an incredibly sharp reverse. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000



2:1



* * From a European collection, formed before 2005.



164

164.

Sextus Pompey, 43-35 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.94 g, 5 h), military mint in Sicily, 37-36. MAG•PIVS•IMP•IT[ER] Bare head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus to right; to left, jug; to right, lituus. Rev. PRAEF - CLAS•ET•ORAE / [MA]RIT•EX•S•C Neptune standing left, holding aplustre in his right hand and resting his right foot on prow; to left and right, the brothers Anapias and Amphinomus, with their parents on their shoulders, running in opposite directions. Babelon (Pompeia) 27. Crawford 511/3a. CRI 334. RBW 1785. Sydenham 1344. Magnificent old collection toning and with an excellent portrait. The obverse struck slightly off center and with minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750



2:1



* * From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 8 December 1966.



2:1



165

**165.**

Mark Antony and Octavian. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.93 g, 10 h), with M. Barbatius. Ephesus (?), 41. *M·ANT·IMP·AVG III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P* Bare head of Mark Antony to right. *Rev. CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C·S* Bare head of Octavian to right. Babelon (Antonia) 51, (Julia) 96 and (Barbatia) 2. Cohen 8. Crawford 517/2. CRI 243. RBW 1798. Sydenham 1181. A well centered and very attractive example without the usual heavy die wear. Good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



166

**166.**

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 3.92 g, 11 h), with Lucius Antony and M. Cocceius Nerva. Ephesus, summer 41. *M·ANT·IMP·AVG III·VIR·R·P·C·M·NERVA PROQ·P* Bare head of Mark Antony to right. *Rev. L·ANTONIVS COS* Bare head of Lucius Antony to right. Babelon (Antonia) 48 and (Cocceia) 2. Crawford 517/5a. CRI 246. RBW 1799. Sydenham 1185. An exceptional, lustrous and beautifully preserved example struck on a very broad flan, with a magnificent portrait of Lucius and surely among the finest known examples. Minor scratches on the obverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 2000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



167

167.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.92 g, 6 h), mint moving with Mark Antony (Corcyra?), summer 40. Bare head of Mark Antony to right; behind, lituus. Rev. M•ANT•IMP• - III•VIR•R•P•C• Winged caduceus between two filleted cornucopiae, all set on globe. Babelon (Antonia) 35. Crawford 520/1. CRI 256. RBW -. Sydenham 1189. Very rare. Lustrous and fresh, and with an incredibly sharp reverse. The obverse slightly weak, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



168

168.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.82 g, 9 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony in northern Syria, late summer-autumn 38. M•ANT•AVGV•III•VIR•R•P•C Bare head of Mark Antony to right. Rev. IMP• - TER Trophy composed of helmet, cuirass and sword, holding a curved sword and an oblong shield; two round shields and two spears at base. Babelon (Antonia) 76. Crawford 536/1. CRI 269. RBW -. Sydenham 1203. A fresh and clear example with a particularly attractive rendering of the trophy. The obverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1





2:1



169



169.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 4.00 g, 5 h), Antiochia on the Orontes or a military mint travelling with Canidius Crassus in Armenia, 37. ANTONIVS•AVGVR•COS•DES•ITER•ET•TERT Bare head of Mark Antony to right. Rev. IMP• - TERTIO• - III• - VIR•R•P•C Seven-pointed Armenian tiara to right, decorated with three stars; behind, crossed bow and arrow. Babelon (Antonia) 94. Crawford 539/1. CRI 297. RBW 1828. Sydenham 1205. A very attractive example of this prestigious issue, with an excellent rendering of the Armenian tiara. Struck on an oval flan, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This coin commemorates Canidius Crassus' Armenian campaign in 37 BC, during which he defeated the King Artavasdes II (56-34 BC) in an attempt to secure the Roman flank prior to Antony's planned invasion of Parthia. The Armenians were successfully subdued, and Artavasdes swore allegiance to his new overlords, but when Mark Antony moved against the Parthian Empire in 36 BC, the king failed to adequately protect the triumvir's baggage train, and Mark Antony eventually blamed him for the disastrous failure of his campaign. Two years later, the Romans invaded Armenia and disposed Artavasdes II, who was then held captive in Egypt for some years, before being executed at the order of Mark Antony right after the Battle of Actium.



2:1



170



170.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 22 mm, 3.85 g, 3 h), with M. Junius Silanus, quaestor pro consule. Military mint moving with Antony, probably Athens, summer 32. ANTON•AVG•IMP•III•COS•DES•III•III•V•R•P•C Bare head of Mark Antony to right; behind his ear, small P (engraver's signature). Rev. M•SILANVS•AVG / Q•PRO•COS in two lines. Babelon (Antonia) 97 and (Junia) 172. Crawford 542/1. CRI 346. RBW 1830. Sydenham 1208. Sharply struck and with a very expressive portrait. Very light deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.





171.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.75 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. CHORTIS SPECVLATORVM Three standards decorated with wreaths and rostra. Babelon (Antonia) 103. Crawford 544/12. CRI 386. RBW 1837. Sydenham 1214. Rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Two minor die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

The 'Cohors Speculatorum' was a special army unit created by Antony, consisting of the so-called *speculatores*, men who served as spies, scouts, messengers, and explorers. Normally, each legion had ten such *speculatores*, but by forming a separate cohort, Antony had a cadre of such men at his direct disposal, no luxury in times of bitter civil strife. The function continued to exist under the Empire, where the *speculatores* served as messengers and bodyguards to Rome's emperors and generals. Curiously, the *aquillae* on the reverse of Antony's denarii are decorated with wreaths and prows. The latter in particular may refer to their task of manning the turrets on war galleys as lookouts.



172

172.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.83 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG II Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 105. Crawford 544/14. CRI 349. RBW 1838. Sydenham 1216. Fresh and very well centered on a broad flan. Very light marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Antony's Legio II was not identical with later, more renowned legions of the same name, such as Vespasian's Legio II Italica, Aurelius' Legio II Adiutrix, or the elite corps created by Septimius Severus, Legio II Parthica. Our Legio II was levied in circa 49-48 BC by Julius Caesar, and disbanded by Octavian after Actium, its soldiers being either retired, or dispersed amongst other legions.



2:1



173

173.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 16 mm, 3.77 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG III Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 106. Crawford 544/15. CRI 350. RBW 1839. Sydenham 1217. Sharply struck and fully lustrous, an exceptional piece. Struck on a slightly short flan and with a tiny banker's mark on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Two legions are referenced as one on the reverse of this coin, namely Legio III Gallica, created by Caesar in 49-48 BC, which is known to have served with Mark Antony, and Legio III Cyrenaica, raised by Antony himself.



2:1





2:1



174



174.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.72 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III•VIR•R•P•C Galley to right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG VIII Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 114. Crawford 544/21. CRI 358. RBW -. Sydenham 1225. Struck from a slightly clashed reverse die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This Legio VIII is not to be confused with the more famous Legio VIII Augusta, which had originally served Julius Caesar in the Gallic Wars, and later at Pharsalus, in Egypt and at Thapsus. Rather, this Legio VIII was created by Antony and disbanded after Actium.



2:1



175



175.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.84 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG - IX Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 116. Crawford 544/23. CRI 359. RBW -. Sydenham 1227. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

An obscure unit, Antony's Legio IX was not identical with the famed Legio IX Hispana. The latter was an older unit, which we can trace back to the Social War (91-87 BC), and which would fight on Octavian's side at Actium. In Antony's legionary series, his ninth is alternately rendered as VIII and IX.



2:1



176



176.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 3.82 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG XI Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 118. Crawford 544/25. CRI 362. RBW -. Sydenham 1229. Lustrous and fresh. The obverse slightly weak, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Nothing is known about Antony's Legio XI, which is not identical with Caesar's Legio XI Claudia, levied in Gaul in 58 BC and fighting on Octavian's side at Actium.





177

177.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.65 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG XX Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 135. Crawford 544/36. CRI 380. RBW 1848. Sydenham 1243. Fresh and clear. Very minor weakness on the obverse and with a few tiny marks, *otherwise, good extremely fine.* 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Remnants of Antony's otherwise unattested Legio XX were likely incorporated into Octavian's Legio XX Valeria Victrix in 30 BC. This new unit fought in the Cantabrian Wars in Iberia in 29-19 BC, and was then moved to the Rhine frontier following Varus' disaster in 9 AD. Later, it relocated to Britain, where it helped suppressing Boudica's revolt, and was still stationed there under Carausius and Allectus in the late 3rd century.



2:1



178

178.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.86 g, 6 h), military mint moving with Mark Antony (Patrae?), 32-31. ANT•AVG - III VIR•R•P•C Galley right, with scepter tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG XXII Aquila between two signa. Babelon (Antonia) 137. Crawford 544/38. RBW -. CRI 382. Sydenham 1245. Sharply struck, lustrous and very well centered, an exceptional example. Tiny marks, *otherwise, virtually as struck.* 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

The twenty-second was another obscure Antonian legion which ceased to exist after Actium, with the surviving soldiers either being disbanded, or dispersed among other legions. Octavian's Legio XXII Deiotariana, on the other hand, was first created in 47 BC by the Galatian king Deiotaros (circa 62-40 BC), who modelled it after Roman prototypes. When Deiotaros' successor, Amyntas, died in battle in 25 BC, Octavian turned Galatia into a Roman province and incorporated Deiotaros' legion into the Roman army.



2:1



179

179.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.92 g, 11 h), with Q. Salvius Salvidienus Rufus, moneyer. Mint moving with Octavian in Italy, 40. C•CAESAR•III•VIR•R•P•C Bare head of Octavian to right, wearing short beard. Rev. Q•SALVIVS•IMP•COS•DESIG Winged thunderbolt. Babelon (Julia) 92 and (Salvia) 1. Crawford 523/1a. CRI 300. RBW 1808. Sydenham 1326b. Nicely toned and struck in high relief. Struck slightly off center and with a few very light marks, *otherwise, good extremely fine.* 750

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



2:1



180

2:1

180.

Octavian, with Divus Julius Caesar, 44-27 BC. Dupondius (?) (Bronze, 30 mm, 15.81 g, 1 h), uncertain mint in southern (?) Italy, circa 38. CAESAR - DIVI•F Bare head of Octavian to right. Rev. DIVOS - IVLIVS Head of Divus Julius Caesar to right, wearing laurel wreath. Babelon (Julia) 99. Crawford 535/1. CRI 308. K. Fittschen: *Die Bildnisse des Augustus*, in: Gerhard Binder (ed.): *Saeculum Augustum III*. Darmstadt 1991, pl. 29 (*this coin*). D. Mannsperger: *Die Münzprägung des Augustus*, in: Gerhard Binder (ed.): *Saeculum Augustum III*. Darmstadt 1991, pl. 53, 3 (*this coin*). RBW 1822. RPC I 620. Sydenham 1335. A lovely example with a very attractive dark green patina and two excellent portraits. Light adjustment marks and with minor traces of corrosion on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex *Münzen & Medaillen AG 43*, 12-13 November 1970, 258.

Gaius Octavius was Julius Caesar's grandnephew on his mother's side. He first came to Caesar's attention when he joined him on campaign against the Pompeians in Spain in 46 BC after a daring crossing through hostile territory, although his political opponents implied he had ingratiated himself with his granduncle through other means. Whatever the case, Caesar included Octavius in his will as his primary heir, and when the former was assassinated in 44 BC, the young man officially became his adoptive son, taking the name Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus.

Being Caesar's heir not only provided Octavian (as he is usually called in English) with much political clout, it also earned him a fabulous amount of money. Both were used to their fullest extent in the coming years, as Octavian first dealt with his granduncle's assassins, then with Mark Antony. In 42 BC, moreover, Caesar was officially deified by the Senate. He was regularly featured on Octavian's coins in the years thereafter, such as on this exceptional dupondius. It not only underlined the familial relation between the two men, but also raised an important question: if Octavian was the (adopted) son of a god, what did that make him?



181



2:1

181.
Octavian, 44-27 BC. Dupondius (?) (Bronze, 29 mm, 18.70 g, 4 h), uncertain mint in southern (?) Italy, circa 38. DIVI•F Bare and slightly bearded head of Octavian to right; before, eight-rayed star. Rev. DIVOS / IVLIVS in two lines within laurel wreath. Babelon (Julia) 101. Crawford 535/2. CRI 309. RBW 1823. RPC I 621. Sydenham 1336. Beautiful green patina. Light adjustment marks and with minor traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



182



2:1



182.
Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.88 g, 3 h), uncertain mint in Italy, summer 37. IMP•CAESAR DIVI•F•III•VIR•ITER•R•P•C Bare head of Octavian to right, wearing short beard. Rev. COS•ITER•ET•TER•DESIG Simpulum, sprinkler, jug and lituus. Babelon (Julia) 140. Crawford 538/1. CRI 312. RBW 1826. Sydenham 1334. Well struck and unusually complete for the issue. Tiny spot of die rust on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750



2:1



183

**183.**

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.48 g, 8 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 32-summer 31. Diademed head of Venus to right, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. CAESAR - DIVI•F Octavian, in military attire, standing front, head to left, extending his right hand and holding inverted spear in his left. Babelon (Julia) 105. BMC 609. CBN 1. Cohen 70. CRI 397. RIC 251. Beautifully toned and struck on a broad and medallion flan. Struck slightly off center and with minor roughness on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 1000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



2:1



184

**184.**

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 4.07 g, 3 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 32-summer 31. Diademed and draped bust of Pax to right; behind, cornucopiae; before, olive branch. Rev. CAESAR - DIVI•F Octavian, in military attire, advancing right, raising his right hand in salute and holding inverted spear over his shoulder in his left. Babelon (Julia) 107. BMC 611. CBN 6. Cohen 72. CRI 400. RIC 253. Lustrous, sharply struck, and with a wonderful reverse. The obverse struck slightly off center, otherwise, virtually as struck. 1000



185



2:1



185.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.79 g, 1 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 32-summer 31. Diademed and draped bust of Pax to right; behind, cornucopiae; before, olive branch. *Rev.* CAESAR - DIVI•F Octavian, in military attire, advancing right, raising his right hand in salute and holding inverted spear over his shoulder in his left. Babelon (Julia) 107. BMC 611. CBN 6. Cohen 72. CRI 400. RIC 253. A lovely example with beautiful old collection toning. Struck slightly off center and with minor scratches, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



186



2:1



186.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.77 g, 1 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 31-summer 30. Bare head of Octavian to left. *Rev.* CAESAR - DIVI•F Victory standing to right on globe, holding wreath in her right hand and palm frond in her left. Babelon (Julia) 112. BMC 604. CBN 41. Cohen 66. CRI 408. RIC 255. Very well centered, lustrous, and with a beautiful portrait of particularly fine style. Very minor weakness on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000

**187.**

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 22 mm, 3.80 g, 6 h), uncertain Italian mint (Rome?), autumn 30-summer 29. Bare head of Octavian to right. Rev. IMP - CAESAR Naval and military trophy composed of helmet, cuirass, shield, and crossed spears, set on prow of galley to right; at base, crossed rudder and anchor. Babelon (Julia) 158. BMC 625. CBN 57. Cohen 119. CRI 419. RIC 265. An exceptionally fresh and lustrous example, perfectly centered on a very broad and medallion-like flan. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2000









188

2,5:1

188.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.82 g, 11 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 30-summer 29. Bare head of Octavian to right. Rev. IMP - CAESAR Ithyphallic boundary-stone of Jupiter Terminus, surmounted by laureate head of Octavian facing slightly to right; below, winged thunderbolt. Babelon (Julia) 153. BMC 628. CBN 49. Cohen 114. CRI 425. H. Kähler: Rom und seine Welt. Bilder zur Geschichte und Kultur. Munich 1960, pl. 83, 5 (*this coin*). K. Lange: Charakterköpfe der Weltgeschichte. Munich 1949, p. 32 (*this coin*). D. Mannsperger: Die Münzprägung des Augustus, in: Gerhard Binder (ed.): Saeculum Augustum III. Darmstadt 1991, pl. 53, 3 (*this coin*). RIC 269a. An excellent, well struck piece, beautifully toned and with a magnificent portrait. Thin surface crack on the obverse and with a small flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Leu 20, 25-26 April 1978, 195, and from the C. S. Bement Collection, Naville VIII, 25-28 June 1924, 476.

Jupiter Terminus was the protector of boundary markers, stones or posts which indicated the extent of one's landholdings. Every year, on 23 February, neighbors would gather at the boundary stone to celebrate the Terminalia, sacrificing at the marker in honor of Terminus and thus renewing the mutual respect for one another's borders. The boundary stone appearing on this coin is clearly modelled after the Greek herm (which were very often also ithyphallic) and carries the features of Octavian himself (see also lot 189 below, a denarius showing Octavian as Jupiter Terminus on the obverse). Likely, it was struck to celebrate Octavian's defense of Rome's borders against Antony, who had sought to grant large swathes of Roman territory in the East to Caesarion and his own children with Cleopatra (the so-called Donations of Alexandria) in 34 BC.



189

189.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.72 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 30-summer 29. Laureate bust of Octavian as Jupiter Terminus to right; behind, thunderbolt. *Rev.* IMP - CAESAR Octavian, seated left on curule chair, holding Victory in his extended right hand. Babelon (Julia) 155. BMC 637. CBN 43. Cohen 116. CRI 427. RIC 270. Fresh, lustrous, and with exceptional details. Struck slightly off center and with a few minor marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000



2:1



190

190.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.95 g, 9 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 30-summer 29. Laureate head of Octavian to right. *Rev.* IMP - CAESAR Rostral column, ornamented at sides with six prows of ships and in front with two anchors, surmounted by statue of Octavian, nude except for cloak, standing facing, holding spear in his right hand and parazonium in his left. Babelon (Julia) 163. BMC 633. CBN 68. Cohen 124. CRI 423. RIC 271. A lustrous, fresh and very attractive piece with a beautiful portrait. A few tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000



2:1



191

191.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.76 g, 6 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 30-summer 29. Laureate head of Apollo of Actium to right, with features resembling Octavian. *Rev.* IMP • CAESAR Octavian, as city founder, veiled and in priestly robes, ploughing to right with yoke of oxen, holding yoke-handle in his right hand and holding whip in his left. Babelon (Julia) 156. BMC 638. CBN 92. Cohen 117. CRI 424. RIC 272. A bright, lustrous and very attractive piece. Very minor die shift on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000



2:1



Roman Imperial Coins



192.

Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Cistophorus (Silver, 25 mm, 11.83 g, 12 h), Pergamum, 19-18 BC. IMP•IX•TR[•PO•V] Bare head of Augustus to right. Rev. IMP•IX•TR•POT•V• on architrave of triumphal arch, surmounted by facing quadriga, in which Augustus stands facing; before each side wall, aquila; below arch, S•P•R• / SIGNIS / [RE]CEPTIS in three lines. BMC 703. Cohen 298. RIC 510. RPC I 2218. Sutherland Group VIIa. Beautifully toned and with an excellent portrait of fine style. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL 63, spring 1995, 109.

The arch depicted on the reverse of this beautiful cistophorus is the Arch of Augustus, erected at the eastern end of the Forum Romanum in 20/19 BC across the Via Sacra, between the Temple of Castor and Pollux and the Temple of Divus Iulius. It was constructed to celebrate Augustus' recovery of the legionary eagles lost by Crassus and Antony in Parthia and likely replaced an earlier, single-arched structure which celebrated the victory at Actium. Little remains of the arch today, thus making the numismatic evidence crucial to our understanding of its appearance.



193

193.

Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.86 g, 7 h), uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?), 18-16 BC. S•P•Q•R• CAESARI AVGVSTO Bare head of Augustus to right. Rev. VOT•P•SVSC• - PRO•SAL•ET•RED•I•O[•M•SACR] Mars, helmeted and cloaked, standing front, head to left, holding vertical vexillum with his right hand and parazonium in his left. BMC 438. CBN 1242. Cohen 325. RIC 150a. Beautifully toned and with a superb portrait struck in high relief. The reverse struck slightly off center from a somewhat worn die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 2 June 1965.



2:1



194

194.

Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.87 g, 5 h), L. Vinicius, moneyer, Rome, 16 BC. Bare head of Augustus to right. Rev. L VINICIUS Triumphal arch inscribed S•P•Q•R / IMP•CAE and surmounted by facing quadriga, in which Augustus stand facing, holding laurel branch in his right hand and scepter in his left; on either side, smaller arch surmounted by archer on the left and slinger (?) on the right. BMC 77. CBN 348. Cohen 544. RIC 359. Rare. Nicely toned and with an expressive portrait of splendid style. Banker's mark on the obverse and minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Hess-Leu 36, 17-18 April 1968, 428, and from the Johann Friedrich Emanuel von Schennis Collection, Hirsch XXII, 25 November 1908, 32 5 ('aus dem Besitze eines auswärtigen Architekten').



2:1





2:1



195

**195.**

Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.62 g, 5 h), C. Marius Tromentina, moneyer. Rome, 13 BC. AVGVSTVS Bare head of Augustus to right; behind, lituus. Rev. C•MARIVS•TRO - III•VIR Diademed and draped bust of Diana to right, with quiver over her left shoulder. BMC 104. CBN 522. Cohen 1 (Julia and Augustus). RIC 403. Very rare and nicely toned. Tiny scratches and with two banker's marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 750

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years.



196



2:1

**196.**

Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.76 g, 12 h), Lugdunum, 8-7 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI•F Laureate head of Augustus to right. Rev. C•CAES / AVGVVS•F Gaius Caesar on horseback galloping right, holding sword and shield in his left hand and reins in his right; behind, aquila between two signa. BMC 500. CBN 1463. Cohen 40. Fernández, Fernández & Calicó, Catálogo Monográfico de los Denarios de la República Romana (2002), 21 (*this coin*). Giard 69. RIC 199. Lightly toned and struck in exceptionally high relief. The reverse struck from a somewhat worn die, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From the Santana Collection, Roma XXIII, 24-25 March 2022, 827, and from the collection of Jose Fernandez Molina ('Alba Longa'), Áureo & Calicó 339, 14 November 2019, 1169.



197

197.

Divus Augustus, died AD 14. Dupondius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 16.31 g, 7 h), Rome, struck under Gaius (Caligula), 37-41. DIVVS AVGVSTVS / S - C Radiate head of Divus Augustus to left. Rev. CONSENSV•SENAT•ET•EQ•ORDIN•P•Q•R• Gaius, togate, seated left on curule chair, holding olive branch in his right hand and globe in his left. BMC 88. Cohen 87. RIC 56. An impressive piece with a fine portrait and a lovely green patina. Slightly rough and with minor deposits and a small scrape on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2 000



2:1

** Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 84, 20 May 2015, 896.



198

198.

Julia Augusta (Livia), Augusta, 14-29. Dupondius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 15.37 g, 6 h), Rome, struck under Tiberius, 22-23. IVSTITIA Diademed and draped bust of Julia Augusta (Livia) as Justitia to right. Rev. TI•CAESAR•DIVI•AVG•F•AVG•P•M•TR•POT•XXIII• around large S•C. BMC 79. CBN 57. Cohen 4. MIR 33-5. RIC 46. A very attractive coin with a particularly elegant portrait of Livia. Slightly rough and with some die corrosion (?) on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2 500



2:1

** From a German collection, acquired in the 1960s.

This beautiful dupondius shows Livia, wife of Augustus and mother of Tiberius, in the guise of Justitia. Her image was already complex in Antiquity, ranging from an archetypical Roman matron dedicated to family and piety to a ruthless, power-hungry schemer assassinating anyone standing in the way of Tiberius' rise to power. Much of this duality probably stems from the fact that she had an unprecedented amount of *auctoritas* for a woman, allowing her to intrude in the male-dominated sphere of politics in a way the Senate was unaccustomed to. Moreover, while Augustus had been able to treat Livia as his equal in many ways, her position became considerably more complicated under Tiberius. Livia, it seems, was not content to retire into private life, but Tiberius could ill afford to be seen as dominated by his mother. This tension erupted in 26, when the emperor retreated to Capri, supposedly to escape her. When Livia died three years later, her son did not even attend her funeral, and it would fall to Gaius and Claudius to restore her reputation as Rome's first First Lady.



199

2,5:1

199.

Nero Claudius Drusus, died 9 BC. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 7.71 g, 2 h), Lugdunum, struck under Claudius, circa 41-45. NERO•CLAVDIVS•DRVSVS•GERMANICVS•IMP Head of Nero Claudius Drusus to left, wearing oak wreath. Rev. Triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue between two trophies; on architrave DE GERMANIS. Antike Kunst (1967), pl. 52, 486 (*this coin*). BMC 100. Calicó 316. Cohen 3. RIC 71. Rare. A beautiful piece with a lovely portrait struck on a very broad flan. Very fine. 15000

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 290 and ex Hess-Leu 28, 5-6 May 1965, 369.

When Octavian fell in love with Livia in 39 BC, she was pregnant by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, who agreed to divorce her to please his master. Drusus was born in early 38 BC, just months after Octavian had married his mother, and he and his older brother, Tiberius, subsequently grew up in their stepfather's household. As they came of age, Octavian – now Augustus – gradually started entrusting his stepsons with important duties, and when the Roman army launched a series of offensives against barbarian tribes in central and northern Germany in 12-9 BC, it was Drusus who led the charge. The young general proved to be an able commander, for he defeated his enemies in several battles and pushed deep into their heartlands.

In 9 BC, the Romans reached the Albis (Elbe), but to the great grief of his stepfather Augustus, Drusus died in the march returning home after injuring himself by falling from his horse. The body of the young general was picked up in Germany by his brother, Tiberius, whom Augustus did not favor but who would eventually become the successor of the aging emperor in 14 AD. No coins were struck for Drusus during his lifetime, but his son, Claudius, struck a commemorative series in his father's name after his accession to the throne in 41. In praising Drusus as the defeater of the Germans, the emperor, who was often belittled because of his stammering and his congenital deformities, clearly attempted to confer some of his father's glory as a successful general on himself. The triumphal arch depicted on the reverse of this aureus, on the other hand, was commissioned by Augustus to commemorate the victories of his beloved stepson in Germania.





2:1



200

**200.**

Gaius (Caligula), with Divus Augustus, 37-41. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.52 g, 5 h), Lugdunum, 37. C•CAESAR•AVG•GERM•P•M•TR•POT Bare head of Gaius to right. Rev. DIVVS•AVG• - PATER•PATRIAE• Radiate head of Divus Augustus to right. BMC 10. CBN 9. Cohen 3. Giard 160. RIC 10. Attractive iridescent toning and with a particularly expressive portrait of Caligula. Minor roughness and the obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Leu 2, 25 April 1972, 362.



2:1



201

**201.**

Claudius, 41-54. As (Copper, 29 mm, 10.50 g, 6 h), Rome, 41-42. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP Bare head of Claudius to left. Rev. S - C Minerva, helmeted, advancing right, brandishing javelin with her right hand and holding round shield in her left. BMC 149. CBN 179. Cohen -. RIC 100. A beautiful example with a magnificent reddish patina and an excellent portrait. Nearly extremely fine. 2000

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG on 8 May 1967.





202

202.

Civil Wars, 68-69. Forces of Galba in Spain. Anonymous, 3 April- 2nd half of June 68. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.34 g, 5 h), uncertain mint in Spain. Group VI. BON•EVENT Diademed and draped bust of Bonus Eventus to right, wearing braided hair. *Rev.* ROMA RENASC Roma advancing right, holding Victory on globe in her right hand and long eagle-tipped scepter in her left. BMC 10 var. (differing style and longer reverse legend). CG 67.8 (*this coin*). Cohen 400 var. (longer reverse legend). Gollnow & Rutten 1026 (*this coin*). Martin 53 corr. and pl. 4, 53 M1 (reverse legend misdescribed) = Nicolas 50 and pl. XII, 50 M. RIC 11 (longer reverse legend). An extremely rare variety, known in just two examples (the other in Madrid). A few scratches and the obverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, very fine. 500

** *From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Christian Gollnow, Leu 9, 24 October 2021, 1026, previously privately acquired from Yves Gunzenreiner in July 2013.*

The slogan Roma renascens featured very prominently on Galba's early coinage. It first appears on a substantial anonymous civil war series from Spain and roughly translates as 'Rome reborn' or 'Rome rising again', thus heralding the glorious rebirth of an empire stricken by Nero's mismanagement. As with other issues, the style differences within the BONVS EVENTVS / ROMA RENASCENS series are remarkable and certainly reflect the work of different artists, if not different mints (see also the note on Gollnow & Rutten 1005). The present coin belongs to Group VI, characterized by small heads and short straight noses. Thus, it is connected to the wonderful aureus with Salus on the obverse of Gollnow & Rutten 1018.



2:1



203

203.

Civil Wars, 68-69. Forces of Galba in Spain. Anonymous, 3 April- 2nd half of June 68. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.39 g, 6 h), uncertain mint in Spain. Group IX. BONI EVEN[T] Diademed and draped bust of Bonus Eventus to right, wearing braided hair. *Rev.* [R]OMA RENASCES Roma advancing right, holding Victory on globe in her right hand and long eagle-tipped scepter in her left. BMC 11. CG 67.5 (*this coin*). Cohen 400. Gollnow & Rutten 1029 (*this coin*). Martin 53. Nicolas 51. RIC 11. Rare and beautifully toned. Edge split, *otherwise*, very fine. 350

** *From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Christian Gollnow, Leu 9, 24 October 2021, 1029, privately acquired from Harlan J. Berk in June 1992.*



2:1





2:1



204

**204.**

Civil Wars, 68-69. Forces of Vitellius in Gaul and in the Rhine Valley. Anonymous, 2 January-19 April 69. Denarius (Silver, 16 mm, 3.33 g, 7 h), Lugdunum. 'Jupiter-Vesta Group'. I·O·M CAPITOLINVS Diademed heroic bust of Jupiter Capitolinus to left, wearing drapery on his left shoulder; before, small palm frond. *Rev.* VESTA P R QVIRITIVM Vesta seated left, holding patera in her right hand and torch in her left. BMC 72. CG 125.3 (*this coin*). Cohen 432. Gollnow & Rutten 1157 (*this coin*). Martin 96. Nicolas 105. RIC 125a. Rare and nicely toned. Tiny test cut on the edge and with some scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 1000

** From the collections of Dipl.-Ing. Christian Gollnow, *Leu 9*, 24 October 2021, 1157 and F. S. Knobloch, *Stack's*, 1-3 May 1980, 255.



2:1



205

**205.**

Galba, 68-69. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.56 g, 7 h), Rome, 8 June 68-15 January 69. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG Laureate head of Galba to left. *Rev.* DIVA AVGV[S]TA Livia standing front, head to left, holding patera in her outstretched right hand and long scepter in her left. BMC -. Cohen 56. RIC 185. Very rare. A fine piece with a bold portrait. Two faint scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** Ex *Leu 3*, 27 October 2018, 223 and previously from a German collection of Roman Denarii.



206

206.

Vespasian, 69-79. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.34 g, 7 h), Rome, 77-78. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head of Vespasian to left. Rev. COS VIII Yoke of oxen standing left. BMC 209. CBN 185. Cohen -. RIC 944. A very attractive piece with lovely iridescent toning and a bold portrait. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

** Ex Triton XXV, 11-12 January 2022, 837.



2:1



207

207.

Titus, 79-81. Quadrans (?) (Bronze, 18 mm, 3.37 g, 6 h), uncertain eastern mint, possibly in Thrace, 80-81. IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG Laureate head of Titus to right. Rev. IVLIA AVGVSTA Julia, veiled, seated left, holding patera in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. BMC -. CBN -. Cohen -. RIC 505. RPC II -. Very rare. An unusually well preserved example struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Somewhat smoothed and with minor deposits and a spot of corrosion on the edge, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1





2:1



208



208.

Trajan, 98-117. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 33 mm, 23.35 g, 6 h), Rome, circa 104/5-107. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head of Trajan to right. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI / S C Trajan on horseback galloping to right, thrusting spear at Dacian kneeling right, head turned back to left. BMC 833. Cohen 504. RIC -, cf. 534 (differing bust type). Woytek 203aA. Well struck and with an unusually bold portrait. Somewhat smoothed and with very light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1000

** From an old Swiss collection, formed since the 1950s.



2:1



209



209.

Matidia, Augusta, 112-119. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.51 g, 7 h), Rome, 112-117. MATIDIA AVGVSTAE MARCIANAE F Draped bust of Matidia to right, wearing double stephane. Rev. PIETAS AVGVST Matidia standing front, head to left, placing her hands on the heads of Sabina and Matidia Minor, who stand on either side, raising a hand to her. BMC 660. Cohen 10. RIC 759. Woytek 729. An attractive, nicely toned example with an excellent portrait. Good very fine. 2500

** Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 67, 2 May 1994, 497.





210

2:1

210.

Hadrian, 117-138. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 33 mm, 21.00 g, 6 h), Rome, 119-120. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG Laureate bust of Hadrian to right, with slight drapery on his left shoulder. Rev. PONT MAX TR POT COS III / LIBERTAS RESTI/TVTA / S - C Hadrian, togate, seated left on curule chair set on high platform, extending his right hand towards draped woman standing right, holding child with her left hand and placing her right on head of a second child standing behind her. BMC 1160. Cohen 949 var. (no drapery). RIC II.3, 236. A lovely piece with an attractive brown-green patina and a fine pedigree. Minor edge cracks and with a small flan fault on the obverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 2500

** Ex DNW 139, 15 February 2017, 74, from an old English collection (with collector's ticket), privately acquired from Baldwin on 2 March 1934, and from the collection of C. S. Bement, Naville VIII, 25-28 June 1924, 904.



211

3:1

211.

Hadrian, with Sabina, 117-138. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.39 g, 6 h), uncertain mint in the East, circa 130-135. *HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS* Laureate head of Hadrian to right. *Rev. SABINA AVGVSTI* Draped bust of Sabina to right, wearing double stephane and elaborate coiffure. BMC 1029 and pl. 69, 2 (*same dies*) = RIC 3181 = Strack 78. Cohen 1. Of the highest rarity, apparently the second known example. A few light marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

** *From a European collection, formed before 2005.*

While some imperial couples are known for their deep love and genuine affection, others are notorious for *not* getting along. Such was famously the case with Hadrian and Sabina. Married in 100 under the auspices of Plotina, Trajan's wife, the union would prove disastrous, largely due to the pair's clashing personalities. Hadrian was cold and aloof, while Sabina had a fiery temper and was ill-content to be kept from any meaningful power. Moreover, the emperor had a clear proclivity for men and very openly enjoyed his escapades (such as with the young Antinoüs), while Sabina saw some of her associates, perhaps even friends, relieved from their posts for being too familiar with her (including the famed biographer, Suetonius), Hadrian even going so far as stating that he would have divorced the empress for her bad temper too, had they been private citizens (SHA, Hadrian, 11.3). Despite this animosity, Sabina was very prominent on Hadrian's coinage, even being the first empress to have regular emissions struck in her name. This particular coin, produced by an uncertain eastern mint, is of exceeding rarity – the other known example, kept in the British Museum, was acquired in 1869, meaning this is the second example to appear in over 150 years!



212

2:1

212.

Commodus, 177-192. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 21.55 g, 1 h), Rome, 183. [M] *COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG PIVS* Laureate head of Commodus to right. Rev. [TR P] *VIII IMP VI COS III P P / S - C* Hercules standing front, head to right, leaning his right hand on club set on ground and holding bow in his left; lion skin draped over his left arm. BMC 505. Cohen 884. MIR 585-6/30. RIC 365. Beautiful light green patina. Breaks in patina on the edge, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, ex Hess-Leu 45, 12-13 May 1970, 565.

**213.**

Pertinax, 193. Aureus (Gold, 16 mm, 7.28 g, 6 h), Rome, 1 January-28 March 193. IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN•AVG Laureate head of Pertinax to right. *Rev.* LAETITIA•TEMPOR•COS•II Laetitia standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and long scepter in her left. BMC 7. Calicó 2383. Cohen 19. Lempereur 101b (*this coin*, D40/R66). RIC 4A. Rare. A wonderful piece with a particularly noble portrait. Nearly extremely fine. 35 000

^{} *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 315, previously privately acquired from Bank Leu on 2 July 1968, ex Münzen & Medaillen AG XXI, 19 March 1960, 61, and from the collection of F. McClean ('Astronomer'), Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 13-18 June 1906, 76.*

Born of humble origin (his father was a Ligurian freedman), Pertinax made a brilliant career for himself under Marcus Aurelius, serving in various theaters of war such as the Parthian Campaign of Lucius Verus in 161-166 and the fiercely fought Marcomannic Wars in 166-180. His military successes built him a great reputation and he became one of Marcus' closest allies in the late 170s, which led to his promotion to suffect consul in 175 and, consecutively, to governor of Moesia Inferior (176-177), Moesia Superior (177), Dacia (178-179), and Syria (179-180). Pertinax's career suffered a temporary setback in the early years of Commodus' reign, but the years 185-187 saw him become the governor of Britannia, he was *praefectus alimentorum* in 187-188, he served as proconsul Africae in 188-189 or 189-190 and became the *praefectus urbi* in 190-192, a very important position close to the emperor that culminated in Pertinax holding the consulate together with Commodus in 192.

When the Praetorian Prefect, Aemilius Laetus, had Commodus murdered on 31 December 192, the 66 year-old Pertinax was proclaimed his successor. A highly respected and long-serving veteran of Roman politics, the new emperor strived to reorganize the *res publica* after the troubled reign of Commodus by returning to the measured policies of Marcus Aurelius. However, his financial austerity and his attempts to restore discipline soon brought him into conflict with the Praetorian Guard. Pertinax apparently overestimated his influence and realized too late that his emperorship was largely dependent on the support of the guardsmen, who had him killed on 28 March 193 before selling the throne to Didius Julianus for a mind-boggling donative of 25,000 sestertii per soldier. Pertinax was later raised to Divus Pertinax Pater by Septimius Severus, who captured Rome on 9 June 193 and founded the Severan dynasty (193-235).



**214.**

Pescennius Niger, 193-194. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 2.26 g, 7 h), Caesarea in Cappadocia. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST AV Laureate head of Pescennius Niger to right. Rev. SAECVLI FELICITAS Seven stars above crescent. BMC -. Classical Numismatic Group 60 (2002), 1735 (*same dies*). Cohen -. Gorny & Mosch 269 (2020), 1099 (*same dies*). RIC -. An exceptionally attractive example, sharply struck, perfectly centered and with an excellent portrait and a wonderful reverse. A few tiny marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2500

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.





215



4:1

215.

Septimius Severus, with Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta, 193-211. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 7.19 g, 6 h), Rome, 201. SEVERVS PIVS AVG P M TR P VIII Laureate head of Septimius Severus to right. Rev. FELICITAS / SAECVLI Draped bust of Julia Domna, facing, between laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla to right, on the left, and bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta to left, on the right. BMC 255 corr. (bust of Geta draped only). Calicó 2589b. Cohen 1. RIC 175. Very rare. A beautiful example of this highly important dynastic issue, with an incredibly charming reverse composition. Slightly rough and with light repairs to the small scratches on Septimius' and Caracalla's cheek, and to a cut on Julia Domna's portrait, *otherwise*, good very fine. 20000

*** Ex Künker 288, 13 March 2017, 679 (slightly repaired since).*

Among the most celebrated of Septimius Severus' coin types is no doubt this one, showing all four members of the imperial family. After emerging victorious from the civil wars against Didius Julianus, Pescennius Niger and Clodius Albinus (193-196/7), and the campaigns against the Parthian Empire (195-198), by 201, Severus was the undisputed master of the Roman world. That year saw a large output of 'dynastic types' celebrating the imperial family, a cornerstone of the emperor's claim to legitimacy.

Although the Empire had no formal rules for succession, a relic of the Republican façade put up by Augustus as Rome's first emperor, tacitly, power always passed to a natural son if the emperor had one. Most blessed Severus appeared to be to have not one but two sons! The composition of the coin type, father Severus on the obverse, mother Domna on the reverse, with their two sons flanking and facing her, symbolizes the unity of the imperial family (see also the famed Berlin Tondo, a painted panel created in Egypt around this time), which was consciously modelled after that of Marcus Aurelius, whom Severus had posthumously adopted as his father. The reverse legend, which translates as 'the good fortune of the age', expresses the hope that a secure succession would avert the evils of civil strife.

Despite the harmony of the composition, reality would turn out quite different. Already during his lifetime, Severus' sons quarrelled amongst themselves, and when the emperor passed away in Eboracum (York) in 211, they were quickly at each other's throats, Caracalla having Geta murdered in their mother's arms in December 211. After Caracalla met his own demise in 217 at the hands of Macrinus, Domna, no doubt devastated by the loss of nearly all those dear to her, took her own life, adding no small touch of tragedy to this fascinating coin type.



2:1



216

**216.**

Septimius Severus, 193-211. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.46 g, 12 h), Laodicea ad Mare, 202. L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX Laureate head of Septimius Severus to right. Rev. VOTIS / DECENNALI/BVS in four lines within laurel wreath. BMC 681. Cohen 798. RIC 520a. Well struck and lightly toned, a lovely example of this rare issue. Extremely fine. 500

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2:1



217

**217.**

Julia Domna, with Geta as Caesar, Augusta, 193-217. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.23 g, 12 h), Laodicea ad Mare, 201. IVLIA AVGVSTA Draped bust of Julia Domna to right. Rev. P SEPT GETA CAES PONT Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Geta to right, seen from behind. BMC -. Cohen 1. RIC -. Extremely rare. An unusually well preserved example of this interesting dynastic issue with two particularly distinct eastern portraits. Very minor roughness, otherwise, extremely fine. 2000

** From the collections of A. Lynn, Helios 4, 14 October 2009, 550 and M. Melcher, Triton VI, 14-15 January 2003, 987, ex Classical Numismatic Group 58, 19 September 2001, 1246.



218.

Julia Domna, Augusta, 193-217. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 7.35 g, 12 h), Rome, 206. IVLIA AVGVSTA Draped bust of Julia Domna to right. Rev. IVNO Juno, veiled, standing front, head to left, holding patera in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her feet to left, peacock standing left, head right. Biaggi 1140 (*this coin*). BMC 37. Calicó 2617. Cohen -. RIC 559. A beautiful piece, well struck in high relief and with a lovely portrait. Extremely fine. 7500

** *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 27, 12 May 2004, 438 and from the collection of Leo Biaggi de Blasys (1906-1979).*

Julia Domna hailed from an Emesan family of high priests serving the mountain god Elagabal. According to the *Historia Augusta* (Hadrian, 16.7 & Septimius Severus, 3.9), her future husband, the North-African Septimius Severus, first took note of her due to her compatible horoscope. The two would prove a true power couple *avant la lettre*, consciously modelling themselves after Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, though Domna would surpass the latter by producing not one, but two male heirs to the imperial throne. Sadly, the two boys did not get along, and Geta was put to death by his brother in his mother's arms in 211 (see lot 215 above). In 217, Caracalla too was assassinated, and Domna, perhaps embittered at the loss of her sons or unwilling to relinquish power, committed suicide shortly afterwards.



2:1



219



219.

Caracalla, 198-217. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.74 g, 1 h), Rome, 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate head of Caracalla to right. Rev. P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P Aesculapius standing front, leaning right on serpent-entwined staff; at his feet to right, globe; to left, Telesphorus standing facing. BMC 105. Cohen 307. RIC 253. Lightly toned and with a fine portrait. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 250

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 22 November 1963.



2:1



220



220.

Elagabalus, 218-222. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.85 g, 6 h), Rome, 221-222. IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG Laureate and draped bust of Elagabalus to right, wearing 'horn' over forehead. Rev. SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG Elagabalus standing front, head to left, holding patera over lighted tripod in his right hand and branch in his left; in field to left, eight-pointed star. BMC 231. Cohen 276. RIC 146. Thirion 312. An incredibly sharp and attractive piece, fully lustrous and with an excellent portrait. Very light deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350



221



3:1

221.

Severus Alexander, 222-235. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 6.65 g, 12 h), Rome, 226. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG Laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander to right, seen from behind. Rev. P M TR P V COS II P P Severus Alexander, togate, standing front, head to left, sacrificing with patera in his right hand over lighted tripod and holding scroll in his left. Biaggi 1327 (*this coin*). BMC 372. Calicó 3107 (*this coin illustrated*). Cohen 288. RIC 54. Well struck and with a fine pedigree. Nearly extremely fine. 3500

*** Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 34, 24 November 2006, 51, and from the collections of Leo Biaggi de Blasys (1906-1979), J. C. S. Rashleigh, Glendining, 14 January 1953, 69 and R. Laughlin, Hess, 18 December 1933, 803.*







222

2:1

222.

Julia Mamaea, Augusta, 222-235. Medallion (Gilt Silver, 31 mm, 21.94 g, 1 h), Rome, 228. IVLIA MAMAEA·AVGVSTA Diademed and draped bust of Julia Mamaea to right. Rev. AEQVITAS PVBLICA The three Monetae standing front, their heads to left, each holding cornucopiae in her left hand and scale over pile of coins in her right; the Monetae on the left and right both holding balance scales with a short handle (for weighing silver and aes); the central Moneta holding a small balance scale with a very long handle (for weighing gold). BMC 555 = Gnechi I, p. 47, 1. Boston -. Cohen -. Dressel -. Froehner -. Tocci -. Toynbee -. Of the highest rarity, apparently the second known example. An exceptionally impressive imperial silver medallion with remnants of original gilding, boldly struck in high relief and with a wonderful portrait. Minor traces of corrosion and with light cleaning scratches on the reverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 35 000

** From a Swiss collection, privately acquired in the early 2000s.

In the tradition of powerful earlier Severan women, most notably her aunt, Julia Domna, Julia Mamaea held great sway over her son, Bassianus Alexianus, who was only fourteen when he succeeded, as Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, his cousin, Elagabalus, to the throne in 222. However, their position remained precarious throughout the emperor's thirteen-year long reign, not least since Caracalla's despotic rule, the usurpation of Macrinus, and the extravagance and eventual murder of Elagabalus at the hands of the Praetorians had greatly shaken Severan authority. Caught between powerful influences at the court and in the military, Julia Mamaea navigated the treacherous waters of Roman politics successfully for many years, and the handing out of medallions such as this wonderful piece may have been intended to strengthen the bonds between the imperial *domus* and their recipients.

By this time, the emission of imperial medallions had a long tradition in Rome. The Adoptive Emperors in particular expanded on early precursors by the Julio-Claudians and Flavians, and under Commodus (177-192), the production of these impressive pieces, often coming with elaborate titles, bust types, and reverse images, reached new heights. The Severans were no different, and although the overall number of medallions seems to have decreased somewhat compared to the output of Commodus, they continued to be issued occasionally in gold, silver, and aes. The exact purpose of Roman medallions remains a hotly debated topic, with suggestions ranging from New Year presents within the Roman elite to military donativa, usually depending on the presumed recipients. Also, defining the characteristics of Roman medallions is not as straightforward as one might think, but the general consensus is to identify coin-like objects of unusual metal, sizes, weights, iconography and, when struck in aes, lacking the S(enatus) C(onsultum) designation, as medallions.

Fortunately, no ambiguity exists with the present, highly impressive medallion of Julia Mamaea, Severus Alexander's mother. The size of a sestertius, it was struck in gilt silver rather than bronze, making it obvious to any recipient that he was given a special and particularly precious piece of imperial recognition. Equalling about seven contemporary denarii in weight, its value lay less in its bullion and more in its symbolic meaning, for although we do not know the exact background of the distribution of such pieces, their extreme rarity and elaborate iconography is a clear indication of how few of them were produced and awarded. With its receipt undoubtedly came imperial recognition and gratitude, perhaps also financial or honorary benefits, and it thus comes as no surprise that many medallions were set in mounts and proudly worn as jewelry by their respective owners. Of course, the production and distribution of medallions in the name of the emperor's mother only highlighted her crucial position at the court, and related medallions even call her 'MATER AVG(usti)', 'mother of the emperor', most prominently below the portraits of herself and her son (Jameson II, 219).

As for the reverse of our medallion, it extends the much more common rendering of a single Moneta, the personification of coin production, on Roman coins, to a group of *three* Monetae, referring to the production of gold, silver, and bronze coinage in the Roman Empire, an impressive economic feat, as few ancient states managed to maintain a stable trimetallic system over a long time period. It was probably the collapse of the Roman currency system in the third century which made the three Monetae a popular motif on medallions during this time (see also lot 240 below), meant to bolster confidence in a currency which was continually under assault from progressive bouts of weight reduction and debasement. A curious detail of this depiction is that the middle Moneta, the one responsible for gold, holds a different scale than the other two, perhaps reflecting the stricter control exercised over this metal. The reverse legend, which translates as 'public just conduct', refers to the upholding of a sound monetary system by the emperor and the mint workers. The latter were regularly suspected of tampering with the coinage (a suspicion shared across many societies throughout history), which could have calamitous effects for economic life as individuals started to distrust the currency. All in all, the three Monetae type is a fascinatingly self-referential design, expressing the hope that all would be well in the Empire, at least as far as its coins went. This is further underlined by related medallions showing both Severus Alexander and his mother on the obverse, and the emperor seated between Victory, Felicitas and another woman on the reverse. Here, the reverse inscription reads 'FELICITAS TEMPORVM', or 'fortunate times', proclaiming the stability and bright future of a dynasty long past its prime.



2:1



223



223.

Maximinus I, 235-238. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 24.24 g, 1 h), Rome, 237-238. MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Maximinus I to right, seen from behind. Rev. SALVS AVGVSTI / S C Salus seated left, feeding serpent, rising from altar, out of patera with her right hand and leaning with her left elbow on throne. BMC 175. Cohen 92. MIR 24-5/C. RIC 85. A beautiful piece with a lovely brown patina and a bold portrait. Minor deposits and with light adjustment marks on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 1000

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection.



2:1



224



224.

Diva Paulina, died before 235. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 30 mm, 18.66 g, 12 h), Rome, 236. DIVA PAVLINA Veiled and draped bust of Diva Paulina to right. Rev. CONSECRATIO / S - C Diva Paulina, raising her right hand and holding long scepter in her left, reclining left on peacock flying to right. BMC 129. Cohen 3. Mazzini pl. LXXVII, 3 (*this coin*). RIC 3. A splendid piece, with a lovely portrait and an attractive brown patina. About extremely fine. 2500

** Privately acquired from M. Dieterle on 14 September 2008, ex *Numismatica Ars Classica* 18, 29 March 2000, 640, and from the collection of Ing. G. Mazzini (1883-1961).

Caecilia Paulina was the wife of Maximinus I, who most likely passed away before her husband's brutal coup in 235. Though little is known about her life, she at least bore one son, Maximus, who later became Caesar. Given the importance of the imperial family in Roman ideology, Maximinus posthumously elevated his wife to the purple, and she was duly deified and placed on his coinage.





225

225.

Gordian I, 238. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 2.82 g, 1 h), Rome, March-April 238. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian I to right, seen from behind. Rev. P M TR P COS P P The Genius of the Roman Senate standing front, head to left, holding olive-branch in his right hand and short scepter in his left. BMC 1. Cohen 2. RIC 1. Well struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Good extremely fine. 2500



2:1



226

226.

Gordian II, 238. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 18.00 g, 12 h), Rome, March-April 238. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian II to right, seen from behind. Rev. ROMA E AETERNAE / S C Roma seated left, holding Victory in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her side, shield. BMC 23. Cohen 9. Kankelfitz p. 268 (*this coin illustrated*). RIC 5. L. von Matt: Die Caesaren. Würzburg 1964, 108b (*this coin illustrated*). Rare. A beautiful coin boldly struck on a full flan and with a lovely brown and green patina. Minor smoothing, otherwise, good very fine. 3500



2:1

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1356, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 17, 18-19 March 2003, 495, from the collection of E. von Schulthess-Rechberg ('ESR'), Hess-Leu 17, 23 March 1961, 314 and that of Prof. Dr. M., Hirsch XI, 4 May 1904, 1079.



2:1



227



227.

Balbinus, 238. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 2.73 g, 7 h), Rome, circa April-June 238. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus to right. Rev. P M TR P COS II P P The Genius of the Senate standing front, head to left, holding olive-branch in his right hand and short scepter in his left. BMC 26. Cohen 20. RIC 5. Struck on a very broad flan and with a particularly individual portrait. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2338.



228



228.

Balbinus, 238. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 32 mm, 25.11 g, 12 h), Rome, circa April-June 238. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus to right. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG / S C Concordia seated left on throne, holding patera in her right hand and double cornucopiae in her left. BMC 18. Cohen 4. RIC 22. A wonderful coin with a beautiful portrait and a delightful brown patina. Flan crack and with very light doubling, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2000

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1361, ex Cayón, 16 May 2012, 5176, Lanz 109, 27 May 2002, 712, and from the collection of Leo Benz, Lanz 100, 20 November 2000, 226.



2:1





229

3:1

229.

Gordian III, as Caesar, 238. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 3.46 g, 6 h), Rome, circa April-June 238. M ANTONINVS GORDIANVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* PIETAS AVGG Lituus, knife, jug, simpulum and aspergillum. BMC 62. Cohen 182. RIC 1. Lustrous and with a magnificent portrait of the child emperor. Minor flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1500

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2342.





230

3:1

230.

Gordian III, 238-244. Antoninianus (Silver, 22 mm, 4.49 g, 12 h), Antiochia, 239. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to left, seen from behind (?). Rev. P M TR P II COS P P Providentia standing front, head to left, holding globe in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. Bland, Coinage, 70. Cohen - Michaux 540. RIC 172b. Very rare. An exceptional, lustrous piece, with an extremely unusual bust type and an excellent portrait. Very minor deposits on the edge and the reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Given the appearance of a light fold of drapery on the left and the difference in the rendering of the 'shoulders' – the one on the left being armored, the one on the right covered with the usual pteryges – the traditional interpretation of this extremely unusual bust type as showing the emperor from behind requires quite some perspectival imagination. A more elegant solution would be to view it as seen from front, with a shield being placed in front of the chest. However, this would be without parallel, and we have therefore opted for the traditional description, albeit with a question mark.





2:1



231



231.

Gordian III, 238-244. Antoninianus (Silver, 21 mm, 4.31 g, 12 h), Antiochia, 239-240. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* FIDES MILITVM Fides standing front, head to left, holding signum in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. Bland, Coinage, 17. Cohen 86. Michaux 466. RIC -. A lovely example, well struck, lustrous and with a fine portrait. The reverse struck slightly off center and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



232



232.

Gordian III, 238-244. Antoninianus (Silver, 22 mm, 5.23 g, 5 h), Antiochia, 239-240. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA AVG Providentia standing front, head to left, holding wand over globe with her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. Bland, Coinage, -, cf. 76 (Providentia with vertical scepter). Cohen -. Michaux -, cf. 550 (Providentia with vertical scepter). RIC 194. An apparently unpublished variety. A magnificent piece, lustrous and with a particularly fine portrait. Very minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



233



2:1

233.

Gordian III, 238-244. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 30 mm, 19.29 g, 11 h), Rome, 241-243. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. Rev. LAETITIA AVG N / S - C Laetitia standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and anchor in her left. Cohen 122. Michaux 189. RIC 300a. A very attractive example with a beautiful reddish-brown patina and a particularly sharp portrait. Light smoothing and minor doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection.



234



2:1



234.

Gordian III, 238-244. Antoninianus (Silver, 22 mm, 4.14 g, 1 h), Antiochia, 243-244. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. Rev. FORTVNA REDVX Fortuna seated left, holding rudder in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. Bland, Coinage, 114. Cohen 97. Michaux 595. RIC 210 corr. (misreferencing Cohen 98). A superb and fully lustrous piece with an incredibly sharp reverse. Very minor deposits, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



235



235.

Philip II, 247-249. Antoninianus (Silver, 23 mm, 4.31 g, 6 h), Antiochia, 249. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II to right, seen from behind. Rev. P M TR P VI COS P P Felicitas standing front, head to left, holding long caduceus in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. Bland 89. Cohen 38. Ovári 37B. RIC 235. A superb, lustrous and exceptionally sharp example. Minor die break on the reverse edge, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



236



2:1

236.

Trebonianus Gallus, 251-253. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 18.24 g, 12 h), Rome, 252-253. IMP CAES C VIBIVS TREBONIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus to right, seen from behind. Rev. IVNONI MARTIALI / S C Juno, diademed and veiled, seated left, holding grain ears in her right hand and globe in her raised left. Cohen 52. H. -. RIC 109. Rare. A well struck and unusually complete example with an excellent portrait. Light deposits and with minor flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

** From the Lucien Birkler Collection, ex The New York Sale XXVIII, 5 January 2012, 1084.



237

2,5:1

237.

Volusian, 251-253. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 16.36 g, 12 h), Rome, 251-252. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Volusian to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* IVNONI MARTIALI / S - C Distyle and garlanded round temple set on podium of two steps; within, Juno seated facing on throne, holding two grain ears in her right hand. Cohen 46. Hunter 30. RIC 253a. A very attractive example with a lovely brown patina and an excellent portrait. Minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From a German collection, formed in the 1960s.



238

3:1

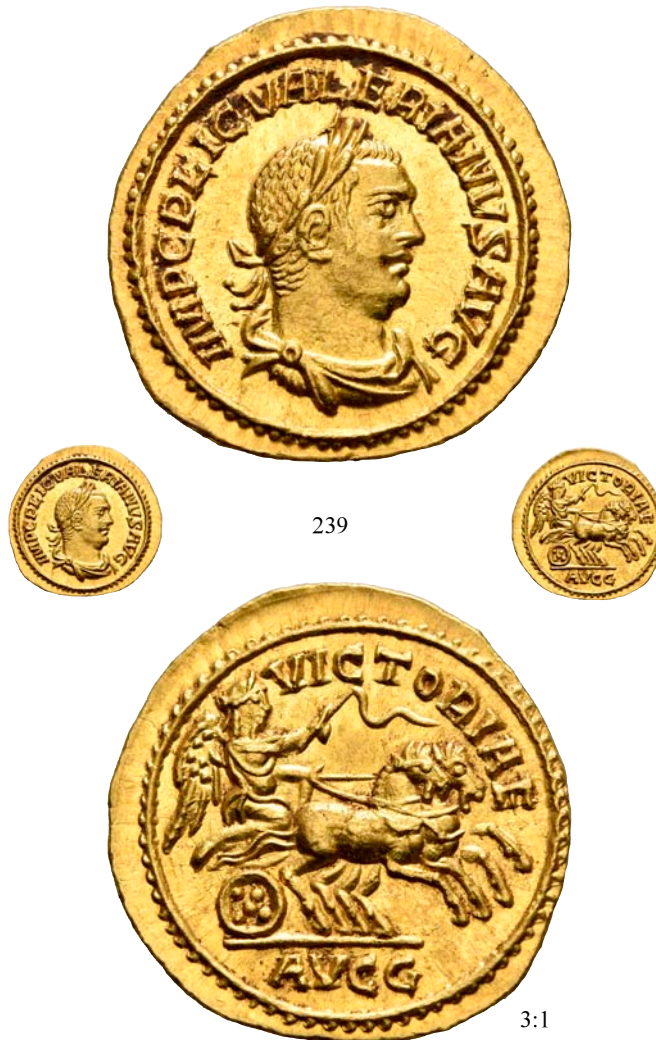
238.

Cornelia Supera, Augusta, 253. Antoninianus (Silver, 22 mm, 3.16 g, 6 h), Rome. C CORNEL SVPERA AVG Diademed and draped bust of Cornelia Supera set to right on crescent. Rev. VESTA Vesta, veiled, standing front, head to left, holding patera in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. Cohen 5. Hunter 1. RIC 30. Extremely rare. An exceptionally attractive piece, very well struck and with a particularly sensitive portrait. Minor edge split, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 280.

We know almost nothing about the lives and accomplishments of many emperors and would-be emperors of the 3rd century, aside from their coins and/or scant literary references. Even less is usually known about their wives. Such is the case with Cornelia Supera, the wife of Aemilian, who ruled for a mere three months in 253. Most likely, Cornelia joined her husband as he defeated Trebonianus Gallus in Italy, but soon afterwards, the tide turned against the imperial couple when Valerian claimed the purple at the Rhine frontier and headed towards Rome with a considerable force. Aemilian's men, believing the situation hopeless, turned on their commander and killed him at Spolegium. It is unclear whether Cornelia Supera shared her husband's fate or if Valerian spared her; her coins, after all, are the only testament to her existence.





239

3:1

239.

Valerian I, 253-260. Aureus (Gold, 21 mm, 3.57 g, 12 h), Samosata, 255-256. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Valerian to right. *Rev.* VICTORIAE / AVGG Victory driving galloping biga to right, holding whip in her right hand and reins in her left. Calicó 3449a. Cohen 239. MIR 1680c. RIC 276 corr. (bust also cuirassed, 'Antioch'). Rare. Lustrous, sharply struck and very well centered on an exceptionally broad and medallion-like flan. Very light deposits, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 10000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Accounts about the ongoing Roman-Persian War in the 250s are rather confused. We hear that Shapur I renewed his invasions of Rome's eastern provinces after the death of Trajan Decius in 251, resulting in the sack of numerous cities, including - to the great shock of the Romans - the Syrian capital of Antioch, one of the empire's largest cities, which was captured and plundered at least once by the Sasanians (some sources even claim twice). Despite mounting pressure on all fronts and near constant civil wars, Rome's war machine was still potent enough to launch a counteroffensive spearheaded by Valerian himself, who spent most of his later years campaigning in the East.

Our coin commemorates one of his early victories, but his efforts proved to be short-lived, as disaster loomed on the horizon. In 260, Valerian was not only decisively defeated in battle, but personally captured, tortured, and executed by Shahpur. This was no doubt a new low point in Roman history, and the humiliated empire subsequently disintegrated, seeing the temporary breakaway of the northwestern provinces under Postumus, and of the East under Quietus and Macrianus. It would take more than two decades of internal struggles and reforms before Rome could launch another offensive against the Sasanians, and it was not until Galerius' decisive victory against Narseh in the Battle of Satala in 298 that the balance of power in the East shifted permanently in favor of Rome.



240

2:1

240.

Gallienus, 253-268. Medallion (Billon, 30 mm, 17.39 g, 1 h), Rome, 254-256. *IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS P F AVG* Laureate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus to right, with slight drapery on his left shoulder. *Rev. MONETA AVGG* The three Monetae standing front, their heads to left, each holding cornucopiae in her left hand and a scale over a pile of coins in her right; the Monetae on the left and right both holding balance scales with a short handle (for weighing silver and aes); the central Moneta holding a small balance scale with a very long handle (for weighing gold). Cohen -. Dressel -. Gnechi p. 53, 20 and pl. 27, 2 (*same dies*). MIR 299f. Tocci -. Extremely rare. A bold and impressive early medallion struck in unusually good metal. Slightly rough and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 5 000

** *From an American collection.*

It was long believed that the issuing of coins and medallions showing the three Monetae was always connected to monetary reforms. However, the scene occurs too regularly to maintain such a view. Medallions such as this extremely rare piece of Gallienus more broadly proclaim financial stability of the trimetallic Roman currency, and because Roman coins were instrumental in conveying imperial propaganda, it is perhaps not surprising that the more unstable the Roman currency system became throughout the third century, the more frequently the Monetae appeared as a reverse type. This is reminiscent of the surge of military types under the barracks emperors, proclaiming endless imperial victories in a time of perpetual military crises.



241

3:1

241.

Gallienus, 253-268. 'Denarius' (Bronze, 19 mm, 2.44 g, 11 h), an 'offstrike' from aureus dies, Rome (?), circa 264-265. GALLIENVVS P F AVG Cuirassed bust of Gallienus to left, wearing crested pseudo-Corinthian helmet and balteus, holding spear in his right hand and shield on his left shoulder, cuirass and shield decorated with a gorgoneion. Rev. [P M TR] P XIII C VI P P / VIC GERM Victory seated right on cuirass, holding stylus in her right hand and inscribing shield set on her left knee, which she holds with her left; to left, shield; to right, trophy between two seated captives in mourning attitude. Cohen -. MIR -. RIC -. Apparently unpublished and of great historical interest. A beautiful 'offstrike' from aureus dies with a very impressive bust type and a new reverse type for Gallienus. Very minor smoothing, *otherwise*, very fine.

3500

The emergence of this exceptional piece drastically expands our knowledge about a very unusual series of recently surfaced offstrikes of Gallienus dated to 264-265 and 266-267, respectively (see Classical Numismatic Group 114 (2020), 977 and Leu 10 (2021), 2351). These pieces, struck on debased silver, have an identical obverse, but they show Mars approaching Rhea Silvia on the reverse, a famous love scene from the foundation myth of Rome, as Rhea Silvia would give birth to Romulus and Remus following her intercourse with the god of war. As early as 260, Gallienus had referenced the popular myth, which he borrowed from an issue of Antoninus Pius dating to 140. Various interpretations have been offered for the reuse of this unusual type, but since it was used on multiple occasions throughout Gallienus' sole reign, it is perhaps best to see it as a general attempt to portray the emperor as a savior, renovator, and second founder of Rome.

Thanks to our coin, however, we now know that the issue dating to 264-265 was broader in concept than initially believed, as this piece boasts a very specific and hitherto unknown military victory type, namely a Victory seated to right on captured arms, inscribing a shield in front of a trophy with two captives. Both the obverse die match to the silver 'offstrike' in Classical Numismatic Group 114 (2020), 977 and the reverse legend firmly date our piece to 264-265, and the inscription VIC GERM in the exergue makes it abundantly clear that it celebrates one of Gallienus' victories against Germanic tribes on the northern border of the Empire. Unfortunately, the chronology of the emperor's numerous campaigns is notoriously difficult to establish and a hotly debated topic, based mostly on the often unreliable late Roman senatorial historiography and the difficult dating of the numismatic evidence. In the absence of unambiguous evidence, we should also be cautious not to proclaim a new Germanic victory based on our 'offstrike' dating to 264-265, especially since we know that it formed part of a festive emission that also reused the Rhea Silvia type, which had appeared on Gallienus' coinage before.

In fact, herein perhaps lies the answer to the question what prompted the emperor to mint the Rhea Silvia and the Germanic victory types in 264-265 – not necessarily a battle won against Germanic invaders in that year, but a general celebration of his achievements so far, most notably his incredibly important victory in the Battle of Mediolanum in 259. This had perhaps been Gallienus' finest hour, as he crushed a massive Alemannic force that had penetrated Rome's northern defenses and marched deep into Italy, the first invasion of the Italic heartland south of the Padan Plain since the outcry '*Hannibal ad portas*' had made the Romans tremble almost half a millenium prior. Since the Romans were fascinated with jubilees and cycles, a celebratory issue five years after the defining victory of Gallienus' reign would make perfect sense. With the emergence of our coin, we now know that this issue was struck both in silver and in bronze, and it certainly also included aurei, albeit none of them has survived, forming a complete trimetallic emission struck to commemorate the emperor's most significant achievement – his rescue of Italy from a barbarian invasion, making him the second founder of Rome.



242

2,5:1

242.

Marius, Romano-Gallic usurper, 269. Antoninianus (Silvered bronze, 20 mm, 3.23 g, 12 h), Cologne, spring 269. IMP C M AVR MARIVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust of Marius to right. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG Victory standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and palm frond in her left. AGK (corr.) 8a. Cunetio 2511. Elmer 639 ('Treveri'). RIC 17. A very attractive example with an unusually sharp portrait of excellent style. Struck from a slightly worn reverse die and with a thin flan crack, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, ex *Numismatica Ars Classica* 98, 12 December 2016, 1411 and *Numismatica Ars Classica* 40, 16 May 2007, 819.



243

2,5:1

243.

Carinus, as Caesar, 282-283. Aureus (Gold, 19 mm, 4.58 g, 6 h), Siscia, 282. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carinus to right. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTAE Victory standing left on globe, holding wreath in her right hand and palm frond in her left. Calicó 4373 corr. (Victory holding trophy). Cohen -. Estiot, Siscia 8.10 (*this coin*, CinC2/R19). RIC 190 corr. (Victory holding trophy). A splendid piece of very fine style. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** Ex UBS 75, 22 January 2008, 1103.

Carus was the first emperor since Gallienus to have adult sons. Not only was this a useful political tool to boost his legitimacy, in a time of crisis, this also allowed for the safe delegation of power in order to safeguard the Empire's frontiers. As such, Carus entrusted the western part of the empire to his firstborn, Carinus, while heading East with his younger son, Numerian, to fight the Sasanians. Carinus proved to be an able ruler at first, as he and his generals successfully fought off Germanic tribes on the Rhine frontier. Much of what we know of Carinus' further reign is obscured by later writers who were favorable toward Diocletian, and he is described in literary sources as a debauched weakling unfit to rule, with the *Historia Augusta* (Carus, Numerian & Carinus 17.6) suggesting that his father considered to replace him with Constantius Chlorus. Unfortunately for Carinus, both his father and brother soon died in the East, with Diocletian stepping into the power vacuum. In 285, Diocletian soundly defeated Carinus near the Margus River in Moesia, the latter probably being slain during the conflict by one of his own men.



2:1



244



244.

Maximianus, first reign, 286-305. Argenteus (Silver, 18 mm, 3.39 g, 1 h), Siscia, autumn 294-295. MAXIMIA-NVS AVG Laureate head of Maximianus to right. Rev. VIRTVS M-ILITVM The four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod in front of eight-turreted camp gate. Gautier 22. Jelocnik 12b. D. Mannsperger: ROM ET AUG. Die Selbstdarstellung des Kaisertums in der römischen Reichsprägung, in: ANRW II.1 (1974), pl. 13, 148 f (*this coin*). RIC 46b. RSC 625f. Sharply struck and with beautiful iridescent toning. Thin flan crack and minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, privately acquired from Hess AG on 15 December 1969.



2:1



245



245.

Maximinus II, as Caesar, 305-309. Aureus (Gold, 21 mm, 5.29 g, 7 h), Ticinum, 305-306. MAXIMINVS S P Q R Laureate head of Maximinus II to right. Rev. FELICITAS CAESS NOSTR / SMT Felicitas seated left, holding caduceus in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. Calicó -. Depyrot -. Lanz 160 (2015), 527 (*same obverse die*). RIC -. Extremely rare, apparently the second known example. An exceptional piece, lustrous and sharply struck with a wonderful portrait. Very thin die breaks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 15000

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2370 and from the collection of a maître cuisinier, acquired before 2005.

Struck to commemorate the epochal regime change in 305, this wonderful aureus celebrates the accession of Maximinus II and Severus II as the new Caesars.



**246.**

Alexander of Carthage, usurper, 308-310. Follis (Bronze, 20 mm, 4.55 g, 12 h), Carthage, spring-summer 310. IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG Laureate head of Alexander of Carthage to right. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI / PK Aquila flanked by a vexillum surmounted by a human hand on the left and another one surmounted by a wreath on the right. Malingue 12.a#18 (AQ/12.a-M). RIC 72. Very rare and exceptionally well preserved. A beautifully struck and very attractively patinated example and undoubtedly among the finest known. Extremely fine. 7500

* Private acquisition from Münzhandlung Ritter in November 1994 (with original dealer's ticket), ex Waddell FPL 62, 1994, 153 and Waddell FPL 60, summer 1993, 105.

C. L. Domitius Alexander was a *vicarius africae* (governor of Africa) who stirred up a revolt against Maxentius in 308 after refusing to send his son as a hostage to Rome. He is probably identical to the *vicarius africae* Valerius Alexander attested on an inscription dated to 303-306, which, if true, means that Alexander must have changed his name from Valerius to C. L. Domitius after his accession to power. This apparent attempt to claim ancestry from the emperor Aurelian (270-275) offers an interesting parallel to Constantine 'the Great', who in 310 famously invented a descendance from Claudius II Gothicus and with whom Alexander apparently allied himself against Maxentius.

Unlike Constantine, however, Alexander might actually have been a younger contemporary of Claudius II and Aurelian and, thus, might have personally remembered the two great Illyrian emperors, as both Zosimos and Aurelius Victor report that he was already an old man at the time of his revolt. Nevertheless, Alexander's uprising appears to have been built on sand, as it was quickly crushed in 310 or 311, once Maxentius sent a small force out to Africa under Rufius Volusianus and Zenas prior to his war against Constantine I.





247

3:1

247.

Constantine I, 307/310-337. Solidus (Gold, 19 mm, 4.62 g, 5 h), Thessalonica, 324. CONSTANTINVS P F AVG Laureate head of Constantine I to right. Rev. VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM / SMTSC Constantine I, laureate, standing front in military attire, head to left, holding signum in his right hand and resting his left on shield set on ground; before to left, two figures kneeling right in supplication with their hands raised towards the emperor; behind to right, bound barbarian captive seated right, head turned back to left. Biaggi 2003 (*this coin*). Depeyrot 10/5E (*this coin*). Jameson 354 (*this coin*). RIC 135.C (*this coin*). Extremely rare. A wonderful example of this prestigious issue, surely one of the finest known examples. Extremely fine. 10000

** From the collection of a retired senior air force officer, Leu 7, 24-25 October 2020, 1733 (illustrated on the front cover!), ex Numismatica Genevensis 8, 24 November 2014, 137 and from the collections of Leo Biaggi de Blasys (1906-1979) and R. Jameson (1861-1942).

The early 320s saw a series of decisive military victories by Constantine and his family: first, his eldest son, Crispus, defeated the Franks and Alemanni on the Rhine frontier, a resounding success, which was followed by Constantine's own victories against the Sarmatians and the Goths on the Danube frontier in 322 and 323. In celebration of these achievements, Constantine adopted the titles Sarmaticus Maximus and struck a series of coins that praised his victoriousness. The present issue was struck in Thessalonica, where Constantine resided since 322, and panegyricizes him as 'defeater of all the peoples', thus taking up again a title which he had assumed for the first time ten years before. Constantine's recent military victories greatly strengthened his position and the renewed title was more than a dig at Licinius I, who had proven unable to defend the Danube frontier and had lost the Balkan provinces, with the exception of Thrace, to Constantine just a couple of years before.





2:1



248

**248.**

Constantine II, as Caesar, 316-337. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.42 g, 6 h), Treveri, 335-336. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine II to right. *Rev.* PRINCIPI - IVVE-NTVTIS / TR Constantine II standing front in military attire, head to left, holding vexillum in his right hand and long scepter in his left; behind, two signa. Depeyrot 37/2. RIC 573. An attractive piece, with a fine style portrait. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** Ex Leu 91, 10 May 2004, 697 and from the collection of Nelson Bunker Hunt, Part IV, Sotheby's, 19 June 1991, 945.



2:1



249

**249.**

Constantius II, 337-361. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.48 g, 6 h), Antiochia, 347-355. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II to right. *Rev.* GLORIA REI PVBLICAE / SMANZ Roma, helmeted, seated facing on the left, holding spear in her left hand, and Constantinopolis, turreted, seated to left with her right foot on prow on the right, holding scepter in her left hand, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX. Depeyrot 6/3. RIC 83. A fully lustrous and beautiful piece, sharply struck, perfectly centered and with a very elegant portrait of fine style. A few light marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.





2:1



250

**250.**

Constantius II, 337-361. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.47 g, 6 h), Nicomedia, 351-355. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust of Constantius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear over his shoulder in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen enemy, on his left shoulder. Rev. GLORIA REI PVBLICAE / SMNS Roma, helmeted, seated facing on the left, holding spear in her left hand, and Constantinopolis, turreted, seated to left with her right foot on prow on the right, holding scepter in her left hand, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX. Depeyrot 5/2. RIC 74. A perfectly centered and sharply struck example, fully lustrous and with an attractive portrait. Very small die break on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 3000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



251

**251.**

Valens, 364-378. Light Miliarense (Silver, 23 mm, 4.40 g, 12 h), Treveri, 367-375. D N VALEN-S P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens to right. Rev. VIRTVS EXERCITVS / TRPS• Valens standing front in military attire, head to left, holding labarum in his right hand and placing his left on shield set on ground. Hoxne 65. RIC 26b. RSC 71†c. Beautifully toned and struck on a broad flan. Very thin flan cracks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** Ex Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 5281.



252

252.

Gratian, 367-383. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.45 g, 6 h), Antiochia, 372. D N GRATI-ANVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Gratian to right. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM / ANOBA Victory seated right on shield and cuirass, inscribing VOT / V / MVL X on shield set on her left knee; in field to right, christogram. Depeyrot 38/9 corr. (obverse legend). RIC -, cf. 21c (differing diadem and officina). An extremely rare variety. Beautifully struck and very well preserved. Faint marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2000

** Ex Rauch 109, 11 November 2019, 541.



2:1



253

253.

Valentinian II, 375-392. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.46 g, 12 h), Aquileia, 381. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II to right. Rev. VICTOR-IA AVGG / AQOBF Gratian, on the left, and Valentinian II, smaller and on the right, both crowned and nimbate, seated facing on double-throne, holding a globe together; behind, Victory standing facing with wings spread; below, small palm branch. Depeyrot 18/2. Paolucci & Zub 732. RIC 21d. Very rare. Lustrous, fresh and sharp, a beautiful example. Virtually as struck. 2000



2:1



Byzantine Coins



2:1



254



254.

Anastasius I, 491-518. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.48 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, circa 507-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius I facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG Z / CONOB Victory standing front, head to left, holding long jeweled staff surmounted by inverted staurogram in her right hand; in field to left, star. DOC 7g. MIBE 7. SB 5. An exceptional piece, lustrous and sharply struck on a broad flan. A few faint marks, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2:1



255



255.

Justinian I, 527-565. Follis (Bronze, 26 mm, 10.65 g, 6 h), Rome, 537. D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Justinian I to right. Rev. Large M between six-pointed star and cross; above, cross; below, ROMA; all within wreath. DOC 321a. MIB 214. SB 292. An exceptional example of this interesting western issue with a wonderful green patina. Somewhat smoothed, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750





256

256.

Justinian I, 527-565. Follis (Bronze, 39 mm, 23.25 g, 7 h), Constantinopolis, RY 15 = 541/2. D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVI Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust of Justinian I facing, holding globus cruciger in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder; in field to right, cross. Rev. Large M between A/N/N/O and X/Q; above, cross; below, A; in exergue, CON. DOC 40b. MIBE 95. SB 163. Very sharply struck on a broad flan, an exceptional piece with a beautiful dark green patina. Very light doubling, otherwise, good extremely fine. 750

** Ex Leu Web Auction 24, 3-6 December 2022, 662 and previously from the Nea Rhomē Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



1,5:1



257

257.

Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine, 610-641. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.45 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, circa 625-629. dd NN hERACLIQS ET hERA CONST P P AV Crowned, draped and short-bearded bust of Heraclius facing, on the left; crowned and draped bust of Heraclius Constantine facing, beardless, on the right; above, cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVGH I Θ / CONOB Cross potent on base and three steps. DOC 22c. MIB 26. SB 746. Boldly struck and lustrous, an exceptional coin with very sharp portraits. Very light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 750

** Ex Leu Web Auction 24, 3-6 December 2022, 689 and previously from the Nea Rhomē Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2:1



258

258.

Constantine IV Pogonatus, 668-685. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.44 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, circa 674-681. δ N CONTNQS P Helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust of Constantine IV facing slightly to right, bearded, holding spear in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman, over his left shoulder. Rev. VICTOIA AVGH S (recut from B) / CONOB Heraclius, on the left, and Tiberius, on the right, standing facing, each holding globus cruciger in his right hand; between them, cross potent on base and three steps. DOC 10e. MIB 7a. SB 1156. Nicely centered, lustrous and fresh. Struck from a slightly worn reverse die, otherwise, virtually as struck. 750

** Ex Astarte E-Auction 1, 31 July 2023, 191.



2:1



259.

Anastasius II Artemius, 713-715. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.35 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis. D N APTEMIYS ANASTASIYS M CHL Crowned and diademed bust of Anastasius II facing, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger in his right hand and akakia in his left. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVS S / CONOB Cross potent on base and three steps. DOC 2e. MIB 2. SB 1463. Lustrous and sharp, an exceptionally attractive piece and undoubtedly among the finest known. Slightly clipped and with very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** *Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 5 October 1992, 674 (illustrated on the front cover!).*

After the murder of Justinian II, the last emperor of the Heraclian dynasty, in 711, the Byzantine Empire entered the so-called Twenty Years' Anarchy, a volatile period of political strife which saw several men claim the throne in a string of usurpations. One of these was a certain Artemius, a senior bureaucrat who overthrew another usurper named Philippicus in 713, supported by rebellious troops from the Thracian Opsikion theme. Philippicus had proven unpopular due to his religious policies, and Artemius, taking the throne name of Anastasius, set about restoring Orthodoxy and relations with the Catholic Church.

He also invested in strengthening the capital's defenses, and when the Ummayyad Caliph, al-Walid, died in 715, Artemius seized his chance to go on the offensive, sending his land army to Syria and his fleet to Rhodes. At Rhodes, the Opsikian troops again mutinied, and Artemius was soon forced to flee and retire to a monastery as Theodosius III was elevated to the purple. His imperial ambitions appear to have endured, however, as he tried to overthrow Leo III in 719 at the head of a Bulgar army. When besieging the capital proved fruitless, the Bulgars handed him over to Leo, who had him executed along with his co-conspirators.





2:1



260

**260.**

Theophilus, 829-842. Semissis (Gold, 12 mm, 1.79 g, 11 h), Syracuse, 830-831. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ Facing bust of Theophilus, wearing crown surmounted by cross and chlamys, holding globus cruciger in his right hand. Rev. ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ Facing bust of Theophilus, wearing crown surmounted by cross and loros, holding globus cruciger in his right hand. DOC 26a. SB 1673. A sharply struck and very attractive example. Tiny marks on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350



2:1



261

**261.**

Basil I the Macedonian, with Constantine, 867-886. Solidus (Gold, 19 mm, 4.46 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis. +IHS XPS REX REÇNANTIHM* Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left. Rev. bASILIOS ET COHSTAHT' AΥCÇ b' Crowned facing busts of Basil I, with short beard on the left and wearing loros, and Constantine, beardless on the right and wearing chlamys, holding, with their right hands, a long patriarchal cross between them. DOC 2. Füg 3.C.1. SB 1704. Lustrous and exceptionally sharp. A few light marks and the reverse with very minor die roughness, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.





2:1



262

**262.**

Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, with Romanus II, 913-959. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.36 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, circa 950-955. +IHS XPS REX REGNANTIUM Nimbate bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left. Rev. COHSTAHT' CE ROMAH' A4GG b R Crowned facing busts of Constantine VII, bearded and wearing loros on the left, and Romanus II, beardless and wearing chlamys on the right, holding, with their right hands, a long patriarchal cross between them. DOC 15. Füeg 15.C.1. SB 1751. Perfectly centered and very well struck, a lovely example. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



263

**263.**

Constantine IX Monomachus, 1042-1055. Histamenon (Gold, 26 mm, 4.56 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis. +IHS XPS REX REGNANTIUM Nimbate bust of Christ facing, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left. Rev. + CONSTANTIN BASILEUS Rm Bust of Constantine IX facing, wearing loros and crown with pendilia, holding long cross in his right hand and globus surmounted by pelleted cross in his left. DOC 3. SB 1830. A well struck, nicely centered and attractive example. Minor die wear, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** Privately acquired from Bob Green Sales Associates on 5 April 1990.



264

264.

Constantine X Ducas, 1059-1067. Histamenon (Gold, 26 mm, 4.46 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis. +IHS IXS REX REÇNANTIHM Christ, nimbate, seated facing on lyre-backed throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left. Rev. +KWN RACA O ΔOVKAC On the left, Constantine X standing facing, wearing crown and loros, holding globus cruciger in his left hand; on the right, the Virgin, wearing robes and maphorion, standing facing and crowning the emperor with her right hand; in field, M - Θ flanking Virgin's head. DOC 2. SB 1848. A lustrous and very sharply struck example. Small deposits and very light doubling on the obverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 750

** Ex Leu Web Auction 24, 3-6 December 2022, 733 and previously from the Nea Rhomē Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2:1



265

265.

Theodore Comnenus-Ducas, as emperor of Thessalonica, 1225/7-1230. Trachy (Electrum, 32 mm, 3.39 g, 6 h), Thessalonica, circa 1224-1225. Christ, nimbate, seated facing on backless throne, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in his left hand; in fields to left and right, IC - XC above IC - AK. Rev. ΘEOΔΩΡOC ΔVKA O AΓHOC ΔHMHTP Theodore standing facing on the left, wearing stemma, divitision and loros, and St. Demetrius, beardless and nimbate, standing facing on the right in military attire, holding sword over his left shoulder; both holding between them a long staff surmounted with a cross above a triangular decoration on the shaft. DOC 1a. LBC 320. SB 2158. Extremely rare. A sharply struck and nicely toned example. Somewhat double struck as usual, otherwise, good extremely fine. 750

** From a Bavarian Collection, formed in the early 2000s.



2:1

DR. STEPHAN COFFMAN (* 1970)



Dr. Stephan Coffman

Born in 1970 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Dr. Stephan Coffman developed an enduring passion for exploration nurtured during his childhood by a travel-loving family. His father, a professor of entomology at the University of Pittsburgh, was a specialist of aquatic insects, dedicating his career to uncovering new species and classifying these remarkable animals. This love for organizing things extended to his private life as well, as Dr. Coffman's father had a keen interest in coin and stamp collecting, which would, in turn, introduce the young Stephan to the identification and classification of something other than insects. After accompanying his father on a work trip to India in 1978, Stephan's fascination with the country led him to collect Indian stamps.

These early collecting pursuits were halted for a long time, however, when

Dr. Coffman turned his attention to mastering the classical violin, before ultimately deciding to pursue a medical career. He specialized in General Surgery and has been practicing since 2001, eventually settling down in the Pacific Northwest with his wife, Chelsea, and their two teenage sons, the youngest of whom is adopted from Ethiopia, a country which would come to play a large role in Dr. Coffman's life. The family has taken many international trips together, passing on the Coffman passion for travel to the next generation. Dr. Coffman's biography would not be complete if we did not mention his remarkable volunteer trips to Haiti, Bolivia, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Ethiopia,

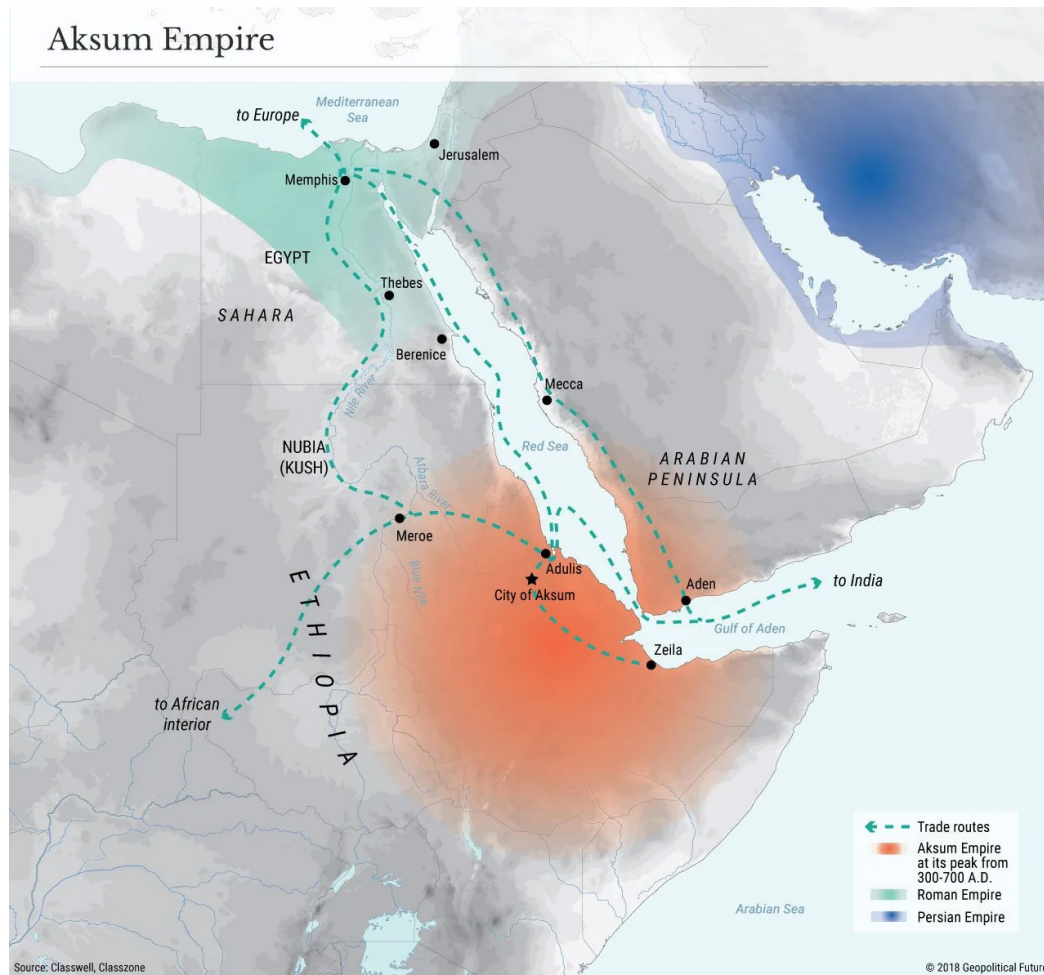
where he performed countless surgeries on people in need. His stays in Ethiopia in particular impressed him deeply, as he came face to face with the archaeological remains of the Axumite Empire. In studying the history of Axum, he discovered its rich numismatic history, and soon his erstwhile passion for collecting was rekindled.

His collecting journey started with the acquisition of a copy of Munro-Hay's *Aksumite Coinage* (1995) and the *Catalogue of the Aksumite Coins in the British Museum* (1999), before delving into auctions and acquiring his first coins. Hahn & West's *Sylloge of Aksumite Coins in the Ashmolean Museum* (2016) provided the next impetus for his passion, and Dr. Coffman now set for himself the task of filling in all the gaps in his collection. In this he has succeeded remarkably well. The sale of some fine collections over the past few years have allowed Dr. Coffman to build the most extensive collection of Axumite coins in private hands ever formed, consisting of over 1300 pieces in total. A selection of the 85 very finest pieces - including most of the great rarities of Axumite numismatics - is presented in this catalogue, whereas Part II of the collection will be auctioned off in our Web Auction 28 in December 2023. The scientific importance of the Coffman Collection can hardly be overstated, as is evidenced by the fact that the great majority of his coins are cited in Hahn & Keck's latest catalogue of Axumite coins, *Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike* (2020), with many appearing as plate coins due to their outstanding condition.

However, as many specialist collectors have discovered, the difficulty of acquiring new pieces grows as completion nears. Therefore, Dr. Coffman has decided to part with his collection, so that it may stand as a testament to the richness and diversity of Axumite coinage and culture. He hopes that his coins will find new owners who find them as fascinating as he has, and that the study of his collection can advance our cumulative knowledge of Axumite history.

THE DR. STEPHAN COFFMAN COLLECTION OF AXUMITE COINS

According to Manichean literature, the great prophet Mani, living in the 3rd century AD, claimed that four great empires ruled the world: Rome, Persia, China, and Axum. The latter was one of the great African kingdoms of Antiquity, with its eponymous capital, Axum, located in the highlands of what is today northern Ethiopia. Archaeological evidence indicates that the kingdom emerged from a Proto-Axumite polity between circa 400 BC and 50 BC, although little details are known. At least by the 1st century AD, Axum had incorporated parts of the Red Sea coast, including the harbor city of Adulis, according to the Roman *Periplus Maris Erythraei*, a guide for merchants plying their trade on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean written around that time. Although the further rise of the early Axumite state is obscure, by the third century AD, it controlled much of northern Ethiopia and Eritrea, while epigraphic sources indicate that the Axumites campaigned in all wind directions: from Egypt to the north, to Djibouti/northern Somalia to the east, the Ethiopian interior to the south, and the Nile valley to the west. They even temporarily expanded into southern Arabia, a region the kingdom shared religious, cultural and linguistic ties with.



Unfortunately, our knowledge of Axumite political history is deplorably lacunose: aside from some epigraphic material, scant literary sources and archaeological remains, the coins (to which we shall return below) are the most important sources for studying the political, economic and cultural developments of the kingdom. At the head of the Axumite state was the king ('negus' in Ge'ez), who, as far as we know, wielded semi-absolute, sacral power, and was worshipped as a son of the war deity, Mahrem, in pre-Christian times. Kingship was generally passed from father to son, though not necessarily based on primogeniture.

As mentioned, Axum's expansion towards the Red Sea included the conquest or incorporation of the port city of Adulis, located near modern-day Zula in Eritrea, a major gain that only accelerated the integration of the kingdom into a wide-spanning and lucrative trade network running from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andaman Sea and beyond. An impression of the goods Axum might have supplied to foreign merchants, and what the Axumites would have wanted in return, is offered by the aforementioned *Periplus Maris Erythraei*. According to this indispensable 1st century source, the Axumites exported ivory, both of elephants and rhinoceroses, and tortoise shell, while they imported a variety of goods including textiles, glass, metal objects, unworked brass (which they supposedly cut up to use as small change) and Roman money for foreigners residing in Adulis. The Axumites were not passive recipients in this process, however: graffiti in Ge'ez found in a cave on the Yemenite island of Socotra, located some 230 km east of the Horn of Africa, show that the Axumites themselves also sailed abroad, although whether on their own ships or as passengers on foreign merchant vessels we do not know.

With trade came foreign ideas, including a new religion. Previously, the Axumites had been polytheists, worshipping both their own deities and some imported from southern Arabia, but in the 4th century, Christianity was introduced in the country. Supposedly, the Axumites seized a Roman ship, slaying all aboard but two young, Christian boys, Frumentius and Aedasius, who were brought up to serve at the court, the former as treasurer, the latter as cupbearer. Legendary as this tale most likely is - it is reminiscent of so many ancient stories about stranded foreigners conveying knowledge - it reportedly occurred during the reign of Ousanas I (circa 325-345). However, it was his successor, Ezanas (circa 345-380), who eventually converted to Christianity and accepted the installation of Frumentius as Axum's first bishop under the auspices of the Patriarchate of Alexandria. Over the following centuries, the new faith spread throughout the country, in part due to the influx of persecuted Roman Christians who did not follow official Church doctrine. To this day, Christianity endures in Ethiopia, though the country's

geographical removal from both Rome, Constantinople, and, after the rise of Islam, Alexandria, has caused the Ethiopian Church to retain many idiosyncratic elements, some perhaps even relics of its pre-Christian past.

Though we are in the dark about many of Axum's political developments after Ezanas, under Kaleb (circa 510-530s), the kingdom again entered the international stage when it invaded southern Arabia with Byzantine approval to stop the persecution of Christians at the hands of the Jewish Himyarite king, Yusuf. The campaign was initially successful, and an Axumite viceroy was installed, but a revolt soon broke out, possibly supported by Ethiopian troops stationed in Himyar, and Kaleb was ultimately unable to restore order, although he was later canonized as a saint for his efforts. It was not the last time Axum would be involved in Arabia's affairs, however. According to Muslim tradition, the earliest followers of the prophet Muhammed were famously encouraged to seek refuge in Axum to escape persecution in Mecca (the so-called First Hijra), where they were welcomed warmly.

Internally, Axum appears to have declined over the course of the 6th century, perhaps in part due to the Plague of Justinian, which likely spread from Ethiopia to Egypt and the Mediterranean, and a potential sack of Adulis by a Sasanian expedition in the 570s (see lot 334). The deathblow to the Axumite kingdom came from the double calamity of the Sasanian conquest of Egypt under Khosrau II in 618 and the Arab conquest of Egypt starting in 639, exacerbated by the collapse of the Gupta Empire in India during the 6th century. All these events would have disrupted the Red Sea trade, the lifeblood of the kingdom, and soil degradation around the capital coupled with poor Nile inundations made a difficult situation untenable in the end. Axum was abandoned as the kingdom's capital in the middle of the 7th century, and Ethiopia became more and more isolated as it lost access to the sea. The kingdom lived on until the 10th century, until it was conquered by the Ethiopian queen Gudit, who also sacked the former capital. The latter was not completely destroyed, however, and still exists as a smallish city today, its monuments silent witnesses to the splendour it once possessed.

Aside from the physical monuments which survive in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Yemen, such as stelae, monasteries, and churches, one of the most enduring legacies of Axum is its coinage. Coin production likely began at the close of the 3rd century AD, during the reign of Endybis (circa 300-310). From the onset, the Axumites opted for a trimetallic system, consciously based on the Roman currency of the time, i.e., the aurei, argentei and nummi introduced by Diocletian in his sweeping coin reform in 294 AD, which would have been familiar through the Red Sea trade. To facilitate exchangeability, the early Axumite gold coins were

struck at the weight of half an aureus, i.e., a gold quinarius of about 2.7 grams, although the weights of the other two metals were not as deliberately fixed to the Roman system, no doubt because of their smaller role in international trade during this period. That the coinage was intended for foreign exchange is also implied by the use of Greek legends, which survived on the gold coins down to the very last issues. While this may seem surprising, the *Periplus Maris Erythraei* notes that the Axumite king in the 1st century AD was well-versed in Greek, and there is no reason to assume this could not have been the case for Endybis and a certain segment of Axumite society. Reflecting the importance of trade with Graeco-Roman merchants, the Axumite gold coins also followed the later introduction of the Roman solidus (which came into broad use circa 324 AD) with a parallel weight reduction, so that they circulated at the weight of half a solidus, or a full semissis, of circa 2.25 grams.

Despite the clear parallels between the Axumite and Roman coinage, the former did not slavishly copy the foreign prototypes. For instance, one striking feature of Axum's coinage is the common occurrence of partially gilding silver and bronze coins, attested as early as Endybis' successor, Aphilas (circa 310-325). This was achieved by applying a mixture of gold and mercury with a fine brush or with a small, tapered rod to the coin, which was then heated, causing the mercury to evaporate. The success of this method is evidenced by the fact that many Axumite coins still retain partial or full gilding today. The primary reason for this process, which certainly took some effort, was no doubt to increase the value of the coin in question, but it also served to highlight certain iconographic elements, such as particular religious symbols or the king himself. In the latter case, the golden background may have appeared to grant the king an almost literal 'golden aura'.

As for the iconography, here too the Axumites developed their own particular style. Unlike with Roman coinage, which traditionally showed the imperial portraits on the obverse, Endybis placed his on both the obverse and the reverse of his coins. He is shown wearing a sacred head cloth, although from his successor, Aphilas, onwards, the gold coins would almost invariably show the king with a decorated tiara on the obverse, and with the sacred head cloth on the reverse. Other common attributes include a spear on the obverse (although this attribute severely degenerated under later kings), and a peculiar object, which is usually interpreted as a laurel or olive branch, a whip, or a fly-whisk, on the reverse. Flanking the king's bust were two ears of barley, probably a fertility symbol. While this pattern was ubiquitous on the gold coinage – there are very few remarkable exceptions to this standardized depiction, such as lot 337, a unique chrysos of Gerssem showing a frontal bust of the king on the obverse with a Byzantine-style crown – more icono-

graphical experimentation is found on the silver and bronze coins.

For instance, Aphilas produced an interesting issue of bronze coins showing a frontal bust wearing a head cloth on the obverse (lot 278), while Wazeba played with the convention by showing a tiaraed bust on both sides of an extremely rare issue of silver coins (lot 290).

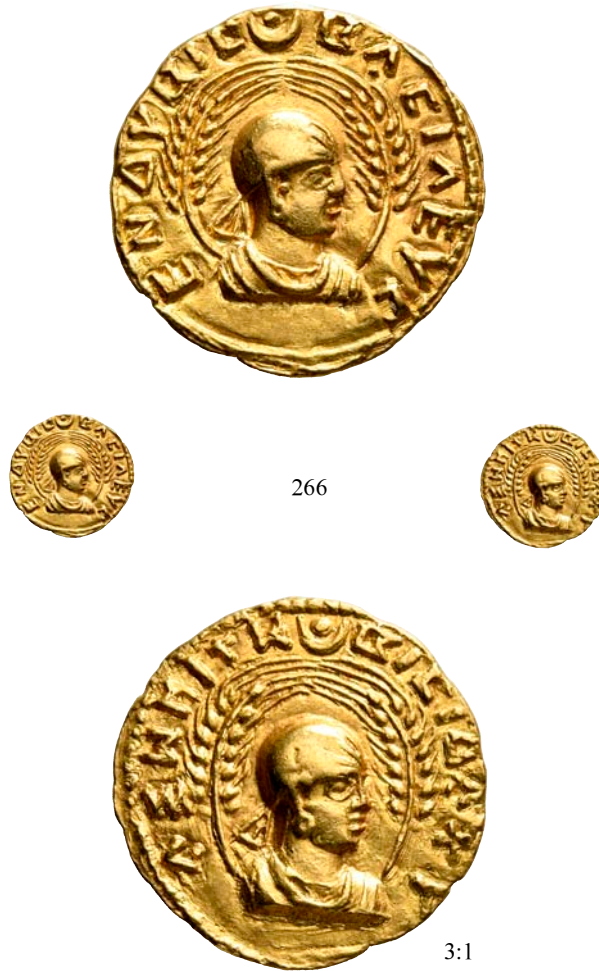
Unsurprisingly, the spread of Christianity had a great impact on the Axumite coinage. On the pre-Christian issues, we often find a pellet in crescent above the king's bust. The moon had a religious connotation in practically all ancient cultures, while the pellet likely refers to either the Morning or the Evening Star. From the time of Ezanas (circa 345-380) onwards, these symbols would mostly be replaced with a Christian cross, which also appeared more regularly as the central design element on the reverse of the bronze coinage. The silver coins went one step further in the 6th century, depicting a shrine containing a cross or a schematized Eucharist scene (see lot 323).

Equally exciting are the coins' legends. As noted earlier, the early Axumite coins carried Greek legends, identifying the king, his royal title ('**BACIAEYC AEGOMITON**', which translates as 'King of the Axumites', later mostly changed to an abbreviated version of '**BACIAEYC XGPAC ABACCINON**', meaning 'King of the Land of the Abyssinians'), and a curious element consisting of the word *bisi*, followed by various appellations (a nomen gentilicium meaning as much as 'Man of ...'). Though heavily debated, these may have been matrilineal clan names, and perhaps were also connected to particular groups within the Axumite army. In addition to Greek, Ge'ez was employed on the Axumite coinage, written in the Fidal alphabet. Ge'ez, still used as a liturgical language in the Ethiopian Church today, is a Semitic language closely related to Sabaeen, from which it derived its alphabet. Especially from the reign of Kaleb (circa 510-530s) onwards, Ge'ez was in standard use on the silver and bronze coinage (although it was introduced on some coins as early as the reign of Wazeba circa 340, see lot 289). Again, Christianity had a clear impact on the coin legends. First, we have the appearance of several kings with biblical names, such as Kaleb, Joel or Israel, names clearly derived from the Old Testament and reflecting the more Aramaic form of Christianity that was practiced in Ethiopia. Moreover, the legends saw the employment of explicit and intriguing Christian messages such as '**ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΙΑ**' ('Benevolence for God' in Greek; see, for instance, lot 313), or the very impressive **ḅzrwʾhmsqil** ('In this (sign), you will conquer, through the Cross' in Ge'ez; see lot 303).

For the arrangement of this catalogue, we have followed the chronology of Hahn & Keck's *Münzgeschichte der AksumitenKönige in der Spätantike* (2020). Because

of the large gaps in the historical source material, the exact arrangement of the Axumite kings and their reigns is often uncertain, and it is to be expected that future discoveries will further adjust our understanding of Axumite political and numismatic history. As for the names of the denominations, we have taken over Hahn & Keck's usage of Greek terms such as chrysos, argyros, leptos, and so on. This is, of course, a compromise: the Axumites themselves most certainly used different terms, now lost to us, but by attaching a name to the denominations, we can more easily show the metrological relations between the different issues than if we would employ the generic term 'Unit'. Finally, in the cases where the king's bust is shown on both sides of the coin, we have taken over the habit to describe the tiaraed side as the obverse, irrespective of the legends or technical aspects. For those coins with a royal bust on only one side, this too is treated as the obverse.

Alas, as did the fortunes of the kingdom, so too fared the coinage. When Axum was abandoned as the capital around the mid-7th century, it appears that coin production also halted. Ethiopia returned to a barter economy, and it was only in the 18th century that indigenous Ethiopian coins would be struck once again! All the more remarkable then is the series of coins from the collection of Dr. Stephan Coffman offered here. Our selection showcases the highlights of Axumite numismatic history, from its very inception up to the final issues, and displays a delightful mixture of aesthetic appeal, great historical interest, exceeding rarity (with many pieces only known from a handful of examples or even unique), and excellent provenance. The latter is reflected by the many coins hailing from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990), an Italian numismatist who was active in Eritrea from the 1940s till 1978, and who built his own collection of Axumite coins, many of which were published in a catalogue in 1967. As mentioned in his biography, the scientific importance of Dr. Coffman's collection is underlined by the fact that most of his coins are cited in Hahn & Keck's latest catalogue of Axumite coins. We are honored that Dr. Coffman has entrusted his coins to us. They are not only the best examples of a rich and fascinating coinage, the only one struck in Sub-Saharan Africa in Antiquity, but they also lie at the nexus of the political, cultural, religious and economic history of Axum. As such, Dr. Coffman's coins are an indispensable historical source for a kingdom for which so few other sources remain.



266.

Endybis, circa 300-310. Chrysos (Gold, 16 mm, 2.68 g, 12 h). ENΔYBIC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* AΞΩMITΩ - BICI ΔAXY Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 1. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 1. Munro-Hay, AC, type 1. Boldly struck and well centered, a beautiful example of Axum's first gold coinage. Slightly wavy flan, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1500

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from Solon Numismatics.*

Endybis was the first Axumite king to strike coins, which were consciously modelled after the Roman currency introduced by Diocletian in 286 and 294. The surprising choice to place the king on both sides likely reflects the central role played by the Axumite rulers in state ideology, and may have been influenced by the Himyarite coinage of South Arabia.



267

267.

Endybis, circa 300-310. Chrysos (Gold, 15 mm, 2.65 g, 12 h). ENΔYBIC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩ - ΒΙCΙ ΔΑΧΥ Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 1. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 1. Munro-Hay, AC, type 1. A well centered and attractive example. Minor flan faults on the obverse and with light deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



268

268.

Endybis, circa 300-310. Chrysos (Gold, 16 mm, 2.82 g, 12 h). ENΔYBIC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩ - ΒΙCΙ ΔΑΧΥ Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 1. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 1. Munro-Hay, AC, type 1. Sharply struck and with unusual small portraits. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Spink E-Circular 13, 16 December 2021, 8555.



2,5:1





2,5:1



269

**269.**

Endybis, circa 300-310. Argyros (Silver, 15 mm, 2.28 g, 12 h). ENΔYBIC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* AΞΩMITΩ - BICI ΔAXY Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 2. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 2.148 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 2. Lightly toned and unusually sharp and attractive. Minor porosity and the flan slightly bent near the edge, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.*

Hahn & Keck assert that Endybis' silver coinage was cast, however, this is certainly not true for this example. Perhaps a series of struck prototypes was initially produced, from which the later emissions were then cast.



2,5:1



270

**270.**

Endybis, circa 300-310. Cast unit (Bronze, 14 mm, 1.95 g, 12 h). ENΔYBIC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* AΞΩMITΩ - BICI ΔAXY Draped bust of Endybis to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 3. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 3. Munro-Hay, AC, type 3. Extremely rare and unusually clear. Fine. 1000

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 4, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).*

Endybis' bronze coins were cast, rather than struck. Mostly very poorly preserved, they are of an extreme rarity today, indicating a very small initial output that perhaps reflects an early stage of monetization in Axumite society.

**271.**

Aphilas, circa 310-325. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 2.81 g, 12 h). ΑΦΙΛΑC - ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent; all within decorated border. *Rev.* ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩΝ - ΒΙCΙ ΔΙΜΗΛΗ Draped half-length bust of Aphilas to right, wearing long garment, tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, *Aksumite*, 4 (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, *MAKS*, 4, a and p. 172, 4 = Anzani (1926), 10 = Anzani II (1928/9), 10, pl. N, 3 = Vaccaro 5 = Phaidra 1189214 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, *AC*, type 4 (*this coin cited*). Extremely rare, just ten examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which only five in private hands. An impressive piece of beautiful style with an excellent pedigree. The flan slightly wavy and with minor die rust, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 5000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 5, from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990) and that of F. Cinnirella, formed in the 1920s.

Aphilas' extremely rare chrysoi portray the king on the obverse with a tiara and spear, and on the reverse with a head cloth and branch, each time between two ears of barley, thus setting the tone for the iconography of the Axumite gold coins for the next 300 years. The tiara, firstly, is multi-tiered and tipped with rays. From the reign of Aphilas' successor, Ousanas I, onwards, curious cone-like design elements can be found between the rays, which have been interpreted as uraei, perhaps inspired by Meroitic examples. The spear likely refers to the king's prowess in battle - in pagan times, the Axumite rulers were, after all, worshipped as sons of the war deity, Marhem.

More baffling is the head cloth, which was likely meant to cover the hair in order to protect the king from black magic. It would remain a royal symbol in Ethiopia long after Axum's demise, even into the 20th century. The object the king is holding has variously been described as a whip, a fly-whisk, or as an olive or laurel branch, the latter a potent symbol for peace. This, in fact, may be the key to interpreting the iconography: one side presented the king's capacity for war, while the other stressed his sacred, peace-bringing character. The ears of barley, finally, are likely a fertility symbol.

Interestingly, several of these design elements appear in a description of the Axumite royal regalia by the early Byzantine chronicler, John Malalas, based on information from a Roman embassy (*Chron.* 18.457). The king (Kaleb) wore a garment of gold cloth reaching down to his backside, bands of pearls over his shoulders and stomach, golden bracelets on his arms, a gold necklace, and a turban of gold cloth, while holding a shield and two javelins. All this is a clear testament to the endurance of these royal symbols and the importance of tradition in Axumite society.

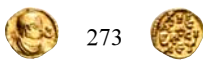


272.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. 1/4 Chrysos (Gold, 10 mm, 0.70 g, 12 h). AΦΙΑ-AC B Draped half-length bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ACΙΑ-ΕΥC Draped half-length bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, P5. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 6.3 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 7. Of the highest rarity, just three examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which only two are in private hands. A splendid piece with two excellent portraits. Minor nicks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

Under Aphilas, the Axumites experimented with a fractional gold coinage consisting of 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 chrysoi, likely to facilitate exchange. This was abandoned under his successors, however, perhaps due to the impractically small size of the lesser denominations.



273.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. 1/8 Chrysos (Gold, 7 mm, 0.33 g, 12 h). Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to right, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ΑΦΙ/Λ•ΑC / ΒΑ•CΙ/ΛΕΥ in four lines. Hahn, Aksumite, 6. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 7.112 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 8. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



4:1



274.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. 1/8 Chrysos (Gold, 8 mm, 0.32 g, 12 h). Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to right, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ΑΦΙ/ΛΛ•C / ΒΑ•CΙ/ΛΕΥ in four lines. Hahn, Aksumite, 6. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 7.95 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 8. A superb and fresh example of this small denomination. Minor deposits on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from Gert Boersema in June 2017 and ex Gorny & Mosch 216, 15 October 2013, 2657A1.

The rather crude style of both the bust and the letters on the reverse indicates that this is likely a contemporary or posthumous imitation (see also the comment under Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 7).



4:1





275.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. Argyros (Silver, 17 mm, 2.37 g, 12 h). ΑΦΙΛΑC - BACIAC YC Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩΝ - BICI ΔΙΜΗΛΗ Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, *Akumite*, 7. Hahn & Keck, *MAKS*, 8. Munro-Hay, *AC*, type 9. Very rare. An exceptional piece, beautifully struck on sound metal and undoubtedly among the finest known Axumite silver coins. Extremely fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.





2,5:1



276

276.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. Argyros (Silver, 17 mm, 2.44 g, 12 h). ΑΦΙΛΑC - ΒΑCΙΑΕΥC Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩΝ - ΒΙCΙ ΔΙΜΗΛΗ Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 7. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 8.7 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 9. Very rare. Sharp and attractive, and struck in exceptionally high relief. Light marks and with minor flan faults on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



277



2,5:1



277.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. Chrysargyros (Gilt Silver, 13 mm, 0.65 g, 12 h). ΑΦΙΛΑ - ΒΑCΙΑΙ Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. ΑΦΙΛΑC Β-ΑCΙΑΕΥCΙ Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, set within shallow round incuse within circular border, all inlaid in gold; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 8. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 9.60 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 10. Rare and with an exceptionally sharp and attractive reverse with near full gilding. Some cleaning scratches and with a minor flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

One of the most distinctive features of the Axumite coinage is the regular occurrence of gilding on silver and bronze coins (see also the introduction, p. 219), which was first experimented with under Aphilas. These chrysargyroi (so called by Hahn & Keck, from the Greek χρυσός ['gold'] and ἄργυρος ['silver']) likely had a value of a 1/24th chrysos. The gilding not only increased the value of the coins and helped set them apart from the regular silver coinage, it also underlined the king's sacred image on the reverse by placing it in a halo of gold.



278.

Aphilas, circa 310-325. Lepton (Bronze, 13 mm, 1.25 g, 1 h). $\Lambda\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\Lambda\text{C} - \text{BACIAEY-C}$ Draped bust of Aphilas facing, wearing tight-fitting head cloth; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* $\text{A}\xi\text{O}\text{M}\text{I}\text{T}\text{O}\text{N} - \text{BICI DIMHAIH}$ Draped bust of Aphilas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 10. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 12. Munro-Hay, AC, type 14. Extremely rare and unusually attractive for this difficult issue. Minor deposits and with traces of corrosion, otherwise, fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

The extremely rare gold and bronze coins of Aphilas showing a facing portrait were copied from Roman prototypes of the era, most likely from the famous solidi of Licinius I issued in circa 320-321. Moreover, they are the first Axumite bronze coins of which some were struck rather than cast. Unfortunately, they are almost invariably poorly preserved, with this piece being among the finest known examples.



279.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Chrysolite (Gold, 17 mm, 2.27 g, 12 h). OYCANAC B-ACIAC-YC Draped half-length bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet and pellet in crescent surrounded by six pellets. *Rev.* AΞΘMITΩN BI-CI TICENC Draped half-length bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing long garment, tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; to lower right, pellet; above, pellet in crescent surrounded by four pellets. Hahn, Aksumite, 12a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 14. Munro-Hay, AC, type 24. A magnificent piece, very sharply struck and undoubtedly among the finest Axumite gold coins in existence. Good extremely fine. 5000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

It was probably under Ousanas I (who may also have been called Ella Amidas, not to be confused with the later Alla Amidas) that Christianity was first introduced in Axum by Frumentius, one of two Roman boys reportedly captured after a raid on a ship docked at an Axumite harbor (for the full story, see lot 296 below). Munro-Hay suggested that this sudden aggression resulted from the death of Licinius I in 324, which could temporarily have led any treaties between Rome and Axum to lapse. However, this is perhaps an overinterpretation, as occasional acts of piracy were common place in Antiquity, certainly in such distant and contested regions as the Red Sea.

In any case, relations between the Axumites and the Empire remained close, and Ousanas lowered the weight of his chrysolite to accord with that of Constantine I's solidi (the chrysolite now circulating as half solidi, or semisses), no doubt to facilitate trade. Inscriptions imply that Ousanas enjoyed a long reign, and Hahn & Keck (MAKS, p. 70-71) have suggested that the pellets surrounding the crescents may indicate regnal years, with the large pellet on the bottom right of the reverse symbolizing a ten. Tempting as such an interpretation is, it does seem rather speculative, and we should perhaps accept that we do not know the meaning of the pellets. Despite (or because of?) its longevity, Ousanas' reign appears to have been troubled by political turbulence towards the end, as a usurper called Wazeba may have claimed the throne (see lot 289 below).



**280.**

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 2.20 g, 12 h). OYCANAC B•ACIAE•YC
 Draped half-length bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet and pellet in crescent. *Rev.* AΞΩMITΩN B-ICI ΓICENC
 Draped half-length bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing long garment, tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, star and pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 12b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 15. Munro-Hay, AC, type 22. An extremely rare variety with a star on the reverse. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

✳✳ *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.*

Hahn & Keck have suggested that the remarkable star on the reverse of this coin might refer to the planet Jupiter and celebrate Ousanas' vicennialia. Interestingly, it occupies the same place as the monogram does on the chrysoi of the presumed usurper, Wazeba (see lot 289 below). Taking this into account, the star might also have been Ousanas' personal emblem, an idea strengthened by the fact that no other king repeated its use.



281

281.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. 3 Argyroi (Silver, 14 mm, 1.37 g, 12 h). OAC-ANA Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle within rayed border. *Rev.* BAC-IACI (sic!) Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 25. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 21(a) and p. 245, 131 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 33. A superb example, sharply struck and well centered on a broad flan. Extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



282

282.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. 3 Argyroi (Silver, 15 mm, 1.44 g, 12 h). OYC-ANA Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle within rayed border. *Rev.* BAC-IACI (sic!) Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border within rayed border. Hahn, Aksumite, 25. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 21(a) and p. 245, 139 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 33. Lightly toned. Nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



283

283.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. 3 Argyroi (Silver, 14 mm, 1.50 g, 12 h). OYC-ANAC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle. *Rev.* BACI-ΛEYC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border within rayed border. Hahn, Aksumite, 25. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 21(b) and p. 246, 15 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 32. Very rare with this obverse legend. Minor nicks and with an edge chip, otherwise, about extremely fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



2,5:1



284



284.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Argyros (Silver, 15 mm, 1.64 g, 12 h). OYCANAC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. AΞΩMITΩN BICI TICENE Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 13a (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 17a.2 = Vaccaro 13 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 27 (*this coin cited*). Extremely rare, just six examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which four are in private hands. Light scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 13, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).



285



285.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Argyros (Silver, 16 mm, 1.54 g, 12 h). OYCANAC - BACIAEYC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. AΞΩMITΩN BICI TICENE Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 13b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 17b.26 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 26. A clear and attractive example with two fine portraits. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7-8 October 2021, 14, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).



2,5:1



286



286.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Argyros (Silver, 12 mm, 0.68 g, 12 h). AΞΩM-ITΩN Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. OYCANAC BACIAEYC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, within shallow round incuse within circular border; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 14b (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 18b and p. 247, 12 = Vaccaro 12 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, 28 (*this coin cited*). Some cleaning scratches and with minor flan faults, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma E-Auction 68, 27 February 2020, 613, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).



2,5:1



287

287.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Argyros (Silver, 12 mm, 1.09 g, 12 h). *AΞΩΜ-ITΩ* Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* *OYCA*AC BACIAEYC Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, within shallow round incuse within circular border; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 14b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 18b and p. 251, 182 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 28. A sharp and unusually attractive example. Minor roughness, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



288

288.

Ousanas I, circa 325-345. Chrysargyros (Gilt Silver, 12 mm, 0.76 g, 1 h). *AΞΩΜ-ITΩN* Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* *OYCANAC* BICIAEYC (sic!) Draped bust of Ousanas I to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all inlaid in gold and set within shallow round incuse within circular border; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 14a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 18a and p. 251, 160 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, 28. Very rare with remaining gilding. Slightly granular, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1





289

3:1

289.

Wazeba, circa 340. Chrysos (Gold, 19 mm, 2.14 g, 12 h). ወዘበነገሠአክሱም- በአሰዩዙገላዩ ('wzbngs'ksmb'sygzly' = 'Wazeba, king of Axum, man of Zgly' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Wazeba to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring, holding branch and spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, monogram of ወዘበ ('wzb') and crescent. *Rev.* ወዘበነገሠአክሱም-በአሰዩዙገላዩ ('wzbngs'ksmb'sygzly' = 'Wazeba, king of Axum, man of Zgly' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Wazeba to right within circular border, wearing long garment, tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding poppy in his right hand; to left and right, ears of barley; above, monogram of ወዘበ ('wzb') and three pellets in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 15. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 16, b) and p. 181, 3 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 15. Of the highest rarity, the finest of just four known examples. A superb piece struck by the enigmatic king Wazeba. Slightly wavy flan, otherwise, good extremely fine. 5000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

This unusual chrysos was struck by a certain Wazeba, who may have been a usurper in the later years of Ousanas I. Crucially, his coinage saw the first use of the indigenous Ge'ez script on the Axumite coinage. This may reflect a conservative countermovement against foreign influence, but it would remain rare until the reign of Kaleb some 200 years later. Curiously, the branch normally held by the king on the reverse was moved to the obverse, while on the reverse, Wazeba is depicted holding a poppy, likely in reference to Meder, a chtonic fertility goddess. Prominently displayed above the king is his monogram, in the same place as the star on Ousanas' extremely rare 'star coinage' (see lot 280 above), perhaps as a direct political statement challenging the authority of Ousanas I. While we know nothing of his reign, the rarity of Wazeba's coinage today indicates that it was extremely short-lived, and perhaps that a successful withdrawal of his coins was carried out after his downfall.





290.

Wazeba, circa 340. 3 Argyroi (?) (Silver, 14 mm, 0.78 g, 1 h). Draped bust of Wazeba to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, monogram of $\omega\eta\eta$ ('wzb'). *Rev.* $[\omega]\eta\eta\text{-}\gamma\eta\omega$ ('wzbngs' = 'Wazeba, king' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Wazeba to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring and with bracelets on his right arm; to left, monogram of $\omega\eta\eta$ ('wzb'); to right, monogram of $\omega\eta\eta$ ('wzb') and palm frond (?). Hahn, *Aksumite*, p. 161, note on no. 16 (questioning the existence of this type, but with an erroneous Vaccaro reference). Hahn & Keck, *MAKS*, p. 152 & pl. 19, 16.1-3 (questioning the existence of this type). W. Hahn: *Numismatische Reisenotizen aus Äthiopien*, in: *Mitteilungsblatt des Instituts für Numismatik der Universität Wien* 16 (1998), p. 9-14 (*this coin cited*). Munro-Hay, *AC*, type 16 (*this coin cited*). Vaccaro 16 (*this coin*, but re-repaired). Of the highest rarity. Darkly toned. Edge chipped and repaired, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 23, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

While Hahn & Keck had some reservations regarding the authenticity of this highly interesting issue, they were not able to examine the present, unquestionably genuine example from the Vaccaro Collection, which proves the existence of this remarkable type. Unlike other Axumite coins, it features a tiaraed bust on both sides, rather than the expected bust with tight-fitting head cloth on the reverse. Secondly, Wazeba's monogram is prominently displayed in the field on both sides, likewise a departure from the standard iconography. Finally, as mentioned for the previous lot, the legend is in Ge'ez rather than Greek, the language normally used for the early Axumite coinage. All this fits in well with a period of political strife – as was so often the case in Antiquity, usurpations and civil war brought innovation in numismatic iconography as the warring factions would use coinage to underline their own legitimacy. Since Wazeba was probably on the losing end of the conflict, his experiments were swiftly abandoned upon his downfall, only the use of Ge'ez being revived in later times.



291

291.

Wazeba, circa 340. Argyros (Silver, 12 mm, 0.58 g, 12 h). *ωηη-ηγυ* ('wzbngs' = 'Wazeba, king' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Wazeba to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* *ωηηηγυλκσ* ('wzbngs'ksm' = 'Wazeba, king of Axum' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Wazeba to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, within circular border; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 16.1. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 20.82 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 17. Rare. An unusually attractive example with two clear portraits. Edge chip, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

^{} *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.*



2,5:1



292

292.

Ezanas, circa 345-380. Chrysos (Gold, 15 mm, 1.71 g, 12 h), pagan types, circa 345-360. HZANAC B-ACIAC-YC (sic!) Draped half-length bust of Ezanas to right, wearing long garment, tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. *Rev.* AΞΩMITΩΝ B-ICI AΛΕΝΕ Draped half-length bust of Ezanas to right, wearing long garment, tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, pellet in crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 17. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 24.19 = Phaidra 1189417 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 36. A very rare and interesting pagan chrysos of Ezanas, struck before his conversion to Christianity. Struck from somewhat worn dies and with traces of mounting, *otherwise*, very fine. 2500

^{} *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 24, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).*

In contrast to many Axumite kings, the reign of Ezanas is relatively well-attested, both epigraphically and in literary sources (notably due to his conversion to Christianity, see lot 296 below for the story recorded by Rufinus of Aquileia). The inscriptions in particular depict him as a great military leader subduing a variety of peoples surrounding Axum, and his rather grandiose titles are given as 'King of the Aksumites, Himyarites and Raeidan, the Ethiopians, the Sabaeans and Silei, Tiamo and the Beja and Kasu, King of Kings, Son of the invincible God Ares (i.e., Mahrem)' (trans. Munro-Hay 1991). His early coinage still employs pagan elements, most notably the pellet in crescent, although this was soon to change after his conversion. His reign saw another weight reduction in the gold coinage, which was now decoupled from the Roman currency.



2,5:1





2,5:1



293

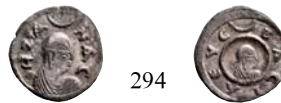
293.

Eznas, circa 345-380. 3 Argyroi (Silver, 14 mm, 1.09 g, 12 h), pagan types, circa 345-360. HZA-NAC Draped bust of Eznas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle within rayed border. *Rev.* BACI-ΛEYC Draped bust of Eznas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border within rayed border. Hahn, Aksumite, 22b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 25.83 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 42. Edge chip and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



294

294.

Eznas, circa 345-380. Argyros (Silver, 12 mm, 0.63 g, 12 h), pagan types, circa 345-360. HZA-NAC Draped bust of Eznas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, crescent. *Rev.* BACIΛEYC Draped bust of Eznas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, within shallow round incuse within circular border; above, crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 18 var. (pellets in crescent). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 28.184 (*this coin*, but the lack of pellets in crescents not noted). Munro-Hay, AC, type 39. Very sharp and unusually well preserved. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Gorny & Mosch 259, 20 October 2018, 3416.



2,5:1



295

295.

Eznas, circa 345-380. Lepton (Bronze, 12 mm, 1.03 g, 10 h), pagan types, circa 345-360. BACIΛEYC Draped bust of Eznas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle. *Rev.* HZA-NAC Ear of barley. Hahn, Aksumite, 20. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 30. Munro-Hay, AC, type 41. Rare and unusually attractive for the issue. Patina flaking, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



296.

Ezanas, circa 345-380. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.57 g, 12 h), Christian types, posthumous issue, circa 380-after 400 (?). *NZA*HAB*ACI*ACY Draped half-length bust of Ezanas to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* *AEO*MITB*ICI*AAHH Draped half-length bust of Ezanas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 21b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 33.43 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 49. Very rare. Struck from slightly worn dies and with a small scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

* * From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from NBJ in January 2017.

One of the most momentous events in Axumite history was no doubt the kingdom's conversion to Christianity during the reign of Ezanas. The full story is given by the Church historian, Rufinus of Aquileia (Hist. Eccl. 10.9-11), who recounts how a Tyrian philosopher named Meropius was on his way back from a trip to India when his ship was attacked while anchored at a Red Sea harbor during the reign of Ezanas' father, Ousanas I. All aboard were slain, with the exception of two boys, named Frumentius and Aedesius, who were found studying under a tree, and taken to serve at the Axumite court. Aedesius, who was simple but of good character, was made cupbearer, while Frumentius became treasurer and secretary.

After the king's death, both men were freed, but the queen beseeched them to stay, as her son was still an infant. Frumentius continued to manage state affairs, and during this time, he made contact with Christian Roman merchants and convinced them to set up impromptu churches in the country. Once the young prince had grown up and taken the reins of government into his own hands, both men returned to the Roman Empire, Aedesius to Tyre (where he would later be ordained as a priest and share the story with Rufinus), while Frumentius headed to Alexandria to report on his actions to the patriarch, Athanasius. The latter consecrated him as a bishop and sent him back to Axum, where Frumentius oversaw the development of the Ethiopian Church.

Whatever the historicity of the account (see the introduction on pp. 217-218 above), it is clear from numismatic and epigraphic sources that Ezanas himself also converted to Christianity at some point during his reign. The most conspicuous change in the coinage was the introduction of the cross, which now replaced the earlier pellet in crescent on all the Axumite chrysoi to follow, while the silver and bronze coinage saw even greater experimentation with Christian motifs and legends over the following centuries. The positioning of the crosses at 3, 6 and 9 and 12 o' clock on Ezana's chrysoi was no coincidence, moreover, as it symbolized the rule of Christ over all four corners of the world. The earliest Axumite Christian gold coinage was struck in two issues (Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 32 & 33). This coin belongs to the latter issue with the king's name in the vocative ('EZANA'), which has led Hahn & Keck to suggest it was struck posthumously to celebrate Ezanas, who was perhaps canonized after his death.



297

3:1

297.

Ezanas, circa 345-380. 3 Argyroi (Gilt Silver, 13 mm, 1.12 g, 12 h), Christian types, circa 359/60-380. HZA-ζAC Draped bust of Ezanas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within double linear circle; above, gilt disk set on slanted cross. *Rev.* BACI-ΛEYC Draped bust of Ezanas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 22a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 4, 34.43 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 43. Very rare. A beautiful example of this interesting early Christian type. Minor roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

The unusual symbol on the obverse of this coin likely represents a solar symbol, not in the pagan sense, but as a solar halo of the kind seen by Constantine the Great before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312. A similar phenomenon occurred in the middle of the 4th century in the sky above Jerusalem, news of which may have reached Axum as well. Furthermore, by employing a slanted cross (with the upper arms off flan on our example), the letter 'X' was invoked, which of course symbolized Christ himself. All in all, this fascinating issue reflects the great creativity employed by the Axumites in appropriating a new religious iconography for their coinage.



298

298.

Anonymous, circa 359/60-450. Lepton (Bronze, 14 mm, 1.17 g, 12 h). BACI-ΛEYC Draped male bust to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, all within linear circle within thick circular border within linear circle. *Rev.* TOYTO APCEH (sic!) TH XΩPA Cross in outline within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 33. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 36. Munro-Hay, AC, type 52. A lovely piece with attractive earthen highlights. Minor edge chipping. Good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

The greatest innovation in religious imagery and legends after Ezean's conversion to Christianity in the middle of the 4th century no doubt occurred on the Axumite bronze coinage. This issue, first introduced under that king and continued under his successors, is remarkable for turning the cross into a central design element, which, as a symbol for Christ, the heavenly King of Kings, contrasts with the king's bust on the obverse, who is Christ's viceroy on Earth. The reverse legend 'TOYTO APCEH TH XΩPA' (here slightly blundered) translates as 'May this please the country', a clear message reflecting the state's interest in the spread of the new religion to the Axumite population at large, which may have gone hand in hand with increasing monetization.



2,5:1



299

299.

Ouzebas, late 4th-early 5th century. Multiple Lepton (Gilt Bronze, 18 mm, 1.85 g, 12 h). *OYAZHAC CACIAEYXC Draped bust of Ouzebas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley. *Rev.* *TOYTO APECH TH XΩPA Draped bust of Ouzebas (or Ezean's?) to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, within shallow round incuse inlaid in gold within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 26a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 37(a). Munro-Hay, AC, 57i. An attractive example with nearly full gilding. Flan crack and with a small scratch on the reverse, otherwise, good very fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

This is the first Axumite bronze issue to be partially gilded. Hahn & Keck (MAKS, p. 89) have suggested that the bust on the reverse may represent the deified/canonized Ezean's, as this is the only royal bust set on a gilt background after the introduction of Christianity. By underlining Ezean's sacred status, Ouzebas, perhaps a brother of the latter, could enhance his own legitimacy and prestige.



2,5:1





2,5:1



300

**300.**

Noe, 5th century. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.55 g, 12 h). *ACX*ACA* CAC*CI; Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Rev. *ጸጋጋጸ*ጸጋጋጸ*CAH*ΛΛX Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 28. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 38.91 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 59. A wonderful piece of unusually fine style. Struck from a slightly corroded reverse die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Spink 6013, 29 June 2006, 58.

While nothing is known of his reign, Noe is interesting for being the first Axumite king to employ a biblical name (Noah) on his coinage. The obverse legend (here slightly blundered) names him 'BA XAC ABACCIN' or 'Basileus Choras Abassinōn', which translates as 'King of the Land of the Abyssinians', a formula in common use on the Axumite gold coinage afterwards.



2,5:1



301

**301.**

Noe, 5th century. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.58 g, 12 h). *BAX*ACA* BAC*CI; Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Rev. *ጸጋጋጸ*ጸጋጋጸ*IAN*ΛΛΦ* Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 28. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 38. Munro-Hay, AC, type 59. Well struck and with clear legends. Minor scratches on the obverse and with light rust on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Baldwin's of St. James 40, 21 November 2019, 13.



302.

Noe, 5th century. Chrysos (Gold, 14 mm, 1.59 g, 12 h). *CAX* ΛCA*∩AC*CIN Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley, the right one with I across; all within circular border. *Rev.* *∩ΩN*∩IO*IAH* ΛΛX* Draped half-length bust of Noe to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above head cloth, pellet; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 28. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 38. Munro-Hay, AC, 59. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

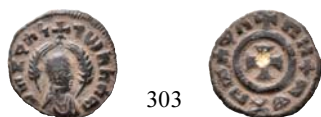
** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and from an important collection of Aksumite coins, Leu Web Auction 20, 16-18 July 2022, 3193.



2,5:1



2,5:1



303.

Mhdys, circa 450s-460s. AE (Gilt Bronze, 14 mm, 1.12 g, 11 h). መከደየሰነገሠክሰመ ('mhdysngs'ksm' = 'Mhdys (Matthias?), king of Axum' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Mhdys to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. *Rev.* *በዘ*መወከ*በመሰቀለ ('bzmw'bmsql' = 'In this (sign), you will conquer, through the Cross' in Ge'ez) Cross with central circle inlaid in gold within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 30. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 41. Munro-Hay, AC, type 70. A clear and attractive example with lovely earthen highlights. Minor flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

This fascinating little bronze coin, while inconspicuous at first sight, sets itself apart with its spectacular reverse legend, which is the Ge'ez rendering of the Greek 'ἐν τούτῳ νικά', or the Latin 'in hoc signo vinces'. This was the message Constantine the Great saw in the sky together with a solar symbol shortly before the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312, and had clearly become so powerful a religious (and political!) message that it even spread to Axum. The message is further enhanced by the gilding of the center of the cross, which thus radiates, as it were, with heavenly light.



2,5:1



2,5:1

**304.**

Ebana, circa 460s-480s. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.60 g, 12 h). *CAC* CI:*CAX*ABA Draped half-length bust of Ebana to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Rev. *COC*AHΛ*BAO*ACA Draped half-length bust of Ebana to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 34. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 43.227 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 71. A wonderful piece, beautifully preserved and with two exceptionally fine portraits. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and the Aurum Graecum Collection, Peus 425, 7 November 2019, 371, ex Lanz 138, 26 November 2007, 487.





2,5:1



305

**305.**

Ebana, circa 460s-480s. Chrysos (Gold, 16 mm, 1.60 g, 12 h). *CAC* CI* CAX* ΛCA Draped half-length bust of Ebana to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above tiara, ω; all within circular border. *Rev.* *CCB* A* A* BAC* AΔA Draped half-length bust of Ebana to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above head cloth, pellet; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 34. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 43. Munro-Hay, AC, type 71. Sharply struck and attractive. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and from an important collection of Aksumite coins, Leu Web Auction 24, 3-6 December 2022, 3734.



2,5:1



306

**306.**

Ebana, circa 460s-480s. 3 Argyroi (Gilt Silver, 15 mm, 0.93 g, 7 h). C-B-ANA Draped bust of Ebana to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, all within rayed border within linear circle. *Rev.* BC-AC-IA-CY Lozenge inlaid in gold with cross extending from each corner. Hahn, Aksumite, 35. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 44.117 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 74. A pleasing example struck on a full flan with clear legends. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



307

307.

Anonymous, circa 460s-first quarter 6th century. Lepton (Gilt Bronze, 16 mm, 0.91 g, 12 h). CAX☩ - A-CA Draped half-length male bust to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding long cross-tipped scepter in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm. *Rev.* ΛΩΧ ΗΘΥΛ ΟΥΤΟΤ Cross with central circle inlaid in gold within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 36. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 45. Munro-Hay, AC, type 76. An unusually sharp and well preserved example, with clear legends and attractive earthen highlights and faint traces of gilding. Minor edge chipping, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Gorny & Mosch 251, 15 October 2017, 5390 (part of).



2,5:1



308

308.

Anonymous, after 480s. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.52 g, 12 h). ☩CAC☩ IN☩CAX☩ACA Draped half-length male bust to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above tiara, inverted Δ; all within circular border. *Rev.* ☩CAC☩CYN☩CAX☩ACA Draped half-length male bust to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 31. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 46. Munro-Hay, AC, type 63. Well struck from unusually fresh dies. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and from an important collection of Aksumite coins, Leu Web Auction 20, 16-18 July 2022, 3233.

Coins in the name of Ebana may also have been struck posthumously, but eventually, new reverse dies were cut without the king's name, resulting in this anonymous issue.



2,5:1



**309.**

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.62 g, 12 h), anonymous type. ✽CAX✽ACA✽CAC✽CNI Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to inner right, downwards B; to left and right, ears of barley. *Rev.* ✽CAC✽CYN✽CAX✽ACA Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 39a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 47. Munro-Hay, AC, type 81. Extremely rare, only six examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which five are in private hands. Struck from slightly worn and corroded dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

✽* From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Leu Web Auction 18, 19-21 December 2021, 4071.

When Nezana/Nezool ascended the throne, there appears to have been some unclarity about whether to place the king's name on the obverse or the reverse of the coins. Dies were cut for both eventualities, with the intention of one side carrying the king's name, while the other would carry the 'King of the Land of the Abyssinians' title. Perhaps not entirely surprisingly, the dies were sometimes mixed up, resulting in issues with both an anonymous obverse and reverse (such as this one and the next lot), or with the royal name on both sides (such as lot 311 below). All these hybrid issues are extremely rare, being known from just a handful of examples.



310.

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.63 g, 11 h), anonymous type. *CAX*ACΛ*CAC*CNI Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley, the right one with I across. *Rev.* *CAC*CYN*CAX*ACΛ Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 39b (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 48.1 = Vaccaro 36 = Phaidra 1190114 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 81 (*this coin cited*). Extremely rare, just six examples recorded by Hahn & Keck. Struck from somewhat worn dies and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 55, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

**311.**

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Gold, 19 mm, 1.65 g, 12 h). HCZAHΛ BACCAEYC Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Rev. NCZANA BACCAEYC Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 38a (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 51.1 = Vaccaro 46 = Phaidra 1190126 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 77 (*this coin cited*). An extremely rare hybrid issue, just seven examples recorded by Hahn & Keck. Struck from slightly worn dies and with a flan crack, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 2500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 56, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).



**312.**

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.61 g, 12 h). HCZAH-A BVCIACYC Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to inner right, crescent; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. *Rev.* ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΧΑΠΙΤΙΑ Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 38b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 52. Munro-Hay, AC, type 79. Extremely rare, the fourth example recorded with a crescent on the obverse, and among the best known for the type. The flan slightly wavy, otherwise, extremely fine. 1500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Baldwin's of St. James 40, 21 November 2019, 15.

Nezana/Nezool eventually replaced the previous 'King of the Land of the Abyssinians' title with the Christian message 'ΘΕΟΥ ΕΥΧΑΠΙΤΙΑ'. This could either be interpreted as the gratitude of mankind towards God, or as Hahn & Keck (MAKS, p. 106) argue, the benevolence of God towards mankind. The latter interpretation is supported epigraphically and fits well with the rare silver issues of Nezana/Nezool (see lot 315 below) with the legend 'ΘΕΟΥ ΧΑΠΙ(C)', i.e., 'The grace of God', from which the benevolence mentioned on the gold coins flows forth. Ironically, a crescent is also depicted, formerly used as a pagan symbol on the Axumite coinage, but likely devoid of such meaning by this time.



**313.**

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.64 g, 12 h). [Θ]€ΟΥ €-ΥΧΑΠΙCΤΙΑ Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. *Rev.* ΗCΖΑΗΑ ΒΑCΙΑΕΥC Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 38b. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 52.10 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 79. Extremely rare, just twelve examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which ten in private hands. A very fascinating type with an overt Christian legend on the obverse. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

****** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Baldwin's FPL, autumn 2018, 43, and from the collection of Dr. Lawrence A. Adams, Classical Numismatic Group 100, 7 October 2015, 326, ex Morton & Eden, 18 April 2002, 37.

For the interpretation of the legend on the obverse, see the previous lot.

**314.**

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Chrysos (Electrum, 17 mm, 1.60 g, 12 h). $\Theta\text{COY } \epsilon\text{-YXAPICTIA}$ Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. *Rev.* BACIAE-YC NEZOQA Draped half-length bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above, cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 38d. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 54. Munro-Hay, AC, type 82. A well struck and attractive example of this fascinating issue. The flan slightly wavy and with some edge bumps, *otherwise*, very fine. 1 000

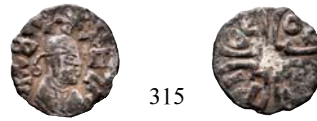
** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

Nezana/Nezool's coinage rather curiously employs two names for the same king. While a coregency is not impossible, more likely is that we are dealing with two names for the same king, based on argyroi carrying Nezana's name in Greek on the obverse coupled with a monogram of Nezool in Ge'ez over the king's head (see lot 315 below), strongly implying that both refer to the same figure. Turning back to the gold coinage, perhaps one die cutter continued the naming convention of Ebana, while the other opted to render the king's name as it was actually pronounced.

While little is known of Nezana/Nezool's reign, the chronicle of the Roman author, Marcellinus Comes, mentions that in 496, Anastasius received an elephant and two giraffes as a gift 'from India'. Of course, giraffes did not naturally occur in India in historical times, and the passage more likely refers to an African, perhaps Axumite, present instead. Rather than Marcellinus being misinformed, however, the broad use of the term 'India' for remote 'overseas' (from the perspective of Mediterranean seafarers) lands to the far south and east was not uncommon, much like 'Libya' could refer to all kinds of regions in Africa, not least to the continent as a whole.



2,5:1



315

315.

Nezana/Nezool, circa 480s-500. Argyros (Gilt Billon, 14 mm, 0.90 g, 11 h). NEZA-NA BA Draped bust of Nezana/Nezool to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; above, monogram of $\text{NH}\Theta\Lambda$ ('nzool' in Ge'ez). Rev. $\Theta\epsilon\text{-OY} - \text{XA-PI}$ Cross in outline with central square inlaid in gold. Hahn, Aksumite, 40. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 55.31 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 80. A fine example of this rare and interesting type naming the two names of Nezana/Nezool. Minor roughness, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

For the interpretation of the reverse of this interesting issue, see lot 312 above.



2,5:1



316

316.

Ousanas II, early 6th century. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.58 g, 12 h). $\text{*OYCA}\zeta\text{A} - \text{B-ACIA}\epsilon\text{AC}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above tiara, square consisting of four pellets. Rev. $\text{*BE}\Delta\text{Y} - \text{XAPIC}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley. Hahn, Aksumite, 37d. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 9, 56.26 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 89. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from Athena Numismatics in July 2018, ex Triton XVI, 8 January 2013, 1308 and Spink 6013, 29 June 2006, 78.



317

317.

Ousanas II, early 6th century. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.63 g, 12 h). $\text{ϠOYCVh}\text{C BACIAh}\text{EYC}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to inner left, h ; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* $\text{Ϡh}\text{EOY EYXAPICTIV}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above head cloth, pellet; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 37b (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 9, 58.2 = Vaccaro 43 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 87 (*this coin cited*). Extremely rare, just five examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which only two are in private hands. A beautifully preserved and very well pedigreed piece. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2000

Ϡ^* From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from Athena Numismatics in July 2018, and from the collections of Dr. Lawrence A. Adams, Classical Numismatic Group 100, 7 October 2015, 329, Dr. Anton C. R. Dreesman, Spink 1239, 13 July 2000, 936 and Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990), Sternberg XVIII, 20 November 1986, 241.



2,5:1



318

318.

Ousanas II, early 6th century. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.61 g, 12 h). $\text{ϠOYCAC BACIAh}\text{EYC}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* $\text{Ϡh}\text{EOYh}\text{EYXAPICh}\text{TIV}$ Draped half-length bust of Ousanas II to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 37a. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 60.53 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 85. Minor edge folding, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

Ϡ^* From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, privately acquired from NBJ in March 2019.



2,5:1





319.

Kaleb, circa 510-530s. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.52 g, 12 h). *XAHΘ ΘACIACVΘ* Draped half-length bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* *YIO*Θ OΘNΘ* A Draped half-length bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 41c. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 65. Munro-Hay, AC, 101-107 var. (slightly differing reverse legends). Struck from slightly worn dies and with minor traces of mounting, otherwise, very fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

With the reign of Kaleb, the Axumite Kingdom again enters the light of historiography (see also the introduction p. 218). Both Byzantine and Islamic sources (notably Procopius, *De bell.* 1.20.1-8) report that under Kaleb, a Christian king was installed in the Himyarite Kingdom in circa 518, but that he was toppled by Yusuf Dhu Nuwas, a Jewish convert, who pursued a decidedly anti-Christian (and thus anti-Axumite and anti-Byzantine) course. The massacre of the Christian community at Najran in particular greatly impressed the Christian world, and Kaleb invaded southern Arabia once more in circa 525 with approval of the Byzantine emperor, Justin I (although Procopius rather paints Justinian I as the instigator), sweeping away the forces of Yusuf and installing a new local client king named Sumuyafa Ashwa, who was promptly baptized.

The conquest would not prove durable, however, as a revolt of Ethiopian troops stationed in Himyar during the next decade saw a certain Abreha rise to power. Though Kaleb attempted to reassert Axumite authority, his attempts were ultimately in vain. His reign would be Axum's swan song, as the kingdom's power and prosperity appear to have steadily declined over the following decades. He is said to have abdicated, dedicating his crown to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and entering a monastery. After his death, Kaleb was canonized, and he is still venerated as Saint Elesbaan in the Orthodox Church today.

Interestingly, Kaleb's chrysoi carry a filiation ('YIOC ΘEZANA' = 'Son of Thezana'), a unique phenomenon in Axumite coinage. It is not entirely clear who this Thezana was - it could be another name of Nezana/Nezool, meaning that Kaleb was of royal blood, or a wholly unknown individual who did not reign at all. If the former is true, Kaleb apparently did not directly succeed his father, perhaps because he was still a minor when the king died. Such a course of events might explain the appearance of his unusual coin legends, which underlined his claim to power through noble parentage.



320

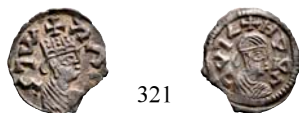
320.

Kaleb, circa 510-530s. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.55 g, 12 h). *XAHΘ ΘACIACVΘ* Draped half-length bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; above tiara, pellet; all within circular border. *Rev.* *YIOΘ OΘ:ΘNA* Draped half-length bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 41c. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 65. Munro-Hay, AC, 101-107 var. (slightly differing reverse legends). Minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



321

321.

Kaleb, circa 510-530s. Argyros (Billon, 13 mm, 0.66 g, 12 h). ካለብ-ካሠ ('klbngs' = 'Kaleb, king' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tiara and circular earring. *Rev.* *ዘዩደለ-ላሀገረ ('zydllhgr' = 'May this please the country' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Kaleb to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring. Hahn, Aksumite, 42. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 67. Munro-Hay, AC, type 111. An unusually sharp and clear example. Edge chip, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



**322.**

Alla Amidas/Armeha, before 540-550s. Chrysos (Gold, 17 mm, 1.49 g, 11 h). ✠ΑΑΛΛΑ AMIΔAC Draped half-length bust of Alla Amidas/Armeha to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* ✠✠✠BACIΛEYC Draped half-length bust of Alla Amidas to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 44a var. (slightly differing legends). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 69a var. (slightly differing legends). Munro-Hay, AC, type 115 var. (slightly differing legends). Of the highest rarity, just three examples of the type recorded by Hahn & Keck, and apparently unrecorded with these legends. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, very fine. 1500

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.*

After the reign of Kaleb, we are in the dark about many of the political developments in the Axumite Kingdom. Die links imply that Alla Amidas - which perhaps was a throne name rather than his personal name - closely followed Kaleb. Most likely, the silver and bronze coins struck in the name of king Armh ('Armeha') also belong to Alla Amidas (see lots 323-324 below).



323.

Alla Amidas/Armeha, before 540-550s. Argyros (Gilt Billon, 17 mm, 1.14 g, 11 h). ገሠአረሞሐ ('ngs'rmh' = 'King Armeha' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Alla Amidas/Armeha to right, wearing gilt tiara and circular earring, holding long cross-tipped scepter in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left, cross-tipped scepter decorated with barley ear. *Rev.* ሠሀለሙሰላሙ ('shlwslm' = 'Mercy and peace' in Ge'ez) Distyle arch surmounted by central cross in outline inlaid in gold flanked by two cross-tipped scepters, containing chalice (?) with round base inlaid in gold. Hahn, Aksumite, 71. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 70. Munro-Hay, AC, type 151. A very attractive coin with near full gilding. Good very fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

Armeha has previously been considered a contemporary of the prophet Muhammed, based on a story recorded by the Muslim historian, Muhammad ibn Jarīr al-Tabarī (circa 839-923), who mentions a prince Arha living in the 7th century. This moved his coinage to the very end to the Axumite series, and the lack of gold coins in his name would thus reflect the dire economic straits Axum found itself in by this time. Hahn & Keck (MAKS, p. 118), however, argue that Armeha is more likely to be a different name for Alla Amidas, a close successor of Kaleb, and thus his coins are considerably earlier.

Both the silver and bronze coinage of Alla Amidas/Armeha was innovative. Firstly, it saw the permanent introduction of Ge'ez to these metals, which nearly completely supplanted Greek over the following decades. Moreover, the iconography of his silver issues is highly intriguing. Various interpretations have been offered for the curious design found on the reverse, ranging from a decorated throne to a triumphal arch or the Spring of Life, while the object in the middle has variously been described as a key, as the stone closing off the Holy Sepulchre, or as a crown. The latter in particular evokes the story of Kaleb donating his crown to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem (see lot 319 above), but the shape does not seem to accord well with a crown.

Hahn & Keck interpret the object as a chalice containing the blood of Christ (hence also the gilding of the base). The central gilded cross then represents Christ, while the cross-tipped scepters underline his status as King of Kings. All taken together, the scene symbolizes the Eucharist, in which the blood of Christ was transformed for the deliverance of all believers.



324.

Alla Amidas/Armeha, before 540-550s. Dilepton (Gilt Bronze, 20 mm, 1.96 g, 12 h). ነገሥት-ረመሐ ('ngs'rmh' = 'King Armeha' in Ge'ez) Alla Amidas/Armeha seated right on low throne, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding long cross-tipped scepter in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to inner right, pellet. *Rev.* ለሕዝብፈህሐሰየክነ ('lhzbfslykn' = 'Let there be joy for the people' in Ge'ez) Cross in outline with central circle partially inlaid in gold between two ears of barley sprouting from annulet below. Hahn, Aksumite, 72. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 72. Munro-Hay, AC, type 153. A truly exceptional piece with a beautiful dark patina and traces of gilding on the reverse, beyond doubt one of the finest Axumite bronze coins in existence. Good extremely fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

If we discount the unique chrysos of Mhdys (Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 40), the authenticity of which is questionable, Alla Amida/Armeha's bronze coins offer the only full-length depiction of a king on the Axumite coinage.





2,5:1



325



325.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.60 g, 12 h). *AΛΛΑ ΓΑΒΑΖ ΝΓ Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* *BA*CI*ΛE*YC Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 45 (*this coin cited*). Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 73.6 = Vaccaro 55 (*this coin cited*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 124 (*this coin cited*). Extremely rare, fifteen examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which only ten are in private hands. Struck from slightly corroded dies and with two scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma E-Auction 67, 6 February 2020, 540, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

As with Alla Amidas/Armeha, Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad also utilized different names on his silver and bronze coinage. The 'NΓ' in the obverse legend of his chrysoi likely stands for 'negus' ('king' in Ge'ez).



2,5:1



326



326.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.55 g, 11 h). *AΛΛΑ ΓΑΒΑΖ ΝΓ Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* *BA*CI*ΛE*YC Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 45. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 73.14 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 124. Extremely rare, fifteen examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which only ten are in private hands. An unusually fresh and attractive piece. Slightly ragged flan, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



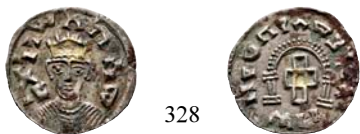


327.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Unit (Gilt Billon, 16 mm, 0.98 g, 12 h). ቆወዘኑ-ነገሠ ('wznngs' = 'Wazen, king' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad facing, wearing tiara inlaid in gold, circular earrings and pearl necklace, with small cross over his left shoulder. Rev. ቆነገሠዘየዐበየለመደኅነ ('ngszy'bylmdhn' = 'The king who exalts the Savior' in Ge'ez) Cross with central circle inlaid in gold within distyle arch. Hahn, Aksumite, 67. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 74.6 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 117. Extremely rare, just ten examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which eight are in private hands. Minor deposits and light scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

^{} From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 71, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad was the first Axumite king after Aphilas (circa 310-325) to feature a facing bust on his coinage, most likely inspired by contemporary Byzantine coinage.



328

328.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Unit (Gilt Billon, 17 mm, 1.17 g, 1 h). ነገሠአከሰመ ('ngs'ksm' = 'King of Axum' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad facing, wearing tiara inlaid in gold, circular earrings and pearl necklace; to left, monogram of አገደ ('agd' in Ge'ez). Rev. ቶኅገሠ-ዘየፀበየለመደኅነ ('ngszy'bylmdhn' = 'The king who exalts the Savior' in Ge'ez) Cross in outline with central square inlaid in gold within distyle arch. Hahn, Aksumite, 69. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 75.109 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 126. A wonderful piece, very well struck and with intact gilding. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

The name 'Agad', presented as a monogram on Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad's silver coinage, literally means 'donkey' in Ge'ez. While this may seem like a particularly unflattering name for a ruler, Christ was famously carried into Jerusalem by a donkey, and it likely had a more positive meaning than we would assume today. The reverse scene, a seemingly simplified version of the one found on the silver coinage of Alla Amidas/Armeha (see lot 323 above), may, together with the legend, refer to the gift of a piece of the True Cross by the Byzantines (otherwise also attested as a diplomatic gift), which would certainly have received a fitting shrine in Axum.



2,5:1



329

329.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Unit (Gilt Billon, 17 mm, 1.32 g, 12 h). ነገሠአከሰመ ('ngs'ksm' = 'King of Axum' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad facing, wearing tiara inlaid in gold, circular earrings and pearl necklace; to left, monogram of አገደ ('agd' in Ge'ez). Rev. ቶኅገሠ-ዘየፀበየለመደኅነ ('ngszy'bylmdhn' = 'The king who exalts the Savior' in Ge'ez) Cross in outline with central square inlaid in gold within distyle arch. Hahn, Aksumite, 69. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 75.31 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 126. Struck from slightly worn dies and with light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 74, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

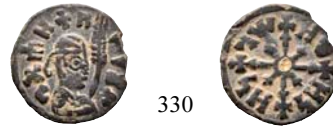


2,5:1





2,5:1



330

330.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Lepton (Gilt Bronze, 15 mm, 1.06 g, 7 h). ለአላዘዳብ-ዘዐደለ ('I'hzbydl' = 'To please the peoples' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding long and straight ear of barley. *Rev.* ዘወ-ዘነ-ዘነ-ገሠ ('zwznzngs' = 'Of Wazen, of the King' in Ge'ez) Cross crosslet with central circle inlaid in gold and another cross crosslet in angles. Hahn, Aksumite, 70. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 76. Munro-Hay, AC, type 119. An excellent example with full gilding and attractive earthen highlights on a dark patina. Good very fine. 350

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

This and the following three coins, struck under Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, belong to a remarkable issue of bronze coins displaying a great variety in control marks and the design of the barley ears and the reverses. The obverse legend, 'To please the peoples', naturally refers to the cross on the reverse, which represents the aspiration to spread the true faith to all corners of the globe, further underlined by the gilding of the central circle of the cross on the reverse. This was the last issue of Axumite bronze coins to be regularly gilded.



2,5:1



331

331.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Lepton (Bronze, 17 mm, 1.71 g, 11 h). ለአላዘዳብ-ደለ ('I'hzbydl' = 'To please the peoples' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding ear of barley ending in a cross; to upper right, triangle consisting of three pellets. *Rev.* ዘወ-ዘነ-ዘነ-ገሠ ('zwznzngs' = 'Of Wazen, of the King' in Ge'ez) Cross crosslet with central circle and X in angles. Hahn, Aksumite, 70. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 76. Munro-Hay, AC, type 120i. Beautiful earthen highlights. Good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



332



2,5:1



332.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Lepton (Bronze, 17 mm, 1.23 g, 4 h). ለአላዘበዘዐ-ደለ (l'hzbydl' = 'To please the peoples' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding curved ear of barley. Rev. ዘወ-ዘኑ-ዘኑ-ገሠ ('zwznzngs' = 'Of Wazen, of the King' in Ge'ez) Cross crosslet with central circle and X in angles. Hahn, Aksumite, 70. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 76. Munro-Hay, AC, type 118. Beautiful dark patina. Minor deposits and with light weakness on the reverse, otherwise, good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



333



2,5:1



333.

Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, circa late 550s-560s. Lepton (Gilt Bronze, 17 mm, 1.54 g, 10 h). ለአላዘበዘዐ-ደለ (l'hzbydl' = 'To please the peoples' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding long ear of barley; to upper right, cross. Rev. ዘወ-ዘኑ-ዘኑ-ገሠ ('zwznzngs' = 'Of Wazen, of the King' in Ge'ez) Cross crosslet with central circle inlaid in gold and X in angles. Hahn, Aksumite, 70. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 76. Munro-Hay, AC, type 118 ff. (differing obverse legend arrangements). A fine example with a beautiful dark brown patina. Flan cracks and with light doubling on the obverse, otherwise, good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

**334.**

Israel, second half of the 570s. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.52 g, 12 h). *BACIAI Aξ@MI Draped half-length bust of Israel to right, wearing tiara and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* *IC*PA*H*Λ Draped half-length bust of Israel to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 46. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 77.16 = Phaidra 1190520 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 143. A rare and attractive piece, lightly toned and with an excellent pedigree. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 500

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and that of H.-S., Peus 425, 7 November 2019, 374, ex Titano 3, 23 June 1979, 86, deaccessioned from the inventory of the Museo Africano in Rome, and from the 1906/7 Adulis Hoard.*

After the reign of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, the exact succession of the Axumite kings becomes increasingly uncertain, though Hahn & Keck in MAKS prefer the order Israel-Gersem-Joel-Hethasas/Hataza, based on a series of anonymous argyroi closely copying those of Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad, which carry the legend 'ngs 'ksm', or 'King of Axum', a title also used on the chrysoi of Israel (and which had fallen into disuse on the coinage for a while after the reign of Mhdys in the middle of the 5th century). The 'King of Axum' title was likewise employed on the gold coinage of Joel, but this king struck argyroi under his own name and of a different type, implying Israel was closer to Ella Gabaz/Wazeb Agad than Joel was. While we follow Hahn & Keck's order here, it is not unlikely that future evidence will further refine the chronology of the later coin-producing kings.

This particular piece comes from the Adulis Hoard, discovered during excavations in the early 20th century. The hoard consisted of 33 chrysoi of Israel and was found in a layer showing signs of burning. Adulis may have been collateral damage in the Byzantine-Sasanian War of 572-591, during which the Persians sent an expedition to southern Arabia to install a client king there, furthering the decline of the Axumite Kingdom. It is worth noting that the king's name, Israel, was the name given to the patriarch Jacob after wrestling with an angel (Genesis 32:24-32), from which the Israelites derived their name.



335

3:1

335.

Israel, second half of the 570s. Chrysos (Gold, 18 mm, 1.48 g, 4 h). ✠BACIAI AξΩMI Draped half-length bust of Israel to right, wearing tiara and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* ✠IC✠PA✠H✠Λ Draped half-length bust of Israel to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 46. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 77.18 = Anzani II, 233 = Phaidra 1190516 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 143. Rare and with an excellent pedigree. Struck from slightly worn dies and with two flan cracks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 79, reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990), deaccessioned from the inventory of the Museo Africano in Rome and from the 1906/7 Adulis Hoard.*

For the history behind the Adulis Hoard, see lot 334 above.

**336.**

Israel, second half of the 570s. Lepton (Bronze, 14 mm, 0.60 g, 12 h). ነገሥተ-ገረገሥ ('ngsysr'l' = 'King Israel' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Israel to right, wearing tiara and holding cross in his right hand. *Rev.* ለሕዝብ[ሠ]ሀለ ('l'hzbsl' = 'Mercy to the people' in Ge'ez) Cross within circular border; below, XC. Hahn, Aksumite, 47. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 79. Munro-Hay, AC, type 144. Extremely rare, just seven examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which just four are in private hands. Minor smoothing and with some edge chipping, *otherwise*, very fine. 1000

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Roma XXVII, 22 March 2023, 349.

The extreme rarity of Israel's bronze coins may reflect a rather brief reign; in fact, his bronze coins are among the great rarities in the Axumite series today. The 'XC' on the reverse is a *nomen sacrum*, symbolizing Christ.



**337.**

Gersem, circa 580s. Chrysos (Electrum, 17 mm, 1.21 g, 9 h). ✠BACIAI AΞΘMI Draped bust of Gersem facing, wearing crown surmounted by cross and decorated with pendilia, holding globus cruciger in his right hand; to right, ear of barley; all within circular border. Rev. ✠ΓΕ✠ΡΣΕ✠Μ (?) Draped bust of Gersem to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 50 = Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 14, 80.1 = Munro-Hay, AC, type 145 = Vaccaro 64 (*this coin*). Unique. A spectacular coin of great historical interest and intriguing iconography, certainly one of the highlights in the entire Axumite series. Some edge chips and flan cracks and the reverse slightly double struck, *otherwise*, very fine. 5 000

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma E-Auction 69, 16 March 2020, 584, and from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).*

This unique coin is undoubtedly one of the highlights of the Dr. Coffman Collection and arguably of Axumite coinage as a whole. The obverse in particular completely departs from the highly standardized iconography of the gold coins by showing a frontal bust of the king wearing a cross-tipped crown with pendilia and holding a globus cruciger. This clearly copies a Byzantine prototype, most likely the solidi of Tiberius II Constantine (574-582) or Maurice Tiberius (582-602), if the dating of Gersem and the reading of his name on this coin are correct. Still, we are not dealing with a slavish copy, as the ubiquitous Axumite ear of barley is retained, the globus cruciger is almost reduced to a plain cross, and the crown has a decidedly different shape.

Gersem also struck a more regular gold coinage (see lot 338 below), and it has been speculated that the present piece was part of an extraordinary emission, perhaps one related to a Byzantine embassy, which would also explain its extreme rarity. All in all, this coin is a fantastic witness to the intercultural contacts which still existed between Axum and the outside world during this time, and it shows the openness of the Axumite mint in adapting new coin designs to its own needs. As for the king's name, it is possibly derived from the biblical Gershom, who was the eldest son of Moses with Zipporah. Interestingly, the latter is sometimes seen as Ethiopian, based on Numeri 12:1, which states that Miriam and Aaron criticized Moses for having taken a 'Cushite' wife.

**338.**

Gersem, circa 580s. Chrysos (Gold, 16 mm, 1.24 g, 12 h). ✠BACHI AΞΘMI Draped half-length bust of Gersem to right, wearing tiara and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Rev. ✠ΓΕ✠PC✠Ε•M Draped half-length bust of Gersem to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 49. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 81.5 = Phaidra 1190548 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 146. Extremely rare, just six examples cited by Hahn & Keck, of which only three in private hands. Flan crack, edge chip and struck from somewhat worn dies, *otherwise*, about very fine. 5 000

****** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma XXII, 7 October 2021, 81, and reportedly from the collection of Francesco Vaccaro (1903-1990).

Next to a highly unusual emission of gold chrysoi (see lot 337 above), Gersem also struck a more regular issue of gold chrysoi, but with the curious detail that the inner circle is missing from the reverse, while present on the obverse. All of his gold coins are extremely rare, perhaps a first indication that international trade was being disrupted by the intrusion of the Sasanian Empire in the Red Sea area during this time (see also lot 334 above).



2,5:1



339

**339.**

Gersem, circa 580s. Argyros (Billon, 15 mm, 0.63 g, 3 h). ገረ-ሰሙ ('grsm' = 'Gersem' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Gersem to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding long cross in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to upper left, pellet. *Rev.* ነገ-ሠ ('ngs' = 'King' in Ge'ez) Draped half-length bust of Gersem to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding long cross in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to right, crescent. Hahn, Aksumite, 51. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 82. Munro-Hay, AC, type 147. A fine example with two clear portraits. Somewhat porous and with minor cleaning scratches, *otherwise, very fine.* 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and the Maekelay-Tigray Collection, Roma E-Auction 69, 16 April 2020, 581.



2,5:1



340

**340.**

Gersem, circa 580s. Lepton (Bronze, 19 mm, 1.38 g, 12 h). ነገሠገ-ረሰሙ ('ngsgrsm' = 'King Gersem' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Gersem facing, wearing tiara and pearl necklace; to left and right, cross. *Rev.* በክረስተስየሙወእ ('bkrstsym' = 'He conquers through Christ' in Ge'ez) Cross within tear shaped border decorated with four pellets. Hahn, Aksumite, 53. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 83. Munro-Hay, AC, type 148. Attractive earthen highlights. Very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.





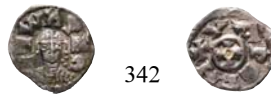
341.
Joel, circa 590s-after 610. Chrysos (Electrum, 17 mm, 1.30 g, 12 h). [BA]CIAI AξOM[I] Draped half-length bust of Joel to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* ✠I✠O✠H✠Δ Draped half-length bust of Joel to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding branch in his right hand and with bracelets on his right arm; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 54. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 85.3 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 128. Extremely rare, one of just six known examples. Edge chips and with minor die rust, *otherwise*, very fine. 750

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

The coinage of Joel in all metals exists in two distinct types, suggesting that either a coin reform of sorts took place, or that a successor continued to strike coins in Joel's name but with differentiated types. The other type in gold, known from a single example, distinguishes itself by having no inner linear borders. The king's name is biblical, referring to the prophet Joel, whose eponymous book describes how locust plagues and droughts afflicted Israel, but that repentance in the face of God would bring deliverance. Considering the declining fortunes of Axum at this time, this name would have been particularly poignant.



2,5:1



342

342.

Joel, circa 590s-after 610. Argyros (Gilt Billon, 11 mm, 1.09 g, 1 h). ἰηωλοηλ ('ngsyoel' = 'King Joel' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Joel facing, wearing tight-fitting head cloth decorated with cross and circular earrings; to inner right, three pellets. *Rev.* APECH XY Cross with central circle inlaid in gold within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 57. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 15, 86.118 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 129. An unusually attractive example with a fine portrait. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Classical Numismatic Group E-Auction 412, 17 June 2018, 744.

As mentioned in the note on lot 341 above, Joel's coinage exists in two distinct types, most clearly seen in the silver and bronze coinage, where the flans changed from compact, thick flans (which may have helped against deterioration) to broader, thin flans, and the busts from facing busts to busts in profile (see lot 343 below), an order suggested by overstrikes on bronze coins. This particular type saw the temporary revival of the 'TOYTO APECH TH XΩΠΑ' legend, although heavily abbreviated and with the addition of 'XY', which might stand for 'XPICTOY', thus changing the legend to something akin to 'May the Sign of Christ please the country'.



2,5:1



343

343.

Joel, circa 590s-after 610. Argyros (Billon, 12 mm, 0.75 g, 12 h). ηοηλ ('yoel' = 'Joel' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Joel to right, wearing tiara and circular earring; to inner right, crescent. *Rev.* ἰηω ('ngūs' = 'King' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Joel to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding long cross in his right hand. Hahn, Aksumite, 56. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, pl. 16, 87.46 (*this coin*). Munro-Hay, AC, type 130. Rare. Slightly rough and with minor edge chipping, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



344

344.

Joel, circa 590s-after 610. 'Lepton' (Bronze, 12 mm, 0.81 g, 12 h), an 'offstrike' from argyros dies. ἰησοῦλ ('ngsyoel' = 'King Joel' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Joel facing, wearing tight-fitting head cloth decorated with cross and circular earrings; to inner right, small cross. *Rev.* APECH XY Cross with central circle within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 60. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 86AE. Munro-Hay, AC, type 133. Of the highest rarity, just two examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which just one is in private hands. A beautiful and very interesting offstrike from silver dies. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.*

Very rarely, the Axumites produced offstrikes from precious metal dies in bronze, as is the case with this extremely rare piece, which is of the same type as lot 342 above.



2,5:1



345

345.

Joel, circa 590s-after 610. Lepton (Bronze, 13 mm, 0.58 g, 11 h). ἰη-ህ ('ngūs' = 'King' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Joel to right, wearing tiara and circular earring; to upper left, -; to upper right, cross. *Rev.* ለ-ዐ-አ-ለ ('yoel' = 'Joel' in Ge'ez) Cross. Hahn, Aksumite, 59. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 90, b). Munro-Hay, AC, type 131. A well struck and unusually attractive example of this difficult issue. Minor die break on the obverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Classical Numismatic Group E-Auction 338, 5 November 2014, 320.*

Based on the placement of the king's name on the reverse in the angles of the cross, Hahn & Keck (MAKS, p. 137-138) suggest that this type may have been produced posthumously.



2,5:1





346



3:1

346.

Hethasas/Hataza, circa 610s-630s. Chrysos (Electrum, 17 mm, 1.26 g, 12 h), before 620 (?). BACIAI•AZOMI Draped half-length bust of Hethasas/Hataza to right, wearing tiara and circular earring, holding spear in his right hand; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. *Rev.* ✱AC✱A✱Θ✱H Draped half-length bust of Hethasas/Hataza to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring; to left and right, ears of barley; all within circular border. Hahn, Aksumite, 48. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 91, b). Munro-Hay, AC, type 136. Extremely rare, Hahn & Keck cite just five examples, four of which are in museums. The last Axumite gold coin and hence of the greatest historical importance. Edge chip and flan crack, and with some scratches, *otherwise*, good fine. 2500

*** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Leu Web Auction 23, 22 August 2022, 4149.*

If Hahn & Keck's reconstruction of the royal succession after Ella Gabaz/Wazen Agad is correct, Hethasas/Hataza was the last Axumite king to strike coins in his own name. Remarkably, he still adhered to a trimetallic coinage, although the gold content of his chrysoi and the silver content of his argyroi (see the next lot) was very low, indicating difficulties in procuring sufficient precious metal. The disruption of the Red Sea trade resulting from the Sasanian conquest of Egypt in 617/8 may soon have rendered coin production obsolete, which would explain the great rarity of Hethasas/Hataza's gold and early silver coins today.

Hahn & Keck have suggested that the short term restoration of Egypt to Byzantine control in 630 may have prompted the Axumites to resume coin production, though only of billon argyroi and bronze lepta (see lots 349 & 350 below), which may have continued posthumously after Hethasas/Hataza's reign. Production of gold coins was permanently discontinued, however, making these extremely rare chrysoi the final Axumite coinage in gold.



347.

Hethasas/Hataza, circa 610s-630s. Argyros (Billon, 13 mm, 0.95 g, 2 h), before 620 (?). ሐ-ተሐ ('htz' = 'Hataza' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Hethasas/Hataza to right, wearing tiara and circular earring. Rev. ነገሥ ('ngūs' = 'King' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Hethasas/Hataza to right, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earring, holding long cross in his right hand. Hahn, Aksumite, 62. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 92. Munro-Hay, AC, type 138. Extremely rare, just twelve examples recorded by Hahn & Keck, of which eight are in private hands. Slightly rough and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, about very fine. 500

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection, ex Classical Numismatic Group E-Auction 467, 6 May 2020, 476.



348.

Hethasas/Hataza, circa 610s-630s. Lepton (Bronze, 15 mm, 1.30 g, 5 h), before 620 (?). Draped bust of Hethasas/Hataza facing, wearing tight-fitting head cloth and circular earrings; to inner, left and right, two large crosses; to left and right, ears of barley; above head cloth, small cross. *Rev.* ሐተሰኅሥኣከሰሙ ('htzngs'ksm' = 'Hataza, king of Axum' in Ge'ez) Cross within octagonal border. Hahn, Aksumite, 66. Hahn & Keck, MAKS, 94. Munro-Hay, AC, type 140. Rare. A lovely example with attractive earthen highlights and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Good very fine. 350

****** *From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection and from the collection of Dr. Max Blaschegg (1930-2021), Leu Web Auction 22, 20-21 August 2022, 395, ex Sternberg XVII, 9-10 May 1986, 277.*



2,5:1



349

**349.**

Hethasas/Hataza, circa 610s-630s. Argyros (Billon, 17 mm, 1.09 g, 2 h), after 630 (?). ገሠ-አተዘ ('ngshtz' = 'King Hataza' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Hethasas/Hataza facing, wearing tiara and circular earrings, holding cross in his right hand in front of his chest and with bracelets on his right arm; to inner left, small cross. *Rev.* ለአ-ሕዝ-ባሠ-ሀለ ('l'hzbshl' = 'Mercy to the people' in Ge'ez) Cross within lozenge with cross extending from each corner. Hahn, Aksumite, 63. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 93. Munro-Hay, AC, type 137. Nicely toned and unusually complete. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.



2,5:1



350

**350.**

Hethasas/Hataza, circa 610s-630s. Lepton (Bronze, 16 mm, 0.84 g, 2 h), after 630 (?). ገሠ-አተዘ ('ngshtz' = 'King Hataza' in Ge'ez) Draped bust of Hethasas/Hataza facing, wearing tiara and circular earrings, holding cross in his right hand in front of his chest; to inner left, pellet; to upper right, -. *Rev.* ለአ-ሕዝ-ባሠ-ሀለ ('l'hzbshl' = 'Mercy to the people' in Ge'ez) Cross within lozenge with cross extending from each corner. Hahn, Aksumite, 65. Hahn & Keck, MAKs, 95. Munro-Hay, AC, type 141. An attractive example of this difficult issue. Flan cracks and minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

** From the Dr. Stephan Coffman Collection.

SILENT ECHOES: THE TWILIGHT OF THE AXUMITE EMPIRE

The power struggle between the Byzantine and Sasanian Empires in the late 6th and early 7th centuries culminated in the dramatic capture of Byzantium's eastern provinces and Egypt by Khosrau II (590-628) in the 610s and 620s, effectively cutting Axum off from their erstwhile political, economic, and religious partners to the north. The Sasanian Empire expanded into South Arabia as well, practically at Axum's doorstep, and conflict between the two major powers is hinted at by burn layers found during excavations in Adulis, which likely fell victim to a Sasanian raid sometime earlier in the 570s. At the other end of the Red Sea-Indian Ocean trade, the Gupta Empire in India had splintered in the 6th century, putting further economic pressure on Axum. While the Byzantines briefly recovered their territories under Heraclius, the rise of Islam soon led to their permanent loss to the emerging Caliphate, resulting in the isolation of Axum from Mediterranean Christianity.

Like other peoples living at the periphery of world empires before and after them, the Axumites, under the political, cultural, and economic influence of their more powerful neighbors, had formed a cohesive realm of their own over time. Local kings emerged, undoubtedly spearheading, as with most pre-modern states, a powerful elite that demanded the distribution of wealth and prestige. The lucrative participation in international trade also brought along dependencies, however, a vulnerability not unknown to a modern world still recovering from the shock of a global pandemic. With the fall of the Gupta and Sasanian Empires, the emergence of the Islamic Caliphate, and Byzantium's desperate fight for survival, centuries of relative 'international' stability came to an end. Within this changing world, Axum had to reinvent itself, and it became more focused on its African hinterland as it lost its access to the sea. All this would have sharply reduced the need for coin production, which had always been oriented towards international trade. Posthumous coinage may have continued to be struck for a while after Hethasas/Hataza's reign, and the coins of earlier kings likely also continued to circulate, but sometime during the middle of the 7th century, when Axum was abandoned as the kingdom's capital, coin production was effectively halted. The kingdom itself endured until the 10th century on a minor scale, when it was conquered by the Ethiopian queen Gudit, who also appears to have plundered the former capital, but native coins would not be minted again in Ethiopia for more than a thousand years. All this only adds to the fascination of this rich coinage, struck in one of the least-known corners of the ancient world, a true testament to Axum's bygone power and prosperity.

AXUMITE BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Anzani Numismatica Axumita, in: *Revista Italiana Numismatica* 39 (1926), pp. 5-110.
- A. Anzani Numismatica e Storia d'Etiochia, in: *Revista Italiana Numismatica* 41-42 (1928/9), pp. 5-69.
- F. de Blois Clan-Names in Ancient Ethiopia, in: *Die Welt des Orients* 15 (1984), pp. 123-125.
- W. Hahn Die Münzprägung des Axumitischen Reiches, in: *Litterae Numismaticae Vindobonensis* 2 (1983), pp. 113-180.
- W. Hahn Numismatische Reisenotizen aus Äthiopien, in: *Mitteilungsblatt des Instituts für Numismatik der Universität Wien* 16 (1998), pp. 9-14
- W. Hahn & V. West *Sylloge of Aksumite Coins in the Ashmolean Museum*, Oxford. Oxford 2016.
- W. Hahn & R. Keck *Münzgeschichte der Aksumiten Könige in der Spätantike*. Vienna 2020.
- S. Munro-Hay *Aksum: An African Civilization of Late Antiquity*. Edinburgh 1991.
- S. Munro-Hay & B. Juel-Jensen *Aksumite Coinage*. London 1995.
- S. Munro-Hay *Catalogue of the Aksumite Coins in the British Museum*. London 1999.
- Phaidra online database at <https://phaidra.univie.ac.at/>
- F. Vaccaro *Le Monete di Aksum*. Mantua 1967.



LEU NUMISMATIK



Web Auction 28

9-11 December 2023 | online

www.leunumismatik.com/auction

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABC C. Rudd: Ancient British Coins. Aylsham 2010.
- AC Y.T. Nercessian: Armenian Coins and their Values. Los Angeles 1995.
- AGK (corr.) H.-J. Schulzki: Die Antoninianprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus (AGK). Typenkatalog der regulären und nachgeprägten Münzen. Antiquitas, Reihe 3, Band 35. Bonn 1996. Revised by M.R. Weder, in: SNR 76 (1997) and 77 (1998).
- Album S. Album: Checklist of Islamic Coins. 3rd revised edition. 2011.
- Allen D. F. Allen: The Philippus in Switzerland and the Rhineland, in: SNR 53 (1974), pp. 42-74.
- Alram M. Alram. Nomina Propria Iranica in Nummis. IPNB Vol. 4. Vienna 1986.
- AMNG Various authors: Die antiken Münzen Nordgriechenlands. 4 Vols. Berlin 1898-1935.
- Anokhin V.A. Anokhin: Античные Монеты Северного Причерноморья (Ancient Coins of the Northern Black Sea Coast). Kiev 2011.
- Anokhin, Khersonesa V.A. Anokhin: Монетное дело Херсонеса (IV в. до н.э. - XII в. н.э) (Coinage of Chersonesus (4th century BC - 12 century AD)). Kiev 1977.
- Asyut M.J. Price & N. Waggoner: Archaic Greek Silver Coinage. The Asyut Hoard. London 1975.
- Atlan S. Atlan: Untersuchungen über die Sidetischen Münzen des V. und IV. Jahrhunderts. v. Chr. Ankara 1967.
- Attianese P. Attianese: Kroton: Ex Nummis Historia. Settingiano 1992.
- Auriol A.E. Furtwängler: Monnaies Grecques en Gaule. Typos III. Fribourg 1978.
- Babelon E. Babelon: Monnaies de la Republique Romaine. 2 Vols. Paris 1885.
- Balcer J.M. Balcer: The Early Coinage of Teos, in: SNR 47 (1968), pp. 5-50.
- Barron J.P. Barron: The Silver Coins of Samos. London 1966.
- Basel H.A. Cahn et al.: Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig. Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland. Basel 1988.
- Bastien P. Bastien: Le Monnayage de l'Atelier de Lyon. 7 Vols. Wetteren 1972-1989.
- Bastien, Postume P. Bastien: Le Monnayage Bronze de Postume. Wetteren 1967.
- BCD BCD Akarnania and Aetolia. Münzen & Medaillen GmbH, Auction 23. Sammlung BCD: Akarnanien und Aetolien. Stuttgart, 18 October 2007.
- Boiotia. Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IX. Coins of Boiotia: The BCD Collection. New York, 10 January 2006.
- Corinth. Numismatik Lanz, Auction 105. Münzen von Korinth: Sammlung BCD. Munich, 26 November 2001.

- Euboia. Numismatik Lanz, Auction 111. Münzen von Euboia: Sammlung BCD. Munich, 25 November 2002.
 - Lokris-Phokis. Numismatic Ars Classica, Auction 55. The BCD Collection: Lokris and Phokis. Zurich, 8 October 2010.
 - Olympia. Leu Numismatik AG, Auction 90. Coins of Olympia: The BCD Collection. Zurich, 10 May 2004.
 - Peloponnesos. LHS Numismatics, Auction 96. Coins of Peloponnesos: The BCD Collection. Zurich, 8-9 May 2006.
 - Peloponnesos II. Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 81/2. The BCD Collection of Coins from the Peloponnesos, Part II. Lancaster, 20 May 2009.
 - Thessaly I. Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XV. The BCD Collection of the Coinage of Thessaly. New York, 3 January 2012.
 - Thessaly II. Nomos AG, Auction 4. Coins of Thessaly: The BCD Collection. Zurich, 10 May 2011.
- Bedoukian, Commagene P.Z. Bedoukian: Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene. ANSSP 4. Los Angeles 1985.
- Bellinger A.R. Bellinger: Troy, the Coins. Princeton 1961.
- Bendall S. Bendall: Byzantine Weights: An Introduction. London 1996.
- Bernardi G. Bernardi: Arabic Gold Coins. Corpus I. Trieste 2010.
- Bland R. Bland: The Coinage of Jotapian, in: Essays Carson-Jenkins, pp. 191-206.
- Blum G. Blum: Numismatique d'Antinoos, in: JIAN 16 (1914), pp. 33-70.
- BMC Various authors: Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum. 29 Vols. London 1873-1927.
- H. Mattingly et al: Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum. 6 Vols. London 1932-1962.
- BN J. Giard. Bibliothèque Nationale. Catalogue des Monnaies de l'Empire Romain. 3 Vols. Paris 1976-.
- Bodenstedt F. Bodenstedt: Die Elektronmünzen von Phokaia und Mytilene. Tübingen 1981.
- Boehring E. Boehring: Die Münzen von Syrakus. Berlin and Leipzig 1929.
- Boehring C. Boehring: Die Münzgeschichte von Leontini in klassischer Zeit, in: Münzgeschichte Studies Price, pp. 43-54.
- Bopearachchi O. Bopearachchi : Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques. Paris 1991.
- Boston MFA MFA A.B. Brett: Catalogue of Greek Coins, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Boston 1955.

Cahn	H.A. Cahn: Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos. Basel 1940.
Cahn, Knidos	H.A. Cahn: Knidos. Die Münzen des Sechsten und des Fünften Jahrhunderts v. Chr. AMUGS IV. Berlin 1970.
Calciati	R. Calciati: Pegasi. Mortara 1990.
Calicó	X. Calicó: Los Aureos Romanos. 2 Vols. Barcelona 2002.
Callataÿ	F. de Callataÿ: L'histoire des guerres Mithridatiques vue par les monnaies. Louvain-La-Neuve 1997.
Caltabiano	M.C. Caltabiano: La Monetazione di Messina. Berlin and New York 1993.
Carroccio	B. Carroccio: Le Monetazione Aurea e Argentea di Ierone II. Turin 1994.
Casabonne	O. Casabonne: La Cilicie à l'époque achéménide. Persika 3. Paris 2004.
CCA	P.Z. Bedoukian: Coinage of Cilician Armenia. Danbury 1979.
Clay	C. Clay: The Roman Coinage of Macrinus and Diadumenian, in: NZ 93 (1979), pp. 21-40.
Cloke & Toone	H.J. Cloke & L. Toone: The London Mint of Constantius & Constantine. London 2015.
CNP	M.R. Viola: Corpus Nummorum Punicorum. Rome 2010.
CNS	R. Calciati: Corpus Nummorum Siculorum. La Monetazione di Bronzo. 3 Vols. Milan/Mortara 1983-1987.
Cohen	H. Cohen: Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain. 8 Vols. Paris 1880-1892.
CPAI	O. Tekin et al.: Corpus Ponderum Antiquorum et Islamicorum. 3. Vols. Istanbul 2012-2015.
Crawford	M. Crawford: Coinage and Money under the Roman Republic. Berkeley and Los Angeles 1985.
Cunetio	E. Besly & R. Bland: The Cunetio Treasure. Roman Coinage of the Third Century AD. London 1983.
Dembski	G. Dembski: Münzen der Kelten. Sammlungskataloge des Kunsthistorischen Museums, Bd. 1. Vienna 1998.
Depeyrot	G. Depeyrot: Les Monnaies d'Or. 2 Vols. Wetteren 1995-1996.
Depeyrot, Denier	G. Depeyrot: Le Numéraire Mérovingien. L'Âge du Denier. Wetteren 2001.
Depeyrot, l'Or	G. Depeyrot: Le Numéraire Mérovingien. L'Âge de l'Or. 4 Vols. Wetteren 1998.
Deppert-Lippitz	B. Deppert-Lippitz: Die Münzprägung Milets vom vierten bis ersten Jahrhundert v. Chr. Aarau 1984.

- Desneux J. Desneux: Les tétradrachmes d'Akanthos, in: RBN 95 (1949), pp. 5-122.
- Dewing L. Mildenberg & S. Hurter: The Dewing Collection of Greek Coins. ACNAC 6. New York 1985.
- DOC A. Bellinger, P. Grierson and M. Hendy: Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and the Whittemore Collection. 5 Vols. Washington D.C. 1966-1999.
- DT L.-P. Delestrée and M. Tache: Nouvel atlas des monnaies Gauloises. 4 Vols. Saint-Germain-en-Laye 2002-2008.
- EC I. Vecchi: Etruscan Coinage. 2 Vols. Milano 2002.
- Elmer G. Elmer: Die Münzprägung der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus in Köln, Trier und Mailand, in: Bonner Jahrbücher 146 (1941), pp. 1-106.
- Essays Robinson C.M. Kraay & G.K. Jenkins (eds.): Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson. Oxford 1968.
- Essays Carson-Jenkins M. J. Price et al (eds.): Essays in Honor of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins. London 1993.
- Essays Thompson O. Mørkholm & N.M. Waggoner (eds.): Greek Numismatics and Archaeology. Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson. Wetteren 1979.
- Fischer-Bossert W. Fischer-Bossert: Chronologie der Didrachmenprägung von Tarent 510-280 v. Chr. Berlin 1999.
- Flesche B. Ziegau: Keltengeld. Münzen der Kelten und angrenzender nichtgriechischer Völkerschaften. Sammlung Flesche. München 2010.
- Fr. R. Friedberg: Gold Coins of the World. 7th edition. Clifton 2003.
- Froehner W. Froehner: Les médaillons de l'Empire Romain depuis le règne d'Auguste jusqu'à Priscus Attale. Paris 1878.
- Gallatin A. Gallatin: Syracusan dekadrachms of the Euainetos type. Cambridge 1930.
- Gitler & Tal H. Gitler and O. Tal: The Coinage of Philistia of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries BC: A Study of the Earliest Coins of Palestine. Milano and New York 2006.
- Gnecchi F. Gnecchi: I medaglioni Romani. 3 Vols. Milan 1912.
- Göktürk M.T. Göktürk: Small coins from Cilicia and Surroundings, in: MIMAA, pp. 143-151.
- Gulbenkian E.S.G. Robinson et al: A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins. 2 Parts. Lisbon 1971 and 1990.
- Haymann F. Haymann: Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Identitätskonstruktion von Aigeai im Römischen Kilikien (20 v. Chr. – 260 n. Chr.). Bonn 2014.
- Hecatomnus R. Ashton, et al: The Hecatomnus Hoard, in: Coin Hoards IX (2002), pp. 95-158.
- Hendin D. Hendin: Guide to Biblical Coins. New York 2010.

- Henseler T. Ganschow: Münzen von Kappadokien. Sammlung Henseler. 2 Vols. Istanbul 2018.
- Herzfelder H. Herzfelder: Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegium. Paris 1957.
- HGC O.D. Hoover: Handbook of Greek Coinage. 13 Vols. Lancaster 2009-.
- HN Italy N.K. Rutter: Historia Numorum Italy. London 2001.
- Holloway & Jenkins R.R. Holloway and G.K. Jenkins: Terina. Bellinzona 1983.
- Hoover, Natounia O.D. Hoover: The Camels of Natounia, in: SNR 88 (2009), pp. 161-168.
- Humphris & Delbridge J.M. Humphris and D. Delbridge: The Coinage of the Opountian Lokrians. London 2014.
- Hurter S. Hurter: Die Didrachmenprägung von Segesta. Bern 2008.
- Hurter & Liewald I-III S. Hurter & H.J. Liewald: Neue Münztypen der Kyzikener Elektronprägung, in: SNR 81 (2002), pp. 21-50.
 -. Neue Nominale in der Elektronprägung von Kyzikos, in: SNR 83 (2004), pp. 27-44.
 -. Die frühesten Typen der Elektronprägung von Kyzikos, in: SNG 85 (2006), pp. 5-26.
- Huth M. Huth: Coinage of the Caravan Kingdoms. Ancient Arabian Coins from the Collection of Martin Huth. New York 2010.
- Ierardi M. Ierardi: The Tetradrachms of Agathocles, in: AJN 7-8 (1995/6), pp. 1-73.
- Imhoof-Blumer, LS F. Imhoof-Blumer: Lydische Stadtmünzen. Genf 1897.
- Imhoof-Blumer, KM F. Imhoof-Blumer: Kleinasiatische Münzen. Wien 1901.
- Jameson R. Jameson. Monnaies grecques antiques. 4 Vols. Paris 1913-1932.
- Jenkins G.K. Jenkins: Hellenistic Gold coins of Ephesus, in: C. Bayburtuoglu (ed.): Festschrift Akurgal. Ankara 1987, pp. 183-188.
- Jenkins, Gela G.K. Jenkins: The Coinage of Gela. Berlin 1970.
- Jenkins, Punic G.K. Jenkins: Coins of Punic Sicily. Reprinted and revised edition from SNR 50, 53, 56 and 57 in one volume. Zurich 1997.
- Jones M. Jones: The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on Maeander, in: ANSMN 24 (1979), pp. 63-108.
- KAIPOE U. Wartenberg & M. Amandry (eds.): KAIPOE. Contributions to Numismatics in Honor of Basil Demetriadi. New York 2015.
- Karwiese S. Karwiese: Die Münzprägung von Ephesos. Band 5, 2 Vols. Vienna 2012-2016.
- King C.E. King: Roman Quinarii. From the Republic to Diocletian and the Tetrarchy. Oxford 2007.

- Klawans Z. Klawans: *Imitations and Inventions of Roman Coins*. Santa Monica 1977.
- Klein D. Klein: *Eine Sammlung griechischer Kleinmünzen*. *Nomismata* 3. Berlin 1999.
- Kleiner & Noe F.S. Kleiner and S.P. Noe: *The Early Cistophoric Coinage*. *ANSNS* 14. New York 1977.
- Konuk K. Konuk: *The Early Coinage of Kaunos*, in: *Studies Price*, pp. 197-224.
- Kovacs F. L. Kovacs: *Armenian Coinage in the Classical Period*. Lancaster 2016.
- Kraay ACGC C.M. Kraay: *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*. London 1976.
- Kraay, Himera C. Kraay: *The Archaic Coinage of Himera*. Naples 1984.
- Kraay-Mørkholm Essays G. le Rider et al (eds.): *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays*. *Numismatic Studies in Memory of C. M. Kraay and O. Mørkholm*. Louvain-la-Neuve 1989.
- Kroll J.H. Kroll: *The Greek Coins*. *The Athenian Agora*, Vol. XXVI. Princeton 1993.
- Krzyzanowska A. Krzyzanowska: *Monnaies coloniales d'Antioche de Pisidie*. Warsaw 1970.
- Lanz Michaela Kostial: *Kelten im Osten*. *Gold und Silber der Kelten in Mittel- und Osteuropa*. *Sammlung Lanz*. Munich 2003.
- Lavva, Silberprägung S. Lavva: *Die Silberprägung von Herakleia am Latmos*, in: *Chiron* 23 (1993), pp. 391-414.
- Le Rider, Antioch G. Le Rider: *Antioche de Syrie sous le Séleucides, I: de Seleucos à Antiochos V*. Paris 1999.
- Leschhorn W. Leschhorn: *Lexikon der Aufschriften auf griechischen Münzen*. 2 Vols. Vienna 2002 and 2009.
- Lorber C. Lorber: *The Early Facing Head Drachms of Larissa*, in: W.E. Metcalf (ed.): *Florilegium Numismaticum*. *Studia in Honorem U. Westermark*. Stockholm 1992, pp. 259-282.
- Lorber, Ptolemaic C.C. Lorber: *Coins of the Ptolemaic Empire, Part 1: Ptolemy I through Ptolemy IV*. New York 2018.
- LT H. de la Tour: *Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises*. Paris 1892.
- MAA J. Alexandropoulos: *Les Monnaies de l'Afrique Antique*. Toulouse 2000.
- MacDonald D. MacDonald: *An Introduction to the History and Coinage of the Kingdom of the Bosphorus*. Lancaster 2005.
- MacDonald, Aphrodisias D. MacDonald: *The Coinage of Aphrodisias*. London 1992.
- MAH M. Campagnolo and K. Weber: *Poids Romano-Byzantines et Byzantines en Alliage Cuivreux*. *Collections du Musée d'Art et d'Histoire - Genève*. Geneva 2015.
- Malloy A.G. Malloy, I.F. Preston and A.J. Seltman: *Coins of the Crusader States 1098-1291*. Connecticut 2004.

- Mamroth, Perseus A. Mamroth: Die Silbermünzen des Königs Perseus, in: ZfN 38 (1928), pp. 1-28.
- Martin K. Martin: Demos, Boule, Gerousia. Personifikationen städtischer Institutionen auf Kaiserzeitlichen Münzen aus Kleinasien. Bonn 2013.
- Martin, anonym P.-H. Martin: Die anonymen Münzen des Jahres 68 nach Christus. Mainz 1974.
- Maurel G. Maurel: Corpus des Monnaies de Marseille. 2016.
- Mavrogordato J. Mavrogordato: A Chronological Arrangement of the coins of Chios. Oxford 1918.
- May, Abdera J.M.F. May: The Coinage of Abdera, 540-345 BC. London 1966.
- May, Ainos J.M.F. May: Ainos, its History and Coinage. London 1950.
- Mazard J. Mazard: Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque. Paris 1955.
- McAlee R. McAlee: The Coins of Roman Antioch. Lancaster 2007.
- McClean S. Grose: Catalogue of the McClean Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum. 3 Vols. Cambridge 1923-1929.
- MEC P. Grierson and M. Blackburn: Medieval European Coinage, Vol 1: The Early Middle Ages (5th-10th centuries). Cambridge 1986.
- Meshorer Y. Meshorer: Ancient Jewish Coinage. 2 Vols. New York 1982.
- Meshorer & Qedar Y. Meshorer and S. Qedar: Samaritan Coinage. Jerusalem 1999.
- Metcalf W.E. Metcalf: The Silver Coinage of Cappadocia. Vespasian-Commodus. ANSNNM 166. New York 1996.
- Metcalf, Crusades D. Metcalf: Coinage of the Crusades and the Latin East in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford. London 1995.
- MIB W. Hahn: Moneta Imperii Byzantini. 3 Vols. Vienna 1973-1981.
- MIBE W. Hahn and M.A. Metlich: Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire. Vienna 2000.
- Mildenberg L. Mildenberg: The Coinage of the Bar Kokbha War. Typos VI. Aarau 1984.
- Miles, Visigoths G. C. Miles: The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain. New York 1952.
- MIMAA O. Casabonne (ed.): Mecanismes et innovations monetaires dans l'Anatolie Achemenide. Varia Anatolica XII. Paris 2000.
- MIR R. Göbl et al: Moneta Imperii Romani. 5 Vols. Vienna 1984-.
- Mitchiner M. Mitchiner: Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage. 9 Vols. London 1975-1976.
- Mosch H.-C. von Mosch & L.-A. Klostermeyer: Ein Stempelschneider auf Reisen. Die Antinoosmedaillons des Hostilios Markellos und Hadrians Reise im Jahr 1931/2 n. Chr., in: ΚΑΙΡΟΣ, pp. 285-326.

- Müller L. Müller: Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand. Appendice les monnaies de Philippe II et III, et Lysimaque. 3 Vols. Copenhagen 1855-58.
- Munro-Hay S.C. Munro-Hay: Coinage of Arabia Felix: the Pre-islamic Coinage of the Yemen. Milan 2003.
- Müseler W. Müseler: Lykische Münzen in europäischen Privatsammlungen. Istanbul 2016.
- Naville L. Naville: Les monnaies d'or de la Cyrénaïque. Geneva 1951.
- Nercessian, Coinage Y.T. Nercessian: Coinage of the Armenian Kingdom of Sophene (ca. 260-70 BC), in: ANJ 37.3 (September 2011).
- Newell E.T. Newell: The Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes. London 1927.
- Nick M. Nick: Die Keltischen Münzen der Schweiz. Inventar der Fundmünzen der Schweiz, Band 12. Bern 2015.
- Noeske H.-C. Noeske: Die Münzen der Ptolemäer. Frankfurt am Main 2000.
- OTA R. Göbl: Ostkeltischer Typenatlas. Braunschweig 1973.
- Oakley J.H. Oakley: The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Kyme, Aeolis, in: ANSMN 27 (1982), pp. 1-37.
- Paeonian Hoard Sotheby & Co. Catalogue of the Paeonian Hoard. London, 16 April 1969.
- Pozzi (Boutin) S. Boutin: Catalogue des Monnaies Grecques Antiques de l'ancienne Collection Pozzi: Monnaies frappées en Europe. Maastricht 1979.
- Price M.J. Price: The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus. London 1991.
- Prieur M. Prieur: A Type Corpus of The Syro-Phoenician Tetradrachms and Their Fractions from 57 BC to AD 253. Lancaster 2000.
- Pudill R. Pudill: Antinoos. Münzen & Medaillons. Regenstein 2014.
- Randazzo C. Arnold-Biucchi: The Randazzo Hoard 1980 and Sicilian Chronology in the early Fifth Century BC. New York 1990.
- Raymond D. Raymond: Macedonian Regal Coinages, in: ANSNNM 126. New York 1953.
- RBW R. Russo: The RBW Collection of Roman Republican Coins. Zurich 2013.
- Regling K. Regling: Terina. Berlin 1906.
- Reka-Devnia N.A. Mouchmov: Le Tresor Numismatique de Reka-Devnia. Sofia 1934.
- RIC H. Mattingly et al: The Roman Imperial Coinage. 10 Vols. London 1923-2007.
- RIC online Online database at <http://www.ric.mom.fr/>
- RG W. Waddington et al: Recueil Général des Monnaies Grecques d'Asie Mineure. 4 Vols. Paris 1904-12.

- Rizzo G.E. Rizzo: *Monete greche della Sicilia*. 2 Vols. Rome 1946.
- Robinson & Clement D.M. Robinson & P.A. Clement: *The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins found in 1928-1934. Excavations at Olynthus IX*. Baltimore 1938.
- Rosen N. Waggoner: *Early Greek Coins from the Collection of Jonathan P. Rosen*. ACNAC 5. New York 1983.
- RPC Various authors: *Roman Provincial Coinage*. 5 Vols. in 8 parts. London and Paris 1992-2016.
- RPC online Online database at: <http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/>
- Rutter N.K. Rutter: *Campanian Coinages 475-380 BC*. Edinburgh 1979.
- Sacks K.S. Sacks: *The Wreathed Coins of Aeolian Myrina*, in: ANSMN 30 (1985), pp. 1-43.
- Sambon A. Sambon: *Les Monnaies Antiques de l'Italie*. Paris 1903.
- SB D. Sear: *Byzantine Coins and their Values*. 2nd revised edition by S. Bendall. London 1987.
- SC A. Houghton & C. Lorber: *Seleucid Coins. A Comprehensive Catalog*. 2 Vols. in 4 Parts. Lancaster 2002-2008.
- Scheers S. Scheers: *La Gaule Belgique. Traité de Numismatique Celtique*. Louvian 1983.
- Schönert-Geiss, Maroneia E. Schönert-Geiss: *Die Münzprägung von Maroneia*. Berlin 1987.
- Schulte B. Schulte: *Die Goldprägung der Gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus. Typos IV*. Aarau 1983.
- Seibt & Tarnitz W. Seibt and M.L. Tarnitz: *Das byzantinische Bleisiegel als Kunstwerk*. Vienna 1997.
- Seltman C.T. Seltman: *The Temple Coins of Olympia*. Cambridge 1921.
- Seltman, Engravers C. T. Seltman: *The Engravers of the Akragantine Decadrachms*, in: NC 1948, pp. 1-10.
- Sergeev A. Sergeev: *Barbarian Coins on the Territory between the Balkans and Central Asia*. Moscow 2012.
- Sheedy K.A. Sheedy: *The Archaic and Early Classical Coinages of the Cyclades*. RNS Special Publication 40. London 2006.
- SICA Sylloge of Islamic Coins in the Ashmolean. 10 Vols. Oxford 1999-.
- SLM K. Castelin: *Keltische Münzen. Katalog der Sammlung im Schweizerischen Landesmuseum Zürich*. 2 Vols. Zurich 1978-1985.
- SNG ANS American Numismatic Society. New York 1969-.

SNG BM Black Sea	The British Museum. Part 1: The Black Sea. London 1993.
SNG BM Spain	The British Museum. Part 2: Spain. London 2002.
SNG Copenhagen	Danish National Museum. Copenhagen 1942-1979.
SNG Delepierre	Collection Delepierre. Bibliothèque nationale de France. Paris 1973.
SNG Fitzwilliam	Fitzwilliam Museum, Leake and General Collections. London 1940-1958.
SNG Keckman	Collection Keckman. Helsinki 1994.
SNG Levante	Collection Levante, Cilicia. Bern 1986.
SNG Leypold	Collection Leypold. Vienna 2000.
SNG Lloyd	Collection Lloyd. London 1933-1937.
SNG Lockett	Collection Lockett. London 1938-1949.
SNG München	Staatliche Münzsammlung München. Berlin 1968-.
SNG Paris	Cabinet des Médailles. Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Paris 1993-.
SNG Stancomb	Collection Stancomb. Oxford 2000.
SNG Tübingen	Münzsammlung Universität Tübingen. Berlin 1981-.
SNG von Aulock	Sammlung Hans von Aulock. Berlin 1957-1968.
SNS	M. Alram, R. Gyselen and N. Schindel: Sylloge Nummorum Sasanidarum. 4 Vols. Vienna 2003-2012.
Sofaer	Y. Meshorer, G. Bijovsky and W. Fischer-Bossert: Coins of the Holy Land: The Abraham and Marian Sofaer Collection at the American Numismatic Society and the Israel Museum. 2 Vols. New York 2013.
Sondermann	S. Sondermann: Neue Aurei, Quinare und Abschläge der gallischen Kaiser von Postumus bis Tetricus. Bonn 2010.
Starr	C. Starr: Athenian Coinage 480-449. London 1970.
Stefanaki	V.E. Stefanaki: ΚΩΣ I. Athens 2012.
Studies Price	R. Ashton and S. Hurter (eds.): Studies in Greek Numismatics in memory of Martin Jessop Price. London 1998.
Stumpf	G.R. Stumpf: Numismatische Studien zur Chronologie der Römischen Statthalter in Kleinasien (122 v. Chr. - 163 n. Chr.). Saarbrücker Studien zur Archäologie und Alten Geschichte. Bd. 4. Saarbrücken 1991.
Sutherland	C. H. V. Sutherland: The Cistophori of Augustus. London 1970.
Svoronos	J. Svoronos: Τα νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων [The coins of the Ptolemaic state]. Athens 1904-08.

- Svoronos, Crète J. Svoronos: Numismatique de la Crète ancienne. Paris 1890.
- Svoronos, HPM J. Svoronos: L'hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine, prouvé par la Numismatique et l'or du Pangée. Paris and Athens 1919.
- Svoronos, Monnaies J. Svoronos: Les monnaies d'Athènes. Munich 1923-1926.
- Sydenham E. Sydenham: The Coinage of the Roman Republic. London 1952.
- Sydenham, Caesarea E. Sydenham: The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia. Reprinted and supplement by A. Malloy, New York 1978.
- Tekin O. Tekin: Aspendian Wrestlers. An Iconographic Approach, in: MIMAA, pp. 159-169.
- Thompson M. Thompson: The Mints of Lysimachus, in: Essays Robinson, pp. 163-182.
- The New Style Tetradrachms of Athens. ANSNS 10. New York 1961.
- Thonemann P. Thonemann: The Silver Coinage of Antioch on the Maeander (forthcoming).
- Topalov S. Topalov: Apollonia Pontica: Contribution to the Study of Coin Minting of the City, 6th-1st c. BC. Sofia 2007.
- Toynbee J.M.C. Toynbee: Roman Medallions. Reprinted edition. ANSNS 5. New York 1986.
- Traité E. Babelon: Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines. 9 Vols. Paris 1901-1932.
- Travaux Le Rider M. Amandry and S. Hurter (eds.):
Travaux de Numismatique Grecque offerts à Georges Le Rider. London 1999.
- Troxell & Kagan H.A. Troxell & J.H. Kagan: Cilicians and Neighbors in Miniature, in: Kraay-Mørkholm Essays, pp. 275-282.
- Tudeer L.O. Tudeer: Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus in der Periode der Signierenden Künstler. Berlin 1913.
- Tziambazis E. Tziambazis: A Catalogue of the Coins of Cyprus. Larnaca 2002.
- Van Arsdell R. Van Arsdell: Celtic Coinage of Britain. London 1989.
- Van Keuren F. van Keuren: The Coinage of Heraclea Lucaniae. Rome 1994.
- Vlasto O. Ravel: The Collection of Tarentine Coins formed by M. P. Vlasto. London 1947.
- Voegtli H. Voegtli: Bilder der Heldenepen in der kaiserzeitlichen griechischen Münzprägung. Aesch 1977.
- Von Aulock, Lykaonien H. von Aulock: Münzen und Städte Lykaoniens. Tübingen 1976.
- Von Aulock, Lykien H. von Aulock: Die Münzprägung des Gordian III. und der Tranquillina in Lykien. Tübingen 1974.
- Von Aulock, Phrygien H. von Aulock: Münzen und Städte Phrygiens. 2 Vols. Tübingen 1980-1987.

- Von Aulock, Pisidien H. von Aulock: Münzen und Städte Pisidiens. 2 Vols. Tübingen 1977 and 1979.
- Von Fritze H. von Fritze: Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikos, in: *Nomisma VII* (1912), pp. 1-28.
-. Die Silberprägung von Kyzikos, in: *Nomisma IX* (1914), pp. 34-56.
-. Die autonome Kupferprägung von Kyzikos, in: *Nomisma X* (1917), pp. 1-32.
- Wäckerlin Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 47: The collection of Erich Wäckerlin.
Weil am Rhein, 23 May 2019.
- Warren K. Regling: Die griechischen Münzen der Sammlung Warren. Berlin 1906.
- Weber L. Forrer: The Weber Collection of Greek Coins. 3 Vols. London 1922-1929.
- Weidauer L. Weidauer: Probleme der frühen Elektronprägung. Typos I. Fribourg 1975.
- Weiser W. Weiser: Katalog Ptolemäischer Bronzemünzen der Sammlung des Instituts für Altertumskunde, Universität Köln. Opladen 1995.
- Weiser, Nikaia W. Weiser: Katalog der Bithynischen Münzen der Sammlung des Instituts für Altertumskunde der Universität zu Köln. *Papyrologica Coloniensia*.
Vol. XI. Cologne 1983.
- Westermark U. Westermark: The Coinage of Akragas c. 510-406 BC. Uppsala 2018.
- Westermark & Jenkins U. Westermark and K. Jenkins: The Coinage of Kamarina. London 1980.
- Williams, Arcadians R.T. Williams: The Confederate Coinage of the Arcadians in the Fifth Century BC. *ANSNM 155*. New York 1965.
- Williams, Phokians R.T. Williams: Silver Coinage of the Phokians. London 1972.
- Winterthur H. Bloesch: Griechische Münzen in Winterthur. 2 Vols. Winterthur 1987 and 1997.
- Woytek B. Woytek: Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Traianus (98-117). *MIR 14*. Vienna 2010.
- Zacos Byzantine Seals from the Collection of George Zacos. Part I: *Spink 127* (1998).
Part II: *Spink 132* (1999). Part III: *Spink 135* (1999).
- Zacos & Veglery G. Zacos and A. Veglery: Byzantine Lead Seals. 2 Vols. Bern 1972-1984.
- Ziegler R. Ziegler: Kaiser, Heer und Städtisches Geld: Untersuchungen zur Münzprägung von Anazarbos und anderer Ostkilikischer Städte. Vienna 1993.

AUKTIONSBEDINGUNGEN LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. ALLGEMEINE GRUNDSÄTZE

Die nachfolgenden Auktionsbedingungen gelten für Saalauktionen der Leu Numismatik AG. Bei der Auktion handelt es sich um freiwillige und öffentliche Versteigerungen. Die Auktion erfolgt im Namen der Leu Numismatik AG (nachfolgend Versteigerer genannt) und auf Rechnung der Einlieferer. Durch Abgabe eines mündlichen, schriftlichen oder elektronischen Gebots werden die vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen anerkannt.

Der Versteigerer ist ermächtigt, alle Rechte des Einlieferers in eigenem Namen gegenüber dem Käufer geltend zu machen.

2. LEGITIMATION / TEILNAHME AN AUKTION

Der Versteigerer gibt die Namen der Einlieferer und Käufer grundsätzlich nicht bekannt. Dem Versteigerer unbekannt Bieter haben sich vor der Auktion bei der Auktionsleitung mit offiziellem Identitätsausweis zu legitimieren. Bieter, welche ihre Gebote über eine «Live Bidding» - Plattform abgeben wollen, müssen sich bei der Plattform mindestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn registrieren lassen und vom Versteigerer zugelassen werden. Der Versteigerer behält sich das Recht vor, Personen nach freiem Ermessen und ohne Angabe von Gründen den Zutritt zu den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu untersagen, sie aus den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu verweisen bzw. sie von der Teilnahme an der Auktion über «Live Bidding» - Plattformen auszuschliessen.

3. AUKTIONSKATALOG

Für die Versteigerung massgebend sind ausschliesslich die Beschreibungen zur jeweiligen Losnummer im gedruckten Auktionskatalog. Die Abbildungen sowie der im Internet publizierte Auktionskatalog haben lediglich informativen Charakter.

4. ABLAUF AUKTION

Die Auktion erfolgt grundsätzlich nach dem im Auktionskatalog vorgesehenen Programm. Mit Zustimmung der Auktionsaufsicht ist der Versteigerer berechtigt, von der im Katalog vorgesehenen Reihenfolge abzuweichen und Nummern zu vereinigen. Die Aufteilung von Losen ist nicht vorgesehen. Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten kann ein Los vom Versteigerer erneut ausgerufen werden. Die Auktion wird in englischer sowie teilweise in deutscher Sprache durchgeführt.

5. GEBOTE

Gebote können mündlich, schriftlich oder elektronisch abgegeben werden. Mündliche Gebote erfolgen an der Auktion vor Ort oder per Telefon. Schriftliche Gebote, welche während der Auktion vom Versteigerer interessenswährend ausgeführt werden, haben Vorrang gegenüber Geboten im Saal. Schriftliche und telefonische Aufträge werden vom

Versteigerer sorgfältig ausgeführt; es besteht jedoch keine Gewährleistungspflicht des Versteigerers. Schriftliche sowie elektronische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn eingehen. Wird das Gebot über eine Internetplattform abgegeben, muss das Gebot bis spätestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn beim Versteigerer eintreffen. Telefonische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 48 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn vorangemeldet werden und sind nur möglich für Stücke mit einem Schätzwert von über CHF 1'000.00. Der Versteigerer übernimmt keine Gewährleistung für das Zustandekommen einer Telefonverbindung.

Gebote über «Live Bidding»- Plattformen sind zulässig. Es obliegt dem Bieter, sich rechtzeitig über die technischen Voraussetzungen und Anforderungen der Plattformen zu informieren und die gegebenenfalls notwendigen Installationen und Anpassungen vorzunehmen. Jede Haftung des Versteigerers für Schäden infolge von Unterbrüchen oder Verzögerungen wegen technischer Mängel wird wegbedungen.

Jede Abgabe eines Gebots ist eine verbindliche Offerte, die nicht zurückgenommen werden kann; der Bieter bleibt an sein Gebot gebunden, bis dieses entweder überboten oder vom Versteigerer abgelehnt wird.

6. ZUSCHLAG

Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dem ortsüblichen Ausruf auf das höchste Gebot und verpflichtet den Höchstbietenden zur Abnahme des Loses. Bei gleich hohen schriftlichen Geboten hat das früher eingegangene Gebot Vorrang. Gebote, welche 80 % des Schätzpreises unterschreiten, können nicht berücksichtigt werden. «Entweder/oder»-Aufträge sowie Auftragslimiten können nur bedingt ausgeführt respektive berücksichtigt werden. Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, ohne Angabe von Gründen ein Gebot abzulehnen; für die Ablehnung eines Gebots kann der Versteigerer nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

Mit dem Zuschlag geht die Gefahr der Sache auf den Käufer über. Der Käufer ist für die Leistung des Zuschlagspreises persönlich haftbar und kann nicht geltend machen, auf die Rechnung eines Dritten gekauft zu haben.

7. ZUSCHLAGSPREIS / MEHRWERTSTEUER

Auf den Zuschlagspreis ist vom Käufer ein Aufgeld in der Höhe von 20 % zu entrichten. Bei der Teilnahme an der Auktion über eine der zur Verfügung stehenden «Live Bidding»- Plattformen fällt ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 2,0 % (maximal CHF 1'000.00 pro Los) an. Die Forderung aus der Auktionsrechnung ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag sofort fällig und in Schweizer Franken (CHF) zu bezahlen.

Beim Verkauf von Silber- und Kupfermünzen sowie Medaillen wird auf das Total der Auktionsrechnung

(d.h. Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld und allfällige Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien) die gesetzliche Mehrwertsteuer in der Höhe von 7.7% erhoben. Beim Verkauf von staatlich geprägten Goldmünzen wird keine Mehrwertsteuer erhoben.

Keine Mehrwertsteuer wird erhoben, wenn der Käufer Wohnsitz im Ausland hat und die Auktionslose durch den Versteigerer ins Ausland speditiert werden. Werden die Auktionslose einem Käufer mit Wohnsitz im Ausland in der Schweiz ausgehändigt, wird die Mehrwertsteuer in Rechnung gestellt, jedoch vom Versteigerer nach Vorliegen der definitiven Veranlagungsverfügung des Schweizer Zolls zurückerstattet.

Im Ausland anfallende Abgaben wie z.B. Zollgebühren und Steuern, sowie die bei einem Versand anfallenden Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien gehen vollständig zu Lasten des Käufers.

8. BEZAHLUNG / AUSLIEFERUNG

Die Auktionsrechnung ist innert 10 Tage nach Erhalt zu bezahlen. Erfolgt die Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung nicht innerhalb dieser Frist, fällt der Käufer automatisch in Zahlungsverzug und hat Verzugszinsen in der Höhe von 12% p.a. zu leisten. Bei Zahlungsverzug des Käufers oder bei Verweigerung der Abnahme durch den Käufer behält sich der Versteigerer das Recht vor, vom Vertrag zurückzutreten oder gegen den Käufer auf Erfüllung des Vertrags oder aber auf Ersatz des aus der Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schadens zu klagen.

Die Auktionslose werden grundsätzlich erst nach vollständiger Bezahlung der Auktionsrechnung übergeben oder versandt. Es liegt allein im Ermessen des Versteigerers, Lose gegen Rechnung auszuhandigen.

Der Versand von Auktionslosen in die Russische Föderation erfolgt ausdrücklich auf eigenes Risiko des Empfängers.

9. EIGENTUMSÜBERGANG

Das Eigentum des Einlieferers am versteigerten Auktionsgut bleibt bis zur vollständigen Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung vorbehalten.

10. GEWÄHRLEISTUNG

Die Beschreibungen der Lose erfolgen nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen und entsprechen dem Wissensstand im Zeitpunkt der Abfassung des Katalogtextes. Den Bietern steht es offen, sich über den Zustand der Lose persönlich oder durch einen Vertreter während der im Katalog angegebenen Besichtigungstage zu informieren.

Die Echtheit der Auktionsgüter wird gewährleistet. Der Gewährleistungsanspruch wird ausschliesslich dem Käufer eingeräumt und darf nicht an Dritte abgetreten werden. Bei Münzen in sog. «slabs» erlischt jegliche Gewährleistung, sobald diese geöff-

net werden.

Mängelrügen müssen beim Versteigerer unverzüglich mit eingeschriebenem Brief geltend gemacht werden. Beanstandungen wegen Meinungsverschiedenheiten über den Erhaltungsgrad eines Loses sind nicht zulässig. Lose, welche mehr als ein Stück beinhalten, sind von jeglicher Reklamation ausgeschlossen. Wird mit der Mängelrüge eine Fälschung des Auktionsguts geltend gemacht, ist das gefälschte Auktionsgut im gleichen Zustand, wie es dem Käufer übergeben wurde, und unbelastet von Ansprüchen Dritter dem Versteigerer unverzüglich zurückzugeben. Der Käufer hat auf eigene Kosten den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass es sich beim Auktionsgut um eine Fälschung handelt. Der Versteigerer kann vom Käufer verlangen, dass dieser auf eigene Kosten Gutachten von zwei unabhängigen und in diesem Bereich anerkannten Experten erstellen lässt. An diese Gutachten ist der Versteigerer aber nicht gebunden und kann auf eigene Kosten zusätzlichen Rat eines Fachexperten einholen.

Bei berechtigten Mängelrügen beschränken sich die Ansprüche des Käufers auf die Rückerstattung des vom Käufer bezahlten Kaufpreises und Aufgeldes gegen Aushändigung des Auktionsguts an den Versteigerer. Andere oder weitergehende Ansprüche des Käufers gegen den Versteigerer sind ausgeschlossen.

Die Beachtung ausländischer Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften etc. ist Sache des Käufers. Der Versteigerer lehnt die Verantwortung für einen allfälligen Schaden, welcher aus der Zuwiderhandlung gegen derartige Bestimmungen entsteht, ausdrücklich ab.

11. ERFÜLLUNGORT / GERICHTSSTAND / ANWENDBARES RECHT

Erfüllungsort sowie ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich I (Schweiz). Die Versteigerung sowie alle mit dieser in Zusammenhang stehenden Rechtsgeschäfte unterstehen ausschliesslich schweizerischem Recht.

12. SPRACHE

Für die Auslegung der in deutscher, französischer, englischer und italienischer Sprache vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen ist der deutsche Originaltext massgebend.

13. MITWIRKUNG STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / HAFTUNGSAUSSCHLUSS

Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtammannes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtammanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

FLOOR AUCTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following Floor Auction Terms and Conditions apply to the floor auctions of Leu Numismatik AG. The auction is voluntary and public. The floor auctions take place in the name of Leu Numismatik AG (hereinafter "auctioneer") and for the account of the consignors. These Floor Auction Terms and Conditions are acknowledged on submission of a verbal, written or electronic bid and by registering on the website of Leu Numismatik AG (www.leunumismatik.com).

The auctioneer is authorised to assert all rights of the consignor in his own name against the buyer.

2. PROOF OF IDENTITY/ PARTICIPATION IN FLOOR AUCTION

The auctioneer generally does not give the names of the consignors and buyers. Bidders that are unknown to the auctioneer have to prove their identity to the auction management before the auction by presenting an official identity card. Bidders who want to submit their bids via a "Live Bidding" platform must register on the platform at least 12 hours before the start of the auction and be approved by the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse access to persons to the auction rooms at its discretion and without stating the reasons, or to exclude them from participating in the auction via "Live Bidding" platforms.

3. AUCTION CATALOGUE

The auction is exclusively based on the descriptions for the respective lot number in the printed auction catalogue. The illustrations as well as the auction catalogue published in the Internet are merely informative.

4. SEQUENCE OF THE AUCTION

In general, the auction takes place according to the programme provided in the auction catalogue. With the consent of the auction supervisor, the auctioneer may deviate from the sequence in the catalogue and combine the numbers. No provision is made for the distribution of lots. In case of differences of opinion, a lot can be called out again by the auctioneer. The auction takes place in English and partly in German.

5. BIDS

Bids can be submitted in verbal, written or electronic form. Verbal bids are made at the auction site or by telephone. Written bids, which are executed in a discretionary manner by the auctioneer during the auction, are given priority over bids in the gallery.

Written and telephone orders are carefully executed by the auctioneer; however, the auctioneer is not under a guarantee obligation. Written and electronic bids must be received 24 hours before the start of the auction. If the bid is made via an Internet plat-

form, the bid must arrive at the auctioneer no later than 12 hours before the start of the auction. Telephone bids must be notified in advance, 48 hours before the start of the auction and are only possible for items with an estimated value of more than CHF 1,000.00. The auctioneer does not warrant for a telephone connection.

Bids on "Live Bidding" platforms are allowed. It is up to the tenderer to inform himself in good time about the technical requirements and requirements of the platforms and to make any necessary installations and adjustments. Any liability of the auctioneer for damage caused by interruptions or delays due to technical defects shall be excluded.

Each bid is binding and cannot be reversed; the bidder remains bound by his bid, until this is either out-bidden or rejected by the auctioneer.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF A BID

The contract will be awarded to the highest bid according to the usual exclamation and the highest bidder is obliged to accept the lot. In case of equal written bids, the earlier bid has priority. Bids that are less than 80 % of the estimated price cannot be considered. "Either/or" orders as well as orders with a total bid limit can only be carried out to a limited extent. The auctioneer may reject a bid without stating reasons; the auctioneer cannot be held liable for the rejection of a bid.

The risk passes to the buyer with the fall of the hammer. The buyer is personally liable for the provision of the hammer price and cannot claim to have bought for the account of a third party.

7. HAMMER PRICE / VAT

The buyer has to pay a premium of 20 % on the hammer price. When participating in the auction via one of the available "Live Bidding" platforms, an additional premium of 2.0 % (max. CHF 1,000.00 per lot) applies. After the fall of the hammer, the payment claim from the auction invoice is due and payable immediately in Swiss Francs (CHF).

In the case of a sale of silver and copper coins as well as medals, statutory value-added tax of 7.7 % will be levied on the total of the auction invoice (i.e. the hammer price plus the premium and any shipping costs and insurance premiums). There is no VAT on sales of state-stamped gold coins.

No VAT will be charged if the buyer has his/her place of residence abroad and the auction lots are shipped abroad by the auctioneer. If the auction lots are handed over in Switzerland to a buyer domiciled abroad, VAT will be charged, but will be refunded by the auctioneer after the definitive tax assessment decision of Swiss customs has been provided.

Taxes levied abroad, e.g. customs fees and taxes, as well as shipping costs and insurance premiums incurred due to shipment, shall be borne in full by the buyer.

8. PAYMENT / DELIVERY

The auction invoice must be paid within 10 days of receipt. If the auction invoice is not settled within this period, the buyer will automatically default on payment and must pay interest on arrears in the amount of 12 % p.a. In case of default of payment by the buyer or in case of refusal of acceptance by the buyer, the auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the contract or to sue the buyer for non-performance or claim compensation for the damage resulting from non-performance.

In principle, the auction lots will be handed over or shipped only after full payment of the auction invoice. It is solely at the discretion of the auctioneer to hand over lots against invoice.

The sending of auction lots to the Russian Federation is expressly at the own risk of the recipient.

9. TRANSFER OF TITLE

The title of the consignor to the auctioned item is reserved pending full settlement of the auction invoice.

10. WARRANTY

The descriptions of the lots are given to the best of our knowledge and belief, and correspond to the knowledge at the time of the drafting of the catalogue text. It is up to bidders to inform themselves of the condition of the lots personally or through proxies during the inspection days specified in the catalogue.

The authenticity of the auction goods is guaranteed. The warranty claim is granted exclusively to the buyer and may not be assigned to a third party. In the case of coins in so-called "slabs", any guarantee expires as soon as these are opened.

The auctioneer must notify defects immediately by registered letter. Complaints regarding differences of opinion about the level of conservation of a lot are not permissible. Lots which contain more than one piece are excluded from any complaint. If a counterfeit of the auction item is claimed in the notification of defects, the counterfeited auction item shall be returned to the auctioneer immediately in the same condition as it was given to the buyer and unencumbered by third party claims. The buyer shall prove at his own expense that the auction item is a counterfeit. The auctioneer may require the buyer to have his own expert report prepared by two independent experts in his field. However, the auctioneer is not bound to these expert opinions and may obtain additional advice from a specialist at his own expense.

In case of legitimate complaints, the claims of the buyer are limited to the refund of the purchase price and premiums paid by the buyer on delivery of the auction item to the auctioneer. Any other or further claims of the buyer against the auctioneer are excluded.

The observance of foreign customs and foreign currency regulations etc. is the responsibility of the buyer. The auctioneer expressly rejects responsibility for any damage resulting from infringement against such provisions.

11. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE / VENUE / APPLICABLE LAW

Place of performance as well as sole venue is Zurich I (Switzerland). The auction and all related legal transactions are subject to Swiss law.

12. LANGUAGE

The German original text is authoritative for the interpretation of the Floor Auction Terms and Conditions drafted in German, French, English and Italian.

13. SUPERVISION OF STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / WAIVER

The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived.

Zurich 2023

CONDITIONS DE VENTES AUX ENCHÈRES DE LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX

Les conditions de ventes aux enchères ci-après sont applicables aux ventes aux enchères en salles de la société Leu Numismatik AG. Les enchères sont des ventes aux enchères volontaires et publiques. Les enchères sont effectuées au nom de Leu Numismatik AG (ci-après désignée par le Commissaire-priseur) et pour le compte du fournisseur. Les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères sont reconnues par la soumission d'une offre verbale, écrite ou électronique.

Le Commissaire-priseur est habilité pour faire valoir tous les droits du fournisseur en son nom vis-à-vis de l'acheteur.

2. LÉGITIMATION / PARTICIPATION AUX ENCHÈRES

En principe, le Commissaire-priseur ne divulgue pas les noms des fournisseurs et des acheteurs. Les soumissionnaires inconnus du Commissaire-priseur doivent prouver leur légitimité préalablement à la vente aux enchères auprès de la direction des enchères en présentant une pièce d'identité officielle. Les soumissionnaires qui veulent soumettre leurs offres via une plate-forme d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding » doivent s'inscrire auprès de la plate-forme au moins 12 heures avant le début des enchères et obtenir l'autorisation du Commissaire-priseur. Le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit d'interdire à des personnes, à son entière discrétion et sans indication de motifs, l'accès aux locaux de la vente aux enchères, de les expulser des locaux de la vente aux enchères ou de les exclure de la participation aux enchères via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding ».

3. CATALOGUE DE VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES

Seules les descriptions relatives au numéro du lot respectif dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères sont décisives pour la vente aux enchères. Les illustrations ainsi que le catalogue de vente aux enchères publiés sur Internet sont uniquement à titre indicatif.

4. DÉROULEMENT DES ENCHÈRES

Les enchères ont lieu en principe conformément au programme prévu dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères. Avec l'accord de la surveillance des enchères, le Commissaire-priseur a le droit de déroger à l'ordre prévu dans le catalogue et d'associer des numéros. La répartition des lots n'est pas prévue. En cas de différends, un lot peut de nouveau être annoncé par le Commissaire-priseur. Les enchères se déroulent en partie en anglais et en partie en allemand.

5. OFFRES

Les offres peuvent être soumises verbalement, par écrit ou de manière électronique. Les offres verba-

les peuvent être effectuées à l'égard des enchères sur place ou par téléphone. Les offres écrites qui sont réalisées pendant les enchères par le Commissaire-priseur sont prioritaires par rapport aux offres en salle aux fins de préservation des intérêts.

Les ordres écrits et téléphoniques sont soigneusement exécutés par le Commissaire-priseur; toutefois il n'existe aucune obligation de garantie du Commissaire-priseur. Les offres écrites et électroniques doivent être réceptionnées au plus tard 24 heures avant le début des enchères. Si l'offre est soumise via une plate-forme Internet, l'offre doit parvenir au Commissaire-priseur au plus tard 12 heures avant le début des enchères. Les offres téléphoniques doivent être annoncées au préalable, au plus tard 48 heures avant le début des enchères et ne sont possibles que pour des objets d'une valeur estimative supérieure à 1000 CHF. Le Commissaire-priseur n'assume aucune garantie quant à l'établissement d'une liaison téléphonique.

Les offres via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live-Bidding » sont autorisées. Il incombe au soumissionnaire de s'informer en temps utile des conditions et exigences techniques des plates-formes et d'entreprendre les installations et les adaptations requises le cas échéant. Toute responsabilité du Commissaire-priseur pour dommages suite à des interruptions ou des retards dus à des défaillances techniques est exclue.

Toute soumission d'une offre est une offre ferme qui ne peut être retirée; le soumissionnaire demeure lié par son offre jusqu'à ce que celle-ci soit renchérie ou refusée par le Commissaire-priseur.

6. ADJUDICATION

L'adjudication a lieu après la proclamation pratiquée localement sur l'offre la plus élevée et oblige le plus offrant à accepter le lot. En cas d'offres écrites d'un montant identique, l'offre reçue en premier l'emporte. Les offres inférieures à hauteur de 80 % du prix estimé, ne peuvent être prises en considération. Les ordres « ou/ou » ainsi que les limites d'ordres ne peuvent être réalisés ou pris en compte que sous condition. Le Commissaire-priseur a le droit, sans indication de motifs, de refuser une offre; le Commissaire-priseur ne peut être tenu responsable du refus d'une offre.

Le risque de la chose est transféré à l'acheteur lors de l'adjudication. L'acheteur est personnellement responsable du versement du prix de l'adjudication et ne peut faire valoir qu'il a acheté pour le compte d'un tiers.

7. PRIX DE L'ADJUDICATION / TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE

L'acheteur doit s'acquitter d'une prime de 20 % sur le prix de l'adjudication. Lors de la participation aux enchères via des plates-formes d'enchères en ligne

« Live Bidding » existantes, une prime supplémentaire de 2,0% (max. 1000 CHF par lot) est exigible. La créance résultant de la facture de la vente aux enchères est immédiatement exigible après l'adjudication et doit être réglée en francs suisses (CHF).

En cas de vente de pièces de monnaie en argent, en cuivre et de médailles, une TVA légale de 7.7% est prélevée sur le total de la facture de la vente aux enchères (c'est-à-dire le prix de l'adjudication majoré de la prime et de tous les frais d'expédition et primes d'assurances éventuels). Aucune TVA n'est prélevée en cas de vente de pièces d'or frappées sur le territoire national.

Aucune TVA n'est prélevée lorsque l'acheteur est domicilié à l'étranger et que les lots des enchères sont expédiés à l'étranger par le Commissaire-priseur. Si les lots des enchères sont remis en Suisse à un acheteur domicilié à l'étranger, la TVA est facturée, elle est toutefois remboursée par le Commissaire-priseur sur présentation de la décision de taxation définitive de la douane suisse.

Les prélèvements exigibles à l'étranger, comme par exemple les taxes douanières et les impôts, ainsi que les frais de port dus en cas d'expédition et les primes d'assurances sont exclusivement à la charge de l'acheteur.

8. PAIEMENT / LIVRAISON

La facture de la vente aux enchères doit être payée dans les 10 jours suivant la réception. Si le règlement de la facture de la vente aux enchères n'est pas effectué dans ce délai, l'acheteur est automatiquement en demeure et doit s'acquitter d'intérêts moratoires de 12% par an. En cas de demeure de l'acheteur ou en cas de refus de prendre livraison de la part de l'acheteur, le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit de résilier le contrat ou de faire valoir un préjudice à l'encontre de l'acheteur, de réclamer l'exécution du contrat ou la réparation du préjudice causé par la non-exécution.

Les lots des enchères sont en principe remis ou expédiés uniquement après paiement intégral de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Le Commissaire-priseur remet les lots contre facture à son entière discrétion.

L'expédition des lots d'enchères à destination de la Fédération de Russie est faite aux risques et périls exclusifs du destinataire.

9. TRANSFERT DE PROPRIÉTÉ

La propriété du fournisseur sur le bien mis en vente et adjudgé demeure réservée jusqu'au règlement complet de la facture de la vente aux enchères.

10. GARANTIE

Les descriptions des lots sont effectuées en toute connaissance de cause et correspondent au niveau des connaissances à la date de la rédaction du texte du catalogue. Les soumissionnaires peuvent s'informer de l'état des lots personnellement ou par le biais d'un représentant pendant les jours de visite

indiqués dans le catalogue.

L'authenticité des biens mis aux enchères est garantie. Le droit à une garantie est conféré exclusivement à l'acheteur et ne peut être cédé à un tiers. Concernant les pièces dans les coques de protection et d'authentification de la monnaie dites « slabs », toute garantie s'éteint dès qu'elles sont ouvertes.

Les réclamations à propos d'un défaut doivent être immédiatement adressées par lettre recommandée au Commissaire-priseur. Les réclamations dues à des différends sur le niveau de conservation d'un lot ne sont pas autorisées. Les lots qui contiennent plus d'une pièce sont exclus de toute réclamation. Si une réclamation à propos d'un défaut fait état d'une contrefaçon du bien mis aux enchères, le bien mis aux enchères contrefait dans le même état que celui qui a été remis à l'acheteur, et non grevé de droits de tiers doit être restitué au Commissaire-priseur sans délai. Il incombe à l'acheteur d'apporter la preuve, à ses frais, que le bien mis aux enchères est une contrefaçon. Le Commissaire-priseur peut exiger de l'acheteur qu'il fasse une expertise, à ses frais, par deux experts indépendants, reconnus dans ce domaine. Toutefois, le Commissaire n'est pas lié par ces expertises et il peut demander, à ses frais, un conseil supplémentaire auprès d'un expert.

En cas de réclamations légitimes à propos d'un défaut, les droits de l'acheteur se limitent au remboursement du prix d'achat et de la prime payés par l'acheteur contre remise du bien mis aux enchères au Commissaire-priseur. Toute autre prétention de l'acheteur à l'encontre du Commissaire-priseur est exclue.

Il incombe à l'acheteur de respecter les prescriptions étrangères en matière de douanes et de devises etc. Le Commissaire-priseur décline expressément toute responsabilité en cas de dommage éventuel, né de la violation de dispositions de cette nature.

11. LIEU D'EXÉCUTION / JURIDICTION COMPÉTENTE / DROIT APPLICABLE

Le lieu d'exécution ainsi que la juridiction compétente exclusive est Zurich (Suisse). La vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les actes juridiques y afférents sont régis de manière exclusive par le droit suisse.

12. LANGUE

Le texte original en allemand est décisif pour interpréter les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères en allemand, en français, en anglais et en italien.

13. SUPERVISION DU STADTAMMANNAMT ZURICH 1 / EXCLUSION DE RESPONSABILITÉ

La vente aux enchères a lieu sous la surveillance de fonctionnaires de la ville de Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Toute responsabilité de l'autorité coopérante, de la municipalité ou de l'État pour les actes du commissaire-priseur est exclue.

CONDIZIONI DI PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPI GENERALI

Le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta valgono per le aste in sala della Leu Numismatik AG. L'asta costituisce una vendita all'asta volontaria e pubblica. L'asta viene effettuata a nome della Leu Numismatik AG (di seguito denominata mediatrice d'asta) e per conto del depositante. Facendo un'offerta orale, scritta o elettronica si riconoscono le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta.

La mediatrice d'asta è autorizzata a far valere tutti i diritti del depositante su proprio nome verso l'acquirente.

2. LEGITTIMAZIONE / PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA

In genere la mediatrice non rende noti i nomi dei depositanti e degli acquirenti. Gli offerenti che non sono noti alla mediatrice sono tenuti a legittimarsi prima dell'asta con un documento d'identità ufficiale. Gli offerenti che intendono effettuare le loro offerte tramite una piattaforma live bidding, sono tenuti a farsi registrare almeno 1 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta ed essere ammessi dalla mediatrice. La mediatrice si riserva il diritto di vietare alle persone a discrezione e senza indicazione dei motivi l'accesso ai locali d'asta, di espellere le persone dai locali pertinenti o di escluderle dalla partecipazione all'asta tramite « live bidding ».

3. CATALOGO D'ASTA

Determinanti per la vendita all'asta sono esclusivamente le descrizioni relative ai pertinenti numeri di sorteggio nel catalogo d'asta stampato. Le illustrazioni e il catalogo d'asta pubblicato sul web hanno soltanto carattere informativo.

4. SVOLGIMENTO ASTA

L'asta si svolge in linea di massima secondo il programma previsto nel catalogo in questione. Con il consenso del sorvegliante d'asta la mediatrice è autorizzata a derogare all'ordine contemplato nel catalogo e a riunire i numeri. La suddivisione dei buoni non è prevista. In caso di controversie la mediatrice può nuovamente chiamare un buono. L'asta si svolge in inglese e in parte in tedesco.

5. OFFERTE

Le offerte possono essere fatte oralmente, per iscritto o elettronicamente. Le offerte orali avvengono all'asta in loco o per telefono. Le offerte scritte che vengono effettuate dalla mediatrice d'asta nel rispetto degli interessi, hanno la precedenza sulle offerte fatte in sala.

I mandati scritti e telefonici vengono svolti con cura dalla mediatrice; non sussiste tuttavia un obbligo di garanzia della medesima. Le offerte scritte ed elettroniche devono pervenire entro al più tardi 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Se l'offerta viene

fatta tramite una piattaforma di internet, essa deve pervenire alla mediatrice entro al più tardi 12 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta in questione. Le offerte telefoniche devono essere annunciate al più tardi 48 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta e sono soltanto possibili per pezzi con un valore stimato di oltre CHF 1'000.00. La mediatrice non assume alcuna garanzia per la costituzione di un collegamento telefonico. Le offerte tramite le piattaforme « live bidding » sono consentite. Compete all'offerente di informarsi tempestivamente sulle condizioni e i requisiti tecnici delle piattaforme e di effettuare le eventuali installazioni e gli adeguamenti necessari. Qualsiasi responsabilità della mediatrice per danni subentrati a seguito di interruzioni o ritardi per difetti tecnici è esclusa.

Ogni offerta effettuata è vincolante e non può essere revocata. L'offerente è vincolato alla sua offerta sino a quando quest'ultima non viene superata da un'altra offerta o respinta dalla mediatrice d'asta.

6. AGGIUDICAZIONE

L'aggiudicazione avviene secondo la chiamata usuale all'offerta più alta e obbliga l'offerente in questione a ritirare il buono. In caso di offerte scritte di pari entità, l'offerta giunta per prima ha la precedenza. Le offerte che sono inferiori all'80% del prezzo di stima non possono essere considerate. I mandati « o/o » e i limiti ai mandati possono essere effettuati e presi in considerazione solo sotto condizione. La mediatrice è autorizzata a respingere un'offerta senza indicarne i motivi; la mediatrice non risponde in caso di respingimento di un'offerta.

Con l'aggiudicazione il pericolo dell'oggetto passa all'acquirente. L'acquirente risponde personalmente per il pagamento del prezzo di aggiudicazione e non può far valer di aver comprato su conto di un terzo.

7. PREZZO DI AGGIUDICAZIONE / IMPOSTA SUL VALORE AGGIUNTO

Sul prezzo di aggiudicazione l'acquirente è tenuto a versare un sovrapprezzo pari al 20%. In caso di una partecipazione all'asta tramite una piattaforma « live bidding » messa a disposizione occorre versare un ulteriore sovrapprezzo del 2,0% (massimale CHF 1'000.00 per buono). Il credito risultante dalla fattura della vendita d'asta è immediatamente esigibile dopo l'aggiudicazione e deve essere saldato in franchi svizzeri (CHF).

In caso di vendita di monete d'argento e di rame e di medaglie sul totale della fattura della vendita d'asta (vale a dire il prezzo d'aggiudicazione + sovrapprezzo ed eventuali costi di spedizione e premi d'assicurazione) viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto pari all'7.7%. In caso di vendita di monete d'oro statali non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto.

Non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto, quando l'acquirente è domiciliato all'estero e i buoni d'asta vengono spediti all'estero dalla mediatrice. Se i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati a un acquirente domiciliato all'estero in Svizzera, l'imposta sul valore aggiunto viene fatturata, ma rimborsata dalla mediatrice dietro presentazione della decisione di tassazione della dogana svizzera.

Le tasse da versare all'estero come per esempio le tasse doganali e le imposte e le spese di spedizione e i premi assicurativi da sostenere in caso di spedizione sono pienamente a carico dell'acquirente.

8. PAGAMENTO / CONSEGNA

La fattura deve essere pagata entro 10 giorni dalla sua ricezione. Se la fattura non viene saldata entro la scadenza, l'acquirente è messo automaticamente in mora ed è tenuto a versare interessi di mora pari al 12/p.a. In caso di mora di pagamento dell'acquirente o in caso di rifiuto da parte di quest'ultimo di ritirare l'oggetto, la mediatrice si riserva il diritto di recedere dal contratto o di presentare contro l'acquirente un'azione di esecuzione del contratto o di risarcimento del danno risultante dal mancato adempimento.

In linea di massima i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati o spediti soltanto dopo il pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente. È a discrezione della mediatrice consegnare i buoni contro fattura.

La spedizione di buoni d'asta nella Federazione russa avviene espressamente su rischio del destinatario.

9. PASSAGGIO DI PROPRIETÀ

La proprietà del depositante al bene venduto all'asta rimane salva sino al pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente.

10. GARANZIA

Le descrizioni dei buoni sono effettuate in scienza e coscienza e corrispondono allo stato di conoscenze al momento della redazione del catalogo. Agli offerenti è data l'opportunità di informarsi sullo stato dei buoni personalmente o tramite un rappresentante durante le giornate di visita previste nel catalogo.

L'autenticità dei beni d'asta è garantita. Il diritto alla garanzia viene assegnato esclusivamente all'acquirente e non può essere ceduto a terzi. In caso di monete contenuti nei cosiddetti «slabs» la garanzia si estingue non appena quest'ultimi sono aperti.

La comunicazione dei difetti deve essere fatta valere immediatamente per raccomandata. Le reclamo in caso di controversie relative allo grado di conservazione dei buoni non sono consentite. I buoni che contengono più di un pezzo sono esclu-

si dalla reclamazione. Se con la comunicazione dei difetti viene fatta valere una falsificazione di un bene d'asta, il bene in questione deve essere immediatamente restituito alla mediatrice allo stato in cui è stato consegnato all'acquirente e senza essere gravato da pretese di terzi. L'acquirente è tenuto a fornire a proprie spese la prova che il bene d'asta è un falso. La mediatrice può chiedere all'acquirente di procurarsi a proprie spese perizie di due esperti indipendenti e riconosciuti in tale settore. La mediatrice, tuttavia, non è vincolata a tali perizie e può procurarsi a proprie spese un ulteriore parere di un esperto in materia.

In caso di segnalazioni legittime di difetti le pretese dell'acquirente sono limitate al rimborso del prezzo d'acquisto e del sovrapprezzo versati dall'acquirente contro consegna del bene d'asta alla mediatrice. Ulteriori pretese dell'acquirente contro la mediatrice sono escluse.

Compete all'acquirente osservare le prescrizioni doganali e in materia di cambi. La mediatrice respinge espressamente la responsabilità per danni risultanti dalla violazione di tali disposizioni normative.

11. LUOGO DI ADEMPIMENTO / FORO COMPETENTE/ DIRITTO APPLICABILE

Il luogo di adempimento e il foro competente è Zurigo I (Svizzera). La vendita all'asta e tutti i negozi giuridici in relazione ad essa sottostanno esclusivamente al diritto svizzero.

12. LINGUA

Per l'interpretazione delle condizioni di partecipazione all'asta redatte in tedesco, francese, inglese e italiano, fa stato il testo originale in tedesco.

13. SUPERVISIONE DELLO STADTAMMANNAMT ZURICH 1 / ESCLUSIONE DI RESPONSABILITÀ

L'asta si svolge sotto la supervisione dei funzionari della Città di Zurigo (Stadtmannamt Zurich 1). È esclusa qualsiasi responsabilità dell'autorità cooperante, del comune o dello stato per le azioni della casa d'aste.

Zurigo 2023

