

HERITAGE

WORLD & ANCIENT COINS

JANUARY 8 & 16-18, 2024 | NYINC | NEW YORK



PLATINUM SESSION™



Front Cover Lots: 31046, 31047, 31139, 31162, 31187

Inside Front Cover Lots: 31020, 31029, 31037, 31055, 31060, 31153, 31228, 31230, 31252, 31257

Inside Back Cover Lots: 31007, 31022, 31025, 31043, 31054, 31117, 31149, 31166, 31173, 31258

Back Cover Lots: 31041, 31051, 31052, 31065, 31069, 31077, 31140, 31169, 31180, 31261



PLATINUM SESSION

Featuring: The Bob Klein History of Money Collection | The All Original German Taler Collection | The Coenen Collection
The Dynasty Collection | The VMF Collection

January 8 & 16-18, 2024 | New York

InterContinental New York Barclay | Barclay Salon
111 East 48th Street | New York, NY 10017
FLOOR Sessions 1-2 (#3113)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)
Session 1 - The Wetmore Collection (see separate catalog)
Monday, January 8 • 2:00 PM ET • Lots 30001-30074

Session 2 - Platinum Session
Monday, January 8 • 5:00 PM ET • Lots 31001-31278
Ancients • Lots 31001 - 31070 | Albania - Transylvania • 31071 - 31278

Sessions 1-3 (#3114)
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 1 — Ancients
Tuesday, January 16 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 33001-33303

Session 3 — Greece - Zanzibar
Thursday, January 18 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 33688 - 33988

Session 2 — Afghanistan - Great Britain
Wednesday, January 17 • 10:00 AM CT • Lots 33304 - 33687

LOT VIEWING

InterContinental New York Barclay | Rockefeller Suite
111 East 48th Street | New York, NY 10017

Friday, January 5 | 11:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Saturday, January 6 | 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Sunday, January 7 - Monday, January 8 | 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM ET

Tuesday, January 9 - Saturday, January 13 | 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

For viewing and lot pickup on Thursday, January 11 through Saturday, January 13, registration for the NYINC show is required. Access to view will start at 10 AM.

View lots & auction results online at [HA.com/3113](https://www.ha.com/3113) & [HA.com/3114](https://www.ha.com/3114)

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Available Tuesday, January 9, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM ET.

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

The 2024 NYINC Platinum Session and Signature Auction promises yet again to be one of this year's finest World & Ancient coin sales. The New Year brings continued growth and a strong outlook for the spectacular rarities within these pages. This wonderfully organized auction showcases top coins from across the globe—spanning millennia from rarely offered ancient coins to low-mintage modern gems—and expects to be one of the most robust offerings we've yet handled in a single auction.

We are pleased to present an outstanding assemblage of carefully curated ancient coins in this sale, which are poised to be the perfect addition to any collection. Beginning with the standalone Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum, a breathtaking ensemble of 74 coins, each embodying a unique blend of history and artistry. Alongside this collection, we present a plethora of gold coins from across the ancient world, including various types of staters, octodrachms, darics, aurei, solidi, and many other denominations. A notable highlight from those gold issues is a group of truly stunning and high-grade Croesus staters. Additionally, we are offering some extremely rare Roman Civil War issues, such as an aureus depicting Marc Antony with Lucius (his brother), and the finest certified Quintus Labienus denarius. Don't miss your chance to acquire one of these or our other ancient treasures for your collection.

Moving into the world portion of our Platinum Session, the highlights are too numerous to name in full, but we would be remiss not to reference another strong showing from Great Britain. The Henry III gold penny, of which only a handful are confirmed, is commonly recognized as the first gold coin of England and demands the attention of collectors and institutions as an incredibly historic offering. Of special note are a handful of elusive patterns, including a Spink & Son crown of Victoria in gold, a crown of Edward VII in gold, a William Wyon masterpiece "Three Graces," and a 2 guineas of George III, all certified between choice and gem. Among the finest and most beautiful "Gothic" crowns, extant, given a PR67 Cameo designation, also populates the pages within, along with five others.

Coinage of Russian origin also makes a solid showing, including two coins of Nicholas I—a Pattern 10 roubles and "Family" rouble—as well as Nicholas II half and full imperials, each struck from incredibly minute mintages with even fewer survivors. Another fine selection of Coenen Collection pieces from the Netherlands includes finely preserved large, gold provincial types, including off-metal strikes in gold. Other iconic types from the world sessions include a quality and breadth of variety rarely encountered, showcasing a pair of "Kremnica Mines" 10 and 5 dukaten, a "Hundred Days" piedfort 5 francs of Napoleon, and numerous highly rated Peruvian 100 soles.

To that end, it is our privilege to present this catalog for our much-anticipated January NYINC World & Ancient Coins Platinum Session and Signature Auction. We hope you share our excitement for the items offered herein and find coins for your collection that bring you joy. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can assist in any way. Happy New Year, and best of luck in the auction!

Sincerely,



Cristiano Bierrenbach



Warren Tucker



SESSION TWO

ANCIENTS

GREEK



31001 BRUTTIUM. Rhegium. Ca. late 5th-early 4th centuries BC. AR tetradrachm (22mm, 17.21 gm, 6h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5, Fine Style, flan flaw, light marks. Lion's head, viewed frontally and from above / ΠΗΓΙΩΟΙ, laureate head of Apollo right, olive sprig to left. Herzfelder 75 (D43/R63). HN Italy 2496. SNG ANS 658-663. Delicately engraved and the apex of classical artistic beauty. Exceptional in hand. **Starting Bid: \$4,000**



Fine Style Choice Mint State

31002 SICILY. Leontini. Ca. 450-420 BC. AR tetradrachm (24mm, 17.42 gm, 9h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Laureate head of Apollo left / LEO-N-TI-N-ON, head of lion left with open jaws and protruding tongue; bay leaf behind, three barley corns counterclockwise around. Boehringer, Leontinoi 55. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4. SNG ANS 229. One of the finest specimen to come to auction, this piece is truly exceptional. Practically untouched from the ravages of time, this piece boasts polychromatic luster bursting through the clouds of patina on the Choice Mint State surfaces.

Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3048 (11 August 2016), lot 32008.

*The silver tetradrachms of Leontini show a notable progress of artistic styles throughout the fifth century, beginning with archaic depictions of a walking quadriga similar to issues of Sicily, to a highly stylized Apollo head of a "mannerist" style, to the final evolution seen with this beautiful issue of circa 435-430 BC, depicting Apollo in a highly refined and naturalistic form. Leontini's reliance on agriculture instead of sea trade is reflected with the barley corns surrounding the central lion on the reverse. **Starting Bid: \$4,000***



Majestic Messana Tetradrachm

31003 SICILY. Messana. Ca. 425-413 BC. AR tetradrachm (27mm, 17.31 gm, 1h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Nymph Messana driving slow biga of mules right; Nike flying right above crowning mules with wreath, olive leaf right in exergue / ΜΕΣ-Σ-Α-Ν-Ι-Ο-Ν, hare springing right, dolphin leaping right below. SNG ANS 357 (same dies). SNG Lloyd 1093 (same dies). Jameson 649 (same dies). Nicely centered with bold devices. Areas of distractions on the obverse, but practically untouched details and icy brilliance shimmering when rotated in hand.

The coins of Greek Sicily abound with symbolism, the meaning of which is not always obvious to the modern observer. Messana, located on the northwest corner of Sicily and the third most populous city on the island, chose as its civic badges a chariot pulled by a pair of mules (biga) and a leaping hare. On this pleasing tetradrachm, the mule biga is driven by a woman, most likely the nymph Messana, while the hare springs over a similarly leaping dolphin. As to what it all means, we can surmise as follows: In 484 or 480 BC, a mule team from Messana won the Olympic Games in the event known as the anape (mule biga race); naturally, civic pride prompted the Messenians to advertise the victory on their coinage. The hare is an animal sacred to the god Pan, who had a temple in Messana and was widely worshipped there. The dolphin below the hare harks back to the original name of Messana, Zankle ("sickle"), so named for its crescent-shaped harbor, of which the leaping dolphin's arched shape became a visual allegory.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31004 SICILY. Syracuse. **Dionysius I (405-367 BC).** AV 50-decadrachms or 50-litrai (11mm, 2.93 gm, 2h). NGC MS 4/5 - 5/5. Ca. 405-400 BC. ΣΥΡΑ, head of young river god (Anapos or Assinarus?) left; grain kernel behind / Horse prancing right; star above, all within incuse square. SNG ANS 348. HGC 2, 1281 (third stater or tetrobol). Handsome and well-preserved - one of only five certified with a Mint State grade.

Ex Stacks Bowers and Ponterio, Sale 164 NYINC Auction (6 January 2012), lot 115; Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 46 (24 June 1998), lot 104.

Dionysius I, known as the Tyrant of Syracuse, ushered in the zenith of Syracusan power through his military conquests and authoritarian rule. Despite his cruel and despotic nature, he was a visionary who harnessed the talents of eminent artists of his era to craft a political marketing campaign, in order to enhance the city's image and prestige, striking a balance between military might and cultural promotion. His reign, although marked by ruthless governance, significantly bolstered Syracuse's standing and influence in the ancient Mediterranean landscape.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Sublime Star and Fine Style Tetradrachm

31005 SICILY. Syracuse. **Agathocles (317-289 BC).** AR unradrachm (24mm, 17.00 gm, 2h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Ca. 310-295 BC. ΚΟΡΑΣ, head of Kore-Persephone right, wreathed with grain, wearing single pendant earring and necklace; dotted border / ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ, Nike standing right, hammer in right hand, nail in left, about to attach helmet to trophy at right; triskeles in right field, dotted border. SNG ANS 666-667 (same dies). HGC 2, 1536. A testament to Hellenistic elegance and artistry, this piece is bold with whispers of cerulean tones throughout the otherwise dove gray and shimmering surfaces. Truly a gem of the ancient world.

This beautiful tetradrachm falls into the earlier series of coins struck under Agathocles, who ruled Syracuse as a military strongman or "tyrant" and later styled himself "King of Sicily." In many ways he was a western counterpart to the Hellenistic rulers who carved up Alexander the Great's vast empire to the east. The son of a simple potter, he joined the army and rose through the ranks to become a strategos, or general. Ambitious, audacious and unscrupulous, he was banished for attempting to overthrow the democratic government of Syracuse, but returned in 317 BC leading an army of mercenaries, seized the city, and banished or murdered all of his opponents. War with Carthage followed; with Syracuse under siege, he staged a daring attack on the African hinterlands of Carthage that turned the tide of war in his favor. Though ultimately defeated in Africa, Agathocles returned to Sicily strengthened and was able to conclude a treaty with Carthage on favorable terms.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Stunning Fine Style Syracuse Silver

31006 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.12 gm, 2h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Pre-royal coinage, ca. 310-305 BC. Head of Persephone left, wreathed with grain, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace; three dolphins around, NK below neck truncation / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, charioteer driving racing quadriga left, reins in left hand, kentron in right; triskeles counter-clockwise above, AN monogram in exergue. SNG ANS 632-635. SNG Copenhagen 753-754. Intricate, naturalistic motifs with the central devices surrounded by a halo of peach hues.

Ex Peus, Auction 384 (2 November 2005), lot 131.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Mint State, Fine Style, and Star Stater

31007 ZEUGITANA. Carthage. Ca. 350-320 BC. AV stater (19mm, 9.47 gm, 1h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Bust of Tanit left, hair wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace with seven pendants; dotted border / Horse standing right on exergual line; three pellets to lower right at shin height, dotted border. Jenkins & Lewis, Group IIIh. Utterly exquisite, the sharp and elegant devices are artistically wrought into shimmering fields of resplendent gold.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3051 (9 January 2017), lot 34009.

The first gold staters struck by Carthage between 350 and 320 BC were of a nearly pure alloy and weighed more than the ubiquitous gold staters of Philip II and Alexander the Great. As time went on this coinage was debased with silver and reduced in weight — hence the much more numerous Carthage staters produced after ca. 320 BC are now termed “electrum.” This early stater in pure gold shows a delicacy of style that indicates the dies were created by a Greek engraver of consummate skill.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31008 ZEUGITANA. Carthage. Ca. 350-320 BC. AV stater (19mm, 9.20 gm, 4h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5. Bust of Tanit left, hair wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace with eight pendants; dotted border / Horse standing right on exergual line; three pellets to lower right at knee height, dotted border. Jenkins & Lewis, Group IIIg. Flashy, marigold surfaces compliment the intricately rendered devices.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31009 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV distater (21mm, 17.15 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 1/5, repaired. Lifetime issue of Amphipolis, 325-323 BC. Head of Athena right, hair in four tight corkscrew curls, upswept at temple, and flowing over left shoulder, wearing beaded necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long divergent crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; trident head downward in outer left field. Price 171. Müller 104. Troxell Studies, Group A, 532-533. Gulbenkian 841. Stunning specimen with serene, feminine portrait of Athena.

Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries, Sale 185-August 2014 ANA Auction (5 August 2014), lot 258.

Alexander the Great, born in 356 BC in Pella, ancient Macedonia, was a prodigious military commander who, through relentless conquests, created one of the largest empires in history by the age of 30. Educated by the philosopher Aristotle, Alexander was well-versed in various subjects, which later influenced his governance and military strategies. His conquests began with the invasion of Persia and stretched through Asia and Northeast Africa, including Egypt and India. His military genius and cultural inclusionary efforts led to the birth of the Hellenistic civilization, a blending of Greek and Eastern cultures, which profoundly impacted the subsequent history of Europe and the Middle East. Alexander died in 323 BC in Babylon under mysterious circumstances, leaving a vast but short-lived empire, as it soon fragmented into smaller Hellenistic states. His coins were minted in vast quantities across his empire, which helped in the propagation of his image and ideology. He standardized the designs and weights of his coinage, thereby facilitating ease of trade across his vast dominion. The iconography of his coins was continued by his successors and well into the Roman era, underscoring the lasting legacy of Alexander's reign on the ancient monetary system.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Radiant Mint State Star Specimen

31010 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.61 gm, 11h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Lifetime or early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, ca. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, hair in five tight corkscrew curls falling straight along neckline with two more curls over left shoulder, wearing double necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short divergent crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; trident head downward in outer left field, AO monogram below wing in left field. Price 179. Impeccable, bright, flashy luster emanates from within, capturing and reflecting the light with a captivating gleam that showcases its attractive pristine quality.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Spectacular First Issue Stater

31011 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.61 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime issue of Tarsus, under Balacros or Menes, ca. 332/1-327 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose and over left shoulder, wearing beaded necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long intersecting crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right, with star in center of coil / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath upward in right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; wreath in lower right field below wing. Price 3456A (Sidon). Very rare, only two in Pella (erroneously placed under Price 3456; including sole example cited by Newell), none in Coin Archives or in the ANS Photofile. This coin boasts a monumental and centered strike, while featuring eye-catching radiate flow lines on a lustrous satin flan.

Recent scholarship by Le Rider (Alexander the Great: Coinage, Finances, and Policy [Philadelphia, 2007]) has reattributed this issue from Sidon to Tarsus, making this issue not only the first gold coins from Alexander at this mint, but the first issue of Alexander the Great new stater coinage period.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31012 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.61 gm, 12h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5, die shift. Early posthumous issue of Phoenicia, Sidon, dated Regnal Year 18 of Abdalonymus (316/5 BC). Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose and upswept at temple, wearing necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long parallel crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; Σ (date) in outer left field. Price 3503. Deeply struck with the faint die shift seeming to create movement on the reverse devices.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31014 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.50 gm, 11h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5. Early posthumous issue of Lampsacus, ca. 323-317 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose in waves and over left shoulder, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short intersecting crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; buckle in outer left field, ΑΩ monogram in left field below wing. Price 1374. Lustrous, with a mélange of high reflectivity and warm orange toning.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



Fiery Fine Style Stater

31013 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.56 gm, 2h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Abydus, ca. 310-297 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose in waves and over left shoulder, wearing beaded necklace and triple crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long divergent crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; M within grain ear wreath in left field, cornucopia in left field below wing. Price 1562. Fiery hues of sunset red grace the surfaces.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31015 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.52 gm, 6h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime-early posthumous issue of Aradus, ca. 328-320 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose in waves and upswept at temple, wearing beaded necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right; Σ in left field / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΒΑ-ΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; AP monogram in left field below wing. Price 3315. Struck from attractive style dies on a lustrous flan with a sheen of toning.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31016 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (20mm, 8.53 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Abydus, 310-301 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing in loose waves and over left shoulder, wearing beaded necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short intersecting crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; ME monogram in outer left field, scallop shell in left field below wing. Price 1559. Layers of orange toning over bright luster.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



Mint State Lampsacus Stater

31017 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.60 gm, 11h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime issue of Lampsacus. Head of Athena right, hair in three loose corkscrew curls and upswept at temple, wearing pendant earring, beaded necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, parallel crest ends, bowl decorated with leaping griffin right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; buckle above crescent over A in left field. Price P13A. An exquisite example with highly lustrous surfaces and a halo of shimmering bright luster around the portrait.

Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3085 (7 August 2020), lot 31029.

Born ca. 359 BC, Arrhidaeus was the illegitimate son of Philip II, king of Macedon, by a Thessalian dancer. According to Plutarch, a poisoning attempt by Philip's jealous wife, Olympias, left Arrhidaeus intellectually disabled and subject to epileptic fits. When Alexander the Great died in Babylon in June, 323 BC, a council of generals met and determined that Arrhidaeus would be crowned as Philip III, and would reign jointly with the infant Alexander IV. However, neither had any real power, this being held by a succession of Macedonian generals. The new king proved as compliant as the generals had hoped, but in 320 BC, Arrhidaeus married a niece of Philip II's, Eurydice, who had more than enough ambition for the both of them. In 317 BC, she threw her support behind Cassander's successful bid to replace Polyperchon as regent. Cassander, in turn, left her and Arrhidaeus in charge of Macedon while he went on campaign in Asia. Polyperchon joined forces with Alexander's mother, Olympias, and invaded Macedon. Eurydice and Arrhidaeus raised an army to oppose them, but their soldiers refused to fight. Arrhidaeus and Eurydice were captured; Olympias ordered Arrhidaeus to be executed and compelled Eurydice to commit suicide.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Unpublished Fine Style Left-Facing Tetradrachm

31018 THRACE. Aenus. Ca. 475-400 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 16.13 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, Fine Style. Persic standard, ca. 431-429 BC. Head of Hermes left, wearing riveted conical petasus / AIN, billy goat standing right; bipennis facing left in right field, all within incuse square. HGC 3.2, -, cf. 1268. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. May -, cf. 114 (goat left). Cf. Triton XXII (8 January 2019), lot 161 for left-facing type. Exceedingly rare - there are only three left facing tetradrachms of this series in sales archives and none with this symbol or with the portrait left and goat right. Struck from magnificent style dies with bold pellets on the petasus, a youthful portrait with delicate falling curls, and a strong beast on the reverse. The velvety surfaces are complimented by a light sheen of golden toning.

Founded in the 7th century BC by the Milesians, Aenus enjoys a distinguished placement in antiquity's vast register. Situated strategically at the mouth of the river Hebros, it served as a thriving hub of commerce, its significance amplified by the fertile agricultural lands surrounding it, represented by the goat on its coinage. With its pivotal location and an inherently resourceful populace, Aenus transformed into an epicenter of cultural exchange and maritime trade, inviting the interest of various powers, including, notably, the Athenians and the Persians, reflected in the changing weight standards of its coinage over time.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Stunning and Shimmering Devices

31019 THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachus (305-281 BC). AR tetradrachm (30mm, 17.11 gm, 12h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Pergamum, ca. 287/6-282 BC. Diademed head of deified Alexander III right, with horn of Ammon; dotted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, Nike standing left in outstretched right hand, resting left arm on grounded shield decorated with gorgoneion head boss, transverse spear in background; herm left in outer left field, archaic xoanon (cult image) facing in inner left field, EY monogram in exergue. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 224 var. (K on obverse, EII monogram on reverse). Müller 287 var. (same). Cf. Baldwin's, New York Sale IV (17 January 2002), lot 115 for same type. Exceptionally sharp dies rendered with stunning artistic achievement onto radiant and pearlescent surfaces.

Alexander the Great's meteoric 13-year career of conquest left the classical world profoundly transformed by the time of his premature death in 323 BC. In the immediate aftermath, Alexander's generals carved up his immense new empire into spheres of influence, although maintaining the fiction of a unified leadership. Territorial disputes soon led to civil wars, with the rival warlords contending for supreme power. Chief among these was Lysimachus, who at various times controlled Thrace, Macedon and much of Asia Minor. For the obverse of his silver his coinage, Lysimachus claimed the mantle of Alexander by choosing the image of the conqueror himself, now shown as a god wearing the ram's horn of the Greco-Egyptian deity Ammon. The image is one of the earliest true portraits to appear on a coin, and one of the finest. The reverse, depicting Athena enthroned, likewise proved extremely influential throughout history, forming the archetype for the figure of Britannia on modern English coins.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Star Olympia Stater; Ex Pflieger Collection

31020 ELIS. Olympia. Ca. 450-440 BC. AR stater (23mm, 12.43 gm, 10h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5, countermarks. Eagle flying right, wings spread above and below body, grasping hare in its talons and tearing at prey's neck with beak; two countermarks in field to right / F-A, thunderbolt adorned with wings below and volutes above. BCD 31 (this coin). Seltman 59 (AK/). SNG Berry 821. Extremely rare, especially in such lovely condition. Bold dimensionality with a moody patina disrupted by an electric blue halo around the thunderbolt.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3061 (8 January 2018), lot 32031; LHS Numismatik 102 (29 April 2008), lot 210; Star-BCD collections (Leu 90, 10 May 2004), lot 31; R. Pflieger Collection (Vinchon, 13 April 1985), lot 307.

Located on the northwest corner of the Peloponnesos, the sacred shrine of Olympia became established as the site of the most important Greek festival of athletics in the eighth century BC. The first Olympic Games were held in 776 BC, consisting solely of a foot race, or stadion, won in that year by Koroibos of Elis. As time went on, more events were added, including wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus, and chariot races. The contests became so important that Greek cities at war would declare a truce for the duration. Soon a permanent complex was built to house the games, and a magnificent temple of Zeus containing a statue ranked as one of the Seven Wonders of the World was completed in 463 BC. The first coins of Olympia date to the games of 468 BC, and new types were issued at four year intervals (to coincide with the games) thereafter. Three basic types were struck, depicting a head of Zeus, Hera, or an eagle at rest or in flight, as seen on this specimen. The finest die engravers were employed in their production and coins of Olympia rank as some of the greatest masterpieces of Greek coinage.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Extremely Rare Date

31021 BOSPORAN KINGDOM. Mithradates III (AD 39/40-44/5), with Claudius I. AV stater (24mm, 7.92 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5, die shift. Dated Bosporan Era 337 (AD 40/1). Laureate head of Claudius I right / BACIAEΩ-C MIΘP-IΔATOY•, Nike advancing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, palm cradled in left arm; Z-AT (date) across fields. Anokhin 328 (same dies). MacDonald 309. RPC I 1908A. Intriguing portrait on an immense, satiny flan. Extremely rare, with this and only one other specimen in sales archives for this date.

Ex Triton XXV (11 January 2022), lot 639.

The Bosporan Kingdom, known for its strategic and influential position, was an ancient state located in eastern Crimea and the Taman Peninsula. Spanning the shores between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the Bosporan Kingdom was a prominent center of trade and cultural exchange from the 5th century BC until the 4th century AD. This dynamic node of mingling cultures was the first historically recorded state in the region to render tribute to the might of ancient Rome, earning it recognition and special status from its powerful western ally. Hellenistic in origin, the kingdom was a melting pot where Greek, Persian, Scythian, Roman, and indigenous traditions intermingled, creating a vibrant and diverse cultural milieu. Rich in grain and fish, it was affectionately referred to as the “Granary of Greece,” with its bountiful exports feeding the burgeoning Hellenistic world.

The portraiture on Bosporan coinage is, at times, ambiguous, likely intentionally. Although the obverse of this type is traditionally described bearing Claudius I, the same style portrait can be found on the coins minted a year earlier, under Gaius (Caligula). As such, this instead could be a Romanized or idealized portrait of Mithradates III.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Classical, Fine Style Issue

31022 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (21mm, 15.96 gm). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, scuffs. Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet pushed back on head; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite mill-sail incuse square with rippled surfaces. Greenwell 28 & Pl. VII, 5. SNG France 5, 286. Extremely rare Classical period style. Only two examples in sales archives, this specimen inclusive. Bright and lustrous in hand with a touch of orange overtones.

Cyzicus was an important city on the northwestern coast of Anatolia, well positioned to take advantage of trade across and through the Sea of Marmara. Its coinage was in more or less continuous production from circa 550 BC-AD 630, a nearly 1,200 year span unmatched by any other ancient mint. The tunny (tuna) fish was the symbol of Cyzicus from mid-6th century BC, when the city began striking electrum staters and fractions that circulated so widely the generic term for a stater became a cyzicenus. The fishing trade was critical to the economy of Cyzicus and it is likely the tunny fish became a form of pre-coinage currency, which carried over to become a mint symbol after the invention of coinage in nearby Lydia.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Unpublished Hecte

31023 IONIA. Uncertain mint. Ca. 600-550 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.32 gm). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5, light scuffs. Lydo-Milesian standard. *Uncertain Greek(?) legend*, dolphin swimming left / Irregular incuse square with rough cruciform pattern, one or two pellets on each arm, pellet in center. Unpublished as a hecte, but cf. Rosen 274=Münzen und Medaillen, Fixed Price List 602 (November/December 1996), lot 72 (hemihecte)=Leu Numismatik, Auction 22 (1979), lot 131. A sharply struck, gorgeous coin in hand.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Unusual Demetrius I Poliorcetes Stater

31024 IONIA. Miletus. Ca. early 3rd century BC. AV stater (20mm, 8.53 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, edge bend. Posthumous issue in the name and types of Alexander III the Great of Macedon, under Demetrius Poliorcetes, ca. 295-275 BC. Head of Athena right, hair bound with one tie at base of head, flowing loose, and upswept at temple, wearing pendant earring, beaded necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long divergent crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, palm branch cradled in left arm; OIIPAY monogram above bipennis in outer left field. Price 2146. Bold style dies with meticulous details. This rare issue, with only two examples in sales archives, has the unusual attribute of Nike cradling a palm branch instead of the usual stylis seen on Macedonian staters.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Fine Style Carian Masterpiece

31025 CARIA. Cnidus. Ca. 400-330 BC. AR tetradrachm (26mm, 14.62 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style, light marks. Chi-an-Rhodian standard, Eudorus, magistrate, ca. 395-380 BC. K-NI, head of Aphrodite left, hair in ampyx and sphenone, wearing triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace; prow left behind / ΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ, forepart of lion left, mouth open with tongue protruding; all within incuse square. HN Online 3. Ashton 2002, 10-13. SNG Kayhan II 1646. Deeply struck from artistic, fresh dies. Magnificent deep cabinet toning with stunning iridescence.

Ex JTB Collection (Triton XXIII, 14 January 2020), lot 429; Triton XX (10 January 2017), lot 304.

Strategically located at the southwestern edge of modern-day Turkey, this city-state of ancient Greece was renowned for its immense beauty and cultural advancement. Flourishing primarily during the Classical and Hellenistic periods, Cnidus held an esteemed place within the Dorian Hexapolis, a federation of six cities. A masterpiece of ancient town planning, it was a two-harbored city, brilliantly exploiting its peninsular location for maritime trade and naval power. A leading center of arts, sciences, and architecture, Cnidus was a stomping ground for the erudite; it was home to the astronomer, mathematician, and geographer Eudoxus. As a daring testament to the liberal ethos of the Cnidians, the city was also famous for housing Praxiteles' statue of Aphrodite, the first representation of a nude female figure in the history of ancient Greek sculpture.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Exceptionally Flattering Surfaces

31026 CARIAN ISLANDS. Cos. Ca. 300-250 BC. AR tetradrachm (26mm, 15.15 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Reduced Chian standard, ca. 285-258 BC. Xanthippos, magistrate. Head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress / K-ΩΙΟ-N above crab, viewed from above, magistrate ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΟΣ below; bow case below, within dotted square. HGC 6, 1308. Warm patina of soft, sandy hues compliment the crisp Fine Style details.

As a significant participant in the Carian civilization, which thrived from the Bronze Age to the Classical period, Cos was a beacon of culture, intellect, and historical evolution in the southeastern Aegean. Known far and wide for its medical prowess, it hosted the Asclepeion, a sanctuary dedicated to Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine. The island also carries the distinction of being the birthplace of the renowned ancient Greek physician, Hippocrates, affectionately dubbed the 'Father of Medicine'. Cos was ultimately Hellenized, and under Alexander the Great, it became an important naval base. The architecture and artifacts discovered on the island — including a gymnasium, an odeon, Roman villas with intricate mosaics, and the monumental plane tree reputedly planted by Hippocrates himself — serve as enduring symbols to the island's rich historical tapestry.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Rare Plinthophoric Gold Issue

31027 CARIAN ISLANDS. Rhodes. Ca. 125-88 BC. AV hemistater (14mm, 3.21 gm, 11h). NGC XF 4/5 - 2/5, marks. Attic standard. Timocrates, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right, hair parted in center and swept to either side / TIMOKPATHΣ, rose with single bud on tendril to left; P-O across fields, hand in right field. HGC 6, 1414 var. (unlisted magistrate). Extremely rare issue with the hallmarks of Rhodian coinage for the era minted in high quality metal.



The distinctive coinage of Rhodes during the later part of the Hellenistic era is categorized as the plinthophoric coinage, deriving its name from the Greek term “plinthos”, which translates to ‘brick’ or ‘tile’. This nomenclature alludes to the characteristic shallow incuse square depicted on the reverse side of these coins. The practice of employing a reverse incuse, seen as a nostalgic nod to earlier times, was a hallmark of Rhodian coinage beginning around the late 2nd century BC, specifically post 190 BC, and saw its end near 84 BC. While the predominant currency during this epoch comprised silver drachms and their fractional equivalents, a relatively scarce series of gold coins, spanning denominations from staters to quarter-staters, emerged around 125 BC.

The initiation of this elaborate gold coinage series is shrouded in ambiguity. It might have been a strategic response to a potential silver shortage or other economic exigencies. Alternatively, this gold issue could symbolize Rhodes’ evolving geopolitical stature as a principal ally and fiscal adjudicator for Rome in the eastern Mediterranean, especially as the Roman Republic was on the cusp of establishing its dominion over provinces in Asia Minor. This conjecture aligns with the historical narrative of Rhodes as a significant maritime and mercantile power during that era, whose alliance with the Ptolemaic Kingdom and anti-piracy efforts were notable. The gold coinage could thus reflect an enhanced Rhodian autonomy and its pivotal role in the broader Hellenistic-Roman political and economic milieu.

Moreover, the cessation of plinthophoric coinage coincided with the adversities of the First Mithridatic War around 88 BC, where the Roman survivors of the Vespers of 88 BC sought refuge in Rhodes, leading to a siege by the Pontic king. This historical juncture marked a shift in Rhodian coinage, potentially underscoring the fluctuating fortunes and external pressures faced by Rhodes during this tumultuous period.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Dramatic Early Mint State Trité

31028 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-546 BC). EL third-stater or trite (13mm, 4.72 gm). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Lydo-Milesian standard, Sardes, uninscribed issues. Head of lion right, mouth open, mane bristling, radiate sun above eye / Two square punches of different size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Linzalone 1090. Weidauer 86-89. Rosen 655-656. SNG von Aulock 2868. SNG Kayhan 1013. Dramatic high grade example, one of seven examples to be designated as Mint State by NGC. Beyond that, this coin boasts great attention to the detail of the fur and luxurious eye-catching toning.

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3051 (9 January 2017), lot 34030.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Magnificent Mint State Star Heavy Stater

31029 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (561-546 BC). AV stater (17mm, 10.79 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Croeseid “heavy” standard, Sardes, ca. 561-550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left, both with outstretched foreleg / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Rosen 660. BMC Lydia 30. Boston MFA 2068. Gulbenkian 756. A magnificent coin, boldly struck on a flan adorned with sunny and amber tones, that radiates an elegant, silky luster. The meticulous craftsmanship shines through, making it a treasured piece with a warm, captivating allure.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3066 (17 August 2018), lot 30056.

This series can justifiably be termed the “world’s first major gold coinage.” While the Lydian kingdom and several Greek city states of Asia Minor had previously struck coins in electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, the accession of Croesus to the Lydian throne circa 561 BC ushered in a revolution in the world economy. The most important reform attributed to Croesus was the introduction of a bimetallic coinage in gold and silver, first augmenting and then replacing the previous electrum issues. The lion had previously been used by Alyattes, and one theory is that this is a dynastic type, with the lion representing Alyattes, and the bull representing his son and successor. The creation of separate gold and silver denominations ranging from a full stater down to 1/96th of a stater was a visionary move that had a major impact on the ancient economy. Gold staters were initially minted by Croesus on a “heavy” standard of about 10.7 grams, the same weight as the new silver stater denomination, although, since silver is a lighter metal, the gold issues were smaller in size and much more valuable.

Starting Bid: \$50,000





Desirable Heavy Series Stater

31030 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (561-546 BC). AV stater (18mm, 10.71 gm). NGC Choice VF 3/5 - 5/5. Croeseid "heavy" standard, Sardes, ca. 561-550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left, both with outstretched foreleg / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Rosen 660. BMC Lydia 30. Boston MFA 2068. Gulbenkian 756. Distinct battling figures are masterfully embossed upon the honey-toned, satin-like surfaces, their form and motion captured with a clarity that brings the confrontation to life, amidst a backdrop that shimmers with a soft, luxurious luster.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Vibrant Choice Mint State Specimen

31031 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (561-546 BC). AV stater (15mm, 8.09 gm). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5. Croeseid "light" standard, Sardes, ca. 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left, both with outstretched foreleg / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. This exemplary piece, radiating a vibrant marigold tone, only enhanced by its silky, glimmering surfaces that dance captivately under the light. Crafted from fresh, pristine dies, it embodies a blend of elegance and radiance.

In numismatic circles, Croesus is most famous for introducing the world's first bimetallic standard, issuing coins of both gold and silver. Prior to this, coins were produced in electrum, a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver. This situation obviously caused a number of problems, most notably because the proportions of gold to silver were inconsistent. In fact, there is strong evidence to suggest that Croesus' father, Alyattes, artificially manipulated the gold-to-silver ratio in his electrum coins in his favor; the natural occurring electrum in Asia Minor typically has a gold-to-silver ratio of 75%-25%, though his coins were struck with 54% gold and 44% silver.

The eminent scholar of early coinage, John Kroll, argues that the gold standard of Croesus was introduced in several stages, designed at recalling as many of the circulating electrum staters as possible. The early electrum staters of Asia Minor were typically struck on a weight standard of 14.15 grams. Considering the relative value of gold to silver at the time was 1:13, then one gold stater of the so-called "heavy" series of King Croesus, based on a weight standard of 10.8 grams, would have been equal to the gold and silver content of one electrum stater, which circulated at an assumed ratio of 75% gold and 25% silver. Kroll argues that the Lydian government used this heavy standard to recall the old electrum coins and reissue the new heavy standard gold coins at a 1:1 ratio.

Once a sufficient number had been recalled, the Lydian government issued the new light stater, which weighed approximately 8.05 grams. Kroll continues his argument that this new weight standard was designed to recall as many of the remaining electrum coins as possible, as the 8.05 gram standard is based on the actual gold and silver content of early electrum coins (54% gold and 44% silver). In other words, the heavy standard was used to replace electrum staters at their circulating face value and the light standard was used to recall coins at their actual gold and silver value.

Starting Bid: \$25,000





Dazzling Sunny Star Stater

31032 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (561-546 BC). AV stater (16mm, 8.10 gm). NGCAU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Croeseid “light” standard, Sardes, ca. 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left, both with outstretched foreleg / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. A dazzling exemplar adorned with striking sun-kissed toning throughout, casting a warm glow that accentuates its fine details, making it a radiant treasure to behold.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Extremely Rare and Star Cypriot Stater

31033 CYPRUS. Marion. Sasma (ca. 470-450 BC). AR stater (23mm, 11.12 gm, 4h). NGC Choice XF★ 4/5 - 4/5, edge marks. *Sa-sa-ma-o to-ka-ro-to-sa* (Cypriot for Sasma, son of Doxandros), lion standing right, licking its right foreleg; Boeotian shield above, floral pattern in exergue / *Ma-ri-eu-se* (Cypriot for of Marion), Phrixus, son of Athamas, King of Boeotia, standing left, clinging to the back of a ram standing left; Boeotian shield on ground, all in incuse square. Zapiti & Michaelidou 1. Tziambazis 50. BMC p. 71, 1 = *Traité* II 1366. SNG Copenhagen 24. ACGC 1108 = E.S.G. Robinson, “British Museum Acquisitions for the Years 1933-1934” in NC 1936, 45; E.S.G. Robinson, “British Museum Acquisitions for 1930-31” in NC 1932, 10. *Kunstfreund* 168. Triton XVII, lot 356 = Triton XV, lot 1264 (all from the same obv. die). This extremely rare and exquisite specimen boasts dynamic imagery on both facets of the coin, enveloped in deep cabinet toning that enriches its allure. The interplay of dark brown and cerulean blue hues across the surfaces lends a captivating visual charm, making it a truly distinguished piece. The finest certified, with the next closest a Choice VF and no others with a star designation.

Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction XIX (26 March 2020), lot 579.

Seated majestically on the island’s north-western front and presenting an awe-inspiring vista of the Mediterranean, Marion was a focal point of Hellenic culture and influence. Its geographical advantage further-endowed its significance, as it lay at the crossroads of key maritime routes, becoming a hub for trade and cultural exchange. Marion flourished notably in the Archaic and Classical periods, its prosperity reflecting the city’s position as a vital trading center, dealing in timber, copper, precious metals, and other commodities to the Aegean world and beyond. Marion’s coinage was also significant, bearing the typology of animals such as lions, stags, rams, and bulls. Despite its turbulent history, particularly its ultimate destruction by Ptolemaic Egypt in the late 4th century BC, and subsequent re-founding as Arsinoe, Marion’s intrinsic legacy remains. Archaeological findings, including temple remains, funerary monuments, and inscriptions, offer profound insights into its distinct socio-political dynamics and cultural narratives, breathing life into the city’s ancient stones.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Shimmering and Fine Style

31034 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.57 gm, 7h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Post-humous issue of Babylon, in the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon, ca. 311-305 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose in waves, over left shoulder, and upswept at temple, wearing pendant earring, beaded necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short parallel crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; H in left field below wing, HYP monogram within wreath in right field below wing. Price 3707. Captivating with well-centered devices on bright surfaces, showcasing a blend of precision and aesthetic appeal.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Signed Masterpiece

31035 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy I Soter (323-282 BC). AV trichryson or triple stater (pentadrachm) (24mm, 17.80 gm, 1h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, edge bend. Alexandria, from ca. 294 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis tied around neck, tiny Δ behind ear; dotted border / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings closed; AM monogram in left field, dotted border. CPE 171. Svoronos 204. Lovely example with expressive portrait, elegantly rendered on a lustrous flan bathed in rich gamboge yellow hues,

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3051 (9 January 2017), lot 34041

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Lovely Early Issue

31036 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoë II Philadelphus (277-270/268 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.75 gm, 12h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy II, ca. 253/2 BC. Veiled head of deified Arsinoë II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, scepter surmounted by lotus over left shoulder; Θ in left field, dotted border / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet, containing pyramidal cakes, pomegranates, and other fruits, grape cluster hanging from the rim of each horn; dotted border. CPE 388. Svoronos 460. Delicate, Fine Style artistry displayed on a bright flan with flashes of reflective luster.

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 54 (24 March 2010), lot 141.

Gold mnaieions were first struck under the enlightened Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC, he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinoë II, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. The sibling marriage scandalized Greek society, which gave Arsinoë the nickname Philadelphus, or "brother-lover." Arsinoë embraced the term, making it part of her royal title, and she proudly placed it on her coinage. Arsinoë's regal profile, veiled and crowned with a jeweled coronet, graces the obverse of most Ptolemaic gold octodrachms. The double-cornucopia on the reverse symbolized both Egypt's abundance and the joint rule of Ptolemy and Arsinoë. Gold coins bearing Arsinoë's portrait continued to be struck for centuries after her death in ca. 270/68 BC.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Prooflike Late Issue

31037 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoë II Philadelphus (277-270/268 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.79 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, brushed, edge cuts. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of deified Arsinoë II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, scepter surmounted by lotus over left shoulder; K in left field, dotted border / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet, containing pyramidal cakes, pomegranates, and other fruits, grape cluster hanging from the rim of each horn; dotted border. Svoronos 1498-1499. SNG Copenhagen 321-322. Radiant flowlines on prooflike surfaces. A crisp and stunning example in hand.

Ex Goekoop Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 54, 24 March 2010), lot 142.

It has been speculated that the later K-type mnaieions issued during the reigns of Ptolemy VI through VIII feature a disguised portrait of Cleopatra II, who was the sister and later wife of both brothers. If such is the case, the K behind the head could refer to Kleopatra (on the original issues of Ptolemy II-III, from which the later issues were copied, the K was one of several letters used to designate obverse dies). Certainly the portrait on these later issues bears little resemblance to the face of Arsinoë II found on the gold pieces minted closer to her lifetime. Whether or not these pieces do bear portraits of concurrent figures, it is a historical fact that the strongest of the later Ptolemaic rulers invariably were women, including the last of the line, Cleopatra VII.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31038 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoë II Philadelphus (277-270/268 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.78 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of deified Arsinoë II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, scepter surmounted by lotus over left shoulder; K in left field, dotted border / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet, containing pyramidal cakes, pomegranates and other fruits, grape cluster hanging from the rim of each horn; dotted border. Svoronos 1498-1499. SNG Copenhagen 321-322. Regal majesty at its finest, this hefty gold specimen has glittering marigold surfaces and bold devices.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Charmingly Radiant Octodrachm

31039 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Evergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (26mm, 27.79 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV, ca. 219-217 BC. Bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and detailed aegis, ornate trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial; dotted border / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, cornucopia bound with radiate royal diadem, containing grain ear, pyramidal cake, and pomegranate, grape cluster hanging from left side of rim; ΔΙ below, dotted border. CPE 888. Svoronos 1117. A charming, round portrait of youthful elegance exquisitely presented on a dazzling, reflective surface, enriched by the warm embrace of rich honey-yellow toning. The radiant backdrop accentuates the visage, creating a harmonious blend of color and form.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3051 (9 January 2017), lot 34044.

No other kingdom or empire in the ancient world at the time could produce such large gold coins, and this display of economic clout drew thousands of mercenary soldiers into Egypt's service. This large and powerful army was put to maximum use by the third king of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Ptolemy III Evergetes. Shortly after inheriting the throne of the Pharaohs, he launched a massive invasion of the neighboring Seleucid Kingdom of Syria. Easily crushing all resistance, he even reached Babylon, where he proclaimed himself King of Kings. Ptolemy III's powerful portrait appears on gold mnaieions struck by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator, who succeeded him in 221 BC.

Starting Bid: \$7,000



31040 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaicion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.76 gm, 11h). NGC XF 5/5 - 1/5, repaired. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV, ca. 219-217 BC. Bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and detailed aegis, ornate trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial; dotted border / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, cornucopia bound with radiate royal diadem, containing grain ear, pyramidal cake, and pomegranate, grape cluster hanging from left side of rim; ΔΙ below, dotted border. CPE 888. Svoronos 1117. This weighty coin boldly claims your attention with its dimensional relief, a true testament to its exquisite craftsmanship.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

Ex Delta Hoard, 1922

31041 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy IV Philopater (222-205/4 BC). AR stater or tetradrachm (26mm, 14.08 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, ca. 217-215/0 BC. Jugate, draped busts right of Serapis, laureate with miniature atef crown above forehead, and Isis, crowned with grain and miniature horned disc above forehead; dotted border / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, head right, wings closed, double cornucopia bound with royal diadem over right wing; Ι between legs. CPE 893. Svoronos -. Landvatter Group 5, 74a (O23/R64). Extremely rare, Landvatter notes only four examples (noted above, plus one in the BN). Bold and Brilliant surfaces with bright high points and deep silhouette toning.

Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 108 (16 May 2018), lot 392; Palombo, Sale 15 (22 October 2016), lot 25; Dr. W. Schink Collection (Spink Zürich 20, 6 October 1986), lot 409; Hess-Leu 36 (17 April 1968), lot 285; Ars Classica X (15 June 1925), lot 1629; 1922 Delta Hoard (IGCH 1690).

Starting Bid: \$5,000

JUDAEA



31042 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR shekel (22mm, 13.83 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Jerusalem, dated Year 3 (April AD 68-May AD 69). *Shekel of Israel* (Paleo-Hebrew), omer cup with pearly rim, base resting on raised projections; *Year Three above / Jerusalem the Holy* (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds and globular base. GBC 6, 6390. An arctic flan flashes with wintry brilliance backlighting the bold devices.

From *The Bob Klein History of Money Collection*. Ex *Heritage Auctions, Auction 3051* (9 January 2017), lot 34049.

After decades of abuses heaped by the Romans upon the denizens of Judaea, the Jews were ripe for revolt. In AD 66, the Procurator Gessius Florus summarily seized 16 talents of silver from the Jerusalem temple. A massive protest by the citizens brought a typically brutal Roman response and more than 3,000 Jews were slain. Pleas for calm by the client King Agrippa II fell on deaf ears as the city and countryside rose in full-scale revolt. Florus and the Roman garrison were driven from the city; an attempt by the legate of nearby Syria to put down the rebellion led to the loss of an entire Legion, XII Fulminata, and consternation in Rome. Once freed of the Romans, Jerusalem temple authorities began striking their own silver coinage - the first time that a sovereign Jewish government had done so.

The mint was likely located within the Temple complex and the silver provided by the stockpiles of Tyrian shekels kept in the treasury. Mintage was carefully controlled for weight, fineness and the legends each coin carried. The coins featured Jewish symbolism dating back centuries and slogans ("For the Freedom of Jerusalem" and "For the Redemption of Zion") that showed the leaders of the rebellion well understood how to use coins for mass communication. Workmanship in the manufacture of these thick shekels and half-shekels (smaller silver fractions were also struck in tiny numbers) was unusually high, given the wartime conditions under which they were created. Coins were dated to the year the revolt started, beginning with Year 1 (AD 66/7).

Starting Bid: \$5,000

ORIENTAL



31043 SASANIAN KINGDOM. Bahram (Varhran) II (AD 276-293). AV dinar (20mm, 7.44 gm, 3h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, marks. Jugate right busts of Bahram, wearing winged crown with korymbos, and his queen, wearing kolah with boar's head, facing the cuirassed bust of his son (Prince 4) left, wearing kolah with eagle's head and presenting wreath to the royal couple / Fire altar flanked by Bahram (on left) and his queen (on right), each sacrificing into the altar; mint marks flanking flames. Sunrise 788. Göbl type X/3. Expertly struck resulting in a well-centered, dimensional example of the type.

From the *Dynasty Collection*, #8.

In the grand chessboard of ancient Persia that was the Sasanian Empire, the rule of King Bahram II appears as a complex tableau of warfare, religious growth, and artistic evolution. Bahram II, the sixth ruler of the Sasanian dynasty, assumed the throne under tumultuous military circumstances, particularly dealing with incursions from Rome. His diplomatic prowess was such that he managed to strike a peace deal with the Roman Emperor Carus, successfully safeguarding the western frontiers of his realm. Bahram II's reign also evidenced a substantial shift towards greater religious tolerance, a deviation from the aggressively Zoroastrian-centric approach of his predecessors. He is known to have lent royal patronage to Manichaeism, a move that triggered a significant cultural and religious metamorphosis within the empire. The artistic domain flourished during Bahram II's reign, as evidenced by detailed rock reliefs, coins, and inscriptions that laud his victories, royal life, and religious tolerance. Among these, a captivating relief at Bishapur stands out, depicting Bahram II amid his court, rendering a vivid portrayal of the imperial ambiance of his era.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

ROMAN PROVINCIAL



Massive 50+ gm Medallion

31044 LYDIA. Saïtta. Crispina (AD 178-182). AE medallion (45mm, 50.66 gm, 6h). XF, altered surfaces. Struck under Oct- Artemidorus, First Archon, ca. AD 179-180. •CEBACTH•KPICHINA, draped bust of Crispina right, seen from front, wearing stephane, hair in waves across brow and bound into a bun at the back / EPI OKT AP-T-EM-IDΩPOY APX A, Mên (on left), standing right, wearing Phrygian cap and hunting dress with crescent moon on shoulders, long grounded spear in left hand, offering a pine coin with his right to Cybele (on right), turreted, seated left, right hand outstretched, left arm resting on a cymbal; CAITTHNΩN in exergue. RPC IV.2, 11125 (temporary). Numismatica Genevensis, Auction V (3 December 2008), lot 256 (same dies, realized 20,000 CHF). Berk 169 (1 June 2010), lot 428. The finest of three examples known. Evidence of altered surfaces, thus ineligible for encapsulation.

Saïtta, situated in the southern Italian province of Benevento, in the culturally vibrant region of Campania, holds within its history, layers of human endeavors. Born in the fertile domain of the Samnites, an ancient Italic tribe from the mountainous terrain of south-central Italy, Saïtta over the centuries, fell into the orbit of the expansive Roman and Byzantine empires. Each passing epoch left indelible imprints on the cityscape, creating a rich mosaic of historical narratives. The town stands today as a silent observer, bearing witness to centuries of human development and interaction, its quietude mirroring epochs of human history, with its stories buried, waiting for discovery in its soil and structure.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

ROMAN REPUBLIC



Coveted Boscoreal Toned Aureus

31045 Julius Caesar, as Consul for the Third Time (46 BC), with Aulus Hirtius, as Praetor. AV aureus (21mm, 8.03 gm, 3h). NGC Choice VF 4/5 - 4/5, Boscoreal Tone. Rome. C•CAESAR-COS•TER, veiled female head (Vesta or Pietas?) right, with features of Julius Caesar / A•HIRTIVS•P R, lituus, oenochoe, and securis, all turned left. Calicó 37b. Crawford 466/1. Sydenham 1017-1018. Hirtia 1 and Julia 22. This coin boasts the coveted Boscoreal Toning, as it is bathed in distinct fiery red and orange volcanic hues.

Found in hoards in the bay of Naples, in excavation sites in 1894 or 1895, archaeologists unearthed an amazing treasure trove that included silver table vessels and more than 1,000 gold aurei. The intense heat from the volcanic ash, lava, and pyroclastic flows from the eruption of Vesuvius left nearly all of the gold coins found in the area with a distinctive reddish discoloration, which has come to be known as "Boscoreal toning." However, it is impossible to tell for certain whether any particular coin was from the Boscoreal Hoard because no formal records were made of the hoard before it was dispersed to local museums and coin collectors.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Antony Brothers Familial Aureus

31046 Marc Antony as Triumvir (43-31 BC), with Lucius Antonius, as Consul, and M. Cocceius Nerva, as Proquaestor Pro Praetore. AV aureus (22mm, 8.13 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 2/5, wavy flan. Military mint traveling with Antony in Greece or Asia Minor, 41 BC. M•ANT•IMP•AVG VIR•R•P C•M•NERVA PRO Q•P (MP, AV, and NE ligate), bare head of Marc Antony right / L•ANTONIVS-COS, bare head of Lucius Antonius right. Calicó 121. Crawford 517/4b. Sydenham 1184 var. (III VIR). The clear portraiture demonstrates subtle familial resemblance on the warm, sunny fields. An extremely rare variety of an already exceptionally rare type.

Ex Long Valley River Collection (Roma Numismatics Auction XX, 29 October 2020, lot 466; Roma Numismatics, Auction IX (22 March 2015), lot 572.

Younger brother of Marc Antony, Lucius Antonius "Pietas" naturally backed his brother's leadership of the Caesarian party and his attempt to seize control of the state, but both ambitions were complicated by the arrival of Caesar's adoptive son Octavian. Relations between the brothers and Octavian cooled markedly after the final defeat of Caesar's assassins in 42 BC. The cold war escalated when Lucius Antony became consul in 41 BC and took a notably hostile stance toward Octavian. He was joined in this propaganda war by Marc Antony's wife, the fiery Fulvia, and the two began rousing Italian cities against Octavian's plan to settle 100,000 of his veterans on land confiscated from Italian citizens. Octavian reacted quickly and recalled his friend Agrippa from Spain at the head of several veteran legions, which besieged Lucius Antony and Fulvia in the town of Perusia. When Lucius and Fulvia surrendered in February, 40 BC, Marc Antony washed his hands of the fiasco and hung his wife and brother out to dry. Octavian spared Lucius and appointed him governor of Spain, whereas Fulvia and her children were exiled to Sicily.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Finest Certified Labienus Denarius

31047 **Quintus Labienus, rebel Emperor (40-39 BC).** AR denarius (20mm, 3.83 gm, 5h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 2/5. Antioch or uncertain mint in Syria or southern Asia Minor, early 40 BC. Q•LABIENVS-PARTHICVS•IMP, bare head of Labienus right, with unruly hair and long sideburn / No legend, cavalry horse standing right, with bridle and saddle, to which quiver and bow-case are attached. Crawford 524/2. Sydenham 1357. BMCRR East 131. RSC 2. CRI 341. Hersh, the coinage of Quintus Labienus Parthicus (dies G/18). Extremely rare, one of the most sought-after Imperial denarii. Lovely cabinet toning with clear legends and detailing.

Ex private collection in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, (Roma Numismatics, Auction XXV, 22 September 2022), lot 928.

Quintus Labienus was the son of Titus Labienus, one of Julius Caesar's best generals, who threw his support to Pompey and the Senate during the Civil War of 49-45 BC. Following the assassination of Caesar in 44 BC, Quintus fell in with the assassins Brutus and Cassius against the Caesarians led by Marc Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus. In the winter of 43-42 BC, Cassius ordered Quintus to cross into Parthia to gain the support of King Orodes II. Any attempt to treat with these dangerous enemies could be construed as traitorous, but Quintus showed no qualms and quickly gained the confidence of Orodes and his son, Pacorus. While the Parthians deliberated, Brutus and Cassius met defeat at Philippi in October 42 BC, leaving Quintus marooned in Parthia. But when Marc Antony began dallying with Cleopatra, Quintus saw an opportunity for revenge. He and Pacorus led a force of 20,000 Parthian cavalymen into Syria early in 40 BC and quickly swept aside the scattered and demoralized Roman forces. The following year, Quintus invaded southern Asia Minor while Pacorus attacked coastal Phoenicia. Flush with victory, Quintus proclaimed himself Emperor and dreamed of reviving the lost Republican cause. But in late 40 BC, Antony pulled together an expeditionary force under the command of his loyal general P. Ventidius. In a series of brilliant campaigns, Ventidius defeated Quintus and pursued him into Cilicia. Quintus made a stand at the Cilician Gates, but Ventidius stormed his camp, took him prisoner and executed him. Within a few months, Pacorus had suffered a similar fate and Ventidius returned to Rome in triumph.

This remarkable silver denarius was struck at the peak of Quintus Labienus' meteoric career, shortly after his invasion of Syria in 40 BC. The strong portraiture and careful engraving suggest an established mint, perhaps that of Antioch. Intriguingly, the reverse depicts a cavalry horse with a bowcase and quiver affixed to the saddle. Roman mounts were not equipped in this fashion, a tacit admission that the invading force he led was composed of Parthian horse-archers.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



ROMAN IMPERIAL



31048 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (19mm, 7.84 gm, 4h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5. Lugdunum, ca. AD 14-17. TI CAESAR DIVI-AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF-MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right, olive branch in left hand, grounded scepter in right, feet on stool; chair with ornate legs, single line below. Calicó 305b. RIC I 29 corr. (as 27). An exquisite example with an attractive, youthful, and idealized portrait of Tiberius on a silky flan.

As the stepchild and unwanted heir of Augustus, Tiberius had a difficult act to follow. Nevertheless, for the first few years of his reign, he did a commendable job running the vast empire bequeathed to his care. Cautious and frugal, he engaged in no wars of conquest and kept the Empire's finances in good order. However, he soon tired of the endless toil and began handing off duties to his unscrupulous second fiddles, namely the Praetorian Prefect Sejanus and his eventual replacement, Macro. The resulting bloodbath among members of his own family, and their Senatorial supporters, tarnished his name throughout history. There are reports that, in the end, Tiberius did not die of natural causes. Suetonius, himself, believed rumors that Caligula had poisoned, starved, smothered him with a pillow, and then he fell dead. He was deified upon death.

His cautious nature is reflected in his coinage - unlike the plethora of types employed by Augustus, Tiberius kept the same simple design for both silver denarii and gold aurei for almost the entirety of his reign. This uniformity of type makes it virtually impossible to date any particular aureus or denarius more precisely than somewhere within the last two decades of his reign. Hence, virtually any of his coins could have been struck in the same year as the momentous event he probably never heard about, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in Judaea, likely between AD 30 and 34. The coin associated most closely to Tiberius is the "Tribute Penny," the silver version of this aureus, as they are mentioned in the Bible.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31049 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (18mm, 7.89 gm, 9h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5. Lugdunum, ca. AD 14-17. TI CAESAR DIVI-AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF-MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right, olive branch outstretched in left hand, grounded reversed spear in right, feet on stool; chair with ornate legs, double line below. Calicó 305a. RIC I 27 var. (triple line). Gorgeous example with handsomely detailed features and bright, flashing surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$3,750



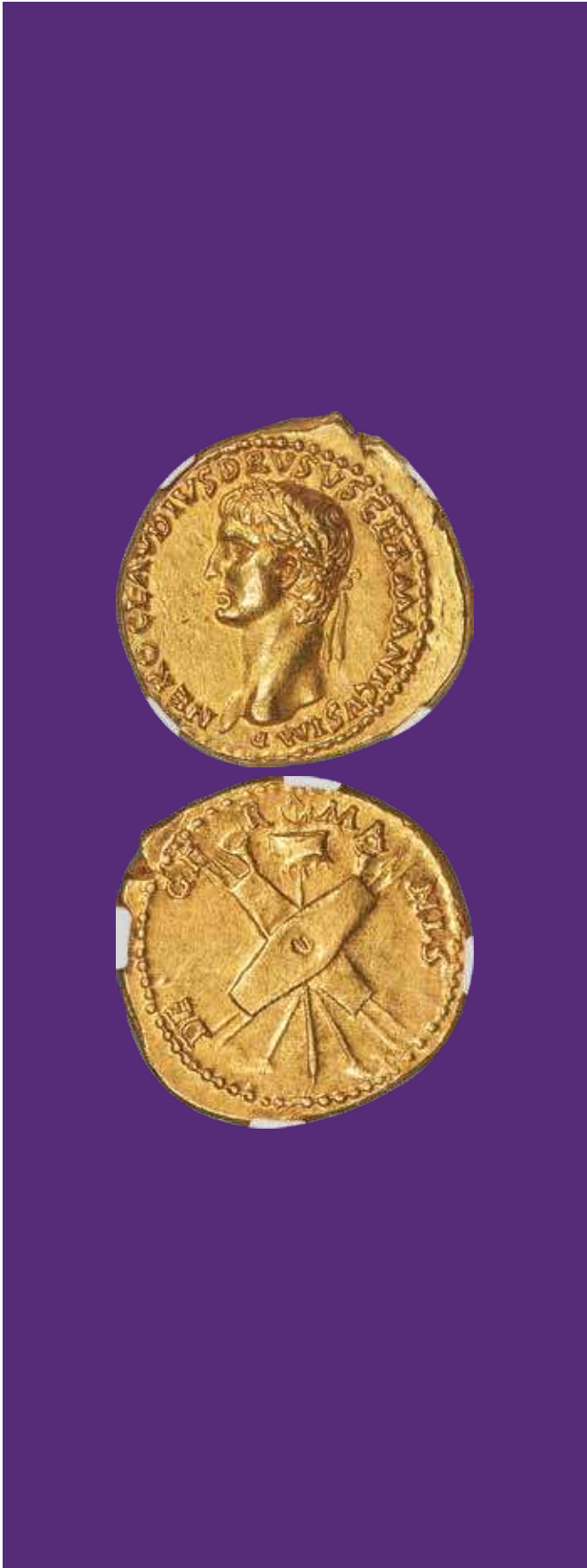
31050 Gaius (Caligula) (AD 37-41), with Agrippina Senior. AR denarius (19mm, 3.71 gm, 9h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5. Lugdunum, AD 37-38. C•CAESAR•AVG•GERM•P•M•TR•POT, laureate head of Caligula right / AGRIPPINA•MAT•C•CAES•AVG•GERM, draped bust of Agrippina Senior right, seen from front, hair arranged in ringlets along brow line and gathered into looped plait at back. RIC I 14 (Rome). An exceptional example of a coveted type boasting two stunning portraits of members from the historic Julio-Claudian family.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3061 (8 January 2018), lot 32087.

Most ancient historians agree Agrippina Senior, the granddaughter of Augustus, was a model of rectitude and matronly virtue. She also went beyond the traditional role of a Roman wife in accompanying her husband Germanicus on dangerous military campaigns and foreign postings. The Roman people admired her courage; however she also had an imperious nature that irritated her peers and relations, particularly the Emperor Tiberius. The mysterious death of Germanicus in AD 19 led to further clashes. Agrippina believed Tiberius and/or Livia had a hand in his demise and made no secret of her suspicions. In AD 29 she was charged with treason and banished to a remote island; repeatedly abused and starved, she died four years later. Upon the death of Tiberius, her son Gaius 'Caligula' became emperor and rehabilitated his mother's reputation, ostentatiously placing her ashes to the Mausoleum of Augustus and striking this attractive denarius pairing her portrait with his own.

There is scholarly disagreement over the mint location for Caligula's precious metal coinage. C. H. V. Sutherland and R. A. Carson, writing in Vol. I of RIC, state their belief that the early, bare headed coinage of Caligula, like that of Tiberius, was struck in Gaul at the mint of Lugdunum, but that late in AD 37, minting operations were transferred to Rome and continued there for all subsequent issues, identified by a laureate head of the emperor. J. B. Giard, author of the Bibliothec Nationale catalog in Paris, believes all of Caligula's gold and silver issues were minted in Lugdunum, and this view is supported by David R. Sear in "Roman Coins and Their Values."

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Debonair Nero Claudius Drusus Aureus

31051 Nero Claudius Drusus (38-9 BC). AV aureus (19mm, 7.78 gm, 2h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, ca. AD 41-45. NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, head of Nero Claudius Drusus left, wreathed in oak / DE GE-R-MA-NIS, two oblong shields with central arm strap seen from back and crossed in foreground, vexillum with waving banner, four crossed spears and two crossed trumpets behind. Biaggi 182 (this coin). Calicó 317. RIC I (Claudius I) 73. This coin showcases a fantastic debonair portrait of Claudius' long-deceased father, a sweet tribute to the well-loved and missed man.

Nero Drusus, formally known as Drusus the Elder, was a distinguished military commander and political figure of ancient Rome, born in 38 BC to Livia Drusilla and her first spouse, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Following Livia's subsequent marriage to Emperor Augustus, Drusus became his stepson. Drusus was united in matrimony with Antonia Minor, daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia Minor, producing several children, including the future Emperor Claudius I.

Drusus garnered acclaim through his military expeditions across the Rhine and into Germanic territories between 12 and 9 BC. His conquests were instrumental in extending Roman dominion over these regions, fortifying the Empire's northeastern frontier. Additionally, the construction of a fortification network, known as the Drusus Wall, is attributed to him, further underscoring his military achievements. While on the political front, Drusus ascended to notable positions, including the praetorship, reflecting his rising prominence within the Roman political sphere. His rapport with the soldiers under his command, coupled with his military successes, endeared him to the Roman populace. Tragically, his life was cut short at the age of 29 due to an injury sustained from a fall off of his horse on a campaign in Germania in 9 BC. His demise was a source of Roman lament, yet his legacy endured, particularly through his son, Emperor Claudius I, as shown through this aureus.

Starting Bid: \$20,000



Fine Style and Shining Star Aureus

31052 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (19mm, 7.00 gm, 7h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS-AVG COS III P P, bare head of Hadrian left / AD-VEN-TVS•AVG, Roma seated right on cuirass and arms, shield behind, grounded spear in left hand, clasping right hands with Hadrian, standing left, togate, volumen in left hand. Calicó 1181 (same dies). RIC II.3, 1992. Very rare, with only three other examples in sales archives. A bold, three-dimensional portrait of the revered leader gracefully protrudes from the bright, lustrous fields, encapsulating a momentous epoch in a tangible form of timeless beauty.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Golden Gate Collection (Heritage Auctions, Auction 3056, 3 August 2017), lot 30013.

This golden treasure elegantly commemorates Hadrian's triumphant return to Rome following his extensive voyages across the Empire.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31053 Commodus, as Augustus (AD 177-192). AV aureus (20mm, 7.28 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 181. •M•COMM·ODVS•ANTONINVS AVG, laureate, cuirassed bust of Commodus right, with short beard, seen from behind / SECVRITAS PVBLICA TR P VI IMP IIII, Securitas, draped, enthroned right, resting head on right hand, transverse scepter in left; COS III P P in exergue. Calicó 2326a. RIC III 23e. A scarce and attractive type with a particularly handsome early portrait.

Ex Gadoury, Auction (22 October 2021), lot 127.

The sole reign of Commodus, AD 180-192, is often viewed as the tipping point where the Roman Empire's long decline began. Commodus has thus been featured in novels, plays, and feature films as a villain, most recently in the cinema epics "Fall of the Roman Empire" (1964) and "Gladiator" (2001). Son of the greatly revered "Philosopher Emperor" Marcus Aurelius (AD 161-180), Commodus was the first emperor born "in the purple" in AD 161. Marcus made him co-Augustus in AD 177. He accompanied Marcus on a military campaign against the Germans in AD 178; worn out by his exertions, Marcus died on 17 March AD 180. Freed of his dutiful father's control, Commodus immediately cut a deal with the Germans and abandoned all further plans of military conquest. Returning to Rome, he plunged into sensual pursuits and left governing to a succession of favorites who plundered the public purse and aggrandized themselves. While Commodus continued and worsened the debasement of Roman silver coinage begun by his father, the gold coinage remained of high purity, weight, and artistry. This beautiful aureus, struck early in his sole reign, depicts him as a young man very much in the image of his father. The historians Dio and Herodian both describe him as exceptionally handsome, a picture borne out by his coin portraits and sculpture. The reverse evokes the "Security of the Public" in an uncertain age.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Breathtaking Mint State Star and Fine Style Aureus

31054 Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (20mm, 7.32 gm, 12h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 200-201. SEVERVS AVGPART MAX, laureate bust of Septimius Severus right, with aegis visible on chest / S•P•Q•R•OPT•IMO•PRINC•, Septimius Severus on horseback left, spear in raised right hand, reigns and Victory standing left in left hand. Calicó 2539 (same dies). RIC IV.I 189a. Lustrous silky fields, expertly minted from newly crafted Fine Style dies, exhibit a flawless fineness and brilliant precision, embodying a masterful blend of tradition and craftsmanship.

The first Roman emperor of African descent, Lucius Septimius Severus was born on 11 April AD 145 in the North African city of Leptis Magna. He entered the Senate during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and also served as an officer in the army under the general Pertinax, finding the soldier's life much to his liking. Talented and hardworking, Severus rose rapidly in the Senate hierarchy, becoming consul in AD 190 and proconsul of Pannonia Superior the following year. The assassination of Commodus on 1 January AD 193 brought his patron Pertinax to the throne, but within three months, Pertinax had been murdered by the Praetorians, who sold the throne to Didius Julianus. An outraged populace demanded that Pescennius Niger, governor of Syria, or Clodius Albinus, proconsul of Britain, depose Julianus. But Severus was much closer; in Pannonia, and he struck first. Placating Albinus with the junior title of Caesar, Severus marched on Rome and easily disposed of Julianus. He next marched against Niger and crushed his rebel regime in a brutally efficient campaign. Returning to Rome in AD 195, he raised his elder son Caracalla to the rank of Caesar, thus severing his pact with Clodius Albinus and igniting another civil war, which ended with Severus's victory in AD 197. A bloody purge of Albinus's supporters led many to call him "the Punic Sulla," but with his position secure, he ruled with moderation. Julia Domna's patronage stimulated Rome's arts and intellectual life, but the mutual hatred of their sons, Caracalla and Geta, caused the imperial couple no end of grief. Like Hadrian, Severus traveled incessantly, but his policy was expansion through conquest, and in AD 208, he launched an invasion of Scotland. But what was supposed to be a quick conquest turned into a long, bitter slog, which took its toll on the emperor's health. On his deathbed in York, Severus begged his sons to "be good to each other, pay the soldiers well, and the rest can go to hell." He died on 4 February AD 211 at the age of 65.

Starting Bid: \$10,000





Splendid Dynastic Family Portrait

31055 Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (20mm, 7.26 gm, 5h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, edge filing. Rome, AD 202. SEVER P AVG P M TR P X COS III, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus right, seen from behind / FELICITAS / SAECVLI, draped bust of Julia Domna facing between confronting busts of Caracalla (on left), laureate and draped, seen from behind, and Geta (on right), bare-headed, draped and cuirassed, seen from behind. Calicó 2593a (same reverse die as 2590a). RIC IV.I 181c. A splendid and rare dynastic issue, showcasing the entire family and highlighting Severus' deep reverence for his familial bonds. Expertly minted on a radiant, silky flan, this piece displays with the enduring values of kinship and legacy of the Severan Dynasty.

From the Dynasty Collection, #VII.

Septimius Severus, originating from Leptis Magna (modern-day Libya), founded the Severan Dynasty after his victory in the civil war during 193-197 AD, establishing a familial governance ethos. His wife, Julia Domna, significantly contributed by extending her influence beyond domestic realms, being a patron of philosophers and literary figures. Their sons, Caracalla and Geta, were emblematic of the dynasty's ambitions and rivalries. After the death of Septimius Caracalla and Geta for a short period of time before, Caracalla's ruthless and often paranoid disposition led to a reign of terror that included the murder of his brother Geta.

Septimius Severus was unique for his production of a remarkable series of coins depicting various members of the Imperial family in a variety of combinations, many of incredible beauty and exceptional iconographic interest. Among the rarest of this series is this beautiful aureus, which combines a forceful obverse portrait of Severus with a charming group portrait on the reverse, with the adolescent brothers Caracalla and Geta flanking a fully frontal portrait of their mother, Julia Domna. While the promise of a stable imperial dynasty is implicit, the positioning of Domna between her two sons proved eerily prescient: Following the death of Severus in AD 211, the bitter sibling rivalry between Caracalla and Geta threatened to sunder the Empire and placed their mother squarely in the middle.

Starting Bid: \$12,500





31056 Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (20mm, 7.19 gm, 11h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 205. SEVERVS-PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right / P M TR P XIII-COS III P P, Jupiter standing facing, head left, nude but for chlamys draped behind, thunderbolt in right hand, grounded scepter in left; eagle standing left, head right, at feet to left. Calicó 2508. RIC IV.I 196. This captivating specimen, illuminated by a mesmerizing backlight, is meticulously minted on a stunning honey-hued flan, enriched with a delicate amber toning throughout. The artistry of the strike harmoniously intertwines with the alluring luminosity, evoking a sense of timeless elegance and profound craftsmanship.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Ex Numismatic Fine Arts; Calico Plate Coin

31057 Caracalla, as Augustus (AD 198-217). AV aureus (20mm, 7.45 gm, 1h). NGC VF 5/5 - 2/5. Rome, AD 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right, seen from behind / P M T-R P XVIII COS IIII P P, Caracalla standing facing, head left, patera in right hand over altar, before temple with statue of Aesculapius; small child with baton to left of statue, vexillum between statue and emperor, attendant behind Caracalla. Calicó 2732 (this coin). RIC IV.I 270b. Lovely, lustrous piece with handsome velveteen surfaces.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Morris Collection (Heritage Auctions, Auction 3071, 7 January 2019), lot 32163; Numismatic Fine Arts MBS (18 December 1987), lot 820.

Born in Lugdunum in AD 188, while his father was serving as governor of Gaul, Lucius Septimius Bassianus started out life as a cheerful, affable youth whose character deteriorated as he gained more prestige and power. His father, Septimius Severus, seized the throne and defended it against all rival claimants during the civil wars of AD 193-197. Bassianus was named Caesar in AD 195 and was further elevated to co-Augustus with his father three years later, when he was only 10. His name was changed to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus in honor of the revered Antonine dynasty, but the boy preferred barbarian manners and fashions, and he soon earned a nickname after a type of hooded Germanic cloak he liked to wear- Caracalla (or, in modern terms, "hoodie").

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31058 Severus Alexander (AD 222-235). AV aureus (20mm, 6.66 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 222. IMP C M AVR SEV-AL-EXAND AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of youthful Severus Alexander right, seen from front / P M TR P C-OS P P, Jupiter standing facing, head left, nude but for chlamys hanging behind, thunderbolt in right hand, scepter in left. Calicó 3080. RIC IV.II 4. Cohen 203. Biaggi 1318. Delicately minted from pristine dies on a vibrantly lustrous, gleaming flan.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Morris Collection (Heritage Auctions, Auction 3071, 7 January 2019), lot 32186; LHS Numismatik 97, (10 May 2006), lot 55.

The reign of Severus Alexander presents the last relatively tranquil interlude before the mid-third century storm swept away the Pax Romana. He was born Marcus Julius Gessius Bassianus Alexianus in AD 208 into a clan of Syrian nobility from the caravan city of Emesa. His maternal grand-aunt, Julia Domna, was married to the Emperor Septimius Severus, making him part of an Imperial family that was largely dominated by a clique of strong-minded and clever women, all named Julia. His grandmother Julia Maesa engineered the Severan dynasty's return to power in AD 218 by fomenting the military coup that placed Alexander's cousin Varius Avitus, known to history as Elagabalus, on the throne. Once ensconced in Rome, however, Elagabalus' behavior grew ever more erratic and outrageous. Fearing for the dynasty's future, Maesa in AD 222 engineered the murder of Elagabalus and his replacement by her other, more docile grandson, Alexander. Handsome and affable, the youth was really never more than a figurehead ruler; first for Maesa and then, after her death in AD 225/6, for his mother Julia Mamaea. As long as the Empire remained at peace, the arrangement worked relatively well; the government functioned smoothly and prosperity reigned. Starting in AD 230, Roman Empire came under attack on two fronts— from Persia in the East and by the German tribes along the Rhine frontier, a foretaste of the decades to come. Alexander managed to check the Persian offensive, but the loss of a large Roman army exposed the regime's military ineptitude. When his mother tried to buy peace from the Germans rather than fight, his outraged soldiers rebelled and murdered them both, launching 40 years of Great Anarchy that nearly destroyed the Empire. Later generations would view Alexander's reign as the last episode of a Golden Age and gave him all the attributes of an Ideal Prince.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Mint State Star Aureus

31059 Gordian III (AD 238-244). AV aureus (21mm, 5.43 gm, 5h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, ca. AD 241-243. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right, seen from behind / AETERNITATI AVG, Sol standing facing, radiate head left, nude but for chlamys across left shoulder, leaning with weight on right leg, right hand raised, globe in outstretched left hand. Calicó 3186a. RIC IV.III 97. Exceptionally sharp, struck from fresh dies onto glittering gold surfaces.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Jonathan K. Kern Collection.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Extremely Rare Valerian I Aureus; Finest Certified

31060 Valerian I (AD 253-260). AV aureus (20mm, 3.18 gm, 11h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Samosata(?), AD 255-256. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Valerian right, seen from front / VICTORIAE / AVGG, Victory driving galloping biga right, whip in raised right hand, reins in left. Calicó 3449a (Antioch). RIC VI -, cf. 276 (bust type, Antioch). An exceedingly rare type, this piece dazzles the eyes with radiant luster while elegantly presented on a sun-kissed flan. The sole Mint State certified Valerian aureus with a star for eye appeal through NGC.

Valerian I was the first emperor to be taken captive by an enemy power, which occurred during a campaign against the Sassanian Empire. Valerian attempted to halt the ongoing crisis of the Third Century, which was marked by frequent invasions, usurpations, and plague. However, his efforts were largely unsuccessful. Valerian's capture by Shapur I the Great and eventual death in captivity was a humiliating blow to Rome.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Unpublished Companion Aureus

31061 Gallienus, Joint Reign (AD 253-268). AV aureus (21mm, 3.31 gm, 12h). NGC MS 4/5 - 3/5, edge bend. Samosata, AD 255-256. IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Galerius right, seen from behind / VICTORIAE / AVGG, Victory driving galloping biga right, whip in raised right hand, reins in left. Calicó -. RIC VI -, cf. 276 (Valerian I). A simply spectacular coin in hand and the companion issue to the previous lot.

Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus ruled as Augustus from AD 253-268. Hailing from a distinguished Etruscan family, he jointly ruled with his father, Valerian I from AD 253-260, with Valerian I and Saloninus in AD 260 and solely from AD 260-268.

Gallienus' 15 year rule was a series of battles. Valerian I headed off to Asia Minor to work on the Eastern Empire, while Gallienus was left to work on issues in the European parts. Father and son would never see each other again as Valerian I would be captured by Shapur I of the Sasanian Empire in AD 260.

Gallienus first struggled against the Germans on the Rhine and Danube, resulting in the acquisition of the title Germanicus Maximus five times from AD 255-258. Valerian II, holding the rank of Caesar, died at some time in AD 258, either from natural causes or in one of the Danubian battles. Gallienus decided to abandon that campaign in order to concentrate on an invasion staged by the Juthungi (Alemanni) in the Rhine area. The invasion met opposition with Gallienus near Milan and was sorely defeated. Around this same time, Saloninus was named Caesar and sent to Cologne to establish his authority there and begin looking after the Western Empire.

Since Valerian I, while leading a plague infested army, was captured by Shapur I at Emesa in AD 260, the Eastern Empire was now in a state of flux. Assuming leadership was the praetorian prefect Callistus and the quartermaster-general Macrianus Senior. Seizing the opportunity for revolt, they proclaimed Macrianus Senior's two sons Quietus and Macrianus as emperors in Antioch. At the same time, the Franks were invading and reached as far south as Spain. Also, the governor of Lower Germany, Postumus, saw his opportunity and staged a revolt as well. Postumus took Cologne, executed Saloninus and his advisers, leaving the western provinces outside of the rule of the Roman Empire for 14 years.

Revolts sprang up in Egypt (L. Mussius Aemilianus, Prefect of Egypt, not the Aemilianus who was emperor in AD 253), Pannonia and Moesia (Ingenuus) and Byzantium (in response to the raids of the Goths). All of these were quickly subdued, but another revolt arose again in Pannonia and Moesia by Regalianus. The usurpation by Regalianus was the only one resulting in coinage that is currently known.

Gallienus, now devoid of offspring, gave the task of dealing with the revolt of Quietus and Macrinus to Aureolus, his general. Aureolus was used to dealing with revolts as he defeated Ingenuus. Aureolus' commander, Domitianus, met Macrinus, Macrinus Senior and army in Illyricum. There are two coins currently known for Domitianus, so he apparently made a claim for the throne as well. Quietus remained in power until Odaenathus of Palmyra, working as vice regent for Gallienus, defeated him eight months later. Aureolus decided to stage his own revolt in AD 262, but came to terms with Gallienus and was given command of the new cavalry corps. Although we do not have coins with the name Aureolus, there are Milanese antoniniani of elegant style in the name of Postumus that are attributed to him.

Having suppressed most of the revolts (Postumus was still ruling in the West), Gallienus returned to Rome in AD 263 to celebrate his decennialia. Since the dynamics of the Empire were changing so rapidly, some new policies were in order:

Milan became the military hub due to the proximity to the Danube and Rhine regions and the ability to thwart invasions to Italy; a new field army and cavalry corps was created, which was under the command of Aureolus; and senators could no longer assume command posts.

With the new policies in place, Gallienus and Aureolus headed off to battle Postumus. After some time, Postumus was trapped in a city, but Gallienus was injured by an arrow. Progress stopped and command was turned over to Aureolus. It is suspected Aureolus allowed Postumus to escape what should have been certain capture and execution. Gallienus was forced to give up the offensive and sent Aureolus to gather more troops and set up a defense in Milan.

In AD 267, a massive invasion of Asia Minor was staged by the Goths and Heruli. This invasion was so effective, the armies were within sight of Italy before being turned back. Rhodes, Crete, Thrace, Macedon, Thessaly, and Central Greece were all pillaged in the process. Gallienus and Claudius II finally defeated the invaders at Naissus.

While Gallienus was off in the Balkans working on the Goth and Heruli invasion, Aureolus seized the opportunity for yet another revolt. He defected to the side of Postumus, forcing Gallienus to give up the Gothic campaign and turn his attention again to the West. He arrived in Milan in September of AD 268, finding Aureolus had already been besieged by Claudius II. Gallienus assumed command of the siege to dispose of Aureolus himself. Within a couple of weeks of his arrival at Milan, Gallienus left his tent, unprotected, as there was news of a counter-attack by Aureolus, and was assassinated. Historians record that at the very least Claudius II was part of the conspiracy and may very well have murdered Gallienus himself. Co-conspirators were Heraclianus (who was sent to dispose of Vaballathus and Zenobia, but failed), Marcianus (who had helped in the Gothic campaign at Naissus) and Aurelianus, who became emperor himself two years later.

With Gallienus dead, Claudius II paid off the soldiers, was proclaimed emperor, finished the siege of Milan, executed Aureolus, joined the senate and proceeded to massacre Gallienus' family and associates in Rome in spite for Gallienus' policy of disallowing senatorial command posts in the army.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Large and Impressive Gold Multiple

31062 **Claudius II (AD 268-270).** AV medallion of 8 aurei (38mm, 39.14 gm, 12h). Fine, tooling. Mediolanum (Milan), September AD 268. IMP•C•M•AVRL•CLAVDIVS•P•F•AVG•, laureate, cuirassed bust of Claudius II right, seen from front, aegis on left shoulder, fold of toga palmata on right, breastplate decorated with emperor on horseback right, spearing fallen enemy / CONCORDIA-IA•EX-ERCITVS•, Concordia standing facing, head right, grounded signum surmounted by aquila and vexillum in each hand. J. Lafaurie, RN 1958, p. 101, 7-10 and pl. 8, 9. Hunter 27. RIC VI.1 -. Gnechi -. H. Huvelin and J. Lafaurie, "Treasure of a Roman ship found in the Mediterranean; new discoveries", RN 1980, 13-21. An impressive and weighty multiple, with an ornate military bust of this heroic ruler. Evidence of tooling, thus ineligible for encapsulation.

Born about AD 214 on the Danube frontier, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Claudius followed the military career adopted by so many of his countrymen and rose to high command in the reign of Gallienus (AD 253-268). During the siege of Milan in mid-AD 268, Gallienus was assassinated and Claudius acclaimed emperor in his place by his fellow officers. The Senate approved Claudius' elevation, but the all-important soldiers proved restive, as Gallienus had treated them well. Claudius was forced to buy them off with a massive bribe of 10 gold aurei apiece. The highest officers likely received payment in the form of gigantic gold medallions of 8 aurei struck at the mint of Milan, like the present specimen. These were the largest Roman gold pieces struck to that point, and the reverse made a plea for "harmony in the army" (CONCORDIA EXERCITVS). Once seated in power, Claudius went on to a brief but momentous reign that proved a turning point in history. In AD 270, he won an annihilating victory over the Goths at Naissus. Claudius was hailed as the savior of his nation and the Senate voted him the title of Gothicus, by which he is still known. But Claudius never lived to enjoy his triumph, for he contracted the plague and died in the summer of AD 270. He was immediately deified and greatly mourned. Despite reigning less than two years, he was so fondly remembered that more than 35 years later, Constantine the Great claimed a family connection to him and struck coins in his honor.

SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31063 Diocletian (AD 284-305). AV aureus (21mm, 5.71 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5. Siscia, AD 286-289. IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, mantled bust of Diocletian left, seen from front, eagle-tipped scepter in right hand / MARTI PROPVG-NATORI, Mars advancing right, in military attire, transverse spear in right hand, shield on left arm. Calicó 4546 (same dies). RIC V.II 250. Exceptionally sharp and firmly struck into the marigold surfaces.

From The Bob Klein History of Money Collection. Ex Heritage Auctions, Auction 3061 (8 January 2018), lot 32110.

Although he reached the Roman throne via the path of coup and civil war, Diocletian turned out to be a far-sighted statesman of rare ability. Achieving undisputed power in AD 285, he came in with a detailed blueprint for Roman revival. Recognizing the task of governing the Empire had grown too great for one man, he divided supreme power with three old military colleagues and devised a formula for renewing this “Tetrarchy” every 20 years. The arrangement worked surprisingly well and by AD 300 the ceaseless revolts and civil wars that had nearly destroyed the Roman Empire over the latter third century had stopped, allowing Roman economic life to slowly and painfully recover. This spectacular aureus depicts Diocletian in the robes of a Roman Consul; despite his innovations, it is important to remember his reformist agenda was intended not to create a “new world order,” but to restore the old Roman institutions, including the venerable titles of the Republic, the forms of which he strictly observed.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Extremely Rare Francia Solidus

31064 Constantine I the Great (AD 307-337). AV solidus (17mm, 4.16 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, brushed. Trier, ca. AD 310-313. CONSTANTINI-NVS P F AVG, laureate head of Constantine I right / GAVDIVM ROMANORVM, Francia seated left on ground in attitude of mourning, wearing pointed cap, supporting head with right hand with elbow resting on right knee, left hand resting on bow behind; trophy beyond in background, FRANCIA in exergue. RIC VI 824. Depeyrot 18/4. This extremely rare numismatic treasure showcases an impeccably centered strike, meticulously crafted on a tight, radiant flan. The harmony between precise artistry and luminescent material culminates in a piece that resonates with both historical significance and aesthetic brilliance.

The artistic personification of Francia, emblematic of "the land of the Franks," appears in antiquity only on Constantinian gold coins, like this coin, minted circa AD 310-324. These rare numismatic treasures emerged from the mints of Trier, Siscia, and Ticinum. Intriguingly, this series often finds company with analogous renditions of ALAMANNIA and SARMA-TIA. See T. Ganschow, Francia, LIMC VIII.1, 1997, pp. 592-593.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Apparently Unique and Unpublished

31065 Constans (AD 337-350). AV medallion of 1-1/2 solidi (27mm, 6.69 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, wavy flan. Trier, AD 342-343. FL IVL CONS-TANS P F AVG, laurel-and-rossette diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Constans right, seen from front / GLORIA-EXERCITVS, Constans standing facing, bare head left, grounded trophy in right hand, left hand resting on grounded shield; TR in exergue. RIC VIII -, cf. 121/119 (for obv./rev.); Gnechi -, cf. 11 (for obv., rev. unlisted). Depyrot -. Magnificently well-struck and fortunately devoid of a mount typically found on multiples. The slight waviness of the flan is not distracting as the details remain sharp and crisp on bright, lustrous surfaces.

Ex Dr. Michael Rogers Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers & Ponterio, NYINC Auction, 14 January 2022), lot 3153; Roma Numismatics, Auction XIV (21 September 2017), lot 809.

Two other unique specimens exist from this extremely rare series from Trier - one for Constantius II (Bonn), and one more for Constans (Berlin) with a different obverse legend (FL IVL CONSTANS-PIVS FELIX AVG). It was likely minted as a celebratory first issue after Constans inherited all of the western provinces with the death of his brother, Constantine II, in AD 340, and coincides with his decennialia, along with his victorious campaign against the Franks in AD 341-342.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



31066 Magnus Maximus, Western Roman Empire (AD 383-388). AV solidus (22mm, 4.52 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 2/5, marks, brushed. Trier, AD 383-384. D N MAG MA-XIMVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Magnus Maximus right, seen from front / RESTITVTOR-REIPVBLICAE, Maximus standing facing in military dress of cuirass, long-sleeved tunic, and paludamentum, head right, grounded vexillum decorated with Christogram in right hand, Victory on globe left in left hand; star in left field, SMTR in exergue. RIC IX 76. Vibrant, glittering surfaces with sharp details expertly struck on the flan.

A capable general of Spanish birth, Flavius Magnus Clemens Maximus was appointed military commander of Britain in AD 380. Three years later, Maximus made a bid for the throne of the Western Roman Empire, then ruled by the ineffectual Gratian and his young brother Valentinian II. To secure the loyalty of the British legions, Maximus reopened the old mint of Londinium, which had been closed for more than fifty years, and began striking gold solidi acclaiming himself as Augustus. After disposing of Gratian, Maximus proposed a three-way division of the Empire, with himself ruling Britain, Gaul, Germany and Spain, Valentinian II ruling Italy and Africa, and Theodosius I, another Spaniard, holding the East. This uneasy equilibrium lasted about three years but, thereafter, Maximus began encroaching upon Valentinian II's territory. In AD 387, Maximus raised his son Flavius Victor to the rank of Augustus and launched an invasion of Italy, provoking a final showdown with Theodosius. But in a lightning campaign, Theodosius struck eastward and defeated Maximus before he could fully martial his forces. Both Maximus and Victor were summarily executed by Theodosius, who restored Valentinian II to the Western throne.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

Rare and Unlisted in RIC

31067 Galla Placidia, Western Roman Empire (AD 421-450). AV solidus (21mm, 4.45 gm, 5h) NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, Group II, AD 441-450. GALLA PLA-CIDIA AVG, pearl-diademed, draped bust of Galla Placidia right, seen from front, wearing beaded necklace and earring, hair elaborately weaved with long plait up the back of head and tucked under diadem, crowned with wreath by hand of God reaching down from above / IMP•XXXII•COS•-XVII•P•P•, Constantinopolis enthroned left, left foot on prow, globus cruciger in outstretched right hand, grounded scepter in left; shield on ground to right, star in left field, COMOB in exergue. RIC X -, cf. 305 (five pellets in legend). This rare treasure unveils a tranquil portrait of the empress, delicately etched on a flan adorned with luminous fields, enriched by whispers of amber toning. The gentle play of light across the bright expanses intertwines with the warm amber hues, lending an aura of timeless elegance to the sovereign's tranquil visage.

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 84 (20 May 2015), lot 1297; Künker, Auction 104 (27 September 2005), lot 650.

The daughter of Theodosius I, Galla Placidia was born in AD 392 and proved to be a much more formidable character than her weakling brothers, Honorius and Arcadius. She would need such fortitude for, following the siege of Rome in AD 408-410, she was captured and held hostage by Visigoths. Whether by coercion or choice, she soon wed Ataulf, son and successor of King Alaric. Perhaps she hoped the wedding would spur a modus vivendi between Roman and Barbarian, but if so her hopes were dashed by the murder of Ataulf in AD 416. A swap of hostages returned her to the Western Roman court, and in AD 417 Honorius married her off to the elderly general Constantius III, later briefly co-Emperor of the West. Although the union was not a happy one, it did produce a son and daughter. After the death of Constantius in AD 421, Honorius began to show a strange, incestuous attraction to his sister and she fled to the East Roman court of Theodosius II. When Honorius died in AD 423 and the Western throne was usurped by Johannes, Placidia returned with a sizeable army to depose the usurper in favor of her five-year-old son, who was duly installed as Valentinian III. She remained in Italy, ruling the Western Empire as regent until her son came of age, and played a major role in political and religious affairs until her death in AD 450. Her mausoleum in Ravenna, Italy, stands as a testament to her influence, adorned with magnificent mosaics reflecting the Christian faith she devoutly followed.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

BYZANTINE



Extremely Rare Leo V Sole Reign Solidus

31068 Leo V the Armenian, Sole Reign (AD 813-820). AV solidus (23mm, 4.42 gm, 6h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Constantinople, AD 813. •-LC-Oh bASILECT, bust of Leo V facing, wearing short beard, crown with cross, and chlamys pinned at right shoulder with jeweled brooch, cross potent in right hand, akakia in left / •-LECOh dC-SPOtIS*X, bust of Leo V facing, wearing short beard and loros, globus cruciger in right hand. Sear 1626. DOC 1. Füeg 1.A. Solidly struck from fresh dies, excellently centered on a broad flan with magnificent luster. One of only two examples certified, and among the greatest rarities of the Byzantine series. The most recent previous example to come to market in sales archives was the specimen we sold eight years ago in our ANA Auction 3041, 13 August 2015, lot 32105, which realized \$34,000 with buyer's premium.



The Iconoclast Era was really a century-long civil war within Byzantine society that saw the great restorative work of iconoclast emperors such as Leo III, Constantine V, and Leo VI undermined by the active antagonism of a large majority of the empire's population. The iconoclasts believed that veneration of sacred images and icons was a form of idolatry prohibited by the scriptures; most Byzantines loved the images and made them central to their religious observance. Iconoclasm was strongest in the army, while icon veneration was popular among the laity. Leo V, "the Armenian", launched the second wave of Iconoclast persecution after the interlude provided by the Empress Irene, who restored the icons during her five-year sole reign. As implied by his epithet, Leo was of Armenian descent and rose through army ranks to become Strategos (governor general) of the Anatolikon theme, which held the empire's most powerful army. Following a major military defeat, Leo forced the abdication of the ineffectual emperor Michael I Rhangabe and seized the throne for himself. With the Bulgarian Khan Krum laying siege to Constantinople, the situation was quite precarious, and Leo attempted to end the siege by having Krum assassinated during a parley. The stratagem failed, but Krum died soon thereafter and Leo led an attack on the leaderless Bulgarians that resulted in a great Byzantine victory and a 30-year peace treaty that brought the empire respite. This accomplished, Leo V began pursuing his ultimate goal — the restoration of iconoclasm. He forced out the iconodule Patriarch Nicephorus, confiscated church properties and exiled churchmen and abbots who resisted. The undercurrent of distrust this caused led to conspiracies against the regime, which he ruthlessly suppressed. One of his victims was the general Michael the Amorion, whom he imprisoned; Michael, however, had many supporters and they mounted a final and successful attempt on Leo's life during mass at the chapel of St. Stephen on Christmas Day, AD 820. Dressed as monks, they surrounded and cut down the emperor on the high altar. Michael was crowned as the new emperor with his legs still encased in manacles.

This spectacular gold solidus was struck in the first few weeks of his reign, before he appointed his son Constantine as co-emperor.

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Extremely Rare Alexander Solidus

31069 Alexander (AD 912-913). AV solidus (22mm, 4.42 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5. Constantinople. + IHS XRS RCX-REÇNANTIÇM, full figure of Christ seated facing on curved lyre-like backed throne, wearing nimbus cruciger, pallium, and colobium, right hand raised in benediction, book of Gospels on left knee / + ALEXANDROS ACHYROS ROM', Alexander (on left), standing facing, wearing crown, loros, and divitision decorated with cross and four pellets, globus cruciger in right hand, left hand outstretched at side, crowned by St. Alexander (to right), standing facing, turned left, wearing pallium and colobium, cross in left hand, blessing Alexander with right. Sear 1737. Expertly struck and perfectly centered on a warm, satiny flan. A gorgeous example of this exceedingly rare emperor. This is only the second specimen we have had the pleasure of offering - the first from the Dimitriadis Collection in 2014 (realized \$30,500).

The youngest son of Basil I the Macedonian, Alexander, was quite the antithesis of his industrious and committed brother, Leo VI the Wise. Unlike Leo, Alexander was more inclined towards a life of leisure and indulgence, which kept him distanced from political engagements. Upon Leo's passing in May AD 912, the reigns of power beckoned Alexander as Leo's six-year-old son, Constantine VII, was too tender in age and surrounded by legitimacy controversies to ascend the throne. Although offered the throne, Alexander's reign was precisely the lackluster leadership Leo had foreseen, with the bulk of his time as ruler spent on feasts and engaging in tzykanion, a Byzantine rendition of polo.

His tenure on the throne saw minimal administrative achievements, with his singular notable decision of withholding the annual tribute to the Bulgarians, spiraling into a prolonged 15-year conflict. However, the Byzantine empire was spared a lengthy ordeal under his lackadaisical rule as fate had Alexander succumb to exhaustion post an intense polo match in June AD 913. His demise paved the way for Constantine VII to succeed him, albeit under the guardianship of Patriarch Nicholas due to his young age. A peculiar aspect of Alexander's legacy is the extreme rarity of his coins, with merely around 20 solidi attributed to his name, painting a scant monetary reflection of his ephemeral rule.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



ANCIENT LOTS



31070 ANCIENT LOTS. Mixed. Ca. 4th century BC-13th century AD. 185mm long. Lot of eight (8) ancient coins mounted into a bracelet. Average grade Fine. Includes: Macedonian Kingdom, Alexander III the Great, AV stater / Theodosius II, AV solidus / Nero, AV aureus / Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus and Romanus II, AV solidus / John III Ducas-Vatatzes, AV hyperpyron / Plotina and Matidia, AV aureus / Basil II Bulgaroctonos and Constantine VIII, AV tetarteron nomisma / C. Gargilius, Ogulnius, and M. Vergilius, AR denarius. Lot of eight (8) coins mounted in mixed metal setting without stamps or hallmarks.

SOLD AS IS, NO RETURNS. (Total: 8 coins)
Starting Bid: \$5,000

ALBANIA



31071 Zog I gold Prova "Royal Wedding" 20 Franga Ari 1938-R MS61 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr51, Pag-800. Struck in commemoration of the marriage of Zog I to Countess Geraldine Apponyi. The first of this coveted Prova type we've yet handled, which as a business strike garners intense competition, which will be further elevated by its status as R4, according to Pagani. Lightly muted flash abounds this confidently Mint State survivor, and despite light chatter, retains wholly appreciable visuals.

Ex. Erwin Warth Collection
Starting Bid: \$3,000



Near-Gem Prova 100 Franga Ari

31072 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1928-R MS64 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr36, Pag-790. Mintage: 50. By G. Romagnoli. Bare head, without wreath variety. An elusive Prova issue from one of Albania's most popular series, distinguished by immense mint brilliance and honey-eyed patina. Illumination reveals scintillating luster that carries admirably across the surfaces, propelling the engraved devices towards the viewer. Of those currently submitted to NGC only a single occupant ranks finer as an MS67+, with our current specimen besting even the Paramount specimen offered in 2021. As such, we expect ample interest at where the gavel may fall.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31073 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1928-R MS62 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr37, Pag-789. Mintage: 50. By G. Romagnoli. Bare head, with wreath variety. Exceedingly desirable as a type, and among Albania's most beautiful renditions of the famed 100 Franga Ari series, distinguished by the well-placed laurel wreath framing Zog's stoic bust. Elusive even to our sales as the third representative to grace our catalogs, here with the occasional wisp and contact mark to cap the conditional assignment. Despite this, full brilliance abounds the successful composition and will likely land among the top Albanian lots of the auction.
Starting Bid: \$4,000

31074 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1928-R MS61 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr36, Pag-790. Mintage: 50. By G. Romagnoli. Bare head, without wreath variety. A scarce Prova type, listed in the Standard Catalog of World Coins with a total mintage of only 50 examples. This example ranks at an affordable tier on the NGC census, minimal friction confirming the Mint State designation as does the definition to the highpoints. The flan clings to remnant bloom, which takes on a rich goldenrod tone from the patina.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31075 Zog I gold Prova 100 Franga Ari 1929-R MS61 NGC, Rome mint, KM-Pr39, Pag-792. Mintage: 50. By G. Romagnoli. Bare head, within wreath variety. Thoroughly sought-after and only the third example of this popular Prova we've seen in recent years, the first two hailing from the Meduno and Paramount Collections. Zog's authoritative bust peers left, while encircled by muted luster and a pleasing laurel wreath that will doubtlessly be met with strong bidder enthusiasm.

Ex. Sincona Auction 63 (June 2020, Lot 49)

Starting Bid: \$3,000

AUSTRALIA



Gorgeous Choice Mint Type II Adelaide Pound

31076 South Australia. British Colony gold “Adelaide” Pound 1852 MS63 NGC, KM2, Fr-3, Rennik-pg. 21, McDonald-pg. 41. Type II reverse with dentilated/crenellated inner border. A classic rarity of the Australian series struck during the reign of Queen Victoria, tremendously coveted and elusive, especially in Choice Mint State. Exhibiting immense frosty brilliance, this golden-yellow representative is extremely appealing for the assigned grade. This elegantly decorated design was created at the Government Assay Office in the city that was an important location even in contemporary times partially due to its strategic location near where gold was being mined. A delightful opportunity for the Australian specialist to acquire an example so fine.

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection

Starting Bid: \$7,500

AUSTRIA



Exceedingly Rare Salzburg Klippe 10 Ducat

31077 Salzburg. Maximilian Gandolph gold Klippe 10 Ducat 1668 MS62 NGC, KM205, Fr-798, Probszt-1597. 34.94gm. An extraordinary example of this *bona fide* Salzburg rarity, a Klippe type we are excited to welcome to our firm for the first time and one that seldom changes hands in the public eye. The aesthetics of the design known from the standard multiple-ducat emission are put on display here in near-Choice splendor, the intricacy of the original strike almost fully preserved from the protected regions to the highpoints. Indeed, this is an impressive feat for an emission of this age, only achieved with generations-long attention to preservation. A respectable degree of original luster remains in the expanses, a watery appearance contrasted by the more granular luster displayed on the outer regions of the Klippe, which convey much less evidence of handling than other searchable representatives. Considering this is the lone example at NGC and examples appear so infrequently, this is a prime opportunity for those that have long waited to add this type to their advanced cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Problem-Free “Salvator Mundi” Medal of 12 Ducats

31078 Ferdinand I gold Proof “Salvator Mundi” Medal of 12 Ducats ND (post-1843) PR61 Cameo NGC, cf. Forrer-297 (for engraver). 41.81gm. 42mm. By K. Lange. SALVATOR MVNDI Nimbate bust of Christ facing left // SVB VMBRA ALARVM TVARVM City view of Vienna; in exergue MVNS / REIPUBLICAE / VIENENSIS. A type that continues to grow in popularity, especially at the 6 and 12 Ducat weights. Often encountered in details grades, especially ex-jewelry, the problem-free preservation witnessed here is certainly covetable, as grade-defining wisps pose the only possible distraction to the raised devices. The bust of Christ as “Savior of the World” and the meticulously devised city view of Vienna conflate to dramatize the role of the city in the contemporary age, a narrative flair matched by the ornate Cameo effect on the surfaces, deservedly recognized by NGC. Tied with three other examples at this grade on the NGC census.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31079 Franz Joseph I gold Restrike “Vienna Shooting Festival” 4 Ducat 1873 (1973) MS67 Prooflike NGC, KM-XM12, Fr-500R. Kolarsky Restrike. A sought-after Restrike of a type that originally commemorated the Vienna Shooting Festival during the 25th Jubilee of Franz Joseph’s reign. This is the single-finest Prooflike example for the type on the NGC census, and that superlative is clearly demonstrated during in-hand inspection. Watery expanses create an all-encompassing, near-Cameo contrast with the frosted motifs, which face up entirely well-executed. A perfect combination of 19th century aesthetics and modern manufacture.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



"Lady in the Clouds" Proof with Mesmerizing Cameo

31080 Franz Joseph I gold Proof "Lady in the Clouds" 100 Corona 1908 PR62 Cameo PCGS, Kremnitz mint, KM2812, Fr-514. Struck in celebration of Franz Joseph's 60th year of reign. A beloved commemorative issue that was obviously a treasured familial keepsake in its time, as this issue is often encountered lightly to moderately handled. This representative is better preserved than most but its defining feature is the imposing Cameo quality. The fields are incredibly dark and cavernous, exuding blazing reflective brilliance that demands repeat viewing. The chiseled design motifs don't have quite enough frost to have enabled a "Deep" Cameo superlative, but the overall visual appeal has already been established at an elite tier on this offering. The finest of this coveted type we have offered in at least the last couple of years.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31081 Franz Joseph I gold Proof “Innsbruck Shooting Festival” Medal 1885 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, Morosini-1680, J-298, Frühwald-1914. 29mm. 13.94gm. By A. Scharff & A. Busson. Struck to the weight of 4 Dukats. Obverse: FRANC • IOS • KAISER • V • OESTER • ETC • G • V • TIROL; Reverse: ZWEITES • OESTER • BVNDES - SCHIESSEN • INNSBRVCK • 1885. A wonderful and elusive gold Award Medal for the Innsbruck Shooting Festival of 1885. Struck with incredible precision and detail, it beautifully showcases the deep cultural reverence the region holds for shooting festivals and their societal significance. This obverse presents a masterful engraving of the grand visage of Franz Joseph I, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, who reigned from 1848 until his death in 1916. The Emperor’s image is robust and imperial, a striking tribute to his long and notable rule. The Medal possesses a deeply mirrored lower field that adds a touch of golden splendor, enhancing the portraiture, iconography, and legends. Shooting festivals, or Schützenfest, were of considerable importance to Austro-Hungarian society, and this historic Medal is no exception.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

31082 Republic gold Prooflike 100 Kronen 1924 PL63 Cameo NGC, Vienna mint, KM2831, Fr-518. Mintage: 2,851. An elusive and much-demanded two-year type designed by Richard Placht. Though designated as “Prooflike” strike, this impressive example exhibits significant and striking Cameo contrast between the dark, watery fields and the canary yellow patina of the golden motifs.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

BELGIUM



31083 Leopold I gold Proof Restrike 20 Francs 1835 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, Brussels mint, KM-A23.3, Fr-404 (original). By Braemt. Plain edge. Thick Planchet. A gorgeous example of this fascinating Proof Restrike issue featuring a young Leopold I. Though this type only infrequently appears at auction, the other examples this cataloger has seen don't have nearly as strong of a Cameo effect as this representative. The contrast between the luxuriously frosted golden motifs and the black fields create a tantalizing display. Though a few tiny contact marks in the fields and a couple of dark specks on the reverse wreath may prevent a Gem technical grade, the eye appeal of this rare offering is top-notch.
Starting Bid: \$4,000

BOHEMIA



31084 Mathias II gold "Coronation" Token (Ducat) 1611-Dated MS62 NGC, Montenuovo-707. 3.44gm. The first we have handled from this seldom-seen issue celebrating the Coronation of Mathias II as King of Bohemia. Undeniably sharp and lacking the flan-flaws/problems seen in most of the surviving examples, this prime specimen truly rises above standing as the sole finest recorded by NGC.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31085 Ferdinand III gold 5 Ducat 1654-(q) XF Details (Tooled)
 PCGS, Prague mint, KM459, Fr-46i, Dietiker-832. 16.82gm. Struck from 1/2 Taler dies. A charming gold multiple Ducat featuring the bareheaded bust of Ferdinand and struck to careful precision across the raised devices. While the tooling to the obverse field is evident, this ultimately does little to detract from the piece's overall appearances, elevated by a pleasing golden resplendence and ornate engraved details. Rare as confirmed by a paucity of auction appearances and desirable as such.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31086 João V gold 12800 Reis (Dobra) 1727-B AU55 NGC, Bahia mint, KM138 (Rare), LMB-85. First shield. Fleur-de-Lis over diagonal edge. First date of issue. One of the most coveted Dobra types and the scarcest variety of the date, here presented with bold motifs, minimally affected by few adjustment marks. Bahia Dobras are generally scarcer than Minas types, let alone to find this sought-after oval-shield in a high, problem-free grade.

Ex. Santa Cruz Collection (Heritage Auction #3073, April 2019, Lot 30479)
Starting Bid: \$3,500



31087 João V gold 12800 Reis (Dobra) 1731-R MS63 PCGS, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM148, LMB-287a. Fleur-de-Lis over diagonal edge. A highly impressive piece from a series frequently plagued by old cleaning and flan marks due to the extensive diameter. Standing as the sole finest recorded by PCGS, this Choice representative showcases surfaces that speak for themselves. On top of the prime grade, the piece at hand remains fully struck with detailed motifs, and one we expect bidding from the most discerning collectors.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31088 Maria I & Pedro III gold 1600 Reis 1781-B AU58 NGC, Bahia mint, KM211, LMB-472. A minute jewel, this captivating gold Escudo from Brazil is a true survivor. The first and only we have handled, and seemingly the only piece to hit the auction floors in the past two decades, it's of undeniable rarity, especially so fine. Rendered with precision, this strong piece has needle-point devices virtually free of wear, all framed by a lovely amber-flaming tone. Absent from major collections, with the only other example we could locate being a part of the BES (Banco Espírito Santo) Collection, it's certainly a piece to excite Brazilian type collectors.

Ex. RLM Collection (Heritage Auction #3026, Lot 23858)
Starting Bid: \$5,000

CANADA



31089 Edward VII gold Specimen Sovereign 1908-C SP64 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM14, Fr-1. Mintage: 636. Engraved by George William de Saulles. Struck to commemorate the much-anticipated opening of the Ottawa mint, this low-mintage type, reportedly made from Larder Lake-sourced gold, ranks among the most desirable Canadian Sovereign issues. Broadcasting most appreciable appearances via vibrant sun-gold fields that enshrine Edward VII's proud bust, the representative at hand is sure to draw in even the most quality-conscious collectors for this contested series.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

CHILE



31090 Republic 6-Piece Certified gold & silver Proof Set 1968 NGC,

- 1) gold “National Flag Anniversary” 500 Pesos
- 2) gold “San Martin’s Passage” 200 Pesos PR67 Ultra Cameo
- 3) gold “National Coinage Anniversary” 100 Pesos PR66 Ultra Cameo
- 4) gold “Military Academy Anniversary” 50 Pesos PR67 Ultra Cameo
- 5) silver “Liberation Fleet Arrival” 10 Pesos PR65 Ultra Cameo
- 6) silver “150th Anniversary” 5 Pesos PR65 Ultra Cameo

Santiago mint, KM-PS1. A beautiful rendition of this coveted Proof Set, all items touting an appreciable grade and with the upmost eye appeal. The gold pieces lack tone, lending a sense of visual calm and ease, while the silver pieces burst into view with iridescent toning of mauve, peacock, and amethyst hues. Accompanied by the original velvet-lined case of issue, official documentation from the Bank of Chile discussing the mintage of legal tender gold and silver coins in 1968, and a very compelling COA #3, possibly given to a figure of state. (Total: 6 coins)

Starting Bid: \$4,000

CHINA



31091 Hsüan-t'ung Dollar Year 3 (1911) MS63 NGC, Tientsin mint, KM-Y31, L&M-37, Kann-227. No period, extra flame variety. A ubiquitous type seen regularly for sale, but seldom at this state of preservation. Boisterous argent luster enlivens the satiny surfaces of both faces, each punctuated by a light champagne aura. Situated among the top 10% of the certified population at PCGS, we would note that the census at that service demonstrates a sharp drop-off of surviving specimens above this level, pointing to the clear desirability of the current selection.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31092 Republic Yuan Shih-kai "Plumed Hat" Dollar ND (1916) UNC Details (Cleaned) PCGS, Tientsin mint, KM-Y332, L&M-942, Kann-663, WS-0097. Serving as a commemorative issue for the brief restitution of an empire under Yuan Shih-kai (who styled his reign as Hung-hsien). Of the two "Plumed Hat" varieties, those bestowed the famed "Flying Dragon" reverse design are decidedly more difficult to locate, and fiercely contested upon location. Though exhibiting obvious signs of cleaning throughout, significant residual luster has miraculously remained intact, providing a layer of mint gloss on the design motifs and a luminous aura projecting from the deep fields. Overall, a flawed, but appreciable specimen of this coveted type, remaining attainable for the budget-conscious collector.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31093 Republic Yuan Shih-kai “Plumed Hat” Dollar ND (1916) AU55 PCGS, Tientsin mint, KM-Y332, L&M-942, Kann-663, WS-0097. Struck for the inauguration of Yuan Shih-kai as Emperor Hung-hsien. An iconic emission from the Republican era struck in celebration of Yuan Shih-kai’s ill-fated ascension to emperor. A problem-free survivor of this coveted issue often found plagued by old cleaning. Minimally handled, this argent piece retains crisp motifs with luminous crevices and cartwheel shades.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Gorgeous Bi-Metallic Panda 500 Yuan 1996

31094 People's Republic bi-metallic gold & silver Proof "Panda" 500 Yuan 1996 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM897, PAN-261A. 80mm. Numbered #50 on edge. An immense, seldom-seen Proof containing 5 oz of pure gold and 2 oz of silver, and the largest denomination of the unusual bi-metallic types. Peter Anthony reports a strictly limited planned mintage of 199 pieces, and judging from the absolute paucity on the marketplace the actual mintage might have been less or the issue is very tightly held. A quick survey at the usual sources and the most recent available Panda Pricepedia suggests none have been sold since December 2020 when a sale was recorded in mainland China, making this an auspicious opportunity to secure this elusive emission.

Starting Bid: \$20,000

CRYPTOCURRENCY



31095 Casascius brass Loaded (Unredeemed) 1 Bitcoin (BTC) 2013 MS67 NGC, Ahonen-pg 94. Total Issued: 8,352. Series 2. Type PF2. 28.5mm. Firstbits 13AwuTXp. The rise of Bitcoin offers perhaps one of the most striking narratives of the digital age, showcasing an audacious attempt to redefine what constitutes a currency in a rapidly evolving world. Here, we find a fascinating, tangible representation of this blend of traditional numismatics and modern innovation. One side of the coin illustrates the famous Bitcoin symbol, while the reverse is adorned with an anti-counterfeit holographic seal to protect the private key needed to redeem the digital currency. It overflows with a variety of golden hues and detailing to create a highly collectable and coveted piece of cryptocurrency history.

Ex. The Otoh Collection
Starting Bid: \$10,000



31096 Casascius brass Loaded (Unredeemed) 1 Bitcoin (BTC) 2013 MS67 NGC, Ahonen-pg 94. Total Issued: 8,352. Series 2. Type PF. 28.5mm. Firstbits 137pZEsJ. Characterized by its distinctive gleaming gold finish and integral holographic feature, this stunning Gem symbolizes financial history.

Ex. The Otoh Collection
Starting Bid: \$10,000



31097 Casascius brass Loaded (Unredeemed) 0.5 Bitcoin (BTC) 2013 MS67 NGC, Ahonen-pg 100. Total Issued: 3,084. Series 2. Type PF. 25.4mm. Firstbits 124x36T7. Among the finer examples of this denomination, symbolizing the ground-breaking shift in how value is perceived and transferred.

Ex. The Otoh Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000

31098 Casascius brass Loaded (Unredeemed) 0.5 Bitcoin (BTC) 2013 MS67 NGC, Ahonen-pg 100. Total Issued: 3,084. Series 2. Type PF. 25.4mm. Firstbits 125UMNHX. A covetable representative at the crossroads of traditional coinage and the new wave of digital currency.

Ex. The Otoh Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000

CUBA



31099 Republic 7-Piece Certified Proof Set 1915 NGC,

- 1 "Star" Peso PR65, KM15.1
- 2) 40 Centavos PR64 Cameo, KM14
- 3) "Fine Reeding" 20 Centavos PR65 Cameo, KM13.1
- 4) 10 Centavos PR65, KM-A12
- 5) 5 Centavos PR65, KM11.1
- 6) 2 Centavos PR64, KM-A10
- 7) Centavo PR66 Cameo, KM9.1

KM-PS1. Mintage: 20. A thrilling offering and one that is seldom-seen on the market as an original, intact set bestowed Gem and near-Gem conditional assignments and a handful of deserving "Cameo" superlatives. While the occasional set does appear for sale, the last we've handled of the non-gold denominations being an assembled set in 2016, rarely does one see a grouping nearly as stuck with as much eye appeal as here. Accompanied by its original glass and wood case with typed note reading "One of the first full sets of proof coins made in the US Mint - for the Cuban Government - 1915." (Total: 7 coins)

Starting Bid: \$3,000



31100 Republic gold Proof 2 Pesos 1915 PR67 NGC, KM17. Mintage: 100. Of unimaginable quality and preservation for a type almost exclusively relegated to Gem assignments and below. Despite its diminutive stature, the piece looms large as the sole finest certified across both grading services and remains desirable for those “top pop” collectors of Cuban numismatics.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Superior Gem “Kremnica Mines” 5 Dukaten

31101 Republic gold “Kremnica Mines” 5 Dukaten 1934 MS66 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM-XM20, Fr-14. Mintage: 70. Struck in commemoration of the re-opening of the Kremnica mines. Among the most stunning renditions of Bohemia Art Deco design, not only witnessed on coinage but throughout the artistic movement, struck in fine detail on a golden planchet. While not the largest format, as seen a few lots down, but certainly no less appreciable, especially when considering the advanced conditional assignment and notable reflectivity. Elevated to an elite tier and most deserving of additional consideration for the Czechoslovakian specialist.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31102 Republic gold 5 Dukatu 1934 MS63 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM13, Fr-5. Mintage: 1,101. A coveted and exclusive issue with an instantly recognizable design. The Choice lustrous fields enhance the already appealing needle-sharp motifs, all dressed in a light honeycomb tone.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Inaugural Choice Mint State 10 Dukatu of 1929

31103 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1929 MS63 PCGS, Kremnitz mint, KM14, Fr-4. The first date of issue for the type, and one which saw a total mintage of only 1,564 examples. Immediately recognized by the collecting community as an important and rare issue, the majority of surviving examples of this largest denomination trade issue remain preserved in comparable Mint State assignments. Quite clean in appearance for the assigned grade, with only minute wisps detectable over otherwise clear and lustrous surfaces. A popular type that consistently sees amplified demand when encountered so appealing.

Reserve: \$18,000



Nearly Pristine and Finest-Certified 1931 10 Dukatu

31104 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1931 MS67 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM14, Fr-4. Mintage: 1,239. Full golden resplendence abounds this conditional outlier, whose star has dramatically risen in recent years and brings increasing sums at market. On offer is a nearly-pristine representative, whose preservation lies at the boundary of what can reasonably be expected from such an expansive golden issue. Tied for the finest with three others and worthy of commensurate bids.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Gem King Wenceslas 10 Dukatu

31105 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1931 MS65 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM14, Fr-4. Mintage: 1,239. Rarely do 20th century numismatic emissions possess designs with the unrefined charm of this memorable Czech gold series. It's uniqueness and paltry mintages have created consistent popularity in the numismatic community for years. This Gem representative offers technical excellence aside from the aforementioned positive attributes, having earned a Gem evaluation from NGC. Copious levels of satin brilliance gently envelope the entirety of the impressive broad gold flan that shows very little evidence of surface chatter; a few patches of red toning are mentioned for full disclosure. An excellent candidate for the discerning Czech specialist or collector of 20th century gold rarities.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Highly Engaging Classical Czechoslovakian Rarity

31106 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1931 MS64 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM14, Fr-4. Mintage: 1,239. These large denomination gold issues have become among the most sought-after from the greater Czechoslovakian series, especially when encountered just shy of a Gem designation. With a unique style and engraving, this brilliant piece cascades ample mint bloom when turned in hands; blushes of amber toning giving it the antique look one expects from a near 100-year-old untouched piece.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Virtually Pristine 10 Dukatu

31107 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1933 MS66+ NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM14, Fr-4. Mintage: 1,780. As a distinguished relic of 20th-century European gold numismatics, this coin captivatingly features an endearing and striking illustration of St. Wenceslaus on horseback, the revered patron saint of the Czech nation. It lies among the higher-tiers of Czech trade coinage, renowned for its limited production, as this piece showcases a semi-prooflike finish that hints at brilliance beneath its blinding faces. The beautiful lemon-champagne surfaces function as the perfect canvas to accentuate the bold strike, sharp legends, and meticulous motifs. Furthermore, this offering is solidly Gem Mint State, sitting only two NGC grade designations away from the “Top Pop” position. A worthy addition to any advanced numismatic cabinet that is sure to impress and awe.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Serene and Iconic Czechoslovakian 10 Dukaten

31108 Republic gold “Kremnica Mines” 10 Dukaten 1934 MS64 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM-XM21, Fr-13. A very rare commemorative struck to celebrate the reopening of the Kremnica mines. A mere 68 examples of this type in gold were produced in total, leaving the issue well outside the scope of most collectors, and near-Gem examples such as this even more desirable. Displaying serene and glowing aurous surfaces, fully struck detail, and an absolute minimum of handling, this piece’s grade designation appears more than justified, and seemingly deserving of a Prooflike assignment, with hardly any friction or surface marks visible to the naked eye. A piece that is likely to serve in a position of high importance in its future owner’s cabinet, and the finest certified example that we have yet encountered.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

ECUADOR



31109 Republic gold 8 Escudos 1841-MV-S MS62 NGC, Quito mint, KM23.2. Small planchette size. First year of this significantly rarer, smaller size 8 Escudos, here represented by an outstanding and unlikely survivor. Highly impressive not only in grade, where it stands as sole finest recorded by either NGC or PCGS, this piece was expertly struck and bears intricate, fully-preserved motifs. This issue was interestingly absent from the Eliasberg collection, making it a clear target for advanced Latin American type collectors.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

EGYPT



31110 Ottoman Empire. Abdul Aziz gold 500 Qirsh AH 1277 Year 15 (1875/1876) UNC Details (Cleaned) NGC, Misr mint (in Egypt), KM265, Kazan-936, Pere-Unl., UBK-pg. 71 (RRRR). Mintage: 56. The final date for the type and the second most challenging of Abdul Aziz's Egyptian series after the prohibitively rare Year 9 500 Qirsh. Retaining free of wear surfaces and evenly-rendered motifs, the scarce piece here presents with still lustrous fields, despite the grade qualifier, and a light tone which indicates having been cleaned long ago. A piece for advanced Islamic Type collectors.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



31111 Ottoman Empire. Abdul Hamid II gold 500 Qirsh AH 1293 Year 1 (1876/1877) MS61 NGC, Misr mint (in Egypt), KM286, Pere-973, UBK-pg. 107 (RRR). A handsome piece that stands out as the first-year of issue of Abdul Hamid's Egyptian 500 Qirsh or 5 Pounds. Upon rotation of the coin, a delicate underlying brilliance gracefully dances across the surfaces. While there may be some minor wisps noted in the more exposed areas, these are well within the parameters of the assigned grade. Its appearance without a doubt confirms it as Mint State, steadily occupying the last well-populated grade at NGC. The official mintage for this particular year isn't documented, however the presently certified census suggests that the quantities produced during this era were indeed scarce.

Ex. Heritage Auction 3096 (March 2021, Lot 30357); The Paramount Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000

FRANCE



Superbly Detailed French Medal Rarity

31112 Louis XIII cast-bronze “French Victory over Spain & Duke of Savoy” Medal 1630, AU Details (Burnished) NGC, Jones (II)-182/185, Rouhette-Tuzio-96/97. 75mm. 134.17gm. By Jean Warin. A spectacular early casting that is actually a mule of two different Warin Medals created in 1630 to celebrate France’s military prowess. The obverse displays an absolutely superb rendition of Louis XIII, created originally as a uniface emission. The reverse design was initially intended for a Medal of similar commemoration but was paired with an obverse bust of Cardinal Richelieu, who served as Louis XIII’s Chief Minister, credited for his policies that helped enable France’s latest victory. This is the finest casting we have seen for this Medal (or the Richelieu version for that matter), showing practically no granularity, nearly fully-realized high-relief detail, and smooth and glossy mahogany patina. An incredible and rare find for the French or Renaissance Medal specialist. Accompanied by a later case.

Starting Bid: \$15,000





31113 Louis XIV gold Louis d'Or 1691-D MS65 NGC, Lyon mint, KM278.3, Fr-429. Gad-250. A rather elusive type that is found here in the coveted Gem designation and has the further exclusivity of being tied with only one other for the "Top Pop" specimen at NGC. The obverse of this superb coin features a finely detailed effigy of King Louis XIV with surrounding legends. His visage is depicted in a handsome and regal fashion, reflecting the authority and grandeur he wielded during his seven-decade reign. This offering is made even more alluring with the beauty of the golden canvas it embodies, creating an numismatic analogy to Louis XIV's nickname, the "Sun King".

Starting Bid: \$4,000

31114 Louis XV gold 2 Louis d'Or 1755-AA MS64 PCGS, Metz mint, KM519.2, Gad-346. A highly covetable multiple Louis d'Or in an absolutely stunning state of preservation. A true delight to behold, this lovely example features satiny, shimmering surfaces throughout. The sitter's bust is pleasantly devoid of distractions and adjustment marks to mention, allowing the aurous resplendence shine unhindered. A high-caliber selection that is certain to please even the most discerning eye, and we anticipate spirited bidding activity consistent with that fact.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



31115 Republic gold 24 Livres 1793-A MS62 NGC, Paris mint, KM626.1, Gad-62. Mintage: 33,141. A wonderful emission from this short-lived series that is almost exclusively witnessed shy of Mint State designations. On offer is a brilliant, sun-gold specimen that glistens at every turn of the wrist, showcasing an alluring near-Choice tier of preservation and only trivial grade-defining wisps to the expanses. The outer registers find themselves particularly fine and largely devoid of visual imperfection that will surely land this piece into the cabinet of a discerning collector.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

31116 Republic gold 24 Livres 1793-W MS62 PCGS, Lille mint, KM626.5, Gad-62. An otherworldly representative of a highly collectible French type, struck from a paltry mintage of just 3,234 pieces during the fleeting First Republic. Illumination reveals scintillating luster that carries admirably across the surfaces as a result of a top-tier conditional assignment and definitive strike. Certainly a great rarity when located this fine and problem-free.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Outstanding Piefort "Hundred Days" Issue

31117 Napoleon silver Proof Piefort "Hundred Days" 5 Francs **1815-A PR63** NGC, Paris mint, KM-Pn21, cf. Maz-568a (there lettered edge), cf. Gad-594 (same). 36.67gm. Plain edge. A truly remarkable survivor of not only a rare theme but a rare type, here presented in a double-weight Piefort format. One of incredibly few to see the market in the past 15 years, with another example offered in 2008 as an unrecorded variety with the plain edge, this substantial specimen is one to impress. Engraved in high-relief, with a later version of Napoleon's laureate bust, this piece offers the viewer a realistic contemplation of the figure who almost conquered all of Europe. As one can expect from a well-made Proof issue, glassy and highly reflective fields are underlying the ancient cabinet tone which frames the surfaces. A piece for the most advanced and discerning French type collectors.

Napoleon's "Hundred Days" marked a dramatic and tumultuous chapter in French history. After his escape from exile on the island of Elba in 1815, he returned to France and reclaimed power for a brief period. During these 100 days, he attempted to consolidate his rule and implement various reforms, but his ambitions were short-lived. His return triggered the Seventh Coalition, leading to the famous Battle of Waterloo in June 1815, where he suffered a decisive defeat. This period ultimately sealed Napoleon's fate, leading to his final exile on the remote island of Saint Helena, where he would spend the rest of his life in confinement.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31118 Napoleon gold “Hundred Days” 20 Francs 1815-A MS66 NGC, Paris mint, KM705.1, Gad-1025a, F-516A. Struck during the final period of Napoleon’s reign, beginning with his escape from Elba and subsequent march upon Paris, culminating in the famous Waterloo campaign that permanently broke his power in Europe and in France. Of unimaginable quality when considering just how fleeting and chaotic a period this piece originated from, the Specimen at hand was surely tucked away immediately after its creation. Satiny resplendence abounds this Gem, precluded for even loftier tiers of preservation by the occasional mark to Napoleon’s defiant bust. Of the 202 examples certified across both grading services, the piece at hand ranks as the sole finest, as commands interest commensurate with this fact.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Historically Significant Medal for Painter Francois Joseph Kinson

31119 Napoleon gold “Salon Exposition” Medal 1808-Dated MS61 NGC, Paris mint. By Andrieu. Denon as mintmaster. 40mm. 65.07gm. A unique Medal engraved for and awarded to Flemish painter François Joseph Kinson for his showing of imperial family portraits at the Paris Salon of 1808. Influenced by David and Gérard, Kinson developed an expertise in neoclassical portraiture while working in Paris in the early 1800s, becoming a favorite artist of the Bonaparte dynasty and court painter to Jerome Bonaparte. Expertly produced and very gently handled, a piece of history well worth consideration amongst collectors of Napoleonic exnumia.

Ex. VMF Collection; La Galerie des Monnaies Auction IV (July 2022, Lot 519)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31120 Republic gold Proof Essai 20 Francs 1848 PR65 NGC, Paris mint, KM-Unl., Maz-1242, VG-3017. Highly elusive and from a series that is generally difficult to locate, especially when approaching Gem preservations. The birth of the new republic required new coinage to be designed and struck, the current representative submitted by Boivin. While boasting a crudely engraved portrait, the piece on its whole astounds, producing immense flash that lends to a highly advanced visual character that is likely to land this specimen in the cabinet of an advanced collector.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

31121 Napoleon III gold 100 Francs 1868-A MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM802.1, Gad-1136. Mintage: 2,315. A scarcer date from this highly collectible series to acquire in high grades, with the vast majority of those certified ranking just below Choice Mint State. This outstanding piece is certainly worthy of its Gem designation, weaving satin and impressively lustrous surfaces. Of the more than 300 examples submitted to the major grading services, this piece stands as the sole finest recorded by NGC and PCGS combined. Housed in an older-holder, one can only speculate how difficult it is to locate such a fine example.

Ex. S. M. Damon Collection

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31122 Napoleon III gold “Paris Exposition Award” Medal 1855-Dated MS62 NGC, Divo-234. 60mm. 159.5gm. By Albert Barre. A truly substantial, unawarded gold Medal, fashioned for the 1855 Exposition Universelle in Paris. This piece could very well be the most expansive gold medallion portrayal of Napoleon III across his vast Medal series, crafted in striking high relief with a deep reflectivity. The reverse design is intricately engraved and allows for minimal unoccupied space, yet this same juxtaposition is noticeable here, serving to backdrop the prominent devices. This survivor undoubtedly merits a central position in any sophisticated assemblage of prominent French gold Medals.
Starting Bid: \$7,500



31123 Republic gold Proof 20 Francs 1887-A PR66 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM825, Fr-592, Gad-1063. An immense rarity from the 20 Franc series that generally saw limited production in Proof formats, especially for this date. Nearly pristine in its preservation, with only the most trivial of marks to bound this impressive survivor from even loftier assignments. Honeyed tone abounds the fields, making for a fully elevated aesthetic allure, and as the sole finest of only two currently certified, is worthy of advanced consideration.
Starting Bid: \$3,000



Single-Finest Certified “Genie” 100 Francs

31124 Republic gold 100 Francs 1913-A MS66+ NGC, Paris mint, KM858, Fr-590, Gad-1137a. A state of preservation that should make those familiar with the *Genie* series stop and stare. The piece at hand is the the single-finest certified example across NGC and PCGS not just for this penultimate date but across all dates in the 100 Francs *Genie* series. Having seen a good number of those representatives, this cataloger can affirm the otherworldly grade posted by NGC. Although other examples can boast masterful execution, the negligible evidence of handling and unrivaled degree of luster really do amplify the eye appeal at hand. One has no choice but to be lost in the seemingly infinite pools of luster that ignite in the fields, owed to the thick ranks of die polish visible in the expanses. Similarly, the devices leave nothing to the imagination, a thorough celebration of the of the work of engraver Désiré-Albert Barre. Simply an outstanding selection that is likely to land in the most refined cabinet of French gold.

Starting Bid: \$20,000



31125 Republic gold Piefort Essai "Bazor" 100 Francs 1929 MS66 NGC, Paris mint, KM-P300, Maz-2531B. 13.24gm. Plain edge. Crafted under the skilled hand of Bazor, this sought-after art-deco issue presents itself as a rare Gem, rendered doubly thick for a unique touch. Its pale golden tone and the meticulous execution contribute to an immensely qualitative collectible, where every element of the central designs exudes crystal-clear clarity. Precious few tactile marks delineate the assigned grading, and a delicate matrix of die polish lines in the fields provide an additional assertion to the outstanding preservation of this collectible. This easy on the eye treasure currently stands in league with only one other example at NGC's terminal awarded grade.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31126 Republic gold "Jules Audeoud Prize" Medal ND (1901) MS62 NGC, Paris mint, 244.89gm. 70mm. By J.C. Chaplain. An expansive gold prize Medal for the Jules Audéoud Prize (1864-1907), awarded every four years for printed works or institutions that engage in the improvement of the working class, showcasing a wonderful composition struck in a seemingly Matte format. A truly appreciable piece awarded to the France Mutual Insurance Fund and one that will entice the French exonomia specialist.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31127 Republic gold Proof Piefort 50 Francs 1975 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P537, GEM-223.P2. Mintage: 74. An icon of the modern French series and one of the more collectible and low-mintage pieces, featuring the famed Hercules motif of Dupre, with notably few disturbances over essentially jet-black mirrors and frosted devices. **Starting Bid: \$3,000**

31128 Republic gold Specimen Piefort 50 Francs 1978 SP67 PCGS, Paris mint, KM-P620, GEM-223.P2. Mintage: 150. This piece represents an infrequent and low-production contemporary French denomination, minted in a dual-weight structure and showcasing the instantly recognizable Hercules motif which has been a hallmark of the nation's currency since the epoch of the French Revolution. Impeccably stamped with mirror-like open expanses, its state of conservation teeters on the edge of perfection. Worth noting, it currently stands in parity with merely two other specimens for the highest grade assigned by PCGS. Accompanied by COA numbered XXVIII. **Starting Bid: \$5,000**



31129 Republic gold Specimen Piefort 50 Francs 1979 SP68 PCGS, Paris mint, KM-P651, GEM-223.P2. Mintage: 400. A contemporary French scarceness, minted to an impressively heavy weight standard with a restrictively limited distribution of just 400 examples. Steeped in an enveloping reflectivity, contrasted by a gentle aurous frost spanning the motifs, accompanied by negligible traces of handling. It's pertinent to note, this piece shares the apex for the highest grade awarded by PCGS currently with just three other examples. Accompanied by COA numbered CCLXXI.

Starting Bid: \$6,000

31130 Republic platinum Proof Piefort "Pantheon" 100 Francs 1987 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P998, GEM-232.P3. Mintage: 5. 62gm. A classic low-mintage Piefort rarity from the Paris mint, exceedingly difficult to procure from this emission of just 5 Specimens. The piece at hand appears as struck, certified just shy of perfection with any improvement hard to conceive. All five examples have been graded by NGC, this piece tied at the penultimate grade on the census with three other contenders.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Fresh 1980 Gold Piefort Proof Set

31131 Republic 10-Piece Certified gold Piefort Proof Set 1980 NGC,

- 1) 50 Francs PR67 Ultra Cameo, KM-P681
- 2) 10 Francs PR67, KM-P679
- 3) 5 Francs PR67, KM-P676
- 4) 2 Francs PR67, KM-P673
- 5) Franc PR67, KM-P670
- 6) 1/2 Franc PR68, KM-P667
- 7) 20 Centimes PR67 Ultra Cameo, KM-P664
- 8) 10 Centimes PR67 Ultra Cameo, KM-P661
- 9) 5 Centimes PR68 Ultra Cameo KM-P658
- 10) Centime PR67 Ultra Cameo, KM-P655

A consistently admired Piefort Proof set that has enjoyed a marked surge in popularity of late, encompassing an array of France's most cherished designs struck in a format of double weight. Each piece demonstrates refined visuals in line with their superior states of preservation, with a select few bearing the highly sought-after "Ultra Cameo" categorizations. Sold with the original box and COAs. (Total: 10 coins)

Starting Bid: \$10,000

GERMAN NEW GUINEA



31132 German Colony. Wilhelm II 5 Mark 1894-A MS65 NGC, Berlin mint, KM7, Dav-429, J-707. An instantly recognizable Crown displaying the famed “Bird of Paradise” motif adopted by the Neu-Guinea Compagnie for their coinage. This particular example ranks among the finest attainable, with only four examples positioned higher at NGC, its quality confirmed by the Lissner pedigree. The devices face up expectedly and splendidly crisp but the patina is the real star of the show, seeped in ethereal baby blue and champagne with rainbow gradients that appear during in-hand inspection. A perfect example for the advanced type collector.

Ex. R. L. Lissner Collection

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Reflective Cameo Proof German New Guinea 5 Mark

31133 German Colony. Wilhelm II Proof 5 Mark 1894-A PR64 Cameo PCGS, Berlin mint, KM7, Dav-429, J-707. One of the more immediately recognizable animal designs in numismatic history, the featured bird of paradise is stunningly rendered in full, magnificent plumage. The decidedly Cameo contrast, especially pronounced due to the silver/black color scheme, allows the obverse design to completely engross the viewer with details of one of nature's greatest natural beauties. Only 20 percent of the Proofs of this type in the PCGS census were awarded with a Cameo superlative such as this one, so this reflective Proof specimen is a rare offering indeed, aside from being a benchmark for numismatic artistry. Perched at this highest grade point for Cameo Proofs, only a single 64+ can claim technical superiority to this. We expect an intense bidding contest will take place to ultimately decide the next home for this German Colonial treasure.

Starting Bid: \$12,500

GERMAN STATES



31134 Bavaria. Maximilian I gold 2 Ducat MDCXVIII (1618) MS64 NGC, Munich mint, KM33, Fr-191. 6.88gm. A rarely encountered double weight type, especially difficult at this near-Gem condition. The intricate motifs of the Madonna and Child on the obverse and the Coat of Arms on the reverse have maintained themselves so that seemingly infinite detail is available for exploration. This, paired with the tremendous luster that still seeps from the flan make for very impressive eye quality to say the least. This Specimen is tied with one other example at NGC, with only a single MS65 ranking higher there. Deserving of landing on the radar of discerning German States collectors.

Ex. Kunker Auction 373 (September 2022, Lot 859)
Starting Bid: \$3,000



31135 Bavaria. Ludwig III silver Proof Pattern 5 Mark 1914-D PR64 Cameo NGC, Munich mint, KM-Pn37, Schaaf-53/G4. Plain Edge. A strikingly elusive Bavarian Pattern emission that is differentiable from the business strike seemingly only by the style of the edge, plain as opposed to milled. This particular pattern only comes to auction every few years, but it is the first of its kind our firm will have the pleasure of escorting across the auction block. Mottled cabinet patina accompanies vibrant and reflective mint brilliance, accentuated by the razor-sharp definition German coins of this era are known for. The only example of its kind certified by NGC, we expect German specialists to take special notice of this offering.

Starting Bid: \$3,750



31136 Brunswick-Lüneburg-Calenberg, Ernst Augustus Taler ND (1691-1692) XF40 NGC, KM360, Dav-6650, Welter-1945. 26.14gm. Serving as the Prince of Calenberg from 1679 until his passing, Ernst Augustus was a pivotal figure in regional politics, as well as the patriarch of future British monarch, George I. The Taler available for consideration was minted during a significant period in the Duke's life when he ascended to the esteemed position of prince-electoral in the Holy Roman Empire. Concurrently, his principality underwent a transformative renaming to become the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Calenberg-Hannover, a milestone moment reflecting Ernst Augustus' elevated political standing. The reverse design underscores martial victories, with the Roman armor and trophies symbolizing triumphant military campaigns. The maxim in Latin "*En Labor En Praemium*" translates to "Here the effort, here the reward" serves as an explicit acknowledgement that the laurels of electoral dignity are the just recompense for the performed feats. Davenport suggests this issue might be a Pattern which would explain the absolute paucity on the marketplace in any condition, the present offering being the sole certified in NGC's census.

The prince-electors, a select group within the Holy Roman Empire's nobility, held the key role of electing the Emperor from the 13th century onward. Their influence grew after 1508 when a papal coronation ceased to be a requirement for a selected Emperor. The last one to be crowned was Charles V in 1530; subsequent Emperors took the title "Elected Emperor of the Romans" after their selection. Holding a stature second only to a king or emperor, these prince-electors, unlike other princes, carried unique privileges and maintained their original titles, underlining their significant societal standings within the empire.

Ex. Künker Auction 147 (February 2009, Lot 391)

From the All Original German Taler Collection
Starting Bid: \$3,000



Massive Regensburg 10 Ducat Repurposed as Impressive Pendant

31137 Regensburg. Free City gold 10 Ducat ND (1765-1790)-B AU Details (Mounted, Tooled, Countermarked) NGC, Fr-2556a, Beckenb-Addendum p. 7, 220, X. 35.66gm. Design signatures indicating work from Johann Leonhard Oexlein and Georg Christoph Busch. This is a wonderfully unique item, likely a child's baptismal gift, that was turned into a pendant and stamped with the date "1807", using a "city view" 10 Ducat from Regensburg (under the title of Joseph II). A perfect item for those collectors who specialize in unique numismatic curiosities. Though the host issue has been altered to be reused for personal celebration, the splendor of this rare large gold piece is still palpable.

Ex. Dorotheum Auction 496 (Vienna 2002, lot 498)

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31138 Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. Christian Wilhelm I Taler 1687 XF40 NGC, Dav-7691. A very challenging Taler type, only witnessed a handful of times in recent memory and always to great fanfare. The lone example at NGC, this specimen wears a mature cabinet patina, more mauve toward the centers and cobalt at the peripheries. The devices evince the wear commensurate with the certified grade, but their comportment is still sound, particularly the coat-of-arms and Wildman design on the reverse. Overall, an incredibly strong representative of this elusive type.

Ex. Kunker Auction 147 (February 2009, Lot 531)

From the All Original German Taler Collection

Starting Bid: \$4,000

GREAT BRITAIN



Monumental Henry III Gold Penny of 20 Pence

31139 Henry III (1216-1272) gold Penny of 20 Pence ND (c. 1257) UNC Details (Bent) NGC, Willem (likely William of Gloucester [William Fitz Otto], the King's goldsmith) as moneyer, Fr-80 (7 known), S-1375, N-1000 (ER), Schneider-1, 21mm, 2.93gm, h | CNRIC' | RCX •I•I•I• | ; bearded and crowned king enthroned facing, lis-tipped scepter in right hand, globus cruciger in left / WIL | LCM | ONL | VND, voided long cross with rose and three pellets in each angle. A truly magical recent discovery of this monument in the British Medieval series, the present coin now being one of only four in private hands, and the second of this coveted type we've handled. Proposed by the famed British numismatist Sir John Evans to be the 'true' first portrait of an English king on the coinage prior to the Tudor issues inaugurated by Henry VII. Despite there being so few surviving examples, the details of this specimen are notably different from our first offering, namely in the refined rendering of Henry III and his throne, showcasing a slightly different perspective with added depth. As is often the case in the "creation" of ultra-rarities in numismatics, this ill-fated issue was ultimately unsuccessful as a circulating monetary unit and most of the modest mintage was withdrawn and melted down soon after production. A circulating British gold issue would not replace this emission until the Florins of Edwards III in 1344. Despite crimping and a few scattered scrapes, most of the majestic nature of this coin remains. The details are well-struck-up on both sides and display as such despite the waves in the flan created by the damage. Even an adequate amount of residual luster still results in a muted glow underneath a lightly toned golden patina. It is a true joy that ultra-elusive numismatic delicacies such as this can still be uncovered after centuries of anonymity, and we are proud to usher this wonder into a deserving collection when its time to cross the auction block arrives.

Ex. Spink Auction 22104 (January 2022, lot 220)
Starting Bid: \$125,000



Edward III Gold Leopard of the Utmost Rarity

31140 Edward III (1327-1377) gold Florin (Leopard) ND (1344) UNC Details (Damaged) NGC, S-1477, N-1106, Stewartby-pg. 196. 3.47gm. A glorious British rarity, of which there are five known examples, and the finer of the two outside of Museum collections. This piece was actually a field find, of the highest order of course, discovered in north Norfolk in October of 2019. Aside from the light damage consistent with its discovery, this specimen has all the tell-tale signs of an UNC coin; crisp detail even at the highest points of the design, a lustrous shimmering aura, and light-yellow golden patina covered with a divine dusting of mint frost. The Leopard, along with its double Leopard counterpart, were revolutionary issues upon its inception, seemingly based on contemporary French coinage, but featuring a leopard design that was largely unknown prior to this striking. Ultimately, these new emissions were deemed a failure and withdrawn from circulation in August of 1344, likely due to overvaluation compared to silver, aggravating an existing hesitancy from the public to adopt a new denomination that did not fit well with the existing monetary scheme. This removal is undoubtedly the reason for the immense rarity of these issues today, with only three double leopards, five of this type, and five “helms” known in existence at present. We are proud to present such an elusive treasure, that despite its details qualifiers, retains the charm of a gold issue still displaying its centuries-old brilliance.

Ex. Noonans Auction 251 (March 2022, lot 154)
Starting Bid: \$50,000



Expansive Gold Sovereign of Henry VIII

31141 Henry VIII (1509-1547) gold Sovereign ND (1526-1544) AU Details (Obverse Graffiti) NGC, Tower mint, Second coinage, Lis over Sunburst mm on obverse, Arrow mm on reverse. S-2267, N-1782, Schneider-573. An exceedingly pleasing and majestic issue, this large-size gold denomination has always carried with it great significance, as a historical relic from the reign of Henry VIII to its incredibly collectible nature in modern numismatics. The exceptionally broad flan lends an inviting canvas on which a highly artistic and intricate design was engraved; no detail omitted as can be seen through the decorative pillars on the sides of the throne to the minute cross-hatching on the throne's back. While obverse graffiti is apparent to the fields and robe, these ultimately do little to hinder the overall appreciation of the piece at hand.

Ex. Heritage Auction #3051 (January 2017, Lot 34199)

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Near-Mint State “Fine” Sovereign of Elizabeth

31142 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) gold “Fine” Sovereign of 30 Shillings ND (1582-1584) AU58 NGC, Tower mint, “A” mm, Sixth Issue, S-2529, N-2003 (R). An outlier within the Elizabeth gold series in every sense of the word. Collectors of Tudor coinage will be well aware of the notorious issues that plague Elizabeth I’s decadent “Fine” gold Sovereigns, and the notorious difficulty of locating a specimen that has not been punctured, repaired, or otherwise seriously damaged since it left the mint. Undeniably a coin of enormous prestige in its day as much as now—a fact evinced not only by the design’s recycling through the reigns of all Henry VIII’s children despite their differences, but also by its reproduction as late as the reign of James I—many such pieces unfortunately suffered use in jewelry for personal adornment, leaving the lion’s share impaired. Indeed, only a handful of straight-graded Elizabethan Sovereign of any issue have been offered with us, the finest of which being an MS61. All considered, a scarce opportunity sure to excite among Tudor collectors, and one of the few chances many will have to fill this hole in their cabinets with an appreciable representative.

Ex. Heritage Auctions #3051 (January 2017, Lot 34202)

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Magnificent 8 Testerns Of Elizabeth I

31143 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) "Portcullis Money" 8 Testerns ND (1600-1601) XF Details (Whizzed) NGC, Tower mint, "O" mm, S-2607A, Prid-1. 27.36gm. A magnificent piece with enviably distinct raised motifs for the type, presumably subjected to a whizz at some point in past rendering the surfaces with a bright appearance. Exhibiting localized russet and steel blue patina, with two edge cracks around 3 o'clock noted for completeness. Of utmost rarity, highly covetable for any advanced collection of British silver issues and we anticipate heightened bidder attention as this crosses the auction block.

Celebrated as "Portcullis" money, these coins from the Elizabethan era provide remarkable insights into the economic dynamics that characterized the prolonged Anglo-Spanish war, spanning late 16th to early 17th centuries. This war remained a constant throughout much of Elizabeth I's reign, persisting even after the devastating defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. These coins, bearing denominations of 1, 2, 4, and 8 Testerns, were envisioned as replacements for the dominant Reales system that was integral to the Spanish Colonial empire. Displaying thoughtful planning, they were crafted for distribution by the newly established 'Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies' (more succinctly known as the 'East India Company'). Circulation in Muslim nations was also considered, which prompted the omission of Queen Elizabeth's portrait on these coins. Despite these grand plans, the mission to supplant the Reales system was not successful. Yet, these pieces have retained their significance as some of the most sought-after silver coins from the Elizabethan era. Their scarcity further enhances their appeal, with less than 200 pieces known to survive spread across all four denominations. A mere 46 specimens of this date are mentioned in the 1988 Salvesen catalog, with 15 of these conserved in museum collections. This scarcity makes each remaining specimen a precious window into a pivotal period in history.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31144 Elizabeth I silver “Defeat of the Spanish Armada” Medal 1588 AU55 NGC, Eimer-56a, MI-I-144/111, Van Loon-I-384/1. 52mm. By G. van Bijlaer. An historic and incredibly rare Medal commemorating one of the most important events in 16th-century Britain - the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Although England is commonly remembered as one of the greatest naval powers in the colonial era, the Spanish had an extensive fleet and subsequently commanded the ocean during Elizabeth I’s reign. While the destruction of the Spanish fleet is greatly attributed to the turbulent weather conditions, it is still celebrated as a pivotal event, marking the beginning of the British overshadowing the dominance of the Spanish Empire. The Medal dramatically portrays the descent of the Spanish ships into the watery depths while the Pope and Catholic bishops are blindfolded and seated atop a floor made of spikes. This scene stirs palpable emotion and brings the viewer closer to the historical truth of the period while creating a powerful symbol that underscores the turbulent dynamics between religion and political power. Additionally, only seven of these Medals have been certified by NGC and PCGS as this offering sits in the second-highest grade on the NGC census. Overall, a stunningly detailed Medal that is sure to be met with strong bidder enthusiasm.
Starting Bid: \$7,500



31145 James I (1603-1625) gold Unite ND (1604-1605) MS61 NGC, Tower mint, Lis mm, Second Coinage, KM45, S-2618, N-2083. 9.98gm. A luminous representative of this scarcer, early issue of James whose level of preservation nearly knows no equal with only two currently ranking finer between both grading services. While characteristic striking weakness is witnessed to the central devices, lightly obscuring James’s effigy and reverse crown, all other details display atypical crispness, further elevated by a pleasing honeyed patination that lends admirably to an advanced eye appeal.
Starting Bid: \$3,000



31146 James I (1603-1625) gold Unite ND (1604-1605) MS61 NGC, Tower mint, Lis mm, Second Coinage, KM45, S-2618, N-2083. 10.17gm. A classic British gold emission, struck on a large, impressive flan with above average centering. The strike is among the most appealing aspects of this piece, strong throughout with only traces of slight weakness in a few scattered areas. Though coveted in all grades, this majestic issue is rare when encountered with the aforementioned strike appeal and an accompanying mellow yellow golden glow that has earned this piece a desirable Mint State designation.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

31147 James I (1603-1625) gold Laurel ND (1619-1620) MS61 PCGS, Tower mint, Spur Rowel mm, Third Coinage, S-2637, N-2111 (R). 8.98gm. First bust. A minimally available type featuring the first, larger bust of James's iconic Laurel coinage. Much scarcer than the second through fourth bust types as confirmed by the paucity of auction records, especially in comparable conditions, with this being only the second example we've yet handled in as many decades. Despite light doubling as is typical for these hammered types, the portrait and legends remain fully appreciable and legible. Only ten of this type have submitted to either grading service, half of which being impaired examples, with our current representative the sole finest, making it a prime target for the British specialist.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31148 Charles I gold Unite ND (1631-1632) AU53 NGC, Briot's mint at the Tower, Daisy above B mm, KM171, S-2719, N-2294. An exquisite Unite and one rarely witnessed for sale, struck by Briot, showcasing the merits of milled coinage over hammered types through its impressive quality enlivened by a fine preservation and attractive aesthetic. Struck on a complete flan, the meticulous details of the strike are beautifully showcased, with even the minor wear unable to obscure its features. Struck on a full flan, the details of the strike are lavishly expressed to an extent that even the light wear present keeps from blending the features together. While the flan at first appears somewhat uneven, a look over Brooker's collection suggests that this may be more of a virtue of imperfections in the dies themselves, number 707 in the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* catalog of his collection showing the same precise areas of unevenness. The second example of the issue we have offered and one of only a very few certified, with an esteemed pedigree to wit, we do not doubt that it will come fiercely contested.

Ex. Abbeygate Collection (Heritage Auction #3089, January 2021, Lot 31166); Irving Goodman Collection (Superior June 1996, Lot 1282)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Highly Desirable Charles I Triple Unite 1644

31149 Charles I gold Triple Unite 1644 AU50 NGC, Oxford mint, Plume mm, KM338, S-2729, N-2385 (ER). 26.91gm. Small module type with OXON. (lis) CAROLVS. D:G: MAG: BRI: FRA: ET: HIBER: REX. Crowned and armored bust holding sword and olive branch // EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI Three *lis* with III under, inscription in three scrolled lines RELIG: PROT / :LEG: ANG: / LIBER. PAR: date in exergue, OXON below. The Triple Unites, struck amid the early stages of the First English Revolution from 1642 to 1649, undeniably form one of the most iconic early modern English gold coins. Not only do they represent England's largest gold denomination, but they also encompass a strategic propaganda effort by the king to reassure his subjects of his commitment to "the Protestant religion, the laws of England and the Liberty of the Parliament". This particular specimen stands out as part of North's reported rarest subset of this series, and showcases the highly distinctive die styles crafted by Nicholas Briot's explorations into milled coinage in the 1630s and 1640s. Admitting gentle uniform wear on the remarkably lifelike and humanistic display of Charles I, the present selection boasts attractive touches of warm amber patina. A tempting opportunity to acquire an emblematic type that is more readily accessible here, destined to enhance the collection of its future owner.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Spectacular Mint State Commonwealth Crown

31150 Commonwealth Crown 1652/1 MS62 NGC, Tower mint, Sun mm, KM392, S-3214, ESC-5, N-2721. Conditionally and visually stunning, and one of this cataloger's favorite types across all of British numismatics. The Crowns of the Commonwealth period are some of the nation's most hotly contested and instantly recognizable pieces, not only as impressively large, but historically important relics. The offering impresses at first glance, struck in its fully glory and finely preserved as to reveal intricate detail within the sun and shields usually missed on its fractional denominations. Across those certified by NGC, only a handful find themselves assigned Mint State designations, with the majority of those extant either impaired or having experienced heavy use in circulation. Autumnal hues abound when illuminated, providing an advanced aesthetic caliber to compliment this finest-certified specimen, that will surely land in a top-tier collection.

Ex. Tisbury Collection (Spink Auction 17006, September 2017, Lot 824)
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31151 Commonwealth gold Crown 1650 MS62 NGC, Tower mint, Sun mm, KM393.1, S-3212, N-2719. 2.96gm. A charming small-size gold issue from the short-lived Commonwealth period of British numismatics. Heavily targeted by specialists and generalists alike due to its unique nature and recognizable shield-laden design concept. Especially scarce in Mint State, this near-Choice example exhibits a light-honey patina and a notable shimmer from ample residual luster. The Sun-face mint mark is especially well-struck, displaying many of the intended facial design details, a bonus feature for appreciation by connoisseurs of this popular motif that found its way into coinage across the globe.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31152 Commonwealth gold Double Crown 1653 MS62 NGC, Tower mint, Sun mm, KM394.1, S-3210, N-2717. 4.53gm. This issue is well-known for its challenge in locating any examples in a Mint State assignment. However, here we find a confidently uncirculated piece that showcases a notable level of aesthetic appeal. The harvest gold surfaces are plentiful, and although there's a light striking weakness typical of this rudimentary hammered type evident to the central devices, legends remain remarkably sharp. Undoubtedly a rare find in such fine and problem-free condition, which will surely attract strong enthusiasm from bidders.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Astounding Choice Cameo Cromwell Broad

31153 Oliver Cromwell gold Proof Pattern Broad of 20 Shillings 1656 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM-Pn25, S-3225, N-2744, W&R-39 (R2). Reeded edge. By Thomas Simon. A scintillating representative of one of the most sought-after British gold types, not only due to its sheer rarity, but its historical implications from one of the most tumultuous eras in English history. Pure, sun-gold appearances that highlight exacting devices provide instant verification of additional care and attention to detail that accompanied the piece's production, an instantly recognizable characteristic of Simon and Blondeau's partnership. While wisps likely cap the grade, NGC's assertion of its Choice Cameo assignment looms large as one of the finest currently extant and will surely excite even the most advanced collections of this popular series.

After the English Civil War terminated in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, the leader of the anti-monarchist Parliamentarians, became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. Seven years later, through the combination Thomas Simon's masterful engraving and the engineering know-how of Pierre Blondeau, the Cromwell portrait series was created. A step towards hypocritically representing Cromwell as King, this milled coinage featured the Lord Protector wearing a laureate wreath and the reverse shield featuring a crown, its overall quality a significant improvement over previous issues. Produced entirely in Blondeau's own private Drury House (as the Tower Mint moneyers loathed Blondeau and refused to let him work alongside them), the coinage was designed as a statement of Cromwell's power and to serve as an example of the dramatic improvements in coin production under the Commonwealth.

Ex. Thomas Law Collection (Stack's Bowers Auction 176, August 2013, Lot 20190)

Starting Bid: \$40,000



Fabulous 1655 Pattern Farthing of Outstanding Quality

31154 Charles II gold Proof Pattern Farthing 1665 PR62+ NGC, KM-Pn133, Peck-430, W&R-55. 24mm. 9.49gm. Straight grained (reeded) edge with faint central line in parts, long hair type. By John Roettiers. Obverse 2, Reverse A. The obverse legend in Latin CAROLVS A CAROLO emphasizes the continuing royal lineage from father Charles I to son Charles II; the monarchy having been restored after the Interregnum ended in 1660. The reverse legend QVATOR MARIA VINDICO means "I Will Claim the Four Seas" purportedly as a reference to the King's pride in the Royal Navy, first seen on these Pattern Farthings and revived today on some coins of the United Kingdom. The eye-appeal of this treasure is undeniable, the fields brimming with glittering brilliance and the visual appeal propelled to unforeseen heights by the hearty amber and magenta toning. Two die cracks are noted on the obverse for completeness, possibly indicating a later stage for the die. Listed in Peck as Excessively Rare, presumably 3 to 5 pieces known, and as such would be an unparalleled trophy piece in any prestigious British Pattern or Farthing collection.

Starting Bid: \$15,000





The Second-Highest Graded “Petition” Crown by Thomas Simon

31155 Charles II silver Pattern “Petition” Crown 1663 MS62 NGC, KM-PnB33, S-3354A, L&S-6, ESC-429 (R4; prev. ESC-72). By Thomas Simon. Edge reads: THOMAS SIMON • MOST • HVMBLY • PRAYS • YOUR • MAJESTY TO • COMPARE • THIS • HIS • TRYALL • WITH • THE • DVTCH • AND • IF • MORE | TRVLY • DRAWN & • EMBOSS’D • MORE • GRACE: FVLLY • ORDER’D • AND • MORE • ACCVRAELY • ENGRAVEN • TO • RELIEVE • HIM •, in two lines. Distinguished as one of the most remarkable and acclaimed pieces of British numismatic history, the 1663 “Petition” Crown is a fascinating testament to the artistry and craftsmanship of this historic era. The coin was masterfully engraved by Thomas Simon, one of the most celebrated medalists and engravers of seventeenth-century England. The “Petition” Crown represented Simon’s “petition” to become the Chief Engraver under King Charles II, who had just restored the monarchy. While this petition was ultimately unsuccessful, as the King preferred the work of the Rottier brothers who had assisted Charles while he was exiled in Holland, Simon’s famed legacy rests as one of resolution and honor.

The “Petition” Crown is an artifact of breathtaking complexity and unrivaled artistry. Its obverse boasts an impressively detailed and regal effigy of King Charles II. Simon demonstrated absolute brilliance in his meticulous engraving techniques by painstakingly depicting fine intricacies, such as the individual strands of the King’s hair, the finely draped fabric of his collar, and the raw strength within his muscular neck. On the reverse, we find a continuation of Simon’s prowess. Every detail, from the interlinked ‘C’s to the crowned cruciform shields of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France (with the order of the Garter at the center) brings forth an aura of dignified virtuosity. Together, it showcases his mastery over Pierre Blondeau’s newly introduced mill and screw press, allowing more minting precision over the more traditional hammer approach. To further set Simon apart, the genius use of edge lettering in his designs acted as the utmost, built-in protection against edge clipping and counterfeiting – a problem that has pursued hammered coinage throughout numismatic history.

The total population of known “Petition” Crowns lies below twenty specimens with seven residing in various public institutions and museums. Today, only three are certified by NGC, and the offering at hand is the second highest graded example known to man. While conducting research, it is highly possible that this exact coin was auctioned by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on June 29th, 1903 within a collection titled “The Valuable Collection of English Coin’s and Medals (Including the Petition Crown of Charles II): The Property of a Nobleman”. Found on Plate One, number 102, we see a similar matching of markings that could feasibly link the two coins. The main culprits of the examination lie on the bottom side of Charles’ nose, the top of his cheekbone, and directly above the second-highest laurel leaf. Regardless of its true ownership history, it is undoubtedly worthy of its Mint State designation, boasting full, sharp legends and motifs with no trace of wear. The silver-gunmetal surfaces provide the perfect canvas for this level of art, allowing the light to seemingly dance upon the lower fields. To accent the silver, a graceful veil of champagne toning emerges with movement, proving a lovely juxtaposition of hues.

This 1663 “Petition” Crown is a true treasure to behold as a masterpiece of numismatic art. It is imbued with centuries of ambition, history, artistry, and magnitude within its scripted edges. This exceptional rarity deserves quite an advanced cabinet for it is sure to be an unmatched and paramount piece.

Starting Bid: \$200,000



31156 Charles II gold Pattern Broad (20 Shillings) 1662 UNC Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC, KM-Pn32, S-337A, N-2780 (Rare). By Thomas Simon. An ever collectible type that generates significant interest regardless of preservation, where the vast majority of these that come to market are similarly impaired, yet so few with as much remnant detail. A masterwork of Thomas Simon, whose clear departure from previous portraiture served to elevate not only the monarchy, but British numismatics as a whole. While the scratch below the bust is quite apparent, the overall appearances remain undiminished, with the piece on the whole enveloped in a commendable reflectivity. As such, this highly engaging representative demands further consideration and placement in an advanced cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

31157 Charles II gold 5 Guineas 1683 XF45 PCGS, KM444.1, Fr-281, S-3331, Schneider-Unl. TRICESIMO QVINTO edge. Seldom do we find ourselves with the opportunity to handle any 5 Guineas of Charles II, with large quantities of gold hard to come by throughout this era until England's colonial aspirations were realized. Here we have the product of this expansion of global influence and subsequent influx of gold, resulting in numerous "elephant and castle" hallmarked issues as well as the designation of these denominations in "guineas." While the origin of gold is not confirmed here, the piece at hand remains largely elusive regardless and truly a coveted representative in this gently handled designation.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Elusive Overdated 2 Guineas of James II

31158 James II gold 2 Guineas 1688/7 AU55 NGC, KM464, S-3399, Fr-294. A rather elusive and coveted two-year type that serves as an iconic issue from the short, yet consequential, reign of James II. Struck exclusively in 1687 and 1688, we can easily identify the “7” under the “8” within the date legend. To increase the rarity, there are only seven examples graded by either PCGS or NGC, and this offering at hand sits at the second highest grade possible. The surfaces are adorned with a splendid golden hue, offering a regal canvas for the elaborate portraiture of James II and the obverse motif. It is highly flashy, effortlessly highlighting the balanced strike and fine detailing. While noting the contact markings that are found on both sides, it does little to detract from the overall numismatic beauty and history found within this offering. Overall, a superb opportunity to possess a true rarity from the rich lineage of British monarch craftsmanship and coinage.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Charming Near-Mint State 5 Guineas of James II

31159 James II gold 5 Guineas 1688 AU55 NGC, KM460.1, S-3397A. Second Bust. QVARTO edge. A praiseworthy selection from this short-lived Catholic monarch, with minor handling preventing it from approaching Mint State yet retaining a pleasing coverage of detail. Clearly a superbly struck coin despite the flattening to the high points, James's portrait impressively represented and punctuated through hints of russet toning. This patina intensifies in the fields, a peach overtone to the otherwise rich butter gold planchet. Bold, original luster is evident at the peripheries, a gleaming frame to the central devices and legends. Boasting an eye appeal far beyond what one would expect for the grade, a piece which will not escape the notice of selective collectors.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Inspiring William & Mary 5 Guineas

31160 William & Mary gold 5 Guineas 1691 AU50 PCGS, KM479.1, S-3422. TERTIO edge. A challenging type propelled to an elite tier thanks to a covetable preservation and advanced eye appeal. William & Mary's instantly recognizable busts remain fully struck up and regal, giving way to honey fields and stunning amber silhouettes. While handling and marks are evident, capping the assigned grade, one cannot help but appreciate the aesthetic allure that warrants advanced consideration by the specialist and type collector.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31161 Anne gold 1/2 Guinea 1713 MS62 NGC, London mint, KM527, S-3575. This honey-amber gold from the reign of Queen Anne displays just enough flashy luster to earn its coveted Mint State status. The obverse hair detail is alluringly crisp and some light wisps in the fields are well within accordance for the grade level. The overwhelming popularity of this issue for this monarch is sure to invoke spirited competition for discerning collectors seeking a Mint State example of the type.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Imposing and Choice Anne Pre-Union 5 Guineas

31162 Anne gold 5 Guineas 1706 MS63 PCGS, KM520.2, S-3560, Schneider- Pre-Union type. QVINTO edge. A famed rarity from Anne's historic reign, and while those post-Union 5 Guinea issues are witnessed with relative frequency and on occasion in Mint State assignment, those struck prior to the Treaty of Union in comparable conditions are nearly unheard of. On offer is not only the sole finest pre-Union issue, but one of only two Anne 5 Guineas across both grading services to receive a full Choice Mint State designation. A clear conditional and aesthetic outlier not only for this date, but across the denomination, showcasing practically medallic appearances and nary a mark of consequence. Imbued with an exacting strike to Anne's bust and reverse quartered arms, imparting impressive depth that projects the engraved details towards the viewer. Glasslike expanses tinged with sun-gold hues fully envelop both faces, while the reverse broadcasts immense flash and a hint of tangerine to propel this piece to an elite tier, leaving an impression of visual balance and quality that renders this offering a must-have for the British numismatist. **Starting Bid: \$100,000**



Sublime and Scarce First Year 5 Guineas of George I

31163 George I gold 5 Guineas 1716 AU55 PCGS, KM547, S-3626. SEGVNDO edge. A captivating and minimally available type yielding an impression of quality that provides instant verification of additional care and attention to detail, witnessed on the cusp of a Mint State assignment. When one considers the 5 Guinea series as a whole, one sees George I pieces appear at auction far less frequently than others; indeed, it may well be the most difficult type to obtain in any grade, with only 16 currently certified between both grading services. This issue was somewhat shallowly engraved and habitually softly struck, and as such to encounter an example of this sharpness is extremely unusual. Autumnal silhouettes encompass the legends, elevated by notable residual luster that is best appreciated when viewed in-hand. Careful scrutiny reveals only gentle handling, and as such demands the attention of the discerning cabinet.
Starting Bid: \$15,000



Highly Rated 1726 5 Guineas of George I

31164 George I gold 5 Guineas 1726 AU55 NGC, KM547, S-3626, Schneider-542. TERTIO edge. A scintillating example of a type that typically represents a significant challenge, and is likely to pique the interest of seasoned collectors due to a remarkable state of preservation. It is worth mentioning that many specimens have suffered from harsh treatment or ill-considered intervention post-minting, while not a single specimen of this type has attained Mint State status from either of the leading third-party grading services, reinforcing its rare conditional assignment. Straw-gold expanses and devices radiate at the flick of the wrist, with protected recesses of the legends maintaining a gentle residual luster. As the finest we've handled in the last two decades, we imagine those ranking just above are held in long-standing collections, making for an opportunity not to be missed when the current representative crossed the auction block.

Starting Bid: \$25,000



Majestic and Rare 1729 Proof Pattern Guinea

31165 George II gold Proof Pattern Guinea 1729 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM-Pn36, S-3672, W&R-73 (R5), Farey-1470. Plain edge. By John Croker. An astoundingly rare Proof Pattern Guinea with a proposed 6-10 known examples extant according to Wilson and Rasmussen. A Cameo designation and a full grade point superior to the Abbeygate collection example we handled in the January 2022 New York sale realizing \$38,400 all in. Ranking equally to the ex. Millennia/Terner/Norweb/Brand/Moon/Bergne specimen (PR63 Cameo) in terms of technical preservation, but this present offering exhibits partial 'ghosting' of the lettering and does not express the 'double-cut' digit 9 in date. Facing up with breathtaking reflectivity dressing the fields and an abundance of golden frost adorning the sitter's bust, yielding a pleasing Cameo contrast and an aura of careful preservation. Overall a high-quality offering presently surpassed by only one example in the NGC census and the nicest seen in public since the Millennia sale in May 2010, and as such deserves the full consideration of advanced collectors of the finest British Patterns.

Starting Bid: \$17,500



Captivating William Wyon Masterpiece “Three Graces” Pattern Crown

31166 George III silver Proof Pattern “Three Graces” Crown 1817 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM-PnA77, L&S-152, ESC-2020 (R2). Plain edge. By William Wyon. Representing the pinnacle of numismatic art are the creations of William Wyon, and through his skillful mastery of neoclassical design, has forever left a lasting mark on the world through his coveted “Three Graces” Pattern Crowns. Depicting England, Ireland, and Scotland anthropomorphized as the Three Graces of Greek mythology wrapped in a circular embrace, the three Goddesses together represent the United Kingdom. The design’s style and grace are arguably unique to this coin, which remains beloved by collectors for that same reason, inspiring a new generation of collectors through Wyon’s revitalization by the British Royal Mint. It is no exaggeration to say that the present offering ranks as one of the very finest when considering the superior visual character, elevated by a high-gloss finish of its fields which stand in striking contrast against the raised features. Nearly medallion in nature, George’s bust and eponymous reverse design remain incredibly detailed and surprisingly lifelike, framed by beading and a noteworthy and vibrant patination laden with magenta, sapphire, and violet. A truly magnificent coin all considered, sure to enduringly impress its next owner with its sublime beauty.

Starting Bid: \$30,000



Expansive “Bull Head” Pattern Crown of George III

31167 George III silver Proof Pattern Crown 1818 PR65 NGC, KM-PnB78, ESC-2037 (prev. ESC-234), L&S-178. One of an incredibly small handful of survivors from this seldom-seen series of Pattern Crowns, notable for not only its flattering rendition of George III, but the iconic usage of St. George slaying the dragon that would ultimately be incorporated in Great Britain’s coinage over the next century. A full strike lends a complete outline of the bust and renders all intricate details of the hair and reverse motif in impressive bas-relief. The product of Pistrucci’s ever-evolving style, the piece on offer stands as a testament of his legacy. Only the occasional mark of consequence can be discerned, even from the discerning eye, while a nacreous patina coats the expanses in its entirety. Of the five currently residing in the NGC conditional census, this piece endures tied for the finest, and as the first example we’ve had the pleasure of handling, anticipate a bidder response commensurate with the expanding appreciation for absolute and conditional British rarities.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



31168 George III Proof Pattern Crown ND (1820) PR64 NGC, KM-PnB80, ESC-2055 (prev. 221). Plain edge. By Thomas Webb and George Mills for Mudie. An elusive Pattern issue from the final year of George III's illustrious reign, boasting one of his most forgiving and sensitively rendered portraits that lends an air of humanity to the monarch. The reverse features a finely engraved quartered arms decorated with symbols of the kingdom and nary an imperfection of note. Both sides face up especially well under illumination, showcasing a vibrant polychromatic tone that perfectly centers the engraved devices. Of the 30 currently witnessed by NGC, only two rank finer, and as a conditional and aesthetic outlier, expect an elevated bidder response when crossing the auction block.

Ex. Norweb Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



Superb 1773 Pattern 2 Guineas of George III

31169 George III gold Proof Pattern 2 Guineas 1773 PR64 Cameo NGC, KM-Pn51, S-3724, W&R-80 (R4). Plain edge. 17.98gm. By J.S. Tanner. A highly elusive Pattern issue and one of the most coveted Patterns in all of British numismatics, behind George III 5 Guineas and Edward VIII 5 Pounds. The present offering finds itself in good company with the aforementioned pieces, and comes to market about as frequently as well. Pondlike resplendence abounds, illuminating the still expanses laden with die polish at a flick of the wrist and providing ample backlight for a full Cameo effect. No contact marks of consequence are apparent even under magnification, with the occasional wisp likely preventing an unfathomable Gem assignment and remains tied for the finest certified. Even more impressive is the quality of engraving, which speaks to Tanner's skill in sensitively rendering George in a soft and regal fashion. While 2 Guinea Patterns of 1768 and 1777 are treated with similar rarity and those date 1773, they're seen at auction with far greater regularity, this being only the second opportunity we've had in as many decades. As such, we expect collector interest commensurate with rapidly expanding market for high-grade British rarities.

The pattern 2 and 5 Guinea pieces of George III are somewhat enigmatic. The singular Guinea coins began to be issued almost immediately after George took the throne, as did the Half and Quarter Guineas. Meanwhile, Patterns were produced for 2 Guinea pieces in 1768, 1773 and 1777, and for 5 Guineas in 1770, 1773 and 1777. Clearly several attempts were made to strike these larger gold pieces for circulation - but they never saw widespread production. This is likely because the overvaluation of British gold coinage in the 18th century meant that it was the only metal fairly certain to remain in domestic circulation whilst the undervalued silver and copper was sold abroad. Previously a metal which only saw extensive use amongst the well-to-do, gold coinage saw a major shift downwards, and was suddenly necessary for day-to-day transactions even for those of more modest means and as such was more useful in smaller, more manageable fractions as opposed to larger pieces (substantiated by the introduction of the hitherto unheard of Third Guinea in 1797). Accordingly, the 2 and 5 Guinea pieces were doomed to remain as Patterns, the final multiple Guineas ever produced before being eventually replaced by the 2 and 5 Pounds in 1820.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Near-Gem Proof Crown of George IV

31170 George IV Proof Crown 1826 PR64 NGC, London mint, KM699, S-3806, ESC-2336 (R). SEPTIMO edge. Mintage: 150. A highly desirable Proof-only emission of George IV that remains coveted by collectors and increasingly difficult to acquire in anything approaching a Gem assignment. Enveloped in a uniform battleship-gray patina that highlights prominent cobalt undertones developed through its advanced preservation, the piece at hand endures as both conditionally and aesthetically advanced and will garner interest commensurate with these facts.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Toned Near-Gem George IV Proof Crown

31171 George IV Proof Crown 1826 PR64 NGC, London mint, KM699, S-3806, ESC-2336 (R). SEPTIMO edge. Mintage: 150. An illustrious Proof Crown featuring the brief-tenured portrait of George IV by William Wyon showcasing the King with a "bare head". Bathed in the coveted "gun-metal" style toning that has imbued this coin with iridescent midnight blue colors that illuminate the gray-scale overtones. The resulting appearance is one of understated dignity, the brilliance of this coin's proof nature largely revealing itself as backlit luminosity. With a mintage as low as this, it's no surprise that we only tend to offer this emission in grades equal to or greater than this near-Gem once every couple of years. **Starting Bid: \$9,000**



Deep Cameo Proof Sovereign of William IV, ex. Terner

31172 William IV gold Proof Sovereign 1831 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM717, S-3829B, W&R-261. Plain edge. A dramatically mirrored near-Gem representative displaying a stunning visual juxtaposition between its lagoon-like reflective fields and amply frosted devices. Immaculate, crisp frost graces William's visage, with only the most minute traces of contact displayed across his features, yielding a palpable sense of technical preservation. A thin, luster graze in the field directly in front of the King's face is all that precludes this specimen from a heavenly Gem evaluation. Rarely seen finer, but never significantly so, and bound to draw considerable interest for its strong condition with its desirable pedigree and attribution to the Terner collection.

Ex. Terner Collection (Goldberg Auction 25, May 2004, Lot 1274); Mortimer Hammel Collection (Stack's September 1982, Lot 369)
Starting Bid: \$7,500



Show-Stopping PR67 Cameo "Gothic" Crown

31173 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR67 Cameo PCGS, KM744, S-3883, ESC-2571. UN DECIMO on edge. A piece we handle with great frequency, that continues to capture the attention of both modern and vintage numismatists as a product of William Wyon's sheer mastery of design and attention to detail. And yet, with each auction appearance, we are still in awe at the quality and variety in which they appear on the market. To say this piece is stunning is an absolute understatement. From a distance, one easily ascertains a palpable eye appeal, laden with a vibrant and mottled tangerine that evolves to polychromatic hues towards the obverse peripheries, while a halo of the same coloration frames William Dyce's peach-tinged quartered-arms reverse design. Upon closer inspection, this clearly superior Gem reveals nary an imperfection, confirming its technically superior designation and superlative, one that so few of these "Gothic" Crowns ever attain. Across all varieties and grading services, which have encountered no less than 1,300 examples, only two have certified finer, likely making this very example one of the finest that will come to market in the next few years.

Ex. Numismatica Genevensis Auction 12 (November 2019, Lot 731)
Starting Bid: \$30,000



Choice & Iconic 1847 Victoria "Gothic" Crown

31174 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM744, S-3883, ESC-2571. UN DECIMO on edge. Mintage: 8,000. By William Wyon. Renowned among numismatists worldwide, the Victoria "Gothic" Crown of 1847 is a true example of intricate workmanship casting a spell of timeless elegance that is not easily overlooked. Originating from the early reign of Queen Victoria, it is named for its distinctive Gothic lettering and Revival style elements, making it stand out among Victoria's currency. Seen here in the coveted Choice designation, we find deep lower fields with a periwinkle-like toning to effortlessly accent the detailed portraiture and legends. When moved in the light, a graceful veil of champagne is revealed to put viewers in a trance of numismatic beauty. **Starting Bid: \$7,500**



31175 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR63 Cameo PCGS, KM744, S-3883, ESC-2571. UN DECIMO on edge. A type that speaks for itself, always a treat to handle in this superlative fashion. William Wyon's careful engraving hibernates below thick frost, seemingly unaware of the resounding flash that borders its silhouettes. In hand inspection reveals ample reflectivity and appearances sure to inspire its next custodian.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31176 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR61 PCGS, KM744, S-3883, ESC-2571. UN DECIMO on edge. An enchanting example of a type that continues to solidify William Wyon's numismatic legacy. A faintest hint of russet patina can be observed whispering in the peripherals, otherwise the surfaces remain untuned. Scattered wisps occupying the open expanses surrounding the Queen preclude loftier designations, yet an abundance of crisp Proof brilliance nestles pristine in the protected areas.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31177 Victoria Proof “Gothic” Crown 1847 PR61 NGC, KM744, S-3883, ESC-2571. UN DECIMO on edge. Widely regarded as a masterpiece of numismatic design, the “Gothic” Crown of 1847 presents us with a sterling example of mid-19th-century British coinage emanating from the reign of Queen Victoria. On the obverse of this gracefully designed coin, one can observe a meticulous and deeply thoughtful portrait of Queen Victoria in her younger years. This representation is beautifully detailed, down to her richly decorated diadem and intricately styled hair, capturing her majesty in the prime of her life. Within the Gothic Crown population, we see a variety of toning and hues present, but few are as traditional as this current offering. It has bright, silver-gunmetal surfaces that serve as the perfect canvas to bring forth the most minute of details. Overall, a lovely representation of this ever-popular type that is sure to garner interest from a variety of collectors.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Exceedingly Fine 1853 “Gothic” Crown

31178 Victoria Proof “Gothic” Crown 1853 PR63 NGC, KM744, S-3884, ESC-2584 (R3). SEPTIMO on edge. Among the most coveted Crown types across both Victorian and British coinage, featuring the portrait that would forever enshrine Victoria near the peak of numismatic beauty. A far rarer date than those of 1847, the issues of 1853 are seldom seen in such lofty tiers, with Heritage seeing just 5 in the last two decades, only two of which matched the current Choice assignment. The product of an exacting strike which brings William Wyon’s expertise to life, the specimen maintains a vibrant patination laden in cobalt and lavender tone beneath gunmetal surfaces. Of the 24 straight-grade examples currently certified by NGC, only six have received higher conditional assignments, making this piece a prime target for both the specialist and type collector.

Ex. Sincona British Collection

Reserve: \$65,000



31179 Victoria silver Uniface Obverse Trial Pattern Crown ND (c. 1860) MS65 NGC, ESC-Unl., L&S-Unl. 33mm. 26.24gm. By L. C. Lauer of Nuremberg for Adolph Weyl. A highly enigmatic piece, cloaked in considerable intrigue. Unlisted in every major reference work, this has been attributed as a Crown by NGC; however, it is the incorrect weight for this denomination or indeed any other. Its size and thickness matches that of a copper Penny, and as Adolph Weyl made his attempts at presenting Patterns for both homeland and colonial use in 1860 (the date large copper pennies switched over to bronze) and again in 1887, this could accordingly be a silver Pattern for a Penny dating from 1860, rather than 1845 as listed on the holder. However, this same punch is noted on the gold Pattern Crown we offered in our January 2013 NYINC sale, and as it is known that Lauer's uniface Patterns rarely conformed to British weight standards, we must conclude that the intended denomination for this piece is uncertain. The mystery aside, the offering exhibits undeniable charm, toned a gentle dove-gray with a golden halo to the devices and light steel-blue patina in the fields; clearly a trial which was treated with reverence, remaining in gem-level grade with no wear nor hardship at all. Interestingly the reverse, although blank, has been given a beaded border. Presumed unique, we have no doubt that this piece will attract considerable interest from British numismatists for its eye appeal and the enigma it represents.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Iconic Spink & Son Gold Pattern Crown of Victoria

31180 Victoria gold Proof Pattern Crown (5 Shillings) 1887 PR65+ Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Unl., ESC-2678 (R5), W&R-370 (R5). Mintage: 6. 48.80gm. Straight-grained edge. By Ludwig C. Lauer and J. Rochelle Thomas for Spink and Son. Among the most distinct series of British Patterns, distinguished by the unique three-quarters facing bust of a mature Victoria that make these instantly recognizable. Intricate regalia and finely rendered reverse arms endure as impressive feats of engraving that, against jet-black mirrors, lend considerable depth and can be appreciated as diminutive works of art. A paucity of distracting marks is notable to both faces, confirming NGC's Gem "plus" assignment, further elevated by a complete frosting and "Ultra Cameo" superlative that propels this outlier to an elite tier. As such, we anticipate a strong bidder response commensurate with previous interest in these high-end Spink products.
Starting Bid: \$75,000



Stunning British Pattern Gold Ducat

31181 Victoria gold Proof Pattern Ducat of 100 Pence 1867 PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC, London mint, W&R-388 (R4). By L. C. Wyon. 3.22gm. This particular representative, which is one of only 11-20 specimens known to exist, looks like it could have been minted yesterday. Featuring breath-taking mirror depth and sharp reflectivity that has earned it an “Ultra Cameo” designation from NGC, a label that is elusive for coins struck in the mid-19th century. The untoned surfaces are absolutely beaming with grand luminance and Victoria’s frosted portrait has nary a mark on it. This coin, having earned both an “Ultra Cameo” and “star” designation, is a special achievement and one that almost certainly marks this selection as the finest known of its type, or at the very least in that conversation.

This exceedingly rare pattern was struck as a result of the first International Monetary Conference, held in Paris in 1867. The initiative proposed at this assembly was the adoption of a single gold standard, decimalization and overall international coordination of various currencies. The dual denominations of ‘DUCAT’ and ‘ONE HUNDRED PENCE’ were an attempt to satisfy these initiatives.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Elusive Medal Alignment 1839 Proof Sovereign

31182 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1839 Cameo PR64 NGC, KM736.1, S-3852, W&R-302 (R4), Marsh-23A (R). Plain edge. Medal alignment. An absolute show-stopper and the fourth of this elusive variety we've yet handled, distinguished from the majority of those struck for Victoria's delayed coronation set by the medal alignment. Ample frost resides across the raised devices uninterrupted, showcasing not only an advanced preservation but a spectacular eye appeal that will pique the interest of even the most discerning collector. While standard Proofs of this date generate substantial sums when located in comparable conditions, one can only imagine the interest for a type significantly rarer. While NGC does not distinguish in their census between coin and medal alignments, we imagine this piece to be one of the finer and is deserving of advanced consideration as such.

Starting Bid: \$12,500



31183 Victoria gold “Shield” Sovereign 1853 MS65 PCGS, KM736.1, S-3852C. W.W. raised on truncation. A spectacular Gem with perfectly struck motifs, even the delicate kiss-curl on the Queen’s cheek fully formed and most enthralling. Bathed in pervasive satiny luster throughout and carrying a luminous aura of careful preservation on the gracefully patinated fields that admit only the minutest distribution of wisps. An elite-tier Shield for those seeking the finest to their Sovereign sets, and worthy of a premium bid.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Elusive Victoria Jubilee Pattern Proof 2 Pounds

31184 Victoria gold Proof Pattern 2 Pounds 1887 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM768, S-3865, W&R-291 (R5), Marsh-T28 (R5). No B.P. initials to reverse. A thoroughly curious and enigmatic Pattern striking of this instantly recognizable “Jubilee” issue, featuring both an obverse and reverse akin to what is witnessed on both circulation and Proof issues, yet lacking Benedetto Pistrucci’s trademark “B.P.” initials on the reverse. Specialist David Iverson posits this creation the product of the surviving master tools of Pistrucci’s original 1820 and 1823 2 Pounds issues, yet slightly modified only in size. These were then submitted for approval to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Queen prior to production of the new Jubilee issues. Though exhibiting field chatter and hairlines commensurate with light handling, the ultimate strength of this coin remains undiminished: the otherworldly Cameo contrast. Though this Proof Jubilee type can be located with the “Ultra Cameo” designation, this specimen’s particular Ultra Cameo effect is the finest this cataloger has witnessed for the type, as the frost on the raised motifs on each side are especially sublime. A rare and beautiful issue that should easily stir excitement from the British numismatic specialist.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31185 Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS64 NGC, KM769, S-3864. A magnificent example on the cusp of Gem, with only minor wisps to fields precluding loftier designations. Opulently bathed in champagne resplendence and eye-catching, freely cartwheeling luster making this a tempting and attainable target as available certified populations drop off steeply any higher than this.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



Finest Known Large-Sized Diamond Jubilee Medal of Queen Victoria

31186 Victoria gold Matte Specimen “Diamond Jubilee” Medal 1897 MS67 NGC, Eimer-1817a, BHM-3506. 55mm. 93.04gm. By G.W. de Saulles, after T. Brock and W. Wyon. Among the abundant Medal series amassed during Victoria’s fruitful reign, the ‘Diamond Jubilee’ concept is arguably among the top three most highly esteemed and sought-after, a testament to the excellence of its composition and to the historical gravity of her reign. The current selection presents the coveted interpretation in a grand format, the most befitting environment to fully comprehend the intricacies and timeless elegance of the engraved patterns. Its subdued-like boundaries exhibit both her jubilee and early portraits, the surrounding fields blissfully serene and virtually free of any detracting marks. It can be asserted with confidence that this piece currently stands as the finest extant, unchallenged in both quality and display that are difficult to see matched or improved upon.

Starting Bid: \$12,000



Ornate Edward VII Pattern Crown in Gold

31187 Edward VII gold Specimen Pattern Crown 1902 SP62 PCGS, KM-Unl., ESC-3564 (R6), L&S-5, W&R-413. 81.00gm. Plain edge. By Spink & Son. An astounding and nearly unattainable Pattern striking, where those in silver come to market rather infrequently, garnering significant sums, while those in gold are witnessed maybe once every decade. Clearly imitating the iconic Crowns of Charles I, featuring a proud and highly detailed monarch on horseback, with a reverse oval shield and arms, here finely rendered and a stark juxtaposition against its prototype. Radiance abounds the expanses while the sheer size of the piece lends well to its engraved features, relaying just how monumental the piece truly is when viewed in-hand. Gentle flashes of terracotta pepper the legends, adding to the already advanced aesthetic caliber that will surely lead this piece to a discerning cabinet.

Ex. Eliasberg Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, April 2005, Lot 516); John H. Clapp Collection

Starting Bid: \$60,000



31188 Edward VII gold Matte Specimen “Coronation” Medal 1902 **SP62 PCGS**, BHM-3737, Eimer-1871a. Mintage: 878. 55mm. 91.21gm. By G.W. de Saulles. This commemorative issue honoring Edward VII’s coronation is highly attractive and is particularly sought-after by collectors in the broad format. Presented in a pleasing Matte appearance, every minute detail of de Saulles’ ornate and stately design is impressively pronounced. Although the item features a subtle scattering of faint line marks that define its grade, these in no way detract from its overall high-quality visual impression. Accompanied by the original embossed red-leather case of issue, this in great overall condition.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31189 Edward VII gold Matte Specimen “Coronation” Medal 1902 **SP62 PCGS**, BHM-3737, Eimer-1871a. Mintage: 878. 55mm. 92.14gm. By G. W. de Saulles. The official Royal Mint Issue. Featuring the regal visage of Edward VII, exuding a profound authority that remains undiminished by time, this beautiful coronation Medal functions as an eloquent testimony to the beginning of a historic ten-year reign. After witnessing the intricate detailing of both Edward and Alexandria with the use of imitative texture, it is easy to see why this is one of the most sought-after coronation issues of Edward VII. The beautiful golden tone upon the surfaces is reminiscent of an early sunrise glow; a lovely combination of champagne and lemon hues that effortlessly accent the portraiture and legends. While a gentle dispersal of grade-defining wisps decorates this piece, it does very little to detract from the overall visual grandeur. Overall, a superb Medal that is sure to intrigue and impress collectors of regal numismatic artistry.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31190 George V Proof “Decus Anno” Crown 1935 PR66 Cameo NGC, KM842a, S-4050, ESC-3657. Variety with error in the edge inscription: “Decus Anno” instead of “Decus Et Tutamen”. This stunning issue is rare in such a sublime state of preservation, and the fact that this coin is the rarer error variety only exacerbates that fact. The Art-Deco rendering of St. George slaying the dragon is an incredible sight to behold in this Cameo Proof format. Tied for the highest awarded grade point at NGC, among both the standard and error varieties.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Key-Date Rarity of the Sovereign Series

31191 George V gold Sovereign 1917 MS63 PCGS, KM820, S-3996, Marsh-219 (R5). Among the great rarities of the Sovereign series, this type was not always as elusive as it is today. Unlike other rare Sovereigns, such as the 1819 and 1920-S (both of which always existed in extremely limited numbers), the mintage of 1917 Sovereigns actually exceeded one million. Unfortunately, almost the entirety of this number were retained by the Bank of England, and later exported to Fort Knox after WWI as payment for accrued war debts to the US. After the passing of the Gold Reserve Act in January 1934 (the same act which created such a rarity in the US Double Eagle of 1933), all the 1917 Sovereigns held in the US were melted down and re-barred, leaving just a handful in existence. Just 41 examples of this rarity have been graded by either NGC or PCGS, with our current specimen bested by only 7, making this a highly anticipated offering for Sovereign collector.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31192 George V gold Proof 5 Pounds 1911 PR65 NGC, KM822, S-3994, W&R-414. An unusually crisp and medallic representation of this large gold denomination, produced in a Proof-only issue with a limited mintage of 2,812. Overlying the surfaces is a soft veil of champagne coloration, embracing designs crafted in sharp relief, with only the faintest hairlines throughout acting to limit the noteworthy technical certification. **Starting Bid: \$5,000**

31193 George VI Proof “Plain Edge” Crown (5 Shillings) 1951 PR66+ NGC, KM-880, S-4111, Davies-2020E. Festival of Britain. This special, plain-edge Proof issue is the only of the three presentation issues (including Matte and VIP Frosted Proof emissions) from the Festival of Britain to not contain the incuse edge lettering used for the standard type. Though exact mintages for the Proof issues of the type are unknown, this plain edge Proof variety has the least recent auction appearances. With this variety also having the smallest population in the NGC Census report, this offering in the “Top Pop” position at PR66+ is multiple points ahead of the next finest known. Aside from the obvious rarity, this piece has been extraordinarily preserved; the pristine surfaces are silky smooth and the metallic silver coloration is accented with hints of iridescent periwinkle and mango tones. A spectacular modern rarity worthy of considerable attention.

Ex. British Raj Collection
Starting Bid: \$3,000



31194 George VI “V.I.P.” Proof Crown of 5 Shillings 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM880, S-4111, Bull-4025 (R4). Festival of Britain. An exciting George VI rarity; a Festival of Britain commemorative issue, but struck in a “VIP” frosted Proof format. In addition to appearing at auction quite infrequently, this particular specimen is even more special than most, elevated by its immaculate condition. Not only was the coin expertly struck to an Ultra Cameo contrast, but the vast expanses have been carefully preserved as they exhibit no distracting contact marks and only some minor evidence of light patina in places. Only six VIP Proofs appear on the NGC census for the type, with this representative claiming the top grade level (tied with one other). Almost assuredly one of the finest of this fleeting emission extant, and certainly worthy of a premium bid. **Starting Bid: \$3,000**

31195 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM861, S-4074. Mintage: 5,501. A Gem representative of the increasingly popular Proof-only issue that was the last 5 Pound emission prior to Queen Elizabeth II’s reign. Conditionally on an advanced level, the King’s bust laden with golden frost and emerging in pleasing Cameo contrast to the fields admitting only an occasional wisp from handling. On the reverse, the frosting is not quite as full yet the near-black open expanse appears essentially unimpacted by exchange. **Starting Bid: \$4,000**



31196 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR64 Cameo NGC, KM861, S-4074. Mintage: 5,501. A very respectable example of this much-esteemed Proof-only issue, the last 5 Pound emission before the onset of Queen Elizabeth II's reign. Displaying commendable condition for the type, the King's bust is adorned with the thick, golden frost that is so sought after from this issue. On the reverse, Pistrucci's design remains struck-up and detailed with little evidence surrendered to exchange, the whole facet appearing flashy and dynamic.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Tremendously Rare QEII Pattern Decimal Set

31197 Elizabeth II 6-Piece Pattern Decimal Set 1961 NGC,

- 1) silver 50 Cents MS62, KM-Pn144
- 2) copper-nickel 20 Cents MS66, KM-Pn143
- 3) copper-nickel 10 Cents MS66, KM-Pn142
- 4) copper-nickel 5 Cents MS66, KM-Pn141
- 5) bronze 2 Cents MS67 Red, KM-Pn140, Peck-2529
- 6) bronze Cent MS67 Red, KM-Pn139, Peck-2530

ESC-P.D.S 1. Officially struck by the British Royal Mint prior to the changeover to decimal coinage in Britain. The reverse designs are extremely well-crafted and some pay homage to earlier classic British design motifs such as “Una and the Lion” from Queen Victoria and “Britannia by the Sea” from Edward VII. Every coin but the 50 Cent piece is especially well-preserved, boasting a grade above the Gem level, and stands as a sole “Top Pop” example at NGC. The silver 50 Cent piece acquired some heavy toning from storage in the original case and possibly endured a very light cleaning on the obverse by the original owner in a attempt to improve visibility. All in all, an exceedingly rare set, with possibly as few as five known today. Accompanied by the original case of issue. (Total: 6)

Starting Bid: \$15,000



31198 Elizabeth II gold Proof 5-Piece “Golden Art Collection” 5 Pounds PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC,

- 1) 5 Pounds “Golden Wedding Anniversary” 1997 - KM977b, S-L4
- 2) 5 Pounds “100th Birthday of Queen Mother” 2000 - KM1007b, S-L8
- 3) 5 Pounds “Golden Jubilee” 2002 - KM1024b, S-L10
- 4) 5 Pounds “London Olympics Countdown” 2010 - KM1139b, S-LO34
- 5) 5 Pounds “90th Birthday of Prince Philip” 2011 - KM1201b, S-L23

Comprises five virtually pristine Crown-sized commemoratives in gold, each with their own character and appeal. A great fit for the connoisseur of modern British gold commemoratives. (Total: 5 coins)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Note: Images not to scale

Note: Images not to scale

An Extensive “007 Aston Martin” Gold Kilo

31199 Elizabeth II gold Proof “James Bond 007” 1000 Pounds (Kilo) 2020 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Unl. 100mm. First Day of Issue. Struck from an incredibly limited mintage of just 20 pieces, this scarce modern issue commemorates the release of the latest Bond film “No Time to Die.” Depicting the iconic Aston Martin DB5 for which Bond was infamously known to drive with its instantly recognizable license plate “BMT 216A” and seen down the barrel of a gun from the prolific series’ trademark opening. Sold with COA #01.

Starting Bid: \$37,500

Monumental Gold Trial “Una and the Lion” 2 Kilo Issue

31200 Elizabeth II gold Proof Trial “Una and the Lion” 2000 Pounds (2 Kilos) 2019 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Unl., cf. S-GE6 (for standard issue). 150mm. With hallmarks. A monumental gold issue bearing a dominating presence and absolute beauty, struck as a Trial to memorialize the original masterpiece by William Wyon - the 1839 “Una and the Lion” 5 Pounds. The design has been lauded as one of the most graceful in the entire annals of numismatics, mesmerizing collectors around the globe since its first issuance. More than 180 years later, this design still ranks among the most desired world coin types – a testament to its lasting appeal and the reason behind the Royal Mint’s decision to resurrect Wyon’s renowned numismatic artwork in the contemporary era. The commanding magnitude of this 2-kilogram piece permits an expanse of detail that was unattainable during Wyon’s era. It exhibits well-nigh immaculate handling, yielding a specimen that is virtually without blemish. A luxuriant layer of frosty luster adorns the devices, offering a stark juxtaposition against the reflective fields and generating a phenomenal cameo effect.

Starting Bid: \$100,000

GREECE



31201 George I Proof 2 Drachmai 1873-A PR63 NGC, Paris mint, KM39, Divo-Unl (cf. Divo-51b for standard issue), Hellas-Unl. An enigmatic Proof emission from the second year of this three-year type. Little information is searchable for this finish, a Proof option for this date going unlisted in both Divo and Hellas. Furthermore, seemingly no other contenders have been certified of this type, the piece at hand being the only example graded by NGC. Showcasing its Choice preservation, die polish lines are readily visible across the surfaces, offering a fierce reflectivity that blooms with a subtle champagne tone during in-hand inspection. For the knowledgeable collector of Greek rarities.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Immensely Desirable Trio of Specimen Drachmai

31202 George I gold Certified 3-Piece Lot of Assorted Specimen Multiple Drachmai 1876-A NGC,

1) 20 Drachmai - SP66 Cameo, KM49, Divo-46

2) 10 Drachmai - SP65, KM48, Divo-48

3) 5 Drachmai - SP67 Cameo, KM47, Divo-49

Paris mint. A sublime trio of Specimen-graded Gem examples. Each would be a celebrated occasion when encountered individually, but seeing them together as a group makes this an even more extraordinary offering. The degree of quality of each planchet is palpable, such pleasing is the contrast with the finely die polished fields to the delicately frosted devices. Certainly a momentous opportunity, and we anticipate this to become one of the more fiercely contested lots in this auction. (Total: 3)

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Iconic 100 Drachmai in Gold

31203 George II gold Proof “Restoration” 100 Drachmai 1935-Dated (1940) PR63 NGC, Heaton mint, KM76, Gardiakos-201, Divo-11, Karamitsos-182. Mintage: 140. One of, if not the most recognizable and contested issues of Greek numismatics from the 20th century, struck in celebration of the 5th anniversary of the monarchy’s restoration on November 25, 1935. Mint flash percolates across the expanses, framing the sitter’s portrait and enlivening the reverse wreath and denomination, creating a successful composition on a type that only comes to market once every year or so. As such, we expect ample bidder engagement when crossing the auction block.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

GUATEMALA



Scarce Guatemalan 8 Escudos

31204 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1754 G-J AU Details (Scratch)
 PCGS, Guatemala City mint, KM19, Cal-751, Onza-552 (Extremely Rare). A rare type within the Guatemalan series, struck only in 1754 and 1755. This impressive specimen shows little to no signs of handling, with shades of luster emanating from the well-defined peripheries. The red deposits in the crevices can indicate a hoard or shipwreck provenance, which would also explain the grade qualifier: a poor attempt to remove such encrustation from underneath the bust, leaving a scratch. Truly a scarce opportunity to own a quality example of this type with great eye-appeal despite the assigned grade.
Starting Bid: \$7,500





Eliasberg Pedigreed Guatemala 8 Escudos of Ferdinand VI

31205 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1757/6 G-J XF40 NGC, Nueva Guatemala mint, KM21, Calico-754, Onza-553. An incredible Guatemalan gold rarity with a legendary pedigree. This Eliasberg specimen also has the eye appeal to stand completely on its own, exhibiting a uniform light caramel patina and even, gentle wear commensurate with a coin of this grade point. An issue that only comes up for offer every few years and we are ecstatic to present this Central American treasure now, with this specimen that can also claim the Eliasberg mystique.

Ex. Eliasberg Collection (Stack's Bowers Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection Auction, April 2005, lot 3020)

Starting Bid: \$10,000

HONDURAS



31206 Republic gold 10 Pesos 1883 AU50 NGC, Tegucigalpa mint, KM58, Fr-5. A most appreciable and desirable date and denomination from Honduras. The 10 and 20 Pesos issues of 1883 remain as absolute rarities, seen at market once every few years despite a group of 13 pieces uncovered in the early 2000s. One of only four pieces have been witnessed in the last decade with each in comparable preservation. However, this example is one of the nicer coins from the recently uncovered group and thus represents an important numismatic item, one which is virtually unattainable to most collectors.

The aforementioned group of thirteen 1883 10 Pesos were struck at a slightly later date, as was accepted and legal practice at the Tegucigalpa mint, probably as wedding tokens of a (very) wealthy groom for his future wife. This in indeed confirmed by two almost contemporary and independent reports proving that Honduras did not strike regular issue gold coins until 1888: a testimony from Mr. Consul Herring on the Honduran coinage of 1885 included in the 1888 "Report of the (United States) Director of the Mint" states that "There has never been any gold coined in the country" while Esteban Lazo ("Historia de la Moneda en Honduras", October 16, 1888) indicates that the first gold in denominations of 20, 5 and 1 peso (note the absence of the 10 Pesos denomination) minted in "... May of this year (of 1888) were the first gold coins minted in Honduras and, as such, will represent a milestone in the story of the country". Many of the 13 pieces from the wedding dowry have been harshly cleaned, and most all have at least some evidence of light cleaning. Several have been polished, or have other similar problems.

Ex. Heritage Auction #3051 (January 2015, Lot 31192)
Starting Bid: \$4,000

HONG KONG



Terrific "DDO" Hong Kong Dollar in Choice Mint State

31207 British Colony. Victoria Dollar 1866 MS63 PCGS, Hong Kong mint, KM10, Prid-1, Mars-C41. DDO (Doubled Die Obverse) variety. A gorgeous example of this wildly popular and conditionally scarce Victorian Dollar type minted in Hong Kong. Satiny cartwheel luster reverberates throughout the entirety of the crisp flan as a light, old-time silver patina now graces the surfaces to add a touch of character. Adding to the already impressive allure of the offering, this specimen happens to be the variety struck with slight doubling on the obverse die - most notable on the chin, lips, and nose of the Queen. Tied at the highest numerical grade point awarded by PCGS, with only a single 63+ Specimen having reached a finer technical designation. An elite offering in Choice Mint State, further bolstered by the variety designation, and surely bound for a distinguished cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$9,000

HUNGARY



31208 Matthias II gold Ducat 1619-NB MS63 NGC, Nagbanya mint, KM56, Fr-88, Husz-1089. 3.49gm. A coin whose enviable survivorship over the last 400 years is almost unbelievable, even under close in-hand inspection. The surfaces are essentially immaculate, with Prooflike reflective brilliance that washes over the expanses. Few locatable examples seem to have come to auction in recent decades that feature this seldom-seen reverse type and as such, demands the attention of the keen collector.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31209 Franz Joseph I gold "Coronation" 100 Korona 1907-KB MS65★ NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM490, Fr-256, Husz-2213. Mintage: 10,897. Struck upon the 40th anniversary of Franz Joseph's coronation in Hungary. An iconic type in the larger Hungarian series, notable for its Prooflike peripheries framing a matte-like frosted portrait of the new King and his coronation vignette adorning the reverse. With a majority of examples witnessed in lesser tiers of certification, there becomes a steep drop-off at the Gem level, with no examples receiving NGC's coveted "star" designation. With only the presence of the trivial errant mark most notable in the central frosting capping the assigned grade, we wait with anticipation for the current offering to cross the auction block.
Starting Bid: \$4,000

INDIA



Luminous Gem Gold Tanka In Rare Date

31210 Bahmanids of the Deccan. Taj al-Din Firuz Shah (AH 800-825 / AD 1397-1422) gold Tanka AH 810 (AD 1407/1408) MS66 NGC, No mint, Zeno-237443, ICV-2726 (Extremely Rare), cf. G&G-BH61 (RRR; this date not listed). 11.04gm. A wholly inspiring outlier from a seldom-encountered ruler struck in gold. Although Goron and Goenka record only three dates for this type in their *The Coins of the Indian Sultanates*, owing to the usual poor striking of the type on undersized flans, further dates have since emerged on the market. Nonetheless, the year is only very seldom clear and at least several digits are often not fully legible. Covetable so fine, and distinguished by a bright and luminous planchet that will certainly entice the specialist.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Gem Travancore Sovereign Rarity

31211 Travancore. Rama Varma IV gold Sovereign ME 1057 (1881) MS65 NGC, KM32, Fr-1403. Mintage: 1,000. One-year type. Among the most coveted standard Sovereign issues from any nation, represented by an unrivaled specimen that outshines others graded at NGC and PCGS by several grade points. A thorough examination reveals only allure as unblemished luster draws the eye to the fields, soon to be distracted by the impeccable clarity of the motifs, particularly the iconic Travancore conch shell. As one of the finest extant of the type, the piece at hand would be a stellar acquisition for any seasoned collector of Indian gold.

Ex. Lawrence Adams Collection (Heritage Auctions #3051, January 2017, Lot 34294)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Picturesque Gem William IV Mohur

31212 British India. William IV gold Proof Restrike Mohur 1835-(b) PR65 PCGS, Bombay mint, KM451.1, Prid-17, S&W-1.16. Reeded edge. One of the more appealing examples of this majestic type this cataloger has had the pleasure to lay eyes on; virtually flawless raised motifs on both sides are accentuated by a light layer of frost, providing an idyllic contrast with the midnight black fields. It is rare to find a William IV restrike Mohur with significant eye appeal and no signs of handling; we anticipate this distinguished specimen will find its way into a world-class collection.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Choice “Plus” Restrike Mohur from 1835

31213 British India. William IV gold Proof Restrike Mohur 1835-(b) PR63+ NGC, Bombay mint, KM451.1, Prid-17, S&W-1.16. Reeded edge. The second example of this wondrous, first-year East India Company Mohur up for offer within this great sale. Though not quite of Gem technical quality, this “plus” designated Choice Proof is not far off in terms of overall visual appeal. The canary-yellow patina is even throughout and the fields display signs of being struck with a recently polished die. The picturesque lion and palm tree reverse displays particularly well due to crisp, high level detail, and just enough frost on the raised motifs to create some visual contrast with the fields.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31214 British India. Victoria gold Mohur 1841.-(b&c) MS61 NGC, Bombay or Calcutta mint, KM461.2, S&W-2.1. Type A Bust. Reeded (straight-grained) edge. Continuous legend variety without S on truncation. Confidently Mint State and showcasing a lightly muted brilliance, this tougher type within the Mohur series will certainly pique the interest of collectors of British India, where uncirculated examples remain scarce and seldom seen on the market.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

ISLE OF MAN



31215 British Dependency. Elizabeth II gold Proof 5 Crown (5 oz) 1990 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, Pobjoy mint, KM1501. A dramatical and hefty, virtually pristine Proof commemorating the famous Penny Black stamp, blackened at the mint. The originally planned issue was 199, however Krause reports a mintage of only 99 examples. A stellar selection highlighting the skill and artistry of Pobjoy mint, and a fitting tribute as the mint's recent announcement of their closure at the end of 2023 marks the end of 58 years of production.

Launched in 1840, the Penny Black stamp proudly holds the distinction of being the world's first adhesive postage stamp used in a public postal system. Its innovative design, inked in an elegant black and featuring a profile of Queen Victoria, set the template for the standard designs of many stamps to follow. The introduction of the Penny Black transformed the process of sending mail, democratizing communication as it established a uniform postage rate regardless of the distance within Great Britain. This novelty spawned the era of accessible public communication through written letters. Still, despite its significant print run, the Penny Black's survival in excellent condition is a rarity, fueling its desirability among collectors.

Starting Bid: \$3,500

ITALY



A Divine Specimen

31216 Papal States. Sede Vacante Piastra MDCCXXIV (1724) MS64 NGC, Rome mint, KM802, Dav-1453. In the peak of the certified population, this remarkable example of a popular “Sede Vacante” issue impresses in hand. Struck with noteworthy precision, the peripheries were engraved to the fullest and remain virtually undisturbed by any signs of wear. The ancient slate tone dresses the planchette in a heavenly way, enhancing the luminous crevices of this near-Gem. The second finest recorded by NGC and one which we expect to garner bidding from quality-minded collectors.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31217 Sardinia. Carlo Emanuele III gold 4 Zecchini 1745 AU58 NGC, Turin mint, KM42, Fr-1111, MIR-914a (R5). 13.85gm. Retaining velveteen lustrous fields, this aureus piece presents a pleasing combination of mint originality and appropriate antique-gold toning expected from a nearly 300-year-old piece. Little to no signs of handling can be noticed across the sharp peripheries, all blessed by an amber silhouette. With an MS62 standing as the sole finest, this piece does not fall behind and should be taken into high consideration by quality-minded bidders.
Starting Bid: \$3,500

31218 Savoy. Vittorio Amedeo II 40 Soldi (2 Lire) 1711 MS65 NGC, KM354, Cud-969 (R8). As one of the rarest collectible types of Savoy from this fleeting period, it showcases such clarity and sharpness as to render each detail as intended by the engraver. Metallic luster ripples across the surfaces upon inspection, highlighting nary an imperfection of note. It is the sole occupant of NGC's census and will surely lead to considerable attention when considering the unfathomable circumstances to allow such an advanced conditional assignment.
Starting Bid: \$3,000



31219 Umberto I 5 Lire 1878-R MS64 NGC, Rome mint, KM20, Pag-589 (R). A superb example of this rare date; the first and key year of a brief two-year type, boasting a mintage of just 2.5% of the next year's emission. This offering finds itself bested by only two examples on the NGC census but remains unfazed. Intricate detailing and sunset-hued patination benefit from the regal, glassy appearance of the surfaces, which lend themselves to a Prooflike designation, NGC showing surprising restraint here in that regard. Noteworthy for its beauty and rarity, a great acquisition for the refined Italian cabinet.
Starting Bid: \$3,000

31220 Vittorio Emanuele III bronze Pattern 10 Centesimi 1908-(r) MS61 Brown NGC, Rome mint, cf. KM-Pr10 (there with PROVA), cf. Pag-323 (same). Without mintmark and "PROVA." An incredibly desirable Pattern from the early Vittoria Emanuele III series, relaying clear mastery of the neoclassical design that contemporary Italian engravers heavily utilized, including the famed Luigi Giorgi, whose name graces the reverse motif of an allegorical Italia. Notably lacking its "PROVA" stamp, the piece at hand will entice even the most discerning specialist of the greater Italian series as the only example to come to market in recent decades.
Starting Bid: \$3,000



31221 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1903-R MS61 NGC, Rome mint, KM39, Fr-22, Pag-638. Mintage: 966. A classic rarity of the European series and certainly a visually appreciable one at that, showcasing Vittorio Emanuele III's iconic early portrait rendered in pin-point detail. Enveloped in notable mint brilliance that endures lightly muted from grade-limiting chatter, the piece remains desirable and even a touch Prooflike.
Starting Bid: \$4,000

JAPAN



Impressive Survivor of the Last Japanese Oban

31222 Manen gold Oban (10 Ryo) ND (1860-1862) MS62 PCGS, Edo or Kyoto mint, KM-C24a.2, JNDA 09-11, Hartill-8.13 (ER). 80x135mm. 112.86gm. With machine-made horizontal crenulations. The final issue of likely the most iconic Japanese denomination of the pre-Meiji era, and one which always creates spirited interest amongst collectors. Certified and clearly in Mint State condition, this piece presents a near-immaculate ink-stamp, with only light areas of flaking to be expected for the type. Tilting it in hands, the viewer is reflected with ample mint bloom shimmering from both the machine-made crenulations but also the crisp, multiple stamps. The finest we have handled of this hefty type.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



31223 Yi Hyong 5 Yang Year 501 (1892) MS61 NGC, Incheon mint, KM1114, JNDA 18-5, CKCB-30.1. Arguably one of the most difficult 5 Yang issues to encounter confidently Mint State, with the vast majority of those currently extant from an original mintage of 20,000 only approaching an un-circulated assignment. Lightly subdued flash abounds the recesses, highlighting a pleasing cabinet tone that intensifies towards the peripheries that will surely land this piece in a top-tier cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

MOROCCO



Sole Certified Gold Moroccan 10 Francs

31224 French Protectorate. Mohammed V gold Proof 10 Francs AH 1371 (1952) PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS, Paris mint, cf. Lec-262 (standard bronze-aluminum issue). 8.9gm. By J. Hainaut. An exciting gold presentation strike for this French Protectorate issue, the only representative currently certified and at a very lofty condition. The piece appears watery and bright, adorned by a lovely saffron tone. Only the occasional wisps precludes a finer designation, but the Specimen does not leave much to be desired in terms of quality or rarity. This, along with the complementary 20 Francs piece offered as the next lot in this sale, are a wonderful find for the collector of rare French Colonial issues.

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Rare Moroccan Presentation 20 Francs

31225 French Protectorate. Mohammed V gold Proof 20 Francs AH 1371 (1952) PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS, Paris mint, cf. Lec-277 (standard bronze-aluminum issue). 11.8gm. By J. Hainaut. An interesting off-metal strike in gold for this French Protectorate issue, the larger complement to the 10 Francs Specimen offered as the previous lot. The flan appears as-struck, steeped in a Cameo contrast that excites the eye during in-hand inspection. A cool goldfish tone has begun to develop on the surfaces along with dispersed spots of plum patination. The only Specimen graded at PCGS, unquestionably rare and a fantastic example for the more esoteric collector.

Starting Bid: \$9,000

NETHERLANDS



31226 Al-Hassan II gold Specimen Pattern 5 Dirhams AH1384 (1965) SP63 NGC, Paris mint, cf. KM-Y57 (standard issue in silver). 20.44gm. A very rare Pattern or Essai in gold. An attractive Specimen produced on a pale gold flan, with appreciable depth to the flashy open expanses. A quick survey to public auctions reveals two known examples: this coin, and another piece sold in Switzerland in 2014, realizing approximately \$13,400 plus buyer's premium. The present selection currently stands as the sole certified representative at NGC, and offers an intriguing opportunity for the discerning collector of North African rarities.

Ex. Nomisma Auction 52 (May 2015, 404)
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31227 Friesland. Provincial gold Duit 1702 MS62 PCGS, KM80b, Delm-1031, PW-Fr92.8. 3.85gm. An immensely attractive gold off-metal striking in Ducat weight, boasting sunny brilliance throughout and superb relief to raised motifs. An altogether tempting offering that demands the attention of discerning collectors of highest-quality Provincial gold rarities.

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



Incredible and Rare Mint State Friesland Pattern 28 Stuivers 1688

31228 Friesland. Provincial gold Specimen Pattern 28 Stuivers (Florijn) 1688 SP62 PCGS, Leeuwarden mint, KM-Pn19, Delm-1022 (R4). 19.49gm. An impressive, broad piece revealing stunning craftsmanship from the hat and coat of the sitter all the way to the neatly formed legends. The fields admit light chatter and marks precluding loftier designations, yet the underlying brilliance of the marigold flan catches the eye in a highly pleasing manner. Of utmost rarity in the Friesland series, with possibly 2 or 3 examples known according to Delmonte. We note the previous piece we sold in January 2021, an UNC Details removed from jewelry, realized \$72,000. Undoubtedly the current specimen meets and exceeds that designation, and we anticipate a fierce bidding activity as this rare survivor crosses the auction block.

The research conducted for the previous piece we handled in 2021 suggests the only specimens known are those recorded by Delmonte (from the Dr. van Oppenraay Collection) and Jasek (who records a piece in Laurens Schulman's April 2000 Auction 24, lot 570, Jacques Schulman's February 1966 Auction 241, lot 243 and the representative in the Van Der Niepoort Collection); even the 'Catalogus der Gouden, Zilveren en Koperen Specien van de Republiek der Vereenigde Nederlanden' recorded no specimen present in the Royal Coin Cabinet in Utrecht.

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$40,000



31229 Gelderland. Provincial gold Cavalier d'Or 1618-Cross MS62 NGC, KM18, Delm-649 (R2). 9.88gm. This is an impressive specimen of the larger denomination for the type, with most examples belonging to Gelderland that have graced our auctions being the fractional 1/2 Cavalier d'Or. The current offering carries minimal peripheral striking inadequacies that give way to sharp central design features, unified with a thoroughly Mint State satiny and flaxen gold outlook. As the sole instance graded by NGC, this piece is bound to pique the curiosity of type collectors.
Starting Bid: \$4,000



Inaugural Auction Appearance of This Rare Type in Decades

31230 Groningen & Ommeland. Provincial gold Specimen Pattern 28 Stuivers (Florjin) 1677 SP62 PCGS, Groningen mint, KM-Pn15, Delm-1163 (R3). 15.27gm. A thoroughly enjoyable and attractive rarity from Groningen facing up with warm amber highlights to the blazingly shimmering fields that project incredible mint freshness particularly on the reverse. The present cataloger was unable to locate any pieces publicly auctioned in the past decades of this date and type in gold, with the only specimens we are able to cite being that recorded by Delmonte (from the Dr. van Oppenraay Collection, weighing 15.40gm) and the mention in *Catalogus van de Nederlandse Munten* where reference is made to two pieces, one of 15.27gm (presumably this coin) and 15.40gm (likely the van Oppenraay specimen). A tempting opportunity, as this piece is likely not to be seen on the marketplace any time soon after this.

From the Coenen Collection

Starting Bid: \$40,000



31231 Holland. Provincial Double Ducaton (2 Silver Rider) 1673 MS62 NGC, Amsterdam mint, KM4, Dav-4932, Delm-1018a (R1). 64.44gm. Struck during the Franco-Dutch war. An unfathomable grade for this heavy type, the only example to break outside the Almost Uncirculated tier at NGC with the next-highest grade coming in at AU53. The slightly doubled strike has retained much of its detail, minimal rub confirming the near-Choice designation. Turned in hand, the fields ignite with cabinet hues that favor a warm caramel color complemented by hints of teal on the reverse. All in all, an exemplary representative of this obsidional type, accompanied by two old collector's tags.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



Virtually Gem Off-Metal Gold Gulden

31232 Utrecht. Provincial gold Gulden 1701 MS64 NGC, Utrecht mint, Delm-978 (R3), PW-Ut72.3. 17.42gm. Roman I in date. A delightfully crisp off-metal specimen struck to 5 Ducats (Florin) weight, produced on a well-rounded planchet carrying evidence of meticulous die-polish that creates remarkable depth to fields. Previously unseen by the current cataloger, and of exceptional quality, with only mild chatter to obverse preventing full Gem designation. Undoubtedly rare, and an enormously covetable specimen even for the most discerning collector of Dutch Provincial gold.

From the Coenen Collection

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31233 Utrecht. Provincial gold Cavalier d'Or 1620 MS62+ NGC, Utrecht mint, KM15, Fr-286, Delm-967 (R3). 9.93gm. A rare emission that went unrecorded by Delmonte as a standard striking at the time that his work was originally published in 1964, and not updated until his supplement appeared in 1978. This is the third and finest example we have offered to date, the latest an MS62 that brought \$15,600 all in at our NY-INC 2022 auction. Despite some scattered weakness across the devices, remnants of a bold strike are visible especially throughout the peripheries. A subtle goldenrod tone has set in evenly across the surfaces, thrown into eyeshot by original glow that still grips the surfaces, a composure that likely encouraged the plus designation awarded by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31234 Wilhelmina I 10 Cents 1944-D MS62 NGC, Denver mint, KM163, Schulman-1062 (RRR). Acorn privy. A notable rarity in the modern Dutch series, the first of its type we have had the pleasure of offering. Minted in the United States as part of the Dutch effort to reassure the status of their financial institution at the close of WWII, these Denver dimes saw most of their population melted down, now appearing with great infrequency at auction and always to great fanfare. This particular example is one of only four known to NGC, sturdy in comportment and displaying minimal rub to the highpoints, most visible on Wilhelmina's bust. Luster still circles the flan, a burst of energy on the salt-silver surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



Holland Issue VOC Presentation Half Duit Struck In Gold

31235 Dutch Colony. United East India Company gold Presentation Specimen 1/2 Duit 1755 SP64 PCGS, Dordrecht mint, KM72b, Scholten-369 (RRR). Holland issue. An incredible presentation “Halve Duiten” struck in gold. Off-metal gold strikes of the type surface at auction once in a while, but they are often found either lightly handled or on the lower end of Mint State preservation. This near-Gem treasure is an exception to that rule, easily besting the Seki example of this very date (SP Details, Rev. Damage) that realized over \$5k in our 2019 NYINC sale. Glorious luster washes over the golden-honey surfaces, providing an elegant accompaniment to the classic, but simplistic design motifs. A Dutch Colonial rarity fit for the finest of collections.

Ex. Laurens Schulman 24 (April 2000, Lot 932)

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000



Utrecht Issue VOC Presentation Half Duit Struck In Gold

31236 Dutch Colony. United East India Company gold Presentation Specimen 1/2 Duit 1793 SP64 PCGS, Utrecht mint, KM112.1b, Scholten-429 (RR). Utrecht issue. An impeccable Dutch East India Company gold presentation piece bearing the insignia of the Town of Utrecht. The charming, but simplistic, design motifs leave lots of open expanse elsewhere on the flan, but the expanses on this coin are incredible; semi-Prooflike, bearing die polish lines (obverse), and teeming with flashy luster. Though a more attainable date (relatively) in the grand scheme of VOC gold Half Duits from Utrecht, that is precisely what makes this issue an attractive candidate for a type set of presentation off-metal strikes. Another fantastic Dutch Colonial treasure from this historic collection.

Ex. Laurens Schulman 24 (April 2000, lot 938)

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31237 Dutch Colony. United East India Company gold Specimen Duit 1755 SP63 PCGS, Utrecht mint, KM111.1b, Scholten-346 (RR), 3.45gm. A seldom-appearing off-metal issue for the Duit series, struck in gold to Ducat weight. A special presentation strike prepared by the mint master on demand and consequently of high quality with carefully prepared, reflective planchet and crisp strike. We note a touch of softness to rims on reverse where dapples of vibrant magenta energize the visual appeal.

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31238 Dutch Colony. United East India Company gold Specimen Duit 1762-VOC SP63 PCGS, Utrecht mint, KM111.1b, Scholten-348 (RRRR). An immensely rare date of this non-standard metal manifestation in the Duit series, this special offering has been minted in gold to conform to Ducat weight standards. Created with meticulous attention to detail, it was a special order executed to perfection by the mint master. As such, its high-quality production features a carefully readied, entirely Proof-looking canvas of nearly black appearance culminating in a sharp and distinct strike reaching all the way to the neatly formed rims.

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31239 Dutch Colony. United East India Company “Silver Rider” Ducaton 1728 AU53 NGC, Hoorn mint (West Friesland), KM130.1, Dav-419, Sch-40 (S). Turnip mm. Large lettering reverse. An awesome artifact conjuring a time when the Dutch East India Company was a titan of maritime exploration and trade. This iconic trade issue embodies the intrepid spirit of an era that forged connections across continents, guiding the tides of commerce and cultural exchange. Some recent research by Schulman BV has indicated the possibility that all Silver Rider Ducatons struck at the Hoorn mint in 1728 were produced with a higher quality and might be considered as presentation issues. Nonetheless, this is a wonderful, lightly circulated example of a fleeting issue that promises to attract an abundance of attention when it crosses our auction block.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



One of Two Known Off-Metal N.E.I. Gulden

31240 Dutch Colony. Willem gold Specimen Gulden 1839 SP62 PCGS, Utrecht mint, cf. KM300a (there, in silver), cf. Scholten-616 (same). Struck to a weight of 4 Ducats (13.84gm). Bearing the second date from a brief three-year silver type, purportedly one of only two known examples, compelling and quite challenging thus. Most interestingly, Scholten states that “no gold coins were struck for special use after the accession of King Willem” yet this example testifies to the continuation of this practice, despite its exact function being more nebulous due to the dearth of recorded information. Nonetheless, this piece displays all the trappings of a presentation piece. Precise execution to the devices meets superfluous die polish that striates the surfaces, creating a near-Cameo contrast between the flashy expanses and the frosting atop Willem’s bust. A handful of natural spots have emerged sporadically, adding some personality to the otherwise regal gold flan. An incredible find for the elite collector of Dutch rarities.

Ex. Laurens Schulman 24 (April 2000, Lot 949); Privately Purchased by Schulman in 1973

From the Coenen Collection
Starting Bid: \$30,000

PERU



31241 Republic gold 100 Sole 1952 MS64+ Prooflike PCGS, Lima mint, KM231, Fr-78. One of the most elusive dates of this increasingly popular series, struck from a miniscule mintage of just 126 pieces. Boasting a slew of attractive superlatives, including the coveted “plus” and Prooflike designations that identify this example as a clear outlier, all punctuated by light peach tones and laudable flash that is sure to carry this into a discerning cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31242 Republic gold 100 Soles 1952 MS63 PCGS, Lima mint, KM231, Fr-78. Struck from a miniscule mintage of just 126 pieces, the piece at hand evades even the most focused collector of this increasingly popular series, whose long-undervalued status is no more. Terracotta tone percolates across the recesses, enlivened by light mint flash as a result of semi-Prooflike appearances.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Finest 1955 100 Soles

31243 Republic gold 100 Soles 1955 MS66 NGC, Lima mint, KM231, Fr-78. Mintage: 901. An incredible outlier and one whose star has risen quite dramatically in recent years, where “top pop” 100 Soles have fetched increasing and impressive sums. Satiny resplendence envelops the piece on its whole, with waves of brilliance percolating across instantly recognizable motifs that will surely carry into the heart of a discerning collector. Tied with only two others across both grading services for the finest certified and worthy of bids commensurate with that fact.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Inspiring MS67 100 Soles

31244 Republic gold 100 Soles 1957 MS67 NGC, Lima mint, KM231, Fr-78. Mintage: 550. An incredibly low-mintage issue found at the absolute peak of not only the examples we've handled of this scarce date, but across both certification services as well. Yet what is even more astounding about the present example is its standout eye appeal, elevated by an unmarred aurous sheen that lavishly coats the devices upon rotation that will surely carry this piece to a discerning cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Top Pop Final Date 100 Soles

31245 Republic gold 100 Soles 1970 MS65+ NGC, Lima mint, KM231, Fr-78. Mintage: 425. One of several strong showings from the Seated Liberty series in this very sale, the piece at hand represents the final year and third-lowest mintage across all dates. No examples exceed this specimen on the NGC census, which has broken away from a handful of MS65s with a coveted plus designation. Indeed, this superlative is well-deserved as virtually no imperfection is detectable across the surfaces save for some unavoidable chatter. Arguably Prooflike in finish, the fields flare around the iconic Seated Liberty motif and enliven the soft pink patina typical for these issues. An easy target for those looking to complete this series in their collection with only the highest quality.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

PHILIPPINES



Charming Gem Philippines Proof Set

31246 USA Administration 7-Piece Certified Proof Set 1905 PCGS,

- 1) Peso PR66, KM168
- 2) 50 Centavos PR66, KM167
- 3) 20 Centavos PR66, KM166
- 4) 10 Centavos PR66, KM165
- 5) 5 Centavos PR66, KM164
- 6) Centavo PR65 Red and Brown, KM163
- 7) 1/2 Centavo PR65 Red and Brown, KM162

Philadelphia mint, KM-PS3. Struck in a total mintage of only 471 sets, many of which were ruined by being dumped in Manila Bay during World War II. Nearly pristine in every regard, this advanced set astounds at every glance. With a variety of pleasing patinas laden in amber, champagne, goldenrod that fully elevate this set above the rest, only the most keen collectors will take note. (Total: 7 coins)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



31247 USA Administration 7-Piece Certified Proof Set 1906 PCGS,

- 1) Peso PR66, KM168
- 2) 50 Centavos PR66, KM167
- 3) 20 Centavos PR65, KM166
- 4) 10 Centavos PR66, KM165
- 5) 5 Centavos PR66, KM164
- 6) Centavo PR66 Red, KM163
- 7) 1/2 Centavo PR66 Red, KM162

Philadelphia mint, KM-PS4. Set Mintage: 500. A sought-after Philippines Proof set, of which a large number were dumped in Manila Bay during WWII, making a complete group even more desirable. Apart from the absolute scarcity of the set itself, the coins herein are of exemplary quality, all Gem preserved and toned in quite effortless manners. Sure to excite both US and Philippines collectors alike. (Total: 7 coins)

Starting Bid: \$2,500

POLAND



31248 Thorn. Johann Casimir gold 2 Ducats 1664 HD-L AU58 PCGS, KM45, Fr-59, Kop-8362. 6.90gm. A testament to Hans Daniel Lauer as tenant of the Thorn mint during Johann Casimir's reign, this contested Polish emission hails from the Hanseatic city of Thorn which touts a legacy of wealth and status as indicated by its independent coinage. One of only two specimens at PCGS, the piece at hand just misses a Mint State designation due to a certain shine that may betray a long-ago cleaning, but ultimately offers comprehensive detail that is nicely rearticulated via deep silhouetting. This type appears quite infrequently at public auction and we happy to offer an example for the first time in nearly a decade.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



31249 Nicholas I of Russia 10 Zlotych (1-1/2 Roubles) 1833-HF MS65 Prooflike NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C134, Bit-1084. A conditional and aesthetic outlier for this somewhat prolific type, generally encountered just shy of a Mint State assignment. Offered here is the cream of the crop, the sole finest witnessed across both grading services and one of just two given the Prooflike superlative. Only the occasional mark of consequence can be seen, obscured by deep metallic appearances tinged with mauve tones and a notable frost to the highpoints. Hands down the finest example this catalog has handled and certainly a great rarity when located so fine.
Starting Bid: \$3,000

ROMANIA



Near-Choice 2 Lei Key

31250 Carol I 2 Lei 1901 MS62 NGC, Hamburg mint, KM25, Schäffer/Stambuliu-53. Mintage: 12,476. An extraordinary grade for this final year and key to a brief three-year series, with a mintage just over 14% of the next-lowest date. The patina packs a punch here, quite saturated on the surfaces with autumnal hues that transition to rose and purple on the reverse. In accordance with the near-Choice designation, the devices are bold for this lower-relief design, with much detail preserved to Carol's beard and comb over. Of the 18 occupants across the major grading services, only one superseding Specimen is graded at MS63. Surely one of the more contested Romanian lots in this sale.

Starting Bid: \$12,500



31251 Carol I 5 Lei 1882-B MS63 NGC, Bucharest mint, KM17.1, Schäffer/Stambuliu-27. By W. Kullrich. A sight to see for a business strike that rarely exceeds the Almost Uncirculated tier. This is one of only two Mint State examples on the NGC census, both ranked at this Choice grade. The representative at hand conveys a noticeable degree of original luster that whirls beneath the soft sepia patina, while a bit of rub to the highpoints precludes a loftier designation. Nonetheless, the strike endures resolute, particularly on the reverse, and the overall appeal proves strong.

Ex. MDC Auction 11 (April 2023, Lot 1531)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Powerful Proof Pattern 20 Lei of 1868

31252 Carol I gold Proof Pattern 20 Lei 1868 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-Pn12, cf. Stamb-10.1.1. (without the 'c' mintmark in exergue). Plain edge. The key rarity to Romanian series and presently the sole graded example in the NGC census. Last time this type was seen in an public auction was in May 2014 when Baldwin's sold an uncertified, seemingly lightly scratched example from the Åke Lindén collection realizing \$110,000 plus buyer's premium. The present offering, objectively superior in eye-appeal, admits faint wisps and scattered marks to the otherwise fully brilliant fields that maintain near-black appearance contrasting the thick golden frost of the raised motifs. Certainly of immense rarity, currently the finest certified of the surviving population, and we anticipate it will take many years before the next opportunity emerges.

The story of this intriguing emission per Schäffer and Stambuliu is very powerful, as it was commissioned in great secrecy from dies abroad and issued as a symbol of Romania's monetary sovereignty and independence against the wishes of the Ottoman Empire. Not only does it carry Carol I's effigy as the chief of the Romanian State, but the legend CAROL I DOMNULU ROMÂNILORU translates to "Carol I Ruler of Romanians" and this caused an uproar from the Ottomans. In the wake of much protest against these signs of defiance and apparent ambitions of national independence, the Romanian Government stopped the minting and brought into country only 100 of the Proof coins. It is purported that Carol deposited about 50 pieces at the foundation of the Peles Castle, and gave the rest to his Government ministers and his personal friends.

Starting Bid: \$40,000



31253 Ferdinand I gold Medallion 20 Lei 1922-Dated (1928/1929)-(a) MS65 NGC, London mint, KM-XM1, Stamb-082. One-year commemorative struck to celebrate the 5th anniversary of Ferdinand's coronation, situated at the very peak of the conditional census. With gentle yet full luster pervading the fields and only the scattered mark to cap the already impressive conditional assignment, the piece on offer will doubtlessly be met with strong bidder enthusiasm.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

31254 Ferdinand I gold 100 Lei 1922-Dated (1928/1929) MS62 NGC, London mint, KM-XM4, Fr-9, Stamb-85. Struck posthumously in 1928 and 1929 to celebrate the King's 5th anniversary of reign, and death, in 1927. A captivating commemorative issue, struck in London, with handsome Art-Deco motifs that add significant eye-appeal. Often encountered lightly handled from time spent being physically appreciated, this near-Choice representative is devoid of any significant abrasions and is imbued with a lovely honey-amber patina.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

RUSSIA



31255 Peter I gold 2 Roubles 1723 AU58 NGC, Moscow mint, KM158.6, Bit-148. Armored bust. An alluring near-Mint State specimen of a type rarely handled by us, and the second of this date seen at our auctions. Pale-gold expanses decorate this diminutive specimen, whose bold striking endures largely unhandled apart from grade-limiting rub to the highpoints. Only four pieces have received a straight grade from NGC, and as such, this piece will certainly be met with strong bidder engagement.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31256 Elizabeth gold 10 Roubles 1756-СПБ AU Details (Mount Removed, Cleaned) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C28.2, Fr-122, Bit-75 (R1). An impressive large-size Elizabethan gold emission despite the noted qualifiers. The traces of mounting at twelve o'clock (obverse) are apparent but relatively minor given the typical severity of the qualifiers this type is inflicted by. As far as remaining detail goes, the Queen's portrait and reverse motifs are as well preserved as you are likely to find on an AU coin.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Iconic Choice Romanov Family Crown

31257 Nicholas I “Imperial Family” 1-1/2 Roubles-10 Zlotych 1836 MS63 NGC, KM-C172.1, Dav-286, Bit-888 (R2). Engravers initials on obverse, no engravers marks on reverse, no circles around Royal children’s busts variety. Certainly one of most popular 19th century Crown types and a key to the entire Russian series, one we have not had the pleasure of witnessing since 2007. This “Imperial Family” type celebrates all seven progeny of Nicholas Romanov and Alexandra Feodorovna (b. Charlotte of Prussia), whose portraits encircle Alexandra on the reverse, a subject and treatment at least suggesting commemoration if not some donative function. Though the exact mintage between original and Novodel strikes remains unconfirmed, the scarcity and clout attached to this emission is uncontested, especially so for original strikes, which lack an incriminating edge cud visible on Restrikes. Our original Specimen is simply fantastic in hand, the devices admitting very little rub to the high-points so that even the small filial portraits come across with contour to the naked eye. An opalescent patina radiates in the fields, throwing sparks of peacock, caramel, and mauve during in-hand inspection. Tied at the third-highest grade available at NGC, this piece holds immense eye and condition appeal, a perfect item for those wishing to fill this hole in their elite Russian cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



**Iconic Commemorative
Nicholas I 10 Roubles**

31258 Nicholas I gold Pattern 10 Roubles 1836-СПБ MS62 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Pn100, Bit-H882 (R3), Sev-424. Of the numerous icons struck during the reign of Nicholas I, which include the “Family” Rouble and platinum coinage series, the commemorative 10 Roubles celebrating the 10th anniversary of his coronation are among the most coveted. While the reverse remains in line with conventional layouts of the gold and platinum types, the obverse depiction of the conjoined busts of Nicholas and Alexandra are wholly unique and instantly memorable. Each bust endures incredibly lifelike and a product of the hand of German engraver Henrich Gube, who would go on to engrave numerous Medallic issues of Nicholas, none receiving as much acclaim as witnessed here. Notable flash and sun-gold surfaces around this near-Choice survivor, creating a most appreciable aesthetic character. Tied for the finest of six currently witnessed by NGC, and last having been seen on the market in 2019, this offering will doubtlessly be met with strong collector enthusiasm.

Starting Bid: \$40,000



31259 Nicholas II Proof 50 Kopecks 1909-ЭБ PR62 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y58.2, Bit-88 (R1). Decidedly scarce as a business strike, but highly elusive in Proof formats, coming to market with great fanfare only once every year or two. Struck with exacting precision as to imbue the specially prepared planchet with near-medallic features that project boldly towards the viewer, all while encased in a glossy, metallic sheen laden with lilac and tangerine tone. With its appreciable visual character and the rise in collectibility for these Nicholas II Proof types, we anticipate ample interest when crossing the auction block.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Astonishingly Rare 1895 1/2 Imperial Donative

31260 Nicholas II gold Specimen 1/2 Imperial of 5 Roubles 1895-**AG SP62** PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Pn142, Sev-548 (Excessively Rare, RRRR), Bit-320 (R3). Reported mintage 36 pieces. Obv. Bare head of Nicholas left. Rev. Crowned imperial double eagle facing, holding scepter and orb in talons; crown above, large coat-of-arms on breast, and smaller coats-of-arms on wings. A breathtaking Specimen of historical importance and one of the true rarities of the later Russian imperial series, listed in Bitkin as a “donative”. With a denomination of a ‘1/2 Imperial’ of 5 Roubles and the equivalent weight of the current 7 Roubles 50 Kopecks piece, this impressive treasure faces up with fully brilliant, reflective surfaces, amply frosted motifs and sunny yellow-gold appearance. A celebrated occasion to witness in this exalted quality, as the present offering is tied with one other in the PCGS census as the sole graded Specimen examples. NGC treats these as business strikes and lists three MS and one MS Deep Prooflike in their graded population, the latter an MS62 and none finer extant. A quick look at the publicly auctioned pieces unsurprisingly reveals an absolute dearth of availability to commerce, as the previous sale was also by Heritage when we handled the other PCGS graded piece in our January 2018 New York auction realizing \$156,000. Undoubtedly a candidate for a singular trophy piece to an elite cabinet of Russian coinage, and one that we anticipate will be fiercely contested as an unmissable opportunity.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



Immensely Desirable Presentation 1896 Imperial of 10 Roubles

31261 Nicholas II gold Specimen Imperial of 10 Roubles 1896-AГ SP62 PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Pn148, Sev-554 (Excessively Rare, RRRR), Bit-318 (R3). Obverse: Bare head of Nicholas left. Reverse: Crowned imperial double eagle facing, holding scepter and orb in talons; crown above, large coat-of-arms on breast, and smaller coats-of-arms on wings. Both Krause and Bitkin list a mintage figure of 125 pieces yet the current graded populations are minuscule at only one at PCGS (this coin) and four at NGC census (three MS pieces and one presumably roughly comparable to this coin; a Prooflike awarded MS62PL). While the fields admit occasional light instances of contact, they retain an inviting brilliance which allows the viewer to fully appreciate the intricately engraved reverse in its full glory. We have been privileged to previously handle a similarly graded 1895 of this coveted type in January 2018 in our New York sale where it realized \$228,000 all in. Considering the quality and rarity of the present offering we expect fervent bidder enthusiasm as this crosses the auction block.

Starting Bid: \$70,000



31262 R.S.F.S.R. Proof Rouble 1922-ИЛ/И PR64 NGC, Leningrad mint, KM-Y84. Highly covetable and an especially fleeting type from the highly tempestuous era of Russian history between 1917 and 1922, rarely encountered in a Proof format and with such palpable appeal. Broadcasting vibrant polychromatic hues and a preservation that is most appreciable, we expect ample bidder engagement when crossing the auction block. **Starting Bid: \$3,000**

31263 USSR copper Specimen Pattern 15 Kopecks 1925 SP65 Brown PCGS, Leningrad mint, KM-Pn213, Fedorin-499. Exceedingly scarce in any condition, let alone in Gem, where only a few of these Patterns struck in copper are known to exist, most recently having handled a Specimen from 1928 in our November sale that brought \$26,400. This lovely piece—of which this is the first of its date-type that we have handled—is destined for the cabinet of a specialist who wants the privilege of owning the preeminent known example. **Starting Bid: \$5,000**

SCOTLAND



31264 James VI (I) gold Unite (Scepter) ND (1609-1625) MS62 NGC, Edinburgh mint, Thistle mm, KM28, Fr-48, S-5464. 10.06gm. One of the more coveted types in Scottish numismatics, this large gold emission is especially scarce and desirable in Mint State. Though the strike and flan are a bit uneven, James' wardrobe was struck with pinpoint precision and satin luster washes over the entire broad flan. Alone at NGC at the MS62 grade level, only a single example has received a superior evaluation.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

SIERRA LEONE



Wonderful Sierra Leone Silver Dollar in Choice Proof

31265 British Colony silver Proof Dollar 1791 PR64 PCGS, KM6, FT-2A, Dav-57. Mintage: 40. Plain Edge. A stunning British Colonial rarity, featuring the “100” [Cents] denomination instead of the slightly rarer “1” [Dollar] variety, but still, this is an iconic treasure coveted throughout the world. Each side contains a classic design motif, still captivating centuries after its creation; the famous Sierra Leone lion obverse, and the clasped hands reverse that is also seen on the “Am I Not A Man” anti-slavery Conder tokens of the same time period. The designs present at their grandest capability on this Crown-sized flan which was the largest denomination of the series. Flashy antique-silver patina is enlivened by iridescent champagne effervescence, creating an overall aesthetic that is both dynamic and elegant. With no distractions of note, this is a Choice piece for the assigned grade and a specimen that will strongly appeal to Sierra Leone specialists and World Crown collectors with impeccable taste. **Starting Bid: \$7,500**



SOUTH AFRICA



31266 Republic gold Proof “Double Shaft” Pond 1892 PR55 PCGS, Berlin mint, KM10.1, Hern-Z44. An estimated mintage of a mere 12-15 pieces is noted by Krause, while Hern posits an even smaller figure of 10. Despite displaying signs of trivial wisps and marks indicative of inappropriate handling, the current offering presented here is undoubtedly a highly rare proof coin from this essential South African series. While Proof 1892 1/2 Ponds are offered with relative frequency, we note the previous instance we had an opportunity to handle a same-dated Proof Pond occurred in 2015, underscoring the importance of the opportunity at hand.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



31267 George V 8-Piece Certified Proof Set 1931 NGC,

- 1) 2-1/2 Shillings PR66, KM19.3
- 2) 2 Shillings PR66, KM22
- 3) Shilling PR66, KM17.3
- 4) 6 Pence PR65, KM16.2
- 5) 3 Pence PR65, KM15.2
- 6) Penny PR65 Brown, KM14.3
- 7) 1/2 Penny PR65 Brown, KM13.3
- 8) 1/4 Penny PR66 Brown, KM12.3

KM-PS6. Mintage: 62 sets. A laudable Proof set which includes every issue from the 2-1/2 Shillings through the Farthing, all preserved at the Gem level. The bronze issues display a consistent chocolate-brown gloss, while the silver specimens sparkle alluringly underneath a thin veil of silver patina, the binding characteristic of the overall set one of superior sharpness and striking quality. Given the very low mintage of only 62 sets, the offering represents a scarce opportunity for the discerning collector of South African Proofs, who will undoubtedly recognize both the quality and rarity embodied by the coins in this impressive assemblage. (Total: 8 coins)

Starting Bid: \$3,000

SPAIN



31268 Ferdinand & Isabella gold 2 Excelentes ND (1476-1516)-S MS65 NGC, Seville mint, Fr-129, Cal-721. 7.01gm. Cross w/ Dots. A special example of this Renaissance Spanish gold type minted during the reign of the the “Catholic Monarchs of Europe” who are perhaps most famously known for funding Christopher Columbus’ voyages to the New World. Collectors of all types seek out this emission in varying conditions that fit their collecting budget, but this fleeting Gem will be reserved for discerning folks looking to acquire examples near the top of the condition consensus, no matter the price tag. The lucky new owner of this piece will be the next to truly appreciate its nearly round flan, uninterrupted frosty splendor, and expressive obverse portraits.

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31269 Philip III 8 Reales 1618 (Aquaduct)-A MS65 NGC, Segovia mint, KM28.3, Calico-949. An incredible type to encounter in Gem Mint condition. The splendor and refinement of the non-Colonial Spanish design and production is on full display when found so delicately cared-for and close to its original appearance. This particular representative’s abundant luster displays as a heavenly satin shimmer and though there are some mild undulations to the flan, the strike is strong and even throughout. A prime example for the “Pieces of Eight” collector with the utmost discerning taste.

Ex. D. Moore Collection

From the Bob Klein History of Money Collection
Starting Bid: \$4,000



31270 Philip IV gold Cob 8 Escudos ND (1634-1659) S-R MS64 NGC, Seville mint, KM59.2, Cal-Type 406, Oro Macuquino-66a, 27.06gm. A marvelous 17th century near-Gem Cob. As usual for these Peninsular issues, the present offering has an off-flan date but compensates with a bold assayer and clear mint mark. The crevices radiate an appreciable matte-sheen that gives the spectator a freshly-struck impression. Touting the highest grade assigned by NGC, this imposing piece will likely peak the interest of discerning Spanish Type collectors.
Starting Bid: \$5,000



(images not to scale)

Monumental Universal Exposition of Barcelona Gold Medal

31271 Alfonso XIII gold "Universal Exposition of Barcelona" Medal 1888-Dated MS60 Prooflike NGC, 520.73gm, 100mm. By Arnau and Gelabert. A substantial gold Medal struck to commemorate the opening of the Universal Exposition of Barcelona, elevating the city to a main attraction on a global scale, which accounts for the monumental nature of this very piece. Immense flash and reflectivity galvanize the piece for the collector, whose frosted devices broadcast impressive depth and detail, and despite the presence of grade-defining contact marks and wisps, will be among the top Spanish Medals to come through our sale this year. Accompanied by the original presentation case, clad in velvet with an engraved monogram flanked by cabochons.
Starting Bid: \$10,000

SWITZERLAND



Gem Proof Pattern 20 Francs

31272 Confederation gold Proof Pattern 20 Francs 1871-B PR65 NGC, Bern mint, KM-Pn17, HMZ-2-1225a, Divo-2-61 (R1). By Karl F. Voigt. An exceedingly rare Pattern type predating the commencement of the gold coinage introduced in 1883 and seldom seen at auction in any grade, let alone in the coveted Gem designation. Sources estimate that the mintage for this type lies below 30 pieces, and this exceptional example is the highest graded offering we have had the pleasure of encountering. Furthermore, this is the highest grade obtainable from both NGC and PCGS with only 22 certified in totality. Each feature is boldly struck and highly detailed, gracefully accented by rich, golden fields of glass. With each element effortlessly merging into numismatic artistry, it is sure to garner high bidder interest and amazement.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



31273 Confederation gold Pattern 20 Francs 1873 MS62 NGC, Brussels mint, KM-Pn24, Fr-493, HMZ 2-1228a. Mintage: 1,000. Angel head mintmark. Engraving by Leopold Wiener. Struck in limited quantities with laudable boldness and impressive beauty, the piece at hand relays aurous expanses and ample flash, capped by grade-limiting wisps. A bold and near-Choice selection for the discerning collector of Swiss rarities and Patterns.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

31274 Confederation gold 20 Francs 1888-B MS62 PCGS, Bern mint, KM31.3, Fr-497, HMZ-2-1194. Mintage: 4,224. The current offering stands as the forefront of rarity among dates that can feasibly be acquired within this enduring and widely favored series of Confederation gold. Facing up with splendid fresh mint bloom that outlines the acute precision of Helvetia's portrait on one side and the Swiss Coat of Arms on the reverse, this near-Choice specimen is adorned with cartwheeling luster that effortlessly rolls across the fields where a rich gold tone further elevates its grandeur. A grand opportunity presents itself to the discerning collector, and we foresee vigorous competition as this lot makes its way to the auction block.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Sole Finest “Swiss Miss” 100 Francs

31275 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS67 PCGS, Bern mint, KM39, Fr-502, HMZ-21193a. Mintage: 5,000. An ever-welcome key to the Swiss gold series, featuring a similar, and strikingly beautiful, obverse design to the much more common 20 Francs issue of the same era. This prized type is one we handle surprisingly frequently in general, but this Superb Gem is an exception; a well-preserved emission on the whole, but a specimen of this technical magnitude is a rare treat. Offered here is the only example ever to reach this transcendent echelon of certification at either NGC or PCGS. This special coin is nearly flawless and allows for appreciation of its iconic design in a way that has never been done before. A “Top Pop” wonder that is destined for a legendary collection.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



31276 Confederation gold 100 Francs 1925-B MS63 PCGS, Bern mint, KM39, Fr-502, HMZ-2-1193a. Mintage: 5,000. This piece is a crucial part of the Swiss gold collection, distinguished as the sole year in which this Helvetia design graced a coin of this amplified dimension. Its representative surfaces gleam in warm marigold, reflecting in a touch Prooflike manner above the mountains on the obverse which harmoniously enhances the graceful portrait of the lovely 'Swiss Miss'. Despite dispersed trace hairlines on reverse preclude a superior categorization, the delectable aesthetic appeal of this Choice coin remains uncontested. As a perennial favorite, its flash of brilliance leaves an indelible impression on any collection it becomes a part of.

Starting Bid: \$6,000

SYRIA



Historic Syrian Dinar of Faisal I

31277 Faisal I gold Dinar AH 1338 (1920) UNC Details (Rim Filing) NGC, KM67, Fr-10. 6.69gm. Incredibly historic and an especially fleeting type, struck from a reported mintage of just 12 pieces in the final year of Faisal al-Hussain's three-year experiment, culminating in the Arab Kingdom of Syria and Faisal's brief but storied monarchy. Despite the noted rim filing which likely was the result of suspension as a charm or pendant, the absolute rarity and historicity is undeniable, and with examples coming to market once in a blue moon, is unlikely to affect the specialist's pursuit of such an issue.

The Arab Kingdom of Syria was officially recognized from March 8 to July 24, 1920, and this coin serves as one of the scant relics reflecting Syria's ephemeral monarchical phase. With the backing of British forces, Faisal bin al-Hussain arrived in Damascus in October 1918, declaring the formation of an independent Arab constitutional government. This action incited a significant discord between the British and French, an issue that persisted through 1919 and into 1920. On March 8, 1920, the Syrian National Congress crowned Faisal as the king of a Syria, its borders extending to include Lebanon and Palestine, a setup France vehemently opposed. The San Remo Conference bestowed upon France a mandate to administer Syria, and post the suppression of Syrian resistance at the Battle of Maysalun, French troops marched into Damascus on July 24. Consequently, Syria and Lebanon fell under French dominion, while Britain was granted a mandate over Palestine and Mosul. Faisal was exiled from Syria, spending a brief period in England before being inaugurated as the king of Iraq in August 1921.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

TRANSYLVANIA



Rare Transylvania Gold 10 Ducat Issue

31278 Leopold I gold 10 Ducat 1695-KV UNC Details (Repaired) PCGS, Klausenburg mint, Fr-482, MBR-2682, Resch-13. 34.46gm. A bold oversized Taler-sized issue, but awe-inspiringly struck in gold. Presenting full, wondrous detail that these post-Renaissance Germanic issues are known for. Despite some light repairs noticeable in the obverse fields, this elusive piece displays very well, showing off golden-amber patination and enough residual luster to provide satisfying, emanating glow. Gold issues of the period of this magnitude are infrequently offered and hotly contested at each auction appearance, and we expect nothing less from this magnificent offering.

Coinage in Transylvania took on special importance in this period as several kingdoms, not least the powerful Holy Roman and Ottoman Empires, vied for control. In 1687, the ruling elite of Transylvania recognized the suzerainty of Leopold I while winning the concession that the territory would be administratively separated from other Habsburg territories, thus ensuring a modicum of local governing autonomy.

Starting Bid: \$15,000

End of Session Two

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| < \$10 | \$1 | \$10,000 - \$19,999 | \$1,000 |
| \$10 - \$49 | \$2 | \$20,000 - \$49,999 | \$2,000 |
| \$50 - \$99 | \$5 | \$50,000 - \$99,999 | \$5,000 |
| \$100 - \$199 | \$10 | \$100,000 - \$199,999 | \$10,000 |
| \$200 - \$499 | \$20 | \$200,000 - \$499,999 | \$20,000 |
| \$500 - \$999 | \$50 | \$500,000 - \$999,999 | \$25,000 |
| \$1,000 - \$1,999 | \$100 | \$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999 | \$50,000 |
| \$2,000 - \$4,999 | \$200 | \$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999 | \$100,000 |
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 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
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 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

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Miscellaneous:

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50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
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**Spotlight: Byzantine Ancients Coins
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January 14 | Auction #61357
Consignment Deadline December 4

**Spotlight: Medals & Tokens World Coins
Showcase Auction**

January 21 | Auction #61358
Consignment Deadline December 11

**The LII Collection of Historical Coins and Medals
World & Ancient Coins Showcase Auction**

January 22 | Auction #61359
Single Consignor Auction

**Spotlight: Near East – Past to Present
Showcase Auction**

January 28 | Auction #61356
Consignment Deadline December 4

Modern World Coins Showcase Auction

January 28 | Auction #65173
Consignment Deadline December 18

Spotlight: Mexico World Coins Showcase Auction

February 4 | Auction #61360
Consignment Deadline December 26

**The Budanitsky Collection of Russian Coins, Part V
Showcase Auction**

February 5 | Auction #61363
Single Consignor Auction

**Spotlight: German States World Coins
Showcase Auction**

February 11 | Auction #61368
Consignment Deadline January 2

**Spotlight: Roman Republic Ancient Coins
Showcase Auction**

February 11 | Auction #61361
Consignment Deadline January 8

**A Special Collection of Egyptian Coins
Showcase Auction**

February 12 - 13 | Auction #61371
Single Consignor Auction

**Spotlight: Great Britain World Coins
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February 18 | Auction #61362
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**Spotlight: Latin America World Coins
Showcase Auction**

February 19 | Auction #61372
Consignment Deadline January 8

Modern World Coins Showcase Auction

February 25 | Auction #65174
Consignment Deadline January 15

**Spotlight: Shipwreck & Treasure World Coins
Showcase Auction**

March 3 | Auction #61364
Consignment Deadline January 22

**Spotlight: Macedonian Kingdom Ancient Coins
Showcase Auction**

March 10 | Auction #61365
Consignment Deadline January 29

**Spotlight: Medals & Tokens World Coins
Showcase Auction**

March 17 | Auction #61366
Consignment Deadline February 5

**Spotlight: Coins of the British Empire World Coins
Showcase Auction**

March 24 | Auction #61367
Consignment Deadline February 12

Modern World Coins Showcase Auction

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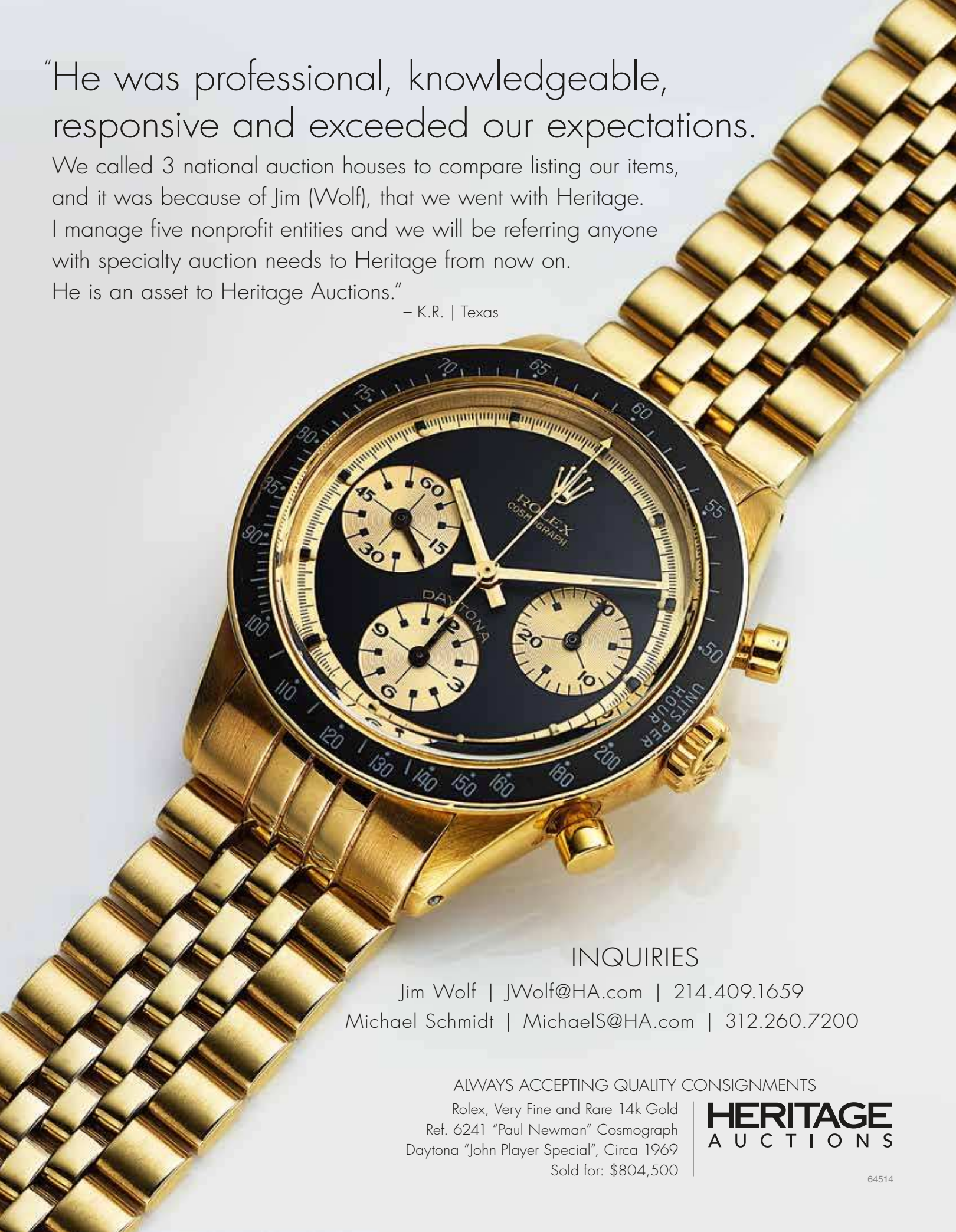
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FEBRUARY 12-13

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Upcoming Auctions

| FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
|--|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| The Curated Home | Dallas | February 23, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Asian Art | Dallas | March 20, 2024 | January 9, 2024 |
| Fine Minerals | Dallas | March 27, 2024 | January 31, 2024 |
| Urban Art | Dallas | March 28, 2024 | January 25, 2024 |
| Prints & Multiples | Dallas | April 16, 2024 | February 13, 2024 |
| Pursuit of Beauty: Art Nouveau, Art Deco & Art Glass | Dallas | April 18, 2024 | February 7, 2024 |
| Illustration Art | Dallas | April 23, 2024 | February 19, 2024 |
| Nature & Science | Dallas | April 24, 2024 | February 28, 2024 |
| Design | Dallas | April 25, 2024 | February 14, 2024 |
| Photographs | Dallas | April 30, 2024 | February 26, 2024 |
| American Art | Dallas | May 15, 2024 | March 13, 2024 |
| HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Historical Manuscripts | Dallas | March 14, 2024 | January 15, 2024 |
| Americana & Political | Dallas | April 26-27, 2024 | February 26, 2024 |
| Books | Dallas | May 7-8, 2024 | March 7, 2024 |
| LUXURY LIFESTYLE | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| The Lawrence Collection II Fine & Rare Wine | Beverly Hills | February 2, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| Wine | Beverly Hills | March 15, 2024 | February 5, 2024 |
| Luxury Accessories | Dallas | May 2, 2024 | February 27, 2024 |
| Spring Fine Jewelry | Dallas | May 6, 2024 | February 9, 2024 |
| NUMISMATICS | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Walter J. Husak and the Liberty Cap Foundation | Orlando | January 4, 2024 | CLOSED |
| NYINC Platinum Session World & Ancient Coins | New York | January 8, 2024 | CLOSED |
| FUN US Coins | Dallas | January 10-14, 2024 | CLOSED |
| FUN Currency | Dallas | January 10-12, 2024 | CLOSED |
| NYINC Signature Sessions | Dallas | January 16-18, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Long Beach Expo US Coins | Dallas | February 8-11, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| World Paper Money | Dallas | March 8, 2024 | January 17, 2024 |
| US Coins | Dallas | March 28-31, 2024 | February 13, 2024 |
| World Paper Money | Dallas | April 18, 2024 | February 27, 2024 |
| CSNS US Coins | Dallas | May 8-12, 2024 | March 25, 2024 |
| CSNS World Coins Platinum Session | Dallas | May 8-10, 2024 | March 8, 2024 |
| CSNS Currency | Dallas | May 8-10, 2024 | March 18, 2024 |
| POP CULTURE COLLECTIBLES | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Comics & Comic Art | Dallas | January 11-14, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Winter Sports Card Catalog Auction | Dallas | January 25-26, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Video Games | Dallas | February 1-3, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Movie Posters | Dallas | February 10, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Trading Card Games | Dallas | February 16-17, 2024 | December 27, 2023 |
| Beatles Music Memorabilia | Dallas | February 24, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| Winter Platinum Night Auction | Dallas | February 24-25, 2024 | January 3, 2024 |
| International Original Art | Dallas | March 9-10, 2024 | January 18, 2024 |
| Hollywood & Entertainment | Dallas | March 20-24, 2024 | January 19, 2024 |
| Comics & Comic Art | Dallas | April 4-7, 2024 | February 13, 2024 |

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SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Modern World Coins | 7 PM Last Sunday
 U.S. Coins & World Paper Money | 7 PM Tuesdays
 U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
 Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesdays
 World Coins | 7 PM Thursdays
 Jewelry | 2 PM Tuesdays

Wine | 8 PM Second Thursday
 Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesday
 Minerals | 7 PM Second Wednesday
 Prints & Multiples | 1 PM Third Wednesday
 Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
 Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursday

Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
 Comics | 6 PM Sundays, Mondays & Tuesdays
 Sports | 10 PM Sundays & Third Thursday
 Video Games | 8 PM Tuesdays
 Comic & Animation Art | 6 PM Wednesdays
 Trading Card Games | 8 PM Wednesdays

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HERITAGE[®]

WORLD & ANCIENT COINS

JANUARY 8, 2024 | NYINC | NEW YORK



THE WETMORE COLLECTION OF
GOLD AND ELECTRUM



Front Cover Lot: 30016

Inside Front Cover Lots: 30009, 30021, 30022, 30034, 30052, 30054, 30068, 30069, 30070, 30071

Inside Back Cover Lots: 30001, 30002, 30007, 30010, 30011, 30013, 30017, 30058, 30067, 30073

Back Cover Lots: 30014, 30015, 30018, 30029, 30053, 30057, 30061, 30066, 30072, 30074



WORLD & ANCIENT COINS

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum

January 8, 2024 | New York

InterContinental New York Barclay | Barclay Salon
111 East 48th Street | New York, NY 10017

FLOOR Sessions 1-2
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - The Wetmore Collection
Monday, January 8 • 2:00 PM ET
Ancients • Lots 30001–30074

Session 2 - Platinum Session (see separate catalog)
Monday, January 8 • 5:00 PM ET • Lots 31001–31278
Ancients • Lots 31001–31070
Albania – Transylvania • Lots 31071–31278

LOT VIEWING

InterContinental New York Barclay | Rockefeller Suite
111 East 48th Street | New York, NY 10017

Friday, January 5 | 11:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Saturday, January 6 | 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Sunday, January 7 - Monday, January 8 | 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM ET

Tuesday, January 9 - Saturday, January 13 | 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

For viewing and lot pickup on Thursday, January 11th through Saturday, January 13th, registration for the NYINC show is required. Access to view will start at 10AM.

View lots & auction results online at [HA.com/3113](https://www.ha.com/3113)

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Available Tuesday, January 9, 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM ET.

If you wish for your purchases to remain in New York for pick-up at NYINC through Saturday, January 13, please notify Client Services at 866-835-3243 or email FloorManagers@HA.com no later than 10:00 AM ET, Monday, January 8.

Heritage offers extended payment plan options up to six months to qualified, pre-approved clients on select items. Please email eppgroup@HA.com or call Client Services for more information. We also accept Bitcoin and Ethereum on invoices over \$5,000 subject to approval. Please email Bid@HA.com or call Client Services for details.

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Attendees must comply with local regulations for in-person events.

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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 75 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 40 lots or 100 lots in any given hour.

Buyer's Premium Per Lot:

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

When I first contacted Heritage, I was curious as to whether they would be interested in my little collection; I thought that they might tuck it, anonymously, into a larger assemblage of pieces, in one of their higher echelon auctions. Needless to say, I was shocked (happily) when they informed me that not only were they interested in the collection, but that they wanted to feature it as a stand-alone offering to their million plus audience of enthusiasts.

In the month or two that followed as the catalog was prepared, I became convinced that these guys were the right guys to get the job done, with a flawless combination of highly personalized and enthusiastic attention, numismatic skills of the highest order, and technology that ensured that it all unspooled the way it ought. (And, no, they did not ask me to make this comment!).

A few snapshots:

- It all began with a visit in the early 90's to the offices of Numismatic Fine Arts (oldies among you will remember them) at their office on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills. There, as a complete unknown to them, I seated myself all by my lonesome in a small room whereupon, to my amazement, a charming young lady presented trays of ancient coins for my review. What grabbed me in the instant was a little fine style obol of Massalia with the river god on the obverse, a coin that I still have implanted in my brain. In the context of an NFA sale, this piece was "small potatoes," to say the least; yet, it grabbed me, and so I was off and running.
- Early in my days as a collector, a prominent dealer (known then as "the Pope on the Coast" to the initiate) had a shop on Sutter Street in downtown San Francisco to which I trundled at lunchtime, occasionally buying a piece or two. His sidekick sold archaeological prints that still adorn my wall. He soon got fed up with the riff raff appearing on his doorstep and wisely decamped to the Peninsula but Frank was, nonetheless, a significant presence in my early collecting life.
- David Sear, a wonderful numismatist and true British gentleman, became a presence early on in my numismatic life and continued to be such for some decades. Early on he was kind enough to review a collection of Greek silver that I had put together. He appended comments to each of about 100 pieces and I was pleased when he congratulated me on "an excellent assemblage, formed on a budget" (drachms instead of tetradrachms, for the most part). Why I sold that collection I'll never know. On a couple of occasions on trips to LA I was delighted to host David at the Water Grill downtown, a highlight of a journey to Tinseltown.

Ancient numismatics has been a wonderful pastime for me, offering opportunities in three divergent fields: art appreciation, historical study, and investment. In retirement, I have leveraged my numismatic collecting into teaching at the local college, offering "Great Historic and Artistic Coins of the Ancients," which I have followed up with "Scenes From Ancient Rome," and "Wine Tour of the Ancient World." In all of this, I haven't dared to present myself as a serious "scholar."

Here are a handful of my favorite coins from the collection in front of you:

(Lot 30017). Philip II Stater. Here we see icy perfection that reminds us of the hold that the Macedonian king had on the imagination of the Greek world, and how wealth and artistic greatness were concentrated in the Ionian cities of Asia Minor.

(Lot 30025). Lysimachos Stater. I am honored to have owned this magnificent coin that passed through the hands of the great German dealer Felix Schlessinger, who died in the Holocaust.

(Lot 30071). Claudius Aureus. We see our much-maligned hero being regaled on his successful return from Britain, where he triumphed! Everyone thought he was a sissy and a wimp, but he persevered for ten days or so atop an elephant as his legions vanquished a few British chieftains. As evidenced by this coin, Claudius managed to show that he had the stuff to do something that even Caesar had failed to do. The archaeologist who uncovered Knossos, Sir Arthur Evans, must have felt there was something special here, which is why, perhaps, he acquired this piece.

(Lot 30073). Vespasian Aureus. Here we have a ruler who was a tough military commander and proved his mettle in quelling the Jewish Revolt. On this needle-sharp portrait, though, we see someone who is the quintessential beer and pizza type of guy who had the demeanor and deportment of a plumber from the Bronx. He was also something of a wit, revealing on his death bed, "I think I am turning into a god." Not bad.

(Lot 30062). Axum, 18 mm. Here we have a piece that invites us to familiarize ourselves with a truly unusual people who inhabited present-day Ethiopia and whose language was derived from a Semitic branch of an Afro-Asiatic family, from an early migration dating back to the 5th or 6th century BC. The Axumites were strongly influenced by Judaism, later converted to Christianity and managed to coexist with Islamic neighbors for an extended period. Quite a story, and their coins are unique in design and execution.

(Lot 30005). Gaul, Ebuovices Hemistater. The Celts are occasionally demeaned, with their art sometimes characterized as "primitive" and "crude." Actually, for me their coins evince a wonderful sensibility that is sui generis, even as it takes off from representations from the coinage of Philip II. Here we see a design the likes of which are not found in the west for about 2000 years, when a guy by the name of Picasso came along.

(Lot 30032). Kyzikos Hemihekte. The gem-like perfection of design and execution is breathtaking. Initiates in ancient numismatics are amazed as to what was accomplished on such a tiny sphere. So am I.

We, as collectors, are merely the temporary guardians of numismatic heritage. At some point in our career as collectors, we may conclude that it is time to pass the baton to others. And now is my time to do so. I hope these pieces may inform and delight the new owners. Zach, who brilliantly cataloged my collection, has said that he thinks they might do well at auction. I sincerely hope that is the case since I need to remove a dent or two from my car.

ANCIENTS

CELTIC



“King of the Britons”

30001 BRITAIN. Catuvellauni and Trinovantes. Cunobelin (ca. AD 8-41). AV stater (17mm, 5.58 gm, 3h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 3/5, brushed. Cunobelinus Biga Type, Camulodunum (Colchester), ca. AD 10-43. CAMVL (MVL ligate), name on a central panel with pellet in anulet at either end; wreath of two pelleted lines separated by a solid line above and below, alternating heart shapes and “L” composed of pellets in the angles / CVNOBELIN (in curved frame below), two horses bounding left; leaf above, wheel below. ABC 2771. Van Arsdell 1910. Carefully centered on a lustrous flan with hints of orange and violet toning. A magnificent example of this rare issue.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, Fixed Price List (16 June 2001), lot 2.

Often referred to as “The King of the Britons” in medieval folklore, Cunobelin was a Catuvellauni king reigning from the late 1st century BC to the middle of the first century AD, overseeing the prime of what historians often refer to as the “Cunobelian Hegemony.” The son of Tasciovanus, Cunobelin became the most powerful tribal ruler in northern Europe after seizing control of Camulodunum in about AD 10. His prosperous reign extended over vast territories in southeastern Britain. Linguistically, his name, meaning “The Hound of Belenus” — Belenus being a continental Sun-God — gives a nod to the syncretic religious practices during his era. Cunobelin’s critical role in the historical narrative also resonates in the world of numismatics. His coinage, predominantly minted in gold, silver, and bronze, showcased elaborate and complex designs, often featuring inscriptions, intricate Celtic motifs, and divine symbols. Most of his coins carry both his name and that of his capital, which under his command expanded from a large hillfort or oppidum into an international trade center covering ten square miles.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30002 BRITAIN. Corieltavi. Ca. 60-20 BC. AV stater (20mm, 6.15 gm, 9h). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5, light scuffs. Uninscribed issues, North East Coast Type, ca. 50 BC. Deconstructed and Celticized head of Apollo right / Celticized horse standing left; remnants of jockey above, lozenge with pellet to left and right, pellet below, zigzag or crescents in exergue. ABC 1722. Van Arsdell 804-1. Spink 29. The generously sized flan provides the canvas upon which design elements of this attractive and detailed issue are able to be seen.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex York Coins, private sale (24 November 2011).

Renowned within the annals of Roman Britain, the Corieltavi, or the Coritani as they are alternately known, were an intriguing Celtic tribe that populated the territories of what embodied modern-day Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and parts of South Yorkshire prior to the Roman conquest. The Corieltavi were known for their production of coins, a testament to their organized society and developed economy. Their coinage typically depicted intricate and abstract designs, displaying a unique blend of imported motifs and indigenous interpretations, a characteristic feature of British Celtic art. Archaeological efforts have discovered settlements and fortifications associated with the Corieltavi, such as the ancient hill fort at Burrough Hill in Leicestershire, providing intriguing insights into their socio-political structure which commanded considerable regional influence. Despite variations in scholarly views regarding their societal structure and interactions with Rome, the Corieltavi remains a topic of intense archaeological and historical interest, their legacy forming an integral slice of the cultural tapestry of early Britain.

Starting Bid: \$1,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



30003 BRITAIN. Durotriges. Ca. 60 BC-AD 20. EL stater (18mm, 5.81 gm, 4h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Durotrigan E, Abstract (Cranborne Chase type). Devolved head of Apollo right / Disjointed horse left with rectangular head; pellets above back, pellet below, pellet in lozenge above tail. Van Arsdell 1235-1. Cf. SCBC 365 (silver stater). Exceptionally well struck and attractive example of this early issue with higher gold content.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 84 (5 May 2010), lot 17.

The Durotriges were a robust Celtic tribe inhabiting a region that contains modern-day Dorset, South Somerset, South Wiltshire, and Devon in England prior to the Roman invasion. Their seclusion from the Roman rule for a considerable period enabled them to retain their distinctive cultural matrix. Archaeologists have unearthed compelling testimony of their complex societies, rich in agricultural production and skillful iron work. Their coinage, notable for intricate designs, served not just as a medium for trade, but also functioned as a symbol of their political autonomy. The bold imagery of stylized figures and familiar motifs on these coins reflects their dedication to artisanal persistence and the indigenous cultural elements. Their eventual assimilation under the Roman rule is marked by inevitable cultural collation, but the unique historical echoes of Durotriges remain embodied today in their surviving archaeological evidence.

Celtic staters, minted by various tribes that populated regions of Britain and Gaul, display a broad array of designs, reflecting a colorful medley of cultural influences. Crafted mainly of gold or silver, these coins served the dual purpose of facilitating trade and embodying the distinct aesthetic and symbolic trends of the Celts. Often stylizing motifs borrowed from the coinage of Greek city-states and the Roman Republic, the Celtic interpretation can move between abstract to more representational. This specimen is a classic example, styled after the staters of Philip II of Macedon.

Starting Bid: \$750



30004 NORTHERN GAUL. Aulerci Eburovices. Ca. 225-175 BC. EL hemistater (16mm, 3.68 gm, 10h). NGC XF 5/5 - 5/5. Celticized head of Apollo right, hair intertwined, a lock falling across his forehead; boar standing inverted right on jaw of Apollo, two volutes back-to-back under truncation / Celticized biga right, with devolved charioteer kneeling on rump above; pellets to right, wolf standing right below biting right forehoof, lightning motif between horse and wolf. Delestrée & Tache 2387. Sills 196-198. De La Tour 7170. Bright and sunny flan with a halo of orange toning around the rim. Brilliantly centered from artistic dies.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton XXVI (10 January 2023), lot 6.

The Aulerci Eburovices, also referred to simply as Eburovices, were a Gallic tribe dwelling in the modern Eure region during the Iron Age and the Roman period. They were part of a larger group known as the Aulerci, which included other tribes like the Aulerci Cenomani. The name Eburovices translates to 'those who vanquish by the yew', likely referring to the wood used in crafting their weapons such as bows or spears. This tribe was known historically through mentions by figures like Caesar around mid-1st century BC, Pliny in the 1st century AD, and Ptolemy in the 2nd century AD. When Julius Caesar undertook the conquest of Gaul from 58 to 51 BC, the Aulerci Eburovices were among the tribes that allied with him, assisting the Romans in their victorious campaign against the Armorican confederation.

The chief town of the Aulerci Eburovices during the Roman period was Mediolanum Aulercorum, which is modern-day Évreux located in Normandy. The city of Évreux itself was attested around 400 AD as civitas Ebroicorum, indicating its association with the tribe. The borders of their territory, or civitas, corresponded with those of the later diocese of Évreux, suggesting a continuity of regional boundaries from the Roman period into the Christian era. Additionally, the religious practices of the Aulerci Eburovices are evidenced by a votive altar dedicated to A deus Gisacos found in a sanctuary at Gisacum, near modern-day Vieil-Évreux.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30005 NORTHWESTERN GAUL. Aulerci Ebuovices. 2nd-1st centuries BC. EL hemistater (18mm, 3.14 gm, 7h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, light marks. Ca. 225-175 BC. Celticized head of Apollo left, dotted bands with central zig-zag line on cheek; spiral ornament below / Celticized biga galloping right; birdlike charioteer above, pellets to right, wolf standing right below. Delestrée & Tache 2395. De La Tour 7017. Wonderful Picasoesque portrait accompanied by umber and orange toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 100 (7 October 2015), lot 1623.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Ex Chris Rudd

30006 EASTERN GAUL. Ambiani. Ca. mid-1st century BC. AV stater (17mm, 6.12 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Sills Class 3b, Gallic War issue, ca. 56-55 BC. Blank convex surface / M-shaped disjointed horse right; crescent and pellets above and around, exergual corded line with open crescents and pellets. ABC 16. De La Tour 8710. Van Arsdell 54. Spink 11. Scintillating reflective gold with smooth flawless surfaces and sharp, complete exergue decoration. Much superior to the vast majority of these.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Chris Rudd, Auction 176 (14 May 2021), lot 4.

The Ambiani, a historically significant Celtic tribe of ancient Gaul, populated the region near the modern-day city of Amiens in northern France. Renowned during the classical period, their territorial extent and influence were notable, marking them as a formidable tribe within the broader spectrum of the Gallic community. Insight into their socio-economic structure can be gleaned from their coinage; the Ambiani were prolific minters in their time. The Ambiani's place in history was marked by their involvement in the Gallic Wars, wherein they allied with Julius Caesar. Despite the eventual Roman dominance, their tribal narrative still reverberates in the retaining of their name in today's Amiens, providing a tangible link to their enduring legacy.

Starting Bid: \$500

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex Jay Galst Collection

30007 GAUL. Treveri Or Remi. Late 2nd-mid 1st centuries BC. AV stater (17mm, 6.22 gm, 10h). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5. Celticized eye in profile; three stars to right, pellets around / Celticized horse prancing left; V-like ornament in pelleted frame above, pellet-in-annulet within pelleted circle below, stars around. Depeyrot, NC VII, 73. Delestrée-Tache 173 (Remi). De La Tour 8799 (Treveri). Dr. Jay M. Galst and Peter G. Van Allen, *The History of Ophthalmology—The Monographs* (13): *Ophthalmologia Optica & Visio in Nummis*, 17 (this coin). A superb example of this unusual type. Attractively toned with plenty of “eye appeal”.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Dr. Jay M. Galst Collection (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 118, 13 September 2021), lot 635; Harlan J. Berk, private sale; Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 46 (24 June 1998), lot 13.

The Treveri and Remi tribes hold considerable importance in ancient Gaul's history. The Treveri, reportedly skilled horsemen, dwelt near the Moselle River, in the area correlating to present-day northeastern France and Luxembourg. Their societal structure, heavily influenced by the nearby Germanic tribes, displayed marked sophistication as exhibited in their prosperous cities, such as Augusta Treverorum, known today as Trier.

On the other hand, the Remi were based in the Aisne, Vesle, and Suipe river valleys, with their territory encompassing the modern Marne and Ardennes and parts of the Aisne and Meuse regions. By the middle of the first century BC, the Remi were situated in northern Gaul, particularly around the area of Reims. They were known for their horses and cavalry, and their capital was at Durocortum, present-day Reims in France.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Finest Certified

30008 CENTRAL EUROPE. The Boii. Ca. 1st century BC. AV stater (15mm, 6.68 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 3/5, light marks. Minted in the area of western and southwestern Slovakia or northern Burgenland. Irregular convex bulge decorated with a four-fingered hand and a globule / Concave, sea-shell shaped pattern; large crescent below, grain to right. De la Tour 9447-9449. Dembski 530. Flesche 477. Paulsen pl. 18, 378 (same dies). A wonderful example of this intriguing and artistic type. The finest certified and quite attractive in hand.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Cologne Collection (Nomos, Auction 9, 21 October 2014), lot 30; Hess-Divo, Auction 307 (7 June 2007), lot 1426; Münzen und Medaillen, Fixed Price List 427 (1990), lot 54.

The Boii, an ancient Celtic tribe, held a prominent role within the larger Iron Age La Tène culture. Their influence stretched across diverse territories, including modern-day Bohemia (a name derived from the tribe itself), western Slovakia, and various parts of Northern Italy. Historical records from ancient Rome speak of the Boii in detail, due to their frequent interaction and conflict, particularly during the Roman Republican period. Known for their warrior culture, the Boii frequently clashed with neighboring tribes and the burgeoning power of Rome. Their eventual decline was a result of these continuous wars and the growing hegemony of Rome.

Starting Bid: \$1,500

GREEK



Ferocious Uniface Etruscan Gold

30009 ETRURIA. Populonia. Ca. 3rd century BC. AV 25-asses (13mm, 1.47 gm). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, brushed. Head of roaring lion right with protruding tongue; X-XV (mark of value) below and left, dotted border / Blank reverse. HN Italy 128. SNG Copenhagen 36. SNG ANS 2. Excellently centered and strongly struck on a harvest wheat flan with wisps of orange toning. A handsome example of this attractive early issue.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Marian A. Sinton Collection (Triton III, 30 November 1999), lot 17; Stevenson Collection (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction XXVI, 11 June 1993), lot 2.

Located on the western coast of Italy, the ancient Etruscan city of Populonia held a unique position in the annals of numismatics. Famed as the only Etruscan city-state with direct access to the sea, Populonia prospered as a pivotal center of iron production and trade, attributes inextricably linked to its distinctive coinage. As the largest and most important mint in Etruscan society during the late 5th and 4th centuries BC, it produced a considerable volume of coins, primarily struck in silver and bronze, but also a small quantity in gold. The silver coinage, often featuring depictions of facing heads of divinities or mythical creatures on the obverse, was drawn mainly from the Greek drachma system, while the bronze coinage showcased imagery of animals, local symbology, or mythological narratives inspired intrinsically from Etruscan culture.

Renowned in the ancient world for its unique approach to numismatics, Populonia crafted an intriguing variety of uniface or single-sided coinage, including rarely seen ones in gold. In contrast to the more prevalent silver and bronze coins, these gold uniface coins were evidently minted in much smaller quantities, suggesting they were likely used for significant transactions or ceremonial purposes.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Sole Star 30-Litrai

30010 SICILY. Syracuse. Timoleon, Third Democracy (ca. 344-317 BC). AV 30-litrai or hemidrachm (12mm, 2.16 gm, 3h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Ca. 344-335 BC. ZEYΣ EΛEY-ΘEΠI-OΣ, laureate head of Zeus left / ΣYΠ-A-KOΣIΩN, Pegasus flying left; AP monogram to left, three pellets in a pyramidal arrangement below. HGC 2, 1284. SNG ANS 493. Very rare and the only Syracusan 30-litrai to have been awarded the star designation. The highly detailed portrait and elegant Pegasus both come to life on the bright and lustrous fields. A magnificent and nearly unimprovable specimen.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Tkalec, October Auction (24 October 2003), lot 41; Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 10 (9 April 1997), lot 158.

Timoleon, a Corinthian statesman and general, holds a distinguished place in the history of Syracuse for his instrumental role in reshaping the city's political landscape in the late 4th century BC. Against a backdrop of political instability and foreign threats, Syracuse sought aid from Corinth, its mother-city, to restore order and democracy. Timoleon was dispatched in this critical mission. His tenure in Syracuse was marked by transformative military victories, notably the decisive win over the Carthaginians at the Battle of Crimissus in 341 BC, which significantly re-established Syracuse's influence in Sicily. Timoleon was also recognized for his contribution to revitalizing Syracuse's civic life. Implementing effective democratic reforms, he aimed to limit the power of oligarchy and worked towards the city's economic resurgence. His pro-people governance enabled the city to flourish during his rule and subsequently, his legacy was honored in Syracuse even centuries later, with a monument erected in his honor in the city's theatre.

Zeus Eleutherius, whose name translates to 'Zeus the Liberator,' was an important deity in the Syracuse religious landscape. This deity was revered for symbolizing liberty and freedom, principles that were deeply ingrained in the civic identity of Syracuse, particularly in its democratic periods. Zeus Eleutherius was often represented on Syracusan coinage, demonstrating how the city state used currency both as a medium of exchange and a tool of propagandistic expression. Struck in high relief, these coins presented a detailed and dignified portrait of the deity, showcasing the city's wealth and the refined artistry of Syracusan engravers.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



“King of Sicily”

30011 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC), as Tyrant. AV decadrachm or 50-litrai (16mm, 4.29 gm, 5h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Ca. 317-310 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left; Σ (retrograde) below / ΣΥΡΑΚΩΝΙΩΝ, charioteer driving rearing biga right, kentroon in right hand, reins in left, triskeles counterclockwise below. SNG ANS 550. SNG Copenhagen 745 (same dies). A stunningly attractive specimen of this highly artistic issue, and tied for finest certified. The fiery red-orange toning magnifies the appeal of what was already a remarkably detailed and arresting masterpiece.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton VIII (11 January 2005), lot 90.

This beautiful gold decadrachm falls into the first series of coins struck under Agathocles, who ruled Syracuse as a military strongman or “tyrant” and later styled himself “King of Sicily.” In many ways he was a western counterpart to the Hellenistic rulers who carved up Alexander the Great’s vast empire to the east. The son of a simple potter, he joined the army and rose through the ranks to become a strategos, or general. Ambitious, audacious and unscrupulous, he was banished for attempting to overthrow the democratic government of Syracuse, but returned in 317 BC leading an army of mercenaries, seized the city, and banished or murdered all of his opponents. War with Carthage followed; with Syracuse under siege, he staged a daring attack on the African hinterlands of Carthage that turned the tide of war in his favor. Though ultimately defeated in Africa, Agathocles returned to Sicily strengthened and was able to conclude a treaty with Carthage on favorable terms.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Ex Dr. Lawrence Adams Collection

30012 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). EL 25 or 12.5-litrai or quarter-stater (11mm, 1.88 gm, 9h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, brushed. Pre-royal coinage, ca. 310-306/5 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left with long hair / ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ, cithara with four strings. HGC 2, 1295. BMC 268 (same dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1295-1296 (same dies). Crisp, bright, and lustrous. Quite handsome in hand.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 100, 7 October 2015), lot 14; Classical Numismatic Group, private sale (November 1996).

Starting Bid: \$2,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex CNG, 1998

30013 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC), as King of Sicily. AV stater, octobol, or double-decadrachm (17mm, 5.70 gm, 10h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 2/5, Fine Style, brushed. 295-289 BC. Head of Athena right, hair tied with single band and upswept at temple, wearing pendant earring, beaded necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long parallel crest ends, the bowl decorated with leaping griffin right / ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, winged thunderbolt, EY monogram below. SNG ANS 704. HGC 2, 1535. Artistically framed on amber surfaces with a light sheen of orange toning. A phenomenally attractive example of this short-lived type.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Collection C.G. (Triton XI, 8 January 2008), lot 70; Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 45 (18 March 1998), lot 127.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Impressive Mint State Decadrachm

30014 SICILY. Syracuse. Hieron II (ca. 275-215 BC). AV decadrachm or 100 litrai (15mm, 4.29 gm, 10h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, brushed. Ca. 269-263 BC or 217-215 BC. Head of Persephone left with long flowing hair, one bunch tied at base, wreathed with grain ears, wearing pendant earring and beaded necklace; poppy to right / IEPΩNOΣ, charioteer driving fast biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left. Gulbenkian 352. SNG ANS -. Impeccably detailed, wonderfully centered, and pristine.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Baldwins, Fixed Price List (26 May 2010), lot AG013.

Hieron II was a military adventurer who fell in with the army of Pyrrhus during his great Western expedition of 280 BC. When Pyrrhus pulled out of Syracuse in 275 BC, Hieron remained behind as commander of the garrison. He cannily married Philistis, daughter of a prominent Syracusan noble, and a major victory against the Mamertines in 270 BC convinced the grateful populace to name him King. He reigned for the next 55 years with strength, intelligence, and justice. His gold coinage follows Syracusan tradition, with the wreathed head of Persephone on this lovely piece recalling the coinage of his predecessor Agathocles.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Ex Manhattan I Sale, 2010

30015 ZEUGITANA. Carthage. Ca. 350-320 BC. AV stater (21mm, 9.37 gm, 9h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, light marks. Bust of Tanit left, hair wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace with eight pendants; dotted border / Horse standing right on exergual line; three pellets to lower right at knee height, dotted border. Jenkins & Lewis, Group IIIg. Attractive, high-relief dies. Bright, flashy surfaces without die rust or deterioration commonly seen on high-grade examples of this series.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, Manhattan Sale I (5 January 2010), lot 126.

The first gold staters struck by Carthage between 350 and 320 BC were of a nearly pure alloy and weighed more than the ubiquitous gold staters of Philip II and Alexander the Great. As time went on this coinage was debased with silver and reduced in weight — hence the much more numerous Carthage staters produced after ca. 320 BC are now termed “electrum.” This early stater in pure gold shows a delicacy of style that indicates the dies were created by a Greek engraver of consummate skill.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Superb Fine Style Carthaginian Trihemistater

30016 ZEUGITANA. Carthage. Ca. 270-260 BC. AV trihemistater (23mm, 12.46 gm, 11h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of Tanit left, wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple-pendant earring and pendant necklace / Horse standing right on single ground line, head left. Jenkins & Lewis group IX. A large and impressive gold piece, struck from meticulous high relief dies of lovely style. Luster abounds on the bright honey flan, with light touches of toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 23 (19 March 2002), lot 1166.

Carthage, a Phoenician colony on the coast of North Africa, became a maritime powerhouse in the fifth century BC and challenged the Greek cities of Sicily and Southern Italy for control of the western Mediterranean. Starting in 265 BC, Carthage and Rome fought three titanic wars that produced more death and destruction than any other conflict before the 20th century. This large gold piece, much larger and heavier than contemporary Greek issues of Syracuse, was struck early in the First Punic War with Rome. These impressive coins enticed mercenary soldiers from many nations into Carthaginian service. A powerful head of the Phoenician goddess Tanit adorns the obverse, while a lithe horse, symbolizing the Carthaginian cavalry arm, occupies the reverse.

Starting Bid: \$20,000



Stunning Fine Style, Choice Mint State Stater

30017 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.57 gm, 11h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Late posthumous issue of Colophon, under Philip III Arrhidaeus, ca. 322 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, with features of Alexander III the Great / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, charioteer driving galloping biga right, reins in left hand, kentron in right; tripod below at right. Le Rider 265, 16 and pl. 90, 16. SNG Alpha Bank 260. Thompson Philip p. 58 and pl. VI, 12. SNG ANS 309. An absolute gem, with needle-sharp details throughout from glorious, fresh, Fine Style dies. The surfaces gleaming with luster underneath a sheen of light toning. Simply magnificent in hand and tied with a small group for finest certified.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 72 (12 May 1998), lot 180.

While the types of this gold stater issue of Colophon conform to the norm for Philip II (359-336 BC), the magnificent obverse die of this late posthumous issue of Colophon bears a portrait of "Apollo" that is quite distinctive and clearly depicts a real person. Comparison with the coins of Lysimachus and surviving portrait sculpture leaves no doubt the image represents Alexander III the Great himself. The issue seems intended to legitimize the patchwork Macedonian regime put together by Alexander's generals after his death in Babylon under the figurehead rulers Philip III Arrhidaeus, Alexander's slow-witted half-brother, and the infant Alexander IV, his posthumously born son. As such the "Philip" named on the reverse should probably be seen as referring to Arrhidaeus rather than the traditional attribution to Philip II.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Stellar Philip II Stater

30018 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.55 gm, 12h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Late posthumous issue of Amphipolis III A, under Philip III Arrhidaeus, ca. 323/2-315 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, charioteer driving fast biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left; trident head right below horses. HGC 3, 846. SNG ANS 8, 144-154. Boldly struck and beautifully centered on a highly lustrous flan with smoldering orange toning. Delightful in hand!

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 207 (15 October 2012), lot 139.

In the pantheon of influential ancient rulers, Philip II of Macedon etches an indelible mark. Reigning from 359 to 336 BC, Philip transformed the region of Macedon from a relatively fragmented domain subdued by incursions and internal turmoil, into a powerful, centralized kingdom. Employing a gamut of military reforms, including spearheading innovative tactics and the establishment of the influential phalanx infantry formation, Philip crafted a formidable army that exerted Macedon's dominance over neighboring regions. Notably, Philip's diplomatic acumen was equally significant, as he employed marriages and alliances to secure Macedon's influence across the Greek world. His rule culminated in his orchestrating the League of Corinth, projecting Macedon's authority across a unified Greece for the first time in history. While Philip's reign abruptly ended in 336 BC, when he fell victim to an assassin's blade, his legacy lived on through his son, Alexander the Great, under whose rule Macedon's power reached its zenith. The dichotomy of force and diplomacy under Philip II established the base from which Macedon would subsequently influence the course of Western civilization.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30019 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV 1/12 stater or obol (9mm, 0.71 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5. Late lifetime-early posthumous issue of Pella, ca. 345/2-328 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, thunderbolt above, lion head facing below. Le Rider 23 (D16/R15). SNG ANS 209-215. Well-struck on a flat broad flan, allowing for all elements of the dies to be present. This coin features a charming portrait and a delightful little lion control mark on an amber flan. Although not an especially rare piece, it's extremely rare in this state of preservation and appeal.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex VAuctions, Auction 328 (15 December 2017), lot 53.

Starting Bid: \$500



Powerful, Yet Delicate

30020 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.61 gm, 9h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime-early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, ca. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, hair in four tight corkscrew curls, another curl at temple, and two more over left shoulder, wearing beaded necklace and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, long divergent crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; vertical thunderbolt in outer left field. Price 164. Bold and satiny, the delicate details on the portrait are exquisite, while Nike stands gracefully on the reverse.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, private sale (26 May 2007), lot G8476.

Undeniably one of the most influential figures in history, Alexander the Great redefined the geopolitical landscape with his expansive conquests and military prowess. His monumental impact, however, extended beyond the battlefield and into the domain of economics, particularly coinage. Under Alexander's directive, an extensive series of gold staters and tetradrachms, in multiples and fractions, circulated across his empire. Struck by nearly one hundred mints located from Macedonia to Babylonia and beyond, they were instrumental in standardizing currency across his territories, and were of remarkably consistent weight and metal content, enhancing their acceptability and use. These coins, distinguished by their striking iconography and the superb level of detail, were not merely instruments of trade, but also potent symbols of Alexander's far-reaching authority and power.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Fiery Fine Style Stater

30021 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.58 gm, 8h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style, flan flaw. Posthumous issue of Babylon, by Antigonos I Monophthalmos, as Strategos of Asia, under Peithon, ca. 315-314 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose in waves, over left shoulder, and upswept at temple, wearing pendant earring, beaded-necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, short parallel crest ends, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΒΑ-ΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; head of Silenus looking upward in left field below wing, HYP monogram within wreath in right field below wing. Price 3735. SC -. Waggoner, Issue VIII, Series 4. Gorgeous specimen with artistic Fine Style dies struck on an impressive flan with fiery sunset toning throughout.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 102 (18 May 2016), lot 235; Goldberg, Auction 78 (28 January 2014), lot 2302.

Peithon was originally one of Alexander the Great's bodyguards. At a conclave of generals following the conqueror's death, Peithon was appointed Satrap (or governor) of the important province of Media, containing Babylon. During the early Wars of the Diadochi (322-281 BC), Peithon was a major player and could easily have ended up alongside Ptolemy, Seleucus, and Cassander as ruler of a major successor kingdom; however he was betrayed by his erstwhile ally Antigonos Monophthalmus and executed, probably early in 314 BC.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Alexandrian Stater Under Ptolemy I

30022 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.55 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, **Fine Style**. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy I Soter, as Satrap, ca. 312-310 BC. Head of Athena right, hair flowing loose below, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, with long intersecting crest ends, bowl decorated with multiple coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled in left arm; EY in left field. Price 3980. Beautiful portrayals struck on a lustrous, amber toned flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 110 (24 September 2018), lot 71; New York Sale XXX (9 January 2013), lot 106.

Of all the the successors of Alexander the Great, Ptolemy more than any other sought to associate himself with the dead conqueror. As Alexander's body was traveling through Syria on its way to Macedon in 321 BC, Ptolemy kidnapped it and brought it to Egypt, where he was then ruling as satrap. A magnificent tomb was set up at Alexandria to house Alexander's remains. The whole operation was a terrific public relations move on Ptolemy's part; he now ruled the richest province of Alexander's empire from a capital that bore his name and housed his remains. After defeating Perdikkas the same year, Ptolemy was the strongest of Alexander's former generals and could have made a bid to control all the conquered territories, but he had the wisdom to be content with wealthy Egypt. He spent the last 25 years of his life building up his kingdom in Egypt, which would go on to become the most prosperous, stable, and long-lasting of the major Hellenistic kingdoms, surviving until the death of his distant descendant Cleopatra VII in 30 BC.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Bright Star Quarter-Stater

30023 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV quarter-stater (11mm, 2.15 gm, 4h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Amphipolis, ca. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, hair in three tight corkscrew curls, two more curls over left shoulder, wearing necklace, and triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, bowl decorated with coiled serpent right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, bow facing upwards; club left below, cantharus above. Price 169b (same dies). Beautiful, bright, and glittering specimen.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 253 (5 March 2018), lot 121.

Tied for finest certified with six total examples in Mint State with a star. The only previous star Mint State example we sold was in 2022, realizing \$14,400.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30024 SCYTHIA. Geto-Dacians. Coson (ca. after 54 BC). AV stater (21mm, 8.33 gm, 11h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Ca. 44-42 BC. Roman consul (L. Junius Brutus) walking left, accompanied by two lictors fore and aft, BR monogram before, ΚΟΣΩΝ in exergue / Eagle standing left on scepter, with spread wings, clutching laurel wreath in right talons; pellet below raised foot. RPC I 1701a (OAB monogram for Olbia). Luxurious specimen with a bold centered strike on shimmering surfaces.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 115 (16 September 2020), lot 78; Gemini III (9 January 2007), lot 321.

Koson, a figure obscured by the shrouds of ancient history, is most notably associated with the Geto-Dacians, a culturally rich and historically significant community that resided in the area currently known as modern-day Romania and Moldova. The Geto-Dacians were recognized for their martial prowess and sophisticated societal structure, gaining considerable notoriety under the leadership of figures such as Burebista and Decebalus. The name "Koson," albeit surrounded by historical debate, is prominently known through its appearance on coins, leading some modern scholars to conclude he was a local king or dynast who employed the Dacian Getae tribe to plunder across the Danube, paying them in coins bearing his name.

Starting Bid: \$500



Ex Hermitage Museum, 1935

30025 THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachus (305-281 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.51 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Lifetime issue of Alexandria Troas, ca. 297-282 BC. Diademed head of deified Alexander III right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, Nike standing left in outstretched right hand, resting left arm on grounded shield decorated with lion head boss, transverse spear beyond; ram head left in inner left field, M on throne. Müller -, cf. 128 var. (Samo-thrace, tetradrachm, same marks with additional monogram). Thompson -, cf. 151 (tetradrachm, star instead of M on throne). Perfectly centered and solidly struck from artistic, fresh dies on gleaming surfaces. Extremely rare - the only example in sales archives.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton III (30 November 1999), lot 414; Triton I (2 December 1997), lot 459; Münzen und Medaillen, Auktion 64 (30 January 1984), lot 70; Hermitage Museum Collection (Felix Schlessinger, Auktion 13, 1935), lot 535.

Alexander the Great's meteoric 13-year career of conquest left the classical world profoundly transformed by the time of his premature death in 323 BC. In the immediate aftermath, Alexander's generals carved up his immense new empire into spheres of influence, although maintaining the fiction of a unified leadership. Territorial disputes soon led to civil wars, with the rival warlords contending for supreme power. Chief among these was Lysimachus, who at various times controlled Thrace, Macedon, and much of Asia Minor. For the obverse of his coinage, Lysimachus claimed the mantle of Alexander by choosing the image of the conqueror himself, now shown as a god wearing the ram's horn of the Greco-Egyptian deity Ammon. The image is one of the earliest true portraits to appear on a coin, and one of the finest. The reverse, depicting Athena enthroned, likewise proved extremely influential throughout history, forming the archetype for the figure of Britannia on modern English coins.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



30026 BOSPORAN KINGDOM. Cotys II (AD 123/4-132/3) with Hadrian (AD 117-138). EL stater (19mm, 7.87 gm, 12h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Dated Bosporan Era Year 423 (AD 126/7). BACIAEωC KOTYOC, diademed, draped bust of Cotys II right, seen from front / ΓKY (date), laureate head of Hadrian right, globe at point of truncation. MacDonald 425. RPC III 881. Excellently struck with two stunning portraits. Hints of light russet toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 102 (18 May 2016), lot 726.

The Bosporan Kingdom, known for its strategic and influential position, was an ancient state located in eastern Crimea and the Taman Peninsula. Spanning the shores between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the Bosporan Kingdom was a prominent center of trade and cultural exchange from the 5th century BC until the 4th century AD. This dynamic node of mingling cultures was the first historically recorded state in the region to render tribute to the might of ancient Rome, earning it recognition and special status from its powerful western ally. Hellenistic in origin, the kingdom was a melting pot where Greek, Persian, Scythian, Roman, and indigenous traditions intermingled, creating a vibrant and diverse cultural milieu. Rich in grain and fish, it was affectionately referred to as the "Granary of Greece," with its bountiful exports feeding the burgeoning Hellenistic world.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30027 BOSPORAN KINGDOM. Sauromates II (AD 174-211), with Septimius Severus and Caracalla. EL stater (19mm, 7.78 gm, 12h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5. Dated Bosporan Year 495 (AD 198/9). BACIAEωC CAVPOMATOY, diademed, draped bust of Sauromates II right, seen from front; transverse club in right field / Laureate head of Septimius Severus right (on left), laureate, draped bust of Caracalla left (on right), seen from behind; CqV (date) below. MacDonald 506/6. Anokhin 576c. Three excellent portraits highlighted by light autumnal toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Germania Inferior Numismatics, private sale (25 March 2021); Gorny & Mosch, Auction 273 (19 November 2020), lot 323.

Starting Bid: \$750



High Relief Choice Mint State Stater

30028 PONTIC KINGDOM. Mithradates VI Eupator (120-63 BC). AV stater (20mm, 8.30 gm, 12h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 4/5. Istrus, in the name and types of Lysimachus of Thrace, 88-86 BC. Diademed head of deified Alexander III right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, Nike standing left in outstretched right hand, left elbow resting on grounded shield, transverse spear beyond; ΔΙ below right arm, ΙΣ on throne, filleted trident with pointed base left above pellet in exergue. AMNG 482. SNG Copenhagen 1094 (Thrace, same dies). Remarkably strongly struck from fresh dies, with a lovely portrait.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Apollo Numismatics, private sale (15 January 2012).

Unfolding from 88 to 63 BC, the Mithradatic Wars encapsulate a series of three conflicts between the expanding Roman Republic and the Kingdom of Pontus under the leadership of Mithradates VI. These wars began primarily due to Roman territorial ambitions clashing with Mithradates VI's desires to preserve and enhance his kingdom's independence. The first war saw Mithradates taking control of the Roman province of Asia, resulting in a brief period of Hellenistic resurgence. The tide turned with the arrival of the famed Roman general Sulla, leading to Mithradates' defeat and a temporary peace with Rome. However, hostilities resumed, resulting in two more wars as Mithradates sought alliances with Rome's enemies and attempted to reestablish his authority in Asia Minor. The wars concluded with the death of Mithradates in 63 BC and the absorption of Pontus into the Roman Republic. Throughout this tumultuous period, these wars considerably challenged Rome's dominance, ultimately shaping the trajectory of the Republic's expansion in Asia Minor. Furthermore, his interest in toxicology, partly propelled by his fear of being poisoned, birthed the concept of "Mithridatism" — a practice of consuming small doses of poisons to develop immunity.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



The Sphinx of Thebes

30029 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-450 BC. EL stater (20mm, 16.08 gm). NGC Choice VF 4/5 - 5/5. Sphinx crouching left, right forepaw raised; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite incuse square punch. Greenwell 100. Von Fritze I 72. Struck on a lustrous wheat flan with lovely toning around the devices.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction XIII (23 March 2017), lot 262.

The sphinx, which appears frequently on the early electrum coinage of Cyzicus, had its origins in ancient Egypt (and is here perhaps symbolic of the lucrative trade between Egypt and mainland Greece), but the Greeks quickly developed their own version of the creature, which in their variant had the body of a lion, the wings of a bird and forepart of a woman. The most famous of these was Sphinx of Thebes (the Greek city, though interestingly there is also an Egyptian Thebes), who queried travelers with a riddle, then devoured them, when they could not answer. This went on until she encountered Oedipus, who successfully answered the riddle, whereupon the Sphinx flung herself from a cliff.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Ex Rosen Collection

30030 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 500-450 BC. EL stater (19mm, 16.45 gm). NGC Choice VF 4/5 - 3/5. Nude youth kneeling left, holding tunny fish by the tail in right hand, left arm resting on thigh / Quadripartite mill-sail incuse square. Greenwell 86. Von Fritze I 112. Boston MFA 1487. SNG France 5, 253. Well-centered on a chunky flan with captivating deep blue-orange toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gemini X (13 January 2013), lot 88; Jonathan Rosen Collection.

Cyzicus was an important city on the northwestern coast of Anatolia, well positioned to take advantage of trade across and through the Sea of Marmara. Its coinage was in more or less continuous production from about 550 BC to circa AD 630, a nearly 1,200 year span unmatched by any other ancient mint. The tunny (tuna) fish was the symbol of Cyzicus from mid-6th century BC, when the city began striking electrum staters and fractions that circulated so widely the generic term for a stater became a cyzicenus. The fishing trade was critical to the economy of Cyzicus and it is likely the tunny fish became a form of pre-coinage currency.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



Ex Munzen und Medaillen, 1971

30031 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-450 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.71 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Facing head of Silenus with horse ears and heavy beard; tunny fish upward to either side / Rough quadripartite mill-sail incuse square punch. Greenwell 45. BMFA 1424. Rosen 455. SNG von Aulock 7269. Von Fritze 77. SNG France 5, 208. A bold and charming portrait attractively struck and framed on a bright flan with just a hint of toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 81 (16 May 2001), lot 244; Münzen und Medaillen, Auction 44 (15 June 1971), Lot 12.

Silenus, in Greek mythology, was the main follower and drinking companion of the wine god Dionysus. Silenus is usually portrayed as a bearded older man with the ears and tail of a horse and shown in an inebriated state, often supported by another satyr or a donkey. However, he is reputed to have had special prophetic powers when drunk. This attractive and popular type depicts Silenus in his typical smiling, happily drunken state; the unusual frontal depiction is framed by two tunny fish, the symbol of Cyzicus.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Star Early Hemihecte

30032 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 550-450 BC. EL 1/12 stater or hemihecte (9mm, 1.34 gm). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet; tunny left below / Quadripartite incuse square punch. Greenwell 25. SNG France 5, 195. Perfectly centered strike, showing off a full crest and tunny.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 11 (14 May 2022), lot 110.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



Perseus Beheading Medusa

30033 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 450-350 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (11mm, 2.64 gm). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Perseus, nude but for helmet and cloak clasped at neck, crouching right, head left, harpa in right hand, head of Medusa in left; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite mill-sail incuse square punch. Greenwell 74. Boston MFA 1549. SNG France 5, 312. Expertly centered on a mellow flan. Crisp, artistic details from fresh dies make this example exceptionally attractive.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction 6 (29 September 2013), lot 646.

In the annals of Greek mythology, few tales garner as much attention as the story of Perseus and Medusa. Perseus, the demigod son of Zeus, was charged with the formidable task of beheading Medusa, the gorgon whose gaze could turn anyone into stone. Medusa was once a beautiful maiden, but she was transformed into a terrifying creature by Athena after Medusa and Poseidon desecrated Athena's temple. Despite the risk, Perseus undertook the challenge, armed with gifts from the gods: Hermes lent him winged sandals for swift flight, Hades provided a helm of darkness to render him invisible, and Athena gifted a mirror-like shield. The latter proved essential in his encounter with Medusa, as Perseus was able to avoid her petrifying gaze by watching her reflection in the shield. With a swift, decisive blow, Perseus succeeded in his quest, using Medusa's head as a weapon in several other mythological adventures prior to presenting it to Athena who placed it on her shield.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ram, Rooster, and Lion Hecte

30034 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 521-478 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (11mm, 2.57 gm, 7h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of ram right, wearing beaded collar; cock feeding left below / Incuse head of lion left; bipartite rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt 11. Perfectly struck from sculptural dies. Expertly centered on a pale blonde flan with light toning accents. A remarkable coin in hand that is sure to please.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, Fixed Price List 11 (26 May 2006), lot 47.

Ancient Lesbos, situated in the northeastern Aegean Sea, was a significant center of cultural and economic activity in the classical ancient Greek world. Established as early as the late Bronze Age, Lesbos was a hub of artistic and intellectual production during the Archaic and Classical periods. It is best known as the homeland of illustrious figures such as the poetess Sappho and the lyric poet Alcaeus. Sappho's verse, in particular, praised for its beauty and emotional intensity, left an indelible imprint on Western literary tradition. Further, its geographical position and thriving economy underscored Lesbos's strategic importance in the region. Known for its viticulture and the production of renowned Lesbian wine, the island also boasted a significant naval fleet. Notably, in the realm of coinage, Lesbos issued distinctive electrum coins, often embellishing them with symbolic motifs like the ram's head, a vivid emblem that resonates with the region's pastoral attributes.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30035 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 521-478 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.55 gm, 1h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Archaic gorgoneion facing, tongue protruding / Incuse bearded head of Heracles right, wearing lion skin headdress; neck truncation formed by two rows of small squares, four above and six below; rectangle with irregular interior surfaces behind. Bodenstedt 19.1. SNG von Aulock 1691. HGC 6, 944. A spectacular, animated, and terrifying depiction of a gorgoneion ready to attack the viewer, on a delightful pale yellow flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 102 (18 May 2016), lot 419.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30036 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 545-427 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.56 gm, 9h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Diademed head of Silenus right / Two ram heads butting each other, palmette between; all in incuse square. Bodenstedt 37. HGC 6, 963. Handsome example with bold dimensional strike in high relief, enhanced with dark toning in the fine details.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Solon Numismatics, private sale.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30037 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 454-427 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.58 gm, 9h). NGC XF★ 5/5 - 5/5. Laureate head of Apollo right / Head of calf right, within square incuse. Bodenstedt 56. SNG Von Aulock 7727. Charming youthful portrait of Apollo and delightful stylized cow, with glowing lustrous and toned surfaces.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 132 (30 May 2022), lot 321; Roma Numismatics, Auction XI (7 April 2016), lot 367.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30039 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 377-326 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (11mm, 2.54 gm, 8h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, edge filing. Head of Apollo Carneius right, with horn of Ammon / Eagle standing right, wings closed, head reverted; within linear frame, all within incuse square. Bodenstedt 104. Gulbenkian 886. A marvelous specimen with charcoal toning on bright straw-yellow surfaces.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Jean Vinchon, Auction (27 February 1961), lot 196.

Apollo Carneius was a deity recognized particularly in the regions of Sparta, the Peloponnese, and Doric cities in Magna Grecia. The name Carneius is believed to be derived from "Carneus" or "Carnus," and it signifies "the god of flocks and herds" in a broader sense, pertaining to the harvest and the vintage. He was honored through the festival known as Carneia, which was one of the significant tribal traditional festivals of these areas.

The Carneia festival had agrarian, military, and piacular (expiatory) characteristics. It commemorated the death of Carnus, an Acarnanian seer and favorite of Apollo, who was suspected of espionage and was slain, prompting Apollo to afflict the army with a pestilence, which ceased only with the institution of the Carneia. The festival suspended all military operations during its observance, which lasted from the 7th to the 15th of the month Carneus (approximately August). The tradition of Carneia was so ingrained that it affected military movements, as seen in instances like the delay in Spartan assistance during the Battle of Marathon, and the dispatch of a smaller advance guard instead of the main Spartan force during the Battle of Thermopylae.

Starting Bid: \$500



Phenomenal Fine Style and Star Hecte

30038 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 377-326 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.54 gm, 1h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of Athena facing slightly right, wearing pendant earring and triple-crested Attic helmet / Head of Hermes right, wearing causia draped behind neck, within linear square. Bodenstedt 86. HGC 6, 1012. SNG Copenhagen 319. This piece features a well-centered strike that shows off the artist's talent in portraiture, of Athena in all her glory, with her three clear crests and windswept hair, along with the handsome Hermes in profile.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex B. G. Collection (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 114, 13 May 2020), lot 264; Numismatik Naumann, Auction 62 (2 April 2018), lot 223.

Starting Bid: \$1,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



30040 IONIA. Uncertain mint. Ca. 650-600 BC. EL third-stater or trite (13mm, 4.64 gm). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 4/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Uncertain blank type / Two incuse squares with irregular interior surfaces, side-by-side, slightly offset. Linzalone LN1005-1008. Cf. Weidauer 7 (hecte). Cf. SNG Kayhan 673 (hecte). SNG Von Aulock 7762. Delightful buttery yellow flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, private sale (26 April 2019).

While the sequence of issues for the earliest electrum coinage is still imperfectly understood, recent discoveries have begun to clarify the picture. It is now evident that the first "coins" were pre-weighed electrum globules of no particular design but conforming to the weight standard prevalent in Ionia and Lydia, a "stater" of about 14 grams and its fractions. Next came pieces bearing simple punch patterns on the "reverse," but with a blank or rudimentary "obverse," as seen here. These were followed quickly by pieces displaying a series of parallel striations, the first example of something that could be termed an obverse "type." Thus this "typeless trite" issue is among the very first coins struck by any culture.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30041 IONIA. Uncertain mint. Ca. 650-600 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.34 gm). NGC AU 4/5 - 5/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Field of striated lines on flattened surface, resembling ripples on water / Bipartite incuse rectangular punch with irregular interior surfaces. Weidauer Group II, 6-8. SNG Kayhan 680. SNG von Aulock 1769. Linzalone LN1035. Handsome early electrum issue.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex JTB Collection; Leu Numismatik, Auction 10 (24 October 2021), lot 2159.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30042 IONIA. Uncertain mint. Ca. 625-550 BC. EL third-stater or trite (12mm, 4.61 gm). NGC Choice VF 5/5 - 5/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Geometric figure resembling a star, composed of a cross centered upon an eight-sided polygon / Rectangular incuse divided into four large compartments, two containing pellets, the others subdivided by angled lines. SNG Kayhan 697. Weidauer -. SNG von Aulock -. Sharp devices with deep toning within the recesses and mellow high points.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex RAJ Collection (Triton XVII, 7 January 2014), lot 313; Fred Shore, private sale (2000).

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30043 IONIA. Uncertain mint. Ca. 600-550 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (11mm, 2.23 gm). NGC AU 4/5 - 5/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Conjoined heads of two lions facing downward / Two incuse squares punches, side-by-side, with horseshoe pattern. Linzalone 1067. Rosen -. SNG Kayhan II, 1539. Traité -. Weidauer -. A charming and well-executed example of this attractive archaic issue. Gorgeous toning with a splash of blue-violet.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Harlan Berk, Buy or Bid Sale 132 (14 May 2003), lot 1 (Uncertain Lydian Mint).

In the grand tapestry of numismatic history, the archaic coins from the Ionian city-states, situated on Asia Minor's western coast, command a significant role as some of the earliest examples of coinage in the western world. Dating from the mid-sixth to the fifth century BC, these coins represented a key milestone in the development of trade, economy, and art.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Stunning Early Electrum

30044 IONIA. Ephesus. Phanes (ca. 625-600 BC). EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.35 gm). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5. Forepart of stag with patterned fur right, head reverted / Abstract geometric pattern within incuse square punch. Weidauer -, cf. 35 (stag left). Linzalone LN1103. A very rare denomination of the type, according to Linzalone. Satiny surfaces with lovely contrasting toning around the devices.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 105 (10 May 2017), lot 291.

Phanes was evidently a Carian or Ephesian minister or aristocrat of the later 7th century BC. The name is known from a rare group of electrum staters and a lesser denominations that bear a stag and the Greek legend "I am the badge of Phanes" or "of Phanes." These are among the earliest coins to bear legends. It has also been speculated that the name refers to a divinity, perhaps Apollo-Phaneos (light-bringer) or Artemis (due to the stag). The Phanes coinage falls into seven denominations, from a full stater down to a 1/96 stater; all featuring the stag in various poses; only the full stater and third-stater or trite are inscribed, but the distinctive rendering of the stag links all denominations of the series to the same issuer. The fact that Phanes is otherwise unattested as a king or satrap indicates the first coins may have been struck by private individuals, rather than governments or royal courts.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



A Gift of a Kingdom

30045 IONIA. Ephesus. Ca. 133-88 BC. AV stater (19mm, 8.42 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. First series, ca. 122/1 BC. Draped bust of Artemis right, hair drawn into knot at back of head, wearing stephane and pendant earring, bow and quiver over left shoulder / E-Φ, cult statue of Artemis Ephesia facing, fillet hanging from each hand, lighted torch (or thymiaterion) in inner right field between statue and fillet. Jenkins, Hellenistic, pl. B, 6 (dated 123-119 BC). Head p. 69, 4 var. (different control mark). Well-struck example with beautiful rendered details on a sunny golden flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 1 (25 October 2017), lot 81.

The Hellenistic gold staters of Ephesus have been the subject of long-running debate over when they were struck. In the 1880s, the eminent Barklay V. Head assigned them to the period of the Mithradatic Wars, circa 88-86 BC, when Ephesus briefly came under the control of the Pontic King Mithradates VI Eupator. However, as more varieties were discovered over the next century, it became clear they were struck over a much longer period of time.

When Attalus III died in 133 BC, in his will he bequeathed his kingdom to Rome and granted the city of Ephesus autonomy. This became the basis for the local era reflected in this coinage. A silver Ephesian cistophorus, minted by C. Atinius C.f. Labeo, Roman praetor of Asia in 122/1 BC, is dated Year 13 which helped reassign these staters with confidence.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Apparently Unpublished

30046 IONIA. Erythrae(?). Ca. 600-550 BC. EL 1/12 stater or hemihecte (9mm, 1.35 gm). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rosette of twelve leaves around a central pellet / Deeply incuse quadripartite square punch, the partially filled quadrants separated by sharply pronounced cross ridge. Apparently unpublished. Cf. SNG von Aulock 7786 (trite). Cf. Rosen Collection 272 for same type of rosette (AR diobol). Perfectly centered and a strong strike from fresh dies render crisp details throughout.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 126 (17 November 2021), lot 226; Numismatik Lanz, Auction 151 (30 June 2011), lot 461.

Often overshadowed by more famed contemporaries such as Ephesus, Erythrae stands as a testament to the region's rich tapestry of cultural and historical influences. Its storied past saw it evolve from humble origins into an important Ionian federation member during the Classical period. This thriving seaport was famous for its school of divination dedicated to Apollo, attracting many eager to consult its famed oracles. Moreover, traces of a compelling blend of Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine architectural styles are scattered across its landscape, mirrored in the ruins of its theatre, basilica, and fortifications.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30047 IONIA. Erythrae. Ca. 550-500 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (10mm, 2.57 gm). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Head of Heracles left, wearing lion skin headdress / Quadripartite incuse square punch with two filled quadrants. SNG von Aulock 1942. SNG Kayhan 737-738. Remarkably well-struck from lovely archaic-style dies on pristine surfaces.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction 5 (23 March 2013), lot 312.

Note - the recent publication by W. Fischer-Bossert, "Die Electronhekten mit dem Herakleskopf: Herakleia Pontike, nicht Erythrai", NZ 126 (2020) reattributes this issue to Bithynia-Heraclea Pontica, as noted on the holder.

The ancient city of Heraclea Pontica, nestled along the southern coast of the Black Sea, in present-day Turkey, has an intriguing history intertwined with the rise and fall of Hellenistic civilization. Founded by Megarian colonists in the 6th century BC, the city quickly became a significant maritime and trading hub, drawing its importance from its strategic location between the East and West.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



Acheloos Hecte

30048 IONIA. Phocaea. Ca. 521-478 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (9mm, 2.58 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Head of bearded man-headed bull left, wearing collar with row of pearls; seal swimming upward behind / Irregular incuse square punch. Bodenstein 35. A handsome and detailed example of this popular type.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction 6 (29 September 2013), lot 631; Roma Numismatics, Auction 3 (31 March 2012), lot 208.

The portrait is likely Acheloos, also spelled as Achelous, who stands as one of the most enduring figures from Greek mythology. Recognized as the chief of all river deities, he derived his name from the river Acheloos, the largest and longest river of ancient Greece, a tribute to the vital role of water bodies in sustaining life and civilizations. According to multiple lore, Acheloos was the son of Oceanus, the personification of the world ocean, and Tethys, a Titaness associated with fresh water. His status as an important water deity often saw Acheloos portrayed as a vigorous bull, a symbol of strength and natural force, but he is also known to take the form of a serpent or a man with the head of a bull. Not just content to rule over rivers, Acheloos also held sway over fresh water in general, symbolic of his overarching influence and integral role in the ancient world dynamics.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



30049 IONIA. Phocaea. Ca. 477-388 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecte (11mm, 2.55 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of nymph left, wearing pendant earring, hair confined by ampyx and ornate sphen-done; small seal downward to right / Irregular quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstein 94. SNG von Aulock 2130. Executed in high-relief, Fine Style dies, the lovely nymph is carefully centered on a nearly round flan. Light toning adds to the appeal.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gemini Auction VI (10 January 2010), lot 194.

Tracing their legacy to the vibrant universe of ancient Ionian Greece, the people of Phocaea, an eminent coastal city, have left indelible imprints on both history and folklore. Famed as accomplished sailors and traders, they navigated the Mediterranean and beyond, disseminating their culture, including their numismatic practices. Notably, Phocaeian coinage often bore the enchanting imagery of nymphs, which formed an integral part of Greco-Roman mythology. These divine spirits, inhabiting natural elements such as streams, trees, and mountains, are often depicted as ethereal maidens. Their portrayal symbolized the deep symbiosis between elements like water and city life, an idea deeply embedded in the beliefs and lifestyle of the inhabitants of Phocaea. Whether seen frolicking through wooded landscapes on painted pottery or adorning coins as graceful figures, these nymphs personify the natural beauty idolized in ancient society and encapsulate an aesthetic appeal which, even in contemporary times, continues to captivate the observer.

Starting Bid: \$1,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex Buddy Ebsen Collection

30050 IONIA. Phocaea. Ca. 477-388 BC. EL sixth-stater or hecete (11mm, 2.54 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; seal left below / Quadripartite incuse square, partially filled. Bodenstedt 91. BMFA 1914. Dramatic, deep toning in the recesses serve to highlight the artistic devices.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Buddy Ebsen Collection (Superior Galleries, Auction and Mail Bid Sale, 7 June 1987), lot 4132.

Situated on the western coast of modern-day Turkey, Phocaea was an ancient Ionian city celebrated for its maritime prowess and commercial acumen. This mercantile dynamism was reflected in the city's distinct contribution to the history of coinage. Phocaea was among the earliest cities to produce electrum coinage, a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver that was a precursor to the later, more standardized coinage in pure gold and silver. This Phocaeian electrum coinage, minted around the sixth through fourth centuries BC, was characterized by a range of richly symbolic designs, including mystical creatures, prominent deities, and civic emblems—all indicative of their vibrant cultural life and marked by exceptional detail and high relief owing to the skill of Ionian die engravers. Phocaeian coinage holds notable significance for its inclusion of the seal — a marine creature emblematic of the city's affiliation with the sea and its maritime economy.

Starting Bid: \$500



30051 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-546 BC). EL third-stater or trite (13mm, 4.77 gm). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, marks. Lydo-Milesian standard, Sardes, uninscribed issues. Head of lion right, mouth open, mane bristling, radiate sun above eye / Two square punches of different size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Linzalone 1090. Weidauer 86-89. Rosen 655-656. SNG von Aulock 2868. SNG Kayhan 1013. Firmly struck from excellent style, fresh dies. The lion particularly fierce.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gemini VII (9 January 2011), lot 537.

Lydia was the first kingdom of the ancient world to make widespread use of the newly invented medium of coinage. Previously, city-states along the Anatolian coast had experimented with pre-weighing nuggets of electrum and marking them with various abstract designs. Alyattes, who founded the Lydian Kingdom circa 619 BC, standardized the striking of coins on a wide scale and used as an obverse design an image of the sun (shown as a "radiate globule") rising over a lion's head, the symbol of his family, the Mermnadae.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Mint State Ex Triton Light Stater

30052 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (561-546 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.05 gm). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, light scuffs. Croeseid “light” standard, Sardes, ca. 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left, both with outstretched foreleg / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side by side, with irregular interior surfaces. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. Shimmering and crisp details on the compact flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton XI (8 January 2008), lot 260 (Persian style Kroiseids, Cyrus-Darios I, 545-520 BC).

In numismatic circles, Croesus is most famous for introducing the world’s first bimetallic standard, issuing coins of both gold and silver. Prior to this, coins were produced in electrum, a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver. This situation obviously caused a number of problems, most notably because the proportions of gold to silver were inconsistent. In fact, there is strong evidence to suggest that Croesus’ father, Alyattes, artificially manipulated the gold-to-silver ratio in his electrum coins in his favor; the natural occurring electrum in Asia Minor typically has a gold-to-silver ratio of 75%-25%, though his coins were struck with 54% gold and 44% silver.

The eminent scholar of early coinage, John Kroll, argues that the gold standard of Croesus was introduced in several stages, designed at recalling as many of the circulating electrum staters as possible. The early electrum staters of Asia Minor were typically struck on a weight standard of 14.15 grams. Considering the relative value of gold to silver at the time was 1:13, then one gold stater of the so-called “heavy” series of King Croesus, based on a weight standard of 10.8 grams, would have been equal to the gold and silver content of one electrum stater, which circulated at an assumed ratio of 75% gold and 25% silver. Kroll argues that the Lydian government used this heavy standard to recall the old electrum coins and reissue the new heavy standard gold coins at a 1:1 ratio.

Once a sufficient number had been recalled, the Lydian government issued the new light stater, which weighed approximately 8.05 grams. Kroll continues his argument that this new weight standard was designed to recall as many of the remaining electrum coins as possible, as the 8.05 gram standard is based on the actual gold and silver content of early electrum coins (54% gold and 44% silver). In other words, the heavy standard was used to replace electrum staters at their circulating face value and the light standard was used to recall coins at their actual gold and silver value.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Magnificent Fine Style Star Daric

30053 ACHAEMENID PERSIA. Xerxes II-Artaxerxes II (5th-4th centuries BC). AV daric (17mm, 8.37 gm). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Lydo-Milesian standard, Sardes, ca. 400-350 BC. Persian king or hero, wearing cidaris and sandals, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, drapery in long curve from left knee to right ankle, right knee obscured by drapery, transverse spear in right hand, bow forward in left / Irregular rectangular incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C. Sunrise 28. Hugely popular as a type, this magisterial example is easily among the most attractive examples we have ever offered.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 25 (25 June 2003), lot 205.

The Achaemenid Empire, an embodiment of grandeur and cultural confluence, represents one of the most expansive and enduring empires in the annals of world history. Starting in the 6th Century BC and extending for over two centuries, the empire was forged by the visionary leader Cyrus the Great, whose innovative policies shaped the character of his vast dominion. Ranging from the Indus Valley in the east to the fringes of Europe in the west, it encompassed diverse nations and cultures, reflecting unprecedented administrative acumen. The empire stood distinguished for its effective system of satrapies or provinces, a network of roads, and the development of an innovative postal system. A hallmark of the Achaemenid Empire was its approach to governance, marked by respect for the cultural and religious practices of the subdued nations. The illustrious Persepolis, with its iconic palatial architecture and intricate relief work, stands as a testament to the empire's artistic and architectural prowess. Renowned for its military strength, complex bureaucracy, and enlightened rulers like Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, the Achaemenid Empire encapsulates the zenith of Persian imperial power and cultural efflorescence.

Xerxes II, a figure steeped in the turmoil of royal ascension, laid claim to the sprawling dominion of the Achaemenid Empire following the death of his father Artaxerxes I in 424 BC. However, his reign was brutally truncated by political machinations, extending scarcely for a mere 45 days. Historical accounts, including those by the ancient Greek historian Ctesias of Chnidus, sketch a narrative of betrayal and non-negotiable power play in the Achaemenid court, marking his brief reign. Xerxes II met a regrettable end at the hands of his half-brother Sogdianus, who disputed the legitimacy of his ascension. Despite his ephemeral reign, Xerxes II adds a tragic chapter to the annals of the Achaemenid Empire, echoing the volatile dynamics of succession and the intricate weave of loyalty and betrayal that marked the imperial narrative.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Caucasus Region Macedonian Style Stater

30054 COLCHIS. 1st century BC-1st century AD. AV reduced stater (15mm, 3.52 gm, 6h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Imitating staters of Alexander III of Macedon. Stylized head of Athena right with huge eye and crest; four pellets around / Stylized Nike standing facing with bucranium style head, wings spread; three pellets at each side. De La Tour 9377. N. Frolova, *Caucasian Imitations of Alexander and Lysimachus' Golden Stater*, Studies Touratsoglou, pp. 127-133, pl. II, 10 var. Superbly struck with both sides deeply incuse and sharp, high rims.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Nomos, Auction 11 (9 October 2015), lot 43; Triton XV (3 January 2012), lot 1188.

Colchis, a prolific region within the classical world, is principally recognized for its notable mention in Greek mythology: it was the coveted destination of Jason and the Argonauts in their quest for the Golden Fleece. Historically, Colchis was an ancient kingdom and region on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, in present-day western Georgia. This region, stretching inland along the river courses that lead up into the Greater Caucasus mountains, boasted considerable wealth, particularly due to its agricultural richness and bountiful natural resources. It served as a significant nexus of trade and cultural interaction, as it stood at the critical intersection of Europe and Asia. Its unique status is reflected in the surviving items of Colchian art, which beautifully blend indigenous, Persian, Greek and Roman influences.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Spectacular Star Gold Hemihecte

30055 CYPRUS. Salamis. Nicocles (ca. 374/3-361 BC). AV 1/12 stater or hemihecte (8mm, 0.71 gm, 12h). NGC XF★ 5/5 - 4/5. Draped bust of Aphrodite left, wearing ornamented stephane / Head of Athena left, wearing button earring, beaded-necklace, and crested Corinthian helmet, with laurel wreath, pushed back on head. SNG Copenhagen 51 (1/10 stater, 0.71 gm). Markou 321 (this coin, D5/R7). BMC 62-63. Spectacular golden piece with two gorgeous goddess portraits centered on a silky butterscotch flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Kleinkunst Collection (Leu Numismatik, Auction 6, 23 October 2020), lot 264; Sotheby's (9-10 October 1995), lot 204.

As an astute ruler during a period of considerable political volatility marked by the decline of Athenian power, Nicocles navigated the complexities of his time with strategic diplomacy. Nicocles replenished the treasury, which had been exhausted by his father's wars, without oppressing his subjects with exorbitant taxes, and behaved in all respects as the model of a mild and equitable ruler. Beyond his political maneuvering, Nicocles also carries a cultural legacy through his association with prominent philosopher and rhetorician Isocrates. Isocrates extolled him for his interest in literature and philosophy, and provided proof of this by noting that Nicocles rewarded him twenty talents (Vit. X. Orat. p. 838, a.)

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Star Egyptian Fraction

30056 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy I Soter (323-282 BC). AV tetarte (1/10 trichryson) or triobol (hemidrachm) (12mm, 1.79 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, edge scuff. Alexandria, ca. 294-285 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis tied around neck / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings spread; MY monogram in left field. CPE 155. Svoronos 200. Solidly struck from fresh, sculptural dies. Only one of three tetartes to receive the star designation for superior eye appeal, and deservedly so. The lifelike portrait is immaculate, while each design element on the eagle is crisp and sharp as well.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Tkalec, October Auction (24 October 2003), lot 156.

Ptolemy I Soter, founder of the Ptolemaic Dynasty of Egypt, started out life as the son of the Macedonian nobleman Lagus; a later tale that he was an illegitimate son of Philip II (and thus Alexander's half-brother) was probably fabricated. He was a friend and intimate of Alexander III the Great from boyhood and accompanied him on his great career of conquests from 333-323 BC. Upon Alexander's death in 323 BC, Ptolemy was granted the prized satrapy of Egypt, the richest of the formerly Persian provinces. Alone among the Diadochi ("successors"), he was content with his sphere of influence and did not risk all to succeed Alexander. However, he was not above using the great conqueror's image and reputation to secure his own position. He hijacked Alexander's funeral cortege as it was proceeding back to Macedon and had his embalmed corpse formally interred at Memphis in Egypt; later the body was relocated to a splendid mausoleum in Alexandria.

Ptolemy's early coinage is modeled on that of Alexander and carries the conqueror's image and name. The image of the elephant, which Macedonian armies first encountered on the battlefield in northern India, was prominently employed. The first tetradrachms and rare gold staters struck by Ptolemy during his satrapy depict Alexander wearing an elaborate elephant-skin headdress. After Ptolemy declared his own kingship in 305 BC, Alexander's head on the obverse was replaced by his own unequivocal portrait, making him the first Hellenistic monarch to take this step (though both Philip II and Alexander had used portraits of themselves "disguised" as the deities Zeus and Heracles). This amazing gold tetarte, struck late in his reign, shows Ptolemy wearing about his neck the protective aegis of Athena.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Ex Furthman and Bauer Collections; Abe Kosoff, 1965

30057 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinoë II Philadelphus (277-270/268 BC). AV mnaicion or octodrachm (29mm, 27.62 gm, 11h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5, brushed. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of deified Arsinoë II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, scepter surmounted by lotus over left shoulder; K in left field, dotted border / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia bound with fillet, containing pyramidal cakes, pomegranates, and other fruits, grape cluster hanging from the rim of each horn; dotted border. Svoronos 1498-1499. SNG Copenhagen 321-322. Stunningly well-struck from mountainously high-relief dies on a fully lustrous flan. This coin will make even non-collectors stop to admire the size and beauty of this ostentatious denomination.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, private sale (15 January 2009), Nomos 89; Arthur J. Frank Collection; Abe Kosoff, Fixed Price List (1965), lot 87; Furthman Collection; Bauer Collection.

It has been speculated that the later K-type mnaicions issued during the reigns of Ptolemy VI through VIII feature a disguised portrait of Cleopatra II, who was the sister and later wife of both brothers. If such is the case, the K behind the head could refer to Kleopatra (on the original issues of Ptolemy II-III, from which the later issues were copied, the K was one of several letters used to designate obverse dies). Certainly the portrait on these later issues bears little resemblance to the face of Arsinoë II found on the gold pieces minted closer to her lifetime. Whether or not these pieces do bear portraits of concurrent figures, it is a historical fact that the strongest of the later Ptolemaic rulers invariably were women, including the last of the line, Cleopatra VII.

Starting Bid: \$12,500



Ex Freeman & Sear, 2010

30058 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.79 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV, ca. 219-217 BC. Bust of deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and detailed aegis, ornate trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial; dotted border / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, cornucopia bound with radiate royal diadem, containing grain ear, pyramidal cake, and pomegranate, grape cluster hanging from left side of rim; ΔΙ below, dotted border. CPE 888. Svoronos 1117. Bold, high-relieve obverse with peripheral reflective luster, and nearly full dotted borders.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, private sale (26 May 2010).

No other kingdom or empire in the ancient world at the time could produce such large gold coins, and this display of economic clout drew thousands of mercenary soldiers into Egypt's service. This large and powerful army was put to maximum use by the third king of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Ptolemy III Euergetes. Shortly after inheriting the throne of the Pharaohs, he launched a massive invasion of the neighboring Seleucid Kingdom of Syria. Easily crushing all resistance, he even reached Babylon, where he proclaimed himself King of Kings. Ptolemy III's powerful portrait appears on gold mnaieions struck by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator, who succeeded him in 221 BC.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex Abe Kosoff, 1968

30059 CYRENAICA. Cyrene. Ophellas, as Ptolemaic Governor (ca. 322/1-308 BC). AV hemidrachm (11mm, 2.15 gm). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5, edge scuff. Attic standard. Chairius, magistrate. XAIPI-, head of Athena left, wearing pendant earring and crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head / K-Y-P, three silphium plants arranged with bases around central pellet. SNG Copenhagen -. BMC 135a. Expertly centered on bright, satiny surfaces.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Collection of a Northern California Gentleman (Triton XX, 10 January 2017), lot 398; Abe Kosoff, private purchase (August 1968).

Born in Eordaea, a region in Macedonia, Ophellas was an accomplished military officer and an ally of Ptolemy I Soter, one of Alexander the Great's successors. His pivotal journey into North Africa led to the establishment of Cyrenaica, modern-day Libya, as a Ptolemaic stronghold. His rule was characterized by an effective administration and noteworthy prosperity, contributing to the Greek presence along the North African coast. Ophellas embarked on a broader quest for power when he joined Agathocles of Syracuse in his military campaign against Carthage, but his ambitions were cut short. His death in 308 BC, under circumstances historians still debate, ended his efforts to extend his influence across the region.

Starting Bid: \$1,500



Zeus-Ammon and Cyrene

30060 CYRENAICA. Cyrene. Ophellas (ca. 322/1-308 BC). AV 1/10 stater (7mm, 0.87 gm, 8h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Zeus-Ammon left, with ram's horn; dotted border / O-II, head of Cyrene right, hair in tight coif with topknot, rolled at brow line, wearing pendant earring and beaded necklace; dotted border. SNG Copenhagen -. BMC 161. Two superb portraits highlighted by toning throughout. The first time we have had the opportunity to present an example from Ophellas in this issue.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 207 (15 October 2012), lot 473.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



Ex Triton VII

30061 BACTRIAN KINGDOM. Diodotus I/II, as Satrap (ca. 255-235 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.25 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, light marks. In the name of Antiochus II, First Diodotid Mint (Holt and Kritt's "Mint A"), probably Ai Khanoum (or nearby), ca. 255-246 BC. Diademed head of Diodotus I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXΟΥ, Zeus advancing left, nude, seen from behind, brandishing thunderbolt in raised right hand, aegis draped over outstretched left arm; N above eagle standing left in inner left field. SC 629.1. ESM 713. Kovalenko Series VIII, 55. Particularly nice, with excellent centering, and devoid of the test cut found on many examples of this issue. Struck from high-relief, fresh dies of lovely style on a satiny flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton VII (12 January 2004), lot 684.

Until about 2001, only one indisputably genuine satrapal gold stater of Diodotus I was known to exist. Recently, more have come to light, most of them marred by test cuts. The present specimen is free of test cuts or any other defects on the faces, making it both rare and highly desirable. As these pieces demonstrate, the tradition of excellence in Bactrian coin portraiture started with the very first reign.

The confusion around the reign of Diodotus I, including his coinage, mirrors a greater lack of understanding of the events of central Asia during the middle decades of the 3rd century BC. The Seleucid king Antiochus II, in whose name this coin was minted, was primarily concerned with his possessions in the Levant and Asia Minor, and he neglected the eastern satrapies - Parthia, Aria, Bactria, etc. His death in 246 BC triggered the Third Syrian War, in which the Seleucids suffered a massive defeat to Ptolemaic Egypt, losing Palestine and many thousands of men. The war meant that Seleucid armies were occupied with western affairs for five years, and ambitious Greek satraps in the East saw their chance to throw off Seleucid domination. The Parthian satrap Andragoras revolted against the Seleucids in 246 BC, minting his own coinage with his name and governing independently until he himself was killed and his territory conquered by the Parthians, who later conquered all of Seleucid Persia as "the Parthians." The chronology of Diodotus is more complicated and the facts are murkier. While Andragoras certainly intended his revolt to mean complete independence from the start, Diodotus likely fashioned himself early on as a kind of semi-independent governor that nevertheless was still in the Seleucid sphere. He was probably appointed satrap of Bactria in the mid-250s BC, and due to the far-flung nature of his province, was able to exert a certain level of independence, which included striking coins such as this piece with his own portrait but the name of Antiochus. It is likely, but not certain, that like Andragoras, Diodotus used the utter Seleucid defeat in Syria and Palestine to assert full independence, and perhaps the outbreak of the war with the Ptolemies was the moment that Diodotus' coinage abandoned the name of the now-dead Seleucid king Antiochus II in favor of his own. Thus, though the period provides uncertainty, this issue was likely struck while Diodotus was satrap but before the Third Syrian War, since it does not bear his name, placing this coin ca. 255-246 BC.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



30062 AXUMITE KINGDOM. Eon (ca. AD 400/420). AV tremissis or unit (17mm, 1.59 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 4/5. +CAX+ACA+CAC+CAC (partially retrograde), crowned and draped bust right, fly whisk or stick in right hand; flanked by wheat stalks, all within annulet border / +IAN+IwC+XAA+CIC (partially retrograde), draped bust right, wearing head cloth, fly whisk or stick in right hand; flanked by wheat stalks, all within annulet border. Hahn 28.2. Munro-Hay Type 59. Masterfully centered on a honey-wheat flan with bright surfaces. Light toning on the reverse.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton XVI (9 January 2013), lot 1305.

As one delves into the annals of African history, the Axumite Kingdom, located in present-day Ethiopia and Eritrea, emerges as a quintessential ancient civilization. Thriving primarily during the 1st to the 8th centuries AD, the Axumite Kingdom was renowned for its architectural grandeur, intricate art forms, and currency system, all signs of a sophisticated society and economy. As a key player in the Red Sea trade network, Axum's influence extended across the Arabian Peninsula, establishing it as an important conduit between Rome, Persia, and India. Notably, Axum was among the earliest empires to embrace Christianity, marking the kingdom's pivotal role in the early history of this religion.

Starting Bid: \$500

ORIENTAL



30063 SASANIAN KINGDOM. Shapur I the Great (AD 240-272). AV dinar (22mm, 7.35 gm, 3h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 3/5, brushed. Mint I ("Ctesiphon"), Phase II, ca. AD 260-272. Draped bust of Shapur I right, wearing mural tiara with korymbos and long ear flap / Fire altar flanked by two attendants standing facing, turned outwards, wearing mural crown, grounded scepter in outer hand. Sunrise 739. SNS type Ilc/1b. Göbl type I/1. Delicate apricot toning throughout.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Pars Coins, private sale (21 April 2018).

The second Sasanian ruler, Shapur I's long and energetic reign raised Persia to glories it had not known since the heyday of the Achaemenid Kingdom. He captured and sacked Antioch, the third greatest city of the Roman Empire, and then defeated the Roman army and captured the Emperor Valerian alive, the greatest feat of arms yet by a Sasanian monarch. His military exploits enriched the treasury and enabled him to engage in stupendous building projects. A devout Zoroastrian, he was nevertheless tolerant of other faiths and is warmly mentioned as a just king in Jewish writings.

Starting Bid: \$1,000

ANCIENT INDIA



Siva with Four Arms

30064 INDIA. Kushan Empire. Kanishka I (ca. AD 127-151). AV dinar (20mm, 7.96 gm, 12h). Choice Mint State. Kushan standard, Bactria, main mint (probably Balkh), late phase. ΠΑΟΝΑΝΟΡΑΟ ΚΑΝΗΡΚΙ ΚΟΡΑΝΟ, Kanishka I standing facing, head left, with long beard, flame emanating from right shoulder, wearing round cap with ladder-like brim, diadem tie with two ribbons to right, cloak around shoulders double-clasped at chest with corner folds pointing left and right, worn over belted tunic, trousers, and boots, sacrificing with right hand over altar at left, grounded spear in left hand, sword with curved hilt held by buckled belt; dotted border beneath feet / ΟΗΡΟ, Oesho (Siva or Shiva) standing facing, nimbate head left, hair in topknot, wearing dhoti, bracelets, and armllets with amulet string across chest, pouring water from flask in extended lower right hand, holding vajra (thunderbolt) in raised upper right hand, transverse trident in raised upper left hand, holding a he-goat by the horns at hip in lower left hand; tamgha without crossbar to left, dotted border. ANS Kushan 382-384. Göbl, MK 78 (O40/R45, same dies). Donum Burns 140 (same dies). An absolutely superb specimen, perfectly centered on a satiny flan with luster around the rims. Struck from fresh dies and with no visible wear. Every fine detail sharp.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Triton IX (10 January 2006), lot 1144.

Kanishka I, a celebrated figure in South Asian history, ascended to the throne of the Kushan Empire in the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. Known as a great military commander, his prowess led to the significant expansion of the Kushan Empire, which under his rule stretched from Central Asia all the way to Northern India. Esteemed for more than his conquests, however, Kanishka I was a potent patron of the arts and religious institutions. He is notably recognized for his prodigious contributions to Buddhism, playing a seminal role in its dissemination and fostering the creation of the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art, which amalgamated Greek, Persian, and Indian artistic traditions. His reign marked the beginning of the Serindian art style and was characterized by a magnificent efflorescence of cultural and artistic endeavors. Coins minted during his realm bear his image often clad in elaborate Kushan clothing and sometimes paying homage to various Iranian and even Greek deities, reflecting what was a cosmopolitan and syncretic Kushan culture.

Starting Bid: \$1,000



30065 INDIA. Kushan Empire. Shaka (ca. AD 325-345). AV dinar (23mm, 7.80 gm, 12h). MS. Reduced Kushan standard, uncertain mint. Illegible Bactrian legend, Shaka standing facing in elongated style, nimbate head left, wearing diadem with tie and long ribbons to right, tall jeweled conical hat, dot-edged kaftan with high collar, loose-fitting long sleeves, and arched hemline, worn over dot-edged trousers and boots, dropping small pellets from right hand over three-pronged lit altar at left, filleted grounded standard in left hand; trident with long looped fillet to left, dotted border beneath feet, *Vai* (Brahmi) between foot and altar, *Mi* under left arm, *ShaKa* to right / Illegible Bactrian legend, Ardoxsho seated facing on high-backed throne with ornate legs, wearing halo, hair in ringlets to shoulders, ankle-length robe, and scarf draped from right arm over lap, filleted investiture garland in right hand, cornucopia in left; tamgha to left above, dotted border. ANS Kushan -. Mitchiner 3571. Sunrise -. Göbl, MK 579. Solidly struck from fresh dies on a bright, velvety flan with a sheen of lovely orange toning. All details are clean and sharp.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Joan Wilde Collection (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 99, 13 May 2015), lot 428; Tom Cederlind, private sale.

Flourishing from the mid-1st century to the 3rd century AD, the Kushan Empire emerged as a major power in South and Central Asia. Established by the Yuezhi, a confederation of nomadic tribes from China, the empire stretched across what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and northern India. The Kushans achieved advancements in trading, owing largely to their strategic location at the convergence of major trade routes, including the Silk Road. Spearheaded by influential rulers like King Shaka, the Kushans released vast reserves of gold coins that artists inscribed with impeccably detailed renditions of deities from Greek, Persian, and Hindu traditions. This amalgamation of religious iconography stands testament to the empire's cultural diversity, tolerance, and the fusion of various artistic styles.

Starting Bid: \$500

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



30066 INDIA. Kushano-Sasanian. Hormizd I Kushanshah (Ohrmazd) (ca. AD 285-300). AV dinar (29mm, 7.69 gm, 11h). MS. Bactrian mint (probably Balkh), Early Series. ΩYPOMOZΔO OZOPKO-KOΠANO ΠAYO, Hormizd I standing facing, nimbate head left wearing lion-head crown surmounted by lotus blossom, diadem with ties and ribbons rising to right, hair bun at back of neck represented by dot cluster, beard dressed as curls with pendant bead ornament, wearing armored tunic and trousers in Sasanian style, long sword on belt, flames on right shoulder, trident in left hand, sacrificing from phiale over smoldering altar with right hand; filleted trident to left, triple pellets under left arm, nandipada in right field, annulet above tetraskelion between legs, pellet to right of altar, row of dots beneath feet / BOPZAOANΔO-IAZAΔO, exalted god standing facing, head surrounded by halo, flaming hair with hair buns right and left, beard shown as dots, wearing Sasanian knee-length tunic over trousers, diadem with two ladder-like ribbons in extended right hand, trident in left hand; bull standing left behind, dotted border. Göbl MK 707. ANS Kushan 2206. Sunrise 1018. Highly attractive and interesting issue from artistic dies.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Nomos, Auction 10 (18 May 2015), lot 66.

A remarkable chapter in the annals of Central Asian history is the era of the Kushano-Sasanian Kingdom from the mid-third century to the mid-fifth century AD, flourishing as a historical intersection of the Kushan and the Sasanian Empires. While the Kushans were a major power in South and Central Asia, the Sasanians hailed from Persia, creating an intriguing blend of cultures and traditions within the kingdom. Hormizd I is predominantly known for his significant role in fostering cultural syncretism during his reign.

Starting Bid: \$1,500

ROMAN REPUBLIC



Ex Money Museum, Zurich

30067 Anonymous. Ca. 211-208 BC. AV 60 asses (14mm, 3.36 gm, 5h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Mars right, bearded, wearing crested Italo-Corinthian helmet pushed back on head; VIX (VI ligate, mark of value) behind / ROMA, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, wings spread. Crawford 44/2. Bahrfeldt 4a. Sydenham 226. Excellently struck and centered on a gleaming flan. A fantastic example in hand with an abundance of eye appeal.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Collection of the MoneyMuseum, Zurich; UBS, Auction 61 (14 September 2004), lot 4467.

Rome's capture and plundering of Syracuse in 212 BC and successes in Spain around this time provided the gold for the first extensive Roman coinage in that metal, circa 211 BC. Gold pieces in three denominations, with numerals setting their values at 60, 40, and 20 copper asses, were introduced alongside the silver denarius, quinarius, quadrigatus, and sestertius. Although the overall coinage reform proved lasting, the gold denominations were only struck for two or three years and soon disappeared from circulation.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Attractive Artistic Portrait

30068 Julius Caesar, as Consul for the Third Time (46 BC), with Aulus Hirtius, as Praetor. AV aureus (19mm, 7.95 gm, 2h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, edge marks. Rome. C•CAESAR•COS•TER, veiled female head (Vesta or Pietas?) right, with features of Julius Caesar / A•HIRTIVS•P R, lituus, oenochoe, and securis, all turned left. Calicó 37. Crawford 466/1. Sydenham 1017-1018. Hirtia 1 and Julia 22. Carefully struck from artistic dies, nicely centered on a warm amber flan with orange overtones. An exceptionally attractive example for the issue.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Aurora Family Collection (Goldberg, Auction 93, 6 September 2016), lot 1575.

Aulus Hirtius was a key supporter of Caesar, who might have ended up as Caesar's successor in power had events taken a different turn. An experienced soldier, he served as one of Caesar's legates in Gaul from about 54 BC and was an envoy to Pompey in 50 BC. He served Caesar loyally during the Civil War against Pompey and his successors in 48-45 BC. Hirtius was appointed as Caesar's mintmaster in Rome in 46 BC, and it was then that he struck the first truly large issue of gold aurei from the spoils of Caesar's campaigns. These aurei, which bear a rather enigmatic veiled female head on the obverse, were used to pay Caesar's soldiers after the great triumphal parade. After Caesar's assassination, Hirtius initially supported Marc Antony but, after taking over as Consul in 43 BC, he raised an army against Antony at the instigation of Cicero and Octavian. His army defeated Antony at Mutina in April of 43 BC, but Hirtius was killed in the fighting; his consular colleague Pansa died days later, leaving Octavian and Antony masters of Rome. Modern historians owe Hirtius a debt of gratitude for preserving and editing Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

ROMAN IMPERIAL



Appealing Lugdunese Style

30069 Augustus (27 BC-AD 14). AV aureus (20mm, 7.84 gm, 3h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Lugdunum, 2 BC-AD 4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS-DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesars, both togate, standing facing, each resting inner hand on grounded shield with spear behind; simpulum (on left) and lituus (on right) turned inwards in upper field; C L CAESARES in exergue. Calicó 176a. RIC I 206. A magnificent example with whispers of sunset coloring throughout, reminiscent of Boscoreale toning.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Roma Numismatics, Auction XX (29 October 2020), lot 529.

This outstanding aureus displays the succession arrangements Augustus hoped to implement for the Roman state. After the death of his favorite nephew Marcellus, Augustus turned his hopes for the succession to the young Caius and Lucius Caesars, his grandsons via his daughter Julia and his close friend Marcus Agrippa. Caius was born in 20 BC and Lucius three years later. Augustus formally adopted them both and gave them an accelerated progress up the cursus honorum, or ladder of public offices. He also carefully supervised their education and displayed them at public events to endear them to the populace and army. There are hints that being showered with honors and adulation may have gone to their heads, but history will never know whether their reigns would have been superior to what did come after Augustus, for they both suffered untimely ends. Lucius fell ill during a state visit to Gaul and died in Massalia in AD 2. Two years later, Caius suffered a wound during a skirmish with the Parthians on the eastern frontier and died in Lycia. Augustus was devastated and spent the rest of his reign sunk in depression. Their deaths cleared the way for Tiberius, Augustus' dour son-in-law via his wife Livia, and rumors abounded that she had somehow conspired the deaths of Caius and Lucius, and possibly that of Marcellus as well, but the disparate circumstances of their deaths leaves for little doubt of Livia's innocence.

Starting Bid: \$4,000

The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex NAC, 1996

30070 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (20mm, 7.87 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, brushed. Lugdunum, ca. AD 14-17. TI CAESAR DIVI-AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / PONTIF-MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right, grounded scepter in right hand, olive branch in outstretched left, feet on stool; chair with ornate legs, double line below. Calicó 305a. RIC I 27 var. (triple line). Excellently centered on a highly lustrous flan. The overall composition and execution of the dies is superb, especially so with the portrait.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Freeman & Sear, private sale (14 December 2004), lot R4313; Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 9 (16 April 1996), lot 797.

As the stepchild and unwanted heir of Augustus, Tiberius had a difficult act to follow. Nevertheless, for the first few years of his reign, he did a commendable job running the vast empire bequeathed to his care. Cautious and frugal, he engaged in no wars of conquest and kept the Empire's finances in good order. However, he soon tired of the endless toil and began handing off duties to his unscrupulous second fiddles, namely the Praetorian Prefect Sejanus and his eventual replacement, Macro. The resulting bloodbath among members of his own family, and their Senatorial supporters, tarnished his name throughout history. There are reports that, in the end, Tiberius did not die of natural causes. Suetonius, himself, believed rumors that Caligula had poisoned, starved, smothered him with a pillow, and then he fell dead. He was deified upon death.

His cautious nature is reflected in his coinage - unlike the plethora of types employed by Augustus, Tiberius kept the same simple design for both silver denarii and gold aurei for almost the entirety of his reign. This uniformity of type makes it virtually impossible to date any particular aureus or denarius more precisely than somewhere within the last two decades of his reign. Hence, virtually any of his coins could have been struck in the same year as the momentous event he probably never heard about, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ in Judaea, likely between AD 30 and 34. The coin associated most closely to Tiberius is the "Tribute Penny," the silver version of this aureus, as they are mentioned in the Bible.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



**Sir Arthur Evans Collection;
Ex Bourgey 1925**

30071 Claudius I (AD 41-54). AV aureus (18mm, 7.73 gm, 4h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5, light marks. Rome, AD 46-47. TI CLAVD CAESAR•AVG•P•M•TR•P•VI•IMP XI, laureate head of Claudius I right / DE BRITANN, legend on architrave of triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue left, right hand raised, spear in left; between two trophies. Calicó 349a (Rome or Lugdunum). RIC I 33. Like so many coins in the Wetmore collection, this rare and popular aureus is graced with smoldering red-orange toning that makes an already desirable coin that much more pleasing.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, private sale (30 July 2005), lot 758328; Sir Arthur Evans Collection (Ars Classica, Auction XVII, 3 October 1934), lot 1251; Bourgey (2 March 1925), lot 124.

This rare issue depicts the triumphal Arch of Claudius, commissioned in AD 43, dedicated in AD 51. It was a conversion of one of the arches of the Aqua Virgo aqueduct where it crossed the Via Flaminia. The arch no longer exists, but a fragment of the inscription is housed in the Capitoline Museum.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Imposing Emblazoned Portrait

30072 Nero, as Augustus (AD 54-68). AV aureus (18mm, 7.34 gm, 8h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 65-68. IMP NERO CAESAR-AVGSTVS, laureate head of Nero right / IVPPITER-CVSTOS, Jupiter enthroned left, bare to waist, cloak around lower limbs, thunderbolt lowered in right hand, grounded scepter in left. Calicó 413. RIC I 63. A robust, gluttonous portrait, perfectly framed by a fiery silhouette on an autumnal-toned flan.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 86 (5 May 2003), lot 778.

Nero's reign from AD 54 to AD 68 as the fifth Emperor of Rome stands as one of the most contentious periods of the Empire. While ascended to the throne as a young man, his rule was shadowed by political intrigue, shocking personal excesses, and notable public works. Despite the infamy, Nero was a patron of the arts and culture, initiating grand construction projects like the opulent Golden House and sponsoring games and theatre performances. His reign was also marked by significant events such as the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64, an event which eroded his popularity due to rumors of his inaction. In the realm of foreign affairs, Nero's rule witnessed tumultuous periods, including the suppression of the Boudica revolt in Britain and the ongoing tension with Parthia. Nero's reign ultimately ended in dramatic fashion with his suicide in AD 68, after widespread discontent and revolt precipitated his downfall, marking the lead-in to the "Year of the Four Emperors", in AD 69.

In the sphere of numismatics, Nero's coinage helps document his reign. Notably, coins bore his portrait and traditional Roman iconography, but his attempt to associate his reign with the divine by depicting gods like Jupiter were seen as a contentious appropriation of religion for political ends. While Nero's reign was marked by extravagance, cruelty, and rebellion, he ostensibly sought the favor of Jupiter — employing the god's imagery and symbolism in monumental artwork, coinage, and public ceremonies, imbuing them with the god's supreme authority. Jupiter, regarded as a divine guardian of Rome and its political and moral guide, was an apt symbol for an emperor who sought to link his rule with divine authority. Yet, Nero's association with Jupiter was fraught with controversy, as historical accounts suggest that the emperor's actions often departed from the moral principles that Jupiter represented. This dynamic between Nero and Jupiter reflects the complex, dualistic nature of Roman imperial ideology, where emperors strove to associate themselves with celestial power while navigating the challenges and contradictions of their earthly reigns.

Starting Bid: \$4,000





Calico Plate Coin

30073 Vespasian (AD 69-79). AV aureus (20mm, 7.18 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style, light marks. Rome, AD 76. IMP CAESAR-VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right / AETER-NITAS, Aeternitas standing facing, head left, head of Sol in outstretched right hand, head of Luna in outstretched left; lighted altar at feet to left. Calicó 588 (this coin). RIC II.1 838. Featuring a superbly veristic portrait in Fine Style, as well as a lovely composition of Aeternitas on the reverse, this Calicó plate coin would be an excellent candidate for collectors working on a 12 Caesars collection. Strong flow lines and brightly lustrous surfaces need to be seen in hand to be fully appreciated.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 33 (6 April 2006), lot 455.

Descended from a family of small-time entrepreneurs and tax farmers in the Sabine hill country north of Rome, Flavius Vespasianus was born in AD 9 and rose to prominence in the Roman Army. In AD 43-44, he gained distinction during Claudius' invasion of Britain and won a Consulship in AD 51, but fell from imperial favor when he dozed off during one of Nero's musical performances. When a Jewish faction in the province of Judaea rebelled and massacred the local Roman garrison in AD 66, Nero sent Vespasian at the head of three legions to crush the revolt. Through his able son Titus, Vespasian gained the friendship and support of Mucianus, governor of Syria, who had another three legions at his disposal. The collapse of Nero's regime, in AD 68, led to a free-for-all for the throne, with Galba, Otho and Vitellius following in quick succession. Vespasian realized he had the means and ability to make his own try for supreme power, and on 1 July AD 69, the legions of Alexandria, Egypt declared Vespasian as emperor. He decided on a policy of blockade and attrition to defeat Vitellius; however the sudden declaration of support by the Danubian legions and their invasion of Italy in the fall of AD 69 brought a much quicker victory. Vitellius was executed on 20 December, and the Senate proclaimed Vespasian emperor two days later.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



The Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum



Ex Tkalec 1992

30074 Domitian, as Caesar (AD 81-96). AV aureus (21mm, 7.26 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 76-77. CAESAR AVG F-DOMITIANVS, laureate head of Domitian right / COS-III, cornucopia bound with fillet, containing grain ears, pyramidal cake, pomegranates and other fruits, three grape clusters hanging from rim of horn. Calicó 817a. RIC II.1 (Vespasian) 918. Perfectly struck from magnificent style dies on a fully lustrous flan. Smoldering red-orange toning accompanies the intense portrait.

From the Wetmore Collection of Gold and Electrum. Ex Leu Numismatik, Auction 65 (21 May 1996), lot 352; Tkalec Auction (23 October 1992), lot 249.

Domitian has gone down in history as a depraved tyrant, but he was certainly not a madman like Caligula, nor was he an incompetent dilettante like Nero. As a young man, Domitian was largely overshadowed by his older brother Titus, a situation that probably shaped his dour, resentful character. In AD 79, Vespasian was succeeded by Titus as Augustus, with Domitian taking the junior position of Caesar. But Titus ruled only two years before he fell ill and died in September of AD 81. Domitian wasted no time in seizing power as the third emperor of the Flavian dynasty. He soon proved a conscientious, detail-oriented administrator who kept a firm hand on all facets of government. Despite his uneven military record, the legions loved Domitian for raising their pay by nearly 50 percent. But Domitian's suspicion of the aristocracy soon deepened into paranoia. Unsuccessful conspiracies against him in AD 87 and 89 caused him to abandon all restraint, and by AD 93 Rome was in the grip of a reign of terror. Even Domitian's wife came to fear for her life, and she encouraged the emperor's personal attendants to plot against him, leading to his murder in AD 96.

This stunning gold aureus, struck while he was Caesar under Vespasian, sports a robust portrait in high Flavian style, whereas during his sole reign, he revised coin portraits to show himself in a slimmed-down, more flattering light.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



End of Session One

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Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE “Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the

case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.

15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.

16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.

17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.

18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.

19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.

20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).

21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.

22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.

23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.

25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentation of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.

26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.

27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentation(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).

28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.

29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Buyer authorizes Auctioneer to charge the Buyer's credit card on file with Auctioneer in the amount required to pay the invoice in full or sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.

30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer

agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).

32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. For auctions conducted by Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, any Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Hong Kong law.
46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

**Additional Terms & Conditions:
COINS & CURRENCY**

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

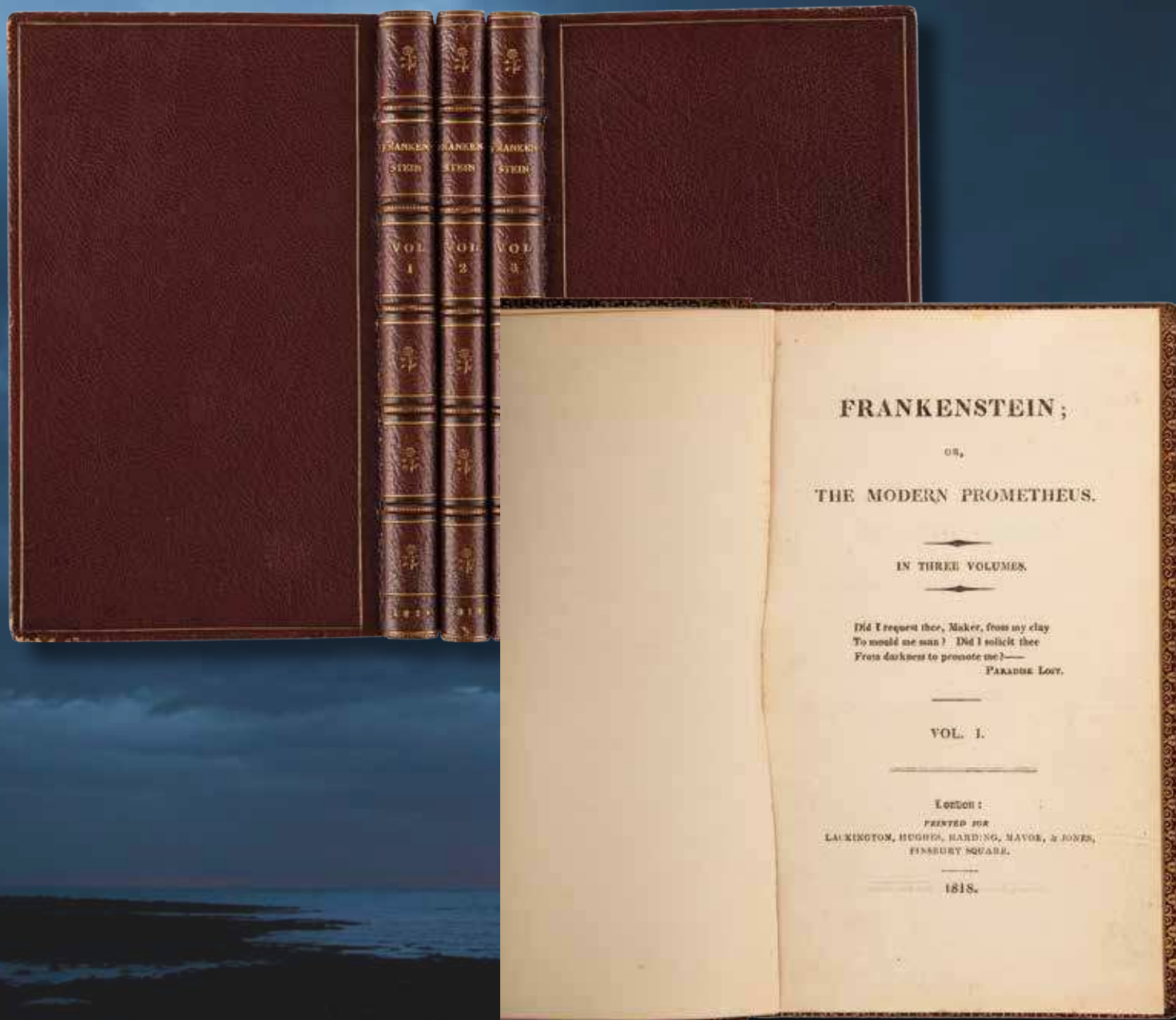
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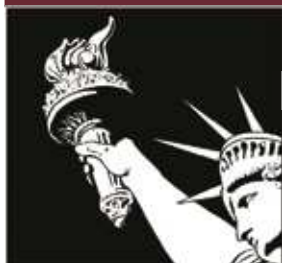
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|--|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| The Curated Home | Dallas | February 23, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Asian Art | Dallas | March 20, 2024 | January 9, 2024 |
| Fine Minerals | Dallas | March 27, 2024 | January 31, 2024 |
| Urban Art | Dallas | March 28, 2024 | January 25, 2024 |
| Prints & Multiples | Dallas | April 16, 2024 | February 13, 2024 |
| Pursuit of Beauty: Art Nouveau, Art Deco & Art Glass | Dallas | April 18, 2024 | February 7, 2024 |
| Illustration Art | Dallas | April 23, 2024 | February 19, 2024 |
| Nature & Science | Dallas | April 24, 2024 | February 28, 2024 |
| Design | Dallas | April 25, 2024 | February 14, 2024 |
| Photographs | Dallas | April 30, 2024 | February 26, 2024 |
| American Art | Dallas | May 15, 2024 | March 13, 2024 |
| HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Historical Manuscripts | Dallas | March 14, 2024 | January 15, 2024 |
| Americana & Political | Dallas | April 26-27, 2024 | February 26, 2024 |
| Books | Dallas | May 7-8, 2024 | March 7, 2024 |
| LUXURY LIFESTYLE | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| The Lawrence Collection II Fine & Rare Wine | Beverly Hills | February 2, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| Wine | Beverly Hills | March 15, 2024 | February 5, 2024 |
| Luxury Accessories | Dallas | May 2, 2024 | February 27, 2024 |
| Spring Fine Jewelry | Dallas | May 6, 2024 | February 9, 2024 |
| NUMISMATICS | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Walter J. Husak and the Liberty Cap Foundation | Orlando | January 4, 2024 | CLOSED |
| NYINC Platinum Session World & Ancient Coins | New York | January 8, 2024 | CLOSED |
| FUN US Coins | Dallas | January 10-14, 2024 | CLOSED |
| FUN Currency | Dallas | January 10-12, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Long Beach Expo US Coins | Dallas | February 8-11, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| World Paper Money | Dallas | March 8, 2024 | January 17, 2024 |
| US Coins | Dallas | March 28-31, 2024 | February 13, 2024 |
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| CSNS US Coins | Dallas | May 8-12, 2024 | March 25, 2024 |
| CSNS World Coins Platinum Session | Dallas | May 8-10, 2024 | March 8, 2024 |
| CSNS Currency | Dallas | May 8-10, 2024 | March 18, 2024 |
| POP CULTURE COLLECTIBLES | LOCATION | AUCTION DATES | CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES |
| Comics & Comic Art | Dallas | January 11-14, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Winter Sports Card Catalog Auction | Dallas | January 25-26, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Video Games | Dallas | February 1-3, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Movie Posters | Dallas | February 10, 2024 | CLOSED |
| Trading Card Games | Dallas | February 16-17, 2024 | December 27, 2023 |
| Beatles Music Memorabilia | Dallas | February 24, 2024 | December 26, 2023 |
| Winter Platinum Night Auction | Dallas | February 24-25, 2024 | January 3, 2024 |
| International Original Art | Dallas | March 9-10, 2024 | January 18, 2024 |
| Hollywood & Entertainment | Dallas | March 20-24, 2024 | January 19, 2024 |
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 U.S. Coins & World Paper Money | 7 PM Tuesdays
 U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
 Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesdays
 World Coins | 7 PM Thursdays
 Jewelry | 2 PM Tuesdays

Wine | 8 PM Second Thursday
 Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesday
 Minerals | 7 PM Second Wednesday
 Prints & Multiples | 1 PM Third Wednesday
 Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
 Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursday

Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
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 Sports | 10 PM Sundays & Third Thursday
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 Comic & Animation Art | 6 PM Wednesdays
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