



Savoca Coins

Silver | 209th Monthly Silver Auction

28 April 2024

All prices are starting prices (EUR)
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1 Eastern Europe. Uncertain mint. Imitations of Alexander III and his successors circa 300 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 14,19 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; X below throne. Very Fine

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2 Eastern Europe. Uncertain mint. Imitations of Alexander III and his successors circa 300 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 14,78 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left. Very Fine

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3 Central Europe. Boii 150-100 BC. "Nonnos" type Hexadrachm AR 25 mm, 16,17 g Head of male right, wearing wreath / Horseman advancing right, holding sword and branch. Fine Hex., XIV-1A/8; Paulsen 764-6; KMW 617-8.

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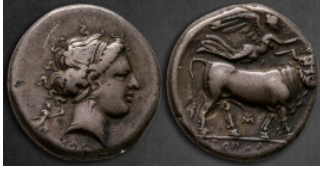
4 Gaul. Massalia circa 125-90 BC. Drachm AR 17 mm, 2,58 g Diademed and draped bust of Artemis right, bow and quiver over shoulder / Lion standing right, raising foreleg; Π K below legs. Very Fine F&P DRM-41-31.

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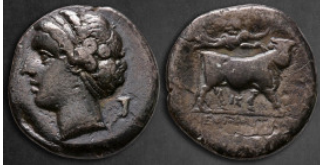


5 Campania. Neapolis circa 320-300 BC. Nomos AR 20 mm, 6,97 g Head of nymph right / ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, Man-headed bull walking right, head facing; above, crowning Nike flying right, Very Fine HN Italy 571.

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6 Campania. Neapolis circa 300 BC. Nomos AR 20 mm, 7,20 g Diademed head of nymph to right; to left, Artemis running right, holding torch; XAPI below / [NEOΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ], Man-headed bull walking right; above, Nike flying right, placing wreath on bull's head; MY monogram below. Very Fine, Toned HN Italy 579; SNG BN 786. Neapolis Campania, commonly referred to as Neapolis, was an ancient Greek city located in the region of Campania in southern Italy. The name Neapolis translates to "New City" in Greek, reflecting its foundation as a colony of Cumae in the 6th century BC. Neapolis was strategically situated on the coast of the Bay of Naples, near the base of Mount Vesuvius. Its location facilitated maritime trade and communication with other Greek colonies in Italy and the wider Mediterranean region. The city thrived as a commercial center, benefiting from its access to fertile agricultural land and its proximity to important trade routes. Throughout its history, Neapolis was influenced by various cultures, including Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. It was known for its vibrant cultural life, which included theater, art, and philosophy. The city also played a significant role in the spread of Greek culture and civilization to Italy and beyond. One of the most famous landmarks of Neapolis was its theater, which was one of the largest in the ancient world. Built during the 4th century BC and later expanded by the Romans, the theater could accommodate thousands of spectators and hosted dramatic performances, musical events, and civic gatherings. Neapolis was also renowned for its contributions to literature and philosophy. The city was the birthplace of several notable figures, including the philosopher and mathematician Philolaus, who was associated with the Pythagorean school of thought. During the Roman period, Neapolis continued to prosper as a center of trade and culture. It became a popular destination for wealthy Romans seeking leisure and entertainment, with luxurious villas and resorts lining the coast. Today, the modern city of Naples occupies the site of ancient Neapolis. Despite centuries of urban development and change, Naples still bears traces of its ancient past, including archaeological remains, historic landmarks, and a rich cultural heritage that reflects its Greek origins.



7 Campania. Neapolis circa 275-250 BC. Drachm AR 21 mm, 3,27 g Head of nymph left; cornucopia (?) to right / Man-headed bull walking right; above, crowning Nike flying right; below. ΙΣ//ΝΕΩΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Very Fine HN Italy 588.

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8 Calabria. Brundisium circa 200-100 BC. Semis Æ 20 mm, 6,07 g Laureate head of Poseidon right; Nike with wreath behind, S below / Phalanthos astride dolphin left, holding Nike and lyre; S to right, BRVN below. Good Very Fine SNG France 6.1, 1492-7. Brundisium, located in the region of Apulia in southern Italy, was a prominent ancient port city that played a crucial role in maritime trade and commerce throughout antiquity. As such, its coinage often featured imagery related to its maritime heritage and cultural identity. The portrayal of Phalanthos riding a dolphin on Brundisium's coins is a symbolic representation that connects the city's foundation myth with its maritime character. Phalanthos was a legendary figure associated with the founding of Tarentum (modern-day Taranto), another important Greek colony in southern Italy. The depiction of him riding a dolphin symbolizes his mastery over the sea and his role as a maritime leader. In Greek mythology, dolphins were often depicted as sacred creatures associated with the sea god Poseidon and were believed to be protectors of sailors and navigators. Depicting Phalanthos riding a dolphin not only emphasizes his connection to the maritime world but also conveys a sense of divine favor and protection over the city of Brundisium and its seafaring endeavors. Furthermore, the image of Phalanthos astride a dolphin serves as a potent symbol of Brundisium's identity and aspirations as a thriving port city. It reflects the city's reliance on maritime trade for its economic prosperity and its cultural ties to the broader Greek world.

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9 Calabria. Tarentum circa 280-272 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 2,90 g Head of Athena right, wearing helmet decorated with Skylla throwing stone / NEYMHNIOΣ ΠΟΛΥ, owl standing right, head facing; olive branch to right. Very Fine HN Italy 1015. A helmet decorated with Skylla would bear an intricate and symbolic design, representing a fascinating fusion of Greek mythology and military tradition. In Greek mythology, Skylla (also spelled Scylla) was a fearsome sea monster who dwelled in a narrow strait opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. According to legend, she was once a beautiful nymph who was transformed into a monster by the sea goddess Circe out of jealousy or vengeance. Skylla was depicted as having multiple heads, each with rows of sharp teeth, and a body composed of various sea creatures. The depiction of Skylla on a helmet would likely incorporate elements of her monstrous form, emphasizing her terrifying appearance and fearsome reputation. The helmet's crest might feature the heads of Skylla emerging from the waves, their mouths agape and teeth bared, evoking a sense of menace and danger. In addition to its decorative purpose, a helmet adorned with Skylla could serve as a talisman of protection for the wearer, invoking the power of the sea and its mythological guardians. Warriors adorned with such helmets might believe themselves to be imbued with the strength and ferocity of Skylla, instilling fear in their enemies and inspiring confidence in their allies.

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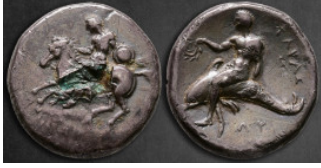


10 Calabria. Tarentum circa 280-272 BC. Nomos AR 20 mm, 6,33 g Warrior on horseback right, holding shield and two spears, preparing to cast a third; ΓΥ to upper left, ΑΠΙ/ΣΤΙ/Π in three lines below / Phalanthos, holding bow and arrow, riding dolphin right; below, ΔΙ and elephant standing right. Good Very Fine, Toned Vlasto 712; HN Italy 999; SNG ANS 1082-3.

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11 Calabria. Tarentum circa 280-272 BC. Brokage Drachm AR 16 mm, 3,12 g Helmeted head of Athena left / Incuse of the obverse. Nearly Very Fine Cf. HN Italy 1018. Athena, in Greek mythology, is one of the twelve Olympian deities and the daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods. She is often referred to as the goddess of wisdom, courage, warfare, strategy, and crafts. Athena is typically depicted wearing armor and a helmet, and she is often shown carrying a shield and a spear. She is known for her strategic and intellectual abilities, and she represents the more rational and disciplined aspects of human nature. Athena was considered the protector of heroes and played a significant role in the epic tales of ancient Greece. Athena is often associated with the city of Athens, which was named in her honor. The city considered her its patron goddess and built the Parthenon, a magnificent temple, as a tribute to her. The Parthenon became one of the most iconic examples of ancient Greek architecture. Athena's birth is also noteworthy in Greek mythology. According to one myth, she sprang fully grown and armored from the head of her father, Zeus, after he swallowed her mother, Metis, in fear of a prophecy that their child would be more powerful than him. In addition to her role in warfare and wisdom, Athena was also considered the goddess of crafts and the arts, especially weaving. She was often associated with the concept of a civilized society and the pursuit of knowledge. Athena was a revered figure in the pantheon of Greek gods and goddesses, and her influence extended beyond Greece, as she became the inspiration for various aspects of Western culture and philosophy.



12 Calabria. Tarentum circa 280 BC. Fourrée Nomos 22 mm, 7,09 g Nude youth on horseback left, holding shield; [ΣΙ to right, ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ below] / Phalanthos, holding wreath, on dolphin left; ΛΥ below, ΤΑΡΑΣ to right. Very Fine cf. HN Italy 965. Phalanthos is a figure from Greek mythology associated with the founding of the ancient Greek city of Tarentum, located in southern Italy (modern-day Taranto). According to legend, Phalanthos was a Spartan prince who played a central role in the establishment of the city. The myth of Phalanthos recounts that he was a descendant of the legendary Spartan king Heracles (Hercules). Due to political strife and conflict in Sparta, Phalanthos was forced to flee his homeland. He embarked on a journey across the Mediterranean and eventually arrived at the shores of southern Italy. Upon his arrival, Phalanthos encountered the indigenous population of the region and, through a combination of diplomacy and military prowess, established himself as a leader among them. He is said to have founded the city of Tarentum, which later became known as Taras in Greek and Tarentum in Latin. Phalanthos is often depicted as a heroic and resourceful figure, capable of overcoming adversity and establishing a prosperous new city in a foreign land. His leadership and vision are credited with laying the foundations for the growth and prosperity of Tarentum, which became a significant center of trade, culture, and military power in the ancient Mediterranean world. The myth of Phalanthos and the foundation of Tarentum reflects the interconnectedness of Greek and indigenous cultures in southern Italy during antiquity. It also highlights the role of legendary figures in shaping the history and identity of ancient cities, serving as enduring symbols of their origins and heritage.



13 Calabria. Tarentum circa 272 BC-AD 240. Nomos AR 19 mm, 6,33 g Warrior, nude, holding javelin, on horse running right; Ι-ΙΠΠΟΔΑ below / ΤΑΡΑΣ, Phalanthos, nude, holding distaff and kantharos, riding dolphin left; ΙΑ to inner right, amphora to outer right. Very Fine Vlasto 907; HN Italy 1040. Tarentum, also known as Taras in Greek and Taranto in Italian, was an ancient Greek city located in southern Italy, specifically in the region known as Magna Graecia. It was founded by Greek colonists from Sparta and other parts of the Peloponnese around the 8th century BC. Tarentum was strategically situated on a peninsula surrounded by natural harbors, making it an important maritime and commercial center in antiquity. The city flourished as a prosperous trading hub, benefiting from its access to trade routes in the Mediterranean Sea. One of the most notable features of Tarentum was its strong defensive walls, which helped protect the city from invasion. Tarentum was known for its skilled warriors, particularly its cavalry, which played a significant role in various conflicts throughout its history. The city was also renowned for its cultural achievements, including its contributions to literature, philosophy, and the arts. Tarentum was home to several notable figures, such as the philosopher Archytas and the historian Polybius. Tarentum's prosperity attracted the attention of neighboring powers, including the Romans. The city became involved in conflicts with Rome, leading to the Tarentine War in the 3rd century BCE. Eventually, Tarentum fell under Roman control and became an important Roman colony. Today, the modern city of Taranto occupies the site of ancient Tarentum. Archaeological excavations in the area have uncovered remains of the city's ancient walls, buildings, and artifacts, providing valuable insights into its rich history.



14 Calabria. Tarentum circa 272-235 BC. Nomos AR 18 mm, 6,40 g Warrior, holding shield and two spears, and preparing to cast third spear, on horse rearing right; ΔΙ to left, ΑΠΙ-ΣΤΟ / ΚΑ-ΗΣ in two lines below / ΤΑΡΑΣ, Phalanthos, holding trident and kantharos, riding dolphin left; to right, head of nymph left. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning Vlasto 877-81; HN Italy 1033.

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15 Lucania. Metapontion circa 500-465 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 1,12 g Six-grained ear of barley / Incuse bucranium. Very Fine Bucranium, from the Latin "bucranium" (plural: bucrania), refers to a decorative motif featuring the skull of an ox or a bull, often depicted with horns and sometimes adorned with garlands or other decorative elements. In ancient Greek and Roman art and architecture, bucrania were commonly used as ornamental motifs in various contexts, including on friezes, altars, and architectural elements such as cornices. The use of bucrania had symbolic significance in ancient cultures. In some contexts, they were associated with sacrifices and offerings to gods, as oxen were commonly used in religious rituals. Bucrania were also used in funerary contexts, symbolizing strength, fertility, and sometimes serving as protective symbols. Over time, the motif of the bucranium evolved and was adapted in different artistic styles and periods. It remained a popular decorative element throughout antiquity and continued to be used in various forms in later artistic traditions, including in Renaissance and Neoclassical art and architecture.

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16 Lucania. Metapontion circa 330-290 BC. Fouillée Stater 21 mm, 5,99 g Wreathed head of Demeter left / META, ear of barley, a leaf on left with tongs above. Very Fine cf. HN Italy 1583. Demeter, a central figure in Greek mythology, is the goddess of agriculture, fertility, and the harvest. Revered as one of the Olympian gods, she holds significant influence over the cycle of life, particularly in relation to the cultivation of crops and the prosperity of the earth. As the goddess of agriculture, Demeter was deeply connected to the cultivation of grains, particularly wheat and barley. She was believed to oversee the growth of crops, ensuring their abundance and fertility. Ancient Greeks held elaborate rituals and festivals in her honor, seeking her blessings for successful harvests. Demeter is often depicted as a mature woman, often robed in flowing garments, with a crown of grain or ears of wheat adorning her head. In her hand, she may carry a scepter, a torch, or a sheaf of wheat, symbolizing her role as a nurturing and protective deity. One of the most famous myths associated with Demeter is the story of her daughter Persephone's abduction by Hades, the god of the underworld. In her grief and anger, Demeter caused the earth to wither and crops to fail, plunging the world into a devastating winter. Eventually, a compromise was reached, allowing Persephone to spend part of the year with her mother on earth, during which time crops flourished, and part of the year in the underworld with Hades, during which time the earth lay barren—a myth that explains the changing seasons. Demeter's worship was widespread throughout ancient Greece, and she was often invoked by farmers and agricultural communities seeking her favor. Her cult centers, such as the sanctuary of Eleusis near Athens, were sites of pilgrimage and initiation into the Eleusinian Mysteries, secretive rituals believed to promise a blessed afterlife. Metapontum, an ancient Greek city located in southern Italy (modern-day Basilicata), was known for its agricultural prosperity, particularly its production of grains such as wheat and barley. As such, it is plausible that coins minted in Metapontum could feature iconography related to Demeter, either as a direct representation of the goddess herself or as imagery associated with agricultural abundance.



17 Lucania. Poseidonia circa 410-350 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 0,99 g Poseidon striding right, holding trident overhead; branch to lower left / Bull standing right; branch to right. Nearly Very Fine HN Italy 1144. Poseidon is a prominent figure in Greek mythology, revered as the god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses. He was one of the twelve Olympian gods, ruling alongside his siblings Zeus and Hades. As the god of the sea, Poseidon was believed to control the waters and all marine life. He was often depicted wielding a trident, a three-pronged spear, which was his symbolic weapon and attributed to his power over the seas. Poseidon was also associated with horses, as he was said to have created them from the waves. In Greek art and literature, Poseidon was often depicted as a bearded, mature man with a powerful physique, often seated or standing beside the sea. He was sometimes accompanied by sea creatures such as dolphins, fish, or hippocamps (mythical sea-horses). Poseidon played a significant role in Greek mythology, featuring in numerous stories and legends. One of the most famous myths involving Poseidon is his rivalry with the goddess Athena over the patronage of Athens. According to legend, Poseidon and Athena both vied to become the city's patron deity by offering gifts to its people. Poseidon struck the ground with his trident, causing a spring of water to gush forth, while Athena planted an olive tree. The citizens of Athens ultimately chose Athena's gift, and she became the city's patron goddess. Poseidon was also known for his involvement in various maritime adventures and conflicts with other gods and mortals. He was often depicted as a tempestuous and unpredictable deity, capable of both great benevolence and fierce wrath. In Roman mythology, Poseidon was identified with the god Neptune, who shared similar attributes and domains. The worship of Poseidon continued into the Roman period, with temples and shrines dedicated to him throughout the ancient Mediterranean world.



18 Lucania. Thourioi circa 400-350 BC. Triobol AR 11 mm, 1,03 g Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla / ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ, bull butting right; in exergue, fish right. Very Fine HN Italy 1806; SNG ANS 1138-47.

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19 Lucania. Velia circa 400-340 BC. Nomos AR 21 mm, 7,49 g Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a griffin; behind neck guard, T / ΥΕΛΑΙΩΝ, lion prowling to right; above, owl flying facing. Very Fine HN III 1280; SNG Ashmolean 1173. Velia, also known as Elea, was an ancient Greek city located in the southern part of Italy, in the region of Campania. It was founded around 540 BCE by Greek colonists from Phocaea, a city in Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey). Velia was situated on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, near the modern town of Ascea. Velia played a significant role in the history of ancient Greek philosophy. It was the birthplace of the Eleatic school of philosophy, founded by Parmenides, and his disciple Zeno of Elea. The Eleatic philosophers made important contributions to metaphysics and epistemology. The city of Velia also flourished as a center of trade and commerce. It minted its own coins and maintained extensive trade networks throughout the Mediterranean region. However, like many other Greek colonies in Italy, Velia came under the influence of Rome during the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE, eventually becoming part of the Roman Republic. Today, the archaeological site of Velia preserves the remains of its ancient structures, including city walls, streets, houses, and public buildings. Excavations have revealed insights into the city's urban layout, architecture, and cultural life during the Greek and Roman periods.

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20 Bruttium. Kaulonia circa 475-425 BC. 1/6 Nomos AR 10 mm, 1,29 g Apollo advancing right, holding branch; to right, stag standing right, head reverted / Stag standing right; laurel branch before. Nearly Very Fine Noe, Caulonia, -; SNG ANS - ; HN Italy -. cf. CNG EA 224 lot 17. In Greek mythology, Apollo, the god of prophecy, music, healing, and the sun, was often depicted alongside a stag, which was considered one of his sacred animals. The stag symbolized grace, swiftness, and the untamed beauty of the wilderness, qualities that were closely associated with Apollo's domain. The imagery of Apollo and a stag is rich with symbolism and mythology. Apollo was often depicted as a handsome and youthful god, often holding a lyre, a laurel branch, or a bow and arrows. The stag, on the other hand, was revered for its nobility and agility, often depicted with majestic antlers and a regal bearing. One of the most famous myths involving Apollo and a stag is the story of the Ceryneian Hind, a golden-horned deer sacred to Artemis, Apollo's twin sister. During one of his adventures, Apollo pursued the hind across the wilderness, showcasing his skill as an archer and hunter. The hind was eventually caught by Heracles (Hercules) as part of his Twelve Labors. In art and literature, the imagery of Apollo and a stag often symbolizes the harmonious relationship between the divine and the natural world. It conveys themes of beauty, grace, and the interconnectedness of all living beings. The stag's presence alongside Apollo serves as a reminder of the god's connection to the wilderness and his role as a protector of the wild creatures. On ancient coins, the depiction of Apollo and a stag would have reinforced these mythological associations, while also serving as symbols of divine favor, prosperity, and civic pride for the city or region that minted the coins. The imagery would have resonated with worshippers of Apollo and those who revered the natural world, highlighting the enduring influence of mythology on ancient coinage and culture.



21 Bruttium. The Brettii circa 214-211 BC. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 3,65 g Wreathed head of a river-god left; grain ear behind / BPETTIQN, crab; above, cornucopia Very Fine SNG ANS 68; HN Italy 1984.

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22 Sicily. Akragas circa 405-392 BC. Hemilitron Æ 28 mm, 17,23 g Blank / c/m: head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress, within incuse circle. Very Fine For c/m: CNS I, 92 CM

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23 Sicily. Akragas circa 405-392 BC. Tetras Æ 23 mm, 9,62 g Eagle standing right, tearing at hare / Crab; six pellets around, crayfish below; c/m: head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin, within circular incuse. Nearly Very Fine For undertype: cf. HGC 2, 136; for c/m: CNS 107 CM.

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24 Sicily. Akragas circa 400-380 BC. Hemilitron Æ 26 mm, 16,31 g Horned head of young river god Akragas left, wearing tainia / Eagle standing left, head right, on Ionic capital; crab to left, six pellets (mark of value) to right Nearly Very Fine CNS I, 89; HGC 2, 139.

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25 Sicily. Entella. Siculo-Punic issue circa 407-398 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 16,74 g Forepart of horse to right; Nike flying to right above, holding wreath, [lion head to right in left field], grain in right field / Palm tree with two date bunches. Very Fine, darkly toned HGC 2, 259.

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26 Sicily. Gela circa 425-420 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 16,92 g Charioteer driving slow biga left; above, Nike flying left, crowning horses / ΓΕΛΑΣ, forepart of man-headed bull right. Nearly Very Fine Jenkins 471; HGC 2, 352. A "biga" refers to a type of ancient Roman chariot drawn by two horses abreast. It was a common form of chariot used in various contexts, including racing, warfare, and ceremonial processions. The biga was designed for speed and agility, with its lightweight construction and streamlined profile making it ideal for racing in the ancient Roman circus. Chariot races were a popular form of entertainment in ancient Rome, and skilled charioteers competed in events held in large amphitheatres called circuses. In addition to its role in racing, the biga was also used in military contexts, where it served as a fast reconnaissance vehicle or a light cavalry unit. Its maneuverability made it effective for scouting enemy positions and conducting hit-and-run attacks. The charioteer driving the biga was known as a "bigarius" or "biga driver." These charioteers were highly skilled and trained athletes who underwent rigorous training to master the art of driving a chariot at high speeds. Depictions of bigae can be found in various forms of ancient Roman art, including mosaics, sculptures, and coins. These representations often showcase the elegance and dynamism of the chariot, as well as the skill of the charioteer guiding the horses. Overall, the biga holds significance as an iconic symbol of ancient Roman culture, representing the excitement of chariot racing, the speed of military reconnaissance, and the skill of the charioteers who drove them.

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27 Sicily. Gela circa 420-405 BC. Tetras Æ or Trionkion 17 mm, 3,27 g ΓΕΛΑΣ, bull standing right, head lowered; three pellets (mark of value) in exergue / Head of young river god Gelas right; barley grain behind. Very Fine CNS III, 17; HGC 2, 380

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28 Sicily. Gela circa 208-200 BC. Hemilitron Æ 20 mm, 7,15 g Wreathed head of the river-god Gelas right / ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ, Antiphemos standing right, holding sword, about to sacrifice ram leaping right; in field to left, H. Very Fine CNS III, 69; HGC 2, 385.

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29 Sicily. Messana circa 338-318 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 11,18 g [ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ], laureate head of Poseidon left / [ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ], ornate trident head flanked by dolphins. Nearly Very Fine CNS I, 12/3; HGC 2, 833.

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30 Sicily. Morgantina circa 339-317 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 9,25 g Laureate head of Sikelia right / Eagle standing left on coiled serpent. Very Fine CNS III, 4; SNG ANS 468-9; HGC 2, 905.

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31 Sicily. Morgantina, The Hispani circa 200-100 BC. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,36 g Head of Artemis left, wearing stephane, with bow and quiver over shoulder; N to right / HISPANORVM, Nike advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch. Good Very Fine CNS III, 7; SNG ANS 482; HGC 2, 919.

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32 Sicily. Syracuse. Second Democracy 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 17,05 g Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses; in exergue, locust right / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ, head of Arethusa to right, wearing sphenone and hairnet; around, four dolphins. Very Fine Boehring 727 (V359/R495); HGC 2, 1324; SNG ANS 247. A charioteer is an individual who drives a chariot, a two-wheeled vehicle typically drawn by horses and used for racing, battles, processions, or other ceremonial purposes in ancient times. Chariot racing was a popular sport in many ancient civilizations, including ancient Greece and Rome, where it formed a significant part of public entertainment. Charioteers were highly skilled and trained individuals who required agility, strength, and precise control over their chariots and horses. They played a crucial role in chariot races, maneuvering their vehicles around the track while competing against other charioteers. Chariot racing was a dangerous sport, and charioteers risked injury or death during races due to collisions or accidents. In addition to their role in racing, charioteers sometimes served as military drivers in ancient armies, where they operated chariots equipped with weapons such as spears or scythes. These charioteers played a tactical role on the battlefield, using their vehicles to disrupt enemy formations or engage in hit-and-run attacks. Charioteers often enjoyed fame and recognition in ancient society, with successful charioteers becoming celebrated figures and receiving rewards or prizes for their victories in races or battles. They were sometimes depicted in art and literature, symbolizing themes of skill, bravery, and competition.



33 Sicily. Syracuse. Dionysios I 405-367 BC. Litra Æ 19 mm, 6,57 g ΣΥΡΑ, helmeted head of Athena left / Hippocamp left. Very Fine CNS II 34; HGC 2, 1456. Dionysius I, also known as Dionysius the Elder, was a tyrant of Syracuse in Sicily during the 4th century BC. He came to power around 405 BC and ruled for approximately 38 years until his death in 367 BC. Dionysius was known for his cunning and ruthlessness, and he significantly expanded the power and influence of Syracuse during his reign. Dionysius was originally a common soldier who rose to prominence through his military skills and political maneuvering. After seizing power, he established himself as an autocratic ruler, centralizing authority and suppressing dissent through a network of spies and informants. One of Dionysius's most notable achievements was his successful military campaigns, which expanded Syracuse's territory and influence throughout Sicily and beyond. He waged wars against neighboring Greek cities, Carthage, and even intervened in conflicts on the Italian mainland. His military successes strengthened Syracuse's position as a dominant power in the region. Despite his autocratic rule, Dionysius was also known as a patron of the arts and sciences. He supported philosophers, poets, and scholars, including the renowned mathematician Archimedes, who lived in Syracuse during his reign. Dionysius was succeeded by his son, Dionysius II, who proved to be a less capable ruler and was eventually overthrown, leading to a period of instability in Syracuse. However, Dionysius I's legacy as a powerful and ambitious leader endured, shaping the history of Sicily and the broader Mediterranean world.



34 Sicily. Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy 344-317 BC. Dilitron Æ 26 mm, 16,83 g [ZEYΣ EΛEYΘEPIOΣ], laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios left / ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, horse rearing left. Very Fine CNS 80; HGC 6, 1439 Timoleon was a Greek statesman and general from Corinth who lived during the 4th century BC. He played a crucial role in the history of Sicily, particularly in the city of Syracuse, during a period of political turmoil and foreign intervention. In 344 BC, Timoleon was chosen by the Corinthians to lead a military expedition to Sicily to aid the Greek cities against the tyrant Dionysius II of Syracuse and the Carthaginians, who were vying for control of the island. Timoleon's forces defeated both Dionysius II and the Carthaginians, restoring freedom to the Sicilian cities. After his victories, Timoleon worked to establish democratic governments in the cities he liberated and enacted reforms to promote stability and prosperity. He encouraged the settlement of Greek colonists in Sicily and promoted agriculture and trade. Timoleon's most significant achievement was the Battle of Crimisus in 339 BC, where his forces decisively defeated the Carthaginians, securing Greek dominance in Sicily for a time. Despite his military successes and efforts to establish democratic governance, Timoleon faced opposition and intrigue from rival factions in Syracuse. However, he remained steadfast in his commitment to the welfare of Sicily and continued to work for the island's benefit until his death in 337 BC. Timoleon's legacy is that of a statesman and liberator who played a pivotal role in shaping the history of Sicily. He is remembered as one of the greatest figures of classical Greece, admired for his integrity, leadership, and dedication to the principles of democracy and freedom.

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35 Sicily. Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy 344-317 BC. Litra Æ 18 mm, 5,74 g ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, laureate head of Apollo left; behind, amphora / Pegasus flying left; below, monogram. Very Fine CNS II, 85; SNG ANS -; HGC 2, 1486 (Agathokles).

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36 Sicily. Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy 344-317 BC. Hemilitron Æ 24 mm, 15,99 g ZEYΣ EΛEYΘEPIOΣ, laureate head of Zeus right / ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, Upright thunderbolt; to right, eagle standing right. Very Fine CNS 72; HGC 2, 1440.

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37 Sicily. Syracuse. Agathokles 317-289 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 2,10 g Helmeted head of Athena left / ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, winged thunderbolt. Very Fine CNS II, 118; SNG ANS 752. Agathocles, born in 361 BC in Thermae Himeraeae (modern Termini Imerese), Sicily, was a Greek tyrant of Syracuse from 317 to 289 BC and the self-styled king of Sicily from 304 to 289 BC. Initially, he learned his father's trade as a potter but later joined the army with his brother Antander. He faced exile twice for attempting to overthrow the oligarchical party in Syracuse. In 317 BC, Agathocles returned with mercenaries, overthrew the oligarchs, and established himself as the ruler of Syracuse. He built a formidable army and fleet, extending his rule over much of Sicily. War with Carthage ensued, marked by defeats and victories. Agathocles landed in Africa, defeated Carthaginians, and attempted to isolate Carthage by forming alliances and capturing coastal towns. In 306 BC, after making peace with Carthage, Agathocles proclaimed himself king of Sicily. Despite turbulence in his later years, plagued by ill-health and family disputes, he maintained control over the Greek cities in Sicily. His death in 289 BC marked the end of his reign. Agathocles married three times, had several children, and left a complex legacy as a skilled military leader and ruler, known for both cruelty and mild governance. He even restored the Syracusan democracy on his deathbed, opposing a hereditary monarchy.

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38 Sicily. Syracuse. Agathokles 317-289 BC. Hemilitron Æ 18 mm, 6,49 g ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, young male head (Herakles?) left, wearing tainia / Bull butting left; club above. Very Fine CNS II, 114; HGC 2, 1492.

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39 Sicily. Syracuse. Hiketas II 287-278 BC. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,15 g ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Persephone tleft, wearing wreath of grain ears / Charioteer driving galloping biga right. Good Very Fine HGC 2, 1446. Hiketas II, also known as Hiketas II, was a tyrant of Syracuse who ruled during the 4th century BC. He is often referred to as Hiketas II to distinguish him from an earlier Hiketas who also held power in Syracuse. Hiketas II came to power in Syracuse after the assassination of Agathocles, another tyrant who had ruled the city. He initially allied himself with Carthage against the expanding power of Syracuse's Greek neighbors, but later turned against them. During his rule, Hiketas II faced several challenges, including conflicts with other tyrants and rival factions within Syracuse. He was known for his efforts to maintain control over the city and its territories, often employing ruthless tactics to suppress opposition. Hiketas II's reign came to an end when he was overthrown by another Syracusean tyrant, Hiero II, with the support of the Syracusan people. After his overthrow, Hiketas II's fate is not well-documented, and details of his later life and death are uncertain. However, his rule represents a tumultuous period in the history of Syracuse, marked by political instability and power struggles among rival factions.

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40 Sicily. Syracuse. Hiketas II 287-278 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 8,78 g [ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ], laureate head of Zeus Hellanios left / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, Eagle standing left on thunderbolt, with wings displayed. Very Fine CNS II, 154-5; HGC 2, 1448.

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41 Sicily. Syracuse. Hieron II 275-215 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 18,92 g Diademed head left / IEPΩNOΣ, warrior on horseback rearing right, holding transverse spear; Φ below. Very Fine CNS II, 195 R1 35; HGC 2, 1548. Hieron II was a significant figure in the history of Syracuse, an ancient Greek city-state located in Sicily. He ruled as tyrant (absolute ruler) of Syracuse from 270 to 215 BC, during a period marked by political intrigue, military conflicts, and cultural flourishing. Hieron II ascended to power during a time of internal strife and external threats to Syracuse. Under his rule, he managed to consolidate power and stabilize the city-state, implementing various reforms to strengthen its economy, military, and political institutions. One of Hieron II's most notable achievements was his military successes against the Carthaginians, who were longstanding rivals of Syracuse for control of Sicily. Hieron forged alliances with other Greek cities on the island and waged successful campaigns against Carthaginian forces, expanding Syracuse's territory and influence in Sicily. Hieron II was also known for his patronage of the arts, literature, and sciences. He attracted scholars, philosophers, and poets to his court, including the renowned mathematician Archimedes, who made significant contributions to mathematics and engineering during Hieron's reign. In addition to his military and cultural accomplishments, Hieron II is remembered for his coinage, which featured distinctive designs and imagery reflecting Syracuse's prosperity and cultural heritage. His coinage was renowned for its artistic quality and became widely circulated throughout the Mediterranean world. Despite his achievements, Hieron's rule was not without challenges. He faced internal opposition from rival factions within Syracuse, as well as external threats from neighboring powers such as Rome and Carthage. However, he managed to navigate these challenges skillfully, maintaining stability and prosperity in Syracuse for much of his reign. Hieron II's death in 215 BC marked the end of an era for Syracuse. His successors were unable to maintain the city's position as a major power in the Mediterranean, and Syracuse eventually fell under Roman control in the Second Punic War.



42 Sicily. Syracuse. Hieron II 275-215 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 17,39 g Diademed head of Hieron II left / IEPΩNOC, warrior on horseback right, holding spear. Very Fine CNS II, 195; HGC 2, 1548.

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43 Sicily. Syracuse. Time of Roman Rule. after 212 BC. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 8,13 g Laureate head of Zeus left / ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, Nike driving fast biga right; crescent above. Good Very Fine CNS II, 227.

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44 Sicily. Tyndaris circa 200-150 BC. Bronze Æ 12 mm, 1,67 g Horned head of river god right, wearing tainia / Eight-rayed star. Very Fine Campana 2; CNS I, 7; SNG ANS -; HGC 2, 1652. Rare.

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45 Sicily. Tyrrhenoi circa 354-344 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 26,32 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Athena standing left, holding spear and shield. Fine CNS III, 1; SNG ANS 1167; HGC 2, 1657.

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46 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 7,07 g Diademed head of Apollo left / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth on horseback left; below horse, lion head left. Very Fine SNG ANS 872-4 (uncertain symbol); SNG Alpha Bank 371-3. Philip II was the King of Macedonia from 359 to 336 BC and the father of Alexander the Great. Through decades of military campaigns against Illyrians, Thracians, and Greek city-states, he transformed Macedonia into a dominant power in Greece. His victory over Athenians and Thebans at the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC led to the unification of the Greek states in the Corinthian League, where he became the Hegemon. The military achievements of his son, Alexander the Great, were largely based on Philip's military reforms. Before Philip's reign, Macedonia faced internal issues and external threats, particularly from Illyrians. Philip's strategic and diplomatic skills helped him gain control over the Macedonian nobility, strengthen the monarchy, and address the military deficiencies. His innovative military reforms, such as the introduction of the sarissa (a long lance) and improved coordination between infantry and cavalry, created a formidable army. Philip expanded Macedonia's influence by stabilizing the kingdom, defeating Illyrians and Paionians, and engaging in diplomatic maneuvers. He conquered cities like Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidaea, strategically playing Athens and the Chalcidian League against each other. Philip also secured vital resources, such as timber and pitch, and implemented economic measures to support his military endeavors. The Battle of Chaeronea marked a turning point, solidifying Macedonian dominance in Greece. Philip established the Corinthian League, becoming its Hegemon and strategos. He pursued a pan-Hellenic campaign against the Persian Empire, leveraging the desire for revenge after Xerxes' invasion. Philip's reign laid the foundation for Alexander's conquests, shaping the course of ancient history.



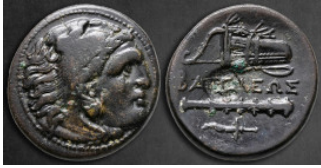
47 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 5,58 g Diademed head of Apollo left / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth on horseback left; below horse, lion head left. Nearly Extremely Fine SNG ANS 872-4 (uncertain symbol); SNG Alpha Bank 371-3.

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48 Kings of Macedon. Tarsos. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 5,01 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress; krykeion to right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, club and bow in quiver.; above krykeion. Nearly Extremely Fine Price 3058. Alexander the Great was a renowned ancient Macedonian king and military conqueror. Born in Pella, Macedonia, he was the son of King Philip II and Queen Olympias. He inherited a strong military tradition and education from his father and the philosopher Aristotle. After Philip's assassination in 336 BC, Alexander ascended to the throne at the age of 20. Alexander's most famous achievement was his vast conquest, which created one of the largest empires in history. He led his armies across Asia, through Persia, Egypt, and into India, defeating powerful empires along the way. He employed a mix of military genius, strategy, and diplomacy to unite his diverse empire. His speed and ability to adapt in battle earned him the title "Alexander the Great." He is best known for the Battle of Issus in 333 BC, where he decisively defeated the Persian King Darius III, and the Siege of Tyre in 332 BC, which showcased his innovative siege tactics. In 331 BC, he founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt, which became a prominent center of learning and culture. Despite his military prowess, Alexander aimed to blend Greek and Persian cultures, facilitating a cultural exchange known as Hellenization. His death at the age of 32 in Babylon in 323 BC marked the end of his conquests. His empire was divided among his generals, eventually leading to the rise of the Hellenistic kingdoms. Alexander's legacy has left an enduring impact on history, culture, and military strategy. His leadership, achievements, and vision continue to be studied and celebrated across the world.

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49 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Asia Minor. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 5,86 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Bow in bow-case and club; below, torch; c/m. Very Fine Price 2800. Herakles, renowned in Roman mythology as Hercules, stands as an iconic figure embodying unparalleled strength, valor, and resourcefulness in ancient Greek lore. Born to Alcmena and Zeus in Thebes, his narrative pivots around the infamous Twelve Labors, a penance imposed by the gods for a fit of madness that led him to slay his family. These labors, ranging from defeating the Nemean Lion to cleansing the Augean stables, showcased Herakles' exceptional abilities. Despite facing tragic elements, such as the madness-induced tragedy and subsequent suffering, divine favor accompanied him. Revered for his physical prowess and strategic brilliance, Herakles emerged as the archetype of classical heroism.

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50 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 5,21 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, bow in quiver and club. Nearly Extremely Fine Price 268.

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51 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Western Asia Minor. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,26 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; grape bunch below throne. Very Fine Price -; Hersh, Additions -; Arena 23.

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52 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Macedon. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 2,63 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / Horseman riding right; c/m: kerykeion in incuse circle. Good Very Fine Price P2. Philipp III Arrhidaios became King of Macedonia from 323 to 317 BC after the death of Alexander the Great. Believed to be mentally unwell, his reign was mostly symbolic, controlled by powerful generals. Despite being considered a possible rival, there is questionable evidence that he was poisoned by Alexander's mother, Olympias. He was used as a political pawn, with Alexander safeguarding him during campaigns to prevent him from being used against the throne. After Alexander's death, Arrhidaios was chosen as king in a succession dispute, while Alexander's infant son was also crowned. He married Eurydike, a union manipulated by political forces. During the Diadochi Wars, various regents held power over him. In 317 BC, he was captured and later executed, marking the end of his reign.



53 Kings of Macedon. Lampsakos. Antigonos I Monophthalmos 320-301 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon. Struck circa 310-301 BC. Drachm AR 17 mm, 4,14 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ], Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; amphora in left field, ME monogram below throne. Very Fine Price 1417; ADM II Series XIII. Antigonos I Monophthalmus, born around 382 BC, emerged as a formidable Macedonian general and a key Diadoch, following Alexander the Great's death. Serving under Philip II, Antigonos displayed military prowess during Alexander's conquests, later asserting his claim to the entire empire's kingship. This marked the inception of the Antigonid dynasty, the last ruling house of Macedonia. Antigonos faced numerous challenges, instigating conflicts like the first Diadoch War. Despite successes in battles, such as Gaza, setbacks came against Ptolemy in Egypt and Seleucus in Babylon. His ambition to monopolize Alexander's empire led to a coalition formed by Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus against him. The Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC proved pivotal and fatal for Antigonos. Despite his strategic acumen, he suffered defeat due to tactical errors by his son Demetrius, ultimately leading to Antigonos' death in battle. The aftermath saw the division of his Asian territories among the coalition's victors. Antigonos' legacy embodies the ambition to reunify Alexander's empire, marking the end of the dream for a unified successor state. The Antigonid dynasty persisted, influencing the Hellenistic period, particularly in Macedonia. His son Demetrius continued the struggle, but the reunification of the Macedonian heartland remained elusive.



54 Kings of Macedon. Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Antigonos I Monophthalmos 320-301 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Drachm AR 16 mm, 4,02 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left, holding sceptre; monogram in left field and below throne. Nearly Extremely Fine Price 1962. Zeus Aëtrophoros, often referred to as "Zeus the Aëtrophoros" or "Zeus with the Aegis," was a particular aspect or representation of the ancient Greek god Zeus. The term "Aëtrophoros" is derived from the Greek word "aetos," meaning "eagle," and "phoros," meaning "bearer" or "carrier." In this specific representation, Zeus is depicted as carrying or holding an eagle. The eagle was a sacred bird associated with Zeus and was considered a symbol of strength, power, and divine authority. This aspect of Zeus, with the eagle at his side, emphasized his role as a powerful and majestic deity, often associated with the sky and the heavens. In Greek mythology, the eagle was also associated with the god's role as a divine messenger, and it was sometimes considered a companion of Zeus, accompanying him in his travels.



55 Kings of Macedon. Demetrias. Demetrios I Poliorketes 306-283 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 17,12 g Diademed and horned head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon Pelagaios standing left, right foot on rock, holding trident; monogram to inner left. Extremely Fine Newell 144 (obv. die not listed); HGC 3.1, 1014e. Demetrios I of Macedon, commonly known as Demetrios Poliorketes (meaning "Demetrius the Besieger" in Greek), was a prominent figure in the Hellenistic period. He was born around 337 BC and died in 283 BC. Demetrios was the son of Antigonos I Monophthalmus, one of the Diadochi (successors) of Alexander the Great, and he played a significant role in the wars of the Diadochi that followed Alexander's death. Demetrios is best known for his military campaigns and sieges, which earned him the nickname "Poliorketes" due to his expertise in besieging cities. He was a skilled and innovative military commander, and he used various advanced siege techniques and machinery during his campaigns. One of his notable achievements was the capture of Athens in 307 BC, during which he used a massive siege tower known as the "Helepolis." However, his rule was marked by constant warfare, as he sought to expand his influence and power across the Hellenistic world. He even declared himself king of Macedon and Greece. Demetrios Poliorketes' career was characterized by both successes and setbacks. He often found himself in conflict with other Diadochi, including the likes of Ptolemy I and Seleucus I. His efforts to establish a lasting empire were ultimately unsuccessful, and he died in 283 BC.

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56 Kings of Elimiotis. Dardanos II circa 380 BC. Chalkous Æ 17 mm, 4,03 g Laureate head of young Apollo right / ΔΕΡΔΑΝΑ, horseman, wearing petasos and chlamys, prancing right. Nearly Very Fine BCD Thessaly II, 1000.2. Rare.

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57 The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,12 g Forepart of lion right, head reverted / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters; club with pellet and A with pellet in opposite quarters. Very Fine HGC 3, 1437. The Thracian Chersonese, a historic peninsula located in the northwest part of present-day Turkey, holds a rich tapestry of ancient tales and significant events. Known for its strategic and cultural importance, this region has witnessed the ebb and flow of civilizations across the centuries. In antiquity, the Thracian Chersonese was primarily inhabited by the Thracians, an ancient Indo-European people. However, its historical prominence heightened during the classical period when the city of Lysimachia was founded by Lysimachus, one of Alexander the Great's Diadochi (successors), in the 4th century BC. One of the pivotal moments etched in the history of the Thracian Chersonese is the legendary city of Troy, located nearby. The Trojan War, chronicled in Homer's "Iliad," unfolded on the plains of Troy, leaving an indelible mark on the region's narrative. During the Peloponnesian War in the 5th century BC, the Athenians established a colony named Sestos on the Chersonese to secure control over the vital Hellespont, a strategic waterway connecting the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara and beyond. The Thracian Chersonese also played a role in the campaigns of Alexander the Great, and later, it became part of the Byzantine Empire. However, its fate continued to shift hands, witnessing the rise of the Ottoman Empire. In the 15th century, the Ottoman Turks, led by Mehmed the Conqueror, captured the Thracian Chersonese, solidifying their dominance in the region. Today, the archaeological remnants and historical sites scattered across the peninsula stand as silent witnesses to the dynamic and diverse history of the Thracian Chersonese.



58 The Thracian Chersonese. Lysimacheia circa 309-281 BC. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 12,83 g Diademed head of Lysimachos right / ΛΥΣΙ-MAXEΩΝ, lion leaping right; monogram below. Good Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 899. Lysimacheia, also known as Lysimachia, was an ancient city located in the region of Thrace, situated near the Hellespont (modern-day Dardanelles) in present-day Turkey. The city was founded by Lysimachus, one of the Diadochi, the successors of Alexander the Great, in the early 3rd century BCE. Lysimacheia played a significant role in the Hellenistic period as a strategically important city due to its location at the entrance of the Hellespont, a vital waterway connecting the Aegean Sea to the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. Its position made it a key center for maritime trade and military control of the region. Under the rule of Lysimachus, the city flourished and became a prominent urban center with fortified walls, public buildings, and a bustling harbor. Lysimacheia also served as a military stronghold, playing a crucial role in the power struggles among the Successor Kingdoms that followed the death of Alexander the Great. After the death of Lysimachus in 281 BCE, Lysimacheia came under the control of various Hellenistic rulers, including the Seleucids and the Kingdom of Pergamon. The city continued to be an important hub for trade and commerce, benefiting from its strategic location along major maritime routes. Lysimacheia's importance declined in the Roman period as the focus of regional power shifted to other cities such as Byzantium (later Constantinople) and Nicomedia. However, it remained inhabited into the Byzantine era and beyond, albeit on a smaller scale. Today, the ancient city of Lysimacheia lies in ruins, with archaeological remains scattered across the modern landscape. While much of its history has been overshadowed by other ancient cities in the region, Lysimacheia played a significant role in the Hellenistic world as a strategic center of trade, military power, and cultural exchange.



59 The Tauric Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 330-200 BC. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 16,12 g Artemis Parthenos advancing left, holding bow and spearing fallen stag / Bull butting left; uncertain magistrate name in exergue. Nearly Very Fine Cf. SNG BM Black Sea 766-774. The Tauric Chersonese, also known as the Tauric Peninsula or simply the Crimea, is a historical region located in the southern part of modern-day Ukraine, bordered by the Black Sea to the west and south and the Sea of Azov to the northeast. The term "Chersonese" derives from the Greek word "khersonesos," meaning "peninsula." In ancient times, the Tauric Chersonese was inhabited by various indigenous peoples, including the Tauri, a Scythian tribe known for their fierce resistance to outside invaders. The region gained prominence in Greek and Roman literature and history due to its strategic location and its role as a crossroads between Europe and Asia. One of the most famous cities on the Tauric Chersonese was Chersonesus (also spelled Chersonese or Chersonesos), a Greek colony founded by settlers from Heraclea Pontica (modern-day Turkey) in the 5th century BCE. Chersonesus became a thriving city-state known for its maritime trade, agriculture, and cultural achievements. It maintained close ties with other Greek cities in the region and served as a key link in the trade networks of the Black Sea. The Tauric Chersonese also played a significant role in military history, particularly during the classical and Hellenistic periods. It was frequently contested by various powers, including the Greek city-states, the Persian Empire, and later, the Roman Empire. The region's strategic importance as a gateway between Europe and Asia made it a coveted prize for ambitious conquerors and empires. In Roman times, the Tauric Chersonese came under the control of the Roman Empire and was incorporated into the province of Moesia Inferior. It continued to be an important center of commerce and culture, although its prosperity declined somewhat with the Roman conquest.



60 Kings of Thrace. Uncertain mint. Macedonian. Lysimachos 305-281 BC. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 2,23 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ in two lines within grain ear wreath. Good Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 1168-9. Lysimachos, a prominent figure in the Hellenistic era, had his origins as a Macedonian noble and a trusted general in the ranks of Alexander the Great. His military career saw him play a pivotal role in some of Alexander's most significant campaigns, including the conquest of Persia and the famous Battle of Issus in 333 BC. The demise of Alexander the Great in 323 BC ushered in a tumultuous period of political upheaval as his empire was divided among his trusted generals, known as the Diadochi. Lysimachos received his share, ruling over Thrace, a region encompassing parts of modern-day Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The post-Alexander period was marked by power struggles among the Diadochi, and Lysimachos was embroiled in conflicts with his counterparts, including Seleucus I Nicator, Ptolemy I Soter, and Cassander. These struggles frequently led to shifting alliances and military confrontations, creating a dynamic and ever-changing geopolitical landscape. Lysimachos was known for his robust rule in Thrace and his successful consolidation of power in the region. He extended his dominion into parts of Asia Minor, where he founded the city of Lysimachia, named in his honor. However, one of the most notable chapters in his life was the conflict with Seleucus, which played out in a series of wars known as the Syrian Wars. These wars were characterized by fluid alliances and territorial disputes, reflecting the complex nature of Hellenistic politics. The Battle of Corupedium in 281 BC brought Lysimachos's life and rule to a close. Engaging in combat against Seleucus I, he met his demise on the battlefield, marking the end of his rule. His legacy resides in the intricate dynamics and challenges of the Hellenistic period, a time when the empire of Alexander the Great fragmented, giving rise to a world of ever-shifting alliances and rivalries among his successors.



61 Scythia. Olbia circa 380-360 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 4,41 g Wreathed head of Demeter right / OABIO, Eagle on dolphin right. Good Very Fine HGC 3.2, 1897.

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62 Thessaly. Larissa circa 380 BC-AD 365. Drachm AR 19 mm, 6,02 g Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly right, hair in ampyx / Mare standing right with foal right in background. Very Fine BCD Thessaly I 1153; HGC 4, 444. Ancient coins from Larissa often bore the striking image of a horse, carrying layers of significance reflective of the city's rich heritage. Renowned for its skilled equestrians and vibrant horse culture, Larissa's coins proudly showcased this aspect of its identity. Beyond mere representation, the horse held profound symbolic value deeply ingrained in the city's mythology, religion, and civic pride. In Greek lore, horses were intertwined with gods and heroes, embodying qualities of strength and divine connection. Larissa's choice to feature horses on its coins likely alluded to these mythical associations, honoring deities like Poseidon or mythical figures such as Pegasus. Moreover, horses symbolized power and prosperity in Greek society, and their presence on Larissa's coins conveyed messages of strength, vitality, and abundance, projecting an image of a thriving and influential city-state. Beyond symbolism, the depiction of horses on Larissa's coins could also carry political connotations, signaling allegiance to rulers or alliances like the Thessalian League. Variations in horse imagery might have denoted shifts in leadership or commemorated significant events, serving as a visual testament to Larissa's evolving political landscape.

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63 Thessaly. Pharsalos circa 500-450 BC. Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 2,72 g Helmeted head of Athena right / ΦΑΡ, head of horse right; all within incuse square. Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 664.1: HGC 4, 630.

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64 Thessaly. Thessalian League circa 150-50 BC. Sosipatros and Gorgopas, magistrates. Stater AR 22 mm, 6,17 g Laureate head of Zeus right /Athena Itonia advancing right, holding spear and shield. Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 862.1; HGC 4, 209.

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65 Thessaly. Thessalian League circa 150-100 BC. Metrodoros and Pis..., magistrates Stater AR 22 mm, 6,19 g ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΥ, head of Zeus to right, wearing oak wreath / ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ - ΠΙΣΑΝΟΥ, Athena Itonia striding right, hurling spear with her right hand and holding shield on her left arm. Very Fine, Toned BCD Thessaly II 856.5; HGC 4, 208.

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66 Thessaly. Triokka circa 440-400 BC. Hemidrachm AR 17 mm, 2,75 g Thessalos, petasos and cloak tied at neck, holding band around head of forepart of bull right / Forepart of bridled horse right within shallow incuse; graffito "ΣΟΥΚ" , Very Fine HGC 4, 311; BCD Thessaly I 1429.11 var. (legend arrangement), Graffito "ΣΟΥΚ" on rev. The petasos was a distinctive wide-brimmed hat worn by ancient Greeks, primarily by travelers and shepherds. Its design consisted of a broad, floppy brim that offered protection from the sun and rain, supported by a relatively low crown. Typically made from felt or leather, the petasos was lightweight and easy to pack, making it a practical accessory for those on the move. One of the petasos's notable features was its wide brim, which extended all around the hat, providing shade to the face, neck, and shoulders. This feature made it particularly suitable for outdoor activities such as traveling, herding, or working in the fields. Additionally, the hat often featured a chin strap or ties to secure it in place during windy conditions. In ancient Greek art and literature, the petasos was commonly associated with Hermes, the messenger god, who was often depicted wearing it as he traveled between the mortal world and the realm of the gods. As a result, the petasos became emblematic of travel, communication, and commerce, reflecting Hermes's roles as a guide, protector, and facilitator of trade. Beyond its practical functions, the petasos also carried symbolic significance in Greek society. It was sometimes used as a token of hospitality or friendship, with hosts offering their guests a petasos to wear during their visit. Additionally, the hat was occasionally depicted in artwork as a symbol of freedom and autonomy, representing the wanderlust and adventurous spirit of the Greek people.



67 Akarnania. Federal Coinage (Akarnanian Confederacy). Leukas mint circa 167-50 BC. Stater AR 25 mm, 8,89 g ΛΥΚΟΥΓΟΣ, head of the river god Achelooos right / AKAPNANΩN, Apollo seated left, holding bow and resting left elbow on arm of seat; in left field, monogram. Very Fine BMC 4; BCD Akarnania 22.1; HGC 4, 721. Achelooos was an important figure in Greek mythology, typically depicted as a river god. He was often portrayed as a bearded man with the horns of a bull, symbolizing his association with rivers, fertility, and the natural world. Achelooos was considered the personification of the river bearing his name, which flowed through central Greece. In Greek mythology, Achelooos played various roles, but he was most famously known for his rivalry with the hero Heracles (Hercules). According to myth, Achelooos competed with Heracles for the hand of Deianira, the daughter of King Oeneus. To win her hand, Achelooos transformed into different shapes during a fierce battle with Heracles. At one point, he turned into a bull, but Heracles managed to defeat him by breaking off one of his horns. Achelooos was also associated with the origin of rivers, as he was believed to be the father of many nymphs and river deities. Additionally, he was considered a symbol of abundance and fertility, as rivers were essential for the prosperity of ancient civilizations by providing water for agriculture and transportation. Overall, Achelooos represents the elemental forces of nature, particularly the power and importance of rivers in ancient Greek culture and mythology.

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68 Akarnania. Leukas circa 320-280 BC. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,09 g Bearded taurine head of Achelooos left / Trident; dolphin to left. Very Fine HGC 4, 869.

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69 Akarnania. Oiniadai circa 219-211 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 6,98 g Laureate head of Zeus right / OINIADAN, head of river-god Achelooos right. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 400-402.

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70 Phokis. Federal Coinage circa 357-354 BC. Philomelos, strategos Triobol AR 14 mm, 2,54 g Facing head of bull / Laureate head of Apollo right; laurel branch to left. Very Fine, Toned HGC 4, 1048.

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71 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 17,19 g Helmeted head of Athena right, with frontal eye / AΘE, Owl standing right, head facing; olive spray and crescent to left; all within incuse square. Very Fine Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597. Athena, in Greek mythology, is one of the twelve Olympian deities and the daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods. She is often referred to as the goddess of wisdom, courage, warfare, strategy, and crafts. Athena is typically depicted wearing armor and a helmet, and she is often shown carrying a shield and a spear. She is known for her strategic and intellectual abilities, and she represents the more rational and disciplined aspects of human nature. Athena was considered the protector of heroes and played a significant role in the epic tales of ancient Greece. Athena is often associated with the city of Athens, which was named in her honor. The city considered her its patron goddess and built the Parthenon, a magnificent temple, as a tribute to her. The Parthenon became one of the most iconic examples of ancient Greek architecture. Athena's birth is also noteworthy in Greek mythology. According to one myth, she sprang fully grown and armored from the head of her father, Zeus, after he swallowed her mother, Metis, in fear of a prophecy that their child would be more powerful than him. In addition to her role in warfare and wisdom, Athena was also considered the goddess of crafts and the arts, especially weaving. She was often associated with the concept of a civilized society and the pursuit of knowledge. Athena was a revered figure in the pantheon of Greek gods and goddesses, and her influence extended beyond Greece, as she became the inspiration for various aspects of Western culture and philosophy.

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72 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 17,19 g Helmeted head of Athena right, with frontal eye / ΑΘΕ, Owl standing right, head facing; olive spray and crescent to left; all within incuse square. Nearly Mint State Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597.

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73 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 17,22 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Nearly Mint State Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. The Tetradrachm of Athens, minted between 454 and 404 BC, stands as one of the most iconic coins in the realm of ancient coinage, a testament to the city's immense power, wealth, and artistic achievement during the Classical era. This coin's allure lies not only in its substantial silver content but also in its exquisite design and the historical context it represents. At the heart of its iconic status is the depiction of Athena, the patron goddess of Athens, on the obverse. Her image symbolizes the city's might, wisdom, and protective prowess, embodying the values and aspirations of the Athenian polis. The reverse features the owl, Athena's sacred bird, signifying wisdom and vigilance, alongside an olive branch and a crescent moon, elements that underscore Athens' prosperity and maritime power. The Tetradrachm's widespread circulation further cemented its legendary status. As a key currency of the ancient Mediterranean, it facilitated trade, military expeditions, and the dissemination of Athenian culture. Its acceptance across vast distances showcases the economic and cultural influence of Athens, serving as a tangible representation of the city-state's dominance during the fifth century BC. Moreover, the craftsmanship of the Tetradrachm reflects the zenith of Athenian artistry and coinage technology. Its detailed and high-relief design not only made it a reliable medium of exchange but also a work of art, contributing to its lasting legacy and collectibility. The coin's aesthetic and technical excellence epitomizes the Classical Greek ideals of beauty, balance, and proportion. In essence, the Tetradrachm of Athens is iconic not merely as a piece of ancient currency but as a symbol of Athens' golden age, encapsulating the economic power, artistic achievement, and enduring legacy of one of history's most influential civilizations. Its legacy continues to captivate historians, numismatists, and collectors alike, serving as a key to understanding the ancient world's complexities and the pivotal role Athens played within it



74 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 17,21 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three olive leaves above visor and spiral palmette on bowl, round earring with central boss, and pearl necklace / Owl standing to right with head facing, olive sprig and crescent behind, ΑΘΕ before; all within incuse square Nearly Extremely Fine Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597. Finding Tetradrachms of Athens with a full helmet's crest is challenging due to the wear and tear of circulation and the minting process itself, which often resulted in incomplete or unevenly struck designs. Additionally, the precise depiction of such intricate details as a full crest demanded exceptional skill, making fully detailed examples rare and highly sought after by collectors

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75 Attica. Athens circa 176-175 BC. Tetradrachm AR. New Style Coinage 33 mm, 15,90 g Head of Athena Parthenos to right, wearing necklace, pendant earring, and triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with the protomes of four horses above the visor, Pegasos in flight rightward above the raised earpiece, and a curvilinear ornament on the bowl / Owl standing to right, head facing, on amphora; Α-ΘΕ across upper fields, monograms flanking, filleted thyrsos in right field; ME below amphora; all within wreath. Nearly Very Fine Thompson 177b; HGC 4, 1602.

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76 Attica. Athens circa 165-42 BC. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ (Polemon), ΑΛΚΕΤΗΣ (Alketes), ΠΑΤΡ- (Patr-), magistrates Tetradrachm AR. New Style Coinage 28 mm, 16,46 g Head of Athena Parthenos to right, wearing necklace, pendent earring, and triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with the protomes of four horses above the visor, a Pegasus in flight rightward above the raised earpiece, all within border of dots / Α-ΘΕ ΠΟΛΕ-ΜΩΝ ΑΛΚΕ-ΤΗΣ ΠΑΤΡ, owl standing right, head facing, on Panathenaic amphora, tripod in left field, uncertain letter on amphora, ΣΩ below, all within olive-wreath. Very Fine Cf. Thompson 464-7 (for prototype); HGC 4, 1602. Athena Parthenos, meaning "Athena the Virgin," was a colossal chryselephantine (gold and ivory) statue of the Greek goddess Athena, created by the renowned sculptor Phidias. It was one of the most famous and revered works of ancient Greek art, housed in the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens. The statue stood approximately 12 meters (around 40 feet) tall and was crafted around 438 BC. Athena was depicted wearing a helmet, holding a shield adorned with scenes from Greek mythology, and wielding a spear. She was also adorned with aegis, a protective cloak, and a peplos, a long garment. Athena Parthenos was considered a symbol of wisdom, courage, and civilization, embodying the ideals of the city-state of Athens. The statue served as the centerpiece of the Parthenon, a temple dedicated to Athena, and was the focus of religious ceremonies and rituals. Unfortunately, the original statue no longer exists, and its exact appearance is known only from descriptions and depictions on ancient coins and other artworks. However, its influence and significance endure in the annals of art history and Greek mythology, representing the pinnacle of classical sculpture and the embodiment of Athena's divine attributes.



77 Islands off Attica. Aegina circa 525-500 BC. Stater AR 19 mm, 12,17 g Sea turtle with thin collar and row of dots down its back / Incuse square of "Union Jack" pattern with eight incuse segments. Very Fine Milbank Period I; Asyut Group II, 429; HGC 6, 428; SNG Copenhagen 502; SNG Delepierre 1502; SNG München 523-5; Dewing 1656; ACGC 114. The turtle is a well-known symbol associated with the ancient Greek island of Aegina and is commonly depicted on its ancient coins. These coins, known as "turtles," were minted in Aegina during the Archaic and Classical periods and were among the earliest coins in ancient Greece. The turtle symbolizes the island's maritime heritage and its importance as a naval power in the ancient world. Aegina was renowned for its skilled sailors and formidable navy, which played a significant role in the economic and political affairs of the region. On these coins, the turtle is typically depicted with a segmented shell and four flippers, sometimes with additional decorative elements. The reverse side of the coin often features an incuse square or other geometric patterns. The turtle coins of Aegina were widely circulated in the Mediterranean and served as a medium of exchange in trade and commerce. They are highly valued by numismatists and historians for their historical significance and artistic craftsmanship, offering valuable insights into the economic and cultural life of ancient Greece.

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78 Islands off Attica. Aegina circa 350-338 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 5,42 g Land tortoise with segmented shell / Incuse square with thin skew pattern; two pellets in one segment. Very Fine, Toned Milbank Period V, pl. II, 16; HGC 6, 443; SNG Copenhagen 520; SNG Delepierre 1546; BMC 167; Dewing 1690.

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79 Corinthia. Corinth circa 350-285 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 2,52 g Pegasos flying left / Head of Aphrodite left, hair in sphenone. Very Fine BCD Corinth -; HGC 4, 1868. Pegasus, often spelled as "Pegasos," is a mythical creature from Greek mythology. It is a winged horse that is famous for its association with heroes and stories from ancient Greece. Pegasus is typically depicted as a magnificent white horse with wings, allowing it to fly. Pegasus has its origins in the myth of the Gorgon Medusa. According to the myth, Pegasus was born from the blood of Medusa after she was slain by the hero Perseus. Pegasus emerged from her neck after it was severed by Perseus' sword. One of the most famous stories involving Pegasus is its connection to the hero Bellerophon. With the help of the goddess Athena, Bellerophon tamed Pegasus and used the winged horse to defeat the fearsome monster Chimera. Pegasus also played a role in various other mythological tales and adventures.



80 Sikyonia. Sikyon circa 330-280 BC. Triobol - Hemidrachm AR 16 mm, 2,83 g Chimaera standing left, raising right forepaw; below, Σ / Dove flying left. Good Very Fine, Toned HGC 5, 213. In Greek mythology, the Chimaera was a monstrous creature with the body of a lion, the head of a goat arising from its back, and a serpent for a tail. This fearsome beast terrorized the region of Lycia in Asia Minor, causing destruction wherever it went. According to myth, the Chimaera was the offspring of Typhon and Echidna, both monstrous beings themselves. It was eventually slain by the hero Bellerophon, aided by the winged horse Pegasus. Using his spear or arrows, Bellerophon managed to defeat the Chimaera by attacking it from the air, as its breath could scorch the earth and its body was impervious to conventional weapons. The defeat of the Chimaera became a symbol of the triumph of good over evil and was celebrated in various ancient texts and artwork. The creature's depiction has endured through the ages, representing the concept of a hybrid or composite monster in mythology and literature. Additionally, the term "chimera" is often used in modern language to describe any fanciful or improbable idea or creature.

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81 Sikyonia. Sikyon circa 330-280 BC. Triobol - Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 2,87 g Chimaera standing left, raising right forepaw; below, Σ / Dove flying left. Good Very Fine, Toned HGC 5, 213.

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82 Arkadia. Arcadian League, Megalopolis circa 330-275 BC. Triobol-Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 2,40 g Laureate head of Zeus left / Pan seated left on rock, holding lagobolon and raising hand; APK monogram to left, Δ to right, syrinx below. Very Fine BCD Peloponnesos (Megalopolis) 1530; HGC 5, 929. In Greek mythology, Pan is the god of the wild, shepherds, and flocks, often associated with nature, rustic music, and the countryside. He is depicted as a satyr, with the upper body of a human and the horns, ears, legs, and tail of a goat. Pan is known for his mischievous and playful nature, frequently engaging in pranks and chasing nymphs through the woods. Despite his wild and sometimes erratic behavior, he was also revered as a protector of shepherds and their flocks, as well as a deity of fertility and the cycle of life. Pan's most famous attribute is his pan flute, also known as the syrinx, which he crafted from reeds. He was said to be an accomplished musician, often playing enchanting melodies on his flute to entertain the gods and nymphs of the forest. Although not one of the major gods of Olympus, Pan was widely worshipped in ancient Greece, particularly in Arcadia and other rural areas. His influence extended into Roman mythology, where he was equated with the god Faunus. Despite the decline of classical mythology, Pan's legacy continues to resonate in literature, art, and music, symbolizing the untamed spirit of the natural world.



83 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint circa 500-400 BC. Obol Æ 10 mm, 0,58 g Gorgoneion / Forepart of horse right within incuse square. Very Fine cf. CNG E380, 275. Rare. The Gorgoneion is an ancient Greek symbol representing the head of a Gorgon, a fearsome and mythical creature from Greek mythology. The most famous Gorgon is Medusa, who had snakes for hair and a petrifying gaze. The Gorgoneion was often depicted as a protective amulet, a powerful ward against evil forces and a symbol of divine protection. In art and architecture, the Gorgoneion was frequently used on shields, armor, and temples to ward off enemies and evil spirits. It was believed to possess the power to avert harm and bring luck to its bearer. The image of the Gorgoneion was meant to strike fear into the hearts of enemies, and it was also associated with themes of death and protection in ancient Greek culture.

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84 Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 4,67 g Bearded head of satyr left/ Π-A-N, head of bull left. Good Very Fine HGC 7, -; MacDonald 67. In Greek mythology, a Satyr is a creature with the upper body of a man and the lower body of a goat. They were companions of the god Dionysos, known for their wild and playful nature, associated with wine and revelry. Satyrs continue to be influential figures in art and literature, symbolizing the untamed and primal aspects of nature.

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85 Pontos. Amisos circa 435-370 BC. Myll-, magistrate Drachm AR 18 mm, 5,65 g Head of Hera left, wearing ornate stephane and pearl necklace / MY-ΛΛ / ΠΕΙΡΑ, owl standing facing on shield with spread wings; uncertain symbol to left and right. Very Fine SNG BM Black Sea 1082-3; HGC 7, 229. Hera, in Greek mythology, is the queen of the Olympian gods and the wife of Zeus, the king of the gods. She is the goddess of marriage, family, childbirth, and women. Hera is one of the principal deities of the Greek pantheon, and her myths and symbols are deeply intertwined with ancient Greek religion and society. As the goddess of marriage, Hera presided over weddings and unions, and she was believed to protect married women and ensure the stability of their households. She was also associated with fertility and childbirth, and she was often invoked by women seeking assistance during pregnancy and labor. Hera's relationship with Zeus was central to many of her myths and legends. Despite being married to Zeus, Hera was known for her jealousy and vengeful nature, particularly toward Zeus's numerous lovers and illegitimate children. Her conflicts with Zeus and his paramours often resulted in dramatic and sometimes tragic consequences for all involved. In art and literature, Hera is often depicted as a regal and majestic figure, seated on a throne and wearing a crown or diadem. She is sometimes accompanied by a peacock, her sacred animal, which symbolizes her pride and vanity. Hera's other symbols include the pomegranate, the cow, and the cuckoo. One of the most famous myths involving Hera is her role in the Twelve Labors of Heracles (Hercules). In a fit of madness caused by Hera, Heracles killed his wife and children, and as a form of penance, he was tasked with completing twelve seemingly impossible tasks, or labors, assigned to him by King Eurystheus. Despite Hera's attempts to thwart him at every turn, Heracles ultimately succeeded in completing the labors and achieving immortality.



86 Pontos. Amisos. Time of Mithradates VI Eupator 120-63 BC. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 14,14 g Head of Perseus right, wearing Phrygian cap / AMIΣOY, Pegasos grazing left; monogram to left, two monograms below. Good Very Fine SNG BM Black Sea 1213-1215; HGC 7, 239. Mithradates VI Eupator, also known as Mithridates VI of Pontus, was a notable ruler and military leader of the ancient kingdom of Pontus in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He was a member of the Pontic royal family and reigned as king from around 120 BC to 63 BC. Mithradates VI was a highly ambitious and resourceful ruler who sought to challenge the expanding influence of the Roman Republic in the eastern Mediterranean. He is best known for his series of wars against Rome, known as the Mithridatic Wars. His first major conflict with Rome, the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), was prompted by a dispute over the region of Bithynia. Mithradates sought to expand his kingdom at the expense of Rome's allies in Asia Minor. Despite some initial successes, he was eventually defeated by the Roman general Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Following the First Mithridatic War, Mithradates regrouped and launched the Second Mithridatic War (83-81 BC). He sought to take advantage of Rome's internal political turmoil, known as the Sullan civil wars. However, he was again defeated by Roman forces under Lucius Licinius Murena. Mithradates was not deterred and continued to resist Roman domination. The Third Mithridatic War (73-63 BC) saw a significant rebellion against Rome, including a massive uprising of enslaved people led by the gladiator Spartacus. Mithradates formed an alliance with Spartacus but was ultimately betrayed by his subordinate, who sought to end the alliance to continue his march to freedom. Facing Roman pressure and internal strife, Mithradates eventually fled to the Bosporan Kingdom in modern-day Crimea, ruled by his son, Pharnaces II. However, Pharnaces II conspired against his father and took over the Bosporan Kingdom. Mithradates, fearing capture and humiliation by the Romans, attempted to end his own life by poisoning but survived the attempt. In 63 BC, when pursued by Roman forces under General Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey), Mithradates' most trusted officer killed him on his orders. With Mithradates' death, the Mithridatic Wars came to an end, and the Kingdom of Pontus was annexed by the Roman Republic. Despite his ultimate defeat, Mithradates VI Eupator is remembered as a resilient and determined ruler who fiercely resisted Roman dominance in the eastern Mediterranean.



87 Pontos. Amisos. Time of Mithradates VI Eupator 120-63 BC. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 18,96 g Helmeted head of Athena right / AMI-ΣΟΥΥ Perseus standing facing, holding harpa and head of Medusa; body of Medusa at feet, monograms to left and right. Very Fine HGC 7, 238.

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88 Pontos. Amisos. Time of Mithradates VI Eupator 120-63 BC. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,41 g Helmeted head of Ares right / AMI-ΣΟΥΥ, sword in sheath, monogram in left field. Nearly Extremely Fine SNG France 7, 1268-71; HGC 7, 241.

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89 Pontos. Amisos. Mithradates VI Eupator 82-72 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 7,43 g Wreathed head of Mithradates VI as young Dionysos right / AMIΣΟΥΥ, panther skin and thyrsos on cista mystica; to left and right, monogram. Extremely Fine HGC 7, 243; cf. SNG BM Black Sea 1201ff; SNG Stancomb 696ff.

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90 Pontos. Amisos. Mithradates VI Eupator 82-72 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 8,91 g Wreathed head of Mithradates VI as young Dionysos right / AMIΣΟΥΥ, panther skin and thyrsos on cista mystica. Good Very Fine HGC 7, 243.

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91 Paphlagonia. Sinope circa 410-350 BC. Drachm AR 20 mm, 5,95 g Head of nymph left / ΣΙΝΩ, sea eagle on dolphin left. Very Fine SNG BM Black Sea 1374ff.

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92 Paphlagonia. Sinope circa 330-250 BC. Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 3,06 g Head of Nymph Sinope left / ΣΙΝΩ, sea eagle standing facing left; wings spread, head turned left; monogram to right. Extremely Fine SNG BM Black Sea 1496; HGC 7, 394. In Greek mythology, Sinope was a nymph who was associated with the region of Paphlagonia, located on the southern coast of the Black Sea (modern-day Turkey). Sinope is believed to have been the daughter of Asopus, a river god, and Metope. The mythological story of Sinope varies, but a common version involves her being pursued by the god Apollo. In order to escape his advances, she fled to the sea and prayed to the gods to be transformed into a seal. Her plea was granted, and she became a seal, finding refuge in the Black Sea. The city of Sinope, also located in Paphlagonia, was said to be founded by Autolycus, the son of Hermes, and it was named after the nymph Sinope. This city grew to become a significant Greek colony known for its trade, culture, and history.



93 Kings of Bithynia. Nikomedeia. Prusias I Cholos ("the Lame") 230-182 BC. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 10,90 g Laureate head of Apollo left; c/m: head of Artemis left in incuse circle / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and shield set on ground; Σ to inner left. Very Fine HGC 7, 615. Prusias I Cholos, King of Bithynia from around 228 BC until his death in 182 BC, navigated a complex web of alliances and conflicts in the Hellenistic world. He consolidated power through strategic marriages, including one with Philippos V of Macedonia. Prusias supported Rhodes after an earthquake and engaged in wars against Byzantium and Celtic tribes. He allied with Philippos V against Pergamon during the First Macedonian War, expanding Bithynian territory. Philippos V later ceded Kios and Myrleia to Prusias. Despite initial neutrality, Prusias was drawn into conflict with Rome when forced to relinquish Phrygia to Eumenes II of Pergamon. This led to a five-year war, during which Hannibal fought for Prusias. However, Prusias ultimately complied with Roman demands, leading to Hannibal's suicide. Prusias died in 182 BC, succeeded by his son Prusias II. His reign marks a period of Bithynian expansion and diplomatic maneuvering amidst the power struggles of the Hellenistic world.

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94 Mysia. Adramytteion circa 150-50 BC. Bronze Æ 11 mm, 1,35 g Helmeted bust of Athena right, wearing aegis / Owl standing right, head facing. Very Fine Cf. SNG France 5, p.2, 33; von Fritze 96. In ancient Greek mythology and art, the "aegis" was a protective garment or shield associated with divine figures, particularly the goddess Athena. The aegis was often depicted as a cloak made of animal skin, typically that of a goat, and was adorned with the head of the Gorgon Medusa as its central feature. It was considered a symbol of power, protection, and divine authority.

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95 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 600-500 BC. Obol AR 8,5 mm, 1,03 g
Head of tunny right, smaller fish in mouth / Incuse square. Very
Fine Von Fritze II, 2; SNG Arikantürk -; SNG Ashmolean 524; SNG
BN -; Rosen 519.

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96 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 525-475 BC. Hemiobol AR 9 mm, 0,38 g
Forepart of boar to left; tunny fish upwards behind / Head of
roaring lion to left; star to upper left; all within incuse square.
Good Very Fine Von Fritze II 14; SNG BnF 375; Klein 265. On
ancient coins of Kyzikus, the imagery of a boar and a lion held
deep symbolic significance, embodying the city's rich cultural
heritage and mythological associations. The depiction of a boar, a
creature revered for its strength and ferocity in Greek mythology,
likely symbolized attributes such as valor, resilience, and bravery.
The boar's presence on the coins may have conveyed the city's
proud martial spirit and its readiness to defend its territory.
Similarly, the lion, a symbol of royalty, power, and protection,
held profound significance in ancient Greek art and mythology.
By featuring a lion on their coins, the people of Kyzikus may have
sought to convey their city's authority, majesty, and guardianship
over its inhabitants. The lion's image would have evoked notions
of strength, leadership, and stability, reinforcing Kyzikus' status
as a prominent urban center in the region.

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97 Mysis. Lampsakos circa 500-450 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,76 g Janiform female head / Helmeted head of Athena left within incuse square. Very Fine SNG France 5, 1127-31. "Janiform" refers to an artistic or numismatic representation that depicts two faces placed back-to-back on a single object, often sharing a single neck or head. The term "Janiform" is derived from the Roman god Janus, who was often depicted with two faces, each looking in opposite directions, symbolizing his role as the god of transitions, beginnings, and doorways. In art and numismatics, janiform depictions are found in various cultures and time periods. They can appear on sculptures, coins, amulets, pottery, and other objects. The faces in janiform representations can be human, divine, or even mythological beings. The janiform motif often carries symbolic significance related to duality, transitions, or the interaction between two opposing forces. In some cases, it can symbolize past and future, life and death, or the merging of two aspects, such as rulership and divinity.

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98 Mysis. Lampsakos circa 400-300 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,38 g Female janiform head / Helmeted head of Athena right; [ΛΑ]M around. Very Fine SNG Paris 1176.

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99 Mysis. Parion circa 400-300 BC. Hemidrachm AR 14 mm, 2,24 g Facing gorgoneion, / ΠΑ / ΠΙ Bull standing left, head right; phiale below. Very Fine SNG BnF 1385-6.

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100 Mysia. Parion circa 200-10 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 5,21 g Facing head of Medusa; c/ms: two monograms within incuse circles / ΠΑ-ΠΙ-ΑΝΩΝ, eagle with spread wings standing right, monogram before; all within wreath. Very Fine SNG France 5, 1404; BMC Mysia, 69. In Greek mythology, Medusa is one of the most famous and iconic figures, known as a Gorgon—a monstrous creature with snakes for hair and a petrifying gaze. She was once a beautiful mortal woman, but she incurred the wrath of the goddess Athena, who transformed her into a monster as punishment for desecrating Athena's temple. Medusa's most distinctive feature is her hair, which consists of venomous snakes that writhe and hiss. Anyone who looked directly into her eyes would be turned to stone, a fate that befell countless unfortunate souls. Medusa's head became a powerful symbol in ancient Greek culture, often used as a protective amulet or as a deterrent against evil forces. Her image was also employed as a decorative motif in architecture, pottery, and sculpture. In mythology, Medusa met her end at the hands of the hero Perseus, who was tasked with slaying her as one of his twelve labors. With the aid of various magical gifts from the gods—including a mirrored shield from Athena and winged sandals from Hermes—Perseus was able to defeat Medusa without looking directly at her. He used the reflection in the shield to guide his strike and decapitated her, thus avoiding her deadly gaze. After her death, Medusa's head retained its petrifying power, and Perseus used it as a weapon in subsequent adventures. He eventually gave the head to Athena, who placed it on her shield, the Aegis, where it served as a symbol of divine protection and power.

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101 Mysia. Pergamon circa 310-282 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 1,34 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ, Archaistic Palladion: facing statue of Pallas Athena, holding spear and shield Very Fine SNG France 5, 1558-66.

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102 Mysia. Pergamon circa 310-284 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 3,98 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Bull head right; ΠΕΡΓΑ below. Very Fine Cf. SNG France 5, 1573; BnF, catalogue général, Mysie 1443.82.

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103 Mysia. Pergamon circa 150-100 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 7,77 g [ΕΠΙ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΥ], head of Athena right, wearing Attic crested helmet / ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, Nike standing right, holding palm branch and crowning ethnikon. Nearly Extremely Fine SNG von Aulock 1379.

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104 Mysia. Pergamon circa 133-67 BC. Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 12,05 g Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around bow and bowcase; monogram in wreath and ΑΠ above, monogram in left field, serpent-entwined thyrsus to right. Very Fine Kleiner, Hoard 26; SNG BnF 1728 The "cista mystica" is a symbolic motif from ancient Greek art and religious iconography. It refers to a mystical or sacred chest or basket often depicted in various artistic contexts, particularly on coins and in the visual representations of the mystery cults of ancient Greece. In its visual representation, the cista mystica typically features a cylindrical or rectangular container with a lid, from which a serpent or snake emerges. The snake is often depicted coiling around the lid or coming out of the container. The cista mystica is sometimes shown with handles on the sides, resembling a real-life chest or basket. The symbolism of the cista mystica is associated with various themes, including initiation, transformation, and the mysteries of the cults of Dionysus and other deities. The emergence of the snake from the cista mystica is often interpreted as a symbol of rebirth and spiritual awakening, as snakes were often linked with renewal and transformation in ancient Greek beliefs.

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105 Mysia. Pergamon circa 133-7 BC. Demetrios, magistrate
Bronze Æ 22 mm, 8,34 g ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, laureate head of Zeus right
/ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, eagle, with spread wings and head right,
standing left on a thunderbolt. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 1380.

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106 Troas. Abydos circa 500-450 BC. Obol AR 7 mm, 0,54 g
Forepart of eagle left / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very
Fine BMC -; Klein -; SNG Cop. -; SNG von Aulock -; Isegrim -.

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107 Troas. Abydos circa 500-450 BC. Obol AR 6 mm, 0,49 g
Forepart of eagle left / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine
BMC -; Klein -; SNG Cop. -; SNG von Aulock -; Isegrim -.

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108 Troas. Abydos circa 400-300 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,53 g
Laureate head of Apollo left / ABY, eagle standing right, radiate
head and lyre before. Good Very Fine Cf. BnF catalogue général,
Delepierre 5498.

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109 Troas. Assos circa 405-360 BC. Hemiobol AR 6 mm, 0,25 g
Griffin lying right / Head of lion right within incuse square. Good
Very Fine SNG Arikantürk 281-97. The griffin is a mythical
creature with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an
eagle. It combines the strength and majesty of both the lion and
the eagle, symbolizing power, courage, and protection. In various
mythologies, griffins are often depicted as guardians of treasure
and sacred places, as well as loyal protectors of their masters.
They are commonly associated with the sun and are sometimes
considered to be divine beings. Griffins appear in the mythology
of ancient Greece, ancient Egypt, and various other cultures
throughout history. They are often depicted in art, literature, and
heraldry, representing strength, nobility, and vigilance. The
image of the griffin has persisted through the ages, remaining a
popular symbol in contemporary culture, often appearing in
fantasy literature, games, and other forms of media.

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110 Troas. Neandria circa 400-300 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,53 g
Laureate head of Apollo right / NEAN, ram standing right. Good
Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 446.

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111 Troas. Uncertain circa 400-300 BC. Obol AR 11 mm, 0,90 g Nike standing left on short cippus, holding wreath and stylis / Labrys with kerykeion staff. Nearly Very Fine CNG E-400, lot 202; Pecunem 34, lot 209; Gorny & Mosch 212, lot 1785. A cippus is a type of ancient Roman monument or marker, typically in the form of a small, pillar-like structure. These monuments were often made of stone and served various purposes, including marking boundaries, commemorating events or individuals, and as protective charms against evil spirits. Cippi (plural of cippus) were commonly used for funerary purposes, marking graves or burial sites. They could also be inscribed with legal or religious texts, serving as boundary markers or indicating sacred areas. Some cippi were decorated with intricate carvings or reliefs, adding to their artistic and symbolic significance. The word "cippus" comes from the Latin term for "post" or "stake," reflecting the pillar-like shape of these monuments. They were erected in various locations throughout the Roman Empire, from city streets to rural landscapes, and their surviving examples provide valuable insights into ancient Roman culture, beliefs, and society.

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112 Aiolis. Elaia circa 200 BC. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 3,28 g Head of Demeter right, wearing grain wreath / EA-AI T-QN, torch within grain wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine SNG München 395; SNG Copenhagen 181-5.

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113 Lesbos. Methymna circa 500-460 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,25 g Facing head of gorgoneion with protruding tongue / Helmeted head of Athena left in dotted square; all within incuse square. Very Fine HGC 6, 888; SNG Copenhagen 347-348.

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114 Lesbos. Methymna circa 500-460 BC. Obol AR 8 mm, 0,49 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Sea turtle within pelleted linear border; all within incuse square. Very Fine Cf. HGC 6, 890 (head of Athena left).

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115 Ionia. Ephesos circa 550-500 BC. Obol AR 6 mm, 0,51 g Bee / Incuse square punch. Very Fine SNG Kayhan 115.

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116 Ionia. Ephesos circa 500-420 BC. Tetartemorion AR 7 mm, 0,31 g Bee / Star within square incuse. Very Fine SNG Kayan 135-136,

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117 Ionia. Ephesos circa 387-285 BC. Bronze Æ 10 mm, 1,45 g E-Φ, bee / Forepart of stag right. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 244. Ephesus, a distinguished ancient Greek city on the western coast of Turkey, bore emblems like the bee, stag, and palm, all of which held profound significance. Central to these symbols was Ephesus' role as a crucial center for the worship of the Greek goddess Artemis, a connection prominently highlighted on its coinage. The bee, stag, and palm were emblematic of Ephesus. Originally, the bee was associated with an early Anatolian goddess, later identified by the Greeks as Artemis. The symbolic connection was so intimate that the priestesses of this goddess were referred to as "honey bees." The palm tree, featured on Ephesian coins, harks back to the myth of Artemis' birth beneath a palm tree on the island of Delos. This imagery evokes the goddess's divine origins and reinforces her connection to nature. The stag, another prominent motif, held dual significance. Sacred to Artemis, it symbolized her role as the protector of wild animals. Additionally, it might allude to the sculptures flanking her cult statue in the temple at Ephesus, further emphasizing the city's devotion to the goddess and the intricate details of her worship. These images on Ephesian coinage served as a visual narrative of the city's profound ties to Artemis, encapsulating not only religious devotion but also the rich mythological tapestry that defined Ephesus as a prominent cultural and religious center in the ancient Greek world.

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118 Ionia. Ephesos circa 50-27 BC. Jason, magistrate Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,33 g E-Φ, Artemis standing right, drawing arrow and holding bow; below, dog running right / ΙΑΣΩΝ, cock standing right; filleted palm frond in background; all within wreath. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 344.

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119 Ionia. Kolophon circa 400-330 BC. Bronze Æ 11 mm, 1,95 g Laureate head of Apollo left / Lyre. Good Very Fine BMC 15.

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120 Ionia. Kolophon circa 389-350 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,06 g Laureate head of Apollo left / ΚΟΛΟΦΩ - (uncertain magistrate name), lyre. Good Very Fine Cf. SNG Copenhagen 141-142 for type.

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121 Ionia. Kolophon circa 389-350 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,07 g Laureate head of Apollo left / ΚΟΛΟΦΩ - (uncertain magistrate name), lyre. Very Fine Cf. Copenhagen 141-142 for type. The deep connection between the kithara and Apollo, the Greek god of the arts, is a profound aspect of ancient Greek culture and mythology. Apollo's multifaceted portfolio included music, poetry, prophecy, and more, but it's his role as the god of music that brings the kithara into focus. The kithara, a stringed musical instrument reminiscent of a lyre or harp, symbolized much more than music in ancient Greece. It embodied harmony, balance, and the pinnacle of cultural achievement. Apollo, often depicted with his kithara, was the ultimate musician. His divine melodies were believed to have the power to soothe the gods and uplift mortals, healing both body and spirit. In Greek mythology, Apollo's kithara wasn't merely an instrument; it was a source of inspiration, a means of calming divine tensions, and a symbol of cultural excellence. It was through the kithara that Apollo led the Muses, guiding humanity toward the arts and creativity.

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122 Ionia. Kolophon circa 330-285 BC. Pantagnotos, magistrate
Bronze Æ 18 mm, 5,39 g Laureate head of Apollo right /
Horseman riding right, holding lance; KOLA above, kithara in upper
left field, ΠΑΝΤΑΓΝΩΤΟΣ below. Very Fine Milne, Colophon 138;
Waddington 1497.

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123 Ionia. Magnesia ad Maeander circa 350-300 BC. Bronze Æ
10 mm, 1,43 g Laureate head of Apollo left / Forepart of bull left
within maeander patterned frame. Very Fine SNG von Aulock -;
SNG France -; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -;

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124 Ionia. Miletos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,21 g
Forepart of lion to right, his head turned back to left / Star-shaped
floral ornament within incuse square. Very Fine Klein 424; SNG
Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080. The early coinage of Miletus
holds significant historical and numismatic importance, as Miletus
was one of the earliest Greek cities to issue coins. Miletus,
located on the western coast of Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey),
was a thriving center of trade and commerce in the ancient
world, making its coinage influential throughout the
Mediterranean. The earliest coins of Miletus date back to the 6th
century BC and were made of electrum, a natural alloy of gold
and silver commonly found in the region. These early coins were
typically of a bean or oblong shape, and they often featured
simple designs, such as incuse punches or geometric patterns. As
coinage evolved, Miletus began producing more standardized
coins with inscriptions and images that reflected the city's
cultural and economic interests. A common motif was the lion,
the star and crescent. Miletian coinage played a crucial role in
facilitating trade and economic exchange in the ancient world.
The widespread circulation of Miletian coins attests to the city's
prominence as a center of commerce and its extensive networks
of trade with other Greek cities, as well as with neighboring
civilizations such as the Lydians, Persians, and Egyptians.

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125 Ionia. Miletos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,15 g Forepart of lion right, his head turned back to left / Star-shaped floral ornament within incuse square. Very Fine Klein 424; SNG Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080.

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126 Ionia. Miletos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,22 g Forepart of lion right, his head turned back to left / Star-shaped floral ornament within incuse square. Good Very Fine Klein 424; SNG Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080.

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127 Ionia. Miletos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 9 mm, 0,99 g Forepart of lion to right, his head turned back to left / Star-shaped floral ornament within incuse square. Very Fine Klein 424; SNG Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080.

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128 Ionia. Miletos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 9 mm, 1,12 g Forepart of lion to right, his head turned back to left / Star-shaped floral ornament within incuse square. Good Very Fine Klein 424; SNG Keckman 273; SNG von Aulock 2080.

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129 Caria. Kamiros circa 500-460 BC. Obol AR 8 mm, 0,58 g Fig leaf / Incuse square with linear divisions. Very Fine BMC 10; SNG von Aulock 2781; Historia Nummorum online, 370 (as tritemorion). Rare.

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130 Caria. Uncertain mint circa 400-350 BC. Hemiobol AR 7 mm, 0,35 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right / Forepart of Pegasos right. Very Fine HN online 2144; SNG Kayhan 991.

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131 Islands off Caria. Chalke circa 400-325 BC. Bronze Æ 9 mm, 0,98 g Female head right / X-A, spearhead. Very Fine HGC 6, 1282.;SNG von Aulock 8736-8737 (as 'incertum'); BMC 1-4 (Chalketor).

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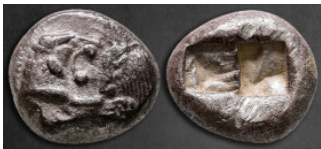
132 Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 305-275 BC. Didrachm AR 21 mm, 6.50 g Head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; thyrsos and EY to left. Very Fine Ashton 159; HGC 6, 1435.

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133 Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 170-150 BC. Artemon, magistrate Plinthophoric Hemidrachm AR 12 mm, 1.39 g Radiate head of Helios facing slightly right / Rose with bud to right; APTEMQN above, club(?) to left; all within incuse square. Very Fine Jenkins, Rhodian 44; HN Online 103; HGC 6, 1462. The rose symbolizes Rhodes (Rhodes) primarily due to its association with the island's patron goddess, Aphrodite. In Greek mythology, Aphrodite, the goddess of love, beauty, and fertility, was often depicted adorned with roses. As Rhodes was known for its devotion to Aphrodite and its temple dedicated to her, the rose became closely linked with the island. On ancient coins of Rhodes, the rose frequently appears as a symbol, serving as a visual representation of the island's mythological connection to Aphrodite. Beyond its mythological significance, the rose also symbolizes beauty, love, and prosperity, reflecting the island's natural splendor and flourishing economy. In essence, the rose on coins of Rhodes serves as a potent emblem, encapsulating both the island's mythological heritage and its attributes of beauty, fertility, and abundance.

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134 Kings of Lydia. Sardis. Kroisos circa 560-546 BC. Siglos or Half Stater AR 15 mm, 5.09 g Confronted foreparts of a roaring lion and a bull / Double incuse punch. Very Fine BMC 41-43; SNG Kayhan 1024-1026; Rosen 663-665; SNG vA 2877-2879; Berk 23.

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135 Lycia. Kragos. Lykian League circa 30-27 BC. Bronze AE 15 mm, 2.60 g Laureate head of Apollo right / LYKI K-P, bow and quiver; all within incuse square. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC I 3315a; Troxell 162. Very rare.

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136 Lycia. Phaselis circa 500-440 BC. Tetradrachm AR 16 mm, 3,40 g Prow of galley to right; uncertain control below / Stern of galley to right; ΦΑΣ above. Nearly Very Fine SNG von Aulock 4395; Cf. Heipp-Tamer 58.

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137 Dynasts of Lycia. Limyra. Perikles 380-360 BC. Tetradrachm AR 16 mm, 2,73 g Facing scalp of lion / Triskeles within incuse circle. Very Fine Müsseler VIII.47-51; SNG von Aulock 4254-5. Perikles, a towering figure in ancient Athens during its Golden Age, left an indelible mark on the city's coinage and history. As a statesman, orator, and general, his leadership guided Athens through a period of unprecedented prosperity, cultural achievement, and democratic governance. Numismatically, Perikles' era saw significant developments. He oversaw the introduction of the iconic Athenian Owl tetradrachm, featuring Athena on one side and an owl on the other. These coins, minted from the silver mines of Laurion, became symbols of Athens' economic prowess and cultural influence throughout the Mediterranean. Perikles' ambitious building projects, including the construction of the Parthenon atop the Acropolis, showcased Athens' wealth and cultural sophistication. The expenses for such endeavors were partially funded by revenues from Athens' imperial ventures and its control over key trade routes. Moreover, Perikles' advocacy for democratic governance expanded the role of citizens in Athenian politics, shaping the city's identity as a beacon of democracy and civic pride.

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138 Dynasts of Lycia. Uncertain mint. Trbbenimi and Vedrei 380-370 BC. Tetradrachm AR 16 mm, 2,63 g Facing scalp of lion / Triskeles within incuse circle. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 4215.

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139 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 465-430 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 10,95 g Warrior advancing right, holding shield and spear / ΕΣ, triskeles; all within incuse square. Very Fine Cf. SNG Copenhagen 159-60.

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140 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 460-430 BC. Stater AR 17 mm, 11,05 g Warrior advancing right, holding shield and spear / ΕΣΤ, triskeles; all within incuse square. Very Fine Cf. SNG Copenhagen 159-60.

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141 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 460-430 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 10,78 g Helmeted, nude hoplite advancing to right, holding shield and spear; superimposed astragalos shape contained within raised edges beneath legs / Triskeles, ΕΣΤ above; below, lion standing to left; all within incuse square. Very Fine Cf. Roma E-52, lot 313; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG BnF -; SNG von Aulock; - Trait  -; for rev. type cf. SNG BnF 13. Ex Roma Numismatics, E-Sale 93, Lot 529. The triskeles is a symbol consisting of three interlocked spirals or legs, forming a motif resembling three bent human legs or three interconnected spirals. This symbol has been used in various cultures throughout history and holds different meanings depending on the context. In ancient Greek culture, the triskeles was associated with various deities and concepts. It was often used as a symbol of motion, progress, and dynamic action. In some cases, it was linked to the goddess Hecate, who was associated with crossroads, transitions, and transformation. The three legs of the triskeles were sometimes interpreted as representing the three phases of the moon or the three realms of the world: earth, sea, and sky. On ancient coins, the triskeles motif may appear in different forms and variations, depending on the region and time period. It could be depicted as a simple geometric design or as a more elaborate and stylized symbol. The presence of the triskeles on a coin may indicate the cultural and religious beliefs of the issuing authority, as well as its connection to broader mythological and symbolic traditions.

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142 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 420-360 BC. Stater AR 23 mm, 10,86 g Two wrestlers grappling / Slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right, c/ms; all within pelleted square border. Very Fine SNG France 3, 69.

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143 Pisidia. Selge circa 350-300 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,90 g Facing gorgoneion / Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet; astragalos behind. Very Fine SNG BnF 1932; SNG von Aulock 5278; BMC 8; SNG Ashmolean 1546-50. The astragalos, also known as the knucklebone, is a small bone found in the ankle joint of some mammals, including humans. In ancient times, particularly in Greek and Roman cultures, the astragalos was commonly used as a game piece in various gambling and gaming activities. It was often fashioned into a cube-like shape with four flat sides and two rounded ends. The bone was used similarly to dice in games of chance and skill, where players would throw the astragalos onto a surface and observe the side that landed facing up. Depending on the game being played, the outcome of the throw could determine the winner or affect the progression of the game. Additionally, the astragalos held symbolic significance in ancient societies, representing luck, fortune, and fate due to its association with gambling and games. It was sometimes used in divination practices, where the position of the bone after being cast would be interpreted to predict future events or outcomes.

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144 Lycaonia. Eikonion circa 100-1 BC. Bronze Æ 13 mm, 2,09 g Winged head of Medusa facing / Harpa within wreath; E-I K-O across fields. Very Fine BMC -; SNG BnF- ; SNG von Aulock - ; SNG Copenhagen- ; Von Aulock, Lykaoniens -. Very rare.

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145 Cilicia. Philopator 20-17 BC. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 9,67 g Veiled and turreted bust of Tyche right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Athena standing left, holding Nike and shield; monogram to right. Very Fine RPC I 3872; SNG France 2, 1918. Tyche, in ancient Greek religion and mythology, is the goddess of fortune, chance, and prosperity. She is often depicted as a beautiful woman holding a cornucopia (horn of plenty), symbolizing abundance and prosperity, and sometimes a rudder, symbolizing her control over the fate of cities and individuals. As a personification of fortune, Tyche was believed to play a significant role in the lives of mortals, determining their destinies and influencing the outcomes of events. She was worshiped by individuals and cities seeking her favor and protection, particularly in times of uncertainty or hardship. Tyche's influence extended beyond individual fortunes to the prosperity and well-being of cities and states. Many ancient cities had temples dedicated to Tyche, where rituals and sacrifices were performed to invoke her blessings and ensure the success and prosperity of the community. The worship of Tyche was widespread throughout the Greek world and beyond, and her cult persisted into the Roman period, where she was identified with the Roman goddess Fortuna. Tyche's image appeared on coins, where she was often depicted holding a cornucopia or a rudder, symbolizing the wealth and prosperity of the city that issued the coin.



146 Cilicia. Tarsos. Datames, Satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia 384-360 BC. Stater AR 22 mm, 10,52 g Female head facing slightly left, hair in ampyx, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace / Bearded head right, wearing crested Attic helmet, drapery around neck, TRKMW (in Aramaic) to right. Good Very Fine Casabonne Type 1; Moysey Issue 4; SNG France 269; SNG Levante 79. Datames was a prominent Persian general and satrap during the 4th century BCE. He hailed from the region of Cappadocia in Asia Minor and rose to prominence as a military commander under the Achaemenid Empire. Datames is best known for his military campaigns and his efforts to assert his autonomy from the Persian central authority. Despite being a loyal servant of the Achaemenid kings, he sought greater independence for his own satrapy. He was skilled in warfare and known for his strategic prowess. One of Datames' notable achievements was his successful defense of Cappadocia against the incursions of the Macedonian king, Alexander the Great. However, Datames eventually fell out of favor with the Persian king Artaxerxes II due to his aspirations for greater autonomy. Artaxerxes ordered his assassination, and Datames was betrayed and killed by one of his own officers. Datames' story is significant because it reflects the complex political landscape of the Achaemenid Empire and the challenges faced by regional satraps in balancing loyalty to the central authority with their own ambitions for power and autonomy.



147 Cilicia. Tarsos. Mazaios, Satrap of Cilicia 361-334 BC. Stater AR 25 mm, 10,97 g Baaltars seated to left, holding grain ear, grape bunch, and lotus-tipped sceptre, aramaic legend to right / Lion bringing down stag to left; aramaic legend above. Good Very Fine, Toned Casabonne Series 3/1; SNG BnF 319 var. (obv. monogram); SNG Levante 110. Mazaios was a Persian general and satrap who served under the Achaemenid Empire during the 4th century BC. He is best known for his role in the campaigns of Alexander the Great. Mazaios was appointed as the satrap of Cilicia by the Persian king Artaxerxes III. When Alexander the Great invaded Asia Minor in 333 BCE, Mazaios initially resisted but later submitted to Alexander's authority without engaging in open conflict. As a result, Alexander confirmed Mazaios as the satrap of Cilicia, allowing him to retain his position of power. During Alexander's subsequent conquests of the Persian Empire, Mazaios continued to serve as satrap and governed Cilicia on behalf of the Macedonian king. He provided troops and resources to Alexander's campaigns in the Levant and Egypt. After Alexander's death in 323 BC, Mazaios remained loyal to the Macedonian successor state led by Alexander's general, Seleucus I. However, he eventually faced challenges from other regional governors and was forced to defend his territory. Mazaios' legacy lies in his role as a Persian satrap who navigated the changing political landscape of the Hellenistic period, maintaining his position of authority amidst the upheavals caused by Alexander's conquests and the subsequent power struggles among his successors.



148 Cilicia. Uncertain (Nagidos?) circa 400-300 BC. Hemiobol AR 9 mm, 0,32 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Turreted head of Aphrodite left. Very Fine Göktürk -; SNG Levante -; SNG Paris -; cf. Leu Numismatik Web Auction 4, lot 338, Rare. Aphrodite, in ancient Greek mythology, is the goddess of love, beauty, pleasure, and fertility. She is one of the twelve Olympian gods and goddesses, and her myths and worship were widespread throughout the ancient Greek world. According to mythology, Aphrodite was born from the sea foam that formed around the severed genitals of the sky god Uranus, which were cast into the sea by his son Cronus. She emerged from the sea fully grown and radiant, and was carried ashore on a scallop shell. Aphrodite's beauty was so captivating that it caused rivalry and jealousy among the gods. Aphrodite was married to Hephaestus, the god of craftsmanship, but she had numerous affairs with other gods and mortals, including Ares, the god of war, and Adonis, a handsome mortal youth. She was often depicted as accompanied by Eros (Cupid), the god of love, and was associated with doves, roses, and myrtle. As the goddess of love and desire, Aphrodite played a central role in Greek mythology and religious practices. She was worshipped in various forms and cults throughout the Greek world, with festivals and rituals dedicated to her worship. Aphrodite's influence extended beyond romantic love to encompass the concepts of beauty, pleasure, and fertility. She was believed to bring harmony and joy to the lives of mortals, as well as to ensure the success of romantic relationships and marriages.

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149 Cilicia. Uncertain mint circa 400-300 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,75 g Helmeted head of Athena left / Diademed female head left. Very Fine CNG E-Auction 115, lot 130, 2005; SNG Levante -; SNG France -; SNG von Aulock -. Rare.

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150 Cilicia. Uncertain mint circa 400-300 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,51 g Zeus-Baaltars seated left, holding eagle / Herakles standing right, raising club against lion. Very Fine Not found in consulted references. The term "Zeus-Baaltars" refers to a syncretic deity combining elements of the Greek god Zeus and the Phoenician god Baal. This hybrid god was worshiped in certain regions where Greek and Phoenician cultures intersected or overlapped, particularly in areas such as the Levant during the Hellenistic period. Zeus-Baaltars represents a blending of religious traditions, where aspects of Greek and Phoenician mythology and religious practices were fused together. In this hybrid deity, Zeus, the supreme god of the Greek pantheon, is combined with Baal, a principal god of the Phoenician and Canaanite pantheons associated with fertility, storms, and the heavens. The worship of Zeus-Baaltars likely emerged as a result of cultural exchanges and interactions between Greek and Phoenician communities in the eastern Mediterranean region. It reflects the tendency of ancient societies to adapt and synthesize religious beliefs and practices from different cultures they encountered. The cult of Zeus-Baaltars demonstrates the complex nature of religious syncretism in the ancient world, where diverse cultures and belief systems intersected and influenced each other, leading to the creation of new religious identities and deities that reflected the cultural diversity of the region.

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151 Cilicia. Uncertain mint circa 400-300 BC. Tetartemorion AR 6 mm, 0,22 g Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, holding dagger and bow / Helmeted head of Athena right. Very Fine Cf. Troxell & Kagan 12 (head I.)

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152 Cilicia. Uncertain mint circa 400-300 BC. Tetartemorion AR 6 mm, 0,20 g Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, holding dagger and bow / Helmeted head of Athena left. Very Fine Troxell & Kagan 12.

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153 Satraps of Cilicia. Tarkondimotos I 39-31 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 9,18 g Diademed head of Tarkondimotos I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΑΡΚΟΝΔΙΜΟΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike and sceptre. Very Fine RPC I 3871; SNG France 2, 1913-6. Tarkondimotos I was a ruler of ancient Cilicia, a region located in the southeastern part of modern-day Turkey, during the late 5th and early 4th centuries BC. He is known primarily from inscriptions and coins found in the region. Tarkondimotos I ruled as a satrap, or governor, under the Persian Achaemenid Empire, which had control over Cilicia at the time. His reign coincided with a period of Persian dominance in the region. Tarkondimotos I is notable for issuing coins in his name, which bear inscriptions in the Aramaic language. These coins provide valuable evidence of his rule and the administrative structures of Cilicia under Persian control. During his reign, Tarkondimotos I would have been responsible for overseeing local governance, collecting taxes, maintaining order, and ensuring the loyalty of the region to the Persian king. While relatively little is known about Tarkondimotos I himself, his coins and inscriptions serve as important historical artifacts that shed light on the political and administrative dynamics of ancient Cilicia under Persian rule.

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154 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes circa 246-226 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 8,32 g Helmeted head of Athena right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath; anchor to left. Good Very Fine HGC 9, 322; SC 692.

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155 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Seleukos II Kallinikos 246-226 BC. Bronze AE 21 mm, 7,37 g Helmeted head of Athena right / $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ} - \text{ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ}$, Nike standing left, holding wreath; anchor to left. Very Fine HGC 9, 322; SC 692. Seleukos II Kallinikus held the throne as the King of the Seleucid Empire during a pivotal period in the Hellenistic world, reigning from 246 BC to 225 BC. His name, "Callinikus," which translates to "Beautiful Conqueror" in Greek, reflects the ambitions that underpinned his rule. His reign was not without its challenges. A fierce struggle for the throne erupted early on, with his uncle Antiochus Hierax attempting to seize power. This internal strife led to a period of civil conflict that threatened to destabilize the empire. Eventually, Seleucus managed to secure his position as ruler. The ongoing conflict with the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt added to the complexities of his rule. The Seleucids and the Ptolemies had a long history of rivalry, and Seleucus II's reign saw continued clashes and territorial disputes, particularly in the Levant. However, the Seleucid Empire was already in decline by this time. The inability to quell internal rebellions and the challenges posed by external adversaries played a part in the empire's weakening stature. One of the historical artifacts that provides insight into Seleucus II's reign is the coinage issued during his rule, showcasing the blending of artistry and politics in the ancient world. Seleucus II Callinikus navigated a tumultuous period in the Hellenistic era, facing internal power struggles, external conflicts, and the overarching decline of the once-mighty Seleucid Empire. His reign, though marked by challenges, holds historical significance in understanding the evolving dynamics of the Hellenistic world.



156 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Antiochos III Megas 222-187 BC. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 13,19 g Laureate head of Antiochos III, as Apollo, right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting hand on grounded bow; monograms to outer left. Very Fine SC 1048.1; HGC 9, 466. Antiochos III Megas, widely known as Antiochos III the Great, was a significant figure in the Hellenistic period, reigning over the vast Seleucid Empire from 222 BC to 187 BC. His rule is characterized by ambitious military campaigns and strategic diplomacy, leaving a lasting impact on the ancient world. Antiochos III ascended the Seleucid throne during a challenging era, with the empire's influence waning. Determined to restore its former glory, he embarked on an impressive series of military expeditions. One of his most notable achievements was the successful invasion of Egypt, which led to the recovery of territories in Asia Minor, the Levant, and even parts of Greece. However, his ambitions weren't without opposition. The Fourth Syrian War against Egypt, though initially victorious, ultimately saw a defeat at the Battle of Raphia. Furthermore, his efforts to expand into Asia Minor brought him into direct conflict with the formidable Roman Republic. Antiochos III's conflict with Rome resulted in the Peace of Apamea in 188 BC, a treaty that forced him to surrender territories and curtailed his territorial aspirations. Despite the setbacks, his reign left a significant mark on the Seleucid Empire's history, symbolizing a brief resurgence of power. Tragically, Antiochos III's life came to an untimely end when he was assassinated in 187 BC during an eastern campaign. His legacy is one of both ambition and limitation, a ruler whose grand designs clashed with the growing might of Rome, shaping the destiny of the Seleucid Empire and the broader course of history in the Hellenistic era.



157 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch. Antiochos VII Euergetes (Sidetes) 138-129 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 10,66 g Prow of galley right; above, caps of the Dioscuri / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, upright trident; monogram in outer left field, palm branch in inner left; date below. Very Fine Cf. BnF catalogue général, Babelon 1064. Antiochus VII Euergetes, also known as Antiochus Sidetes, ruled the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire from 138 to 129 BC. He was the last significant Seleucid king, succeeding after his brother Demetrius I Soter was captured by the Parthians. Antiochus attempted to reclaim lost territories, defeating Diodotus Tryphon and besieging Jerusalem in 134 BC, where his respectful treatment of the Jews earned him the epithet Euergetes ("the Benefactor"). He later sought to recover eastern territories from the Parthians, achieving initial success but facing challenges from local unrest. In 129 BC, he was ambushed and killed by the Parthians in the Battle of Ecbatana. Antiochus's confirmed heir was Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, but historical fragments suggest the capture of another potential heir named Seleucus, sparking debate about his identity.



158 Seleucid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,54 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Good Very Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319. Philip I Epiphanes Philadelphos, a Hellenistic Seleucid monarch, ruled Syria from 94 to 75 BC. Born between 124 and 109 BC, he faced early life challenges during the civil war between his father, Antiochus VIII, and uncle, Antiochus IX. Philip I ascended the throne with his twin brother Antiochus XI after the murder of Seleucus VI in 94 BC. Their reign aimed to avenge Seleucus VI, involving battles against Antiochus X. In 93 BC, Antiochus XI seized Antioch, but his death led to Philip I's alliance with Demetrius III. Antiochus X returned, killing Antiochus XI in 88 BC. Philip I then triumphed over Demetrius III, taking control of Antioch. Monetary reforms initiated by Philip I persisted until the Roman conquest in 64 BC. While traditionally considered to have died in 83 BC, the exact date remains uncertain. Philip I faced challenges from rival claimants, including Tigranes II of Armenia. His reign included strategic coinage modifications and control of the capital, but the circumstances of his death are unclear. Various theories propose his escape to Cilicia or a peaceful long reign, challenging the traditional narrative. The date of his death is debated, with some suggesting 75 BC. Philip I's rule epitomizes the tumultuous Seleucid Dynasty, marked by internal strife, alliances, and geopolitical complexities.



159 Seleucid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,46 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left on throne, monogram below throne; Π in exergue; all within wreath. Very Fine SC 2464; HGC 9, 1320. Philip I Epiphanes Philadelphos, a Hellenistic Seleucid monarch, ruled Syria from 94 to 75 BC. Born between 124 and 109 BC, he faced early life challenges during the civil war between his father, Antiochus VIII, and uncle, Antiochus IX. Philip I ascended the throne with his twin brother Antiochus XI after the murder of Seleucus VI in 94 BC. Their reign aimed to avenge Seleucus VI, involving battles against Antiochus X. In 93 BC, Antiochus XI seized Antioch, but his death led to Philip I's alliance with Demetrius III. Antiochus X returned, killing Antiochus XI in 88 BC. Philip I then triumphed over Demetrius III, taking control of Antioch. Monetary reforms initiated by Philip I persisted until the Roman conquest in 64 BC. While traditionally considered to have died in 83 BC, the exact date remains uncertain. Philip I faced challenges from rival claimants, including Tigranes II of Armenia. His reign included strategic coinage modifications and control of the capital, but the circumstances of his death are unclear. Various theories propose his escape to Cilicia or a peaceful long reign, challenging the traditional narrative. The date of his death is debated, with some suggesting 75 BC. Philip I's rule epitomizes the tumultuous Seleucid Dynasty, marked by internal strife, alliances, and geopolitical complexities.

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160 Kings of Commagene. Epiphanes & Kallinikos AD 72. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 7,32 g ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΥΙΟΙ, Epiphanes and Kallinikos on horseback left / ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΟΝ, Capricorn right, star above and anchor below; all within laurel wreath. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 3861.

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161 Seleucis and Pieria. Tetrapolis circa 150 BC. Adelphoi Demi issue Bronze AE 21 mm, 8,66 g Laureate head of Zeus right / ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ/ ΔΗΜΩΝ , thunderbolt and monograms within wreath. Very Fine HGC 9, 1396. The "Adelphoi Demi" issue refers to a series of coins minted by the city of Delphi in ancient Greece. Delphi, known for its famous oracle and sanctuary of the god Apollo, was an important religious and cultural center in ancient Greece. The term "Adelphoi Demi" translates to "Brothers of the People" in Greek. It indicates that these coins were issued on behalf of a group or association within the city, rather than by the city's official authorities. The exact nature and purpose of the Adelphoi Demi organization are not entirely clear from historical sources. It is believed to have been a civic or religious association composed of members from various social and economic backgrounds within the city. These associations played significant roles in Greek city-states, often providing social support, organizing festivals, or managing religious activities.

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162 Phoenicia. Arados circa 185-184 BC. Bronze AE 19 mm, 6,83 g Turreted and draped bust of Tyche right; palm branch behind / Tyche standing left, holding wreath and sceptre. Very Fine Cf. Arados hellénistique, F. Dyrat, 1746-1749; BnF catalogue général, Babelon 959.

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163 Phoenicia. Sidon circa 372-358 BC. 'Abd'Ashtart I Bronze AE 14 mm, 3,52 g Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Phoenician galley left, waves below; above, [...] III (date). Very Fine Elayi & Elayi 2521-42; Betlyon 31; HGC 10, 251; DCA 856.

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164 Phoenicia. Sidon circa 372-358 BC. 'Abd'Ashtart I Bronze AE 13 mm, 2,90 g Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Phoenician galley left, waves below; above, date. Very Fine Elayi & Elayi 2521-42; Betlyon 31; HGC 10, 251; DCA 856.

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165 Arabia. Southern. Saba' circa 400-300 BC. imitating Athens Unit AR 15 mm, 4,40 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette; on cheek ☐ / AΘE, Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent. Very Fine SNG ANS 1455.

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166 Nabataean Kingdom. Petra . Aretas IV, with Shaqilat AD 20-40. Drachm AR 13 mm, 3,65 g Laureate and draped bust of Aretas right / Jugate busts of Aretas and Shaqailat right. Nearly Very Fine Cf. CN 175-85; cf. Meshorer, Nabataea 104-11.

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167 Nabataean Kingdom. Petra . Malichus II, with Shaqilat AD 40-70. Drachm AR 16 mm, 3,07 g Laureate and draped bust of Malichus II to right / Veiled and draped bust of Shaqilat to right. Very Fine Barkay 195 ff; Meshorer, Nabataean, 123 ff.

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168 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios I to Xerxes II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,53 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch; c/ms. Good Very Fine Carradice Type IIIb, Group A/B (pl. XII, 17); Meadows, Administration 322; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 17; Sunrise 25.

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169 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios I to Xerxes II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,47 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IIIb A/B (pl. XII); Meadows, Administration 322; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 17; Sunrise 25.

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170 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Xerxes I to Darios II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,27 g Persian king or hero, with quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Rectangular incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IIIb, Group A/B; Meadows, Administration 322; Sunrise 25.

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171 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Xerxes I to Darios II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,47 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch. Good Very Fine Carradice Type IIIb, Group A/B (pl. XII, 17); Meadows, Administration 322; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 17; Sunrise 25

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172 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III 375-340 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,51 g Persian king or hero in kneeling/running stance right, holding dagge and bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IV C (pl. XV, 46); BMC Arabia pl. XXVII, 19; Sunrise 33.

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173 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III 375-340 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,40 g Persian king in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow, and with quiver over shoulder / Incuse punch. Good Very Fine Carradice Type IV, Group C (pl. XIV, 46); Meadows, Administration 326; BMC Arabia pl. XXVII, 19; Sunrise 33-6.

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174 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III 375-340 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,28 g Persian king in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow, and with quiver over shoulder; test punches / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IV, Group C (pl. XIV, 46); Meadows, Administration 326; BMC Arabia pl. XXVII, 19; Sunrise 33-6.

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175 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Artaxerxes II to Artaxerxes III 375-340 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,43 g Persian king in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow, and with quiver over shoulder; test punches / Incuse punch, Extremely Fine Carradice Type IV, Group C (pl. XIV, 46); Meadows, Administration 326; BMC Arabia pl. XXVII, 19; Sunrise 33-6.

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176 Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 15,71 g Draped bust of Tigranes II to right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ - ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, The Tyche of Tigranokerta, turreted and veiled, seated right on rock, holding long palm frond in her right hand; below, river-god Araxes swimming right; on rock, monogram; in field to right, monogram of AP; all within wreath. Good Very Fine Kovacs 74.1. Tigranes II, also known as Tigranes the Great, reigned as the king of Armenia from 95 BC to 55 BC. A member of the Artaxiad dynasty, he led Armenia to unprecedented expansion. Leveraging the decline of the Parthian and Seleucid Empires, Tigranes rapidly grew his kingdom, forming an alliance with Mithridates VI of Pontus by marrying his daughter. His empire extended from the Pontic Alps to Mesopotamia, with Tigranocerta as his new capital. Tigranes valued Greek culture, attracting scholars to his court. Tensions with Rome escalated as Mithridates sought refuge, resulting in defeats in 69 BC and 68 BC by Roman forces led by Lucullus and Pompey respectively. Tigranes surrendered in 66 BC, keeping Armenia's core while losing conquered lands. His rule continued as a Roman ally until his death around 55 BC. Tigranes the Great's legacy lies in Armenia's territorial peak, cultural exchange, and his role in regional power dynamics.

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177 Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 15,60 g Draped bust right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, the Tyche of Tigranocerta, turreted and veiled, seated right on rock, holding long palm frond in her right hand; below, river-god Araxes swimming right; on rock, monogram; all within wreath. Very Fine Kovacs 75.3; SCADA Group 7; CAA 21; ACV 33. Tigranokerta was a city founded by the Armenian King Tigranes the Great in the 1st century BC. The city's name is a combination of "Tigranes" and "kerta," meaning "city" in Armenian. The city was strategically located and served as an important center in the region. The Tyche of Tigranokerta coin features the image of the goddess Tyche. Tyche is often depicted as a crowned woman, representing the city's fortune and destiny. She is shown seated on a rock, holding a cornucopia or palm and a sometimes a rudder, symbolizing abundance and control over fate. The river-god Araxes frequently appeared on coins of various ancient cities located along the course of the river Araxes, known today as the Aras River. These depictions served to emphasize the significance of the river to the local culture and economy. The presence of the river-god on coins also demonstrated the connection between the natural world, divine forces, and the prosperity of the city or region.

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178 Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,78 g Diademed and draped bust right, wearing Armenian tiara with five peaks and emblazoned with star between two eagles; within filleted border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ, Tyche of Artaxata seated to right on rock pile, holding palm branch, river god Araxes swimming to right below; Θ to inner right, ΔΗ monogram to lower left, all within wreath Good Very Fine Kovacs 74.2; SCADA Group 1; CAA 19; ACV 31.

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179 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires III and Anzaze circa 82-74 BC. Dated SE 232 (81/80 BC) Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,28 g Conjoined busts of Kamnaskires III, diademed and draped bust and wearing long beard and torque, and Anzaze, draped and wearing stephane and necklace, left; anchor symbol to right / IACIAEQC above, KAMNNACKIPOY to right, KAI IACIACCHC to left, ANZAZIIC below, Zeus-Belos enthroned left, holding Nike, standing right and holding palm fronds, in outstretched right hand and scepter in left; MAKEΔQN to inner left; BΛΣ (date) in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine Cf, van't Haaff Type 7.1 (for type); Alram 454 (date unlisted) This Tetradrachm, attributed to Kamnaskires III with Anzaze, represents the pinnacle of die craftsmanship and is noted for being an exceptionally rare date within their series. The finesse in its execution and the scarcity of coins from this specific period make it a highly prized artifact. Its remarkable preservation and the mastery visible in the die work underscore its significance not only as a piece of ancient numismatic art but also as a rare document of the era's cultural and political milieu. This coin stands out as a quintessential example of the peak artistic achievements and historical value embodied in the coinage of Kamnaskires III with Anzaze, making it a treasure for both scholars and collectors alike

750



180 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires V 54-33 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 12,83 g Diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires V to left, wearing circular earring and torc, behind, star above anchor / BACIAEQC above, KAMNACKIPOY to right, TOY BACIAEQC to left, KAMNACKIPOY, diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires IV to left. Very Fine Alram 464; Sunrise 479; Van 't Haaff 1-7.

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181 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires V 54-33 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,00 g Diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires V to left, wearing circular earring and torc, behind, star above anchor / BACIAEQC above, KAMNACKIPOY to right, TOY BACIAEQC to left, KAMNACKIPOY, diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires IV to left. Very Fine Alram 464; Sunrise 479; Van 't Haaff 1-7.

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182 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires V 54-33 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 13,55 g Diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires V to left, wearing circular earring and torc, behind, star above anchor / BACIAEQC above, KAMNACKIPOY to right, TOY BACIAEQC to left, KAMNACKIPOY, diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires IV to left. Very Fine Alram 464; Sunrise 479; Van 't Haaff 1-7.

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183 Indo-Skythians. Azes 58-12 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 2,23 g ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ, King on horseback to right, raising his right hand and holding whip in his left; to right, Karoshti letter / Athena standing front, head to left, raising her right hand and holding shield in her left with spear behind; to left and right, monograms. Good Very Fine HGC 12, 651. Azes I, an Indo-Scythian ruler, reigned from around 48/47 BC to 25 BC, establishing a dynastic empire in the Punjab and Indus Valley. He completed the dominance of the Scythians in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent. His name appears as Azēs in Greek and Aya in Kharosthi, both derived from the Saka name *Aza, signifying "leader." Azes's legacy includes the introduction of the Azes era, a system of dating that endured. While it was traditionally thought to be initiated by his successors, an inscription from his reign suggests he may have begun it himself. Many historians previously dated the start of this era to 58 BC, correlating it with the Malwa or Vikrama era. However, new findings, like the Bajaur reliquary inscription, indicate a different timeline. This inscription hints at Azes's reign in relation to both the Greek era and his own, suggesting that the Azes era might have begun around 45 BC.

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184 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Memphis. Ptolemy I Soter 305-282 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 16,09 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left; rose in left field; moneyer's signature ΔΙΟ beneath. Good Very Fine Price 3971.

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185 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Drachm AE 33 mm, 35,86 g Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, Λ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1126; SNG Copenhagen 199-200. Ptolemy IV Philopator, a notable figure in the Hellenistic period, assumed the throne of Egypt in 221 BC, succeeding his father, Ptolemy III Euergetes. His name, "Philopator," signifies his affection for his father, a common practice among Egyptian pharaohs who adopted various titles and names to reflect their attributes. During his reign, Ptolemy IV became embroiled in the ongoing conflicts between the Ptolemaic Dynasty and the Seleucid Empire, most notably exemplified by the Battle of Raphia in 217 BC. This decisive clash pitted Ptolemy IV against Antiochus III the Great of the Seleucids, with Ptolemy emerging victorious. Ptolemy IV was not solely a warrior; he was also a patron of culture and the arts. His affinity for Greek literature and culture led to the promotion of Greek traditions in Egypt, albeit with some resistance from the indigenous Egyptian population. Amid these cultural pursuits, his reign was fraught with political instability, corruption, and a weakening of the kingdom's administration, contributing to the decline of the Ptolemaic Dynasty. In 204 BC, Ptolemy IV's reign came to an end with his passing, and his young son, Ptolemy V Epiphanes, succeeded him. The transition of power was marred by power struggles and internal divisions within the royal court. Ptolemy IV Philopator's legacy lies in the delicate interplay of Greek and Egyptian cultures during the Hellenistic era, his military accomplishments, and the internal challenges that foreshadowed the eventual decline of Ptolemaic Egypt.

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186 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Uncertain mint. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 13,55 g Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; Very Fine Svoronos 853; SNG Copenhagen 539.

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187 Cyrenaica. Kyrene circa 294-275 BC. temp. Magas
Didrachm AR 22 mm, 6,74 g Head of Zeus Karneios left / Silphion
plant; monogram to upper left. Very Fine BMC 249; SNG
Copenhagen 1240.

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188 Zeugitana. Carthage circa 220-215 BC. Trishekel Æ 30 mm,
16,37 g Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears,
pendant earring and simple necklace / Horse standing right
before palm tree; below horse monogram within circle. Very Fine
MAA 84; SNG Copenhagen 344.

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189 Zeugitana. Carthage circa 220-215 BC. Trishekel Æ 31 mm,
19,56 g Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears,
pendant earring and simple necklace / Horse standing right
before palm tree; below horse monogram within circle. Very Fine
MAA 84; SNG Copenhagen 344.

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190 Zeugitana. Carthage circa 215-201 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 5,46 g Wreathed head of Tanit left / Horse standing right, head left; punic letter below and to right. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 309-313. Tanit is a prominent goddess in ancient Phoenician religion and mythology. She was also worshipped by the Carthaginians, who were descendants of the Phoenicians and inhabited the ancient city of Carthage in North Africa (modern-day Tunisia). As a fertility and mother goddess, Tanit was associated with fertility, childbirth, the moon, and the cycle of life. She was often depicted as a serene and maternal figure, sometimes holding a pomegranate, a symbol of fertility, or a crescent moon. Tanit was also regarded as a protective deity, particularly of the city of Carthage and its people. She was believed to safeguard the city and its inhabitants from harm and to ensure their prosperity and well-being. In addition to her role as a fertility and protective goddess, Tanit was associated with love, beauty, and the afterlife. She was often invoked in rituals and ceremonies related to marriage, childbirth, and death. Tanit was worshipped through various religious practices, including sacrifices, offerings, and rituals performed by priests and devotees. Her temples and sanctuaries were important centers of worship in Carthage and other Phoenician colonies. With the expansion of Carthaginian influence in the western Mediterranean, the worship of Tanit spread to other regions, including Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain. Her cult remained influential for centuries, enduring even after the fall of Carthage to the Romans in the 2nd century BC.

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191 Rome. Rome. Hadrian AD 117-138. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 6,38 g AY KA TP AΔPIANOC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, Zeus holding Nike and scepter; to left at feet, eagle standing on altar. Very Fine RPC III 2325.

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192 Rome. Rome mint, for circulation in Syria. Trajan AD 98-117. Semis Æ 21 mm, 4,41 g IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM, radiate, draped bust right / DAC PARTHICO P M TR POT XX COS VI P P, large S C within wreath. Good Very Fine RIC II 650; RPC III 3677.

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193 Sicily. Henna circa 44-36 BC. Triumviral Period. L. Munatius and M. Cestius, duoviri Bronze Æ 21 mm, 7,97 g MVN HENNAE, female (Proserpina?) head to right / M CESTIVS L MVNATIVS II VIR, naked male figure, wearing a cloak, standing to left with outstretched hand. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 662; BMC 11; CNS III, 13; SNG ANS 1338; HGC 2, 405.

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194 Macedon. Dium. Gallienus AD 253-268. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 6,90 g IMP GALLIENVS AVG. radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / COL IVL DIENSIS D-D Zeus standing left, holding patera and long scepter; eagle at his feet to left. Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 61728).

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195 Thrace. Anchialos. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 8,14 g ΑΥΤ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ, bare head right / ΟΥΛΠ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ, turreted Cybele seated left, holding patera and resting arm on tympanum. Very Fine RPC IV.1, 4510 (temporary) (2 specimens); AMNG 418.

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196 Thrace. Bizya. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 13,52 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΑΥΓ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip I right / ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ, Ares (or Philip I) standing left holding spear and parazonium. Very Fine PC VIII (unassigned; ID 48663); Corpus Nummorum online 3888. Rare.

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197 Thrace. Hadrianopolis. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 11,75 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CEYH ANTΩNEINOC, laureate head right / ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Caracalla on horse rearing right, preparing to hurl spear at fallen enemy to lower right; soldier to left. Very Fine Varbanov 3512.

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198 Thrace. Perinthos. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of Claudius to Nero AD 41-68. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 5,11 g Bust of Dionysus right; thyrsus behind / ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ, eagle, with wreath in beak and head right, standing left on garlanded altar. Very Fine RPC I 1765 (5 specimens).

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199 Thrace. Perinthos. Geta AD 198-211. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 12,94 g Π CEΠ ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙC, bare-headed and cuirassed bust right / ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, Dionysos standing left, holding kantharos and thyrsos; at feet left, panther. Very Fine Corpus Nummorum online 4774; Schönert 631.

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200 Thrace. Plotinopolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of the Antonines AD 138-192. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,01 g Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath / ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, kantharos. Nearly Very Fine RPC IV.1, 9605 (temporary) (3 specimens). Rare.

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201 Moesia Inferior. Marcianopolis. Macrinus and Diadumenianus AD 217-218. Pontianus, legatus consularis. Pentassarion (5 Assaria) Æ 28 mm, 12,69 g Confronted busts of Macrinus, laureate, draped, and cuirassed, and Diadumenianus, bareheaded and draped / Apollo standing facing, head right, raising right hand on head and holding bow in left; serpent entwined around tree stump to right, E (mark of value) to left. Very Fine Varbanov 1147 var. (bust types) Macrinus and Diadumenianus were figures in the history of the Roman Empire during the tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. Macrinus, born in AD 165, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 217 to 218. He was not of noble birth but rose through the ranks of the military to become the Praetorian Prefect under Emperor Caracalla. After Caracalla's assassination, Macrinus seized power but faced opposition from the Senate and the military. His reign was short-lived, as he was defeated in battle by the forces of Elagabalus, a rival claimant to the throne, and subsequently executed. Diadumenianus, born in AD 208, was the son of Macrinus and served briefly as co-emperor alongside his father in AD 218. His reign lasted only a few weeks, as Macrinus' forces were defeated by Elagabalus, leading to their deaths. Diadumenianus was just 10 years old at the time of his brief rule, and his role as co-emperor was largely symbolic. After Macrinus' downfall, Diadumenianus was captured and executed, marking the end of his brief and insignificant tenure as a Roman ruler.



202 Moesia Inferior. Marcianopolis. Elagabalus and Julia Maesa AD 218-222. Julius Antonius Seleucus, legatus consularis Pentassarion (5 Assaria) Æ 28 mm, 11,39 g Confronted busts of Elagabalus, laureate, draped, and cuirassed, and Julia Maesa, diademed and draped / Bonus Eventus standing left, holding patera and grain-ears; E (retrograde; mark of value) to left, Very Fine RPC VI, 1408 (temporary); cf. AMNG 949; Varbanov 1661. Rare. Bonus Eventus was a deity in ancient Roman religion and mythology associated with success, good fortune, and positive outcomes. The name "Bonus Eventus" translates to "Good Outcome" or "Good Event" in Latin. This deity was particularly invoked by farmers, merchants, and individuals seeking favorable outcomes in their endeavors. In Roman art and iconography, Bonus Eventus was often depicted as a youthful figure holding a cornucopia overflowing with fruits, grains, and other symbols of abundance and prosperity. Sometimes, he would also be portrayed with a sheaf of wheat or a laurel wreath, further emphasizing his association with success and prosperity. Worship of Bonus Eventus was widespread throughout the Roman Empire, and his cult had various temples, altars, and shrines dedicated to him. People would offer prayers, sacrifices, and votive offerings to seek his blessings for successful harvests, business ventures, and other important undertakings. The cult of Bonus Eventus continued to be popular even into the late Roman Empire, reflecting the enduring desire for good fortune and prosperity among the Roman people.

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203 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,57 g Laureate head right / River-god Istros reclining left, holding reed and cornucopiae, resting elbow on urn from which water flows. Very Fine Cf. AMNG I 1391.

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204 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,23 g AV KAI CE CEVHPOC, laureate head right / ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΚΤΡΟ, coiled serpent to right. Good Very Fine Cf. AMNG I 1418.

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205 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 2,43 g AV K C(?) CE CEVHPOC, Laureate head right / ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤ ΠΡΟC ICT, basket with fruits. Good Very Fine Cf. Varbanov 2403.

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206 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 2,98 g AYT [...] CEVHPOC, laureate head right / ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ //ΠΡΟC I, lion walking right. Very Fine Cf, AMNG I 1404.

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207 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Elagabal AD 218-222. Novius Rufus, legatus consularis Bronze Æ 27 mm, 13,52 g AV K M AVPH ANTΩNINOC, laureate head right / ΒΠ ΡΟΝΦΟΒ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ICTPON, eagle standing facing, head left, holding wreath in beak. Extremely Fine BMC 66.

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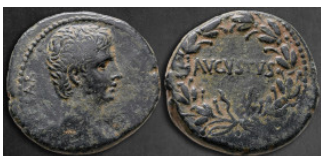
208 Moesia Inferior. Nikopolis ad Istrum. Elagabal AD 218-222. Novius Rufus, legatus consularis Bronze Æ 27 mm, 13,40 g AV K M AVP ANTΩNINOC, radiate head right / ΒΠ ΝΟΒΙΟΝ ΡΟΝΦΟΒ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC IC, camp gate with three turrets. Very Fine Cf, AMNG I 2005. Rare.

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209 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 11,12 g CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS within laurel wreath. Very Fine RPC I 2235; RIC I 486 (Ephesos); RPC I 4100 (Uncertain Syrian mint)

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210 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 10,88 g CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS within laurel wreath. Very Fine RPC I 2235; RIC I 486 (Ephesos); RPC I 4100 (Uncertain Syrian mint)

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211 Pontos. Amaseia. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 23,83 g M AYP KOMOΔ ANTΩN CEΒ, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / ΑΔΡΑΝ ΑΜΑCΙ ΜΗΤΡ ΝΕΩΚ ΠΡ Τ ΠΟΝΤ ΕΤ Ρϋ, Tyche standing, left, wearing kalathos, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 10764 (temporary).

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212 Pontos. Amaseia. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 23,48 g M AYP ΚοΜοΔο ΑΝΤΩΝΙ CEB, laureate and cuirassed bust right / ΑΔΡΙ ΑΜΑCΙ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΝΕΩΚ ΠΡ ΠΟΝ, emperor on horseback, right, brandishing spear; before, lion jumping, right, head, left; in lion, spear; ΕΤ ΡΠΘ (date) in exergue. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 5447 (temporary); Rec 31(3).

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213 Pontos. Amaseia. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 19,58 g M ΑΥΡΗΛ ΚΟΜΟ ΑΝΤΩΝ CEBΑ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΜΑCΕΙ Τ ΜΗΤΡ ΝΕΩΚ ΠΡ Τ ΠΟΝΤ, funeral pyre surmounted by eagle with spreading wings; above, Helios standing in galloping quadriga, facing, head, right, raising right arm; to left, tree; ΕΤ ΡΠΘ (date) in exergue. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 5309 (temporary); Rec 33.

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214 Pontos. Amaseia. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 19,85 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Altar of Zeus Strateus; on top, eagle standing facing, wings spread, head right, holding wreath in beak; tree to left. Very Fine cf. RG 55. The term "Zeus Stratios" refers to a specific cult or epithet of the Greek god Zeus in the context of the Kingdom of Pontus. The Kingdom of Pontus was an ancient Hellenistic state founded by Mithridates I in the northeastern part of Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). It emerged as a powerful political and cultural center during the Hellenistic period. "Zeus Stratios" likely refers to a manifestation of Zeus as a god of war or a protector in a military context. The term "Stratios" is derived from the Greek word "stratos," meaning army or military. In this context, it signifies Zeus in his role as a deity associated with the protection and well-being of the army. Cults and epithets of gods with specific attributes were common in ancient Greek religion, and various regions and kingdoms might have had their unique ways of venerating and addressing specific gods.

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215 Pontos. Amaseia. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 28 mm, 13,83 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / High altar surmounted by smaller lighted altar; tree to left, Very Fine BMC 32; RG 79. "Even in the time of Mithradtes, ritual fires were held in honor of Zeus Stratios, where animals such as bulls and other foodstuffs such as milk and honey were sacrificed. These were then piled on logs and ignited to form a large fire. Following this tradition, altars were erected to Zeus Stratios to honor him with bonfires and offerings. Coins minted in Amaseia during the Roman Empire often show the altar of Zeus paired with an eagle or one or two bonfires. Next to it is a small life tree, a symbol of royal power and good fortune. These coins are reminiscent of the cult and worship of Zeus Straitos and are intended to reproduce the sacrifice to him." (the Religion and Cults of the Pontic kingdom, by Sergey Ju. Saprykin)

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216 Pontos. Amaseia. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 18,54 g AYT K CEOYHPOC AΛEΞANΔPOC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Europa seated on bull right. Very Fine RPC VI, 6469 (temporary); RG 106.

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217 Pontos. Neocaesarea. Gordian III AD 238-244. Dated year 178 = 241/2 AD Bronze Æ 29 mm, 10,64 g AV K M ANT ΓOPΔIANOC CE, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / [KOI ΠONT] MH NEOKAICAP, agonistic crown (or urn) with palm, flanked by two palms; ET POH (date) below. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC VII.2, 2814 (7 specimens) ; SNG vA 6763 = Çizmeli pl. XXIII, 301. Gordian III was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 238 to 244. He was born in AD 225 and became emperor at a young age after the death of his grandfather, Gordian I, and his father, Gordian II, during a revolt against the emperor Maximinus Thrax. As emperor, Gordian III was initially under the influence of his mother and advisors, but he eventually gained more independence as he matured. He was known for his handsome and youthful appearance, which earned him popularity among the Roman people. During his reign, Gordian III faced military conflicts, including campaigns against the Persians and Germanic tribes. His military commander, Timesitheus, played a crucial role in managing these campaigns and preserving the stability of the empire. However, in AD 244, Gordian III's reign came to an abrupt end when he died under suspicious circumstances while on a campaign in the East. His death marked the rise of Philip the Arab as the next Roman emperor.

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218 Bithynia. Iuliopolis. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 6,25 g M ANT ΓOPΔIANOC AYΓ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOYΛIOΠOΛEITΩN, eagle standing right on thunderbolt, with open wings and wreath in beak. Nearly Very Fine RPC VII.2, 2049 (4 specimens).

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219 Bithynia. Nikaia. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Thorius Flaccus, proconsul Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,80 g Head of Dionysus right, wearing ivy wreath / Head of elephant right; monogram and letter to left and right. Very Fine RPC I 2030.

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220 Bithynia. Nikaia. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 14,42 g [AVT KAI M AVPHΛOC ANTΩNINOC CEB], bare head right / [ToN KTICTHN NIKAIEIC], nude Heracles (youthful) standing right, strangling Nemean lion. Nearly Very Fine RPC IV.1, 5117 (temporary) (4 specimens); BMC 36.

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221 Bithynia. Nikaia. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 2,87 g M AYP KO ANTΩ, bare head right / IEPOC AFΩN NIKAIEQN, nude athlete standing facing, head, right, placing crown on his head. Good Very Fine RPC IV.1, 6058 (temporary) (1 specimen).

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222 Bithynia. Nikaia. Herennius Etruscus, as Caesar AD 249-251. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 6,97 g Γ MEC KYI EPE ETPOY ΔEKION K, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / NIKAIEQN, Athena standing left, holding Nike, spear and shield. Very Fine RPC IX 256; BMC 135. Rare.

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223 Mysia. Attalia. Lucilla as Augusta AD 164-182. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 7,78 g ΛΟΥΚΕΙΛΑ CEBACTH, draped bust right / ATTAITΩN, female figure standing left. Very Fine Apparently unpublished.

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224 Mysia. Hadrianeia. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 2,74 g IEPOC ΔHMOC, laureate head of Demos right / AΔPIANEQN, Artemis advancing right, head left, holding torch in each hand. Very Fine Die antiken Münzen Mysiens, H. von Fritze, 442; t. VII 27. Rare.

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225 Mysia. Kyzikos. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 180-186. Time of Commodus Bronze Æ 29 mm, 10,56 g KYZIKOC, diademed head of the eponymous hero Kyzikos right / KYZIKHNQN NEQK in four lines within wreath. Very Fine SNG France 540ff.

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226 Mysia. Kyzikos. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 6,67 g AY K M AYP CEOY AΛEΞANΔPOC(?), laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Bull advancing left. Very Fine RPC VI, 3788 (temporary) (2 specimens).

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227 Mysia. Kyzikos. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 11,4 g AY KAI M AY CEBH AΛEΞANΔPOC AYΓ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / KYZIKHNQN NEQKOPON, two lighted torches with coiled snakes; between them, lighted altar. Very Fine RPC VI, 3777 (temporary); SNG France 5, 818.

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228 Mysia. Parion. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,01 g IMP CAI Λ(sic) AV COMODVS, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / C G I H PAR, Capricorn right, cornucopia on back, holding globe between forehooves. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 3152 (temporary).

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229 Mysia. Parion. Gallienus AD 253-268. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 4,12 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Asklepios seated right, holding raised foreleg of bull standing left before him. Nearly Very Fine SNG France 5, 1525-26; RPC X (unassigned; ID 62064) (4 specimens).

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230 Mysia. Pergamon. Nero AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 2,55 g NEPQN KAICAP, bareheaded and draped bust right / BPETANNIKOC KAICAP, bareheaded and draped bust right. Very Fine RPC I 2371.

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231 Mysia. Perperene. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 40-60. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 2,47 g ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ, draped and turreted bust of Roma right / ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ, bunch of grapes with vine leaf to left. Very Fine RPC I 2350; SNG Copenhagen 523. Very rare.

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232 Troas. Alexandria. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 8,05 g IM [?] ALEXANDER AV, laureate head right / COL ALE AV TRO, distyle temple, seen in perspective, containing statue of Apollo Smintheus right. Very Fine RPC VI, 4028 (temporary); Bellinger A331-332.

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233 Ionia. Ephesos. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,93 g Laureate head of Septimius Severus right / ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, she wolf standing right, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus. Very Fine Cf. BnF catalogue général, Ionie 808.

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234 Ionia. Metropolis. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Iulius Demetrios, magistrate Bronze Æ 20 mm, 5,88 g ΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, bare head right / ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Kybele seated left, extending arm to lion seated right. Very Fine RPC I 2524. Rare.

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235 Ionia. Metropolis. Gallienus AD 253-268. Aurelius Euporos II (strategos) Bronze Æ 29 mm, 8,28 g ΑΥΤ Κ ΠΟ ΛΙΚΙΝ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ ΑΥΡ ΕΥΠΟΡΟΥ Β ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Tyche standing left, holding statuette of Ares and cornucopia; to right, lighted altar. Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 61168); BMC 31.

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236 Ionia. Samos. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,24 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ, laureate head right / ΚΑΜΙΩΝ, cult statue of Samian Hera right. Very Fine RPC IV.2 1054 (temporary); SNG Copenhagen 1734.

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237 Ionia. Samos. Tranquillina AD 241-244. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,88 g ΦΟΥΡΙΑ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΙΛΛΙΝΑ ΑΥΓ, diademed and draped bust right CAMIQN, Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine RPC VII.1, 596; SNG Copenhagen 1766; BMC 311. Furia Sabinia Tranquillina, commonly known as Tranquillina, was a Roman empress who lived during the 3rd century AD. She was the wife of the Roman Emperor Gordian III. Very little is known about her early life, but she came from a prominent Roman family. Tranquillina's marriage to Gordian III took place around AD 241. Gordian III became the emperor at a young age, and Tranquillina assumed the role of empress. Her reign was marked by political and military challenges, including conflicts with the Sassanian Empire in the east. Tranquillina and Gordian III's rule faced difficulties, and the details are somewhat obscure. It's believed that Gordian III died in AD 244, possibly in suspicious circumstances. After his death, Tranquillina's status and influence diminished, and she disappears from historical records.



238 Ionia. Smyrna. Britannicus AD 41-55. Philistos, son of Eikadios, magistrate Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,94 g ZMY, bare-headed and draped bust of Britannicus (?) right / $\text{ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΔΙΟΣ}$, Nike advancing right, holding trophy over shoulder. Very Fine RPC I 2476 (Nero as Caesar, under Claudius). Britannicus, the son of Emperor Claudius and Valeria Messalina, was born in AD 41 and received his name from the Senate after his father declined the title following Britain's conquest. Educated alongside future Emperor Titus by scholar Sosibius, Britannicus faced a tumultuous life. When Messalina married Gaius Silius in AD 48, who planned to adopt Britannicus and usurp Claudius, the emperor had her executed. Claudius later married his niece Agrippina, Nero's mother, who pushed for Nero's favor over Britannicus. Despite being named co-heir, Britannicus was overshadowed by Nero's influence. Agrippina, fearing Britannicus' potential as he approached adulthood, arranged his poisoning during a banquet in AD 54, falsely attributed to epilepsy by Nero. This tragic end to Britannicus' life, immortalized in Jean Racine's play "Britannicus," reflects the power struggles and betrayals within Roman imperial families.

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239 Ionia. Smyrna. Titus, as Caesar AD 76-78. Italicus, proconsul; Julia and Agron Eusebes, magistrates Bronze Æ 25 mm, 6,96 g $\text{TITOC AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP}$, laureate head right / $\text{ΙΤΑΛΙΚΩ ΑΝΘΥ ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑC ΑΓΡΩΝ ΖΜΥΡ}$, Hercules standing left, pouring kantharos and holding club and lion skin. Very Fine RPC II 1007.

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240 Caria. Antiocheia ad Maeander. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 13,56 g Laureate head right / $\text{ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ}$, river god Maiandros reclining left on water-urn, holding reed and cornucopia. Nearly Very Fine RPC IV.2, 815 (temporary).

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241 Caria. Antiocheia ad Maeander. Marcus Aurelius as Caesar AD 139-161. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,97 g M ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare head right / ΜΟΡCΥΝΟC ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, River-god Morsynos reclining left, holding reed and cornucopia; leaning on overturned amphora from which water flows. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 456 (temporary); Lindgren & Kovacs 609. Rare.

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242 Caria. Antiocheia ad Maeander. Gallienus AD 253-268. Hexassarion / Medallion Æ 40 mm, 24,42 g ΑΥΚ ΠΟ ΓΑΛΛΙ-ΗΝΟC, radiate, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus to left, seen from behind, holding spear and shield / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, bridge of six arches spanning the Maeander, with monumental gateway to left, on which stork is perched, and river-god Maeander reclining left on bridge, holding reed in his right hand and cornucopia in his left. Attractive olive-green patina, gently smoothed / professionally conserved, Nearly Extremely Fine BMC 57 var. (differing reverse legend arrangement). SNG Leypold 797. SNG München 92. SNG von Aulock 2430 var. (bridge of five arches). The monumental bridge shown on the reverse of this coin is probably the Antiochian bridge mentioned, en passant, by Strabo, before he goes on to praise the famous dried figs of the city (Strabo XIII 4,15)

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243 Caria. Aphrodisias. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 178-180. Time of Marcus Aurelius Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,20 g ΓΕΡΟΥCΙΑ, veiled and draped bust of the Gerousia right / ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ; eagle standing facing, head left, with spread wings. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 2200 (temporary) (1specimen). Rare.

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244 Caria. Aphrodisias. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 260-268. Time of Gallienus (sole reign) Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,09 g ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ, veiled and draped bust of Boule right / ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ, three leafless trees within a lattice enclosure. Good Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 4635); BMC 62-63.

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245 Caria. Stratonikeia. Septimius Severus, with Julia Domna AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 37 mm, 23,89 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Septimius Severus right facing draped bust of Julia Domna left; two c/ms: ΘΕΟV and head of Athena right within oblong and circular incuse / Cult statue of Artemis Ephesia; stag at feet to either side. Nearly Very Fine BMC 52.

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246 Lydia. Apollonoshieron. Tiberius AD 14-37. Bronze Æ 15,5 mm, 2,11 g TIBERIOC KAISAP, laureate head right / ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΡΙΤΩΝ, lyre. Very Fine RPC I 3044. Rare.

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247 Lydia. Blaundos. Nero, as Caesar AD 50-54. Tiberios Klaudios Kalligenes, magistrate Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,22 g ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, bare-headed and draped bust right / ΚΑΛΛΙΓΕΝΗΣ ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ, four grain ears tied together. Good Very Fine RPC I 3060; Waddington 4916.

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248 Lydia. Blaundos. Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Tiberius Claudius Phoenix, magistrate. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 3,27 g ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΒΛΑΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΦΟΙΝΙ, eagle with spread wings, standing left, holding wreath in beak; to left, palm branch. Very Fine RPC II 1349.

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249 Lydia. Blaundos. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 240-260. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 5,19 g Laureate head of Demos right / Tyche standing left, holding patera and cornucopia; altar to left. Very Fine Rare.

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250 Lydia. Gordos - Iulia Sabina. Augusta AD 128-137. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,28 g CABEINA CEBACTH, draped bust right / IOVAI ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ, cult statue of Artemis Ephesia, with supports, between two stags. Very Fine RPC III 2555. Vibia Sabina, also known as Sabina Augusta, was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was born in AD 86 in Rome to Matidia, the daughter of Emperor Trajan's sister. As a result, she was the great-niece of Emperor Trajan. In AD 100 Sabina married her second cousin, Hadrian, who would later become the Roman Emperor. The marriage was part of a strategic alliance to secure Hadrian's position as Trajan's successor and to ensure political stability within the empire. However, historical accounts suggest that their marriage was not a happy one. Hadrian was known for his many travels and military campaigns, often leaving Sabina behind in Rome. The couple had no children, further straining their relationship. As empress, Sabina was expected to fulfill her ceremonial and public duties, but she largely stayed out of the political spotlight. She focused on supporting the arts and culture, becoming a patroness of poets and philosophers. Sabina's life came to an end in AD 136. The exact circumstances of her death remain uncertain. Some historians speculate that she might have died of natural causes, while others suggest that her husband, Hadrian, may have been involved in her death.

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251 Lydia. Mostene. Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 139-161. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,65 g KAI BHPICCI, bare-headed and draped bust right / ΜΟCΤ[ΗΝΩΝ], double axe, bunch of grapes and corn-ear. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 8323 (temporary)

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252 Lydia. Nakrasa. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 100-200. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,51 g ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΜΑΡ ΙΟΥΝΙΑΝΟΥ, bearded head of Herakles right / ΝΑΚΡΑCΙΤΩΝ, serpent coiled around omphalos, head right. Extremely Fine RPC III 1812; BMC 7

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253 Lydia. Saitta. Crispina. Augusta AD 178-182. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 2,82 g ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ CEBACTH, draped bust right / CAITTHNΩN, Apollo standing facing, head left, crossing legs, leaning on column and holding laurel-branch. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 1396 (temporary); BMC 40.

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254 Lydia. Sardeis. Claudius AD 41-54. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 3,56 g ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, bare head left / ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, bearded head of Herakles left. Very Fine RPC I 2996; Waddington 5236.

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255 Lydia. Silandos. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 163-165. Time of Marcus Aurelius, Sta. Attalians, (first archon). Bronze Æ 18 mm, 3,64 g CΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ, mask of Silenus right, wearing ivy wreath / ΕΠΙ CΤΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΙΑΝΟΥ, tetrastyle temple with pellet in pediment. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 1502 (temporary); SNG München 555.

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256 Lydia. Thyateira. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 193-235. Time of the Severans. Homonoia with Smyrna Bronze Æ 22 mm, 5,25 g ΒΟΡΕΙΘΗΝΗ, draped bust of Artemis Boreitene left, with quiver on shoulder / ΘΥΑΤ Κ ΜΥΡ ΒΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, Poseidon standing right, with foot on prow, holding dolphin and trident. Very Fine RPC VII.1, 199A. Artemis Boreitene, also known as Artemis Boreitana, was a regional epithet for the goddess Artemis in ancient Greek religion. The term "Boreitene" or "Boreitana" likely derives from the Greek word "boreas," meaning "north" or "northern." Artemis Boreitene was worshipped primarily in northern regions of Greece, where her cult centers were established. She was often associated with aspects of nature and wildlife, reflecting Artemis's broader role as a goddess of the wilderness, hunting, and childbirth. The specific attributes and characteristics attributed to Artemis Boreitene may have varied depending on local beliefs and traditions within the regions where her worship was prevalent. However, like Artemis in her general form, she was likely revered as a protector of young animals, a guardian of women in childbirth, and a deity associated with the moon and the hunt.

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257 Lydia. Tripolis. Gaius Caesar 1 BC-AD 4. Apollonios, son of Andronikos, magistrate Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,62 g ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, bare head right / ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΝΔΡΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Rider on horse prancing right, holding bipennis; meander pattern below. Very Fine RPC I 3048; Waddington 2680. Rare.

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258 Phrygia. Aizanis. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of Gallienus AD 260-268. Bronze Æ 28 mm, 6,01 g ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC, youthful head of Senate right / ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ, cult statue of Artemis Ephesia flanked by two stags. Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 62982); BMC 41.

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259 Phrygia. Alia. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 6,97 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΛΙΗΝΩΝ, Dionysos standing left, holding cantharus and thyrsus; at his feet to left, panther. Very Fine RPC VII.1, 696.

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260 Phrygia. Amorion. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Kallippos, son of Alexandros, magistrate Bronze Æ 20 mm, 7,53 g ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΣ, bare head right; lituus before / ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ, eagle standing right on uncertain object; caduceus behind. Very Fine RPC I 3231: Waddington 5608.

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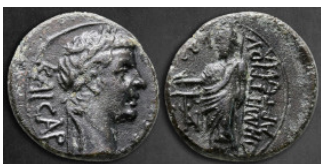
261 Phrygia. Amorion. Claudius AD 41-54. Lucius Iulius Cato and Pedon, magistrates Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,91 g ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, laureate head right / ΕΠΙ ΠΕΔΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΩΝΟΣ, eagle with caduceus, standing right on uncertain object; monogram to right. Very Fine, flan bended RPC I 3237.

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262 Phrygia. Apameia. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Dated year 28 = 4/3 BC Bronze Æ 20 mm, 6,52 g Laureate head right / ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ ΗΚ (behind) ΔΗ (below), veiled head of Tyche right. Very Fine RPC I 4373

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263 Phrygia. Cadi. Claudius AD 41-54. Demetrios, son of Artemas, magistrate Bronze Æ 19 mm, 4,07 g ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, laureate head right / ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΑ ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ, Zeus standing left, holding eagle and sceptre; monogram to left. Very Fine RPC I 3062.

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264 Phrygia. Cotiaeum. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Gaius Iulius Pontikos, magistrate Bronze Æ 24 mm, 7,06 g Μ ΟΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑ ΣΕ, diademed and draped bust right / ΕΠΙ Γ ΙΟΥ ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ, Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine BMC 84; SNG Tübingen 4114.

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265 Phrygia. Cotiaeum. Gallienus AD 253-268. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 5,90 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Nude Herakles standing, holding club and the infant Telephos. Very Fine BMC 104. Very Rare

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266 Phrygia. Cotiaeum. Pseudo-autonomous, Gallienus AD 253-268. P. Aelius Demetrius, archon Bronze Æ 28 mm, 10,07 g ΔΗΜΟC ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ, diademed head of Demos right / ΕΠΙ Π ΑΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟV ΙΠΠΙ ΑΡ-Χ //ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ, Sol standing in facing spread quadriga, head left, raising hand and holding globe. Very Fine BMC 12-3.

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267 Phrygia. Dokimeion. Diadumenian, as Caesar AD 217-218. Bronze Æ 28 mm, 12,13 g Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, Tyche seated left on rocks, holding corn ears; at her feet, to left, river god Dureius. Nearly Very Fine Von Aulock Phrygiens -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock.

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268 Phrygia. Eumeneia . Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Epigonos Philopatris, magistrate Bronze Æ 17 mm, 4,81 g ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, bare head right / ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟC ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙC, tripod. Very Fine RPC I 3142.

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269 Phrygia. Hierapolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 50-54. Time of Claudius. M. Suillios Antiochos, grammateus Bronze Æ 20 mm, 5,88 g Μ ΣΥΙΛΛΙΟC ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟC ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, draped bust of Apollo right / ΓΕΝΕΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ, hexastyle temple set on podium of three steps; cult statue in pediment. Very Fine RPC I 2973; BMC 11; Waddington 6131

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270 Phrygia. Laodikeia ad Lycum. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 193-235. Time of the Severans Bronze Æ 17 mm, 3,68 g ΔΗΜΟC, diademed head of Demos right / ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, river-god Lykos, in the form of a wolf, seated right, placing forepaw on overturned amphora from which water flows. Very Fine BMC 113; SNG München 368.

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271 Phrygia. Peltai. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of the Antonines AD 138-192. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,72 g ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ Bearded head of Heracles right / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, River god Maeandros reclining left, holding reed and cornucopiae, resting hand on urn from which water flows. Very Fine RPC IV.2, 2150 (temporary) (2 specimens); BMC 18,

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272 Phrygia. Sebaste. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Sosthenes, magistrate Bronze Æ 13 mm, 1,82 g ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, bare head right; before, lituus / ΣΩΣΘΕΝΗC ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ, male naked figure standing left, holding sceptre Very Fine RPC I 3154.

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273 Pamphylia. Attaleia. Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 7,23 g ΑΥ ΚΕ Γ ΟΥΙΒ ΤΡΕΒΩ ΓΑΛΛΩΝ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ, Athena standing left, holding Nike and spear; to left, shield set on ground. Very Fine RPC IX 1089; SNG Von Aulock 4628.

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274 Pamphylia. Perge. Diadumenian, as Caesar AD 217-218. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 11,17 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; c/m: eagle with spread wings / ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ, Asklepios standing facing, head left, resting on serpent-entwined staff. Very Fine SNG France -; for c/m: Howgego 334.

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275 Pamphylia. Perge. Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 9.,02 g ΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΕΑ Σε, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ*, Apollo standing left, holding plectrum and lyre set on tripod. Very Fine RPC VI, 30463 (temporary) (1 specimen - this coin).

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276 Pamphylia. Perge. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 9,38 g ΑΥ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΕΥ ΣεΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed right / ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, distyle temple, with eagle in pediment, enclosing cult statue of Artemis Pergaia between star and crescent. Very Fine RPC VIII (unassigned; ID 27197); Watson 858n.

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277 Pamphylia. Side. Aemilian AD 253-253. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 13,96 g ΑΥΤΟ Κ Μ ΑΡ ΑΙ ΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΟΝ ΕΥΣ Σε, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ, Athena standing right, holding thunderbolt and spear; to left pomegranate on plant, to right shield and palm. Very Fine RPC IX, 1166. Rare.

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278 Pamphylia. Side. Salonina AD 254-268. 10 Assaria Æ 30 mm, 22,60 g ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ Σε, diademed and draped bust right; I (mark of value) before / ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, Apollo Sidetes standing left, holding patera and sceptre. Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 62666); Watson 1997.

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279 Pisidia. Antioch. Geta as Caesar AD 197-209. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 4,08 g ΠΟ ΣΕΡ ΓΕΤΑΣ Σε, bare-headed and draped bust right / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΓΕΝ ΚΟΛ Σε, Tyche standing left, holding branch and cornucopia. Very Fine SNG France 3, 1154.

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280 Pisidia. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 5,58 g ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ANTIOCH GENI COL CAES, Tyche-Fortuna standing left, holding olive-branch and cornucopia. Very Fine Cf. SNG France 3, 1150.

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281 Pisidia. Palaiopolis. Faustina II AD 147-175. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,54 g ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤ, draped bust right / ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Mên standing left, holding pine cone and sceptre. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 7692 (temporary); SNG France 3, 1655.

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282 Pisidia. Parlais. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,58 g IMP M AVR ANTONINVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IVL AVG COL PARLAIS, Tyche standing left, holding cornucopia and military standard. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 7695 (temporary); SNG von Aulock 8614. Rare.

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283 Pisidia. Sagalassos. Nerva AD 96-98. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 4,78 g ΝΕΡΟΥΑΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, laureate head right / ΣΑΓΑΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ, the Dioscuri standing facing one another, each holding a spear. Very Fine RPC III 2791; BMC 10-11.

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284 Lykaonia. Iconium. Nero and Poppaea AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 11,97 g ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, laureate head right / ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΚΛΑΥΔΕΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ, Poppaea, as Kore, seated left, holding poppies and sceptre. Very Fine RPC I 3544.

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285 Cilicia. Anazarbos. Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 14,03 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Temple with ten columns. Very Fine

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286 Cilicia. Anazarbos. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 23,33 g AYT KA MA AYP CEOY AΛEΞANΔPOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ANAZAPBOY MHTPO -Γ/B //(date), Zeus seated left, holding Nike and sceptre, table with prize crown and palm before him. Very Fine RPC VI, 7368 (temporary); Ziegler 639. Extremely rare.

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287 Cilicia. Anemurion. Pseudo-autonomous issue circa AD 81-96. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,31 g Bust of Tyche right / ANEMOYPEQN, Artemis standing right, drawing arrow from quiver and holding bow; at feet, to right, stag. Very Fine RPC II 1712; SNG France 2, 697

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288 Cilicia. Diokaisareia. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 30 mm, 15,26 g AYTOK KAIC M AYP ANTΩNEINOC CEBA, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; two c/ms: thunderbolt and eagle within oval incuses / AΔP ΔIOKAICAPEQN, Athena driving fast quadriga left, holding spear and shield decorated with aegis. Very Fine SNG France 2, 871; for c/ms: Howgego 337 and 469.

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289 Cilicia. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnon. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 13,49 g ANTΩNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC CEBA, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; c/m: annulet within triangular incuse / CEΛEYKEQN TΩ ΠPOC TΩ KADNΩ EΛEYΘE/PA/C, Nike advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Very Fine RPC VII.2 2908; for c/m, Howgego 670.

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290 Cilicia. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnon. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 21,29 g ANTΩNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC CEBA, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; c/m: annulet within triangular incuse / CEΛEYKEQN TΩ ΠPOC TΩ KALYKAD/NΩ, Athena standing left, holding Nike, spear and shield. Very Fine RPC VII.2, 2900; SNG France 2, 1025; for c/m: Howgego 670.

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291 Cilicia. Seleukeia ad Kalykadnon. Gallienus AD 253-268. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 11,90 g AY K Π ΛΚ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝ, Athena Promachos standing right, spearing at sea monster who raises hands in resistance. Very Fine RPC X (unassigned; ID 60515); SNG France 2, 1066

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292 Cilicia. Syedra. Valerian I AD 253-260. 11 Assaria Æ 30 mm, 14,22 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΠΟ ΛΙΚ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ CΕΒ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right; IA (mark of value) in right field / CΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ ΘΕΜΙC, two wrestlers grappling. Nearly Very Fine RPC X, (unassigned; ID 60528); SNG France 2, 661.

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293 Cilicia. Tarsos. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 17,02 g [ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΟΥΗΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ] Π - Π, mantled bust right, wearing demiourgic crown / [ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΝΗC CΕΥ ΑΔΡ ΜΗΤ ΤΑΡCΟΥ CΕΙΤΟΥ ΑΜΚ ΒΓ] Galley sailing left. Very Fine SNG France 2, 1526.

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294 Cilicia. Uncertain Caesarea. Claudius AD 41-54. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,85 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare head right / ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΕΤΟΥC Ε, Tyche seated right on pile of rocks, holding grain ears; below, river god swimming right. Very Fine RPC I 4086; BMC 4 (Anazabus/ Cilicia); Waddington 6744 (Caesarea in Capadocia); B. Tahberer, "A Series of Coins from an Uncertain Caesarea," in NC 175 (2015), pp. 47-55 (for attribution to Mopsouestia- Mopsos).

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295 Cilicia. Uncertain Caesarea. Claudius AD 41-54. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 8,65 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare head right / ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΕΤΟΥC Ε, Tyche seated right on rocks, holding grain ears; below, river-god swimming right. Very Fine RPC I 4086; BMC 4 (Anazarbus in Cilicia); Waddington 6744 (Caesarea in Cappadocia); B. Tahberer, "A Series of Coins from an Uncertain Caesarea," in NC 175 (2015), pp. 47-55 (for attribution to Mopsouestia- Mopsos).

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296 Cappadocia. Caesarea. Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 6,24 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΟΥΗΡΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC, bareheaded and cuirassed bust right / ΥΠΑΤΟC Β, mount Argaeus surmounted by star. Good Very Fine RPC IV.3, 7036 (temporary).

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297 Cappadocia. Caesarea - Eusebeia. Nero AD 54-68. Hemidrachm AR 15 mm, 1,69 g ΝΕΡΟ ΚΛΑΥΔ ΔΙΥΙ ΚΛΑΥΔ F CAESAR AVG GERMANI, laureate head right / Victory standing right with foot on globe, inscribing shield set on knee. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC I, 3646; RIC I 618; Sydenham, Caesarea 83

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298 Cyrrhestica. Hierapolis. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 8,07 g Radiate head right / ΘΕΑC CV / ΠΙΑC ΙΕΡΟ / ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ / [], legend in four lines within wreath. Good Very Fine BnF catalogue général, Caracalla 1715.

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299 Cyrrhestica. Hierapolis. Diadumenian, as Caesar circa AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 30 mm, 12,54 g Radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Eagle standing facing, head and tail right, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak; between legs, lion advancing right. Good Very Fine Prieur 946; Cf. Solidus Online Auction 9, Lot 367. Following the soldiers' proclamation of Elagabalus as Augustus in Emesa on May 15, 218 AD, Macrinus quickly raised his son Diadumenian to the rank of Augustus at Apamea as he prepared to confront the uprising. Diadumenian's tenure as Augustus was brief. After Macrinus' defeat on June 8, 218 AD, he assigned faithful soldiers to escort Diadumenian to safety among the Parthians. Nevertheless, near Zeugma, Diadumenian was apprehended and soon after executed

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300 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 48. Dated year 19 of the Pompeian Era Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,96 g Laureate head of Zeus right / ANTIOXEΩN THΣ MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ //IΘ (date), Zeus Nikephorus seated left, cornucopia to inner left; all within wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC I 4216.

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301 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Nero AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 7,01 g IM·NER·CLAV CAESAR·, laureate head right; before, lituus / S C within laurel wreath of eight leaves. Very Fine RPC I 4307; McAlee 295.

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302 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Caracalla circa AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,27 g AYT K M A ANTΩNEINOC CE B, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΒΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Δ, eagle standing facing, with wings spread, head and tail right, holding wreath in beak; crescent and star between legs. Good Very Fine McAlee 688; Prieur 235.

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303 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. AD 214-215 Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 13,04 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ Α ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΚΕ Β, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΤΟ, eagle standing facing, head right, star and crescent between legs. Very Fine McAlee 688; Prieur 235.

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304 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Struck circa 238-240 Billon-Tetradrachm 29 mm, 12,42 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΕΒ, radiate head of Gordian III to left, with slight drapery on his right shoulder / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΟΥΚΙΑΣ, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head to left and holding wreath in beak; SC in exergue. Light doubling, Near Extremely Fine. McAlee 865; Prieur 284; RPC VII.2 349. The left-facing tetradrachms of Gordian III from Antioch are highly rare and sought after mainly due to their uncommon portrayal of the emperor. In a period where right-facing profiles were the norm, a left-facing depiction represents a notable deviation, making these coins stand out for their uniqueness. Additionally, their rarity is compounded by the specific historical context of Gordian III's reign, which saw limited and selective minting practices. Collectors and scholars value these coins not only for their scarcity but also for the distinctive insight they offer into the numismatic art and imperial imagery of the time, enhancing their desirability

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305 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Gordian III circa AD 238-244. Issue 3, 242-244 Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 14,51 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΕΒ, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to left, both pteriges visible / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Β, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head to left and holding wreath in beak; between the eagle's legs, crescent above ram leaping right, head to left. Good Very Fine McAlee 881; Prieur 298; RPC VII.2 351.

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306 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,58 g Draped bust right set on crescent, wearing stephane / Eagle standing left, head and tail right, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA/S C in two lines in exergue Good Very Fine McAlee 1090; RPC VIII Online 29064; Prieur 389.

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307 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Bronze Æ 31 mm, 19,58 g MAP ΩTAKIA CEOYPAN CEB, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / ANTIOXEXQN MHTPO KOΛΩ Δ-Ε S-C, turreted, veiled, and draped bust of Tyche right; above, ram leaping right, head left. Good Very Fine RPC VIII (unassigned; ID 7505); McAlee 1102.

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308 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Philip II as Caesar AD 244-247. Struck AD 245 Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 11,70 g MAP IOYΛI ΦΙΛΙΠΠOC ΚΕCΑΡ, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust of Philip II to left, seen from behind / ΔΗΑΜΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Α / S C, eagle standing facing on palm, with spread wings, his head turned to left and holding wreath in his beak. Nearly Extremely Fine McAlee 1016; Prieur 347 (4 recorded examples); RPC VIII online ID 2923. Left-facing provincial Tetradrachms featuring Philip II as Caesar are both rare and sought after due to several compelling reasons. Their scarcity stems from the brief period during which Philip II was declared Caesar, leading to a limited minting of these coins, especially in provincial areas where production was typically smaller. The choice of a left-facing portrait is unusual in Roman coinage, adding a layer of uniqueness and artistic intrigue, since right-facing profiles were more common. These coins hold significant historical value, marking a tumultuous period in the Roman Empire's history and the end of the Severan dynasty. Their rarity and the craftsmanship involved in their creation heighten their appeal to collectors, making them coveted pieces that encapsulate a fascinating moment in time

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309 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Philip II AD 247-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,04 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Δ //ANTIOXIA/S C, eagle with spread wings standing left, holding wreath in beak. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC VIII (unassigned; ID 28990); Prieur 473; McAlee 1043.

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310 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Philip II AD 247-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,47 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ Δ //ANTIOXIA/S C, eagle standing right, with spread wings and wreath in beak. Nearly Extremely Fine Prieur 474; McAlee 1042; RPC VIII (unassigned; ID 29020).

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311 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Trajan Decius AD 249-251. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,63 g ΑΥΤ Κ Γ ΜΕ ΚΥ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; Z below bust / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ S C, eagle with spread wings standing right on palm frond, holding wreath in beak. Good Very Fine RPC IX, 1671; Prieur 535; McAlee 1113g. Rare.

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312 Seleucis and Pieria. Emesa. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 11,94 g AYT K M•ANTΩNEINOC CE•B, laureate head of Caracalla to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Δ•, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head to left and holding wreath in beak; below the eagle's head, A (officina mark); between the eagle's legs, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Shamash to left. Nearly Extremely Fine Bellinger 184; Prieur 952 (2 examples recorded). The provincial tetradrachms of Caracalla from Emesa featuring Shamash are extremely rare, with only two examples recorded by Prieur, primarily due to the specific historical and cultural context in which they were minted. These coins were produced in a limited series at Emesa, a center of sun worship, where the local deity Shamash was venerated. The inclusion of Shamash on these coins signifies a unique fusion of Roman imperial identity with local religious practices, making them not only rare but also of special interest for their representation of cultural and religious integration in the Roman provinces. The limited minting and the specific regional and cultural significance attached to these coins contribute to their rarity and desirability among collectors and historians.

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313 Seleucis and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Domitian AD 81-96. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 8,68 g ΔΟΜΕΤΙΑΝΩ ΚΑΙCΑΡΙ CΕΒΑΚΤΩ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩ, laureate head right; to left, ΒΑΡ / ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, turreted, veiled and draped bust of Tyche right, between XA and monogram of ΠΑ. Very Fine RPC II, 2029.

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314 Seleucis and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 28 mm, 9,45 g Bare head right; c/ms: CAT (AT ligate), and COL within rectangular incuse / Turreted and draped bust of Tyche right within distyle shrine. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 6277 (temporary); SNG Copenhagen 359; for c/m, Howgego 581 and 586.

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315 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 14,17 g •ΑΥΤ•ΚΑΙ•
•ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ• •ΣΕ•, laureate and draped bust of Septimius Severus to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ• ΕΞ• ΥΠΑΤΟΣ •ΤΟ•Γ•, eagle standing facing with spread wings, his head turned to left with a wreath in his beak; between legs, eight-rayed star. Extremely Fine Prieur 1163; SNG Copenhagen 360.

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316 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck AD 209-221 Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 12,30 g Laureate head right / Eagle standing facing, head and tail left, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak; star between legs Nearly Extremely Fine Prieur & Amandry Group IV, 48; McAlee, Severan, Group 4, 33 Prieur 11

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317 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Macrinus circa AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 11,97 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΟΠ ΣΕΟΥ ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡ Χ - ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ ΠΠ, eagle standing facing, head and tail left, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak; star between legs. Nearly Extremely Fine Prieur 118 The coinage of Macrinus minted in Laodicea ad Mare holds a curious place in the annals of ancient numismatics, marked by an anecdote that underscores the unpredictable tides of history and the complexities of imperial propaganda. As the Roman Empire found itself navigating the turbulent waters following the reign of the Severan dynasty, Macrinus emerged as a figure of contention, his rise to power mirroring the era's shifting allegiances and fortunes. In Laodicea ad Mare, a bustling trade and cultural center, the minting of Macrinus' coins was not just a routine act of state but a declaration of his legitimacy and authority, a gesture aimed at solidifying his precarious hold on the empire. What makes the Laodicean coinage particularly intriguing is the contrast it offers to the broader narrative of Macrinus' reign, often marred by unrest and challenges to his authority. Legend has it that a coin from this mint, featuring Macrinus' stern visage on one side and the customary representations of imperial divinity on the other, was once used by a merchant to seal a significant trade deal. This coin, passed from hand to hand, not only facilitated commerce but also subtly conveyed the might and reach of the Roman Empire, even as it teetered on the brink of upheaval. Today, these coins serve as a testament to the resilience of imperial image-making, embodying the efforts of Macrinus to cement his image and authority in the far reaches of the empire. They remind us of the power of coinage not just as currency but as a tool of political narrative, weaving together the personal ambitions of an emperor with the grand sweep of history. The anecdote of Macrinus' coinage in Laodicea ad Mare captures the essence of his reign—fraught with challenges yet striving for stability and continuity in the midst of change



318 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Macrinus circa AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 13,57 g AYT K M OΠ CEY MAKPEINOC CEB•, laureate head of Macrinus to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Π Π, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head to left and holding wreath in beak; between the eagle's legs, star. Nearly Extremely Fine Prieur 1180. Emperor Macrinus, who ruled Rome from April 217 to June 218 AD, holds the distinction of being the first Roman emperor to ascend to the throne without belonging to the senatorial class. Originally a lawyer and an administrator from Mauretania, his rise to power marked a significant break from the tradition of emperors coming from Rome's elite senatorial or equestrian orders. This groundbreaking aspect of his reign underscores the shifting dynamics of power and social mobility within the Roman Empire during the Severan period

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319 Phoenicia. Sidon. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated year 228 = AD 118 Bronze Æ 23 mm, 12,00 g [AYTO TPAI KAI AΔPIANΩ ΣEB], laureate head right / ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ //HKΣ, car of Astarte on two wheels. Very Fine RPC III 3875; BMC 226-8.

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320 Phoenicia. Tripolis. Elagabal AD 218-222. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,44 g Laureate head right / Tetrastyle temple of Zeus Hagios; central altar flanked by Helios and Selene; in pediment, facing bust of Astarte(?) . Good Very Fine Cf. Rouvier 1761

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321 Phoenicia. Tyre. Caracalla circa AD 198-217. Struck AD 213-21 Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,29 g AVT KAI ANTΩNINOC CE, laureate head right / AVT KAI ANTΩNINOC CE, eagle standing facing on club right, head and tail left, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak; murex shell between legs. Good Very Fine Prieur 154 Note the unusually large size of the eagle and the club it stands on, which bears more resemblance to a fish than a club.

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322 Judaea. Caesarea Paneas. Nero after AD 65. Diva Poppea and Diva Claudia Bronze Æ 18 mm, 6,73 g [DIVA POPPAEA AVG], statue of Diva Poppaea seated left within distyle temple set on high podium / [DIVA CLA]VD NER F, statue of Diva Claudia standing left on basis within hexastyle temple set on high podium. Very Fine RPC I 4846; SNG ANS 858.

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323 Judaea. Gaza. Elagabal AD 218-222. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 8,51 g AYT K M A ANT[]NEI, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΓΑΖΑ ΠC, Tyche standing left, holding sceptre and cornucopia; heifer to left, Marnas symbol to right. Very Fine RPC VI, 9143 (temporary); Sofaer 211.

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324 Mesopotamia. Edessa. Septimius Severus with Abgar VIII AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,87 g Laureate head right / Diademed and draped bust right, wearing tiara. Very Fine Cf. BMC 33.

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325 Egypt. Alexandria. Nero, with Divus Augustus AD 54-68. Dated year 13 = AD 66/7 Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 13,36 g ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥ, radiate bust to left, wearing aegis; Λ ΙΓ (date) before / ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, radiate head of Augustus right. Very Fine Köln 177-80; Dattari (Savio) 184; K&G 14.100; RPC I 5294; Emmett 113.13.

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326 Egypt. Alexandria. Galba AD 68-69. Dated year 1 = AD 68 Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 12,65 g Laureate head right, ΛΑ (date) below chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΑ, draped bust of Alexandria right, wearing elephant-skin headdress. Very Fine RPC I 5326; BMC 200.

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327 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 21 = 136/7 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,49 g AYT KAIC TPA ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB, laureate head left / Λ ΚΑ, Triptolemus driving biga of serpents right. Good Very Fine RPC III 6135.

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328 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 16 = AD 131/2 Drachm Æ 34 mm, 26,51 g AYT KAIC TPAI AΔPIA CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / L IC, Nilus seated on crocodile on rocks left, holding reed and cornucopia. Very Fine RPC III 5791.

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329 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 19 = 134/5 AD Drachm Æ 34 mm, 22,42 g AYT KAIC TPAIAN AΔPIANOC CEB, laureate head left / L ENNEAK·Δ, Elpis walking, left, holding flower. Very Fine RPC III 5988.

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330 Egypt. Alexandria. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Dated year 4 = AD 246/7 Potin Tetradrachm 22 mm, 12,16 g A K M IOV ΦΙΛΙΠΠOC EVC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / Nike advancing right, holding wreath and palm; ΛΔ in right field. Very Fine RPC VIII (unassigned; ID 2868); BMC 1966; Dattari (Savio) 4895.

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331 Egypt. Alexandria. Gallienus AD 253-268. Dated RY 11 = AD 263/4 Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 10,77 g AVT K Π ΛIK ΓAΛΛIHNOC CEB, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Eagle standing right, with wings spread, holding wreath in beak; L IA (date) to right. Extremely Fine Köln 2916; Dattari (Savio) 5289; K&G 90.68; Emmett 3808.11.

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332 Zeugitana. Carthage. Tiberius AD 14-37. L. A. Faustus and D. C. Bassus, duoviri. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 7,22 g TI CAESAR IMP P P, bare head right / L A FAVSTVS D C BASSVS IIVIR P-P D-D, Livia, veiled, seated, right holding patera and sceptre. Very Fine RPC I 755.

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333 Anonymous 270 BC. Uncertain mint Aes Grave Quadrans Æ 42 mm, 80,06 g Boar advancing right; below, three pellets (mark of value) / Boar advancing left; below, three pellets (mark of value). Very Fine Crawford 18/4 (Uncertain mint); HN Italy 282; ICC 36.

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334 Anonymous circa 235 BC. Rome Double Litra Æ 19 mm, 7,74 g Head of Hercules right, wearing lion skin headdress; club below / Pegasus flying right; club above, ROMA below. Very Fine Crawford 27/3; Sydenham 7; HN Italy 316; RBW 54.

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335 Anonymous 225-217 BC. Rome Cast Semis Æ 50 mm, 115,75 g Laureate head of Saturn to left, S (mark of value) below / Prow to right; S above. Very Fine ICC 76; Crawford 35/2.

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336 circa 217-215 BC. Rome Uncia Æ 24 mm, 11,83 g Head of Roma left, wearing crested Attic helmet; behind, pellet (mark of value) / ROMA, prow of galley right; below, pellet (mark of value). Very Fine Crawford 38/6; RBW 98; Sydenham 86.

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337 circa 217-215 BC. Rome Sextans Æ 30 mm, 24,34 g She-wolf standing right, head left, suckling the twins Remus and Romulus; two pellets (mark of value) in exergue / Eagle standing right, holding flower in beak; two pellets (mark of value) behind. Very Fine Crawford 39/3; Sydenham 95; RBW 107.

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338 Anonymous circa 217-215 BC. Rome Uncia Æ 24 mm, 12,32 g Head of Roma left, wearing crested Attic helmet; behind, pellet (mark of value) / ROMA, prow of galley right; below, pellet (mark of value). Very Fine Crawford 38/6; RBW 98; Sydenham 86.

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339 Anonymous 217-215 BC. Semilibral prow series. Rome Semuncia Æ 21 mm, 7,82 g Head of Mercury to right, wearing winged petasos / Prow of galley to right, with club on boat house; ROMA above Very Fine Crawford 38/7; BMCRR Rome 129; Sydenham 87; RBW 100.

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340 Anonymous circa 215-212 BC. Rome Triens Æ 33 mm, 24,53 g Helmeted head of Minerva right; •••• (mark of value) above / Prow of galley right; •••• (mark of value) below. very fine, Overstruck on a semilibral prow series sextans. Very Fine

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341 211-208 BC. Corn-ear and KA series. Sicily Semis Æ 21 mm, 6,02 g Draped bust of Mercury right, wearing winged petasus; • • (mark of value) above / Prow of galley right; grain ear above, KA (ligate) to right, ROMA below. Good Very Fine Crawford 69/6a; Sydenham 310d; RBW 293.

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342 Anonymous after 211 BC. Rome As Æ 32 mm, 37,09 g Laureate head of Janus; above, I / Prow of galley right; above, I; below, ROMA. Very Fine Crawford 56/2; Sydenham 143; RBW 200ff.

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343 Anonymous 211-208 BC. Rome Brockage Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,17 g Helmeted head of Roma right; X behind / Incuse of obverse. Very Fine Cf. Crawford 44/5.

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344 Anonymous 211-208 BC. Wreath series. Uncertain mint , Central Italy(?) As Æ 32 mm, 43,44 g Laureate head of bearded Janus; I (mark of value) above / Prow of galley right; wreath and I (mark of value) above; //ROMA . Very Fine Crawford 110/2; Sydenham 279. Very rare,

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345 Anonymous 206-200 BC. Rome Denarius AR 16 mm, 3,04 g
Helmeted head of Roma right; X behind, staff before / Dioscuri
riding right; feather below. Good Very Fine Crawford 130/1a;
Sydenham 206; RSC 20ee.

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346 C. Maianus 153 BC. Rome As Æ 31 mm, 20,74 g Laureate
head of bearded Janus; I (mark of value) above / Prow of galley
right; C. MAIANI above; I (mark of value) to right; ROM[A] in
exergue. Very Fine Crawford 203/2; Sydenham 428; BMCRR
(Italy) 439.

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347 Ti. Veturius 137 BC. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,78 g TI
VET, helmeted and draped bust of Mars right; X (mark of value) to
left / ROMA, oath-taking scene: youth kneeling left, head right,
between two soldiers, each of whom holds a spear and sword that
touches a pig held by the youth. Very Fine Veturia 1; Crawford
234/1; Sydenham 527; RBW 969.

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348 L. Minucius 133 BC. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,71 g Male
head right, wearing oak wreath; star (mark of value) below chin /
L MEMMI, The Dioscuri standing facing between their horses, each
holding spear. Good Very Fine Memmia 1; Crawford 304/1;
Sydenham 558.

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349 Ti. Quinctius 126 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,92 g
Helmeted bust of Roma to right; flamen's cap behind, mark of
value below chin / The Dioscuri riding to right, each holding
couched lance, two stars above; Macedonian shield between T-Q
below, ROMA in exergue. Very Fine, Toned Crawford 267/1.

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350 L. Memmius Galeria 106 BC. Rome Serrate Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,67 g ROMA, laureate head of Saturn left; harpa behind / L MEMMI GAL, Venus driving biga right, holding sceptre and reins; above, Cupid flying left, holding wreath; H below foreleg of horse. Very Fine Memmia 2a; Crawford 313/1c; Sydenham 574a.

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351 T. Cloelius 98 BC. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,87 g ROMA, helmeted head of Roma right; wreath to left / T CLOVLI, Victory driving rearing biga right, holding reins; stalk of grain below horses. Very Fine Crawford 260/1; Sydenham 516; Cloulia 1.

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352 L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi 90 BC. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,97 g Laureate bust of Apollo right, V behind; C below chin / Horseman galloping right carrying palm; L PISO FRVGI, C below. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning Crawford 340/1; Sydenham 665a. Ex Kölner Münzkabinett Tyll Kroha Nachfolger Auction 117, Lot 319.

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353 L. Titurius L.f. Sabinus 89 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,86 g [SABIN], bareheaded and bearded head of King Titus Tatius right / L TITVRI, Victory in biga right, holding wreath and reins, Very Fine Tituria 6; Crawford 344/3; Sydenham 700.

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354 L. Iulius Bursio 85 BC. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,66 g Laureate, winged, and draped bust of Apollo Vejovis to right; behind, trident / L IVLI BVRGIO, Victory driving quadriga right, holding reins and wreath; above A•. Good Very Fine Crawford 352/1c; Julia 5.

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355 L. Procilius 80 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 4,00 g Laureate head of Jupiter right; S C to left / L PROCILI F, Juno Sospita advancing right, hurling spear and holding shield; to right, serpent coiled right. Very Fine Procilia 1; Crawford 379/1; Sydenham 771

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356 L. Procilius 80 BC. Rome Serrate Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,90 g Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat-skin headdress; S C to left / L PROCILI F, Juno Sospita driving galloping biga right, hurling spear and holding shield and reins; serpent erect below. Very Fine Procilia 2; Crawford 379/2; Sydenham 772.

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357 L. Papius 79 BC. Rome Serrate Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,65 g Head of Juno Sospita to right, wearing goat-skin headdress; behind, aspergillum / L PAPI, griffin springing right; simpulum below. Very Fine Papia 1; Crawford 384/1; Sydenham 773.

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358 M. Volteius M. f 75 BC. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,52 g Laureate and bearded head of Jupiter right / Tetrastyle Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, winged thunderbolt in pediment; M•VOLTEI•M•F in exergue. Good Very Fine, Toned Crawford 385/1; RSC Volteia 1

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359 L. Roscius Fabatus 59 BC. Rome Serrate Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,80 g L ROSCI, head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat skin headdress; to left, uncertain symbol / FABATI, female standing right, feeding serpent to right; to left, uncertain symbol. Very Fine Roscia 3; Crawford 412/1; Sydenham 915.

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360 L. Roscius Fabatus 59 BC. Rome Serrate Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,92 g L ROSCI, head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat skin headdress; to left, urn (?) / FABATI, female standing right, feeding serpent to right; to left, uncertain symbol. Very Fine Roscia 3; Crawford 412/1; Sydenham 915.

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361 M. Plaetorius M. F. Cestianus 57 BC. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,77 g Young male head right, with flowing hair; symbol to left / M PLAETORI CEST EX S, winged caduceus. Very Fine Plaetoria 5; Crawford 405/5; Sydenham 807.

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362 The Triumvirs. Octavian 44-27 BC. struck autumn 30-summer 29 BC. Uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?) Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,88 g Bare head of Octavian to right / Octavian's Actian Arch: Octavian standing in facing quadriga set on triumphal arch decorated with two wreaths and two eagles; on architrave, IMP•CAESAR. Very Fine Babelon (Julia) 162; BMC 624; Cohen 123; RIC 267.

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363 L. Mussidius Longus 42 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,76 g CONCORDIA, diademed and veiled head of Concordia to right / L • MVSSIDIVS • LONGVS, the shrine of Venus Cloacina, which is shown as a low platform of galley-like form, with, to left, steps leading upwards and a tripod, on the right, a low column, atop the platform at the center, two statues of Venus, on the base, CLOACIN. Very Fine, banker's mark Babelon (Mussidia) 6; Crawford 494/42a; CRI 188; Sydenham 1093.

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364 The Triumvirs. Octavian 42 BC. Military mint traveling with Antony in Greece Fourreè Denarius 19 mm, 2,70 g CAESAR III VIR R P C, helmeted and draped bust of young Mars right, spear over shoulder / Aquila between two signa; above, trophy holding oval shields. Very Fine Crawford 497/3; CRI 138; Sydenham 1320; RSC 248; RBW 1758.

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365 Marc Antony 32-31 BC. Military mint moving with M. Antony Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,56 g ANT AVG III VIR RPC, praetorian galley to right / LEG VI, Aquila between two standards. Extremely Fine, Toned RSC 33; Crawford 544/19; Sydenham 1223.

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366 Mark Antony 32-31 BC. Legionary issue. Patrae (?) mint Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,38 g ANT AVG / III VIR R P C, galley right / CHORTIVM PRAETORIVM, Aquila right between two signa. Very Fine, Toned Crawford 544/8; CRI 385.

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367 Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum (Lyon) Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,74 g CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT //C L CAESARES, Caius and Lucius standing facing, two shields and two sceptres between them; simpulum and lituus above. Very Fine RIC I 207; BNC I 1144; BMC 519; Cohen 43. Octavian, also known as Augustus, was a prominent Roman statesman and military leader who played a pivotal role in transforming the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. Born in 63 BC in Rome, he was the great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. Octavian's political journey began when he was named Caesar's heir in his will after Caesar's assassination in 44 BC. Aligning himself with Mark Antony and Lepidus, he formed the powerful Second Triumvirate, seeking vengeance for Caesar's death by defeating his assassins. As conflicts arose within the Triumvirate, Octavian emerged as the dominant figure. The alliance between Octavian and Antony collapsed into a bitter civil war, culminating in the decisive Battle of Actium in 31 BC, where Octavian emerged victorious. In 27 BC, Octavian relinquished his extraordinary powers and accepted the title "Augustus" from the Senate, marking the inception of the Roman Empire. Though he held the title of princeps (first citizen), Augustus effectively became the first Roman Emperor. Under Augustus' rule, the Roman Empire experienced an era of relative peace known as the Pax Romana. He introduced various reforms to strengthen the state and initiated extensive building projects across the empire, leaving a lasting architectural legacy. Augustus' reign, which lasted for 41 years until his death in AD 14, marked the end of the Julio-Claudian dynasty and the beginning of the Roman Empire. His ability to consolidate power, navigate complex political waters, and maintain stability earned him admiration and secured his position as one of Rome's most influential leaders.



368 Divus Augustus AD 14. Struck under Tiberius AD 22-23. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 20,84 g DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, Divus Augustus, radiate and togate, seated left on throne, resting feet on stool, holding laurel branch and sceptre; altar before / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXIII around large S C. Fine RIC I 49 (Tiberius); BNC II 51; BMC 74; Cohen 309.

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369 Divus Augustus AD 14. Struck under Tiberius, circa AD 22/23-30. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,24 g DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, radiate head left / S - C, square altar with two doors and two horns on top; //PROVIDENT. Very Fine RIC I 81 (Tiberius).

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370 Tiberius AD 14-37. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 27,64 g Triumphal quadriga right / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST PM TR POT XXXVII, legend around large S C. Good Very Fine RIC I 60; BNC II 92; BMC 113; Cohen 66.

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371 Germanicus Died AD 19. Struck under Claudius. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,66 g GERMANICVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head right / TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, legend around large S C. Nearly Very Fine RIC I 106 (Claudius); Cohen 9.

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372 Drusus, son of Tiberius AD 22-23. Rome As Æ 29 mm, 9,72 g DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head left / PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER around large S•C. Very Fine RIC I 45 (Tiberius); BNC II 78; BMC 99; Cohen 2. Drusus Julius Caesar was the only son of the Roman emperor Tiberius, born around 13 BC and died in AD 23. Following the death of Tiberius's nephew and adoptive son Germanicus in AD 19, Drusus became the designated heir to the imperial throne. Despite being known for his alleged violent and dissolute behavior, Drusus displayed competence in public affairs. In AD 14, he successfully quelled a dangerous mutiny in the region of Pannonia. Later, in AD 15, he held the prestigious position of consul. Drusus' abilities were further demonstrated during his governorship of Illyricum from AD 17 to 20. He orchestrated the downfall of Maroboduus, the king of the Germanic tribe Marcomanni, consolidating Roman influence in the area. Recognizing his talents, he was appointed consul again in AD 21 and was granted the administrative privileges associated with tribunician power in AD 22. Tragically, Drusus passed away before his father Tiberius. He allegedly fell victim to poisoning orchestrated by his wife Livilla, and possibly with the involvement of Tiberius's advisor, Sejanus. Drusus' untimely death marked the end of his chance to ascend to the Roman throne, as he was intended to succeed Tiberius. His death left an impact on Roman politics and paved the way for future events and rulers in the empire.

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373 Drusus, son of Tiberius AD 22-23. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,62 g DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head left / PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER, legend around large S C. Very Fine RIC I 45 (Tiberius); BMC 99; Cohen 2.

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374 Drusus, son of Tiberius AD 22-23. restitution issue struck under Titus. Rome As Æ 26 mm, 9,76 g DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, bare head left / IMP T C[AES DIVI VESP] F AVG REST / S C. Very Fine RIC 437; Cohen 6; BMC 286.

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375 Antonia AD 37-41. Rome Dupondius Æ 28 mm, 13,26 g ANTONIA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS P M TR P P S C, Claudius, veiled and togate, standing left, holding simpulum. Very Fine RIC I 104 (Claudius).

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376 Caligula AD 37-41. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 23,10 g C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, laureate head to left / AGRIPPINA DRVSIILLA IVLIA, the three sisters of Caligula standing facing: Agrippina, as Securitas, holds cornucopiae in right hand resting on column, with left hand on shoulder of Drusilla, as Concordia, who holds patera and cornucopia; Julia, as Fortuna, holds rudder and cornucopia; S•C in exergue. Very Fine RIC I 33; Cohen 4; BN 4; BMCRE 36. Ex Jesus Vico S.A. Auction 156, Lot 463.

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377 Caligula AD 37-41. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,56 g C CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, bare head left / VESTA, Vesta seated left on throne, holding patera and sceptre; S - C across fields. Very Fine RIC 38; Cohen 27; BMC 46.

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378 Germanicus AD 37-41. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 11,09 g GERMANICVS CAESAR TI AVGVSTI DIVI AVGVSTI N, bare head right / TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTI GERMANICI P M TR P IMP P P, large S C. Very Fine RIC I 106.

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379 Germanicus AD 37-41. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 10,94 g GERMANICVS CAESAR TI AVGVSTI DIVI AVGVSTI N, bare head left / C CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI PRON AVGVSTI P M TR P III P P around large SC. Very Fine RIC 43 corr.; BMC 60.

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380 Claudius AD 41-54. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 23,85 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head right / NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN IMP S-C, triumphal arch surmounted by equestrian statue right between two trophies. Fine RIC I 114; BMC 187; Cohen 48; BNC II 213.

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381 Claudius AD 41-54. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 9,33 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, bare head left / LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S - C, Libertas, draped, standing front, head right, holding pileus in right hand and extending left. Very Fine RIC I 113; BMC 202; BNC II 30; Cohen 47.

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382 Claudius AD 41-54. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 9,73 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP, bare head left / LIBERTAS AVGVSTA S-C, Libertas standing right, holding pileus and extending hand. Very Fine RIC I 97; BMC 145; BNC II 177; Cohen 47.

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383 Claudius AD 41-54. Rome Quadrans Æ 12 mm, 2,87 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG, hand left, holding scales; PNR below / PON M TR P IMP P P COS II, large S•C. Good Very Fine RIC II 91.

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384 Nero AD 54-68. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 9,43 g IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERMANIC, laureate head right / S - C, Victory flying left holding shield inscribed SPQR. Very Fine RIC I 368; BMC 250. Nero, the Roman Emperor from AD 54 to 68, has earned a historical reputation as a monstrous figure, primarily due to a series of actions that defined his tumultuous reign. Among the most infamous acts attributed to Nero was the persecution of Christians following the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64. Nero, often accused of scapegoating Christians for the devastating blaze, subjected them to brutal executions, including crucifixions and burnings. The emperor's familial relations were marred by violence, as Nero orchestrated the murders of close family members, including his mother Agrippina the Younger and step-brother Britannicus. These acts of brutality against kin contributed to his negative historical image. Nero's extravagant lifestyle, characterized by lavish banquets, artistic pursuits, and grand construction projects like the opulent Domus Aurea, added to the perception of excess and a disregard for the welfare of the empire. Nero's rule was marked by what some historians deem arbitrary and tyrannical decisions, including the execution of political rivals. His personal behavior, such as performing on stage as an actor and musician, further deviated from traditional Roman expectations for an emperor. While historical accounts are subject to bias, Nero's legacy is one of a complex and often criticized ruler whose actions and extravagances fueled the enduring perception of him as a monstrous figure in Roman history



385 Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,41 g CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS VI, laureate head right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Salus standing right, legs crossed, resting on column, holding patera and feeding snake. Good Very Fine RIC II.1 1084; BMC 265; BNC III 237; Cohen 384. Domitian, whose full name was Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus, served as Caesar before becoming the Roman Emperor. Born on October 24, AD 51, he was the second son of the Roman Emperor Vespasian and the younger brother of Titus. Domitian's ascent to power followed the Flavian dynasty established by his father and brother. In AD 69, a tumultuous year known as the Year of the Four Emperors, Vespasian emerged victorious, stabilizing the Roman Empire. After Vespasian's death in AD 79, Titus succeeded him, but his reign was short-lived due to his sudden death in AD 81. Following Titus' demise, Domitian assumed the role of Caesar. As Caesar, Domitian held a position of great importance in the Roman political structure. The title "Caesar" originally referred to a family name but evolved into a title indicating the heir to the throne. Domitian's period as Caesar was essentially a period of apprenticeship and preparation for his eventual role as Emperor. In AD 81, upon the death of his brother Titus, Domitian became the Roman Emperor, marking the beginning of his fifteen-year reign. His rule was characterized by both achievements and controversies, including his authoritarian style, ambitious building projects, and conflicts with the Roman Senate. Domitian's reign came to an end when he was assassinated in AD 96, leading to the ascension of Nerva as the next Roman Emperor. Despite the controversies surrounding Domitian's rule, he left a lasting impact on Roman history, both for his achievements and the challenges he faced during his time as Caesar and Emperor.

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386 Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,21 g CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, goat standing left within laurel wreath. Very Fine RIC II.1 267 (Titus); BMC 88; Cohen 390.

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387 Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,48 g CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head right / Horseman galloping right, hand raised behind; //COS V. Very Fine RIC II.1 957 (Vespasian); BMC 234; Cohen 49.

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388 Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,55 g CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate bust right / PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, lighted and garlanded altar. Good Very Fine RIC II.1 266 (Titus).

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389 Domitian as Caesar AD 69-81. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,45 g CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head right / COS V, soldier on horseback rearing right, raising hand. Very Fine RIC II.1 957 (Vespasian).

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390 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,28 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head right / CONCORDIA AVGVSTI, Concordia seated left, holding conrucopia and patera. Very Fine RIC II.1 357. Vespasian was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 69 to 79. He was born in AD 9 into a family of equestrian rank in the town of Falacrinae, near Rome. Vespasian had a successful military and political career before eventually becoming emperor. In AD 69, a year known as the "Year of the Four Emperors" due to civil wars and political instability, Vespasian emerged victorious as a contender for the imperial throne. He founded the Flavian dynasty, which ruled Rome for the next 27 years. Vespasian is best remembered for his efforts in restoring stability to the Roman Empire after a period of chaos. His reign saw the completion of important public works projects, such as the construction of the Flavian Amphitheatre, popularly known as the Colosseum, which became an iconic symbol of Roman engineering and entertainment. He was also known for his financial reforms and rebuilding Rome after a devastating fire in AD 70. Vespasian's practical approach to governing and emphasis on public welfare earned him popularity among the Roman people. Vespasian died in AD 79 and was succeeded by his son, Titus. He was regarded as a competent and pragmatic ruler who restored order and prosperity to Rome after a turbulent period in its history.

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391 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,25 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII CEN, laureate head right / SALVS AVGVSTI, Salus seated left, holding patera. Very Fine RIC II.1 522; BMC 87.

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392 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,23 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head right / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory standing right, holding palm and crowing military standard. Nearly Very Fine RIC II.1 1557,

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393 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Dupondius Æ 27 mm, 12,32 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M T P COS VI, radiate head right / FELICITAS PVBLICA S - C, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC II.1 818; BMC 714; Cohen 154.

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394 Titus, as Caesar AD 76-78. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,29 g T CAESAR VESPASIANVS, laureate head right / ANNONA AVG, Annona seated left, holding sack of corn ears. Very Fine RIC II.1 972; BMC 319; BNC III 280; Cohen 17.

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395 Titus, as Caesar AD 76-78. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,33 g T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN, laureate head right / PONTIF TR P COS IIII, Pax seated left, holding branch. Very Fine RIC II.1783; BMC 172; Cohen 162.

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396 Titus AD 79-81. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 25,31 g IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head left / FELICIT PVBLIC S-C Felicitas standing left, holding sceptre and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC II.1 144; BMC 158.

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397 Titus AD 79-81. Rome Sestertius Æ 35 mm, 20,81 g IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, laureate head left / PAX AVGVST S-C, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopia. Fine RIC II.1 155; BMC 171; Cohen 140.

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398 Titus AD 79-81. Rome Dupondius Æ 26 mm, 12,23 g IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS VIII, radiate head right / SALVS AVG //S C, Salus seated left, holding patera. Very Fine RIC II.1 204; BMC 197; Cohen 195

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399 Titus AD 79-81. Rome As Æ 26 mm, 14,37 g IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS VIII, laureate head left / PAX AVGVST S-C, Pax standing left, holding branch and caduceus. Very Fine RIC II.1 230.

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400 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome Dupondius Æ 28 mm, 14,20 g IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT P P, radiate head right / S - C, crossed pairs of shields, spears, and trumpets over vexillum. Very Fine RIC II.1 372; BMC 351.

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401 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome As Æ 27 mm, 9,44 g IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER P P, laureate head right / MONETA AVGVSTI S-C, Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC II.1 756; BMC 469; BNC III 500. Domitian, whose full name was Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus, served as Caesar before becoming the Roman Emperor. Born on October 24, AD 51, he was the second son of the Roman Emperor Vespasian and the younger brother of Titus. Domitian's ascent to power followed the Flavian dynasty established by his father and brother. In AD 69, a tumultuous year known as the Year of the Four Emperors, Vespasian emerged victorious, stabilizing the Roman Empire. After Vespasian's death in AD 79, Titus succeeded him, but his reign was short-lived due to his sudden death in AD 81. Following Titus' demise, Domitian assumed the role of Caesar. As Caesar, Domitian held a position of great importance in the Roman political structure. The title "Caesar" originally referred to a family name but evolved into a title indicating the heir to the throne. Domitian's period as Caesar was essentially a period of apprenticeship and preparation for his eventual role as Emperor. In AD 81, upon the death of his brother Titus, Domitian became the Roman Emperor, marking the beginning of his fifteen-year reign. His rule was characterized by both achievements and controversies, including his authoritarian style, ambitious building projects, and conflicts with the Roman Senate. Domitian's reign came to an end when he was assassinated in AD 96, leading to the ascension of Nerva as the next Roman Emperor. Despite the controversies surrounding Domitian's rule, he left a lasting impact on Roman history, both for his achievements and the challenges he faced during his time as Caesar and Emperor.

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402 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome As Æ 26 mm, 12,30 g IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM COS X, laureate bust right, with aegis / SALVTI AVGVSTI S-C, square altar with two doors and two horns on top. Very Fine RIC II.1 224; BMC 291; BNC III 309; Cohen 414.

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403 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome Quadrans Æ 19 mm, 2,76 g IMP DOMIT AVG GERM, helmeted and draped bust of Minerva right / S-C, olive branch. Very Fine RIC II.1 241; BMC 488; Cohen 544.

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404 Julia Titi Died AD 91. Commemorative issue. Struck under Domitian, AD 92-94. Rome Sestertius Æ 35 mm, 26,95 g DIVAE IVLIAE AVG DIVI TITI F //S P Q R, carpentum drawn right by two mules / IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER P P, legend around large S • C. Nearly Very Fine RIC II.1 760; BNC III 502; BMC 471; Cohen 10.

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405 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,26 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC II 121; BNC IV 271; BMC 301; Cohen 81. Trajan, full name Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 98 to 117. He was born in AD 53 in Italica, a Roman colony in modern-day Spain. Trajan came from a non-aristocratic family but rose through the military ranks to become emperor. He was known for his military conquests, including the successful campaigns against Dacia (modern Romania) and Parthia (modern Iran and Iraq). Under his rule, the Roman Empire reached its greatest territorial extent. Trajan was also known for his public works projects, including the construction of Trajan's Forum and Trajan's Column in Rome. He died in AD 117, and was succeeded by Hadrian. Trajan is often considered one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome.

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406 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,41 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan to right, seen from behind / S•P•Q•R•OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Trajan's Column: column surmounted by statue of Trajan standing left, holding patera and scepter, and set on podium decorated with eagles. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning RIC 292; BMC 452. Cohen 558. Monetarium FPL 35, Summer 1981, Lot 22.

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407 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Dupondius Æ 28 mm, 15,00 g MP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, radiate bust right with slight drapery on left shoulder / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S-C, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising hem of skirt. Very Fine RIC II 520; BMC 895.

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408 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome mint, for circulation in Syria Dupondius Æ 24 mm, 7,38 g IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM, radiate, draped bust right; c/m: laurel branch within rectangular incuse / DAC PARTHICO P M TR POT XX COS VI P P, large S C within wreath. Very Fine RIC II 650; RPC III 3677; for c/m; Howgego 378.

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409 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,78 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / FELICITATI AVGVSTI, Galley sailing left. Very Fine RIC II. 3 1400; BMC 621. Hadrian was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 117 to 138. He's often regarded as one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome due to his effective rule and significant contributions. During his reign, Hadrian focused on strengthening the Roman Empire. He improved its stability and security by reinforcing its borders and implementing legal reforms. His leadership brought about a period of consolidation and growth. Hadrian was also a notable patron of architecture. He is famous for overseeing the construction of Hadrian's Wall in northern Britannia, a massive defensive structure that marked the empire's northern limit. Another architectural marvel he's associated with is the Pantheon in Rome, a remarkable building that showcases his commitment to artistic excellence. One of his most impressive achievements was Hadrian's Villa, an expansive complex near Rome that showcased his architectural vision. This villa was a blend of stunning palaces, lush gardens, and diverse architectural styles that reflected the empire's multicultural influence. Hadrian had a curious and explorative nature. He embarked on extensive travels across the empire, not only for administrative purposes but also to learn about different cultures. This openness to diverse influences enriched Roman society. His relationship with Antinous, a young Greek man, was another intriguing aspect of his life. After Antinous's untimely death, Hadrian immortalized him through monuments and statues, showcasing his emotional depth. In addition to his architectural and cultural interests, Hadrian introduced legal reforms to ensure fairness and uniformity in the empire's legal practices. His progressive policies aimed to create a just society. Hadrian's legacy lived on through his adoption of Antoninus Pius as his successor, ensuring a seamless transition of power and the continuation of his policies. His reign left an indelible mark on Roman history, symbolizing a period of stability, artistic achievement, and a thirst for understanding the world.



410 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,43 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P COS II // IVSTITIA , Justitia seated left, holding patera and long sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC II.3 117; BMC 74; Cohen 877.

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411 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust right, slight drapery on left shoulder / COS III, priestly implements: simpulum, apergillum, jug and lituus. Very Fine RIC II.3 801; BMC 453. In ancient Roman religious ceremonies, several objects held significant roles in facilitating rituals and offerings to the gods. Among these were the simpulum, apergillum, jug, and lituus. The simpulum, resembling a ladle or spoon, was instrumental in pouring wine or other libations during sacrifices. Its design allowed priests to transfer liquids from larger vessels to smaller ones or distribute them among participants in the ritual. The apergillum, a type of ritual sprinkler or brush, served to sprinkle holy water during ceremonies, symbolizing purification. Priests would dip it into water and sprinkle it over objects or individuals to sanctify them. Jugs, made of clay or metal, were used to contain and pour wine, water, or other libations offered to the gods. Their size and design varied based on the specific ritual or the status of the individual performing the sacrifice. The lituus, a curved wand or staff, was wielded by priests and augurs for divination and ritual purposes. Its curved shape resembled a shepherd's crook and was utilized to mark sacred spaces or trace patterns in the sky during bird observations for omens. These objects were indispensable in ancient Roman religious practices, aiding priests in conducting ceremonies, offering sacrifices, and communicating with the gods. Their presence ensured the adherence to traditional religious customs and the proper execution of sacred rituals in Roman society.

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412 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,09 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / PIETAS AVG, Pietas standing left, raising both hands in prayer; altar to left. Good Very Fine RIC II.3 2022; BMC 688.

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413 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,60 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped bust right / P M TR P COS III //LIB PVB, Libertas seated left on throne, holding branch and sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC II.3 363 var. (bust type)

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414 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,25 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right with slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P COS II FEL-AVG, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC II.3 192; BMC 263; Cohen 595.

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415 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,56 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P COS II //PAX, Pax standing left, holding branch and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC II.3 124; BMC 78; Cohen 1015

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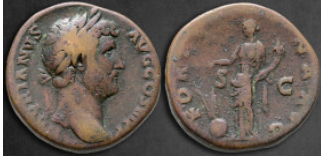
416 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,22 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust right / P M TR P COS III, Mars advancing right, holding spear and trophy. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC II.3 321 var. (bust type).

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417 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,44 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS III, Clementia standing to left, holding patera over altar and sceptre, and resting elbow on column; CLEM in exergue. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning RIC II.3 497; BMCRE 252; RSC 214. Spink Numismatic Circular February 1976 (Vol. 84, No 2), Lot 895.

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418 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 22,93 g
HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / FORTVNA AVG
S-C, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder set on globe and
cornucopia. Nearly Very Fine RIC II.3 2410; BMC 1507; Cohen
763.

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419 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 23,19 g
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Hadrian right / COS III S-
C, Neptune standing left with foot on prow, holding acrostolium
and trident. Fine RIC II 635 = RIC II.3 811; BMC 1293; Cohen 312.

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420 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Dupondius Æ 27 mm, 13,64 g
IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P COS III, radiate
and draped bust right / PIETAS AVGVSTI S-C, Pietas standing
right, spreading incense over altar. Very Fine RIC II.3 478.

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421 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome As Æ 25 mm, 10,26 g
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / COS III //S C, ship
left. Very Fine RIC II.3 818.

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422 Sabina. Augusta AD 128-137. Rome As Æ 26 mm, 9,87 g
[SABINA AVGVSTA IMP HADRIANI AVG], draped bust right,
wearing stephane / Ceres seated left on basket, holding corn ears
and torch; //S C. Very Fine RIC II.3 2475 (Hadrian); BMC 1900;
Cohen 90.

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423 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,12 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVI, laureate head right / COS IIII, Vesta standing left, holding simpulum in right hand and palladium in left. Good Very Fine RIC III 219; BMC 782; Cohen 197. Antoninus Pius, also known as Titus Aurelius Fulvus Boionius Arrius Antoninus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 138 to 161. He was known for his peaceful and benevolent reign, earning him the title of "Pius," which means "dutiful" or "faithful." Antoninus Pius focused on administrative efficiency and maintaining the stability of the Roman Empire. He was praised for his generosity and philanthropy, as he provided financial assistance to orphaned children and alleviated the suffering of those affected by natural disasters. His reign is often regarded as a time of prosperity and tranquility in the Roman Empire.

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424 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,31 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head right / TR POT COS IIII LIB - IIII, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopia. Good Very Fine, scratches RIC III 155; BMC 571.

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425 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,10 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head right / COS IIII, clasped hands, holding caduceus and grain ears. Good Very Fine RIC III 136; BMC 530; Cohen 344.

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426 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,32 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head right / TR POT COS II, priestly implements: knife, aspergillum, jug, lituus and simpulum. Very Fine RIC III 56; BMC 118; Cohen 876.

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427 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,25 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII, laureate head right / COS IIII, Fortuna standing right, holding rudder on globe and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC III 232; BMC 811; Cohen 271.

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428 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,30 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII, laureate head right / SALVS AVG COS IIII, Salus standing left, holding patera and sceptre, feeding serpent arising from altar. Good Very Fine RIC.III 304.

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429 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,45 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P IMP II, laureate head right / TR POT XIX COS IIII, Annona standing left holding grain ears, resting left hand on modius set on prow. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC III 249.

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430 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,13 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XIII, laureate head right / COS IIII, Bonus Eventus, nude, standing facing, his head turned to left, holding a patera in his right hand and grain ears in his left. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning BMC 717; Cohen 220; RIC 196.

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431 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 27,10 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / GENIO SENATVS S-C, Genius of the Senate standing left, holding branch and short sceptre. Nearly Very Fine RIC III 605a; BMC 1243.

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432 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 2,85 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P, laureate head right / COS III S-C //LIBERALITAS/AVG IIII, Antoninus Pius seated left in curule chair on raised daïs; before, statue of Liberalitas left, with abacus and cornucopia; behind, officer standing left, holding sceptre; below to left, figure standing right, extending hands. Very Fine RIC III 774; BMC 1688; Cohen 498.

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433 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 21,59 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate head right / COS III S-C, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC III 855.

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434 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 22,37 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / SALVS AVG S-C, Salus seated left, holding patera and feeding serpent rising from altar. Very Fine RIC III 637a; Cohen 724.

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435 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 24,68 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P, laureate head right / COS III PAX-AVG S-C, Pax standing left, setting fire to heap of arms and holding cornucopia. Very Fine RIC III 777; Cohen 594.

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436 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 26,50 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / MONETA AVG S-C, Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC III 610; BMC 1253; Cohen 556.

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437 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 23,68 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TRP COS III, laureate head right / ANNONA AVG S-C, Annona standing front, head right, holding grain-ears over modius and cornucopia; at feet right, prow right. Good Very Fine RIC III 597; BMC 1226.

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438 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 20,75 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TRP COS III, laureate head right / IMPERATOR II S-C, Fides standing front, head to right, holding corn ears and plate of fruit. Very Fine RIC III 716a; BMC 1608; Cohen 426.

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439 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 24,50 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P [XVIII], laureate head right / LIBERTAS COS IIII S-C, Libertas standing left, holding pileus and sceptre. Very Fine. Great portrait. RIC III 929; BMC 1963 var (bust type).

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440 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Uncertain mint following Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,73 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XV, laureate head right / TR POT XV COS IIII, Vesta standing left, holding simpulum and palladium. Very Fine RIC -, cf. 203 & 209 for types. Roman denarii of Antoninus Pius typically have a TR P date on either of obverse or reverse, but NOT both. This is an example of an error pairing (muling) of dies likely from different mint workshops that both have the TR P XIX date

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441 Diva Faustina I AD 140-141. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,70 g DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right / AETERNITAS, throne, against which rests sceptre: in front peacock. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning RIC 353; Cohen 61. Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Bern, List 52, 1 January 1988, Lot 505. Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Bern, Auction 4, 3 December 1985, Lot 530.

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442 Diva Faustina I AD 140-141. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 23,02 g DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right / AVGVSTA S-C, Ceres standing left, holding short torch and grain ears. Very Fine RIC III 1118; BMC 1514; Cohen 88.

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443 Faustina II AD 147-175. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 26,32 g FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust right / SALVTI AVGVSTAE //S C, Salus seated left, holding patera and feeding snake rising from altar. Very Fine RIC III 1668 (Marcus Aurelius); BMC 942

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444 Divus Antoninus Pius AD 161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,95 g DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / DIVO PIO, altar. Very Fine RIC III 441 (Marcus Aurelius); BMC 71.

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445 Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,49 g L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P VIII IMP V COS III, Aequitas seated left on throne, holding scales and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC III 595 (Aurelius); BMC 481. Lucius Verus was a Roman emperor who co-ruled with Marcus Aurelius from AD 161 until his death in AD 169. He was born in AD 130 as son of Aelius Caesar and became after his fathers death the adoptive son of Antoninus Pius. With his adoptive brother Marcus Aurelius, they ruled the Roman Empire, with both holding the title of Augustus. During their joint reign, Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius faced several military challenges, including the Parthian War. Lucius Verus took charge of the Eastern front and led Roman legions in campaigns against the Parthian Empire. However, Lucius Verus died in AD 169 , possibly due to a disease. After his death, Marcus Aurelius continued as the sole emperor until his own passing in AD 180.

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446 Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,00 g M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG, laureate head right / TR P XXXII IMP VIII COS III P P, Mars standing left, holding inverted spear and shield set on ground. Good Very Fine RIC III 384.

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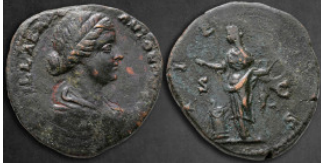
447 Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 26,31 g M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS P M, laureate head right / TR POT XIX IMP [II COS III] S-C, Mars standing right, holding vertical spear in right hand and resting left hand on shield set on ground. Very Fine RIC III 898; BMC 1229; Cohen 796. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was a Roman emperor and Stoic philosopher, was a pivotal figure of the Nerva-Antonine dynasty, renowned as the Five Good Emperors. His reign, from AD 161 to 180, marked the pinnacle of the Pax Romana, an era of relative stability for the Roman Empire. Co-ruling with Lucius Verus, he confronted challenges like conflicts with the Parthian Empire and Germanic tribes. Born into privilege, Marcus was educated by prominent tutors and married Faustina. His reign witnessed the devastating Antonine Plague, impacting the empire's population. His "Meditations," a collection of philosophical writings, remains influential and illuminates his commitment to Stoic ideals. Unlike his predecessors, Marcus refrained from adopting an heir. His descendants included Lucilla, who married Lucius, and Commodus, whose controversial succession sparked debates. The Column and Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius, both located in Rome, commemorate his military triumphs. Beyond his imperial role, Marcus's legacy as a philosopher-king endures. His insights into Stoicism continue to inspire modern thinkers, admired by writers, philosophers, and leaders over the centuries. In navigating the complexities of governance, philosophy, and legacy, Marcus Aurelius left an indelible mark on Roman history and the broader understanding of leadership and ethical principles.

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448 Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Dupondius Æ 25 mm, 10,03 g ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / RELIG AVG IMP VI COS III S-C, Mercury standing left, holding purse and caduceus. Very Fine RIC III 1071; BMC 1463; Cohen 532.

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449 Lucilla as Augusta AD 164-182. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 19,63 g LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right / PIETAS S-C, Pietas standing left, holding accerrum and sacrificing over lighted and garlanded altar to left. Very Fine RIC III 1756 (Aurelius); BMC 116; Cohen 54.



450 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Laodicea ad Mare Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,98 g L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX, laureate head right / COS II P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Extremely Fine RIC IV 503a; BMC 655; Cohen 96. Septimius Severus, born as Lucius Septimius Severus in AD 145, was a Roman Emperor whose remarkable rise to power and eventful reign left a lasting impact on the Roman Empire. Hailing from Leptis Magna, a prosperous city in modern-day Libya, Severus belonged to a distinguished family. In AD 193, the Roman Empire was engulfed in chaos after the assassination of Emperor Pertinax. Amid the power vacuum, Severus, then governor of Upper Pannonia, seized the opportunity and declared himself emperor. With a formidable army at his disposal, he marched on Rome, defeating his rivals and ascending to the imperial throne. Severus proved to be a capable military leader. His reign was characterized by ambitious military campaigns to strengthen and expand the Roman Empire's frontiers. He notably ventured into Britain, strengthening Hadrian's Wall and reoccupying the Antonine Wall. In the East, he secured victories against the Parthian Empire, adding to his growing reputation as a skillful commander. As emperor, Severus implemented a series of significant reforms. He increased the pay of Roman soldiers, ensuring their loyalty and support. Granting Roman citizenship to the soldiers further solidified their allegiance to the empire. His reign marked a period of centralized power, as he expanded the emperor's authority over the provinces, contributing to greater imperial control. Family played a crucial role in Severus' reign. His wife, Julia Domna, a highly educated and politically astute woman, exerted considerable influence on his decisions. Together, they had two sons, Caracalla and Geta. However, the once-close siblings became embroiled in a bitter rivalry for power. After Severus' death in AD 211, Caracalla orchestrated Geta's assassination, leaving him as the sole ruler.



451 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Laodicea ad Mare Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,91 g L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX, laureate head right / COS II P P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm in left. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning BMC 655-6; Cohen 96; RIC 503a. Künker Auction 52, 29 September 1999, Lot 3404.

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452 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,33 g L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, laureate head right / MVNIFICENTIA AVG, elephant walking right. Very Fine RIC IV 100; BMC 224.

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453 Caracalla AD 198-217. Laodicea ad Mare Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,83 g IMP CAE M AVR ANT AVG P TR P II, laureate and draped bust right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and rising skirt . Good Very Fine RIC IV 341b.; BMC 696; Cohen 600.

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454 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,83 g ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SEVERI PII AVG FIL, Caracalla, in military dress, standing left, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; to left at his feet, captive. Good Very Fine RIC IV 45; BMC 172; Cohen 590. Caracalla, also known as Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 198 to 217. He became co-emperor with his brother, Geta, in AD 198, but their relationship soured, leading Caracalla to have Geta assassinated in AD 211. As emperor, Caracalla was known for his brutality and lavish spending. In AD 212, he issued the Antonine Constitution, granting Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the empire, but his rule was marked by oppressive taxation. Caracalla was a military-focused emperor, leading campaigns in various frontier regions. Although he achieved some military successes, his reign was marred by ongoing conflicts. In AD 217, Caracalla was assassinated during a campaign in the eastern provinces. He left a legacy of tyranny and violence, earning him a notorious reputation in Roman history.

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455 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,50 g ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PONTIF TR P III, Sol standing left, holding globe and spear. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 30; BMC 179; Cohen 413.

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456 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g IMP CAE M AVR ANT AVG P TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MINER VICTRIX, Minerva standing left, holding Victory and spear; at her feet, shield; to right, trophy.. Good Very Fine RIC IV 25b; BMC 107.

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457 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / PONTIF TR P XIII COS III, Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC IV 116a; BMC 29.

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458 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,94 g
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / MARTI
PROPVGNATORI Mars advancing left, holding spear and trophy.
Good Very Fine RIC IV 223; BMC 87; Cohen 150.

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459 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Dupondius Æ 25 mm, 12,48 g
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust
right / P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P S-C, Aesculapius standing front,
holding serpent-entwined staff; at his feet, to right globe, to left
Telesphorus. Nearly Very Fine RIC IV 550b. Scarce.

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460 Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,32 g P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRIT IMPERII, Securitas seated left, holding globe. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 20b; BMC 240; Cohen 183. Publius Septimius Geta, commonly known as Geta, was a Roman Emperor who experienced a brief and tumultuous reign during the 2nd century AD. Born in AD 189, he was the younger son of Emperor Septimius Severus and Julia Domna. In AD 198 CE, Geta was raised to Caesar and he received the title of Augustus in 209. However, Geta's time as co-emperor was marred by fierce animosity and rivalry with his brother and also co-emperor Caracalla. Their father, Septimius Severus, tried to mediate between the two, but their mutual dislike persisted. After their fathers death, the situation escalated to a tragic climax in AD 211. During an intense argument, Caracalla ordered the assassination of his younger brother in the very presence of their mother, Julia Domna. Geta was ruthlessly killed, and his body was denied the customary funeral rites and honors. In the aftermath of Geta's death, Caracalla launched a campaign to erase his brother's memory and any reminders of his brief reign. He ordered a damnatio memoriae, which sought to obliterate Geta's name and image from public records and monuments. Many of Geta's supporters were also targeted and killed. As a result of Caracalla's ruthless actions, much of what is known about Geta comes from inscriptions and sources that managed to survive the attempt to erase his memory. Geta's tragic fate stands as a stark example of the power struggles and political intrigues that defined the Roman Empire during this era.

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461 Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,46 g P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bareheaded, and draped bust of Geta to right / SECVRIT IMPER II, Securitas seated left on throne, holding globe. Extremely Fine, Toned RIC 20a.

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462 Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,19 g PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / PIETAS AVGG, Pietas standing right, holding sceptre and child. Good Very Fine RIC IV 367 (Caracalla); BMC 422; Cohen 16. Publia Fulvia Plautilla was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was the daughter of Gaius Fulvius Plautianus, who served as a close advisor to the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. In AD 202, Plautilla married the Roman Emperor Caracalla. However, the marriage was unhappy, and Caracalla eventually developed a strong dislike for her. In AD 205, Caracalla had Plautilla exiled to the island of Lipari. The exile of Plautilla was part of Caracalla's efforts to consolidate his power and eliminate potential threats. However, her exile was not enough to satisfy Caracalla, and he later ordered her execution in AD 212, shortly after he became the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. The exact reasons for Plautilla's fall from favor and subsequent execution remain unclear, but it is believed that her close association with her father, who was a powerful and influential figure, may have played a role in her downfall.



463 Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,58 g PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE, draped bust right / CONCORDIAE AETERNAE, Plautilla and Caracalla standing facing one another, clasping hands. Extremely Fine, lovely cabinet toning RIC 361 (Caracalla); RSC 10; BMC 401. Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. Auction 271, 25 November 1969, Lot 256. Publia Fulvia Plautilla was a Roman empress who lived during the 2nd century AD. She was the daughter of Gaius Fulvius Plautianus, who served as a close advisor to the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. In 202 AD, Plautilla married the Roman Emperor Caracalla. However, the marriage was unhappy, and Caracalla eventually developed a strong dislike for her. In 205 AD, Caracalla had Plautilla exiled to the island of Lipari. The exile of Plautilla was part of Caracalla's efforts to consolidate his power and eliminate potential threats. However, her exile was not enough to satisfy Caracalla, and he later ordered her execution in 212 AD, shortly after he became the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. The exact reasons for Plautilla's fall from favor and subsequent execution remain unclear, but it is believed that her close association with her father, who was a powerful and influential figure, may have played a role in her downfall.



464 Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 18,46 g IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust right / FECVNDITAS AVGVSTAE S-C, Fecunditas standing left, holding cornucopia and extending hand to child standing right. Very Fine RIC IV 668 (Severus Alexander); BMC 920; Cohen 8. Julia Mamaea, also known as Julia Avita Mamaea, was a prominent Roman woman who lived during the AD 3rd century. She was born into the Severan dynasty and was the daughter of Julia Maesa, a powerful matriarch and sister-in-law of Emperor Septimius Severus. Julia Mamaea's most significant role came when her young son, Severus Alexander, became the Roman emperor in AD 222 at the age of 13. As the mother of the reigning emperor, she held significant influence over the imperial court and affairs of the state. During Severus Alexander's reign, Julia Mamaea acted as a de facto co-ruler, advising and guiding her son in matters of governance. She was known for her intelligence, wisdom, and moderation, which contributed to the relatively stable and peaceful rule of Severus Alexander. Julia Mamaea was interested in philosophy and intellectual pursuits, and she surrounded herself with scholars and advisors who shared her interests. She promoted the study of philosophy and literature, fostering an environment of learning within the imperial court. However, the reign of Severus Alexander faced challenges, including external threats from invading tribes and internal pressure from the Roman military. In AD 235, both Severus Alexander and Julia Mamaea were assassinated during a military rebellion led by Maximinus Thrax. Julia Mamaea's influence and contributions as the mother of an emperor left a lasting impact on the political landscape of the Roman Empire during a critical period of transition and turmoil. Her support for education and culture also contributed to the intellectual legacy of her son's reign.



465 Julia Mamaea. Augusta AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 18,44 g IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust right / FELICITAS PVBLICA //S C, Felicitas seated left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Very Fine. Lovely green patina RIC IV 679 (Severus Alexander); BMC 661; Cohen 26.

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466 Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,63 g IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate and draped bust right / AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 127; BMC 331; Cohen 9.

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467 Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,28 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust right / P M TR P XIII COS III P P, Sol advancing left, raising hand and holding whip. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 123.

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468 Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 21,96 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P XIII COS III P P S-C, Sol advancing left, raising hand and holding whip. Very Fine RIC IV 541; BMC 964; Cohen 457.

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469 Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 19,81 g IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SALVS AVGVSTI S C, Salus seated left, feeding serpent rising from altar. Very Fine RIC IV 64. Maximinus I Thrax, also known as Maximinus Thrax, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 235 to 238. He was born in Thrace, which is in the modern-day Balkans region. Maximinus came from a humble background and had a military career, rising through the ranks to become a prominent general in the Roman army. In AD 235, he was declared emperor by his troops after they assassinated Emperor Alexander Severus during a military rebellion. As emperor, Maximinus faced several challenges, including dealing with internal dissent and external invasions. His rule was marked by strict discipline and harsh policies, which made him unpopular with the senatorial class and the urban population. Maximinus also faced military conflicts with the Sassanian Empire in the east and the Germanic tribes in the Rhine and Danube regions. Despite his military background, his campaigns did not yield significant successes. In AD 238, a series of revolts broke out across the Roman Empire due to dissatisfaction with Maximinus' rule. He was eventually assassinated by his own troops during one of these revolts in Aquileia. Maximinus Thrax is often remembered as one of the "Barracks Emperors," a term used for the military generals who rose to power during the turbulent period known as the Crisis of the Third Century.

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470 Gordian III AD 238-244. Antioch Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 4,35 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVGVSTI, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 177a.

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471 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,81 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS PVBLICA, Securitas seated left holding sceptre and propping head on hand. Extremely Fine RIC IV 130.

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472 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 28 mm, 17,49 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG S-C, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Very Fine RIC IV 258a.

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473 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 23,46 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / VICTORIA AETERNA, Victory standing to left, leaning on shield and holding palm, captive under shield; S-C across fields. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 338a; C. 354. Otto Helbing Nachf. Auction 86, Munich, 25 November 1942, Lot 1782. Gordian III was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 238 to 244. He was born in AD 225 and became emperor at a young age after the death of his grandfather, Gordian I, and his father, Gordian II, during a revolt against the emperor Maximinus Thrax. As emperor, Gordian III was initially under the influence of his mother and advisors, but he eventually gained more independence as he matured. He was known for his handsome and youthful appearance, which earned him popularity among the Roman people. During his reign, Gordian III faced military conflicts, including campaigns against the Persians and Germanic tribes. His military commander, Timesitheus, played a crucial role in managing these campaigns and preserving the stability of the empire. However, in AD 244, Gordian III's reign came to an abrupt end when he died under suspicious circumstances while on a campaign in the East. His death marked the rise of Philip the Arab as the next Roman emperor.

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474 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,81 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ADVENTVS AVGG, Philip I on horseback left, raising hand and holding sceptre. Extremely Fine RIC IV 26b.

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475 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Ludi Saeculares issue. Rome Sestertius Æ 26 mm, 12,79 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLARES AVG S - C, cippus inscribed COS / III in two lines. Good Very Fine RIC IV 162a. Philip I, also known as Philip the Arab or Marcus Julius Philippus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 244 to 249. He was born in present-day Syria, which was then part of the Roman Empire. Philip came from a prominent Arab family and rose to prominence in the Roman military. In AD 244, he became emperor after he was proclaimed by the Roman army following the assassination of the previous emperor, Gordian III. Philip's rise to power marked a significant moment in Roman history as he was the first Roman emperor of Arab descent. During his reign, Philip faced numerous challenges, including external invasions and internal rebellions. One of the major threats came from the Sassanian Empire, a powerful Persian state, which invaded Roman territories in the east. Philip managed to negotiate a peace settlement with the Sassanians, but the conflict strained the Roman economy. Philip also had to deal with internal dissent, particularly from the Senate, which was suspicious of his background and authority. He attempted to strengthen his position by bestowing titles and honors upon his family members, but this move further alienated the Senate. In AD 249, a rebellion broke out in Rome led by Gaius Messius Quintus Decius, a Roman general who challenged Philip's rule. Philip's own troops turned against him, and he was defeated and killed in battle. Decius proclaimed himself emperor and succeeded Philip as the Roman emperor. Philip's reign as emperor was relatively short and marked by a mixture of successes and challenges. He is remembered as the first Roman emperor of Arab origin and as one of the transitional figures in the turbulent period of Roman history known as the Crisis of the Third Century.



476 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Struck AD 244. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 17,71 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / PAX AETERNA, Pax standing facing, head left, holding branch and transverse sceptre. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 184b. Otto Helbing Nachf. Auction 86, Munich, 25 November 1942, Lot 1842.

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477 Herennius Etruscus, as Caesar AD 249-251. Rome Antoninianus AR 21 mm, 3,80 g Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, radiate and draped bust right / PIETAS AVGVSTORVM, priestly implements: sprinkler, simpulum, jug, patera and lituus. Good Very Fine RIC IV 143 (Trajan Decius); Cohen 14. Herennius Etruscus, also known as Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius, was a Roman prince and co-emperor for a short period during the mid-3rd century AD. He was the son of the Roman Emperor Decius. In AD 251, Decius and his son Herennius Etruscus became joint emperors of the Roman Empire. This decision was made in response to the Gothic invasion of the empire. Decius took charge of the western provinces, while Herennius Etruscus was responsible for the eastern provinces. Their co-rule, however, was short-lived. In the same year, during the Battle of Abritus against the Goths, both Decius and Herennius Etruscus were killed. The death of the two emperors marked a significant defeat for the Roman Empire in its attempts to repel the invasions. Following their deaths, Decius' other son, Hostilian, briefly assumed the title of co-emperor before he died of the plague.

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478 Trajan Decius AD 249-251. Rome Sestertius Æ 26 mm, 12,55 g [IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG], laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG S-C, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm branch. Very Fine RIC IV 126e.

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479 Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 14,15 g IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, laureate and draped bust right / CONCORDIA AVGG //S C, Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopia. Very Fine RIC IV 250a

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480 Gallienus AD 253-268. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 3,71 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SOLI INVICTO // PXV, Sol, standing left, raising hand and holding globe. Extremely Fine RIC V 611; Cohen 989. Gallienus, whose full name was Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 253 to 268. He was the son of Emperor Valerian and the co-emperor alongside his father during the early years of his reign. Gallienus faced a tumultuous and challenging period in Roman history known as the Crisis of the Third Century. During his reign, the Roman Empire was threatened by external invasions from various barbarian tribes, internal revolts, economic troubles, and the breakaway of various regions seeking independence. As co-emperor with his father, Gallienus was tasked with the defense of the western provinces of the Roman Empire while his father Valerian focused on the eastern front against the Sassanian Empire (ancient Persia). However, in AD 260, Emperor Valerian was defeated and captured by the Sassanian king, Shapur I, resulting in a significant blow to the Roman Empire. Gallienus then ruled as the sole emperor, facing multiple challenges from both external and internal enemies. He pursued a policy of co-opting some of the invading tribes into the Roman military and granting some regions greater autonomy to stabilize the empire. Despite his efforts, Gallienus faced opposition from within the Roman military. In 268 AD, he was assassinated in a conspiracy led by his own officers, and Claudius II Gothicus was proclaimed as the new Roman emperor.

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481 Gallienus AD 253-268. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 21 mm, 3,59 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVG *-, Virtus standing left, holding spear and shield Extremely Fine RIC V 668.

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482 Gallienus AD 253-268. Mediolanum Billon Antoninianus 20 mm, 2,85 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / [LEG XIII GEM VI P VI F] Capricorn leaping right. Nearly Very Fine RIC V 361.

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483 Gallienus AD 253-268. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,24 g IMP C P LIC GALLIENVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAX AVGG, Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre. Extremely Fine RIC V 155.

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484 Gallienus AD 253-268. AD 264-26. Rome Billon Antoninianus 26 mm, 3,13 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Gallienus to right / ABVNDANTIA AVG, Abundantia standing front, head to right, emptying coins out of cornucopia held in both hands. Doubling on Reverse, otherwise, Extremely Fine Cohen -. MIR 573w. RIC -. Crisp Portrait! Rare Issue.

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485 Gallienus AD 253-268. Rome As Æ 26 mm, 9,87 g [IMP GALLIENVS P F AVG GERM], laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA GERM S-C, Victory standing left holding wreath and palm; captive seated left below. Very Fine RIC V 284.

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486 Gallienus AD 253-268. Rome Antoninianus Æ 19 mm, 2,71 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate head right / SOLI CONS AVG, Pegasos springing right. Extremely Fine RIC V 283.

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487 Gallienus AD 253-268. Siscia Antoninianus Æ silvered 17 mm, 2,67 g GALLIENVS AVG, radiate head right / PAX AVG S - I, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and long scepter. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 575.

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488 Gallienus AD 253-268. Viminacium Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 3,42 g IMP GALLIENVS P AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / SPES PVBLICA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and raising skirt. Good Very Fine RIC V 403 (Mediolanum); MIR 36, 827q (Viminacium).

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489 Valerian I AD 253-260. Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) Antoninianus AR 20 mm, 4,49 g VALERIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ORIENS AVGG, Sol advancing left, raising right hand and holding whip in left. Extremely Fine RIC V 12 (Lugdunum); MIR 36, 868i (Cologne). Valerian, whose full name was Publius Licinius Valerianus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 253 to 260. He came from an aristocratic family and held various important positions in the Roman government before ascending to the throne. Valerian's reign was marked by both successes and challenges. In the early years of his rule, he shared power with his son Gallienus, who was appointed as co-emperor. Together, they attempted to address the various crises facing the Roman Empire, including external invasions, economic difficulties, and internal rebellions. One of the notable events during Valerian's reign was his campaign against the Sassanian Empire (ancient Persia). In AD 260, Valerian led a military expedition into Persia but was defeated and captured by the Sassanian king Shapur I. This marked a humiliating moment in Roman history as Valerian became the first Roman emperor to be captured alive by a foreign enemy. Valerian's captivity had a profound impact on the Roman Empire, causing political instability and further exacerbating the challenges faced by the government. During his captivity, Valerian was subjected to various humiliations and was used as a footstool by the Sassanian king, highlighting the humiliation suffered by the Roman Empire. Valerian's exact fate during captivity remains uncertain, and it is believed that he died in captivity around AD 260, after possibly being skinned as a memorial.



490 Valerian II, as Caesar AD 256-257. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 2,67 g P LIC COR VALERIANVS CAES, radiate and draped bust right / VICTORIA PART, Victory standing right, holding palm frond and presenting wreath to Valerian II, standing left, holding spear and globe. Very Fine RIC V 54. Valerianus Caesar, also known as Valerian II, was the eldest son of the Roman Emperor Gallienus and Empress Salonina. He was born into a tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century, marked by significant political, economic, and military challenges. In AD 256, Valerianus was appointed Caesar, a junior emperor, and entrusted to the care of the officer Ingenuus for his education. Meanwhile, his father Gallienus and grandfather Valerian ruled as co-emperors. Valerianus was given responsibility for overseeing the defense of the Danube border. He also held the title of Imperator, signifying military command. However, his life was cut short when he died in AD 258 at a military camp. Following his death, Valerianus was deified, and his brother Saloninus succeeded him as Caesar. Unfortunately, like his father and mother, Valerianus fell victim to the practice of damnatio memoriae after the assassination of Gallienus in AD 268. This term refers to the erasure of one's memory, often resulting in the removal of their images and references from public records and monuments.



491 Saloninus, as Caesar AD 258-260. Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 2,39 g SALON VALERIANVS CAES, radiate and draped bust of Saloninus right / PIETAS AVG, priestly implements: lituus, knife, jug, simpulum and aspergillum. Good Very Fine RIC V 9. Publius Licinius Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus, born circa AD 242 and passing away in AD 260 in Cologne, assumed the role of Roman emperor in the year 260. Saloninus hailed from a prestigious lineage, being the son of the future emperor Gallienus and Cornelia Salonina. Following the demise of his elder brother Valerianus Caesar in 258, Gallienus appointed Saloninus as Caesar, a position denoting a junior emperor. He was tasked with safeguarding the Rhine frontier in Gaul, residing in Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium, known today as Cologne, alongside an advisor named Silvanus or Albanus. In the late summer of 260, Saloninus and Silvanus/Albanus found themselves facing the challenge of the usurper Postumus, who, after prevailing over Germanic tribes, demanded a larger portion of the spoils. Subsequently, Postumus laid siege to Cologne, prompting Saloninus to be declared Augustus. However, he was ultimately surrendered to Postumus along with Silvanus and swiftly executed. Postumus then established the Gallic Empire, which endured until 274. Gallienus, occupied with matters on the Danube frontier, was unable to intervene, underscoring the complexities of the Crisis of the Third Century.

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492 Macrianus Usurper AD 260-261. Samosata Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 3,19 g IMP C FVL MACRIANVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust of Macrianus right / [MARTI PROPVGNATORI *-], Mars advancing right, holding spear and shield. Nearly Very Fine RIC V 10.

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493 Postumus, Usurper in Gaul AD 260-269. Cologne or Treveri (?) Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 4,03 g IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / NEPTVNO REDVCI, Neptune standing left, holding dolphin and trident; prow to left. Good Very Fine RIC V 76 (Lugdunum); Cohen 205. Marcus Cassianus Latinus Postumus, who met his end in 269 in Mogontiacum (Mainz), was a usurper in the Western Roman Empire against Emperor Gallienus and the founder and first emperor of the so-called Gallic Empire (Imperium Galliarum), reigning from 260 to 269. Little is known about Postumus' early years, but it is believed he originated from Gaul, hailed from humble origins, rose through the ranks of the army to high positions, and possibly even became governor of one of the two Germanic provinces. With Emperor Gallienus occupied in the East dealing with the Sassanids after the capture of his father, Emperor Valerian, at the Battle of Edessa, he left his son Saloninus as Caesar with trusted commanders as advisors, including Postumus, to protect the constantly threatened Rhine frontier. Following an incursion by Alamanni and Franks, units led by Postumus intercepted Frankish plunderers laden with booty before they could flee across the Rhine to their homeland. A conflict arose over the distribution of this loot among soldiers, leading to a confrontation with Saloninus and the Praetorian Prefect Silvanus, who intended to appropriate it for the state treasury. Subsequently, Postumus besieged Colonia Agrippina (Cologne), the residence of Silvanus and Saloninus. After his troops stormed the city following a brief siege, both were murdered, and Postumus was proclaimed Augustus. Later, Postumus erected a triumphal arch to commemorate this victory.

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494 Postumus, Usurper in Gaul AD 260-269. Treveri Double Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 15,94 g IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Postumus right / P M TR P COS II P P, emperor, in military attire, standing left, holding globe and spear. Good Very Fine RIC V 106 (Lugdunum).

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495 Postumus, Usurper in Gaul AD 260-269. Treveri or Cologne (?) Billon Antoninianus 18 mm, 1,40 g IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MONETA AVG, Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Extremely Fine RIC V 75 (Lugdunum); RIC V 315 (Cologne)

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496 Claudius II (Gothicus) AD 268-270. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 19 mm, 3,63 g IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, radiate head left / VIRTVS AVG, Minerva standing right, holding spear and shield. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 225; RIC V online 1061.

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497 Claudius II (Gothicus) AD 268-270. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 3,66 g IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG, radiate head left / SALVS AVG, Isis Pharia standing left, holding sistrum and situla, Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 217; RIC V online 1059.

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498 Aurelian AD 270-275. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 4,00 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVT ORBIS, female figure on left, presenting wreath to emperor, in exergue XXI. Good Very Fine RIC online 3155.

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499 Aurelian AD 270-275. Rome Denarius Æ 20 mm, 2,23 g IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVG //€, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond; to left, bound captive. Extremely Fine RIC V 73. Aurelian, also Lucius Domitius Aurelianus, was a Roman emperor from AD 270 to 275, reigning during the Crisis of the Third Century. Rising from humble beginnings near the Danube, he joined the Roman army in AD 235, climbing ranks and leading under Gallienus until Gallienus' assassination in AD 268. After Claudius Gothicus and Quintillus, Aurelian became emperor. His reign marked by military achievements: he defeated Alamanni, Goths, Vandals, Juthungi, Sarmatians, and Carpi. He restored the eastern provinces by conquering the Palmyrene Empire in AD 273, followed by reuniting the Gallic Empire in the west the next year. Aurelian built the Aurelian Walls in Rome, abandoned Dacia, and attempted monetary reform to counter currency devaluation. Aurelian's titles of dominus et deus ("master and god") on official documents set a precedent, although the practice began earlier. His successes earned him the title "Restorer of the World," playing a pivotal role in ending the crisis of his time.

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500 Aurelian and Vabalathus AD 270-275. Antioch Billon Antoninianus 20 mm, 3,73 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG //A, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VABALATHVS V C R IM D R, laureate, draped bust right. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 381; RIC V online 3106.

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501 Aurelian and Vabalathus AD 270-275. Antioch Antoninianus Æ 21 mm, 3,46 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG //E, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VABALATHVS V C R IM D R, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 381; RIC V online 3107. Septimius Vabalathus, born around AD 259 and died around 274 in Cologne, was the emperor of the Palmyrene Empire centered at Palmyra in Syria. He ascended to power as a child under the regency of his mother, Zenobia, who led a rebellion against the Roman Empire, establishing the independent Palmyrene Empire. Vabalathus, also known as Lucius Julius Aurelius Septimius Vabalathus, was born and raised in Palmyra as the son of Odaenathus, the king of Palmyra, and Zenobia, his second wife. Following the murder of his father and elder half-brother by a relative in 267, Vabalathus inherited the throne at the age of eight, with Zenobia acting as regent. Initially, the Roman Emperor Aurelian acknowledged Vabalathus' rule, likely due to other conflicts distracting Aurelian. However, tensions rose between the Roman and Palmyrene empires, leading to a series of Palmyrene conquests, particularly in Egypt and Anatolia, starting around 270. Despite initial successes, the Palmyrene Empire faced defeat at the hands of Aurelian's forces. After a series of battles and sieges, including the fall of Palmyra itself, Vabalathus and Zenobia were captured. The fate of Vabalathus remains uncertain, with some accounts suggesting he died on the way to Rome, while others claim he was paraded through the streets as part of Aurelian's triumph. The fall of Palmyra marked the end of its dominance in the region.

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502 Aurelian and Vabalathus AD 270-275. Rome Antoninianus Æ 20 mm, 3,75 g IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG //E, radiate and cuirassed bust right / VABALATHVS V C R IM D R, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right. Good Very Fine RIC V 381; RIC V online 3107.

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503 Tacitus AD 275-276. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 4,30 g IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLEMENTIA TEMP A//XXI, emperor standing right, holding eagle-tipped sceptre, receiving globe from Jupiter standing left, holding sceptre Extremely Fine RIC V.1 210; RIC V online 4097.

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504 Tacitus AD 275-276. Cyzicus Antoninianus Æ silvered 21 mm, 3,64 g IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLEMENTIA TEMP //Q, emperor standing right holding sceptre, receiving globe from Mars (or soldier) standing left holding spear. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V online 4040. Marcus Claudius Tacitus, commonly known as Tacitus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 275 to 276. He was born in the late 2nd century AD, and little is known about his early life and career before becoming emperor. Tacitus was a respected senator and military officer during the tumultuous period known as the Crisis of the Third Century. During this time, the Roman Empire faced numerous challenges, including political instability, economic difficulties, and invasions from external threats. In AD 275, the Roman Empire was facing a serious crisis, and the current emperor, Aurelian, was assassinated. In the vacuum of power, Tacitus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman Senate. He was in his 70s when he became emperor, making him one of the oldest individuals to hold the title. As emperor, he attempted to stabilize the empire and improve its financial situation. His reign was brief, and not much detailed information is available about his policies and actions. Tacitus either died of natural causes in AD 276 or he was murdered, and he was then succeeded by his half-brother Florianus, who ruled for only a few months before being overthrown by Probus.

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505 Tacitus AD 275-276. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 20 mm, 3,64 g IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / TEMPORVM FELICITAS, Felicitas standing right, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC-; RIC V online -.

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506 Tacitus AD 275-276. Siscia Antoninianus Æ 22 mm, 3,47 g IMP C M CLA TACITVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVG -P, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 181; RIC V online 3604; LV 2012-23.

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507 Tacitus AD 275-276. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 3,95 g IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MARTI PACIF //S Mars advancing left, holding olive branch in right hand and spear and shield in left. Extremely Fine RIC V 145; RIC V online 3408.

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508 Probus AD 276-282. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,50 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / CLEMENTIA TEMP, emperor standing to right, holding sceptre and receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter standing to left and holding sceptre; Z• between, XXI in exergue. Very Fine RIC 920.

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509 Probus AD 276-282. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 21 mm, 3,41 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust to right / RESTITVT ORBIS, female figure standing to right, presenting wreath to Emperor standing to left, holding globe and sceptre; EΔ between, XXI in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 925.

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510 Probus AD 276-282. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 4,44 g IMP C PROBVS•P•F•AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / MARS VICTOR //III, Mars advancing right, holding spear and trophy. Extremely Fine RIC V 38. Probus was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 276 to 282. He was born in AD 232 in Sirmium (modern-day Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia). Probus rose through the ranks of the Roman army and became a successful military commander before being proclaimed emperor by his troops after the assassination of Emperor Tacitus. During his reign, Probus undertook various military campaigns to restore the Roman Empire's territorial integrity and strength. He defeated invading Germanic tribes and reconquered several territories from the Gallic Empire. Probus was known for his efforts to improve the economy and promote agricultural development by encouraging the cultivation of wastelands. Despite his achievements, Probus faced internal challenges, including revolts by disgruntled soldiers. In AD 282, he was assassinated by his own troops during a mutiny in Sirmium. Probus' reign is remembered for his military successes and reforms, though his assassination marked the end of a period of relative stability in the Roman Empire and contributed to the continued instability during the "Crisis of the Third Century."

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511 Probus AD 276-282. Rome Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 3,52 g IMP PROBVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / ADVENTVS AVG // R(pellet in crescent)Z, Probus on horseback left, raising right hand in salute and holding long scepter in left; to left on ground, bound captive. Extremely Fine RIC V 157.

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512 Probus AD 276-282. Serdica Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,88 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, helmeted, radiate and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield / VIRTVS PROBI AVG //KAG, Probus on horseback right, spearing enemy whose shield lies beneath horse. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 878.

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513 Probus AD 276-282. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 4,17 g IMP C PROBVS AVG, radiate bust left. wearing trabea and holding eagle-tipped sceptre / SECVRIT PERP *- //VIXXI, Securitas standing front, looking left, leaning on column, legs crossed, hand raised to head. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 525.

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514 Carinus AD 283-285. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 4,25 g IMP C M AVR CARINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVGG -A, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC V 212; Bastien 533 (a); Cohen 8. Carinus was born around AD 250 and was the elder son of Emperor Carus. In AD 283, Carus elevated Carinus to the rank of Caesar, making him the co-ruler of the western provinces of the Roman Empire. Carinus took charge of the regions of Gaul and Britannia. During his time as Caesar, Carinus faced military challenges, particularly in repelling the invading Germanic tribes in Gaul. He successfully managed to defend the frontiers and secure the western territories. However, in AD 285, Carus died under mysterious circumstances during a campaign against the Sassanian Empire, and Carinus claimed the title of Augustus, becoming the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. Carinus' reign as Augustus was marred by tyranny and debauchery, leading to widespread dissatisfaction among his subjects. In the same year, he died at the Battle of the Margus.

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515 Carinus AD 283-285. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 4,03 g IMP C M AVR CARINVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AEQVITAS AVGG -A, Aequitas standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 212; Bastien 533 (a); Cohen 8.

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516 Numerian AD 283-284. Lugdunum (Lyon) Antoninianus Æ silvered 22 mm, 2,59 g IMP C NVMERIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / PAX AVGG B-, Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC V 394; Bastien 539; Cohen 43. Numerian, whose full name was Marcus Aurelius Numerius Numerianus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 283 to 284. He was born in AD 253 and was the younger son of the emperor Carus. In AD 283 Numerian was elevated to the rank of Caesar by his father Carus, who ruled as Augustus. Numerian was assigned to assist his elder brother Carinus in governing the western provinces of the Roman Empire. After their father's death in AD 283, Carus and Numerian jointly ruled the empire. However, in AD 284, while on a military campaign in the East against the Sassanian Empire, Numerian died under mysterious circumstances.



517 Diocletian AD 284-305. Antioch Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 4,09 g IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / IOV ET HERCV CONSER AVGG Z // XXI•, Jupiter standing right, holding globe and sceptre, receiving Victory on globe from Hercules standing left, holding club and lion skin. Extremely Fine. Fine portrait. RIC V 323; Cohen 146. Diocletian, originally Diocles, was a Roman emperor from AD 284 to 305. He initiated significant reforms that helped the Roman Empire overcome the Crisis of the Third Century and established the Diocletianic Era. Rising from humble origins in Dalmatia, he advanced in the military, eventually becoming emperor after the deaths of Carus and Numerian. Diocletian's reign brought stability and ended the crisis. He appointed Maximian as co-emperor in AD 286 and later expanded the system with junior colleagues Galerius and Constantius. This Tetrarchy divided the empire's rule into quarters. Diocletian strengthened the borders, defeated enemies, and established peace with Persia. His rule marked bureaucratic growth, administrative reorganization, and higher taxation. Diocletian's economic reforms, like price controls, had mixed results. His tetrarchic system collapsed after his abdication, leading to dynastic challenges. Though his persecution of Christians failed, Diocletian's legacy lies in reshaping the Roman government, stabilizing the empire, and enabling its endurance for another 150 years. After abdicating due to illness in 305, he lived quietly in retirement in Split, Croatia, where his palace formed the basis of the modern city.



518 Maximianus Herculeus AD 286-305. Alexandria Follis Æ 26 mm, 10,42 g IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head left / HERCVLI VICTORI S- Γ/P//ALE, Hercules standing facing, head left, leaning on grounded club and holding apple; lion skin hanging from elbow. Very Fine RIC VI 39. Rare. Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, commonly known as Maximian, was a prominent Roman emperor who ruled as a co-emperor with Diocletian from AD 286 to 305. Maximian was born in AD 250 in the province of Pannonia (modern-day Hungary). He rose through the military ranks and became a trusted general under Emperor Diocletian. In AD 286, Diocletian appointed Maximian as his co-emperor, with the title of Augustus, to help govern the vast Roman Empire more effectively. Maximian was known for his strong military leadership and played a crucial role in the Tetrarchy system, a division of power between two Augusti and two Caesars. During his rule, Maximian successfully defeated various external threats and stabilized the Roman frontiers. However, internal power struggles and disagreements with his co-emperor Diocletian led to tensions within the Tetrarchy. In AD 305, Maximian abdicated from the throne, but he was later persuaded to return to power briefly, only to abdicate again. After his second abdication, Maximian attempted to usurp power but was ultimately defeated and forced to commit suicide in AD 310. Despite his tumultuous end, Maximian left a significant impact on Roman history as a capable military leader and one of the key figures in the Tetrarchy system.



519 Constantius I Chlorus, as Caesar AD 293-305. Rome Follis Æ 30 mm, 9,57 g CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS N N //R(crescent)T, Moneta standing left, holding scales and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VI 112a. Constantius I Chlorus, also known as Constantius Chlorus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 293 to 306. He was a member of the Tetrarchy system established by Emperor Diocletian, where the Roman Empire was divided into four regions, each ruled by two co-emperors (Augusti) and two junior emperors (Caesars). Constantius Chlorus served as a Caesar, holding the title of Caesar of the West, under the Augustus of the West, Maximian. His responsibilities included governing the Western Roman Empire and assisting the Augustus in managing the empire's affairs. During his time as Caesar, Constantius Chlorus played a crucial role in securing the borders of the Western Roman Empire and maintaining stability within his region. He was known for his effective military leadership and his efforts to combat external threats and internal revolts. In AD 305, Emperor Diocletian abdicated, and Maximian followed suit. The Tetrarchy system faced challenges as various factions within the Roman Empire vied for power. Constantius Chlorus emerged as one of the potential successors to the imperial throne. In AD 306, Constantius Chlorus died unexpectedly in Eboracum (modern-day York, England) while on a campaign against the Picts and Scots in northern Britain. His death set off a series of events that eventually led to the breakdown of the Tetrarchy system and the rise of his son, Constantine the Great, who became the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire and later reunified the entire Roman Empire under his rule. Constantius Chlorus is remembered as a capable and respected leader, known for his military prowess and administrative skills during his tenure as Caesar of the West. His son, Constantine the Great, would go on to become one of the most influential emperors in Roman history and played a significant role in the Christianization of the Roman Empire.



520 Maximinus II Daia, as Caesar AD 305-308. Heraclea Follis Æ 27 mm, 6,78 g GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / GENIO CAESARIS / •HTΔ•, Genius standing facing, wearing modius on head left and with chlamys around shoulders, holding cornucopia and patera from which liquid flows. Very Fine RIC 36.

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521 Severus II, as Caesar AD 305-306. Treveri Follis Æ 28 mm, 11,20 g FL VAL SEVERVS NOBIL C, laureate and cuirassed bust right / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI S-F//PTR, Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC VI 664a. Rare.

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522 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Alexandria Follis Æ 21 mm, 4,09 g IMP C FL VAL CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG K-(wreath)/X/A//ALE, Jupiter standing left, holding Victory on globe and sceptre; at feet to left, eagle with wreath in beak. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 13. Constantine I, commonly known as Constantine the Great, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 306 to 337. He was born on February 27, AD 272, in Naissus (modern-day Niš, Serbia). Constantine's rise to power came after the death of his father, Constantius Chlorus. He emerged as the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire in AD 312 after defeating his rival Maxentius at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. Constantine is best known for his religious and political reforms. In AD 313, he issued the Edict of Milan, granting religious tolerance to Christians and ending the persecution of Christians in the Roman Empire. He later became a patron of Christianity and played a significant role in its establishment as the state religion. Constantine also initiated administrative and military reforms, including the foundation of Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul) as the new capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in AD 330. His reign marked a crucial turning point in Roman history, as he laid the foundation for the Byzantine Empire and established Christianity as a dominant religion in the Roman world. Constantine the Great is remembered as one of the most influential and significant Roman emperors in history.

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523 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Antioch Follis Æ 21 mm, 4,93 g IMP C FL VAL CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / SOLI INVICTO Z-*//ANT, Sol standing left, raising hand and holding head of Serapis.. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VI 167c.

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524 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Constantinople Follis Æ 19 mm, 3,06 g CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, laureate bust right / GLORIA EXERCITVS Γ//CONS, soldier standing left, head right, holding spear and shield set on ground. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 38.

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525 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Constantinople Follis Æ 17 mm, 2,68 g CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA EXERCITVS //CONSB, two soldier standing facing one another, each holding spear and shield; two signa between them. Extremely Fine RIC VII 59.

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526 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Lugdunum (Lyon) Follis Æ 24 mm, 6,68 g IMP C CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI N-//PLG, Mars standing right, holding reversed spear and shield set on ground Good Very Fine RIC VI 240.

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527 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Siscia Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,89 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCIT S-F//FL//ASIS*∪, vexillum, inscribed VOT/XX, flanked by two seated captives. Extremely Fine RIC VII 127.

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528 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Siscia Follis Æ silvered 19 mm, 3,70 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate head right / D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG //ΓSIS(sunburst), legend around VOT/•/XX within wreath. Extremely Fine RIC VII 180.

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529 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Ticinum Follis Æ 17 mm, 3,10 g IMP CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, laureate, helmeted and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP //TT, two Victories standing facing one another, supporting between them shield inscribed VOT/P R in two lines above small altar decorated with a star. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 87.

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530 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Treveri Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,29 g CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SOLI INVICTO COMITI, Sol standing left, raising hand and holding globus; T-F across fields, •ATR in exergue Nearly Mint State RIC VII 135 Ex Roma Numismatics Ltd., E-Sale 96, 5 May 2022, lot 1427

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531 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Treveri Follis Æ silvered 19 mm, 3,25 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate head right / PROVIDENTIAE AVGG //PTR•, camp gate with two turrets, star above. Extremely Fine. Beautiful portrait. RIC VII 475.

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532 Maxentius AD 306-312. Rome Follis Æ 25 mm, 6,36 g IMP C MAXENTIVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONSERV VRBS SVAE P-//REP, Roma seated facing , head left, within hexastyle temple, holding globe and sceptre; at her side, shield; wreath in temple pediment. Very Fine RIC VI 258. Maxentius, also known as Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius, was a Roman emperor who ruled from 306 to 312 AD. He was a member of the Constantinian dynasty, which was a prominent political family during the late Roman Empire. Maxentius was the son of the former Roman Emperor Maximian, who had abdicated in 305 AD during the Tetrarchy system, which was a system of rule by four emperors instituted by Emperor Diocletian. When his father resigned, Maxentius declared himself emperor in Rome, defying the tetrarchic system. His rule was initially limited to the city of Rome and its surrounding regions, as he faced rival claimants to the imperial throne. One of his main rivals was Constantine the Great, who was the son of another Tetrarch, Constantius Chlorus. Constantine had his own ambitions to become the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. The conflict between Maxentius and Constantine culminated in the Battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312 AD. According to Christian tradition, before the battle, Constantine saw a vision of a Christian symbol (often referred to as the Chi-Rho), and he heard the words "In this sign, conquer." Taking it as a divine sign, Constantine ordered his soldiers to paint the Chi-Rho symbol on their shields. Constantine's forces were victorious at the Battle of the Milvian Bridge, and Maxentius was defeated and killed during the battle. Following his victory, Constantine became the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire. Maxentius is remembered as a brief and tumultuous ruler who challenged the Tetrarchy system and attempted to assert his authority over the western regions of the Roman Empire. However, his reign came to an end with the rise of Constantine, who went on to become one of the most significant and influential emperors in Roman history.



533 Licinius I AD 308-324. Alexandria Follis Æ 25 mm, 7 g IMP C VAL LIC LICINNIVS PF AVG, laureate head right / GENIO IMPERATORIS K-E/P/ALE, Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopia. Extremely Fine RIC VI 105b. Licinius, born around 265, rose to prominence as a Roman emperor from AD 308 to 324. Initially appointed by Diocletian as Augustus in the Western region to counter rivals Constantine I and Maxentius, Licinius later expanded his rule to the entire Eastern part of the empire after the death of Maximinus Daia in 313. Despite early successes and strategic alliances, Licinius faced challenges from Constantine, leading to a series of conflicts. Licinius, of modest origins, served as a Roman army officer and played a significant role in campaigns against the Sassanid Empire. Following Diocletian's abdication, Licinius emerged as a key figure in the power struggles of the time. He was appointed Augustus of the West at the Carnuntum conference in 308 and focused initially on campaigns against external threats like the Sarmatians. Despite forming alliances through marriage and issuing the Edict of Milan in 313, granting religious tolerance, tensions with Constantine escalated. Licinius suffered defeats but managed to negotiate terms, retaining control over Eastern territories. However, Constantine declared war again in 324, leading to Licinius' final defeat at the Battle of Chrysopolis. Captured and executed in 325, Licinius' demise marked the end of his dynasty, solidifying Constantine's reign.



534 Crispus, as Caesar AD 316-326. Londinium Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,39 g CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate and cuirassed bust right / SOLI INVICTO COMITI ◡-//PLN, Sol standing left, raising right hand in salute and holding globe in left. Very Fine RIC VII 144. Crispus, was a prominent figure in the Roman Empire during the early 4th century AD. He was the eldest son of the Emperor Constantine the Great, who is well-known for his role in legalizing Christianity and making it a favored religion within the empire. Crispus was born around AD 299, and he played a significant military role during his father's reign. He was a skilled and successful general, leading campaigns against barbarian tribes and proving himself to be a capable military leader. In AD 317, Constantine appointed Crispus as Caesar, which was a title given to a junior co-emperor or heir apparent. As Caesar, Crispus held a prominent position in the imperial hierarchy and was expected to succeed his father as the next emperor. However, despite his early successes, Crispus' fate took a tragic turn. In AD 326, he was executed under mysterious circumstances. The reasons behind his execution remain unclear, and historical sources provide different accounts, with some suggesting that he was the victim of political intrigue or false accusations. Crispus' execution was a shocking event, and its details have been the subject of historical debate and speculation. After his death, his image was gradually removed from various monuments and inscriptions, indicating a potential attempt to erase his memory. Constantine the Great went on to divide the Roman Empire among his three remaining sons, Constantine II, Constans, and Constantius II, who would later become the new emperors. The fate of Crispus remains a historical enigma, and much of what we know about him comes from fragmented accounts and historical interpretations.

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535 Crispus, as Caesar AD 316-326. Treveri Follis Æ 21 mm, 3,39 g FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE T-F//•ATR, Sol standing left, holding globe and raising hand. Extremely Fine RIC VII 151.

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536 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Londinium Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,76 g CONSTANTINVS IVN N C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SOL INVICTO COMITI S-P//PLN, Sol standing left, holding globe and raising hand. Extremely Fine RIC VII 118. Constantine II, one of the sons of the famed Constantine the Great, stepped onto the stage of Roman history during a pivotal period. His rule, from AD 337 to 340, was characterized by the intricate web of power struggles and divisions that followed his father's demise. Born into the imperial purple, Constantine II found himself in a world where the Roman Empire was too vast to be ruled by a single hand. In AD 337, upon his father's death, the empire was partitioned among Constantine's three sons. Constantine II's realm encompassed territories in the western part of the empire, extending into modern-day Western Europe. However, his reign was far from tranquil. Constantine II, along with his brothers Constantius II and Constans, engaged in a complex dance for power, each vying for control of various regions. Their ambitions often led to clashes and conflicts within the imperial family. Constantine II's life was cut short in AD 340 during a military campaign against his brother Constans. He met his demise on the battlefield, marking a chapter in the ongoing saga of imperial succession and division within the Roman Empire.

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537 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Ticinum Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,30 g CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CLARITAS REI PVBLICAE P//PT, Sol advancing left, raising hand and holding whip. Good Very Fine RC VII 81.

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538 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Ticinum Follis Æ silvered 19 mm, 3,32 g CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left / DOMINOR NOSTROR CAESS //PT, legend around VOT/X/(crescent) in three lines within wreath . Extremely Fine RIC VII 173.

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539 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Ticinum Follis Æ silvered 18 mm, 3,30 g CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / DOMINOR NOSTROR CAESS //TT, legend around VOT/•/X in three lines within wreath . Extremely Fine RIC VII 162.

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540 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Ticinum Follis Æ silvered 18 mm, 3,30 g CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, laureate, draped, cuirassed bust right / DOMINOR NOSTROR CAESS //TT, legend around VOT/X/(crescent) in three lines within wreath . Extremely Fine RIC VII 172.

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541 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Treveri Follis Æ 20 mm, 2,64 g FL CL CONSTANTINVS IVN N C, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS F-T//BTR, Constantine II, in military attire, standing right, holding globe and spear. Good Very Fine RIC VII 173.

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542 Licinius II, as Caesar AD 317-324. Ticinum Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,71 g LICINIVS IVN NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left, holding Victory on globe and mappa / VIRTVS EXERCIT (Chi-Rho)-//TT, Vexillum inscribed VOT/XX flanked by two captives Very Fine RIC VII 119 (not cuirassed). Rare.

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543 Constantius II, as Caesar AD 324-337. Arelate (Arles) Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,33 g FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust left / VIRTVS CAESS T-F//SCONST, camp gate with four turrets, star above. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 338.

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544 Helena. Augusta AD 324-329. Antioch Follis Æ silvered 19 mm, 3,34 g FL HELENA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust right / SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE //SMANTB, Securitas standing left, holding branch. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 67.

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545 Helena. Augusta AD 324-329. Treveri Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,80 g FL HELENA AVGVSTA, diademed and draped bust right / SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE //STRE, Securitas standing left, holding branch. Good Very Fine RIC VII 508

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546 City Commemorative AD 330-354. Aquileia Follis Æ 16 mm, 2,60 g VRBS ROMA, bust of Roma left, wearing crested helmet and Imperial mantle / She-wolf standing left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; above, two stars; // AQS. Good Very Fine RIC VII 122. The Urbs Roma coin was created to honor and celebrate the founding of Rome. It was minted by Emperor Constantine and his successors, with a specific purpose of highlighting the historical continuity of Rome, especially after Constantine established Constantinople as the new capital of the Roman world. The coin's design was a departure from the traditional imperial Roman coins used in the preceding three centuries. Unlike the typical imperial coins featuring the bust of the ruling Emperor, the Urbs Roma coin portrayed the bust of Roma, the goddess personifying the city of Rome itself. This choice was a deliberate homage to the founding and significance of Rome as the original center of the Roman Empire. The coin symbolized the enduring importance of Rome and its legacy, even as the empire's administrative center shifted to Constantinople. By featuring Roma's bust, the coin aimed to reinforce the continuity of ancient Roman culture and tradition despite the changes in the empire's political and administrative structures.

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547 City Commemorative AD 330-354. Lugdunum (Lyon) Follis Æ 15 mm, 3,28 g VRBS ROMA, helmeted and mantled bust of Roma left / She-wolf standing left, suckling the twins Romulus and Remus; two stars above; //(pellet in crescent)PLG. Extremely Fine RIC VII 257

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548 Constans, as Caesar AD 333-337. Rome Follis Æ 15 mm, 1,66 g FL CONSTANS NOB CAES, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB //R(leaf)T, Securitas standing front, head right, legs crossed, leaning on column and holding sceptre. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 404 (R5).

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549 Constans AD 337-350. Contemporary barbaric imitation Follis Æ 22 mm, 4,42 g D N CONSTANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, cuirassed bust right / FEL TEMP REPARATIO //SARL*, helmeted soldier standing left, spearing fallen horseman. Very Fine cf. RIC VII 103.

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550 Constantius II AD 337-361. Alexandria Centenionalis Æ 21 mm, 4,03 g D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left, holding globe / FEL TEMP REPARATIO // ALEX., Constantius II, in military attire, standing left, holding labarum and shield set on ground; two captives to left. Extremely Fine RIC VIII 54. Constantius II, whose full name was Flavius Julius Constantius, served as a Roman Emperor from AD 337 to 361. He belonged to the Constantinian dynasty and played a crucial role in a pivotal period in the Roman Empire's history. Born in AD 317 as the third son of the famed Constantine the Great and Fausta, Constantius II ascended to power following his father's death in AD 337. At the young age of 20, he became the Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire, a position he held until his own death. One of the defining aspects of Constantius II's reign was his approach to religion. He favored Arian Christianity, a theological stance that diverged from the Nicene Creed, which was supported by his brothers. This religious preference led to tensions and disputes within the empire. His reign was marred by conflict, notably with his cousin Julian the Apostate. Julian's declaration as Emperor by the legions in Gaul sparked a series of battles and campaigns known as the "Civil Wars of the Tetrarchy." Ultimately, Julian's forces prevailed, leading to significant changes in the empire. Constantius II also had to contend with the Persian Sassanid Empire, resulting in the Roman-Persian Wars. These conflicts primarily revolved around territorial disputes in the eastern provinces of the empire. Constantius II's life and reign came to an end in AD 361 while campaigning against the Persians. His death marked the conclusion of the Constantinian dynasty, and he was succeeded by his cousin Julian, who went on to become the last pagan emperor of Rome. Constantius II's rule provides a window into the complex interplay of religion, military conflict, and power struggles during the later years of the Roman Empire.



551 Constantius II AD 337-361. Cyzicus Centenionalis Æ 21 mm, 4,2 g D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left, holding globe / FEL TEMP REPARATIO //SMKB, Constantius II, in military attire, standing left holding labarum and shield; before him, two kneeling captives. Very Fine RIC VIII 70.

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552 Constantius II AD 337-361. Nicomedia Centenionalis Æ 22 mm, 3,23 g D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust left, holding globe / FEL TEMP REPARATIO // SMNA, Emperor standing left, holding labarum and grounded shield; two captives to left. Extremely Fine RIC VIII 67.

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553 Constantius II AD 337-361. Siscia Centenionalis Æ 23 mm, 6,24 g D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG A-*, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA MILITVM A//•ΓSIS•, Constantius II standing facing, head left, holding two signa with Chi-Rho on banner; above, star. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VIII 284

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554 Divus Constantine I AD 337. Struck under Constantius II, AD 347-348. Antioch Follis Æ 14 mm, 2,35 g DV CONSTANTINVS P T AVGG, veiled head right / VN - MR //SMANΓ, veiled emperor, veiled and togate, standing facing, head right. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VIII 112.

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555 Magnentius AD 350-353. Aquileia Centenionalis Æ 23 mm, 6,31 g D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right; A to right / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES //AQP Two Victories standing facing each other, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X in four lines. Very Fine RIC VIII 167.

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556 Magnentius AD 350-353. Rome Centenionalis Æ 22 mm, 4,04 g D N MAGNEN-TIVS P F AVG, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right; behind, B / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE *//RE, two Victories standing facing one another, holding shield inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X. Very Fine RIC VIII 216. Flavius Magnus Magnentius, a Roman usurper emperor from AD 350 to 353, rose to power amidst discontent within the Roman military ranks. Born around AD 303, his mixed heritage possibly included Romanized British and Frankish ancestry. Magnentius gained prominence within the military under Emperor Constantine I, eventually seizing power after rebelling against Emperor Constans in AD 350. Despite initial support from key provinces like Britain, Gaul, Italy, and Africa, his reign faced challenges from rivals like Vetranio and Nepotianus. Magnentius's rule was marked by religious tolerance, as evidenced by his outreach to various Christian factions. However, his fate was sealed after suffering decisive defeats against Constantius II, culminating in his suicide following the Battle of Mons Seleucus in AD 353. Despite his brief reign, Magnentius's legacy underscores the political and military upheavals that characterized the declining years of the Roman Empire in the 4th century AD.

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557 Magnentius AD 350-353. Treveri Centenionalis Æ 23 mm, 4,58 g D N MAGNENTIVS P F AVG, bareheaded and draped bust right; behind, A / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES // [TRP], two Victories, standing facing each other, holding between them wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X in four lines. Good Very Fine RIC VIII 312.

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558 Vetranio AD 350. Siscia Centenionalis Æ 21 mm, 4,60 g DN VETRANIO PF AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; A to left, star to right / CONCORDIA MILITVM A-•ΓSIS*, Vetranio standing facing, head left, holding labarum in each hand; star above. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VIII 290.

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559 Constantius Gallus, as Caesar AD 351-354. Alexandria Follis Æ 21 mm, 5,28 g D N CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / FEL TEMP REPARATIO / S / ALEB, helmeted soldier to left, shield on left arm, spearing fallen horseman, wearing cap who is bearded with extended arm and turns to face soldier. Good Very Fine RIC 74.

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560 Decentius, as Caesar AD 352. Treveri (Trier) Centenionalis Æ 21 mm, 4,95 g D N DECENTIVS FORT CAES, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust to right; A behind / VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES, two Victories holding shield inscribed VOT V MVLX in four lines; TRS in exergue. Nearly Mint State RIC VIII 31 Ex Roma Numismatics E-Sale 107, Lot 1357

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561 Julian II circa AD 361-363. Sirmium Double Maiorina Æ 30 mm, 8,54 g Julian II BI Double Maiorina. Sirmium, AD 361-363. D N FL CL IVLIANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REI PVB, bull standing right, two stars above; *ASIRM(palm) in exergue Nearly Mint State RIC 107 Ex Roma Numismatics, E-Sale 75, Lot 1680.

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562 Leo I AD 457-474. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,34 g D N LEO PERPET AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG Z, Victory standing left, holding jeweled cross; star to right; CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC 605; Depeyrot 93/1.

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563 Leo I AD 457-474. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,39 g D N LEO PE-RPET AVG, diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield / VICTORI-A AVGGG Θ, Victory standing left, holding long, jeweled cross, star to right, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC 605; Depeyrot 93/1.

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564 Leo I AD 457-474. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,39 g D N LEO PERPET AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three quarters facing, holding spear over right shoulder and shield, decorated with horseman motif, on left arm / VICTORIA AVGGG I, Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine MIRB 3b; LRC 527; Depeyrot 93/1; RIC 605.

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565 Zeno AD 474-491. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,48 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG I, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC X 910 and 929; Depeyrot 108/1.

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566 Zeno AD 474-491. Pseudo-Imperial issue. Uncertain mint Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,17 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG S, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine For prototype, cf. RIC X 911 and 930, Depeyrot 108/1.

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567 Zeno, second reign AD 476-491. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,36 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, helmeted, diademed and cuirassed bust of Zeno facing, holding spear over his right shoulder and with shield, ornamented with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left / VICTORI-A AVGGG Δ, CONOB, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross in her right hand, to right, star. Very Fine Depeyrot 108/1; RIC 910.

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568 Anastasius I AD 491-518. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 25 mm, 8,11 g D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Large M; cross above, stars flanking; below, A and cross countermarked; //CON. Very Fine DOC 23d; MIBE 27; Sear 19. Anastasius I, who reigned as Byzantine Emperor from AD 491 to 518, stands out in history for his dynamic leadership and impactful reforms. Born in modest circumstances, he ascended to the throne through a distinguished career in civil service and the military. His reign was marked by a series of pivotal reforms. Foremost among these were his economic policies. Anastasius initiated comprehensive fiscal reforms to stabilize the Byzantine economy, restructuring tax collection and reducing state expenditures. This prudent approach bolstered the empire's financial health. Anastasius also embarked on religious policies aimed at reconciling the differences between Chalcedonian Christians and Monophysites, two major Christian sects. Though his efforts made strides in promoting religious harmony, complete unity remained elusive. Infrastructure-wise, he fortified the empire's eastern frontier to protect against external threats, notably constructing the formidable Anastasian Wall. In foreign affairs, Anastasius skillfully negotiated a peace treaty with the formidable Sassanian Empire, easing tensions along the eastern border. Anastasius I's reign thus left a lasting legacy of financial stability, infrastructure development, and efforts towards religious reconciliation. His reign stands as a testament to the power of pragmatic governance in shaping the destiny of a vast and diverse empire. Anastasius was the last Roman emperor to hold the titles pontifex and pater patriae, and also the last to be called divus after his death.

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569 Anastasius I AD 491-518. Constantinople. 5th officina Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 35 mm, 18,62 g D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Large M, cross above, stars flanking; €//CON. Very Fine Sear 19; DOC 23j; MIBE 27.

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570 Justinian I AD 527-565. Alexandria 12 Nummi Æ 15 mm, 4,70 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AV, diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Large I B, cross between; //AΛΕΞ. Very Fine DOC 274; Sear 247.



571 Justinian I AD 527-565. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 31 mm, 18,74 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P A, diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Large M; cross above, star and cross flanking; B//CON. Very Fine Sear 158. Justinian I, also known as Justinian the Great, was a Byzantine emperor who reigned from AD 527 to 565. He is considered one of the most important and influential rulers of the Byzantine Empire, leaving a lasting impact on its history and culture. Justinian was born around AD 482 in Tauresium, which is in present-day North Macedonia. He came from humble origins but rose through the ranks of the Byzantine bureaucracy. He served as a trusted advisor to his uncle, Emperor Justin I, and eventually succeeded him as emperor. During his reign, Justinian implemented significant reforms in various aspects of Byzantine society and government. He is best known for his efforts to restore the territories of the Western Roman Empire that had been lost to invading tribes. His most famous general, Belisarius, led successful military campaigns that briefly reclaimed parts of Italy and North Africa. One of Justinian's most lasting legacies is his codification of Roman law. He commissioned a legal expert named Tribonian to compile and organize the existing Roman laws into a coherent legal code known as the "Corpus Juris Civilis" or the "Justinian Code." This legal code became the foundation of Byzantine law and had a profound influence on subsequent legal systems in Europe. Justinian was also a patron of art, architecture, and education. He commissioned numerous grand building projects, including the construction of the Hagia Sophia, one of the most famous and iconic buildings in the world. He also founded schools and universities to promote learning and scholarship. Despite his many achievements, Justinian's reign was not without challenges. He faced civil unrest and conflicts with various adversaries, both internally and externally. Additionally, the cost of his military campaigns and ambitious building projects put a strain on the Byzantine economy. Justinian I passed away on November 14, AD 565. He was succeeded by his nephew, Justin II. Although Justinian's efforts to restore the Roman Empire in the West were only temporary, his influence on Byzantine law, architecture, and culture left a profound and lasting impact on the Byzantine Empire and the broader history of civilization.



572 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 28 = AD 554/5 . Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 33 mm, 14,81 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross in right field / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - X/XG/II; Δ//CON. Very Fine Sear 163.

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573 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 15 = AD 541/2. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 37 mm, 23,26 g D N IVSTINIANVS PP AVG, helmeted, draped, and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman motif; cross to right / Large M between A/N/N/O and X/4; above, cross; below, A; //CON. Very Fine Sear 163.

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574 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 15 = AD 541/2.. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 40 mm, 20,56 g Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above; A/N/N/O - X/4; Γ//CON. Very Fine Sear 163.

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575 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 13 = AD 539/40. Constantinople. 1st officina Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 41 mm, 22,38 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - X/III; A //CON. Very Fine Sear 163.

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576 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 13 = AD 539/40. Constantinople. 2nd officina Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 38 mm, 23,49 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - X/III; B//CON. Very Fine Sear 163.

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577 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 22 = AD 548/9. Cyzicus Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 32 mm, 17,01 g Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M; cross above; A/N/N/O - X/X/II; B//KYZ. Very Fine DOC 165b; Sear 207.

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578 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 17 = AD 543/4. Nikomedia Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 36 mm, 18,7 g Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above; A/N/N/O - X/4/II; A//NIKO. Very Fine Sear 201.

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579 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 31 = AD 557/8. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 34 mm, 19,73 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M; cross above, A/N/N/O - X/X/XI; A//τΗΧΡ. Very Fine Sear 222.

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580 Justinian I AD 527-565. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 3 mm, 20,88 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - (date); A//9ΗΧΡ. Very Fine Sear 220.

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581 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 13 = AD 539/40. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 39 mm, 22,44 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - XIII; Γ//ΘΥΠΟ, Very Fine Sear 218.

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582 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 21 = AD 547/8. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 35 mm, 19 g Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield; cross to right / Large M; cross above, A/N/N/O X/X/I across field; Γ//9H4Π. Very Fine DOC 218c; MIBE 145a; Sear 220.

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583 Justinian I AD 527-565. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 31 mm, 15,26 g Pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Large M; cross above, stars flanking; B//+THEUP+. Very Fine DOC 210b; Sear 216.

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584 Justin II and Sophia AD 565-578. Carthago Decanummium Æ 17 mm, 4,59 g Facing busts of Justin, helmeted and cuirassed, and Sophia, crowned and draped; cross above, VITA in exergue / Large I; N M flanking. Very Fine Sear 400.

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585 Justin II and Sophia AD 565-578. Dated RY 4 = AD 568/9 . Nikomedia Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 30 mm, 13,41 g D N IVSTINVS P P AVG, Justin and Sophia, both nimbate, enthroned facing; Justin holding globus cruciger and Sophia holding cruciform sceptre / Large M; cross above; A/N/N/O - II/II; B//NIKO. Very Fine Sear 369.

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586 Maurice Tiberius AD 582-602. Dated RY 8 = AD 589/90 . Cyzicus Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 31 mm, 12,33 g Crowned and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield / Large M; A/N/N/O - çII across fields; above, cross; B//KYZ Nearly Extremely Fine DOC I 124b; Sear 518.

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587 Maurice Tiberius AD 582-602. Dated year 20 = AD 601/2. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 27 mm, 9,81 g Crowned facing bust of Maurice Tiberius, wearing consular robes, holding mappa and eagle-tipped sceptre / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - X/X; Γ//ΤΗΕΥΡ'. Good Very Fine Sear 533. Maurice, born around 539 in Arabissos, rose to become Emperor of the Byzantine Empire in 582 after a successful military career. His reign, lasting until his death in 602, was characterized by significant military conflicts aimed at defending the empire's borders. Initially, Maurice played a crucial role in the ongoing war against the Persian Sassanid Empire, securing notable victories. Despite facing internal challenges such as military revolts and financial strains, he successfully negotiated with Persia, leading to territorial gains for Byzantium. Additionally, Maurice conducted campaigns against Slavic and Avar incursions in the Balkans, achieving considerable successes in pushing back these threats. During his rule, Maurice also established exarchates in Carthage and Ravenna to bolster imperial control in the Western territories. However, his unpopular fiscal policies and demanding military strategies contributed to growing dissatisfaction among his subjects. The end of Maurice's reign came tragically in 602 when he was overthrown and killed by mutinous troops led by Phocas. This event marked a significant shift in Byzantine history, signaling the transition from late antiquity to the early Middle Ages. Despite his accomplishments as a capable leader and military tactician, Maurice's downfall ushered in a period of instability for the empire.

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588 Phocas, with Leontia AD 602-610. Dated RY 2 = AD 603/4. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 27 mm, 10,04 g Phocas, holding globus cruciger, and Leontia, holding cruciform scepter, standing facing; cross between their heads / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - II; //ΤΗΕΥΡ'. Very Fine DOC 84; MIBE 83a; Sear 671.

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589 Theophilus AD 829-842. Constantinople Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 30 mm, 6,42 g ΘΕΟΦΙΛ ΒΑΣΙΛ, crowned, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding patriarchal cross and akakia; star to left / Large M, cross above, X/X/X - N/N/N; below, Θ. Nearly Extremely Fine DOC 13; Sear 1666. Theophilus was Byzantine Emperor from 829 to 842, known for his opposition to icon worship. Issuing a strict ban on icon veneration in 832, reports of harsh measures against dissenters are considered possibly exaggerated. Theophilus faced conflicts with Saracens in Sicily but turned attention to a war against the Caliph of Baghdad, triggered by offering asylum to Persian refugees. Initial successes were followed by defeats, including the fall of Amorion in 838. A campaign against the Bulgarians disrupted the Via Militaris. Diplomatically, Theophilus engaged with the Emirate of Córdoba. Internally, Theophilus fought corruption, implemented impartial justice, and maintained sound finances despite expenditures. Educated in grammar, he valued music and art, fortifying Constantinople's walls and establishing a lasting hospital. Married to Theodora II, his death left their young son, Michael III, as heir. Theodora II, along with their daughter Thekla and the eunuch Theoktistos, took up regency. Theophilus' eldest son, Constantine, had died, and his youngest daughter, Maria, was married to the general Alexios Musele.

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590 Theophilus AD 829-842. Constantinople Follis Æ 29 mm, 5,65 g ΘΕΟΦΙΛ ΒΑΣΙΛ', three-quarter length crowned facing bust, wearing loros, holding labarum and globus cruciger / +ΘΕΟ / ΦΙΛΕ ΑΥÇ / ΟΥΣΤΕ ΣΥ / ΗΙΚΑΣ in four lines. Very Fine DOC 15; Sear 1667.

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591 Theophilus AD 829-842. Syracuse Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 23 mm, 4,37 g Crowned facing bust, wearing chlamys and holding globus cruciger / Large M; cross above, X/X/X - N/N/N, Θ below. Very Fine, overstruck Sear 1681; DOC 30.

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592 Basil I the Macedonian, with Constantine AD 867-886. Constantinople Miliaresion AR 23 mm, 1,78 g ΙΗΣΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΥΣ ΗΓΑ, cross potent set on three steps: below, globe. / + ΒΑΣΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΕ / ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΠΙΣΤΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΡΩΜΕΩΝ in six lines. Very Fine DOC 7; SB 1708.

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593 Leo VI with Alexander AD 886-912. Constantinople Follis Æ 28 mm, 7,86 g + ΛΕΩΝ ΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ, Leo and Alexander enthroned facing, each wearing crown and loros and holding labarum between them / + ΛΕΩΝ / ΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΡΩΜΕΩΝ, legend in four lines. Extremely Fine DOC 6; Sear 1730.

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594 Romanus III Argyrus AD 1028-1034. Constantinople Anonymous Follis Æ 29 mm, 8,23 g + ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ - ΧΡ, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / + ΙΣ ΧΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ in four lines between cross on three steps. Very Fine DOC Class B; Sear 1823.

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595 Constantine IX Monomachus AD 1042-1055. Constantinople Anonymous Follis Æ 29 mm, 9,98 g IC-ΧΧ, Christ Pantokrator seated facing on throne / ΙΣ ΧΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ in three lines; above, cross between two lines; below, below, crescent between two lines. Nearly Extremely Fine, lovely green patina DOC Class D; Sear 1836.

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596 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 21 mm, 2,12 g ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΕΥΣ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΩΝ (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

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597 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 21 mm, 2,08 g KVPI BOHΘEI, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / AVTOKPATO-PEC PMIAIΩN (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

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598 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 21 mm, 2,15 g KVPI BOHΘEI, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / AVTOKPATO-PEC PMIAIΩN (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

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599 . Filastin mint AH 334-349. Ikhshids , Abu al-Qasim , struck AH 341 Dinar AV 23 mm, 3,54 g Abu al-Qasim's proper name was Unujur , found only on a few rare donatives not listed here , on all of his regular coins he is cited simply as Abu al-Qasim b al-Ikshid . Kufic legend on both sides . Good Very Fine Stephen Album, checklist of Islamic Coins, 3rd Edition

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600 . Adan mint AH 484-532. Sulayhids , Arwa bint Ahmad , struck AH 486 Dinar AV 22 mm, 2,36 g Within a circle, Shi'a kalima in a blundered style, 'lā ilāha illā Allāh / Muḥammad rasūl Allāh / 'Alī walī Allāh' ('There is no deity but Allah. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. Ali is the friend of Allah' in Arabic); in the margin, mint and date formula in a blundered style. Rev. Within a circle, in the name of her deceased husband al-Mukarram Ahmad (AH 473-484 / AD 1081-1091), 'al-malik al-sayyid / al-Mukarram 'uzām / al-'arab sultān / amīr al-mu'minīn' ('The king, the lord, al-Mukarram, the chief of the Arabs, sultan under the Commander of the Believers' in Arabic in a blundered style); in the margin, citing the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir billah (AH 427-487 / AD 1036-1094), 'al-imām Ma'add Abū Tamīm al-Mustansir billāh amīr al-mu'minīn' ('Imam Ma'add Abu Tamim al-Mustansir billah, Commander of the Believers' in Arabic in a blundered style). Good Very Fine Album 1077

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601 . Dhu jibla mint AH 484-532. Sulayhids , Arwa bint Ahmad 1/3 Dinar AV 18 mm, 0,75 g Within three concentric circles, Shi'a kalima in a pseudo-Kufic style, 'lā ilāha illā Allāh / Muḥammad rasūl Allāh / 'Alī walī Allāh' ('There is no deity but Allah. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. Ali is the friend of Allah' in Arabic); in the margin, mint and date formula in a blundered style consisting of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines. Rev. Within a circle, in the name of her deceased husband al-Mukarram Ahmad (AH 473-484 / AD 1081-1091), 'al-malik al-sayyid / al-Mukarram 'uzām / al-'arab sultān / amīr al-mu'minīn' ('The king, the lord, al-Mukarram, the chief of the Arabs, sultan under the Commander of the Believers' in Arabic in a blundered style); in the margin, citing the Fatimid caliph al-Mustansir billah (AH 427-487 / AD 1036-1094), 'al-imām Ma'add Abū Tamīm al-Mustansir billāh amīr al-mu'minīn' ('Imam Ma'add Abu Tamim al-Mustansir billah, Commander of the Believers' in Arabic in a blundered style). Good Very Fine Album - Cf . Album 1078.1 (1/2 Dinar)

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602 Seljuks. al-Ahwaz mint AH 511-525. Seljuq of western Iran , Mahmud II, Struck AH 514 Dinar AV 27 mm, 3,46 g Kufic legend on both sides Very Fine Stephen Album, checklist of Islamic Coins, 3rd edition

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603 Italy. Venice. Marcantonio Giustinian AD 1684-1688. Zecchino AV 21 mm, 3,47 g M ANT IVSTIN DVX S M VENET, St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to Doge kneeling left / SIT T XPE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCA, Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla with sixteen stars. Very Fine Paolucci 1; Friedberg 1341; KM (FR) 1341.

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604 Italy. Venice. Silvestro Valiero AD 1694-1700. Zecchino AV 22 mm, 3,49 g SILV VALERIO DVX S M VENET, St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to Doge kneeling left / SIT T XPE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCA, Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla with sixteen stars. Very Fine Paolucci 5; KM 436; Friedberg 1354.

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605 Italy. Venice. Alvise Mocenigo III AD 1722-1732. Zecchino AV 22 mm, 3,48 g ALOY MOCENI DVX S M VENET, St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to Doge kneeling left / SIT T XPE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCA, Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla with sixteen stars. Very Fine CNI 31; Papadopoli 4; Friedberg 1379.

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606 Italy. Venice. Francesco Loredan AD 1752-1762. Zecchino AV 21 mm, 3,50 g FRANC LAVRED DVX S M VENET, St. Mark standing right, presenting banner to Doge kneeling left / SIT T XPE DAT Q TV REGIS ISTE DVCA, Christ the Redeemer standing facing within mandorla with sixteen stars. Very Fine Paolucci 5.

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607 Italy. Leopold II di Lorena. Firenze. AD 1857. 1/2 Paolo AR 18 mm, 1,29 g LEOP • II • D • G • P • R • H • ET B • A • A • M • D • ETR •, head to right; G. N. below / SVSCEPTOR NOST • DEVS, crowned arms of Lorraine, Austria and Tuscany superimposed on cross of St. Stephen, with collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; date below Extremely Fine Pucci 34; MIR 459/3; Pagani 160; Gigante 61 Ex Mike Ballerini Collection, Roma Numismatics Ltd., Auction XXIV, 28 March 2022, lot 1624 (collector's ticket included).