



Savoca Coins

Silver | 220th Monthly Silver Auction

30 June 2024

All prices are starting prices (EUR)
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1 Macedon. Eion circa 480-470 BC. Diobol AR 9 mm, 1,19 g Goose standing right, head left / Rough incuse square. Very Fine HGC 3, 519.

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2 Macedon. Thessalonica. Aesillas, quaestor 95-70 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,67 g MAKEΔONΩN, head of the deified Alexander the Great to right; behind, Θ / AESILLAS Q, money chest, club, and stool; all within wreath. Very Fine Bauslaugh Group II; Nanteuil 834.

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3 Kings of Macedon. Pella. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Stater AV 17 mm, 8,56 g Laureate head of Apollo right / Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving racing biga to right; thunderbolt below, [Φ]ΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Very Fine Le Rider 97 (D46/R74); SNG ANS 130-7; HGC 3.1, 847.

750



4 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Struck under Demetrios Poliorketes, circa 306-283 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,31 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws tied beneath chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low-backed throne, right leg drawn back, his feet resting on a low foot rest, holding long scepter in his left hand and, in his right, eagle standing right with closed wings, in left field, thunderbolt above I, kerykeion beneath throne. Very Fine Price 500. 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.



5 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Struck circa 315-294 BC Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 16,71 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws tied beneath chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low-backed throne, right leg drawn back, his feet resting on a low foot rest, holding long scepter in his left hand and, in his right, eagle standing right with closed wings, to left, Λ above torch, below throne, monogram of ΔΙ. Very Fine Price 495.

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6 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 16,77 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress, paws tied beneath chin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low-backed throne, right leg drawn back, holding long sceptre in his left hand and, in his right, eagle standing right with closed wings, to left, dolphin left. Very Fine Cf. Price 134 ('Amphipolis').

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7 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 16,30 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, thunderbolt in left field. Very Fine Price 9; Troxell, Studies, Issue A4.

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8 Kings of Macedon. Argos. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 16,51 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding eagle and sceptre. Controls: ΑΡΓ below throne. Nearly Extremely Fine Price 729.

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9 Kings of Macedon. Babylon. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 16,61 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; Μ in left field, monogram below throne. Very Fine Price 3602.

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10 Kings of Macedon. Miletos. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 15,51 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding long sceptre in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, monogram of MI and lion; monograms in inner right field. Very Fine Price 2219A.

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11 Kings of Macedon. Salamis. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,50 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on high-backed throne, holding eagle in his right hand and scepter in his left; to left, rudder and ΛΩ; below throne, M. Very Fine Price 3154

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12 Kings of Macedon. Tarsos. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,52 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; plough in left field. Very Fine Price 3016.

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13 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Greece or Macedon. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. temp. Kassander - Antigonos II Gonatas. Circa 310-275 BC Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,17 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; dolphin to left, monogram below throne; in exergue, pellets flanking monogram and star. Very Fine Price 853-4 var. (same controls in exergue, but on separate issues, and no pellets). 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.



14 Kings of Macedon. Babylon. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. Struck under Archon, Dokimos, or Seleukos I, circa 323-318/7 BC Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,56 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; M in left field, ΛΥ below throne. Very Fine Price 3692; Waggoner Issue III, dies 152/a; SNG Saroglos 635; BN J. de Morgan 1045. 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.

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15 Kings of Macedon. Tarsos. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III. Struck under Philotas or Philoxenos Stater AR 18 mm, 8,58 g Helmeted head of Athena right / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and cradling stylis; caduceus in left field; below left wing, Σ and monogram. Extremely Fine Price 3043; Müller 213.

1'500



16 Kings of Macedon. Tyre. Antigonos I Monophthalmos 320-301 BC. Struck as Strategos of Asia, in the name and types of Alexander III. dated RY 38 of 'Ozmilk = 312/1 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,83 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, Phoenician 'K (for Azemilkos) and Phoenician date in left field. Very Fine Price 3295 (Ake) corr. (date in two lines); Newell, Dated 44, obv. die XXXVIII (Ake).

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17 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Demetrios I Poliorketes 306-283 BC. Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 17,06 g Diademed head of Demetrios to right, wearing bull's horn above his forehead / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon Pelagaios, nude, standing to left, his right foot on a rock, holding a trident with his left hand and resting his right on his right thigh, monograms to inner left and right. Very Fine, toned Newell 115; HGC 3,1014 b.

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18 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Kassander 306-297 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Tetradrachm AR 17 mm, 16,68 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, Λ above torch; below throne, M above star. Very Fine Price 480; Ehrhardt 22. Kassander was a prominent figure in the tumultuous period following Alexander the Great's death. Born around 350 BC, he was a Macedonian nobleman and military commander. After Alexander's demise, Kassander played a crucial role in the Wars of the Diadochi, a series of conflicts among Alexander's generals for control over his empire. Kassander's most significant influence emerged in the struggle for succession. He married Alexander's half-sister, Thessalonike, and took control of Macedonia. As a shrewd strategist, he initially supported other Diadochi while consolidating his power. Kassander's rivalry with Roxana, Alexander's widow, and his desire to secure the future for his own descendants led to the murder of Alexander IV and his mother. This act further fueled the tensions among the Diadochi. Ultimately, Kassander's determination to establish a lasting dynasty led him to establish a strong centralized rule in Macedonia. His descendants continued to rule for decades after his death. While Kassander's actions contributed to the division and fragmentation of Alexander's empire, his focus on securing his own power and lineage was instrumental in shaping the post-Alexander era and Macedonian politics.

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19 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Antigonos II Gonatas 277-239 BC. Struck circa 275-272/1 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,99 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left, Macedonian helmet in left field, monogram below throne. Very Fine Price 621; HGC 3.1, 1040.

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20 Kings of Macedon. western Black Sea region, uncertain circa 250-200 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 16,39 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ], Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, owl standing left, head facing. Good Very Fine Price 1320.

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21 Thrace. Byzantion circa 260-245 BC. In the name and types of Lysimachos Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,79 g Diademed head of the deified Alexander right / [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Λ]ΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding Nike crowning the king's name, resting left arm on shield decorated with lion's head, transverse spear in background; ΔΙ to inner left. Very Fine HGC 3, 1394; Meydancikkale 2696; Marinescu Issue 30, 74 (O32/R70); Müller -.

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22 The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,25 g Forepart of lion right, head reverted / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters; pellet over AF monogram and cicada in opposite sunken quarters. Very Fine McClean 4096; 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.



23 The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,26 g Forepart of lion right, head reverted / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters; X and pellet and wreath in opposite quarters. Very Fine HGC 3, 1437.

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24 The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,24 g Forepart of lion right, his head turned to left / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters, pellet and monogram in one quarter, amphora in the opposite. Very Fine HGC 3.2, 1437.

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25 The Thracian Chersonese. Chersonesos circa 386-338 BC. Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 2,18 g Forepart of lion right, head left / Quadripartite incuse square with alternating raised and sunken quarters; monogram and lizard in opposite sunken quarters. Very Fine HGC 3, 1437.

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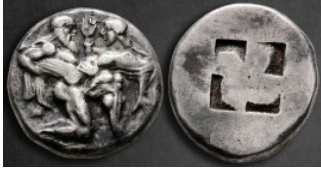
26 Islands off Thrace. Thasos circa 525-463 BC. Stater AR 22 mm, 8,28 g Nude Satyr in kneeling-running stance to right, carrying off a protesting nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine HGC 6, 331. Thasos, an island located in the northern Aegean Sea, was renowned in antiquity for its rich natural resources, particularly its mines that yielded valuable metals such as gold, silver, and especially, high-quality marble. The island's prosperity enabled it to become a significant center of trade and commerce in the ancient Greek world. On the obverse side of the diobols, a Satyr is depicted running to the right. In Greek mythology, Satyrs were woodland deities associated with nature, revelry, and fertility. Depictions of Satyrs were common in Greek art and literature, often portrayed as half-human, half-horse creatures with goat-like features. The presence of a Satyr on the coinage of Thasos may reflect the island's connection to the worship of Dionysus, the god of wine, fertility, and ecstatic revelry, with whom Satyrs were closely associated. On the reverse side, the coin features a quadripartite incuse square. This design consists of four compartments or sections incused into the surface of the coin in a square pattern. The purpose of the incuse design was primarily to deter counterfeiting by making it more difficult to tamper with the coin's metal content. Additionally, the incuse square may have served as a convenient way to verify the weight and authenticity of the coin in trade transactions.

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27 Islands off Thrace. Thasos circa 510-480 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 3,82 g Nude Satyr in kneeling-running stance to right, carrying off a protesting nymph / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Le Rider, Thasiennes 3; SNG Copenhagen 1014; HGC 6, 332.

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28 Islands off Thrace. Thasos circa 480-463 BC. Stater AR 21 mm, 7,35 g Nude ithyphallic Satyr, with long beard and long hair, moving right in the archaic 'running-kneeling' position, holding a nymph in his arms, who raises her right hand in protest / Quadripartite incuse square of windmill form. Very Fine HGC 6, 331.

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29 Islands off Thrace. Thasos. Q. Braetius Sura, Proquaestor 89-87 BC. Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 16,61 g Head of Dionysus right, wearing taenia and ivy wreath / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, Herakles standing facing, head left, holding club and lion skin; Q SVR to left. Very Fine HGC6, 360; Le Rider 52; Prokopov 1199. Dionysus, the Greek god of wine, fertility, theater, and ecstasy, occupies a unique and complex role in ancient mythology. His influence spans across diverse aspects of life and culture, making him one of the most intriguing figures among the Olympian gods. Central to Dionysus' identity is his association with wine, symbolizing not just intoxication but also the communal and ritualistic aspects of social bonding and religious celebration. As the god of fertility, he embodies the cyclical renewal of life and the abundance of nature, linking him closely with agricultural cycles and the prosperity they bring. Beyond his agricultural and intoxicating associations, Dionysus represents liberation and ecstasy. His worship and festivals were characterized by ecstatic revelry, where participants sought spiritual transcendence through dance, music, and communal feasting. Dionysian rituals encouraged individuals to break free from societal norms and explore the depths of human emotion and experience. In the realm of arts and culture, Dionysus is closely tied to theater. The Dionysia festivals in ancient Greece were dedicated to him, featuring dramatic performances that explored profound themes of tragedy, comedy, and the human condition. Dionysus inspired creativity and artistic expression, encouraging playwrights and performers to delve into the complexities of life and the psyche. Mythologically, Dionysus' birth from the thigh of Zeus after his mother Semele was consumed by Zeus' lightning symbolizes his divine and unconventional origins. This myth underscores his mysterious and transformative nature, reflecting his ability to traverse boundaries and bring about profound change. The worship of Dionysus extended beyond mere celebration to include secretive rites known as the Dionysian Mysteries. These rituals offered initiates spiritual enlightenment through direct communion with the god, further deepening the mystique surrounding Dionysus and his cult.



30 Kings of Thrace. Alexandria Troas. Macedonian. Lysimachos 305-281 BC. Struck circa 297/6-282/1 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,09 g Diademed head of the deified Alexander right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, holding Nike crowning the king's name, resting left arm on shield decorated with lion's head, transverse spear in background; cornucopia to inner left. Very Fine Meadows, Earliest 6; Thompson -; Müller -; SNG Stockholm 845.

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31 Kings of Thrace. Lysimacheia. Macedonian. Lysimachos 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 16,37 g Diademed head of the deified Alexander to right, with horn of Ammon / Athena Nikephoros seated to left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ crowned by Nike to left, lion head to left over monogram in inner left field, King on throne. Nearly Very Fine Müller 47.

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32 Illyria. Damastion circa 395-380 BC. Drachm AR 14 mm, 2,42 g Female head right, wearing sphenone / Portable ingot. Nearly Very Fine cf. HGC 3.1, 97 ff.

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33 Attica. Athens circa 475-465 BC. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 7,35 g Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig to left, ΑΘΕ to right; all but one leaf of olive sprig within incuse square, the totality within incuse circle. Fine, corroded cf. HGC 4, 1617.

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34 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 17,18 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. Extremely Fine Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597

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35 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 17,18 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. Extremely Fine Kroll 8; Dewing 1591-8; SNG Copenhagen 31; HGC 4, 1597

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36 Attica. Athens circa 454-404 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 17,16 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. Very Fine Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597.

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37 Attica. Athens circa 350-294 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 17,14 g Helmeted head of Athena right / ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left; all within incuse square. Good Very Fine Kroll -; HGC 4, 1599.

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38 Attica. Athens circa 350-294 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 16,63 g Head of Athena to right, with profile eye, wearing crested Attic helmet with palmette and three olive leaves / ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing; behind, olive spray and crescent moon. Very Fine HGC 4, 1598; Kroll 15; SNG Copenhagen 63.

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39 Islands off Attica. Aegina circa 525-475 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 8,28 g Sea-turtle (chelone caouana) with plain shell / Incuse square divided into right triangular compartments, of which six are deeply hollowed out. Nearly Very Fine HGC 6, 429.

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40 Sikyonia. Sikyon circa 431-400 BC. Stater AR 25 mm, 12,01 g Chimaera standing left, raising forepaw; ΣE below / Dove flying left within wreath with ties to right. Very Fine, toned BCD Peloponnesos 186; HGC 5, 181.

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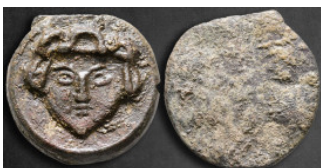
41 Laconia. Lakedaimon (Sparta) circa 48-35 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 4,07 g Diademed and draped bust of Lakedaimon right / Λ - A / N - I, eagle standing right. Fine BCD Peloponnesos 896; HGC 5, 630. Ex Numismatik Naumann Auction 107, Lot 155.

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42 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint circa 300-100 BC. Tessera Pb 30 mm, 14,11 g Facing gorgoneion / Blank. Very Fine 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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43 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint circa 300-100 BC. Tessera Æ 29 mm, 14,42 g Gorgoneion / Blank. Very Fine

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44 Pontus. Amisos. Time of Mithradates VI Eupator circa 120-63 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 9,03 g Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath / AMISIOY, Thyrsos leaning against cista mystica and draped with panther skin. Extremely Fine HGC 7, 243. SNG BM Black Sea 1200. Amisos, known today as Samsun in modern Turkey, holds a rich history as an ancient Greek city situated along the Black Sea coast. Founded around the 7th century BCE by settlers from Miletus, it grew to prominence due to its strategic location and thriving trade connections. Throughout its history, Amisos benefited greatly from its position as a major port, facilitating commerce between the Black Sea region and the broader Mediterranean world. This geographical advantage not only bolstered its economic prosperity but also fostered a diverse cultural milieu characterized by interactions between Greek, Persian, and later Roman influences. During the Hellenistic period, Amisos became part of the Kingdom of Pontus under Mithridates VI, further enhancing its stature as a center for art, commerce, and intellectual pursuits. The city's prosperity continued into the Roman era when it served as an important provincial capital, solidifying its role in regional politics and administration. Archaeological excavations in modern Samsun have unearthed a wealth of ancient artifacts and structures, including remnants of city walls, temples, theaters, and residential areas. These discoveries offer valuable insights into Amisos' urban layout, architectural achievements, and the daily lives of its inhabitants. Over time, like many ancient cities, Amisos experienced periods of decline influenced by shifting trade routes and political changes. Despite this, its legacy endures through its archaeological remains and historical significance, contributing to our understanding of ancient Greek and Roman civilization in the Black Sea region.



45 Bithynia. Kalchedon circa 305-195 BC. In the types of Lysimachos of Thrace Tetradrachm AR 33 mm, 16,45 g Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, arm resting on shield, spear in background; monogram (AI) to inner left, grain ear in exergue. Very Fine HGC 7, 523; Marinescu Issue 13, 27-32 var. (unlisted Rev. die). The depiction of Alexander the Great with the Horn of Ammon is an iconic image from antiquity, symbolizing his divine legitimacy and aspirations as a ruler. Here's a narrative without keywords: Alexander the Great, the famed Macedonian king, sought divine confirmation of his lineage and destiny. In his quest for legitimacy and divine favor, he ventured to the Oracle of Ammon in the Libyan Desert. According to legend, during his pilgrimage, Alexander was granted an audience with the oracle, depicted as a revered ram-horned figure associated with the god Ammon. The Horn of Ammon, often portrayed in ancient artworks and coins, became a symbol of Alexander's divine right to rule. It signified his belief that he was a descendant of Zeus-Ammon, affirming his status as a god-king among mortals. This association with divine lineage not only bolstered Alexander's authority but also reinforced his charisma and influence over his followers. Historically, the depiction of Alexander with the Horn of Ammon reflects his strategic use of religion and symbolism to unify his empire and inspire loyalty among his diverse subjects. The imagery of the Horn of Ammon persisted in Hellenistic art and propaganda, perpetuating the mythos surrounding Alexander's extraordinary conquests and his perceived divine mission. In essence, the Horn of Ammon represents Alexander's ambition to transcend mortal limits and embody the divine mandate bestowed upon him, shaping both his legacy and the cultural imagination of ancient rulership.



46 Kings of Bithynia. Nikomedeia. Prusias I Cholos ("the Lame") 230-182 BC. Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 16,62 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, Zeus Stratios standing left holding a wreath over the royal name in his left hand and a vertical scepter in left, thunderbolt inner left filed above ME, ligate, monogram below. Nearly Extremely Fine Recueil Général 9b. Jameson 1387; SNG von Aulock 6878 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 Philippus V of Macedonia. Prusias supported Rhodes after an earthquake and engaged in wars against Byzantium and Celtic tribes. He allied with Philippus V against Pergamon during the First Macedonian War, expanding Bithynian territory. Philippus 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.



47 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 360-325 BC. Tetradrachm AR 23 mm, 14,76 g ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, head of Kore Soteira to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring, simple necklace and sphenone covered by a veil / KYZIKHNΩΝ, head of a lion to left, with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, tunny fish to left; behind, owl. Very Fine Von Fritze, Nomisma IX, 24; SNG BN 405-406. In ancient Greek religion and mythology, Kore Soteira (also spelled "Core Soteira") is a title given to the goddess Persephone. The name "Kore" means "maiden" or "girl," and "Soteira" means "savior" or "deliverer." Together, the title Kore Soteira translates to "Maiden Savior" or "Maiden Deliverer." Persephone was the daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods, and Demeter, the goddess of agriculture and fertility. She was known as the Queen of the Underworld, as she was abducted by Hades, the god of the underworld, and became his wife. Persephone's abduction by Hades was a significant event in Greek mythology and played a crucial role in explaining the changing seasons, as her mother, Demeter, grieved for her loss, causing the earth to become barren during the winter months. The title Kore Soteira emphasizes Persephone's dual role as both a maiden and a goddess with the power to bring salvation or deliverance. It highlights her association with life, death, and rebirth, as she was believed to play a pivotal role in the cycle of nature and fertility. In ancient Greek religion, Persephone was revered in various cults, especially in Eleusis, where she was worshiped as part of the Eleusinian Mysteries, an important religious ritual that involved secret initiation ceremonies. The mysteries were dedicated to Demeter and Persephone and were believed to offer spiritual benefits and a better afterlife to those who participated in them.

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48 Mysia. Parion circa 400-300 BC. Hemidrachm AR 14 mm, 2,18 g ΠΑ / ΠΙ, Bull standing left on ground line, head right / Facing gorgoneion. Very Fine SNG BN 1356-7; BMC 14.

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49 Kings of Pergamon. Pergamon. Eumenes I 263-241 BC. In the name of Philetairos Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 17,03 g Laureate head of Philetairos facing right, within dotted border / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, supporting a shield with her right hand and resting her left elbow on a small statue of a sphinx, a spear rests at her side, an ivy-leaf above her knee, pellet-in-A monogram on throne, a bow on right. Good Very Fine, smoothed Westermark V.IX - R -. SNG France 1607. Eumenes I, ruler of Pergamon from 263 to 241 BC, belonged to the Attalid dynasty. Adopted by his uncle Philetaerus, he succeeded him as ruler. Eumenes secured Pergamon's independence from the Seleucid Empire by defeating Antiochus I. He expanded Pergamon's territory and began minting coins featuring Philetaerus, asserting the city-state's autonomy. Eumenes quelled a mercenary revolt, paid tribute to Gallic tribes, and established the Eumeneia festival. He adopted Attalus as his successor, but did not assume the title of king during his reign.

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50 Kings of Pergamon. Pergamon. Eumenes I 263-241 BC. In the name of Philetairos Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 16,40 g Laureate head of Philetairos right / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, holding shield; spear behind, ivy leaf to inner left, bow to right, A on throne. Very Fine SNG BN 1603-9.

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51 Kings of Pergamon. Pergamon. Eumenes I 263-241 BC. In the name of Philetairos Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,20 g Laureate head of Philetairos right / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned left, elbow resting on shield to right, holding spear and crowning dynastic name with wreath; bunch of grapes to outer left, A to inner left, bow to right. Very Fine SNG BN 1616-20; SNG von Aulock 1358.

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52 Troas. Ilion circa 188-133 BC. Eudemos, magistrate Tetradrachm AR 37 mm, 14,71 g Head of Athena right, wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet / ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ, Athena Ilias standing right, wearing polos and chiton, holding distaff in left hand, filleted spear over right shoulder, owl standing right at her feet; monogram above caduceus in inner left field, EYΔHMΩN in exergue. Very Fine Bellinger -; BMC Troas -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -.

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53 Ionia. Ephesos circa 550-500 BC. Hemiobol AR 7 mm, 0,47 g Bee / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Karwiese Series III, 12; Rosen 572.

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54 Ionia. Ephesos circa 180-67 BC. Dated year 21 (of the formation of Provincia Asiae)=138/9 BC Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 12,65 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / Α - Κ/ ΕΦΕ, bowcase between two serpents; double cornucopia to right. Extremely Fine Kleiner & Noe series 34a; SNG von Aulock 1857. 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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55 Ionia. Ephesos circa 180-67 BC. Dated CY 5 (130/29 BC) Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 12,67 g Basket (cista mystica) from which snake coils, around, ivy wreath with fruits / Two snakes coiled around a bow case, between the snake heads, EΦE, to left, torch to right. Good Very Fine Kleiner, Dated 7; DCA 325.

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56 Ionia. Ephesos circa 138-133 BC. Attalos III, King of Pergamon. Dated RY 2 (138/7 BC) Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 12,77 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / EΦE, bowcase between two serpents. Controls: To right, B (date) above facing bust of Artemis Ephesia with headdress. Extremely Fine Kleiner & Noe series 36; SNG von Aulock 1858.

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57 Ionia. Ephesos circa 131-130 BC. Dated CY 4 (131/30 BC) Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 12,68 g Basket (cista mystica) from which snake coils, around, ivy wreath with fruits / Two snakes coiled around a bow case, between the snake heads, Δ, to left, EΦE, torch to right. Good Very Fine Kleiner 6.

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58 Caria. Kasolaba circa 4500-400 BC. Hemiobol AR 8 mm, 0,45 g Head of ram left / Youthful male head right; Carian az to right. Very Fine Konuk, Kasolaba 3; SNG Keckman 865-908 var. (arrangement of legend); SNG Copenhagen -.

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59 Caria. Knidos circa 405-394 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,87 g Forepart of a roaring lion to right / Head of Aphrodite to right within incuse square. Very Fine Cahn 126.

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60 Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 205-190 BC. Ainetor, magistrate Drachm AR 15 mm, 2,69 g Head of Helios facing slightly to right / ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ / Π - Ο Rose with bud to right; to left, butterfly. Very Fine SNG Keckman 586; SNG Cop. 775; HGC 6, 1453. 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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61 Islands off Caria. Rhodes circa 125-88 BC. Antaios, magistrate Plinthophoric Hemidrachm AR 13 mm, 1,41 g Radiate head of Helios facing slightly to right. Rev. ΑΝΤΑΙΩΝ / Π-Ο, rose with bud to right; to left, kerykeion Good Very Fine Jenkins Group D, 107; HGC 6, 1463. Helios holds a central place in Greek mythology as the god of the Sun, embodying the life-giving force of light and warmth. He is typically depicted as a radiant figure with golden rays emanating from his head, symbolizing the Sun's brilliance and power. Helios is known for his daily journey across the sky in a chariot drawn by fiery horses, marking the passage of day and night. As a deity, Helios represents not only the physical Sun but also the spiritual and moral qualities associated with its light. He is often invoked in prayers for blessings, prosperity, and protection, highlighting his role as a benevolent force in the cosmos.

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62 Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Maussolos 377-352 BC. Drachm AR 15 mm, 3,45 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right / ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΟ, Zeus Labraundos standing to right, holding labrys and spear. Very Fine HNO 647 (temporary); SNG Copenhagen 593; SNG Kayhan I 876; SNG Ashmolean 363. Maussolos was a notable figure in ancient history and the most famous satrap (governor) of Caria, a region in southwestern Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He ruled Caria from 377 to 353 BC and belonged to the Hecatomnid dynasty, which was a local ruling family under the Achaemenid Persian Empire. Mausolus is best known for his ambitious building projects and the construction of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, a magnificent tomb for himself. The Mausoleum was designed by skilled architects and adorned with impressive sculptures and intricate decorations. After his death in 353 BC, his wife and sister, Artemisia II, completed the construction, and the monument became one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

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63 Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Pixodaros 341-336 BC. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 6,84 g Laureate head of Apollo facing, head turned slightly to the right, with top of his cloak visible at his neckline / ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe over his shoulder in his right. Very Fine, darkly toned BMC 5-7. SNG Copenhagen 596-7. SNG von Aulock 2375-6. Pixodaros, a Satrap of Caria in ancient Turkey, was the youngest son of Hecatomnus and brother to Maussolos, Idrieus, Artemisia, and Ada. He seized power from his sister Ada around 340 BC. In 336 BC, he proposed a marriage alliance between Macedonian King Philip II's son and his daughter Ada. This proposal was countered by Alexander the Great, causing diplomatic tensions and leading to Alexander's brief exile from the Macedonian court. Pixodaros later married his daughter to Persian noble Orontopates. He died shortly before Alexander's conquest of Asia Minor in 334 BC, after which Caria fell under Alexander's rule, despite initial resistance led by Ada.

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64 Lydia. Tralleis circa 166-67 BC. Cistophoric Didrachm AR 21 mm, 5,38 g Lion skin draped over club; all within ivy wreath / TIME / TPAΛ, grape leaf over wreath; cult statue of Artemis Ephesia to right. Very Fine BMC -; SNG von Aulock -.

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65 Kings of Lydia. Sardeis. Time of Alyattes to Kroisos 620-539 BC. 1/12 Stater EL 7 mm, 1,15 g Head of roaring lion right, with star on forehead / Incuse square punch. Nearly Very Fine, bankers mark Weidauer group XVI, 90; Traité I 47; SNG Kayhan 1015; Rosen 654; Elektron I 72.

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66 Kings of Lydia. Sardeis. Kroisos 560-546 BC. 1/12 Siglos AR 7 mm, 0,79 g Confronted foreparts of lion right, with extended right foreleg, and bull left / Incuse square. Nearly Very Fine Berk 26-7; Traité I 413; SNG von Aulock 2880. Kroisos, also known as Croesus in Greek mythology and history, was the king of Lydia, an ancient kingdom located in western Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). Kroisos is renowned for his wealth and power, making him a prominent figure in both Greek history and mythology. He ruled Lydia during the 6th century BCE, overseeing a prosperous kingdom known for its advancements in commerce and minting the first standardized coins made of electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver. One of Kroisos' notable achievements was expanding Lydia's influence and wealth through strategic alliances and trade routes that extended across Asia Minor and into Greece. His wealth became legendary, earning him the reputation of being the richest man of his time. Kroisos' reign is also marked by his interactions with neighboring powers, including the Greek city-states and the rising Persian Empire under Cyrus the Great. His alliance with the Oracle of Delphi, seeking advice on potential conflict with Persia, famously led to a misinterpretation that ultimately resulted in his defeat by Cyrus. Despite his defeat, Kroisos remained a symbol of wealth and prosperity in Greek and later Western traditions. His story serves as a cautionary tale about the unpredictability of fate and the transient nature of material wealth. In summary, Kroisos, or Croesus, was a pivotal figure whose reign symbolized Lydia's prosperity and strategic importance in ancient Anatolia. His legacy endures through historical accounts, myths, and philosophical reflections on the nature of wealth and power in human societies.

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67 Lycia. Phaselis circa 500-440 BC. Tetrobol AR 13 mm, 3,50 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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68 Dynasts of Lycia. Limyra. Perikles 380-360 BC. Tetrobol AR 18 mm, 2,80 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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69 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-330 BC. Stater AR 23 mm, 10,81 g Two wrestlers grappling, between, AI (=ΑΣ) / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ, slinger in throwing stance right, in right field, triskeles, all within pelleted square border. Very Fine Tekin series 4 (AI not recorded); SNG BN -.

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70 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-330 BC. Stater AR 24 mm, 10,97 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΦΚ between them / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ, slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within pelleted square border. Very Fine SNG BN 94; SNG von Aulock 4562.

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71 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 23 mm, 10,71 g Two wrestlers grappling; AK between / Slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Very Fine Tekin Series 4; SNG von Aulock 4561; SNG Copenhagen 231; SNG France 84.

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72 Pamphylia. Side circa 205-100 BC. Deino- magistrate Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,92 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet / Nike advancing to left, holding wreath; pomegranate to left, ΔΕΙ-ΝΟ across fields. Extremely Fine Seyrig, Side 8; SNG BnF 677-81; BMC 27-8 var. (ΔΕΙ-N).

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73 Pisidia. Selge circa 350-300 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,86 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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74 Cilicia. Mopsos circa 164-1 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 6,72 g Laureate head of Zeus right / ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, lighted altar on two feet, two monograms below. Very Fine SNG Levante 1309; SNG France 1942.

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75 Seleukid Kingdom. Babylon II mint. Seleukos I Nikator. As satrap 321-315 BC. In the name of Philip III of Macedon and types of Alexander III the Great. Struck circa 318/7-315 BC Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,61 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, ΔΑ above monogram; below throne, Ζ above strut. Nearly Very Fine Price P139; SC CAd43.3. 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.

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76 Seleukid Kingdom. Sardeis. Seleukos I Nikator 312-281 BC. In the types of Alexander III of Macedon Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 16,75 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ to right, monogram on shield to left, ΑΣ below throne. Very Fine SC 3.1; WSM 1350. Seleucus I Nikator (358 BC - 281 BC) was one of the generals of Alexander the Great and one of the Diadochi, the group of military leaders who competed for control of Alexander's empire after his death in 323 BC. Seleucus became the founder of the Seleucid Empire, which encompassed much of the territory conquered by Alexander in the eastern part of his empire. After Alexander's death, Seleucus initially served under Perdikkas, one of the other Diadochi, but he eventually broke away and established his own rule. He managed to carve out a vast empire that stretched from Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) to the Indian subcontinent. His rule extended over areas including Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of Central Asia. Seleucus is known for his strategic and administrative abilities. He engaged in wars and diplomatic maneuvers to consolidate and expand his empire, facing challenges from other Diadochi and local rulers. He also established many new cities, several of which were named after him, such as Seleucia. Seleucus's reign was marked by a fusion of Greek and indigenous cultures, often referred to as Hellenistic culture. He encouraged the integration of Greek settlers and soldiers with the local populations, which led to the spread of Greek language, architecture, and customs throughout his empire. Seleucus I Nikator's dynasty, the Seleucid dynasty, ruled for several generations, but over time, the empire faced internal strife and external pressures from neighboring powers like the Parthians and the Romans. The Seleucid Empire gradually declined and eventually fell, with its remnants being absorbed by other empires.

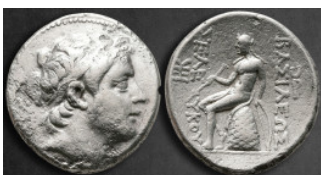


77 Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukeia on Tigris. Antiochos II Theos 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,31 g Diademed head of Antiochos I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow with right hand and resting left hand on grounded bow; monograms to outer left and right. Good Very Fine SC 379.6; HGC 9, 128g. Antiochos II Theos, reigning from 261 to 246 BC in the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire, ascended to power unexpectedly after his father's execution of his elder brother. Persistent tensions with Ptolemaic Egypt led him to initiate the Second Syrian War, achieving some gains in Asia Minor. However, the conflict did not significantly alter the power dynamics in the Eastern Mediterranean. In 253 BC, facing rebellions, Antiochos II made peace with Ptolemy II, divorcing his first wife Laodice and marrying Ptolemy II's daughter Berenice, with an agreement that their offspring would inherit the Seleucid throne. Despite the settlement, Laodice, although divorced, remained influential and continued political intrigues. In 246 BC, Antiochos II left Berenice and their son in Antioch to reunite with Laodice in Asia Minor, where he suddenly died. His death triggered a succession struggle, known as the Third Syrian War, resulting in disastrous consequences for the Seleucid empire. Antiochos II's limited involvement in the eastern Upper Satrapies allowed the emergence of independent realms like the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom and the Parthian Empire. The decline in his coinage in Bactria has been seen as a potential factor contributing to the gradual weakening of ties with the central government during his reign.



78 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Seleukos II Kallinikos 246-226 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,50 g Diademed head to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude, standing to left, testing arrow and leaning on tripod; B to outer right. Very Fine HGC 9, 303. Seleukos II Kallinikos 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, "Callinicus," 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 Callinicus 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.

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79 Seleukid Kingdom. Apameia on the Orontes. Seleukos III Keraunos 226-223 BC. Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,30 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting hand upon bow; monogram to outer left and outer right. Nearly Very Fine SC 915; HGC 9, 414a.

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80 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Antiochos III Megas 222-187 BC. Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,33 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude but for chlamys draped from his waist, wearing laurel wreath and seated on omphalos to left, testing arrow with his right hand and resting his left on a bow leaning against the omphalos behind him, monogram to outer left. Very Fine SC 1042.1. Antiochus III Megas, widely known as Antiochus 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. Antiochus 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. Antiochus 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, Antiochus 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.



81 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Antiochos IV Epiphanes 175-164 BC. "Egyptianizing" series. Struck 169-168 BC Bronze AE 25 mm, 19,03 g Draped bust of Isis right, wearing tainia with Isis-crown / $\text{BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY ΘEOY EΠIΦANOYΣ}$, eagle standing right on thunderbolt. Very Fine SC 1414; HGC 9, 644.

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82 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Demetrios II Nikator, 1st reign 146-138 BC. Dated SE 167=146/5 BC Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 16,41 g Diademed head of the youthful Demetrios II to right; fillet border / $\text{BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘEOY/ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΙΛΦOY/ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡOΣ}$, Apollo, nude, seated left on omphalos; holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on his bow; to left, monogram; in exergue, ZΞP and monogram. Very Fine SC 1906.2d.

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83 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch. Tryphon 142-138 BC. Bronze AE 17 mm, 4,90 g Diademed head of Tryphon right / $\text{BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝOΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡOΣ}$, Macedonian helmet left, adorned with ibex horn; AVK (date) downwards in inner left field. Very Fine SC 2039.

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84 Seleukid Kingdom. Uncertain mint. Tryphon 142-138 BC. Bronze AE 17 mm, 5,64 g Diademed head right / $\text{BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ/ ΤΡΥΦΩΝOΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡOΣ}$, AΣK, macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces left, adorned with spike and ibex horn. Very Fine SC 2040b.

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85 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Antiochos VIII Epiphanes (Grypos) 121-97 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,34 g Diademed head of Antiochos VIII to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Zeus Ouranios standing front, head to left, holding star in his right hand and long scepter in his left; above, crescent; to left, IE above A; monogram in inner right field; all within laurel wreath. Good Very Fine HGC 9, 1197e; SC 2298.2 var. (unlisted control mark). Antiochus VIII Grypus, a ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid Empire, governed from 121 to 97 BC. Born to Demetrius II and Cleopatra Thea, he initially shared rule with his mother. However, apprehensive of her influence, Grypus had Cleopatra Thea poisoned in 121 BC. His reign was marked by political instability, including a civil war against his half-brother Antiochus IX. Married to Ptolemaic princess Tryphaena, Grypus faced familial strife. Tryphaena orchestrated the murder of Antiochus IX's wife, Cleopatra IV, leading to revenge with Tryphaena's own death. Grypus, in 102 BC, married Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of his aunt Cleopatra III of Egypt. Grypus' rise to power involved defeating Alexander II Zabinas in 123 BC. In 121 BC, he eliminated his influential mother, with conflicting accounts of her attempted poisoning. Known for his interest in toxicology, Grypus cultivated an image of opulence despite political challenges. His reign, though politically flawed, portrayed an idealized Hellenistic concept of a good life. The narrative includes anecdotes of Grypus' extravagant parties, where guests received food and even a camel as a gift. However, the empire faced financial strain due to such displays. In 116 BC, a civil war erupted with Antiochus IX's return, leading to a tumultuous period. Grypus met his demise in 96 BC when his half-brother killed him, marking the end of his reign.



86 Seleukid Kingdom. Damascus. Demetrios III Eukairos 97-87 BC. Dated SE 222=91/0 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 14,97 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, cult statue of Atargatis standing facing, arms extended, holding flower in left hand, barley stalk rising from each shoulder, N above EY monogram to outer left, ΒΚΣ (date) in exergue, all within wreath. Good Very Fine SC 2451.6; DCA 304; HGC 9, 1305.

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87 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,88 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Extremely 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.

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88 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,57 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Extremely Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319.

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89 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,66 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Extremely Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319.

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90 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,50 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Extremely Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319.

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91 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,93 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left; Θ to inner left, monogram below throne; all within wreath. Extremely Fine SC 2463.2e.

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92 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,66 g Diademed head right; filleted border around / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus seated to left, holding Nike in his right hand and scepter in his left; in inner left field, Δ; below throne, monogram; all within laurel wreath. Nearly Extremely Fine HGC 9, 1319; SC 2463.2c.

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93 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,67 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, N in exergue, all within wreath. Extremely Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319.

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94 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch circa 47-46 BC. Year 3 of the Caesarean Era (47/6 BC) Bronze Æ 20 mm, 7,29 g Laureate head of Zeus right / Zeus Nikephoros seated left; headdress of Isis to inner left, Γ (date) in exergue; all within laurel wreath. Very Fine McAlee 47; RPC I 4219.

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95 Seleucis and Pieria. Laodikeia ad Mare circa 78-16 BC. Dated CY 30 (52/1 BC) Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 14,50 g Veiled, draped, and turreted bust of Tyche right / Zeus Nikephoros seated left; Λ (date) and ΙΣ to inner left; monogram below throne, KA in exergue; all within wreath. Very Fine HGC 9, 1398; DCA 558.

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96 Phoenicia. Tyre circa 346-345 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 10,52 g Melkart, holding bow in extended left hand and reins in right, riding hippocamp right, below, waves above dolphin right / Owl standing right, head facing, crook and flail diagonally in background, Phoenician letter to right. Fine HGC 10, 319.

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97 Phoenicia. Tyre circa 126-65 BC. Dated CY 48 = 79/8 BC Shekel Æ 30 mm, 13,87 g Laureate head of Melkart right, wearing lion skin around neck / Eagle standing left on prow; palm frond in background; to left, HM (date) above club; monogram to right, Phoenician B between legs. Very Fine DCA-Tyre 172 (same obv. die as illustration); HGC 10, 357; DCA 919.

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98 Samaria. Samarian-signed Series. Imitating Athens circa 375-333 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,65 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing right, head facing; olive spray to left, aramaic legend upward to right Very Fine Meshorer & Qedar 90 var. (direction of legend); Sofaer -.

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99 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan) 135-104 BC. Bronze Æ 13 mm, 1,02 g Crested helmet right / Aphlaston. Very Fine Hendin 6166; SC 2122; HGC 9, 1111.

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100 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan) 135-104 BC. Prutah Æ 13 mm, 1,95 g Splayed double cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns / Legend in five lines within wreath. Very Fine Hendin 1135; HGC 10, 628.

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101 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan) 135-104 BC. Prutah Æ 15 mm, 2,96 g Splayed double cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns / Legend in five lines within wreath. Nearly Very Fine Hendin 1135; HGC 10, 628.

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102 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan) 135-104 BC. Prutah Æ 14 mm, 1,73 g Splayed double cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns / Legend in five lines within wreath. Very Fine Hendin 1135; HGC 10, 628.

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103 Judaea. Jerusalem. Antiochos VII Sidetes and John Hyrcanus I 132-130 BC. Dated SE 182 = 130/29 BCE Prutah Æ 15 mm, 2,58 g Lily on stem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ, anchor, ΒΠΡ (date) below. Very Fine SC 2123.3; Sofaer 2; Hendin 1131; HGC 9, 1103.

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104 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. Alexander Jannaios (Yehonatan) 103-76 BC. Prutah Æ 13 mm, 1,14 g Star of eight rays; all within border of dots / Upright anchor within circle. Very Fine Hendin GBC 5, 1152; HGC 10, 644.

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105 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. Alexander Jannaios (Yehonatan) 103-76 BC. Prutah Æ 16 mm, 2,98 g Rose / Anchor within circle. Very Fine Hendin 6184; TJC N, Sofaer 214-219.

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106 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. Alexander Jannaios (Yehonatan) 103-76 BC. Prutah Æ 12 mm, 0,65 g Star of eight rays; all within border of dots; Aramaic legend around / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, upright anchor within circle. Very Fine HGC 10, 644.

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107 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. Alexander Jannaios (Yehonatan) 103-76 BC. Prutah Æ 14 mm, 1,16 g Star of eight rays; all within border of dots / Upright anchor within circle. Very Fine HGC 10, 644. The Hasmoneans were a Jewish dynasty that ruled Judea from the 2nd century BC to the 1st century BC. They emerged as leaders during the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire, which had attempted to suppress Jewish religious practices in Judea. The revolt was led by Mattathias the Hasmonean and his sons, notably Judah Maccabee. Judah Maccabee and his brothers successfully liberated Judea and reclaimed the Temple in Jerusalem in 164 BC, an event commemorated by the Jewish festival of Hanukkah. Following these military victories, the Hasmoneans established an independent Jewish state in Judea, marking a significant period of self-rule and religious freedom for the Jewish people. Under the leadership of Simon Maccabee, the Hasmoneans expanded their territory and secured alliances with foreign powers, solidifying their control over Judea. Simon and his descendants, including John Hyrcanus and Alexander Jannaeus, ruled Judea as both high priests and kings, a dual role that combined political and religious authority. The Hasmonean period witnessed internal struggles, particularly between religious traditionalists (Pharisees) and Hellenized Jews who embraced Greek culture (Sadducees). These divisions, along with external pressures from neighboring powers like the Seleucids and eventually the Romans, contributed to the decline of the Hasmonean dynasty. By the time of Herod the Great, who ruled with Roman support from 37 to 4 BCE, the Hasmonean dynasty had effectively ended, although some descendants remained active in Jewish religious and political life. The legacy of the Hasmoneans includes their pivotal role in preserving Jewish identity and traditions during a turbulent period of regional conflicts and cultural shifts in ancient Judea.



108 Philistia (Palestine). Uncertain mint circa 450-333 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,57 g Archaic-style bearded male head to right / Head of gorgoneion facing with protruding tongue. Very Fine Gitler & Tal XVI.160; HGC 10, 612.

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109 Levantine Region. Uncertain Eastern Satrapy, 'Athenian Series' circa 323-240 BC. Drachm AR 15 mm, 3,96 g Head of Athena right, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent behind, AΘE before; all within incuse square. Very Fine Bopearachchi, Sophytes, Series 1A ; SNG ANS 7.

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110 Arabia. Southern. Himyar circa AD 100-120. Drachm AR 17 mm, 2,37 g Male head left wearing diadem; symbol to left and right; pellet within crescent above / Antelope head facing; monogram to left, symbol to right. Extremely Fine Munro-Hay 2.2i; SNG ANS 1503-22.

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111 Nabataean Kingdom. Petra . Aretas IV 9 BC-AD 40. Attributed to years 2-24 = 8/7 BC - AD 15/16 Bronze Æ 12 mm, 0,87 g Hēth in Aramaic within laurel wreath / Eagle to left with wings closed, ḥēth in Aramaic behind. Very Fine CN 156; Schmitt-Korte II, 64.

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112 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardes. Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II 420-375 BC. Siglos AR 16 mm, 5,36 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance to right, holding dagger and strung bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IVA; BMC Arabia 175-177; Klein 763; SNG Kayhan 1031.

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113 Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,58 g Draped bust of Tigranes II to right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - 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. Nearly Extremely Fine Kovacs 74.1. Tigranes II, known as Tigranes the Great, was a significant king of Armenia from 95 BC to 55 BC during the Hellenistic period. A member of the Artaxiad dynasty, he expanded Armenia's borders significantly, earning the titles of "Great King" and "King of Kings." Tigranes allied with Mithridates VI of Pontus, marrying his daughter Cleopatra. His empire reached from the Pontic Alps to Mesopotamia and from the Caspian Sea to the Mediterranean, making it the most powerful state east of the Roman Republic for a brief period. Tigranes' imperial ambitions brought him into direct conflict with Rome. In 69 BC, he suffered a decisive defeat at the hands of the Roman general Lucullus in the Battle of Tigranocerta. Subsequent battles against the Romans led by Pompey resulted in Tigranes' surrender in 66 BC. Pompey allowed him to retain a diminished Armenia as a Roman buffer state. Tigranes ruled as a Roman ally until his death in 55 BC. Known for his diverse imperial ideology, Tigranes blended Achaemenid, Parthian, and Greek influences in his court. He was a follower of Zoroastrianism and adopted the title of Philhellene. Tigranes left a legacy, founding cities including the capital Tigranocerta. His empire, though short-lived, is a source of pride for modern Armenian nationalists, symbolized by the expression "sea to sea Armenia," reflecting the vast extent of his kingdom from the Caspian to the Mediterranean.



114 Kings of Armenia. Tigranocerta. Tigranes II "the Great" 95-56 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,91 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 Extremely Fine Kovacs 74.2; SCADA Group 1; CAA 19; ACV 31.

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115 Kings of Armenia Minor. Mithradates, Satrap of Armenia 212-0 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 3,70 g Draped bust to left, wearing bashlyk / Stag standing to right. Nearly Very Fine Kovacs 296.

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116 Kings of Characene. Charax-Spasinu. Attambelos IV AD 54-65. Tetradrachm Æ 25 mm, 15,25 g Diademed head to right; c/m / Herakles seated left on rock, holding club; monogram above arm, Α below arm; [date] in exergue. Very Fine DCA 490 (Attambelos III).

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117 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy II Philadelphos 285-246 BC. Drachm Æ 41 mm, 73,02 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, two eagles standing left on thunderbolt, Λ between eagle's legs. Very Fine Svoronos 479; SNG Copenhagen 149.

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118 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy II Philadelphos 285-246 BC. Diobol Æ 29 mm, 21,12 g Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagles with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt; Θ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 465.

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119 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy III Evergetes 246-221 BC. Tetrobol Æ 37 mm, 45,62 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt, head right, filleted cornucopia over his shoulder; between eagle's legs, E. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 220;. Svoronos 1166.



120 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy III Euergetes 246-221 BC. Diobol Æ 35 mm, 37,03 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; between eagle's legs, chi-rho monogram. Very Fine Svoronos 965; SNG Copenhagen 173-5. Ptolemy III Euergetes, a significant figure in the Hellenistic era, ascended to the throne of Egypt in 246 BC, succeeding his father, Ptolemy II Philadelphus. The title "Euergetes" which translates to "the Benefactor" in Greek, aptly reflects his reputation as a generous and benevolent ruler who undertook numerous philanthropic endeavors during his reign. Notably, Ptolemy III is celebrated for his military achievements and successful conquests. His campaigns expanded the dominion of the Ptolemaic Kingdom, securing territories in Asia Minor, the Aegean Islands, and even regions within the Seleucid Empire. His motivations were partly driven by a desire to avenge the murder of his sister and regain territories that once belonged to the Ptolemies. Furthermore, Ptolemy III continued to nurture the legacy of the famed Library of Alexandria, a beacon of scholarship and learning in the ancient world. He expanded its collection of texts, further enhancing its status as a preeminent center for the study of various disciplines. In addition to his military and cultural endeavors, Ptolemy III was a patron of Greek culture and the arts. He provided support to poets, scholars, and philosophers, fostering the flourishing of Greek culture within the confines of Egypt. Ptolemy III Euergetes passed away in 222 BC, and he was succeeded by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator. His legacy endures in the annals of history, marked by territorial expansion, intellectual development at the Library of Alexandria, and the promotion of Greek culture during his reign in the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt.



121 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy III Euergetes 246-221 BC. Diobol AE 30 mm, 20,88 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\text{Π}\text{T}\text{O}\Lambda\text{E}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{O}\Upsilon$, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; between eagle's legs, chi-rho monogram. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 176-7; Svoronos 966.

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122 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy III Euergetes 246-221 BC. Diobol AE 35 mm, 33,71 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\text{Π}\text{T}\text{O}\Lambda\text{E}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{O}\Upsilon$, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; between eagle's legs, chi-rho monogram. Very Fine Svoronos 965; SNG Copenhagen 173-5.

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123 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Drachm AE 40 mm, 63,45 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\text{Π}\text{T}\text{O}\Lambda\text{E}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{O}\Upsilon$, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, A between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1126; SNG Copenhagen -.

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124 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Drachm AE 41 mm, 66,53 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{S}$ $\text{Π}\text{T}\text{O}\Lambda\text{E}\text{M}\text{A}\text{I}\text{O}\Upsilon$, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, A between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1126; SNG Copenhagen -.

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125 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Drachm Æ 42 mm, 67,16 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; between eagle's legs, ΣΕ. Very Fine Copenhagen 205-6; Svoronos 992. 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.



126 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Tetradrachm Æ 26 mm, 41,13 g Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle with opened wings standing l. on thunderbolt. Nearly Very Fine Svoronos 1148.

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127 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy V Epiphanes 204-180 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 17,56 g Laureate head of Isis right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; eagle standing left on thunderbolt. Nearly Very Fine Svoronos 1234.

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128 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy VI Philometor 180-145 BC. Diobol Æ 33 mm, 30,17 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt, head right, double cornucopia over his shoulder; between eagle's legs, ΣΕ. Very Fine Svoronos 1151; SNG Copenhagen 215. Ptolemy VI Philometor, part of the Ptolemaic dynasty, served as Pharaoh (King) of Egypt in two periods, from 180 to 164 BC and again from 163 to 145 BC. Born to Ptolemy V and Cleopatra I, he initially ruled under the guardianship of his mother until 176 BC, earning him the epithet "Philometor" or "Mother-loving." Subsequently, his reign was marked by a complex political landscape. Around 175 BC, Ptolemy VI married his sister Cleopatra II. His regents initiated the Sixth Syrian War (169/168 BC) against the Seleucid Empire led by Antiochus IV. With Roman support, Antiochus IV, who briefly claimed the Egyptian throne in 169 BC, was expelled in 168 BC. Declared mature at the war's outset in 170 BC, Ptolemy VI co-ruled with his wife/sister Cleopatra II and younger brother Ptolemy VIII. Internal strife unfolded in 164 BC when Ptolemy VIII ousted his older brother from Egypt, leading Ptolemy VI to seek Roman aid. Returning in 163 BC, the kingdom was divided between Ptolemy VI (core realm) and Ptolemy VIII (Cyrenaica). Ptolemy VI successfully defended Cyprus, and after Seleucid King Demetrius I's death in 150 BC, he played a role in the Seleucid succession, initially opposing, then supporting Demetrius II. His death in 145 BC, just after a decisive battle, briefly united the Syrian Seleucid Empire and Egypt under a single ruler—a rarity since Alexander the Great's era. His daughter Cleopatra Thea married Demetrius II, creating further interconnections in the intricate web of Hellenistic politics. Ptolemy VI's legacy reflects the intricate dynamics of power, alliances, and familial relationships in the Hellenistic world.



129 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Kition. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II Physkon 170-116 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 13,05 g Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; ΛΚΘ (date) in left field, ΚΙ to right. Good Very Fine Svoronos 1578; Olivier 1272-5 (obv. die D248); SNG Copenhagen -; DCA 53.

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130 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Salamis. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II Physkon 170-116 BC. Dated RY 29=142/1 BC Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 13,25 g Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis around neck / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; ΛΚΘ (date) in left field, ΣΑ to right. Good Very Fine Svoronos 1536; Olivier 450-8 (obv. die D110); SNG Copenhagen 573; DCA 52.

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131 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IX to Ptolemy XII 116-51 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 8,51 g Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, two eagles standing left on thunderbolt; cornucopia to left. Good Very Fine Svoronos 1426 (Joint reign of Ptolemy VI and VIII); SNG Copenhagen 311-4 (same).

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132 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IX to Ptolemy XII 116-51 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 9,39 g Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, two eagles standing left on thunderbolt; cornucopia to left. Nearly Extremely Fine Svoronos 1426 (Joint reign of Ptolemy VI and VIII); SNG Copenhagen 311-4 (same).

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133 Thrace. Bizya. Faustina II AD 147-175. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 6,85 g ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ, draped bust right / ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ, Artemis standing left, holding torch and arrow over stag to . Very Fine RPC IV online 9308. Annia Galeria Faustina, known as Faustina the Younger was the wife of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Born to Emperor Antoninus Pius, she was initially engaged to Lucius Verus but later married Marcus Aurelius in AD 145. The couple had numerous children, although most did not survive. Faustina's fertility was celebrated on coins. During the Marcomannic Wars, she accompanied Marcus Aurelius and lived in Carnuntum, where rumors of her affairs circulated. She played a role in the trial against Herodes Atticus. Honored with the title "mater castrorum" in AD 174, she was reportedly involved in plans for her husband's succession. Faustina passed away during a journey to Cappadocia in AD 176 and was posthumously deified by the Senate. Marcus Aurelius' writings reflect his genuine grief over her death.



134 Thrace. Hadrianopolis. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,45 g AVT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC AVΓ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Artemis standing left, holding patera and bow; stag at side. Very Fine Varbanov 3888. 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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135 Thrace. Philippopolis. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 15,98 g ANTΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡΗ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust to left, holding spear in his right hand and shield in his left / ΜΗΤΡΟ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΩC, Asklepios standing facing, head left, resting on serpent-entwined staff. Very Fine Varbanov 15.1.3.

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136 Kings of Thrace. Rhoemetalkes I and Pythodoris, with Augustus 11 BC-AD 12. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 8,29 g ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ, jugate heads of Rhoemetalkes, diademed, and his queen Pythodoris, right / ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, bare head of Augustus right. Very Fine RPC I 1711. Rhoemetalces I, the king of the Sapaean kingdom of Thrace from 11 BC to AD 12, succeeded his nephew Rhescuporis II of the Astaeon lineage. A loyal ally to Emperor Augustus, Rhoemetalces I traced his lineage to Thracian King Cotys I. Fleeing Thrace during a revolt after Rhescuporis II's death in 13 BC, Rhoemetalces I returned after the revolt's end with Augustus restoring the kingdom. Becoming the ruler of all Thrace in 12 BC, he was described by Tacitus as "attractive and civilized." Following his death in AD 12, Augustus divided the realm between Rhoemetalces I's son Cotys III, who received the cultivated parts, and his remaining brother Rhescuporis II, who received the wilder frontier regions.



137 Mysia. Pergamon. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 10,74 g IMP•IX TR PO V, bare head to right / Triumphal arch with IMP IX TR POT V inscribed on entablature, surmounted by charioteer in quadriga; S P R SIGNIS RECEPTIS in three lines within. Very Fine RPC I 2218; RIC I 510; BMCRE 703 (Ephesus); Sutherland group VII; RSC 293. 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.



138 Caria. Alabanda. Caracalla and Plautilla AD 193-217. Bronze Æ 35 mm, 28,09 g Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right; c/m: head right / Tyche standing left, holding rudder and cornucopia. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 2398.

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139 Caria. Stratonikeia. Julia Domna. Augusta AD 193-217. Bronze Æ 38 mm, 27,97 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Septimius vis-à-vis draped bust of Domna; c/ms: helmeted head of Roma within circular incuse, and ΘΕΟΥ within rectangular incuse / Hecate standing facing, head left, wearing calathus, holding patera and torch; at feet left, dog standing left, looking right. Very Fine BMC 56; SNG von Aulock 2674. For c/ms: Howgego 188; 536.

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140 Caria. Stratonikeia. Septimius Severus, with Julia Domna AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 37 mm, 25,35 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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141 Caria. Stratonikeia. Caracalla and Geta AD 197-217. Bronze Æ 38 mm, 26,71 g Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Caracalla vis-à-vis [bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust of Geta]; c/m: laureate and draped bust of Caracalla within circular incuse / Nike advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Nearly Very Fine SNG von Aulock 2684.

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142 Lydia. Sala. Antinous after AD 130. C. Val. Androneikos Assarion Æ 21 mm, 5,86 g ΗΡΩC ANTINOOC, draped bust of Antinoos to right / ΕΠΙ Γ ΟΥΑΛ ΑΝ - ΔΡΟ CΑΛΗΝΩΝ, Dionysos, nude to the waist, standing to right, holding grape bunch in his right hand and his kantharos with his left, supported by a low column. Very Fine Blum, Sala, 1; BMC 35-37; RPC 2447; SNG Munich 459. Antinous was a young Greek youth from Bithynia in Asia Minor who became famous as the lover of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. Born around AD 111, Antinous entered into the Emperor's service and accompanied him on his extensive travels across the Roman Empire. Antinous's life took a tragic turn when he drowned in the Nile River in Egypt in October AD 130, under circumstances that remain unclear. His sudden death deeply affected Hadrian, who was grief-stricken and declared Antinous a deity, establishing a cult in his honor known as the Antinoöpolis. Numerous statues and artworks were created depicting Antinous as a symbol of youth and beauty. The relationship between Hadrian and Antinous has sparked scholarly debate, with interpretations ranging from a loving and consensual relationship to questions of coercion or manipulation due to the power dynamics between an emperor and his subject. Regardless, Antinous remains a significant figure in both Roman history and art, embodying themes of love, loss, and the intersection of Greek and Roman cultures during the imperial period.

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143 Pisidia. Verbe. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 29,51 g Laureaten head right / Dioscuri standing facing, both holding spear and bridle of horse; above their head, star. Nearly Very Fine Not in the standard references.

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144 Lykaonia. Ilistra. Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 9,86 g ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙ Λ ΑΥΡΗ ΟΥΗΡΟ CΕΒ ΑΡ ΠΑΡ, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / ΙΛICTPEΩΝ ΚΟΙΝ ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC, nude Heracles (bearded) standing, facing, resting arm on club, holding lion skin. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 7247 (temporary).

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145 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Nero AD 54-68. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 7,16 g IM NER CLAV CAESAR, laureate head of Nero to right; to right, coiled serpent to right / Large S·C within circle and olive-wreath. Very Fine McAlee 300; RPC I 4310.

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146 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Domitian AD 81-96. Dated RY 13=93/4 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,58 g AYTO KAIΣAP ΔOMITIA-NOΣ ΣEB ΓEPM, laureate bust right, aegis on left shoulder / ETOYΣ NEOY-IEPOY TPIS KAI ΔEKATOUY(date), eagle standing left on thunderbolt, head and tail right, wreath in beak, wings spread; palm branch to left. Nearly Very Fine RPC II, 1981; Wruck 111. Domitian, full name Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus, was a Roman Emperor who ruled from AD 81 to 96. Born on October 24, AD 51, he was the second son of the Roman Emperor Vespasian and younger brother to Titus. Domitian's family, known as the Flavian dynasty, played a crucial role in stabilizing the Roman Empire after the turmoil of the Year of the Four Emperors in AD 69. Upon the death of his brother Titus in AD 81, Domitian ascended to the throne as the Roman Emperor. His rule was marked by both accomplishments and controversies. Domitian pursued ambitious building projects, including the restoration of the Roman Forum and the construction of the Domus Flavia on the Palatine Hill. He also strengthened the Roman economy, initiated agricultural reforms, and invested in public infrastructure. However, Domitian's autocratic style of rule and his conflicts with the Senate led to tensions and a series of purges. He faced opposition due to perceived tyranny, censorship, and a repressive regime. Despite his accomplishments, his authoritarian governance style made him unpopular among certain factions. In AD 96, Domitian was assassinated in a conspiracy involving members of his own court, leading to the brief Year of the Four Emperors. His successor, Nerva, became the next Roman Emperor, initiating the Nerva-Antonian Dynasty.

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147 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 13,90 g ΑΥΤ•ΚΑΙ• •ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕ• Β•, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ •ΕΞ• ΥΠΑΤΟ• Γ•, eagle standing facing, head to right with wreath in beak, on leg and thigh of sacrificial animal Very Fine McAlee 672; Prieur 211. 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.



148 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,44 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΣ ΥΠΑΤΟ Β, eagle standing facing, head and tail left, wreath in beak; between eagle's legs, ram, head reverted, running left under crescent. Extremely Fine Prieur 295; CP 1020. 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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149 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,00 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΥΙΑC, eagle standing facing on exergual line, head right, tail left, wreath in beak; SC in exergue. Extremely Fine Prieur 283.

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150 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,28 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΥΙΑC, eagle standing facing on exergual line, head and tail left, wreath in beak; SC in exergue. Good Very Fine Prieur 279; McAlee 862; RPC 3487.

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151 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 10,70 g MAP OTAKIA CEOYHPAN CEB, draped bust right, wearing stephane and set upon crescent / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΟΥΚΙΑΚ, eagle standing facing on palm frond left, head left, with wreath in beak and wings spread; SC in exergue. Good Very Fine RPC VIII online - (unassigned; ID 29034); McAlee 1086; Prieur 324.



152 Seleucis and Pieria. Coele-Syria. Chalkis ad Libanon. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera 51-30 BC. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 4,35 g BACIΛICCHC KΛEOΠATPAC, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII to right / ETOVC KA TOV KAI Ç ΘEAC NEWTEPAC, Nike advancing right, holding palm and wreath; all within wreath. Very Fine RPC I 4772; Svoronos 1888. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera, commonly known as Cleopatra VII, was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, who reigned from 51 to 30 BC. She was a member of the Ptolemaic dynasty, which was of Macedonian Greek origin and ruled Egypt after the death of Alexander the Great. Cleopatra was born in 69 BC in Alexandria, Egypt, and ascended to the throne at the age of 18 alongside her younger brother, Ptolemy XIII. Their joint rule quickly turned into a struggle for power, leading to Cleopatra being exiled from Egypt by her brother's advisors. In 48 BC, she returned with the help of Julius Caesar, the Roman general, and entered into a romantic and political alliance with him. This alliance allowed Cleopatra to regain the throne and solidify her position as the pharaoh of Egypt. During her time as queen, Cleopatra became known for her intelligence, political acumen, and charm. She actively promoted Egyptian independence and sought to restore the glory of the Ptolemaic Kingdom. Her relationship with Julius Caesar resulted in the birth of a son, Caesarion, whom she claimed was Caesar's heir. After Caesar's assassination in 44 BC, Cleopatra aligned herself with Caesar's ally and co-consul, Mark Antony. Their relationship was both political and romantic, and together they formed a powerful union known as the Donations of Alexandria, where Cleopatra and Antony celebrated their union and bestowed territories on their children. This alliance, however, was challenged by Octavian (later Augustus), Caesar's adopted son and heir, who defeated Cleopatra and Antony's forces at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. Following their defeat, Cleopatra and Antony retreated to Alexandria, where they eventually took their own lives in 30 BC rather than face capture by Octavian. Cleopatra's death marked the end of the Ptolemaic Kingdom and the beginning of Egypt's incorporation into the Roman Empire. Cleopatra VII is remembered not only for her political prowess and alliances but also for her cultural impact. She is often depicted in history and popular culture as a symbol of beauty, intelligence, and ambition, and her life and relationships continue to captivate imaginations centuries later.



153 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,90 g ΑΥΤ•ΚΑΙ•ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ•ΣΕ•, laureate and draped bust right / •ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟΣ•ΤΟ•Γ•, eagle with spread wings standing facing, head to left and holding wreath in beak; between the eagle's legs, star. Good Very Fine Bellinger 53; Prieur 1163. 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.



154 Seleucia and Pieria. Laodicea ad Mare. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,63 g AVT KAI•ANTΩNEINOC•C, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / •ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟΣ•Β•, eagle standing facing, head to right, wings spread; star between legs. Very Fine Prieur & Amandry Group I, 9; McAlee, Severan, Group I, 5; Prieur 1130.

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155 Coele. Damascus. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Bronze Æ 30 mm, 15,02 g M OTAC SEVERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / COL ΔΑΜΑΣΟ ΜΕΤΡΟΠΟ, CΕΒΑ CΜΙΑ in two lines within wreath; below, ram's head right. Very Fine Rosenberger 42 var. (rev. legend); Israel Museum 4285 var. (same); RPC online -.

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156 Decapolis. Petra. Hadrian AD 117-138. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 10,68 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC, laureate and cuirassed bust with gorgoneion of Hadrian, right / ΠΕΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, turreted and veiled Tyche seated left on rock, left, her right hand extended, holding trophy in left. Very Fine Spijkerman 2; Sofaer 3; RPC III 4099.

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157 Decapolis. Philadelphia. Commodus AD 177-192. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 4,04 g ΑΥΤ ΑΥΡ ΚΟΜΟΔΟC, bare head of Commodus right / ΦΙΛ ΚΟΙΛ CΥΡ, turreted and draped bust of Tyche, left; to right, cornucopia. Nearly Very Fine RPC IV.3, 6655 (temporary).

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158 Phoenicia. Tyre. Pseudo-autonomous issue, Time of Hadrian AD 121-122. Hemiassarion Æ 17 mm, 3,71 g Turreted and veiled head of Tyche to right, behind, palm frond / ΙΕΡΑC ΤΥΡ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC / ZM-Σ Palm tree. Very Fine RPC III 3900.

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159 Judaea. Ascalon (?). Pseudo-autonomous issue 27 BC-AD 14. Bronze Æ 10 mm, 0,72 g Male head to right / Caduceus between crossed cornucopia. Very Fine Cf. RPC I 4876B = Sofaer 48.

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160 Judaea. Caesarea Maritima mint. Titus AD 79-81. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 7,95 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, laureate head right / ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑΣ ΕΛΛΩΚΥΙΑΣ, Nike standing right, foot on helmet, inscribing a shield set on a palm tree. Very Fine RPC II, 2311; SNG ANS 464ff.

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161 Judaea. Gaza. Caracalla AD 198-217. marnas Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 10,89 g ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB, radiate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Δ, eagle standing facing on club, head and tail left, with wings spread, holding wreath in beak; symbol of Marnas to upper right, star between legs. Very Fine Not in the standard References in that variation -.

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162 Judaea. Jerusalem. Procurators. Valerius Gratus AD 15-26. Year 5 of Tiberius = IE = 18 AD Prutah Æ 15 mm, 1,98 g ΤΙΒ / ΚΑΙ/ΚΑΡ in three lines within wreath / ΙΟΒ-ΛΙΑ / Λ Ε upright palm branch. Very Fine RPC I 4965.

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163 Judaea. Jerusalem. Procurators. Valerius Gratus AD 15-26. Year 11 of Tiberius = IA = 24/5 AD Prutah Æ 15 mm, 1,99 g ΤΙΒ / ΚΑΙ/ΚΑΡ in three lines within wreath / ΙΟΒ-ΛΙΑ / Λ ΙΑ upright palm branch. Very Fine RPC I 4966; TJC 329.

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164 Judaea. Jerusalem. Procurators. Pontius Pilate AD 26-36. Prutah Æ 14 mm, 1,56 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟC ΛΙϚ, simpulum / ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟC, three bound grain ears. Very Fine RPC I 4967.

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165 Judaea. Jerusalem. First Jewish War AD 66-70. Prutah Æ 18 mm, 1,71 g Amphora / Vine leaf on branch with tendril. Very Fine Hendin 1360; Meshorer 196. The First Jewish-Roman War, also known as the Great Jewish Revolt, took place between AD 66 and 73 in the Roman province of Judea (modern-day Israel and Palestine). It was a major conflict between the Jewish population and the Roman Empire, sparked by tensions over Roman rule and heavy taxation. The revolt began in AD 66 when Jewish rebels in Jerusalem and other parts of Judea rose up against Roman authority. The initial uprising was fueled by resentment against Roman oppression, religious tensions, and economic hardships imposed by Roman taxation policies. The rebels managed to seize control of Jerusalem and expelled the Roman garrison stationed there. In response, the Roman Emperor Nero dispatched a large force under the command of Vespasian to suppress the revolt. Vespasian's son, Titus, later took over command after Vespasian was proclaimed emperor in AD 69. The Romans besieged Jerusalem and after a long and brutal siege, they breached the city walls in AD 70. The Second Temple, the holiest site in Judaism, was destroyed during the siege, which had profound religious and cultural implications for the Jewish people. Despite the fall of Jerusalem, Jewish resistance continued in various fortresses and strongholds across Judea. The last stronghold of the rebels, Masada, fell to the Romans in AD 73, marking the end of organized Jewish resistance in the war. The war resulted in a devastating loss of life among the Jewish population and led to widespread dispersion and diaspora of Jews throughout the Roman Empire and beyond. The First Jewish-Roman War had significant historical repercussions, including the eventual transformation of Judaism as a religion centered around synagogues rather than the Temple cult, and it set the stage for the Bar Kokhba revolt (AD 132-136) which further shaped Jewish identity and relations with the Roman Empire.



166 Judaea. Jerusalem. First Jewish War AD 66-70. Prutah Æ 15 mm, 2,52 g Amphora / Vine leaf on branch with tendril. Very Fine Hendin 1360; Meshorer 196.

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167 Judaea. Tiberias AD 40-41. Herodians. Agrippa I, with Agrippa II. RY 5 = 40/1 AD Bronze Æ 13 mm, 1,42 g Bare head of Agrippa II to left / Crossed cornucopiae. Fine RPC I 4979; Sofaer 152.

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168 Egypt. Alexandria. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Dated RY 2=244/5 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 12,35 g A K M IOY ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΕΥΣΕΒ, laureate and cuirassed bust right / L - B, eagle standing left, head right, holding wreath in beak. Very Fine RPC VIII online - (unassigned; ID 2796); Dattari 4935; Emmett 3480.3. 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.



169 Egypt. Alexandria. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Dated RY 3=245/6 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 13,24 g A K M IOY ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΕΥΣΕΒ, laureate and cuirassed bust right / L - Γ, eagle standing left, head right, holding wreath in beak. Very Fine RPC VIII online - (unassigned; ID 2796); Dattari 4935; Emmett 3480.3.

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170 Egypt. Alexandria. Valerian II, as Caesar AD 256-257. Dated RY 5 of Valerian I & Gallienus =257/258 AD Potin Tetradrachm 22 mm, 9,86 g Π ΛΙΚ ΚΟΡ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙC CΕΒ, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Eagle standing left, head right with wreath in its beak, wings closed; L Ε (date) across field Very Fine Köln 2997; Dattari (Savio) 5374; K&G 92.8; Emmett 3764.5. 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.

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171 Egypt. Alexandria. Numerian AD 283-284. Potin Tetradrachm 20 mm, 8,59 g A K M A NOYMEPIANOC CEB; laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / Eagle standing left between two standards, head right, spreading wings, holding wreath in beak; L B (date) above. Very Fine RPC X, — (unassigned; ID 75860); Hunter 1079. 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.



172 C. Hosidius C. f. Geta 68 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,68 g GETA III VIR, diademed bust of Artemis right, wearing ear-pendant and necklace with long pendants, bow and quiver at back / C HOSIDI C F, boar right pierced by a spear and attacked by a dog. Very Fine Crawford 407/2; Sydenham 903; Kestner 3317-8; BMCRR Rome 3389-91; Hosidia 1. According to Havercamp, the reverse type refers to the great hunting parties with which the birthday of Augustus was celebrated so magnificently in 20 BC. Diana (Artemis) on the obverse and the wild boar on the reverse could be a reference to a Greek myth. The story of Diana and the Caledonian boar revolves around the Caledonian boar hunt, a significant event that was triggered by King Oeneus ignoring the goddess Diana (Artemis) when making an offering. In retaliation, Diana sent a monstrous boar, the Calydonian boar, to ravage the land of Calydon. To combat this threat, Oeneus' son Meleager gathered a group of famous heroes, including the experienced huntress Atalanta. The mighty boar posed a great challenge during the hunt, allowing the heroes to put their courage and skill to the test. Meleager, motivated by his affection for Atalanta, finally dealt the wild creature a fatal blow. However, conflicts arose over the boar's coveted hide, which led to a tragic twist. Meleager killed his uncles in the ensuing quarrel, incurring Diana's wrath. Out of grief for the Calydonian boar, Diana transformed Meleager into a wild boar, illustrating the unpredictable consequences of mortal interaction with the divine.

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173 L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus 62 BC. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,76 g PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA, veiled and diademed head of Concordia right / TER, Paullus standing to right of trophy, Perseus and his two sons as captives on the left; in exergue PAVLLVS. Very Fine Crawford 415/1; Sydenham 926; Aemilia 10.

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174 Octavian 29-27 BC. L. Pinaris Scarpus, Imperator. Cyrene Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,28 g AVGVR PONTIF, head of Jupiter Ammon right / Victory standing right on globe, holding palm frond over left shoulder with left hand, and wreath tied with fillet in extended right hand; IMP CAESAR DIVI F in two lines across fields. Very Fine Crawford 546/4; RIC 535; CRI 411; RSC 125. 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.



175 Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. P. Carisius, legate. Emerita Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,45 g IMP CAESAR AVGVST, bare head left / P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR, bird's-eye view of town, with gateway, in which are two doors and on which are three battlements in front and walls around and behind; EMERITA inscribed above doors. Fine RIC 9b; RSC 398; BMCRE 291 = BMCRR Spain 128; BN 1039-43.

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176 Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum (Lyon) Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,76 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.

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177 Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Lamia, Silius, and Annius, as III viri monetales. Rome Quadrans Æ 16 mm, 3,27 g LAMIA•SILIVS•ANNIVS•, simpulum and lituus / III•VIR•A•A•A•F•F around large S C. Very Fine BMC 201; Cohen 339; RIC 421.

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178 Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Uncertain mint, possibly Colonia Patricia Denarius AR 17 mm, 3,69 g CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head left / SIGNIS/ RECEPTIS/ S-P/ Q-R, round shield inscribed CL V; aquila to left, signum to right Nearly Very Fine RIC² 86b.

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179 Tiberius AD 14-37. Lugdunum (Lyon) Aureus AV 20 mm, 7,79 g TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated to right on throne with ornamented legs, holding sceptre and olive branch; single exergual line below. Very Fine RIC I 29; BMCRE 46; Lyon 147; Calicó 305c. "With great skill and charisma, Augustus managed to effectively transform the Republic of Rome, governed by the Senate and people, into a monarchy. His successor and stepson, Tiberius, saw himself as a new Augustus. Therefore, as emperor, he not only faced an enormous predecessor but also had to come to terms with his still unconsolidated role as the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. Not least in the realm of coinage, Tiberius thus retained many innovations of the first emperor. The very productive mint in Lugdunum, modern-day Lyon, which had already flourished under Augustus, became the sole mint for all precious metal coins during his successor's reign, while the minting of bronze denominations remained in Rome. The selection of coin motifs was also not characterized by experimentation: on the reverse of all Tiberius Aurei, there is a seated female figure holding attributes such as a scepter and an olive branch, which can be identified as the goddess of peace, Pax. However, she is often interpreted as a depiction of Livia Augusta, wife of Augustus, mother of Tiberius, and thus a familial link between the old and the new emperor." (quote: Sonja Hommen on bawue.museum-digital.de)

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180 Tiberius AD 14-37. Lugdunum (Lyon) Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,53 g TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right on throne, holding sceptre and olive branch. Nearly Very Fine RIC II 30. Tiberius, whose full name was Tiberius Caesar Augustus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 14-37. He was born in 42 BC in Rome, and he came from a prominent political family. Tiberius was the stepson of Emperor Augustus and served as a military commander before ascending to the throne. He succeeded Augustus as the second Roman emperor after Augustus' death. As emperor, Tiberius sought to maintain the stability and prosperity of the Roman Empire. He implemented administrative reforms and focused on maintaining a strong and disciplined Roman army. However, Tiberius' reign was marked by controversies and political intrigue. He was known for his suspicion of the Roman Senate and his distance from the Roman people. His relationship with the Senate and the ruling elite was often strained, leading to accusations of tyranny and repression. Tiberius withdrew to the island of Capri during the later years of his reign, leaving the administration of the empire to others. His retreat from Rome led to further criticisms and rumors about his behavior and intentions. Tiberius died in AD 37, and was succeeded by his grandnephew Caligula as the next Roman emperor. Despite his accomplishments as a military leader, Tiberius' legacy is mixed, with some viewing him as a capable ruler and others criticizing his autocratic tendencies and the atmosphere of fear and suspicion during his reign.



181 Nero AD 54-68. Lugdunum (Lyon) Dupondius Æ 30 mm, 13,08 g NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P, radiate head to right, globe at point of bust / VICTORIA AVGVSTI, Victory walking to left, holding wreath and palm; S-C across fields, II in exergue. Very Fine RIC I 378; WCN 378. 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.

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182 Nero AD 54-68. Rome Sestertius Æ 35 mm, 26,66 g NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head right / Roma helmeted and in military dress, seated left on cuirass, holding Victory, left resting on parazonium, around, shields and arms, in field, S - C, in exergue ROMA. Good Very Fine RIC 398; Cohen 261; CBN 76; WCN 409.

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183 Nero AD 54-68. Rome As Æ 30 mm, 12,18 g IMP NERO CAESAR AVG GERM, laureate head right / PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT / S - C, temple of Janus with latticed window on right and garlanded and closed double doors on left. Very Fine RIC 347. The Temple of Janus, known as the "Templum Jani" in Latin, was a significant structure in ancient Rome dedicated to the god Janus. The Temple of Janus held a unique place in Roman religion and symbolism. Janus, the god to whom it was dedicated, was depicted with two faces—one looking forward and one looking backward—symbolizing his role as the deity of beginnings, transitions, and endings. As such, the temple itself was associated with transitions and change, reflecting the dual nature of Janus as a god who presided over both war and peace. Historically, the Temple of Janus had its doors open during times of war and closed during times of peace. This symbolic act signified Rome's readiness for conflict or its state of peace and harmony with neighboring peoples. The doors of the temple were famously closed only a few times in Roman history, indicating rare periods of peace and stability. The temple's architectural design and exact location in Rome have been subjects of scholarly debate, but it was likely situated in the Roman Forum, the political and religious center of the city. Its significance extended beyond religious practice, serving as a visible reminder of Rome's martial and diplomatic status. The Temple of Janus and its symbolic significance endured into the later Roman Empire, where its doors continued to serve as a marker of the empire's military activities and diplomatic relations. Its role in Roman society underscored the interconnectedness of religion, statecraft, and public perception in ancient Rome. In summary, the Temple of Janus in ancient Rome was a symbolically rich structure dedicated to the god Janus, embodying the city's readiness for war or peace and reflecting its social, religious, and political dynamics through its open or closed doors.



184 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,28 g IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right / PON MAX TR P COS V, emperor seated right on curule chair, holding scepter and olive branch. Very Fine RIC 702. 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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185 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,02 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M, laureate head right / TRI POT II COS III P P, Pax seated left on throne, holding branch and caduceus. Very Fine RIC II 41.

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186 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,95 g CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head right / IMP - XIX, modius with seven ears of grain and two poppies. Very Fine RIC II 980; RSC 219.

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187 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,80 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, laureate head of Vespasian to right / Vesta seated to left, holding simpulum; across fields, TRI-POT. Very Fine BMC 70; RIC 359.



188 Titus, as Caesar AD 76-78. Antioch Semis Æ 18 mm, 4,03 g T CAES IMP, laureate head to right / PON TR POT, winged caduceus. Very Fine RIC II.1 1575 (Vespasian, quadrans); McAlee 393; RPC II 1998. Titus Flavius Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, better known as Titus, was a Roman Emperor whose brief reign from AD 79 to 81 left a lasting impression on the history of Rome. Born in AD 39 in Rome, Titus was the eldest son of Emperor Vespasian, who founded the Flavian dynasty. Titus had a distinguished military upbringing, accompanying his father on various military campaigns. His skills as a military leader were evident when he served in the Roman legions and gained a reputation for his bravery and strategic acumen. One of the defining moments of Titus' reign was the catastrophic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, which buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum under layers of volcanic ash. Despite the scale of the disaster, Titus displayed empathy and took charge of relief efforts, providing aid to the survivors. During his reign, Titus inaugurated the magnificent Flavian Amphitheater, now famously known as the Colosseum, in AD 80. The grand opening was marked by a lavish 100-day spectacle of gladiatorial contests, wild animal hunts, and various other entertainments. The celebrations showcased Titus' generosity and popularity among the Roman populace. Titus also played a significant role in the First Jewish-Roman War during his father's reign. After Vespasian's victory, Titus led the siege of Jerusalem in AD 70. The conquest resulted in the destruction of the Second Temple, a significant event in Jewish history, and the subsequent dispersal of Jewish communities. Tragically, Titus' reign came to an untimely end when he succumbed to a fever in AD 81, at the age of 41. His sudden death marked the beginning of a more contentious period in Roman history, as his younger brother, Domitian, ascended to the throne. Titus' legacy endures as one of Rome's "good emperors," celebrated for his capable leadership, compassion, and ability to maintain relative stability during his short but impactful rule. The Colosseum, a testament to his grandeur, remains an enduring symbol of his reign and a beloved icon of ancient Roman architecture.



189 Titus AD 79-81. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, laureate head right / TR P VIII IMP XV COS VII P P, Venus standing right, back facing, leaning upon column to left, holding helmet and sceptre. Very Fine RIC² 53.

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190 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,39 g IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XV, laureate head of Domitian right / IMP XXII COS XVII CENS P P P, Minerva standing right on capital of rostral column, preparing to hurl javelin and holding shield; at her feet to right, owl standing right, head facing. Good Very Fine RIC 788; BN 207; BMC 231-2; RSC 293. Domitian, full name Titus Flavius Caesar Domitianus Augustus, was a Roman Emperor who ruled from AD 81 to 96. Born on October 24, AD 51, he was the second son of the Roman Emperor Vespasian and younger brother to Titus. Domitian's family, known as the Flavian dynasty, played a crucial role in stabilizing the Roman Empire after the turmoil of the Year of the Four Emperors in AD 69. Upon the death of his brother Titus in AD 81, Domitian ascended to the throne as the Roman Emperor. His rule was marked by both accomplishments and controversies. Domitian pursued ambitious building projects, including the restoration of the Roman Forum and the construction of the Domus Flavia on the Palatine Hill. He also strengthened the Roman economy, initiated agricultural reforms, and invested in public infrastructure. However, Domitian's autocratic style of rule and his conflicts with the Senate led to tensions and a series of purges. He faced opposition due to perceived tyranny, censorship, and a repressive regime. Despite his accomplishments, his authoritarian governance style made him unpopular among certain factions. In AD 96, Domitian was assassinated in a conspiracy involving members of his own court, leading to the brief Year of the Four Emperors. His successor, Nerva, became the next Roman Emperor, initiating the Nervan-Antonian Dynasty.

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191 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 25,66 g IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XV CENS PER P P, laureate head right / IOVI V[IC]TOR[II], Jupiter seated to left, holding Victory and sceptre; SC in exergue. Very Fine BMCRE 439; RIC II.1 702; C. 314.

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192 Nerva AD 96-98. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,36 g IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, laureate head right / FORTVNA P R, Fortuna seated left, holding corn ears in right hand and cradling sceptre in left arm. Very Fine RIC 17; C. 79; BMC 41. Nerva, born Marcus Cocceius Nerva in AD 30, was a Roman Emperor who held the throne from AD 96 to 98. His rise to power came after the assassination of the previous emperor, Domitian, whose oppressive rule had made him deeply unpopular. The Senate selected Nerva as a compromise candidate, recognizing his reputation for moderation and diplomatic skills. During his relatively short reign, Nerva implemented several important reforms aimed at improving the well-being of the Roman Empire. He showed clemency by pardoning political exiles and taking measures to improve the treatment of slaves. Nerva also sought to address the needs of the urban poor, offering some relief to the marginalized members of society. One of the most significant acts during Nerva's rule was his adoption of Trajan as his successor in AD 97. Since Nerva lacked a biological heir, adopting Trajan was a strategic move to secure a smooth and stable transfer of power after his own death. Trajan, a highly capable and respected general, proved to be an exceptional ruler, and his reign would become one of the most prosperous and successful in Roman history. Nerva passed away from natural causes in AD 98, at the age of 68. While his reign was relatively brief, it marked a crucial turning point in Roman history. The "Five Good Emperors" era, which began with Nerva, brought stability and benevolent governance to the empire. These rulers prioritized the welfare of their subjects and focused on efficient administration, contributing to a period of prosperity and relative peace within the Roman Empire.

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193 Nerva AD 96-98. Struck AD 98-99. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,22 g IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head to right / P M TR P COS II P P, Victory seated to left, holding patera and palm. Very Fine RIC II 10; Woytek 62a; BMCRE 41; RSC 213.

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194 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,62 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate head right / SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI, trophy of arms, Dacian in mourning below. Very Fine RIC 223; RSC 537c. 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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195 Trajan AD 98-117. Struck AD 108-109. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,03 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Felicitas, draped, standing left, holding caduceus pointing downwards in right hand and cradling cornucopiae in left arm. Nearly Extremely Fine, scratches RIC 121; MIR 14, 280bD; Strack 147; RSC 81; BMCRE 301-4; BN 271.

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196 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,05 g IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right, slight drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS IIII P P, Victory standing right, inscribing shield set on column, foot set on helmet. Very Fine Woytek 126b; RIC II 66; BMCRE 111; RSC 247a.

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197 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,08 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate and draped bust with aegis to right / S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, Pax standing left, holding olive branch in her right hand and cornucopia in her left, setting foot on Dacian. Very Fine RIC 190a; Woytek 194c.

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198 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Quadrans Æ 17 mm, 3,98 g IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG, laureate bust right, with slight drapery / S C, Lupa Romana at bay left. Very Fine RIC 692 var.

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199 Hadrian AD 117-138. Eastern mint Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,85 g HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P, laureate head right / COS III, Mars advancing right, holding spear in his right hand and trophy over his left shoulder. Very Fine 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.



200 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,78 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, bare head right / FIDES PVBLICA, Fides standing right, holding grain ears and plate of fruit. Nearly Very Fine RIC 241a; BMCRE 627; RSC 716.

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201 Hadrian AD 117-138. Struck AD 119. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,13 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right, drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS III, Aequitas standing left with scales and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC 80; RSC 1119.

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202 Hadrian AD 117-138. Struck circa AD 119-125. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,30 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, Laureate bust right, slight drapery / P M TR P COS III, Pietas standing left, raising both hands. Very Fine RIC II 96; RSC 1115.

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203 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,68 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H-ADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III Aequitas-Moneta standing front, head to left, holding scales in her right hand and a cornucopia with her left. Very Fine BMC 152; Cohen 1120; RIC² 385.

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204 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Furree Denarius Æ 18 mm, 3,12 g HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, bare head to right / HISPANIA, Hispania reclining to left, holding branch, resting arm on rock behind; rabbit in front. Nearly Extremely Fine Not in the standart references with "AVGVSTVS"

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205 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,95 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII, laureate head to right / COS III, Annona standing to left, holding grain ears in the right hand and resting left hand on modius set on prow to right. Very Fine RIC 231; Cohen 291; PL. II. 42. 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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206 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,22 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / IMPERATOR II, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm. Very Fine BMC 496; Cohen 437; RIC 111b.

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207 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,86 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head right / COS III, clasped hands, holding caduceus and grain ears. Good Very Fine RIC III 136; BMC 530; Cohen 344.

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208 Antoninus Pius with Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 138-161. Rome Furreé Denarius Æ 18 mm, 2,72 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Antoninus Pius to right / AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS, bare head of Marcus Aurelius to right. Very Fine RIC III 417a; BMCRE 155; RSC 15.

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209 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 139-161. Rome Aureus AV 17 mm, 5,96 g AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / COS II, Minerva standing to right, holding spear and resting left hand on shield at her side. Nearly Extremely Fine, edge filed RIC III 427b (Pius); BMCRE 592 (Pius); Calicó 1836. 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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210 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 139-161. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,14 g AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL, bare head right / TR POT VI COS II, Genius Exercitus sacrificing from patera over altar and holding legionary eagle. Very Fine RIC 453a; RSC 645a The depiction of "Genius Exercitus" on ancient Roman coins presents a powerful symbol of the Roman army's spirit and dedication. The Genius Exercitus, a divine embodiment of the army's collective identity, is depicted in a ritualistic scene. Holding a patera, a shallow ritual dish, over an altar, the Genius Exercitus is shown in the act of making a sacrifice, underscoring the army's devotion to the gods and the state. The presence of the legionary eagle, a revered military emblem, further reinforces the strong connection between the divine and the army's prowess. This imagery not only illustrates the army's commitment to the Roman values of discipline and strength but also conveys the notion that success in battle was intertwined with divine favor. These coin depictions serve as a visual testament to the profound fusion of religious devotion and military might within the Roman Empire.



211 Diva Faustina I after AD 140-141. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 147-161. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 2,75 g DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right / AETERNITAS, Aeternitas (or Providentia) standing left, holding globe and billowing veil. Good Very Fine RIC III 351 (Pius); RSC 32. Diva Faustina, also known as Faustina the Elder or Faustina the Elder Augusta, was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Antoninus Pius. She was born in AD 100, and she married Antoninus Pius before he became emperor. Her full name was Annia Galeria Faustina. Diva Faustina is remembered as a virtuous and influential empress. She was well-regarded and beloved by the Roman people during her husband's long and prosperous reign, which lasted from AD 138 to 161 AD. After her death on October AD 140, she was deified by the Senate, and she became known as "Diva Faustina" ("Diva" meaning "divine" or "deified"). Her deification was a common practice in Roman imperial cults, and it honored her as a revered figure after her passing. Diva Faustina's memory and legacy were also celebrated through various monuments, inscriptions, and coins during and after her lifetime. Many of these representations depicted her as a paragon of virtue and motherhood.



212 Faustina II AD 147-175. Contemporary Barbaric Imitation Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,82 g FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right, sometimes diademed / FECVNDITAS, Fecunditas standing right, holding sceptre and infant. Very Fine cf. RIC 677 (for prototype). Annia Galeria Faustina, known as Faustina the Younger was the wife of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Born to Emperor Antoninus Pius, she was initially engaged to Lucius Verus but later married Marcus Aurelius in AD 145. The couple had numerous children, although most did not survive. Faustina's fertility was celebrated on coins. During the Marcomannic Wars, she accompanied Marcus Aurelius and lived in Carnuntum, where rumors of her affairs circulated. She played a role in the trial against Herodes Atticus. Honored with the title "mater castrorum" in AD 174, she was reportedly involved in plans for her husband's succession. Faustina passed away during a journey to Cappadocia in AD 176 and was posthumously deified by the Senate. Marcus Aurelius' writings reflect his genuine grief over her death.

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213 Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Denarius AR 17 mm, 2,66 g ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate head of Marcus Aurelius to right / P M TR P XVIII IMP II COS III, Mars standing right, holding spear and resting his left hand on shield set on ground to his right. Very Fine BMC 264; RIC 92; RSC 469.

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214 Marcus Aurelius AD 161-180. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 22,33 g M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARM TR P XXXI, laureate head right / IMP VIII COS III P P, Pax standing facing, head left, holding branch and cornucopia; S - C across fields. Nearly Very Fine RIC 1215.

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215 Lucilla AD 164-169. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,44 g LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right / CONCORDIA, Concordia seated left, holding patera and resting her elbow on a statue of Spes; cornucopiae under seat. Very Fine RIC 757; RSC 6. Lucilla, also known as Annia Aurelia Galeria Lucilla, was a prominent figure in Roman history. She was the daughter of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina the Younger. Lucilla was born in AD 148 and belonged to the influential Antonine dynasty. In AD 164, Lucilla married Lucius Verus, who was co-emperor with her father Marcus Aurelius. However, her marriage to Verus was not a happy one, although they had three children. After the death of her father Marcus Aurelius in AD 180 AD, her brother Commodus became the sole emperor. However, Lucilla and Commodus had a strained relationship, and she was eventually involved in a plot to assassinate him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Lucilla was exiled to the island of Capri, where she was executed in AD 182.



216 Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,89 g M ANTONINVS COMMODVS AVG, laureate head right / TR P VII IMP III COS III P P, Roma standing left, holding Victory and spear. Nearly Very Fine RIC 49 var. Commodus, also known as Lucius Aurelius Commodus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 177 to 192. He was the son of Emperor Marcus Aurelius and became co-emperor with his father in AD 177 before succeeding him as the sole ruler upon Marcus Aurelius' death in AD 180. Commodus' reign was marked by extravagance, mismanagement, and authoritarian rule. He is famously depicted as a cruel and erratic ruler in historical accounts, including the film "Gladiator," where he is portrayed as a power-hungry and unstable emperor. During his rule, Commodus indulged in lavish spending, engaged in gladiatorial combats, and saw himself as a god-like figure. His autocratic and erratic behavior led to unrest and dissatisfaction among the Roman people, and his reign ultimately ended with assassination in AD 192. Commodus' tumultuous rule remains a significant and intriguing part of Roman history, and his actions had lasting consequences for the Roman Empire.

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217 Crispina. Augusta AD 178-182. Rome As Æ 23 mm, 13,79 g CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / IVNO LVCINA, Juno standing left, holding patera and sceptre; S - C across fields. Very Fine RIC 680 (Commodus). Crispina Augusta was a Roman empress, wife of Emperor Commodus in the 2nd century AD. She held the title of Augusta, signifying her status as the ruling emperor's wife. Initially prominent, her relationship with Commodus deteriorated over time, and she was accused of adultery in 188 AD and exiled to Capri where she was executed.

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218 Julia Domna. Augusta AD 193-217. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,61 g IVLIA DOMNA AVG, draped bust right / VENERI VICTR, Venus, seen from behind standing right, leaning on column, half nude with drapery hanging low beneath her posterior, holding palm branch and apple. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 536 (Severus). Julia Domna was a Roman empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. She was born around 160 AD in Emesa (modern-day Homs, Syria) and belonged to a prominent Syrian family. Julia Domna's marriage to Septimius Severus occurred before he became emperor. Septimius Severus rose through the ranks and eventually became the Roman emperor in 193 AD. As empress, Julia Domna was a highly educated and influential woman. She was known for her intelligence, literary talents, and patronage of philosophers and scholars. She played an active role in the cultural and intellectual life of the Roman court. Julia Domna and Septimius Severus had two sons, Caracalla and Geta, both of whom became Roman emperors after their father's death. Unfortunately, their relationship with each other was hostile, leading to a power struggle after Severus' death. Caracalla eventually ordered the assassination of his brother Geta in AD 212. Julia Domna's later life was marred by grief and political turmoil. In AD 217, she faced the death of her husband and the assassination of her elder son Caracalla. Julia Domna died in AD 217, possibly by suicide or due to a forced starvation. Julia Domna was remembered as a significant and influential figure in the Roman Empire, known for her intelligence, political acumen, and patronage of the arts and philosophy. Her impact on Roman society and culture was considerable, and her influence extended beyond her lifetime through the reigns of her sons and their policies.



219 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,47 g SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / PM TR P XI COS III P P, Fortuna seated left holding rudder and cornucopia, legend around. Good Very Fine RIC 189b. 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.



220 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 24,02 g [L SEPT SEV] PERT AVG IMP [VIII], laureate head right / [FO]RTVNAE REDV[CI], Fortuna seated left, holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae, wheel under seat; SC in exergue. Nearly Very Fine RIC 720a; C. 191, 193.

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221 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,42 g ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head to right / P M TR P XV COS III P P, Hercules standing to left, holding branch, club and lion skin. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 192; BMCRE 35; RSC 196. 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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222 Caracalla AD 198-217. Struck AD 216. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,68 g ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate head right / P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Jupiter standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Very Fine RIC IV 275a; RSC 337.

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223 Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,14 g P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES, bare head right / PONTIF COS II, Genius standing left, sacrificing from patera over lighted altar and holding corn ears. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 59a. 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 father's 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.



224 Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,01 g PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust to right / VENVS VICTRIX, Venus standing to left, holding apple and palm, leaning on shield, with Cupid at her feet. Very Fine RIC IV 369 (Caracalla); BMCRE 429; RSC 25. 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.

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225 Aquilia Severa AD 220-222. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 1,96 g IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG, draped bust right / CONCORDIA, Elagabalus and Aquilia standing facing each other, clasping hands. Very Fine RIC 228. Julia Aquilia Severa, a Vestal Virgin, caused controversy by marrying Emperor Elagabalus in AD 220, breaking her vow of celibacy. Elagabalus's religious beliefs may have influenced the marriage, as he worshipped the sun god Elagabal and saw the union as symbolic of his god's marriage to Vesta. The marriages were later annulled, and Elagabalus married Annia Faustina, but he returned to Severa shortly after. Their relationship was marked by uncertainty and rumors. After Elagabalus's assassination in AD 222, Severa's fate remains unknown.

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226 Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,36 g IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVG, Liberalitas standing left, holding abacus and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 10; RSC 19. 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.



227 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 5,18 g IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P IIII COS II P P, Apollo seated to left, holding branch and resting elbow on lyre. Very Fine RIC IV 88; RSC 250. 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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228 Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 21 mm, 3,71 g OTACIL SEVERA AVG, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / PIETAS AVGVSTAE, Pietas standing left, holding hem of skirt and incense box. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 130. Otacilia Severa was a Roman empress during the 3rd century AD, married to Emperor Philip the Arab. Little is known about her life and influence during her husband's reign. As Augusta, she held a prestigious title in the imperial court. Their marriage was likely a political alliance, and they had two children together. Philip the Arab's reign was marked by challenges and conflicts, and he was assassinated in AD 249. After his death, historical records about Otacilia Severa become scarce, and details about her later life and death remain unknown.

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229 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,04 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / AETERNITAS AVGG, Elephant walking left, guided by mahout holding goad and wand. Nearly Very Fine RIC 58. 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.



230 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 4,02 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FIDES EXERCITVS, four military standards, one of which is an aquila. Very Fine RIC 62; RSC 50.

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231 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 3,66 g IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLARES AVGG, stag walking right; V in exergue. Very Fine RIC 19; RSC 182.

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232 Philip II, as Caesar AD 244-246. Rome Antoninianus AR 25 mm, 3,91 g M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENT, prince standing to left, holding globe and spear. Very Fine RIC IV 218d; RSC 48. Philip II, also known as Philip the Younger, was the son and heir of the Roman Emperor Philip the Arab and Marcia Otacilia Severa. When his father ascended to the throne in AD 244, Philip II was merely seven years old and was appointed as caesar, a title signifying his role as the designated successor to the emperor. In AD 247, at the age of ten, Philip II became consul, an esteemed position in the Roman government. Later, his father elevated him to the rank of augustus, making him a co-ruler alongside Philip the Arab. During their joint reign, a significant event occurred—the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of Rome. To mark this milestone, grand games and spectacles were organized for the festivities. However, the reign of Philip II and his father faced challenges. According to ancient historians, both Philip the Arab and Philip II were killed in battle by Decius in AD 249. Modern historians, however, provide a different account, suggesting that when news of Philip the Arab's death reached Rome, Philip II was murdered by the Praetorian Guard at the tender age of twelve.

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233 Philip II AD 247-249. Antioch Antoninianus AR 20 mm, 4,23 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust left / PM TR P IIII COS II P P, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus with right and cornucopia with left hand. Very Fine RIC 233 var. (bust); C 34 var. (same).

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234 Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 3,36 g IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / PAX AVGG, Pax standing facing, head to left, holding branch and transverse sceptre; star to right. Very Fine RIC IV 180. Volusianus, whose full name was Gaius Vibius Volusianus, was a Roman emperor who co-ruled with his father, Trebonianus Gallus, during the "Crisis of the Third Century." He was born in AD 207. In AD 251, Trebonianus Gallus became emperor after the death of Decius. He appointed his son Volusianus as co-emperor to solidify his rule and secure succession. Volusianus' reign was marked by economic challenges and military conflicts, including invasions by the Goths and the rebellion of the usurper Aemilianus. In AD 253, Aemilianus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman army in Moesia, and Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus were killed by their own troops. Volusianus' short reign left a limited impact on the Roman Empire, but his co-rule with his father is a notable aspect of the turbulent "Crisis of the Third Century" period. His untimely death further contributed to the instability of the Roman Empire during that era.

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235 Probus AD 276-282. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ 24 mm, 4,37 g IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS AVG, Soldier standing left, holding victory and spear, and leaning on shield; QXXT in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 435. 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."



236 Diocletian AD 284-305. Struck circa AD 295. Ticinum Argenteus AR 17 mm, 3,24 g DIOCLETIANVS AVG, head of Diocletian facing right, laureate / VICTOR-IA SARM , the Tetrarchs sacrificing over a tripod in front of a camp-gate with six turrets. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 14a; Jelocnik, Sisak, 42 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.



237 Maximianus Herculius AD 286-305. Cyzicus Follis Æ 27 mm, 9,78 g IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, Genius standing to left, modius on head, chlamys over left shoulder, holding patera and cornucopiae; KΔ in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VI 10b. 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.



238 Constantius I Chlorus, as Caesar AD 293-305. Antioch Argenteus AR 19 mm, 3,06 g CONSTANTIVS CAESAR, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted city gate without doors; ANT•H. Very Fine RIC VI 40a; Gautier, Argent 33; RSC 318d. 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.



239 Maximinus II Daia, as Caesar AD 305-308. Nicomedia Follis Æ 26 mm, 7,35 g GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / GENIO CAESARIS CMH (ligate), Genius standing facing, head to left, modius on head, holding cornucopiae and patera from which liquid flows; SMNB in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC VI 55.

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240 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Antioch Follis Æ 19 mm, 3,07 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate head right / PROVIDENTIAE AVGG, camp gate with no doors, two turrets, star above; SMANTT in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC VII 63. 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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241 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Rome Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,88 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, cuirassed bust right, wearing high crested helmet / VIRTVS AVGG, camp gate with three turrets; P-R across fields, RT in exergue. Very Fine RIC 167.

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242 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Thessaloniki Follis Æ 18 mm, 3,23 g CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate head right / D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG, laurel wreath enclosing VOT XX, TS Γ VI in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 101.

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243 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Thessaloniki Follis Æ 18 mm, 3,31 g IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VOT XX / MVLT / XXX / TST, legend in four lines within wreath. Very Fine RIC 31 var. (IMP in obverse legend).

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244 Maxentius AD 306-312. Rome Follis Æ 25 mm, 5,88 g IMP C MAXENTIVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONSERV VRB SVAE, Roma seated to left, shield at side, holding globe and sceptre, in hexastyle temple; on each end of architrave, statues as acroteria; wreath in pediment; RBS in exergue. Very Fine Drost 90a; RIC 210. Maxentius, also known as Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 306 to 312. 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 AD 305 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 AD 312. 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.



245 Licinius I AD 308-324. Rome Follis Æ 20 mm, 3,03 g IMP LICINIVS AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust to right / VOT X / ET XV F / R S in three lines within wreath. Very Fine RIC -; cf. Leu Web Auction 25, Lot 3180. 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.



246 Maximinus II Daia AD 310-313. Antioch Follis Æ 20 mm, 5,40 g IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / GENIO AVGVSTI / * / Δ / ANT, Genius standing left, holding head of Victory with wreath and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC 162b. Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximinus, known as Maximinus Daia or Maximinus II, was a Roman Emperor who rose to power during the Tetrarchy, initially as Caesar in the eastern provinces under his uncle Galerius. He later declared himself Augustus and ruled independently in the eastern part of the Roman Empire from 311 until his death in 313. Maximinus Daia's reign was marked by aggressive policies, including severe persecutions of Christians despite earlier imperial decrees of tolerance. He also aimed to strengthen traditional Roman polytheistic practices, notably promoting the cult of Serapis. His rule was characterized by alliances and conflicts with other contenders for imperial power, particularly Licinius and Maxentius. After suffering a significant defeat against Licinius, Maximinus retreated and eventually died in Tarsus in August 313. His death, variously attributed to suicide, poisoning, or divine retribution, marked the end of his brief but impactful reign. His harsh treatment of Christians and efforts to consolidate traditional religions left a controversial legacy in Roman history.

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247 Maximinus II Daia AD 310-313. Nicomedia Follis Æ 21 mm, 4,07 g IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / GENIO AVGVSTI / Δ / SMN, Genius standing left, holding cornucopia and sacrificing with patera over lighted altar to left. Extremely Fine RIC 71b.

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248 Crispus, as Caesar AD 316-326. Thessaloniki Follis Æ 20 mm, 2,97 g D N FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / VIRT EXERC / TSE, Sol standing half-left in center of plan of Roman camp, raising right hand and holding globe in left. Very Fine RIC 69.

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249 Constantine II, as Caesar AD 317-337. Antioch Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,27 g CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers helmeted, standing facing one another, reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them two standards; SMANE in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 87. 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.



250 Hannibalianus, Caesar AD 335-337. Constantinople Follis Æ 15 mm, 1,35 g FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS PVBLICA, Euphrates reclining right, leaning on scepter; urn at side; reed in background; CONSS in exergue. Very Fine RIC VII 147; LRBC 1034. Hannibalianus, known as Flavius Hannibalianus on coins, ruled as King in the Eastern Roman Empire from 335/336 until his death in 337. He was part of the Constantinian dynasty under Constantine the Great, who promoted Christianity and moved the empire's capital to Constantinople. Hannibalianus, nephew of Constantine, married Constantine's daughter and held the title of rex, overseeing diplomatic relations in the East. Following Constantine's death, Hannibalianus and his family likely faced political purges, and his wife later married his cousin. His reign exemplifies the transformative period under the Constantinian dynasty, marked by religious and political changes that shaped the empire's future.

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251 Hannibalianus, Rex Regum AD 335-337. Constantinople Follis Æ 15 mm, 1,38 g FL HANNIBALLIANO REGI, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust to right / SE-CVRITAS PVBLICA, Euphrates seated right on ground, leaning on sceptre with urn at his side and reed in background, CONSS in exergue. Nearly Very Fine RIC 147.

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252 Theodosius II AD 402-450. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,50 g D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diadmed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder in right hand and shield decorated with horseman motif in left / VOT XXX MVLT XXXX I, Constantinopolis enthroned left, with left foot on prow, holding globus cruciger in right hand, scepter in left, star to right, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC 257. Theodosius II, known as Flavius Theodosius, was a prominent Roman Emperor who reigned over the Eastern Roman Empire, which would later become the Byzantine Empire, from 408 to 450 AD. His ascent to the throne was unique, as he took on the mantle of leadership at the young age of 7 following the death of his father, Emperor Arcadius. Due to his youth, Theodosius II was placed under the guardianship of various regents during the early years of his reign. What sets Theodosius II apart in history is the remarkable length of his rule, spanning over four decades. Throughout his reign, he heavily relied on the counsel and guidance of advisors and regents, especially during his formative years as a ruler. One of his most enduring contributions was the construction of the famous Theodosian Walls that fortified the city of Constantinople, the Byzantine capital. These formidable defenses played a pivotal role in safeguarding the city from numerous external threats, including barbarian invasions. Theodosius II was a devout Christian, and he actively supported the Nicene Creed, an important doctrine of Christian orthodoxy. He also played a significant role in ecclesiastical matters, such as the convocation of the Council of Ephesus in 431, aimed at addressing theological controversies of the time. His reign also saw the initiation of efforts to compile and organize Roman laws, resulting in the creation of the Theodosian Code. This legal code became a vital source of Roman law for both the Eastern and Western Roman Empires, as well as for medieval Europe. In terms of relations with the Western Roman Empire, Theodosius II had a complex connection with his counterpart, Emperor Honorius. The Western Empire was grappling with internal strife and external threats, notably the Visigothic and Vandal invasions. Theodosius II provided limited assistance to Honorius, reflecting the challenges faced by both empires during this period. Theodosius II's reign came to an unfortunate end in 450 AD due to a riding accident. He was succeeded by Marcian, who was married to Theodosius II's sister Pulcheria. Theodosius II's long and relatively stable rule played a crucial role in preserving the Eastern Roman Empire during a



253 Leo I AD 457-474. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,38 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. Leo I, Byzantine Emperor from 457 to 474, rose from humble origins, commanding military forces before ascending to the throne at the prompting of the influential Aspar. His rule departed from the Theodosian-Valentinian dynasty, emphasizing a proactive approach to the challenges facing both the Eastern and Western Roman Empires. To stabilize the West, Leo dispatched Anthemius in 467, providing substantial military and financial support, but the planned reconquest of Africa in 468 ended in failure, straining finances. Leo strategically countered Aspar's dominance by establishing the excubitores, a guard loyal to him, and fostering the rise of Zeno through marriage to his daughter. The power struggle culminated in 471, as Leo, supported by the excubitores, eliminated Aspar and Ardaburius, earning him the epithet "the Butcher." Leo adeptly navigated foreign relations, rejecting Hunnic overtures, resolving Gothic conflicts, and appointing Western emperors Olybrius and Julius Nepos, though stability remained elusive. His policies contributed to peace with the Sassanids, alleviating Eastern military pressures. Leo's death in 474 led to his grandson Leo II briefly succeeding him, followed by Zeno. His legacy included a vanished forum in Constantinople, built in 471, and indications of Eastern Roman efforts to forge closer ties with China during his reign.

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254 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, scratches MIRB 3b; LRC 527; Depeyrot 93/1; RIC 605.

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255 Leo I AD 457-474. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,44 g D N LEO PERPET AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG Γ, Victory standing to left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC X 605; Depeyrot 93/1.

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256 Theodosius II AD 402-450. Struck AD 420-422. Constantinople Solidus AV 22 mm, 4,43 g DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG, helmeted 3/4 facing bust, holding spear over shoulder and shield decorated with horseman / VOT XX MVLT XXX H, Victory standing left, holding long cross; CONOB in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 219; Berk 8 var (different officina).

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257 Theodosius II AD 402-450. Struck AD 402-403. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,49 g D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / CONCORDIA AVGGG I, Constantinopolis seated facing, head to right, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, foot on prow; CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC X 26; Depeyrot 56/2.

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258 Theodosius II AD 402-450. Thessalonica Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,36 g D N THEODOSIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder in right hand and shield decorated with horseman motif in left / GLORIA ORVI S TERRAR, Theodosius standing facing, wearing military attire, holding vexillum in right hand, globus cruciger in left; star to left; TESOB. Very Fine, some scratches RIC X 361; Depeyrot 51/1.

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259 Anastasius I AD 491-518. Constantinople Tremissis AV 14 mm, 1,46 g D N ANASTASIVS P P AV, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM, Victory advancing right, head left, holding wreath and globus cruciger; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Good Very Fine Sear 8. 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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260 AD 500-600. Byzantine Weights Circular Commercial Weight of 6 Unciae 47 mm, 144,26 g Γο S, wine leaf below, cross and block monogram of ΠΕΤΡΟΥ above; all within double wreath and double outer linear border. Very Fine Bendall -; Pondera -.

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261 AD 500-600. Byzantine Weights Circular Commercial Weight of 1 Libra 53 mm, 180,39 g Λ o A, wine leaf with two tendrils below, cross above block monogram of ΠΕΤΡΟΥ; all within double wreath and outer linear border. Very Fine Bendall -; Pondera -.

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262 Justinian I AD 527-565. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,49 g D N IVSTINI-ANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield / VICTORI-A AVGGG Γ, Angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by staurogram and globus cruciger, star to right, CONOB in exergue. Extremely Fine DOC 9c; MIBE 7; Sear 140. 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.



263 Justinian I AD 527-565. Dated RY 31=557/8 A. Nikomedia Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 31 mm, 17,26 g D N IVSTINIANVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus cruciger and shield decorated with horseman motif; cross to right / Large M; A/N/N/O - X/X/X/I across fields, cross above, B below; NIKO in exergue. Very Fine Sear 201.

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264 Justin II and Sophia AD 565-578. Nikomedia Half Follis or 20 Nummi Æ 23 mm, 7,04 g Justin on left, Sophia on right, seated facing on double-throne, both nimbate, Justin holding cross on globe, Sophia holding sceptre / Large K, ANNO to left, cross above, X to right, mintmark NI below. Very Fine Sear 370.

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265 Heraclius, with Heraclius Constantine and Heraclonas AD 610-641. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,48 g Heraclonas, Heraclius, and Heraclius Constantine standing facing, each wearing crown and chlamys and holding globus cruciger / Cross potent set on three steps; monogram to right. Very Fine Sear 761. Heraclius, born in AD 575, was a significant Byzantine emperor who reigned from AD 610 to 641. His ascension to the throne came after a period of upheaval, including the overthrow of the previous emperor, Phocas. He inherited an empire facing numerous challenges, both internally and externally. One of the most defining aspects of his rule was the prolonged conflict with the Persian Empire, known as the Byzantine-Sassanid Wars. These wars lasted for over two decades, culminating in Heraclius's victorious entry into the Persian capital, Ctesiphon, in 628. This victory was significant not only for its territorial gains but also for the retrieval of the True Cross, a venerated relic in Christian tradition. Heraclius also attempted to address the religious divisions within the empire, particularly the contentious Monophysite controversy. He sought to reconcile the differing Christian factions to bring about unity. His reign coincided with the rise of Islam, as the Prophet Muhammad began preaching in the Arabian Peninsula. This emergence of Islam would have far-reaching consequences, leading to the Arab-Byzantine Wars and a transformation of the Byzantine Empire's political landscape. Heraclius's later years were marked by health problems and governance challenges. He passed away in 641, leaving the throne to his sons. His rule remains a pivotal period in Byzantine history, marked by significant victories, religious reconciliation efforts, and the emergence of Islam as a geopolitical force.



266 Constans II AD 641-668. Constantinople Tremissis AV 19 mm, 1,48 g d N CONSTAN-TINVS P P AV, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constans to right / VICTORIA AVGVSTI CONOB, cross potent. Very Fine Sear 984. Constans II, known as "the Bearded," was the Byzantine Emperor from 641 to 668. Born in 630, he became co-emperor with his father in 654 and later assumed sole rule in September 668 after his father's assassination. Constans faced challenges, including suppressing a military revolt in Sicily and navigating conflicts with the Muslim Caliphate. His religious policy attempted to find a middle ground between Orthodoxy and Monothelism, culminating in the Type of Constans decree in 648. During his reign, the Muslim Caliphate, under Umar, Uthman, and Mu'awiya I, launched invasions, leading to Arab raids and territorial losses for the Byzantines. Constans was the first emperor to visit Rome since the Western Roman Empire's fall in 476. In 663, he embarked on campaigns in Italy, attacking the Lombard Duchy of Benevento and visiting Rome for twelve days. Despite friendly relations with Pope Vitalian, Constans stripped buildings of their ornaments and bronze. His rule saw developments such as the creation of themes, military-administrative districts. However, Constans faced internal challenges, including opposition to Monothelism and suspicions regarding his younger brother Theodosius, whom he later had killed in 660. Constans II was assassinated in 668, leading to the succession of his son Constantine IV. His legacy includes diplomatic contacts with China, recorded in the Chinese dynastic histories of the Old and New Book of Tang, showcasing the Byzantine Empire's interactions with distant cultures.



267 Leo VI the Wise and Constantine VII AD 886-912. Constantinople Miliarion AR 24 mm, 2,51 g IHSUS XRISTUS nICA, cross potent on base and three steps, with globe below, around, triple border of dots / +LEON CE-CONSTANTI-N' EN X.ω EV-SEBIS bASI-LI' ROM' within three borders of dots, the middle of which ornamented with eight pellets. Nearly Extremely Fine, edge fault and scratches DOC 4; Sear 1727. Leo VI, known as "the Wise" or "the Philosopher," ruled as Byzantine Emperor from 886 to 912 during the Macedonian dynasty. Born in Constantinople around 866, he faced a complex family history, including speculation about his parentage. Despite being co-emperor since 870, his older brother initially overshadowed him until his death in 879. Leo ascended the throne alongside his brother Alexander, but wielded real power. Leo's reign was marked by military challenges, including conflicts with Bulgarians and Arabs, and an invasion by the Kievan Rus in 907. He made peace with the Bulgarians but faced setbacks in Sicily and Crete. Leo promoted education and the arts, completing the Basilika, a legal codification begun by his father, and authored military treatises. In legal reforms, Leo compiled the Basilika and introduced the "Ekloge," focusing on private law and church matters. His personal life, marred by multiple marriages and controversies, influenced political disputes during his reign. Leo VI's rule exemplifies Byzantium's cultural and legal advancements amid political turbulence in the 9th and 10th centuries.

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268 AD 900-1200. Byzantine Weights Circular weight of 4 Unciae(?) 41 mm, 104,52 g Two facing half-length busts, four dot-in-annulets flanking the right bust, cross above, XAPIC in exergue. Very Fine Unpublished in the most references and possibly unique with this legend and depiction.

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269 AD 900-1100. Byzantine Weights Square commercial weight of 3 Unciae (?) 40x39 mm, 127,84 g Γ Γ, cross between, two bare heads above. Very Fine CPAI -; Bendall -; MAH -; Pondera .

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270 John III Ducas (Vatatzes). Emperor of Nicaea AD 1222-1254. Magnesia Trachy AR 23 mm, 2,90 g Archangel Michael, nimbate, winged, and in military outfit, standing facing, holding trilobed sceptre and globus cruciger / John, standing facing, wearing crown and loros, holding cross-tipped sceptre in right hand and patriarchal cross set on two steps in left; star to upper left. Very Fine Ratto -; Boutin -; SB -; Sommer -; cf. Triton XXII, Lot 1210. Johannes III Ducas Vatatzes, born in 1193 and died in 1254, ruled as the Byzantine Emperor of Nicaea from 1222 until his death. Known for his military prowess, he revitalized the weakened Byzantine Empire, transforming Nicaea into a powerful principality in the Levant. He secured borders through diplomacy with the Seljuks and resettled defensive populations, while reclaiming territories lost to the Latin Empire. His victories included recapturing Aegean islands and Anatolian regions, bolstered by alliances with Frankish mercenaries. Although a siege on Constantinople failed in 1235, he later regained significant lands and influence in Thrace and Macedonia. Johannes III's reign laid crucial groundwork for the eventual Byzantine reconquest of Constantinople in 1261. Despite unsuccessful attempts at church unity with the Catholic Church, he was canonized as Saint John the Merciful by the Orthodox Church. His legacy encompasses military success, territorial expansion, and efforts towards religious diplomacy during a turbulent era in Byzantine history.

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271 Theodore Comnenus-Ducas AD 1225-1230. Thessalonica Aspron Trachy AR 24 mm, 1,46 g ΑΓΙ/ΙΟC/Ο ΠΗ/ΤΗ/CΑ, virgin Mary orans, nimbate, standing facing, flanked by ΜΗΡ-ΘΥ / ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΔΕCΠΟΤ Ο ΑΓΙΟC ΔΙΜΙΤΡΙΟC , Theodore, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding akakia in his right hand, and St. Demetrius, on the right, beardless, nimbate and in military attire, standing facing on footstool, holding castle with three towers with both hands; above, manus Dei blessing Theodore. Nearly Very Fine DOC IV, pl. XXXVIII, 2; Lianta 320; Sear 2159.

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272 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 20 mm, 2,19 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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273 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 22 mm, 2,11 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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274 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 21 mm, 2,11 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. Andronikos II Palaiologos reigned as Byzantine emperor from 1282 to 1328, overseeing a period of decline for the empire. The Turks gradually conquered Byzantium's remaining Anatolian territories during his rule, and his later years were marked by conflict, including the First Palaiologan Civil War against his own grandson. Forced to abdicate in 1328, he retired to a monastery and died in 1332. During his reign, Andronikos II faced economic challenges, witnessing a significant depreciation of the Byzantine hyperpyron and financial difficulties. To address these issues, he raised taxes, reduced exemptions, and dismantled the Byzantine fleet in 1285, making the empire dependent on Venice and Genoa. Despite attempts to revive the navy in 1320, the efforts failed. Andronikos II pursued diplomatic solutions, marrying Yolanda of Montferrat after the death of his first wife. He also sought alliances through marriage, marrying off his son to Latin Empress Catherine I and his daughter to the King of Serbia. The decline of the Byzantine frontier in Asia Minor persisted, with the Turks making significant advances. The hiring of the Catalan Company to counter the Turks resulted in temporary successes but ended in conflict with Byzantium. The emperor faced challenges from Bulgaria, economic instability, and a civil war within his family. Andronikos II's reign is characterized by economic struggles, military setbacks, and internal strife, contributing to the overall decline of the Byzantine Empire. His forced abdication marked the end of his political career, concluding in monastic seclusion until his death in 1332.



275 AD 1320-1350. Constantinople Tornese BI 15 mm, 0,90 g
Three-towered castle facade / + ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ, cross. Very Fine Sear
2578.

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276 John VII Palaeologus, regent AD 1399-1402. Constantinople
Follaro Æ 13 mm, 0,49 g Christ standing facing in mandorla / John
standing facing, holding cruciform sceptre in right hand. Very
Fine DOC 1391-3; LPC p. 174, 5 (John VIII); PCPC 352 (John VIII);
Sear 2568 (John VIII).

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277 Italy. Venice. Lorenzo Tiepolo AD 1268-1275. Grosso AR 21
mm, 2,05 g • LA • TEVPL' • DVX • S • M • VENETI, Doge and St.
Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ
seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and
colobium, triangle by leg to inner left and to right of waist, barred
IC XC across field. Extremely Fine CNI VII 6; Paolucci 1.

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278 Italy. Venice. Lorenzo Tiepolo AD 1268-1275. Grosso AR 20 mm, 2,10 g • LA • TEVPL' • DVX • S • M • VENETI, Doge and St. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and colobium, triangle by leg to inner left and to right of waist, barred IC XC across field. Very Fine CNI VII 6; Paolucci 1. Lorenzo Tiepolo, born in the early 13th century and died on August 15, 1275, served as the 46th Doge of Venice from July 23, 1268, until his death. He came from a distinguished Venetian family, with his father Jacopo Tiepolo also having been Doge. Lorenzo's career was marked by military achievements, including naval victories against the Genoese in the Holy Land, which strengthened Venice's maritime influence. Before becoming Doge, Lorenzo held various political offices, such as being a member of the Minor Council and serving as Conte of Veglia (modern-day Krk), where he managed Venetian interests in the Adriatic. His tenure as Doge focused on stabilizing relations with neighboring powers like Genoa and Byzantium. He negotiated a truce with Genoa in 1270 and sought alliances against Byzantine influence in the Eastern Mediterranean. Internally, Lorenzo faced challenges regarding Venice's control over grain shipments and salt monopolies, leading to conflicts with cities like Bologna. These disputes highlighted Venice's economic strategies and dominance in regional trade routes. Lorenzo Tiepolo's death in 1275 marked the end of a significant era in Venetian history. He was buried in Venice's Basilica dei Santi Giovanni e Paolo, where his tomb remains one of the oldest and most preserved Doge tombs, symbolizing his impactful leadership during Venice's expansion and consolidation phase.



279 Italy. Venice. Giovanni Dandolo AD 1280-1289. Grosso AR 21 mm, 2,23 g • IO • DANDV'L' • DVX • S • M • VENETI •, Doge and S. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / Christ seated facing on throne, wearing nimbus crown, pallium, and colobium, annulet to left of right foot, barred IC XC across fields. Good Very Fine Paolucci 2. Giovanni Dandolo (circa AD 1280 - 1354) was a Venetian nobleman, but he is primarily known for his role as the 54th Doge of Venice. He ruled as Doge from 1280 until his death in 1289. Dandolo's family, the Dandolo family, was one of the prominent aristocratic families of the Republic of Venice. As Doge, Giovanni Dandolo faced significant challenges, including external conflicts with rival city-states and internal political issues. During his reign, Venice had strained relations with Genoa, leading to conflicts in the eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. Dandolo's reign also saw some notable achievements. He introduced the first Venetian gold ducat, also called the Zecchino. Its weight was 3.56 grams and it was used until the end of the Venetian Republic.

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280 Italy. Venice. Giovanni Soranzo AD 1312-1328. Grosso AR 20 mm, 2,16 g IO SVPANTIO DVX S M VENETI, Doge and S. Marco standing facing, holding banner between them / IC XC, Christ Pantokrator enthroned facing. Extremely Fine Papadopoli 3.3; Paolucci 2.

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281 Bulgaria. Veliko Turnovo mint. Constantine Tikh Asen AD 1255-1277. Trachy AE 29 mm, 2,56 g Facing bust of Christ Pantokrator, holding scroll; cross to left and right / Konstantin standing facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger. Nearly Very Fine D&D 3.1.2.

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282 Bulgaria. Second empire. Ivan Aleksandar AD 1331-1371. Grosch AR mm, g Christ Pantokrator standing facing, raising hands in benediction; monogram to left and right / Ivan Aleksandar and Mihail Asen IV standing facing, each holding cruciform sceptre and between them a banner; monogram to left and right; two stars below. Very Fine D&D 9.1.2.

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283 Bulgaria. Second empire. Ivan Aleksander AD 1331-1371. Trachy AE 21 mm, 1,82 g Cross pattée set upon floral base / Ivan Aleksandar standing facing, holding cruciform sceptre and akakia. Very Fine Dochev 2910; D&D 9.2.2.

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284 Bulgaria. Ivan Šišman. Second Empire. AD 1371-1395. Half Grosch AR 14 mm, 0,49 g Facing bust of the Virgin Mary, orans, with head of Holy Infant on breast / Ivan standing facing, holding cruciform sceptre. Very Fine D&D 11.1.4.

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285 Bulgaria. Ivan Šišman. Second Empire. AD 1371-1395. Half Grosch AR mm, g Facing bust of the Virgin Mary, orans, with head of Holy Infant on breast / Ivan standing facing, holding cruciform sceptre. Very Fine D&D 11.1.4.

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286 Bulgaria. Veliko Turnovo mint. Ivan Šišman. Second Empire. AD 1371-1395. Trachy AE 17 mm, 0,57 g Monograms / Crowned facing figures of Queen Theodora, holding scepter, and Ivan Aleksandar, holding cruciform scepter, both wearing loros; long cross set on base between them. Very Fine Raduchev & Zhekov 1.13.23-29; Dochev, Katalog 3110/3220.

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287 Principality of Antioch. Antioch. Tancred, regent AD 1101-1112. Follis Æ 24 mm, 4,44 g Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing, holding long cross; O ΠΕ in two lines to left, TPOC to right / + ΚΕ BOI ΘΗ ΤΟ ΔΥ ΛΟ COV T ANKPI + in six lines. Very Fine Metcalf, Crusades 49-62; CCS 3a.

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288 Principality of Antioch. Antioch. Bohémond III AD 1163-1201. Follis Æ 26 mm, 3,08 g Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing, wearing tunic, raising his right hand in benediction and holding cross sceptre with his left / Cross, globe at the ends of each arm, floral ornaments at lower left and right, B H M T in angles. Very Fine Metcalf 47; Schl. II, 4.

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289 Crusaders. Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. Akka (Acre) mint AD 1251. Imitation Dirham Dirham AR 23 mm, 2,75 g (in Arabic). Central Arabic legend around cross in circle: One God, one Faith, one Baptism; marginal Arabic legend: Struck in Acre in the year one thousand two hundred, one and fifty from the incarnation of the Messiah / Central Arabic legend: The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one godhead alone; marginal Arabic legend: His is the glory for ever and ever, amen, amen. Good Very Fine Metcalf, Crusades 227-8; CCS 13.

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290 Sulayhids. Adan mint. Arwa bint Ahmad AH 484-532. Dinar AV 22 mm, 2,45 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 'uẓām / al-'arab sulṭān / 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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291 Sulayhids. Dhu jibla mint. Arwa bint Ahmad AH 484-532. 1/2 Dinar AV 17 mm, 1,04 g blundered date. 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 sulṭān / 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 1078.1.

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292 Umayyad Caliphate. Manbij. Abd al-Malik ibn Marwan . Fals AE 23 mm, 3,22 g Standing Caliph type. Manbij (Hierapolis) mint. Caliphal figure with schematic long hair standing facing, wearing flared robe and no girdle band; "amir al-mu'minin" in Arabic down left field; "khalifat allah" in Arabic down right / Transformed cross standing on three steps; "waf" in Arabic up left field; mint name in Arabic up right; portion of Kalima around . SICA I 679-80 (same obv. die); Walker, Arab-Byzantine 102; Album 112. Good Very Fine, Exceptional strike for issue and very rare.

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293 Umayyad Caliphate. Without mint circa 650-660. Fals AE 24 mm, 2,53 g Imperial figure standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger / Large m; cross above. Extremely Fine, An outstanding quality fals with Wonderful deep dark brown patina. Pottier et al., Pseudo-Byzantine Class IVb; Goodwin Type E; A-3504

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294 Abbasid Caliphate. Madinat al-Salam. Al-Mutawakkil AH 233. Struck circa AD 847-861 Dinar AV 21 mm, 4,28 g Kufic legend / Kufic legend. Very Fine A-229.1; W-401; Bernardi-155Jh.

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295 Abbasid Caliphate. Islamic Weight AH 1000-1300. Weight of 8 Dirhams 46 mm, 21,94 g Weight of 8 Dirhams in the form of a rectangular; one side decorated with six bird's eyes, the other decorated with five. Very Fine Istanbul -; Silifke -.

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296 Austria. Habsburg. Leopold I AD 1657-1705. 3 Kreuzer AR 1686 20 mm, 1,41 g LEOPOLDVS D G R I S A G H B R, laureate bust right / ARCHID A D R CO THANK YOU FOR YOUR EMAIL. 1686, crowned coat of arms. Very Fine KM 1245. Leopold I (1640-1705), known as Leopold the Hogmouth, was Holy Roman Emperor, reigning from 1658 until his death. He hailed from the Habsburg dynasty, and his tenure as emperor was marked by significant challenges and achievements. Born into the powerful Habsburg family, Leopold I faced a turbulent period in European history, including wars with the Ottoman Empire and conflicts stemming from the Thirty Years' War. He played a crucial role in the defense of Vienna during the Second Siege of Vienna in 1683, which halted Ottoman expansion into Europe. Leopold I also faced internal challenges, including struggles with his Hungarian subjects and the rise of Protestantism within the Holy Roman Empire. His reign saw efforts to centralize authority and strengthen imperial control over the various territories under Habsburg rule. Culturally, Leopold I was a patron of the arts and sciences, supporting composers like Johann Heinrich Schmelzer and Heinrich Ignaz Franz Biber. He was also known for his architectural projects, contributing to the Baroque style that flourished during his era. Despite the complexities of his reign, Leopold I's legacy includes his efforts to stabilize and strengthen the Habsburg Empire amidst the turbulent political landscape of 17th-century Europe. He left a lasting impact on the Holy Roman Empire and set the stage for subsequent developments in Austrian and European history.



297 France. Louis XIV AD 1643-1715. 1/12 Ecu AR 1661 21 mm, 2,21 g Laureate, draped and armored bust right / Crowned coat-of-arms. Very Fine Duplessy 1486; KM 199.9. Louis XIV, also known as Louis the Great or the Sun King (1638-1715), was the King of France from 1643 until his death. He ascended to the throne at a young age and ruled for an impressive 72 years, making his reign one of the longest in European history. Louis XIV is remembered for centralizing power in France and establishing absolute monarchy. He famously stated, "L'état, c'est moi" ("I am the state"), reflecting his belief in royal authority and divine right. Under his rule, France became the dominant political, cultural, and military power in Europe. He undertook ambitious building projects, including the expansion of the Palace of Versailles, which became a symbol of his wealth and power. Versailles also served as the center of French political life and culture during his reign. Louis XIV promoted the arts and literature, patronizing artists like Jean-Baptiste Lully and playwrights such as Molière. He also pursued aggressive foreign policies, engaging in numerous wars to expand French territory and influence. His reign marked the height of French absolutism and the pinnacle of Baroque art and architecture in France. Louis XIV's policies and style of governance had a lasting impact on European politics and culture, shaping the course of history well beyond his lifetime.



298 France. AD 1817. Medal 41 mm, 35,08 g NICOLAUS / POUSSIN. Bust to left, below signature DUBOIS F / NE A ANDELY EN M. D. XCIV. MORT EN M. DC. LXV. Extremely Fine Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665) was a French painter who is celebrated for his contributions to Baroque art and his significant influence on classical painting. He was born in Les Andelys, Normandy, and spent much of his career in Rome, where he absorbed the classical ideals and styles of ancient Roman and Renaissance art. Poussin's works are characterized by their clarity, composition, and intellectual depth. He often depicted historical or mythological themes, imbuing them with a sense of order and restraint. His paintings are known for their strong narrative quality, meticulous attention to detail, and use of classical motifs and symbols. Throughout his career, Poussin developed a distinctive style that emphasized rationality and clarity over the emotional intensity typical of Baroque art. His compositions are carefully structured, with figures placed in harmonious arrangements within well-defined architectural or landscape settings. Some of his most famous works include "The Rape of the Sabine Women," "The Triumph of Pan," and "Et in Arcadia Ego." Poussin's legacy lies in his ability to blend classical ideals with the dramatic spirit of Baroque art, influencing generations of painters and establishing himself as a pivotal figure in the history of Western art. His paintings continue to be admired for their beauty, intellectuality, and timeless relevance.

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299 Italy. Fosdinovo. Maria Maddalena Centurioni, wife of Pasquale Malaspina AD 1663-1669. Luigino AR 1667 21 mm, 1,94 g Draped bust of Maria to right / Crowned coat-of-arms. Very Fine Cammarano 071.

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300 Sudan. Khedives's Sudan AD 1896-1908. Medal AR 26 mm, 14,02 g The obverse bears the Arabic cypher of the Khedive, and the Hijri year 1314. The reverse shows an oval shield superimposed over a trophy of flags and arms. The medal hangs from a straight bar suspension. Mint State

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