



LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 16

Zurich . 19 October 2024

Switzerland

AUCTION 16 | VIRTUAL CATALOGUE

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LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 16

Zurich . 19 October 2024

Leu Numismatik AG

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SPECIAL NOTE ON US IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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

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LEU NUMISMATIK AUCTION 16

TIMETABLE

Saturday, 19 October 2024
14:00-18:00 CEST lots 1-225

LOCATION

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

VIEWING

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

On the auction dates at:
ZunftHaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland
10:00-18:00 CEST

CONTENT

Celtic, Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins

PREBIDDING

www.leunumismatik.com/auction

LIVE ONLINE BIDDING DURING THE AUCTION

www.biddr.ch/auctions/leu

biddr



ABOUT US



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Solution Architect



Philip Reisdorf
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Software Developer



Jan Pajdak
Software Developer

VORWORT

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Mit grosser Freude präsentieren wir Ihnen unseren Katalog zur Saalauktion 16, die am 19. Oktober 2024 in Zürich stattfindet. In dieser Auktion erwartet Sie eine erlesene Auswahl von 225 Münzen, die sich durch herausragende Erhaltung, ihre Seltenheit, den herrlichen Stil oder eine bedeutende Provenienz auszeichnen.

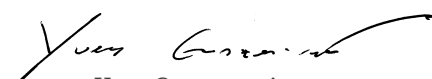
Besonders stolz sind wir darauf, Ihnen diesmal mit der Sammlung L.I.M.B. und weiteren Einlieferungen eine beeindruckende Serie keltischer Münzen aus Britannien, Gallien, Zentraleuropa, den Karpaten und der Donauregion (Lose 1-28) präsentieren zu dürfen. Zu den Höhepunkten unserer Auktion zählen eine herausragende Reihe teils äusserst seltener Goldstatere der Vindeliker (Lose 15-18), die prachtvolle Dekadrachme von Kimon aus den Sammlungen «Kunstfreund», Jameson und Commendatore Pappalardo (Los 42), das Titelstück der Auktion, sowie ein sensationeller athenischer Obol des Hippias (Los 74), des letzten Tyrannen von Athen und ersten Griechen, der seinen Namen auf eine Münze setzte. Erwähnenswert sind zudem die extrem seltenen Tetradrachmen der pontischen Könige (Lose 79-85), darunter die erst zweite bekannte Münze von Mithradates V. (Los 80), der früheste bekannte griechische Münzstempel, für einen Diobol aus Milet (Los 92), eine faszinierende Serie von Münzen aus der Kyrenaika (Lose 108-119), ein prachtvoller Aureus des Diokletian (Los 196) sowie eine beachtliche Anzahl weiterer hervorragend geprägter spätrömischer Goldmünzen (ab Los 197). Zahlreiche andere numismatische Kostbarkeiten runden das Angebot ab.

Alle diese hochwertigen Stücke stammen von Sammlerinnen und Sammlern oder deren Erben, die diese Münzen teils über viele Jahre hinweg in ihren Sammlungen gepflegt oder erst kürzlich erworben beziehungsweise vererbt bekommen haben. Was all diesen Einlieferern jedoch gemeinsam ist, ist der Wunsch, ihre Schätze in guten Händen zu wissen. Wir sind stolz darauf, diese Münzen in alter Tradition, aber mit neuem Glanz präsentieren zu dürfen, und freuen uns, Ihnen, geschätzte Kundinnen und Kunden, ein ausführliches Katalogwerk mit detaillierten Beschreibungen und gestochen scharfen Fotos bieten zu können.

Dank unserer 4'500 Kundinnen und Kunden, die unseren gedruckten Katalog erhalten, den mehr als 12'000 Empfängerinnen und Empfängern unserer Newsletter sowie unserem internationalen numismatischen Netzwerk sind wir voller Zuversicht, dass die Stücke in dieser Auktion zu hervorragenden Preisen ihre Käuferinnen und Käufer finden werden. Es ist uns eine grosse Freude, diese einzigartigen Münzen in gute Hände übergeben zu dürfen, damit sie auch in Zukunft geschätzt und bewahrt werden.

Nun wünschen wir Ihnen viel Vergnügen bei der Lektüre des Katalogs und würden uns freuen, Sie persönlich in Zürich begrüssen zu dürfen oder Sie über das Telefon oder Internet zur Auktion willkommen zu heissen.

Mit den besten numismatischen Grüssen aus dem schönen Winterthur


Yves Gunzenreiner


Lars Rutten


Dr. Urs Arnold


Ken McDevitt

FOREWORD

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that we present our catalogue for Auction 16, taking place on 19 October 2024, in Zurich. This auction features a fine selection of 225 coins, each distinguished by its exceptional preservation, rarity, exquisite style, or important provenance.

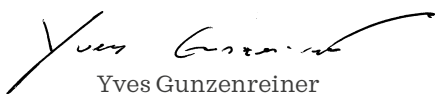
We are particularly proud to showcase an impressive series of Celtic coins from Britain, Gaul, Central Europe, the Carpathians, and the Danube region (lots 1-28), drawn from the L.I.M.B. Collection and other consignments. Among the highlights of our auction are a remarkable series of exceedingly rare gold staters of the Vindelici (lots 15-18), the magnificent dekadrachm by Kimon from the collections of 'Kunstfreund', Jameson, and Commendatore Pappalardo (lot 42) - the cover piece of the auction - along with a sensational Athenian obol of Hippias (lot 74), the last tyrant of Athens and the first Greek to inscribe his name on a coin. Also noteworthy are the extremely rare tetradrachms of the Pontic kings (lots 79-85), including only the second known coin of Mithradates V (lot 80), the earliest known Greek coin die, used for a diobol from Miletos (lot 92), a fascinating series of coins from Kyrenaika (lots 108-119), a splendid aureus of Diocletian (lot 196), and a significant number of other finely struck late Roman gold coins (from lot 197 onward). Numerous other numismatic treasures complete the offering.

All these precious pieces come from collectors or their heirs, who have either carefully preserved these coins in their collections for many years or recently acquired or inherited them. What unites all these consignors is the desire to see their treasures placed in good hands. We are proud to present these coins in the grand tradition, yet with renewed splendor, and we are delighted to offer you, our valued clients, a comprehensive catalogue with detailed descriptions and high-resolution photographs.

With 4,500 clients receiving our printed catalogue, more than 12,000 subscribers to our newsletter, and our international numismatic network, we are confident that the pieces in this auction will achieve excellent results and find appreciative new owners. It gives us great pleasure to entrust these unique coins to new custodians, ensuring that they will continue to be valued and cherished in the future.

We now invite you to enjoy reading the catalogue and would be delighted to welcome you in person in Zurich or to have you join the auction via telephone or the internet.

With best numismatic regards from beautiful Winterthur


Yves Gunzenreiner


Lars Rutten


Dr. Urs Arnold


Ken McDevitt

Celtic Coins

BRITAIN



2:1



1

1.

Cantii. Uninscribed, 50/20 BC. 1/4 Stater (Gold, 11 mm, 1.38 g), 'Corded Triangle' type. Blank. Rev. Celticized horse leaping to left; on horse's shoulder, pellet-in-annulet; above, pellet-in-annulet within triangle made up of corded arms; below, rectangular ornament with cross-hatching; in field around, pellets and pellet-in-annulets. ABC 198. Flesche 41 (*this coin*). Hobbs 2469-70. Van Arsdell 151. Rare. A very well struck and nicely centered example. Extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of C. Flesche, Künker 366, 5 April 2022, 6004 and ex Tkalec, 7 May 2009, 2.



2:1



2

2.

Trinovantes & Catuvellauni. Tasciovanus, circa 25-10 BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 5.21 g). Crossed vertical and curved wreaths with two opposed crescents at center with three pellets between them; annulets and sprays forming hidden faces in quarters. Rev. [T]-AS-C Helmeted warrior on horseback to right, holding carnyx in his right hand; four-spoked wheels above, to left, and in exergue. ABC 2565. Flesche 52 (*this coin*). Hobbs 1620-2. Van Arsdell 1730-5. Attractively toned and with a beautifully designed obverse. Minor scratches, otherwise, good very fine. 2000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



3

3.

Trinovantes & Catuvellauni. Cunobelin, circa 10-43. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 5.52 g, 9 h), Camulodunum (Colchester). CA-MV Grain ear; in field to lower left, small X. Rev. CVN Horse leaping right; above, branch and two pellets. ABC 2774. Van Arsdell 1925-5. Well struck from unusually fresh dies. Light die wear on the obverse and with a few light marks, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1500

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades, privately acquired from Essex Coins.



NORTHWEST GAUL



4

4. **Carnutes. Circa 60-30/25 BC.** AE (Bronze, 16 mm, 2.47 g, 3 h), 'Toutobocio-Atepilos' type. TOVTOBO-CIO Male head to left. Rev. ATE-PIL-OS Lion walking to right. DT 2596-2597. Flesche -. LT 6361. SLM -. A beautiful, well centered example with lovely earthen deposits on a dark olive green patina. Nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.



2:1



5

5. **Lexovii. Circa 60-30/25 BC.** AE (Bronze, 13 mm, 2.10 g, 6 h). [ΕΓΘΑ] - LIXOVIO Draped half-length facing male bust, wearing torc and holding another torc in his right hand before his chest. Rev. [MAGVPE...] Horseman galloping to right, head facing and wielding sword in his right hand, riding down fallen enemy. DT 2490 (*this coin*). Flesche -. LT 7146. SLM -. Very rare. Beautifully patinated and with highly intriguing iconography. Struck on a somewhat short flan, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.

What stands out in this piece is the striking similarity between the impressive frontal bust on the obverse and the head of the horseman on the reverse: it is evidently the same figure. The depiction of the frontal bust somewhat recalls the Medusa on the denarii of L. Plautius Plancus (Crawford 453/1a) from 47 BC, suggesting that the Celtic artist may have drawn inspiration for his very unusual piece from this source.



2:1





2,5:1



2,5:1



2,5:1



6



6. **Senones. Circa 100-60 BC.** AE (Bronze, 18 mm, 2.36 g, 7 h), 'à l'aigle' type. Celticized male head to right; before, 2-shaped ornament; behind, pellet-in-torc (?). Rev. ILLIII-Y Abstract bird standing left, two pellets within wings; above to right, pentagram and pellet-in-annulet; below bird, pellet-in-circle of pearls. DT -, cf. 2637 (differing reverse legend and symbols). Flesche -, cf. 162 (differing reverse legend and symbols). LT -, cf. 7527 (differing reverse legend and symbols). SLM -. An extremely rare variety. Sharply struck and exceptionally well preserved. Good extremely fine. 250

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.

NORTHEAST GAUL



7



7. **Ambiani. Circa 60-30 BC.** Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 6.21 g), 'statère uniface' type. Irregular blank convex surface. Rev. Celticized horse galloping to right, horseman transformed into fibula-like figure; before, eye-shaped ornament; below horse, pellet; in exergue, below twisted ground line, pellets-in-crescents. DT 239. Flesche 220. LT 8710. SLM 289-90. Fresh and well struck, with an unusually complete reverse. A few light scratches on the obverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 500

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.



8



8. **Bellovaci. Circa 70-65 BC.** AE (Bronze, 19 mm, 2.99 g, 4 h), 'au lion' type. Celticized male head to right, the hair ending in five thick locks and the beard in three small locks ending in pellets; before, ornament formed out of two additional locks. Rev. Celticized lion standing to left, the mane in five small locks ending in pellets; before, ornament. DT 231. Flesche -. LT 8577 var. (beard ending in four and mane ending in six locks, respectively). SLM -. Perfectly struck on a full flan and with a delightful dark green patina, an exceptional example. A few small marks, otherwise, extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.

CENTRAL GAUL



9.
Arverni (?). 3rd century BC. Quarter Stater (Gold, 12 mm, 1.77 g, 9 h), 'Montmorot-Besançon' type. Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* Charioteer driving biga to right, holding reins in his left hand and kentron in his right; below the horses, monogram of AP. DT 3011. Scheers, Lyon, 301. Sills, Group 3, Class 2, 79. SLM 386. Very rare. Light scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** Ex MDC 8, 20 October 2021, 86.



2,5:1



10.
Lemovices. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. Quinarius (Silver, 13 mm, 2.19 g, 9 h), 'à la tête séparée' type. Male head to right, the hair in three large locks and wearing a torc. *Rev.* Horse prancing to right; above, male head to right, the hair in three long locks of which the third ends in an S-shaped long volute and wearing a torc; below the horse, pellet-in-circle of pearls. DT 3414. Flesche 171. LT 4561. SLM -, cf. 162 (obverse head to left). Beautifully toned. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, ex Künker 351, 25 September 2021, 10, from the H.-S. Collection, Peus 425, 7 November 2019, 86 and ex Peus 297, 3 April 1979, 8.



2,5:1

CISALPINE GAUL



11.
Uncertain. Late 3rd to early 2nd century BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 3.64 g, 6 h), heavy standard, imitating Massalia. Laureate head of Artemis to right, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΜΑΣΣΑ Lion walking to right. CCCBM II S1-S4. Pautasso 221-222. Very rare. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved for this difficult issue. Light traces of overstriking and with very minor die wear on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, ex CGB Live Auction September 2022, 6 September 2022, 760646.

This interesting issue imitates the very rare early drachms of Massalia, which were struck to a heavier standard of circa 3.70 g.



2,5:1



CENTRAL EUROPE

**12.**

Helvetii. 3rd-2nd centuries BC. 1/4 Stater (Gold, 19 mm, 2.05 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left. *Rev.* Charioteer driving biga to left, holding reins in his right hand and kentron in his left; below the horses, pellets (?). Allen, SNR 53 (1974), pl. 14, 32. Flesche 127 (*this coin*). SLM -, cf. 395-396 (biga to right). Extremely rare with both types to the left. A lovely coin with a head of Apollo of particularly fine style. Some digs to the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 3500

****** From the collection of C. Flesche, *Künker* 366, 5 April 2022, 6270, ex *Leu* 83, 6-7 May 2002, 497 and *Hess-Leu* 19, 12-13 April 1962, 9.



13



2,5:1

13.

Helvetii. Late 2nd-early 1st century BC. Scyphate Stater (Electrum, 24 mm, 7.10 g, 9 h), 'Crainvilliers au croissant' type. Celticized laureate head of Apollo to right within crescent border. *Rev.* Celticized charioteer driving biga to left; below, crescent ornament; all in shallow incuse. D. F. Allen: *The Philippus in Switzerland and the Rhineland*, in: SNR 53 (1974), pl. 12, 90-91. DT 3074. LT 8922. SLM 847. Struck from the usual somewhat worn dies, *otherwise*, very fine. 750

** *From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.*



14



2,5:1



14.

Rauraci. Circa 50-30 BC. Quinarius (Silver, 13 mm, 1.58 g, 2 h). NINNO Draped bust of youthful male to left, with wing in his hair. *Rev.* MAVC Boar to left. DT 3279. LT -. Nick p. 54, 1-5. Scheers, Lyon, 1196. SLM 966-72. Rare. A well struck and beautifully toned example with unusually complete legends. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** *Ex Leu 1, 25 October 2017, 16 and Nomos 9, 21 October 2014, 22, and possibly from the Balsthal find of 1839.*



15.

Vindelici. 2nd-1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 19 mm, 7.55 g, 12 h), 'Regenbogenschüsselchen, Dreipunktblume/Kreuz' type. Large pellet, connected by three lines to three smaller pellets, giving the impression of a stylized flower. *Rev.* Four-pointed star; all within cup-shaped incuse. Dembski - Flesche - Kellner, Manching, type V E, pl. 57, 2130. Künker 243 (2013), 4402. SLM 1086. Of the highest rarity, one of a very few known examples. Struck from somewhat worn dies and with areas of weakness and faint scratches, *otherwise*, very fine. 5000

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.

The absence of this type from the Flesche collection, which has been built over decades, vividly demonstrates its rarity. It is among the greatest rarities in the coinage of the Vindelici.



16.
Vindelici. 2nd-1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 7.57 g, 7 h), 'Regenbogenschüsselchen, Blattkranz mit Vogelkopf/Kreuz mit Voluten' type. Head of a bird to left; below to right, 2AV; all within wreath. *Rev.* Four-pointed star; above, three pellets; below, two volutes; all within cup-shaped incuse. Dembski -. Flesche 305. Kellner, Manching, type II E var. (no letters). Künker 226 (2013), 69. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, with a sharply struck bird's eye and an unusually complete inscription. Areas of weakness and with faint scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.

Only a very few examples of this inscribed type have been discovered so far. The piece from the Flesche collection (Flesche 305) is among them and is often incorrectly cited in auction catalogues, possibly because the legend is barely discernible due to a weak strike, and cataloguers may not bother to read the accurate description carefully. On our piece, however, the 2AV is much clearer. Its meaning remains uncertain. The most likely explanation is that it represents a personal name beginning with Sau... (or Aus...?), such as Sausonios, Sauromatos, or Sauletos, to name just a few examples, but this must remain speculative.



17.
Vindelici. 2nd-1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 19 mm, 7.55 g), 'Regenbogenschüsselchen, Blattkranz mit Vogelkopf' type. Head of a bird to left within a wreath on the left and a torque on the right. *Rev.* Three pellets within torque with pellet at each end; all within cup-shaped incuse. Dembski 444-5. Flesche 294-5. Kellner, Manching, type II A, pl. 54, 2099 and 2116. SLM 1071-2. Boldly struck and with a beautiful obverse. Areas of weakness and with faint scratches, otherwise, good very fine. 1500

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.



18



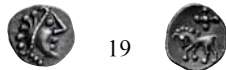
2,5:1



18.

Vindelici. 2nd-1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 7.45 g, 6 h), 'Regenbogenschüsselchen, Blattkranz mit Vogelkopf/Kreuz mit Voluten' type. Head of a bird to left within wreath. *Rev.* Four-pointed star; above, three pellets; below, two volutes and small pellet; all within cup-shaped incuse. Dembski 453-4. Flesche 306. Karl 273. Kellner, Manching, type II E, pl. 46, 1662-4. SLM 1073. Minor flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.



19



3:1



19.

Vindelici. 1st century BC. 1/4 Quinar (Silver, 9 mm, 0.47 g, 2 h), 'Kleinsilber mit Stachelhaaren' type. Celticized male head with spiky hair to right, the hair strands ending in five pellets. *Rev.* Horse prancing left; above, five pellets, arranged as a cross. Flesche 396 (*this coin*). Kellner 995-6. Lanz -. SLM -. Very rare. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved. Very minor porosity, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From the collection of C. Flesche, Künker 366, 5 April 2022, 6405, privately acquired between 1995 and 2010.



20.

Boii. Nonnos, circa 44-30 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.00 g, 5 h), Bratislava oppidum. Bare-headed male bust to left; before, branch with berries. Rev. NONNO[S] Horseman galloping to right, holding sword in his right hand; all within linear-arch border. Flesche 490 (*this coin*). Göbl, Hexadrachmen, pl. 6, XIV/3, 1 (*same dies*). Lanz 85 (*same dies*). Paulsen pl. 33, 774-7 (*same dies*). Very rare. An exceptional piece, beautifully toned and of vigorous Celtic style, with a particularly impressive obverse. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 15 000

** From the collection of C. Flesche, Künker 366, 5 April 2022, 6493 and ex Leu 83, 6 May 2002, 574.

This highly impressive tetradrachm was definitively produced in the Bratislava oppidum, located in what is now the capital of Slovakia. Archaeological excavations have uncovered a Celtic mint in this area, where over 1,000 coins have been found *in situ*. Most of these coins are tetradrachms, bearing Celtic names such as Ainorix, Biatec, Iantumarus, Busu, and Nonnos, as seen on this piece. It is widely believed that these names represent prominent figures in Celtic society, possibly chieftains or officials overseeing coin production, similar to practices in Rome.

Roman influence on the coinage from the Bratislava oppidum is evident both in the motifs and in the use of the Latin alphabet. The exact dating of these coins is debated, but it is generally agreed that production ceased with the destruction of the oppidum, traditionally linked to the activities of the Dacian king Burebista († 44 BC) in the region. However, as is often the case when archaeological destruction layers are tied to specific historical events or figures, recent research suggests a more complex picture. As a result, it is now believed that the oppidum may have continued to exist until the late 1st century BC.





3:1



21

21.

Boii. 1st century BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.00 g, 1 h). Celticized male head to right. *Rev.* Celticized horse prancing right; above, triskeles. Dembski -. Flesche 483 (*this coin*). Lanz -. OTA -. Paulsen -. Rauch 94 (2014), 55. Very rare. Beautifully toned and lustrous, and in exceptional condition for the issue. Very minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of C. Flesche, *Künker* 366, 5 April 2022, 6477, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 21, 17 March 2009, 35.

CARPATHIAN REGION



2:1



22



22.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 13.12 g, 1 h), 'Bartkranzavers' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* Celticized horse with two riders to right, the one in front holds a bird in his raised hand; below the horse, volute. Dembski -. Flesche -. Lanz 410 (*this coin*). OTA 115/2. Preda -. Very rare. Beautifully toned and with a highly unusual reverse type. A few light marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins and from the Hermann Lanz Collection, Roma XVIII, 29 September 2019, 111, and ex Peus 324, 5 April 1989, 23.



23

23.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 13.68 g, 12 h), 'Gallierkopf' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized male head to right, wearing laurel wreath and mustache. Rev. Celticized horseman to left, raising his right arm; below, rosette. Dembski 1278. Flesche 678. Lanz - OTA 350/4. Very rare. Nicely toned. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** *From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, formed over the past two decades.*

This very rare issue is called the 'Gallierkopf' ('head of a Gaul') type because the head on the obverse, originally derived from the depictions of Zeus by Philip II of Macedon, has been individualized in a Gaulish manner, depicted not with a full beard but with a mustache.



2:1

MIDDLE DANUBE



24

24.

Uncertain tribe. 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 12.51 g, 1 h), 'Kroisbach mit Reiterstumpf' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Mint in Burgenland or western Slovakia. Beardless male head with boxers' nose to right, wearing three-layered diadem. Rev. Rider on horseback left, showing only his torso, his hair bound with a diadem and tied into a topknot with three trailing curls; below, ground line ending in two torcs. Dembski 1390-1397. Flesche 525 (*this coin*). Lanz 744. OTA 469/6. SLM 1168-1171. A beautifully toned example of bold Celtic style. Faint old scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** *Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 4, from the collection of C. Flesche, Künker 366, 5 April 2022, 6546, ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 156 and Auctiones AG 25, 19-21 June 1995, 1488.*



2:1



LOWER DANUBE



2:1



25



25.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 3rd-2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 22 mm, 11.55 g, 7 h), 'Doppelkopf' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Janiform celticized head of Zeus. *Rev.* Celtcized horseman to right, wearing helmet with long crest; before, rosette. Dembski 1133-5. Flesche 714. Lanz 547 (*this coin*). OTA 233/8. Preda pl. 31, 5-7. Beautifully toned. Very fine. 1000

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins and from the Hermann Lanz Collection, Roma XX, 29 October 2020, 5, ex Rauch 23, 15 June 1978, 1.



26



2:1



26.

Uncertain tribe. Circa late 3rd to early 2nd century BC. Tetrobol (?) (Silver, 16 mm, 3.17 g, 3 h), 'Patraos' type (?). Celtcized diademed male head to left. *Rev.* Celtcized eagle with open wings standing front, head to right. Dembski -. Flesche -. Lanz -. OTA -. SLM -. Apparently unpublished save for its previous auction appearance. Minor traces of corrosion and with light marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, ex Roma XXIX, 9 November 2023, 29.

This unparalleled piece stands out for the fine depiction of a male head on the obverse, as well as for an eagle with spread wings on the reverse, which is otherwise unknown in Eastern Celtic coinage. Perhaps the type is derived from the tetrobols of Patraos, which the obverse head resembles, although the king of the skies on the reverse is depicted there with closed wings rather than spread.



27



2:1



27.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 12.89 g, 9 h), 'Banater Kreis' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized head of Zeus to right. Rev. Celticized horseman to left; above, beaded A-shaped symbol; below, branch. Dembski - Flesche - Lanz -. OTA 44A/2. Preda pl. VII, 8. SLM -. Very rare. Beautifully toned and sharp. Light doubling and with minor traces of overstriking (?), otherwise, extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), *Leu* 14, 14 October 2023, 5, ex *Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL* 59, autumn 1993, 3, *Schweizerische Kreditanstalt Monetarium FPL* 39, spring 1983, 66 and *Kricheldorf* 27, 12-13 November 1973, 28.



28



2:1



28.

Uncertain tribe. Circa 2nd century BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 12.66 g, 12 h), 'Zweigarm' type, imitating Philip II of Macedon. Celticized head of Zeus to right. Rev. Celticized horseman to left, wearing crested helmet and holding branch in his raised left hand. Dembski 1209 (*same dies*). Flesche 717. Lanz 589. OTA 296/3. Preda pl. XXXII, 5-6. Attractively toned and very well centered. The obverse struck from a slightly worn die, otherwise, extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of the renowned Swiss architect Max Vogt (1925-2019), formed since the 1980s, *Leu* 14, 14 October 2023, 4.

Greek Coins

SPAIN



2:1



29



29.

Bolskan. Circa 80-72 BC. Denarius (Silver, 17 mm, 4.21 g, 1 h). Bearded bare male head to right, wearing pearl necklace; behind, 'bon' (in Iberian). *Rev.* Warrior on horseback galloping to right, holding spear in his right hand; in exergue, 'bolskan' (in Iberian). ACIP 1423. CNH p. 212, 13. SNG BM Spain 710-33. A beautifully toned, well struck and very attractive piece. A few light scratches on the obverse and with very minor die rust on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection of Celtic coins, ex Cayón Subasta Extraordinaria, 3 July 2018, 112.

CALABRIA



2:1



30



30.

Tarentum. Circa 415-405 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.76 g, 3 h). Nude youth riding horse standing right, raising his right hand to crown the horse's head and holding bridles in his left; to right, kerykeion; in exergue, ΛΑ. *Rev.* TAPAE Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to right, his left arm outstretched and resting his right hand on the dolphin. Fischer-Bossert 297e (V134/R229) = SNG Lockett 151 (*this coin*). HN Italy 851. SNG Copenhagen 803 (*same dies*). Vlasto 320-1 (*same dies*). Rare. Beautifully toned and of lovely style, and with a fine old pedigree. Light marks and with a few old scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** Ex Glendining, 9 October 1989, 3, Christie's, 23 October 1973 9, from the collection of R. C. Lockett, Glendining, 25 October 1955, 121, ex Ars Classica XV, 2 July 1930, 70, and from the Geheimrat von Kaufmann Collection, L. Hamburger 89, 27 May 1929, 30.



31.
Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.05 g, 10 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla, hurling a stone with her right hand, to right on the bowl and single pendant earring. *Rev.* Youthful Herakles kneeling right, holding club in his right hand and wrestling the Nemean Lion, which crouches left, clawing at his leg; above, strigil. HN Italy 976. Vlasto 1334. Beautifully toned and with an exceptional 19th century pedigree. Very minor die rust on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2000

** *Ex Tradart 3, 18 November 1993, 7, Vinchon, 11 April 1988, 166, Rollin & Feuardent, 9 May 1910, 60 and Rollin & Feuardent, 28 February 1879, 50, and from the collections of Charles-Hippolyte de Paravey (1787-1871) and Prosper Dupré (1771-1866).*

Prosper Dupré (1771-1866) was a French draftsman and engraver who served as Director of the Saltworks of the Rhine Provinces under Napoleon and, under Louis XVIII, as Director of the Royal Saltworks in Moyenvic. He sold his first collection, among others, to Honoré Théodoric d'Albert de Luynes, while his second collection was auctioned in Paris by H. Hoffmann in 1867, a year after his death.

Charles-Hippolyte de Paravey (1787-1871), born in the Ardennes in 1787, was an engineer and a co-founder of the Société Asiatique in 1822. In his extensive writings, he developed a theory of the history of civilizations, tracing all of them to a common origin in the Near or Middle East. His library is now housed in the Bibliothèque Mazarine in Paris, the oldest public library in France.

LUCANIA



32.

Metapontion. Time of Kleonymos (?), circa 302 BC. Tetrobol or Third Stater (Gold, 14 mm, 2.61 g, 6 h), Achaian standard. Head of Nike facing slightly to right, her hair bound in ampyx, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. [ME]TAION Barley ear with six grains and leaf to right; in field to right, krater. Gillet 204 (*same dies*). HN Italy 1629. Johnston G4 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 396. SNG Lockett 405. Very rare and very likely the finest known example. A lustrous and absolutely magnificent piece, with a spectacularly beautiful rendering of Nike struck in exceptionally high relief. Small edge split, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 15 000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 9 and previously from a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

The dating of this magnificent coin is somewhat debated, with suggestions ranging from 290-280 BC to a more specific date of 302 BC. The latter connects the issue with the Italian campaigns of Kleonymos, a Spartan general from the Agiad dynasty whose tyrannical character became so unbearable to his fellow citizens that they precluded him from succeeding his father, Kleomenes II (370-309 BC), on the throne. In 303/2 BC, frustrated by his exclusion, Kleonymos sailed to Italy to assist the Spartan colony of Tarentum in its struggle against the native Lucanians. Capturing the rivalling Greek city of Metapontion in 302 BC in the process, he may very well have issued this exceptionally beautiful victory issue to commemorate his short-lived success. Kleonymos would continue his career as a thuggish *condottiere* for the next three decades, disappearing from historical records - presumably unmissed - after his failed attempt to conquer his home town of Sparta in 272 BC.



33



2:1

33.

Thourioi. Circa 400-350 BC. Distater (Silver, 29 mm, 15.64 g, 9 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet adorned, on the bowl, with Skylla raising her left hand as if to shade her eyes as she looks off in the distance, and on the neck guard, with a griffin springing right. *Rev.* ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting to right; in exergue, fish to right. HN Italy 1803. Noe, Thurian C8 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 958 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 488 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and of fine style. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

** *From the collection of a European Connoisseur, formed before 2002, Morton & Eden 124, 26-27 September 2023, 49, and ex Hesperia Art FPL 1, spring 1951, 57.*



34



2:1

34.

Thourioi. Circa 350-300 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 19 mm, 6.36 g, 12 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned, on the bowl, with Skylla pointing with her left hand. *Rev.* ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting right; in field to left, [I]E; above, ΣΩ; in exergue, two confronted dolphins. HN Italy 1820. SNG ANS 1067. Beautifully toned and of lovely style, and with an extensive pedigree. A few minor old scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** *Ex Leu 5, 27 October 2019, 22, Elsen 76, 13 September 2003, 36, Vinchon, 13 April 1985, 53, Münzhandlung Basel 10, 15 March 1938, 62 and Ludwig Grabow, 9 July 1930, 126.*



BRUTTIUM



2:1



35



35.

Kaulonia. Circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 7.36 g, 12 h). OAVAN Apollo, nude, striding right, holding laurel branch in his up-raised right hand and, on his outstretched left arm, small figure of a daimon running right, holding branch in each hand and with his head turned back to left; to right, stag standing right, head to left; all within dotted border. *Rev.* Same type as the obverse, but anepigraphic, without the daimon and incuse. Gorini 8. HN Italy 2038. Noe, Caulonia, Group D, 51 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 159. SNG München 1400 (*same dies*). A nicely toned and well struck example. Good very fine. 1500

** *Ex Tradart, 12 December 1991, 25.*



2:1



36



36.

Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 27 mm, 8.07 g, 12 h). QPO Tripod with legs ending in lion's feet, set on basis of three lines; to right, heron standing left. *Rev.* QPO Incuse tripod with legs ending in lion's feet, handles in relief; to right, heron standing left. Attianese 19. Gorini 11. HN Italy 2081. SNG ANS 249 (*same obverse die*). SNG Ashmolean 1467. Lovely old collection toning. Good very fine. 1500

** *From the Mike Gasvoda Collection, Triton XXII, 8 January 2019, 82, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 82, 20 May 2015, 28, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, Triton I, 2 December 1997, 163.*





37



2:1



37.
Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 8.43 g, 12 h). *Obv.* Tripod with three handles and legs ending in lion's feet, set on basis of three lines; to right, heron standing left; around, dotted border. *Rev.* *Obv.* Tripod with legs ending in lion's feet, handles in relief; to right, heron standing left; around, rayed border. Attianese 19. Gorini 11. HN Italy 2081. SNG ANS 249. SNG Ashmolean 1467. Nicely centered and with beautiful iridescent toning. Light doubling on the obverse and struck from a somewhat worn reverse die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1500

** *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 97, 12 December 2016, 260 and Künker 262, 13 March 2015, 7041.*

SICILY



38



2:1

38.
Akragas. Circa 470/465-440s. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.39 g, 4 h). AKRAC-ΣΟΤΙΑ Eagle standing left with closed wings. *Rev.* Crab within shallow circular incuse. Antike Kunst (1967), 456 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 966 (*same dies*). Westermark Period II, Group I, 328 (O6/R22). A beautiful example deeply struck on a broad flan. Minor weakness on the edges and with traces of overstriking on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2000

** *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 16, privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 16 March 1963.*



39.

Gela. Circa 465-450 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.16 g, 4 h). Charioteer, holding reins in his right hand and kentron in his left, driving slow quadriga to right; in background, column with Ionic capital set on plinth of two steps. Rev. CEAAΣ Forepart of the river-god Gelas, in the form of a man-headed bull, to right. Jenkins 228 (O61/R120). SNG Lockett 752 (*same dies*). Boldly struck and attractive, and with a wonderful reverse. Minor scratches, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 5 000

** From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 19, privately acquired from Münzen & Medaillen AG on 7 October 1967.

Many rivers served as the primary lifeline for the communities living along their banks, while also possessing the potential for great destruction through flooding. Consequently, rivers were both respected and revered throughout the ancient world. In Greek art, a popular motif was to depict rivers as man-headed bulls, symbolizing the river's unbridled power while also humanizing it. The Gelas River, from which the city of Gela derived its name, was named after the Siceliote word for rime (possibly related to the Latin word for frost, 'gelidus'). Ideally located near both sea and river, Gela became one of the great cities of Greek Sicily, and fittingly honored its local river on its magnificent coinage.





40.

Lilybaion (as 'Cape of Melkart'). Circa 330-305 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 17.18 g, 6 h). 𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤕 ('RŠMLQR' in Punic) Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to right, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying left, crowning the charioteer with a wreath. *Rev.* Head of Tanit-Persephone to right, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins. BMC 15 (*same obverse die*). Boston MFA 269 (*same dies*). Jenkins, Punic, 52 (O18/R40). SNG Lloyd 1601 (*same obverse die*). Beautifully toned and of fine Punic style. The obverse struck from the usual slightly worn die and with traces of overstriking, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2500

** From the Dr. F. Collection, X. Wattebled, 26 January 2022, 20 (with a photocopy of the French export license enclosed).



41

2,5:1

41.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.34 g, 12 h), circa 480-475. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses with a wreath. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙ-Ο-Ν Diademed head of Arethousa to right, her hair drawn up at the back, wearing ribbon and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming right. Boehringer 128 (V58/R88). Dewing 706 (*same dies*). Randazzo 286-7 (*same dies*). SNG Tübingen 639 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and with a wonderful reverse. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with a minor flan fault on the obverse and a small scrape on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2 500

** From the T. Frisbie Collection, *Leu 14*, 14 October 2023, 37 and ex *Classical Numismatic Group 58*, 19 September 2001, 116.







42

2:1

42.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Dekadrachm (Silver, 36 mm, 43.71 g, 10 h), dies by Kimon, circa 405-400. Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins with his left; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a wreath; in exergue, on two slightly raised lines, shield, pair of greaves, cuirass and crested Attic helmet; below, [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethousa to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace, her hair bound in a broad ampyx and confined in the back in a net; to left, two dolphins swimming towards each other; to right, another dolphin swimming downward; below neck truncation, another dolphin, perhaps with Kimon's signature. Dewing 872 (*same dies*). Gillet 648 = Jameson 1921 (*this coin*). McClean 2732 (*same dies*). Jongkees 10.a (*this coin, dies C/1*). Nanteuil 356 (*same obverse die*). Rizzo pl. L, 6 (*same obverse die*). SNG ANS 359 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and incredibly sharp, the finest known example from this wonderful die pair and one of the true masterpieces of Greek numismatic art. With an outstanding pedigree dating back to the 19th century and a magnificent Arethousa representing the zenith of Kimon's artistry. The usual die break on the reverse, but in an earlier state than on any other surviving example, and with minor imprints from recent mounting on the outer fields, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 75 000

** From the collection of a late German collector, ex Leu 77, 11-12 May 2000, 116, from the C. Gillet Collection ('Kunstfreund', 1879-1972) and that of R. Jameson (1861-1942), ex Egger XLV, 12 November 1913, 384, and from the collections of Commendatore Vincenzo Pappalardo, Mayor of Catania, and that of his father, Decio Pappalardo, whose collection was formed from the 1850s until the end of the 19th century.

Much has been written about the magnificent Syracusan dekadrachms from the early tyranny of Dionysios I. Regarding their creators, the renowned engravers Euainetos and Kimon, we know only what the coins themselves reveal. These artists are part of a Sicilian tradition that began in the 420s BC, where the most splendid coin dies were signed by their creators, who clearly engaged in a fruitful artistic competition with one another. For Syracuse, this vibrant contest has been vividly depicted by Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert in his 2017 work, 'Coins, Artists, and Tyrants: Syracuse in the Time of the Peloponnesian War'. Eukleidas, Euarchidas, Euainetos, Eumenos, Euth..., Exakestidas, Herakleidas, Im..., Kimon, Kratesippos, Mai..., Parmenides, Phrygillos, Prokles, Silanos, Simin..., Sosion, and others all signed their dies for various Sicilian cities. Among these, the works of Eukleidas, Kimon, and Euainetos are regarded as the most consummate, each artist influencing the others while maintaining distinct stylistic differences.

Our splendid dekadrachm belongs to Kimon's series, distinguished by a calm, austere, and regal style that is inherently conservative. This stands in stark contrast to the lighter, somewhat playful features that Euainetos imbued in his portrayal of Arethousa. Kimon signed his dies in various locations - sometimes on the obverse ground line, or, in the case of Arethousa, with the abbreviation 'KI' on the nymph's ampyx or his full name on the dolphin below her neck. The magnificent dies of our specimen certainly belong to the master engraver's personal oeuvre, though the reverse die must have been damaged early on: a die break beneath the nymph's neck, already visible here in its early stages, obscures the lowest dolphin on all known examples, leaving it uncertain whether the die was signed. Indeed, our piece is not only the finest-preserved example of this die pairing, but it also shows the die break in an earlier state than any other surviving specimen. In most other examples, the break is significantly larger, extending over the back of the head and forming an unpleasant visual distraction.

Art and politics are inseparable, and although we know nothing of the lives of Kimon and his contemporaries, their connection to the political landscape of Syracuse is unmistakable. The final years of the Second Democracy, the struggle against the Athenian invasion, and the rise of Dionysios to tyranny in Syracuse and dominance over the Greek West provide the historical backdrop for the die-cutting mastery of these mutually influential Sicilian artists, culminating in a numismatic crescendo unmatched in history. The bold experimentation of these great engravers has left us with timeless masterpieces: the frontal portraits of Arethousa by Eukleidas and Kimon, and the magnificent dekadrachms by Kimon and Euainetos - resulting in a classical perfection that would never again be reached, let alone surpassed. That their contemporaries shared this sentiment is evident not only in the widespread adoption of these motifs in the coinage of other cities but also in the subsequent canonization of these types. After Kimon and Euainetos, Syracusan coinage became increasingly static; the spirit of artistic audacity waned, and the masterpieces of the great engravers were merely imitated by subsequent artists, with no further advancement. From our modern perspective, one is almost tempted to view this development as a transition from a restless yet vibrant and pluralistic democracy to the rigidity of Dionysios' authoritarian rule, which would come to epitomize Greek tyranny.

The timeless beauty of the works by Kimon and Euainetos has always captivated numismatic enthusiasts and has been regarded as a pinnacle of ancient die-cutting artistry since the Renaissance sparked an interest in Greek coins. Nearly every major collector of the 19th and 20th centuries acquired one or more pieces by these renowned master engravers. Among those who owned our specimen were R. Jameson (1861-1942) and C. Gillet (1879-1972), better known as 'Kunstfreund'. We also learned from our good friend, Dr. Efreim Pegan, that lot numbers 1-441 of the 1913 Brüder Egger Auction XLV, which consisted exclusively of coins from Magna Graecia and included our dekadrachm, all originated from the collection of the Mayor of Catania, Commendatore Vincenzo Pappalardo, who decades later would play a significant role in financing the monumental work by G. E. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia* (1946). However, these pieces initially belonged to his father, Decio Pappalardo, who had been active in numismatics since the 1850s and later developed close relationships with Tom Virzi of Palermo/New York and Heinrich Hirsch, the father of Dr. Jakob Hirsch. We extend our heartfelt thanks to Dr. Pegan for providing these valuable insights into the further provenance of this magnificent coin.

In more recent times, the piece was acquired in 2000 in Leu auction 77 by a now-deceased German collector, who had it set into an artful necklace to present it as a gift to his beloved wife. Now that the owner of the jewelry has also passed away, her heirs wish to return it to the numismatic market. For this purpose, the magnificent piece has been carefully removed from the necklace. The proud future owner of the coin might appreciate that the slight but regrettable imprints left by the mounting are a poignant reminder of the love story behind the piece.



2,5:1



43



43.

Syracuse. Dionysios II, 367-357 BC. Tetras (?) (Bronze, 21 mm, 9.09 g, 5 h), 'Kainon' issue. Griffin springing left. *Rev.* KAINO[N] Horse galloping left, with trailing rein. Campana 1 ('Kainon'). CNS I, p. 249, 1 ('Kainon'). HGC 2, 509 ('Kainon'). SNG ANS 1169-74 ('Alaisa'). Very well struck and exceptionally well preserved for the issue. The obverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** Ex Bertolami 67, 11 July 2019, 89.



44



44.

Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy, 344-317 BC. Stater (Silver, 19 mm, 8.60 g, 9 h), Corinthian standard. Pegasus flying left. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ (sic!) Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet. HGC 2, 1400. Pegasi 1/2 = SNG Ashmolean 2033 (*same obverse die*). SNG ANS 494-5. Very rare with the ethnic ending on ON instead of ΩN. A gorgeous coin, beautifully toned, sharply struck, and with wonderfully smooth and even surfaces. A hint of die rust on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 29 and previously privately acquired from Arnumis (Anne Demeester) well before 2011.



2,5:1



Dispatched from Corinth, the mother city of Syracuse, to Sicily in response to a plea for help, Timoleon not only expelled the tyrants Dionysios II and Hiketias from the city but also implemented extensive democratic reforms and brought in new settlers from Greece. His most significant achievement was his victory over a large Carthaginian army at the Battle of the Krimisos in 341 or 340 BC, which curtailed Punic influence in Sicily for many years. Despite these successes making him undoubtedly the most powerful man on the island, Timoleon - much to the surprise of his contemporaries - publicly withdrew from political life in 337 BC. Although he continued to wield decisive influence in the Syracusan Assembly, his renunciation of absolute power was a rare exception in Sicilian history, so full of tyrants. Timoleon, who eventually became completely blind, likely died only a few years later, greatly advanced in age and deeply revered. His influence on Syracusan coinage is evident in the adoption of the leading denomination and iconography of his Corinthian homeland, the silver Pegasi, representing another of the many reforms he implemented.





45.

Syracuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.94 g, 12 h), circa 317-310. Head of Arethousa to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins; below neck, NI. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, triskeles running left; in exergue, monogram of Al. Ierardi 33 (O6/R17). SNG ANS 638 (*same dies*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1331 (*same dies*). A very attractive coin, very well struck and beautifully toned. A few minor edge splits and thin flan cracks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5000

** Ex Roma XV, 5 April 2018, 69 and previously from the P.G. Collection, Germany, outside of Italy since before December 1992.

This tetradrachm was struck in the early years of Agathokles' lengthy reign, before he assumed the kingship. The types are those of the famous dekadrachms of Euainetos, albeit with the obverse and reverse reversed, and the legend still uses the plain ethnic without any reference to the tyrant.



46



3:1



46.

Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. 1 1/2 Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 1.14 g, 7 h), circa 218-215. Bust of Artemis to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace, and with quiver over her far shoulder. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ Owl, with closed wings, standing to right, head facing; in field to left, A. Boston MFA 480. CCO 310.6 (*this coin*, D4/R3). HGC 2, 1425. SNG München 1440. Very rare and with beautiful old collection toning. Good very fine. 1000

** Ex Sternberg XXIV, 19-20 November 1990, 26.



47



2:1



47.

Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. AE (Bronze, 27 mm, 18.17 g, 12 h), circa 230-215. Diademed head of Hieron II to left; to right, thunderbolt. Rev. ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ Helmeted cavalryman riding horse prancing to right, holding couched lance with his right hand; below forelegs, monogram of AP. CNS II, 195 Ds 59 Rl 8. HGC 2, 1548. SNG Copenhagen 835. Perfectly centered, and with a portrait of fine style and a very old pedigree. Very light deposits, otherwise, good very fine. 500

** Ex Rollin & Feuardent, 22-23 May 1908, 218 and Rollin & Feuardent, 20 June 1906, 569.



2,5:1



48



48.

Tauromenion. Circa 304-289 BC. 4 Litrai or Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 3.18 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind, star. Rev. TAYPOME-NITAN Tripod with three ring handles, ornamental volutes below the bowl and legs ending in lion's paws. BAR Issue 11. HGC 2, 1575. SNG ANS 1121. SNG Ashmolean 2130. SNG Copenhagen 931. Beautifully toned and of fine early Hellenistic style, and with a rich history. Minor flan fault on the obverse and with a small die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

** From the Jim Gilman Collection, Kirk Davis FPL 65, Spring 2015, 11, ex Classical Numismatic Group 81, 20 May 2009, 193, from the collection of C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 571 and ex Hirsch XXXII, 14-15 November 1912, 406 (there acquired by Spink).



2,5:1



THRACE



49



49.

Ainos. Circa 380/79-378/7 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 14 mm, 2.55 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes facing slightly to left, wearing petasos with beaded rim. Rev. AINION Male goat walking right; below, astragalus; in field to right, amphora; all within incuse square. AMNG II, 348. Boston MFA 788 (*same dies*). HGC 3.2, 1281. May, Ainos, 380 (A232/P263). A very attractive example with beautiful old cabinet toning. Slightly granular, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** Ex Tradart, 12 December 1991, 70 and Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 90.

ISLANDS OFF THRACE



2,5:1



50



50.

Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.97 g, 9 h). Bald Satyr kneeling half-left, holding kantharos in his right hand and resting his left on his hip. Rev. ΘΑΣ-ΙΩΝ Large amphora with high handles; all within shallow square incuse. HGC 6, 352. McClean 4216. Rider, Thasiennes, -. SNG Lockett 1237. A lovely example with beautiful old collection toning, very well struck on good metal and with an exceptional rendering of the satyr. Tiny marks and with very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

** From the Collection of a European Connoisseur, formed before 2002, Morton & Eden 124, 26 September 2023, 219.



KINGS OF THRACE



2:1



51



51.

Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.11 g, 12 h), struck under Skostokos, uncertain mint in inland Thrace, circa 285-281. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; behind, transverse spear; in inner left field and exergue, monogram. Fischer-Bossert, Skostokos, C1a (*this coin*). SNG Stancomb 3 ('Byzantium'). Boldly struck in high relief and with beautiful old collection toning. Very minor edge filing, otherwise, extremely fine. 3500

** Ex Peus 433, 1 November 2022, 1213, previously acquired by E. Bourgey in Naville XVI, 3 July 1933, 1099 and ex Egger 45, 12 November 1913, 459.



52



52.

Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.53 g, 12 h), Sestos, circa 297/6-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟ[Υ] Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; behind, transverse spear; in inner left field, forepart of a lion to left. Meydancikkale -. Müller 37. Thompson 23. Struck in high relief with a bold portrait of fine style. A few light marks and struck on a slightly short but heavy flan, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



53

53.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.01 g, 12 h), Lampsakos, circa 297/6-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; behind, transverse spear; in inner left field, monogram; in exergue, crescent left. Meydancikkale 2612-3. Müller 399. Thompson 49. Attractively toned, struck in high relief and of particularly fine style. Minor marks and a few faint scratches, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1000

* * Ex Künker 193, 26 September 2011, 119.



2:1



54

54.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.36 g, 12 h), Lampsakos, circa 297/6-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; behind, transverse spear; in inner left field, monogram; in exergue, crescent left. Meydancikkale 2612-3. Müller 399. Thompson 49. Very well centered and of beautiful style. A few minor marks, otherwise, good very fine. 750

* * From a European collection, formed before 2005.

An interesting detail about this coin is that the beaded border on the obverse creates the illusion of a radiate border, similar to the incuse coins from Magna Graecia of the 6th and early 5th centuries BC.



2:1



2,5:1



55



55.

Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.14 g, 12 h), Alexandria Troas, circa 297/6-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; behind, transverse spear; in inner left field, monogram of AP above bee; in exergue, thunderbolt. Meadows, Earliest, 19. Müller 433. Thompson 159. SNG Berry 437. Struck in high relief and of particularly fine style. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

MACEDON



56.
Akanthos. Circa 480-470 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.00 g). Lion to right, attacking a bull collapsing to left with head raised; above, pellet-in-annulet; in exergue, stylized akanthos flower. *Rev.* Raised quadripartite square. Boston MFA 519. Desneux -, cf. 61-63 (unlisted dies). SNG ANS 10. Lightly toned and of vigorous late archaic style. A few light marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 7500

** *Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 50 and Numismatic Fine Arts VIII, 6 June 1980, 91.*

Akanthos was situated on the eastern shore of Chalkidiki, near the narrowest point of the Athos peninsula. The city, reportedly founded by colonists from Andros in 655 BC, amassed wealth through the export of agricultural products, timber from nearby forests, and silver mined from the Thracio-Macedonian hinterland. Its substantial coinage, including archaic and classical tetradrachms, has been found as far afield as Sicily, Egypt, and Persia, indicating that it was often exported as bullion rather than used locally as currency.



2:1



57



57.

Akanthos. Circa 440-430 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.19 g, 8 h). Lion right, attacking a bull collapsing to left with head lowered; in exergue, tunny swimming to left. *Rev.* AKA-N-ΘIO-N Raised quadripartite square surrounded by inscription; all within shallow incuse square. AMNG III.2, 21. Desneux - (-/R87). SNG ANS -. A lustrous and incredibly sharp piece, perfectly centered and of fine classical style. A few minor marks and with very minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 5000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



58



58.

Akanthos. Circa 440-430 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.25 g, 6 h). Lion right, attacking a bull collapsing to left with head lowered; in exergue, tunny swimming to left. *Rev.* AKA-N-ΘIO-N Raised quadripartite square surrounded by inscription; all within shallow incuse square. AMNG III.2, 21. Desneux 97 (D94/R87). SNG ANS -. An attractive, bright and sharply struck piece of beautiful classical style. Very light doubling and some minor die rust on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.





59



3:1



59.

Amphipolis. 370/69 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 1.84 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters to right. *Rev.* AMΦ-ΠΙΟ-ΛΙΤ-ΕΩΝ on raised linear square enclosing race torch with flame blowing to left; all within shallow incuse square. AMNG III, 2, 11 and pl. VIII, 12 (*same dies*). BMC 9 (*same dies*). Lorber 65aa (*this coin*, O.hd/R.hd). SNG ANS 81 (*same dies*). SNG Ashmolean 2239 (*same dies*). A lovely coin, attractively toned, perfectly centered and of splendid late classical style. Good very fine. 2500

** *Ex Leu 77, 25 April 2000, 156 and Münzen & Medaillen AG FPL 353, February 1974, 15.*



60



2,5:1

60.

Mende. Circa 510-480 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.53 g). Mule advancing to left; on its back, bird standing left. *Rev.* Incuse square of mill-sail form. Asyut 195 (*this coin*). S. P. Noe: The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard, in: ANS NNM 27 (1926), p. 6, 1. Rare. Beautifully toned and of powerful late Archaic style. Two test cuts on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 5000

** *Ex Hess-Divo 320, 26 October 2011, 75 and from the 1969 Asyut Hoard (IGCH 1644).*

In 1969, a large and remarkably diverse hoard of archaic Greek silver coins was discovered near the town of Asyut in Middle Egypt. This hoard contained nearly 900 pieces minted by cities across the Greek world, including many from Macedon and the Thraco-Macedonian region. The study and subsequent publication of this hoard by M. Price and N. Waggoner in 1975 led to the re-dating of several archaic coin series, and to this day, the Asyut Hoard remains one of the most important reference groups for archaic Greek coinage. Price and Waggoner concluded that the hoard was likely buried around 475 BC, during a period when contacts between Hellas and Egypt intensified, as increasing numbers of Greeks traveled to Egypt as merchants, mercenaries, or scholars, foreshadowing the later influx of Greeks into the country following its conquest by Alexander the Great.



KINGS OF MACEDON



2:1



61



61.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 8.60 g, 12 h), Abydos, struck under Leonnatos, Arrhidaios, or Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 323-319. Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Charioteer driving biga to right, holding reins in his left hand and goad in his right; below the horses, star and monogram of MO; in exergue, lagobolon. ADM II, Series VII, 103b. Le Rider -. SNG ANS 301. SNG München 92. Lustrous and fresh, with a beautiful reverse. Light marks and with very minor die rust on the obverse and a small scuff on the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 3500

** From the JW Collection, privately acquired from Freeman & Sear in 2007 (with dealer's ticket).



2:1



62



62.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.20 g, 6 h), Uranopolis (or Amphipolis), struck under Alexarchos, circa 310-297. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle with closed wings in right; in field to left, star on cone above X; below throne, Θ above Π. Price 520. Fresh and well struck, and of exuberant early Hellenistic style. Struck very slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

This issue was likely minted in Uranopolis under Alexarchos (circa 350-290 BC), a brother the Macedonian king Kassander, who is said to have founded a utopian community there.





63

63.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.33 g, 10 h), Lampsakos, struck under Kalas or Demarchos, circa 328/5-323 BC. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, cult statue of Artemis Phosphoros standing facing, holding two torches; below throne, monogram of ΔΙΟ. ADM II Series V, 38 (same obverse die). Price 1355. SNG Berry 215. Well struck and of particularly fine style, with a wonderful Phidian rendering of Zeus. Struck on a slightly short flan and with very light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

The wonderfully modeled and unusually large head of Zeus on this early lifetime tetradrachm of Alexander strongly recalls the Zeus head on the early tetradrachms of his father, Philip II, and ultimately the famous colossal Zeus statue by Phidias in Olympia.



2:1



64

64.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.02 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in western Asia Minor, circa 300-280. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; in field to left, club; all within dotted border. Classical Numismatic Group 84 (2010), 236 (same obverse die). Classical Numismatic Group, Triton IX (2006), 787 (same obverse die). Classical Numismatic Group 70 (2005), 118 (same dies). B. Rousseva: La circulation monétaire en Thrace pendant la haute époque hellénistique, in: RN 32 (1990), pl. VI, 17. Cf. Price 733 ('Argos'). Very rare, nicely toned and of excellent style. Light marks and the reverse a bit weak, otherwise, good very fine. 750

** Ex The New York Sale XX, 7 January 2009, 135, from the JW Collection, privately acquired from Freeman & Sear in 2008 and ex Münzen und Medaillen AG FPL 459, September 1983, 5.



2:1



2:1



65



65.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 8.56 g, 11 h), Babylon I, struck under Seleukos I, circa 311-300. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ - ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Nike standing front, head to left, with her wings spread, holding laurel wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to right, monogram within wreath; below left wing, H. Price 3707. SC 81.6. A splendid coin, lustrous, beautifully toned and struck on a very broad flan. Minor flan fault on the reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 3500

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2063 and previously from a German collection, acquired before 1990.



66



66.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.08 g, 12 h), Susa, struck under Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 316-311. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; in field to left, wreath; below throne, monogram of AI above monogram of IIP. Price 3857. Struck in high relief and lightly toned. Minor traces of cleaning, otherwise, about extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



67



67.

Philip III Arrhidaios, 323-315 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.96 g, 1 h), uncertain mint 6A in Babylonia, struck under Seleukos I, circa 321-315. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; in field to left, monogram; below throne, star. HGC 9, -. Price P160 ('Marathos'). SC Ad39.8. Taylor Series 1, 68-70 (A22/P1). Very well centered on a large, medallitic flan. Minor traces of cleaning and with light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



68

68.

Antigonos II Gonatas, 277/6-239 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.17 g, 3 h), Amphipolis, circa 274/1-260/55. Horned head of Pan to left, wearing goat skin around his neck and with lagobolon behind; all within the center of a Macedonian shield adorned with stars and crescents. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkidemos striding left, seen three-quarters from behind, brandishing thunderbolt in her right hand and holding shield decorated with aegis on her left arm; to left, facing Macedonian helmet with transverse crest; to right, monogram of HA. HGC 3.1, 1042. Panagopoulou, period I, 86g (*this coin*, O26/R82). SNG Ashmolean 3258-9. SNG Copenhagen 1199. SNG Fitzwilliam 2304 (*same dies*). Attractively toned and perfectly centered. Minor marks on Pan's cheek, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 3500

** *Ex Vinchon, 27 February 1961, 121, and from the collection of R. de Castro Maya, Bourgey, 18-19 November 1957, 64.*



2:1

THESSALY



69

69.

Larissa. Circa 400-370 BC. Drachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.09 g, 10 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly to right, wearing ampyx and necklace in form of an open V with central pellet. *Rev.* ΛΑΠΙ Horse grazing right. BCD Thessaly II, 248-50. HGC 4, 430. Lorber, Early, Group 4, Head Type 23, 64. An exceptional example, beautifully toned and struck from fine style dies. Light graffito and minor die shift on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2500

** *Ex Hess Divo 329, 17 November 2015, 62, from the George & Julia Fekula Collection, ex Numismatic Fine Arts FPL 41, June 1992, 36 and from the 1989 Unknown Findspot Hoard (CH IX, 65).*



2:1



**70.**

Larissa. Circa 370-360 BC. Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 6.00 g, 12 h). ΑΛΕΥΣ Head of Aleuas facing slightly to left, wearing conical helmet ornamented with wings and ear flaps; to right, double axe. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ / ΕΛΛΑ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt, head turned back to right. BCD Thessaly I 1135 (*same dies*). BCD Thessaly II 185 (*same dies*). Herrmann, Group VIII, pl. VII, 11. HGC 4, 438. Lorber, Thessalian, 94. Very rare and among the finest known examples. A lightly toned and attractive example of this very unusual issue. Minor edge split, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

** Ex Peus 378, 28 April 2004, 105 and Lanz 117, 24 March 2003, 246.

This wonderful drachm features a striking portrait of Aleuas I, the Red-Haired (Ἀλεύας ὁ Πυρρός), depicted in a conical helmet adorned with wings and ear flaps, facing three-quarters to the left. Aleuas I was the semi-legendary progenitor of the Aleuads, the influential family that ruled over the Thessalian Larissa. His identity is clearly indicated by the inscription ΑΛΕΥΣ, while the reverse displays the ethnic ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ alongside the unusual inscription ΕΛΛΑ.

It has been suggested that ΕΛΛΑ refers to Hellanokrates, a name known to have been used by the Aleuads. According to Aristotle, a Larissaeian aristocrat of this name was involved in the assassination of the Macedonian King Archelaos I around 399 BC (Aristot. pol. 5.1311b). Although it is unclear whether this Hellanokrates issued this very rare type several decades later, or one of his descendants, the combination of Aleuas' portrait, the signature of the Aleuad aristocrat, and the use of the dative case (instead of the usual genitive) suggests that our Hellanokrates may have financed the coin's emission as a form of public benefaction to his city. If this interpretation is correct, ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΑ / ΕΛΛΑ can be understood as 'Hellanokrates [to the] Larissaeans'.



71

71.
Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. Drachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.07 g, 6 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly to left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΕ-ΑΙΩΝ Horse standing right, preparing to roll over. BCD Thessaly I 1155. BCD Thessaly II 318. HGC 4, 454. Nicely toned and of fine style. Light die rust and small die breaks and with minor flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From the Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection, *Künker* 318, 11 March 2019, 631 and previously privately acquired from Münzhandlung Ritter.



2:1

AITOLIA



72

72.
Aitolian League. Circa 250-225 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 10.36 g, 9 h), Korkyrean standard. Head of Apollo to right, wearing oak wreath; below, ΦΙ. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aitolos, nude but for kausia hung around his neck, his sword slung over his left shoulder and his chlamys draped around his left arm, standing left, right foot set on rock and holding spear in his right hand; in field to left, ΛΑ. BCD Akarnania 447 (*this coin*). BMC 11. De Laix 15. Tsangari 770 (*this coin*). A beautifully toned piece with a very impressive pedigree. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

** From the BCD Collection, *Münzen & Medaillen GmbH* 23, 18 October 2007, 447, ex *Sternberg VIII*, 16-17 November 1978, 68, from the collection of W. Niggeler, *Bank Leu/Münzen & Medaillen AG*, 3-4 December 1965, 273 and that of A. Bougon, *Platt*, 18-19 November 1935, 58, ex *Bourgey*, 15 December 1909, 136.



2:1



BOEOTIA



73

73.
Federal Coinage. Circa 225-171 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 4.90 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Poseidon to right. Rev. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Nike standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and trident in her left; to left, monogram above Ε. BCD Boiotia 131 (*same dies*). SNG Blackburn 739. SNG Copenhagen 392. Beautifully toned and of exceptionally fine style. Very minor flan faults, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 3500

** Ex *Sternberg XII*, 18-19 November 1982, 156.



2:1

ATTICA



74.

Athens, Peisistratid Tyranny. Hippias, in exile, as tyrant of Sigeion in Troas, 510-circa 490 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.43 g, 11 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* HIII Owl standing right, head facing; to left, grain ear; all within incuse square. E. Babelon: Une Obole au nom d'Hippias, in: J. Evans et al. (eds.): *Corolla Numismatica. Numismatic Essays in Honour of Barclay V. Head.* London 1906, pp. 1-9 and figs. 1-2 = Svoronos pl. 7, 44 = *Traité I*, 2, p. 1233 and pl. LVII, 22 (*same obverse die*). K. Konuk: A New Obol of Hippias of Athens, in: J. Bodzek, A. Bursche and A. Zapolska (eds.): *Proceedings of the XVI International Numismatic Congress, 11-16.09.2022. Warsaw and Turnhout 2024* (in press.), figs. A-B (*same obverse die*). Of the highest rarity, the third known example of this tremendously important issue in the name of the last Athenian tyrant, and the earliest Greek coin to bear the name of a human. Struck on a very broad flan with a full crest and a perfectly legibly name. Porous, *otherwise*, very fine. 2500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Despite the early publication of the Parisian obol inscribed with 'HIII' by E. Babelon in 1906, this then unique piece has largely been overlooked in scholarly research until recently. This neglect is particularly surprising given the extensive study of Athenian coinage by numerous renowned numismatists since the 19th century. Perhaps the reasons for this oversight lie in the coin's small size, the challenges of its classification, or simply its inconspicuous placement in works like Svoronos, where it blends almost imperceptibly among typical Athenian obols. Yet, this coin represents one of the great sensations in Greek numismatics, as the inscription HIII, as Babelon argued already over a century ago, undoubtedly belongs to Hippias, the infamous last Peisistratid tyrant of Athens.

The Peisistratid dynasty traces its origins to Peisistratos, an Athenian aristocrat who, after two failed attempts, finally seized power as tyrant of Athens around 546/5 BC. Upon his death in 528/7 BC, his sons Hippias and Hipparchus succeeded him. After Hipparchus was assassinated in 514 BC by the famous tyrant-slayers Harmodios and Aristogeiton, Hippias ruled Athens alone. It was only the intervention of Spartan King Kleomenes I that led to the abdication of the tyrant in 510 BC, after which Hippias retreated into exile in Sigeion, in the Troad - a personal possession of the Peisistratids. Like other prominent Athenian families, such as the Philaids, with Miltiades, the future victor at Marathon, holding estates on the Thracian Chersonese, the Peisistratids had secured lands outside Attica early on. Sigeion, located at the entrance to the Hellespont, clearly held particular strategic importance for securing Athens' vital grain supply from the Black Sea.

The crucial question now is when, where, and for what purpose were these extremely rare obols bearing Hippias' name minted? In an important forthcoming article (thanks are due to K. Konuk for making it available to this author), Konuk delves into this question, rightly pointing out that Hippias' obols are distinguishable not only by their inscription but also by the reverse symbol - a grain ear - which sets them apart from the city coinage of Athens. He associates this symbol with the intensive grain cultivation in northwestern Troad, and contrary to C. Seltman's view (expressed in *Athens: its History and Coinage before the Persian Invasion*. Cambridge 1924, p. 76), proposes that these coins were minted in Sigeion during Hippias' exile after 510 BC. Supporting this theory is the fact that the Parisian piece was acquired in Smyrna in the 19th century. According to this hypothesis, Hippias minted these coins in Sigeion for local use, asserting his continued claim to power over Athens through the issuance of coinage bearing his name. Konuk further suggests that this indicates the famous Athenian owls were already introduced under the Peisistratids, as it is unlikely that Hippias would have imitated a new, 'democratic' coin type from Athens while in exile, making these coins significant evidence for an earlier introduction of the owl type in Athens itself.

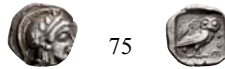
The attribution of these obols to Sigeion is indeed compelling, as it seems unlikely that Hippias, as the tyrant of Athens, would have issued a one-time, very limited mintage - only three examples from one obverse and two reverse dies are known - of obols bearing his name. A mintage in or for Sigeion makes much more sense, yet the extraordinary stylistic and technical similarity of Hippias' coins to contemporary Athenian issues (e.g. Triton XXIV (2021), 512 and, particularly, CNG E-Auction 433 (2018), 57) raises important questions. Could the small polis of Sigeion - unlike, for instance, Magnesia on the Maeander decades later under Themistokles - have been capable of perfectly imitating Athenian coinage in what was not only its first but also its only mintage for more than a century? Or do alternative explanations exist? Historical sources report that after leaving Athens, Hippias traveled to Persia, where he sought reinstatement as tyrant from the Great King. Two decades later, he joined the Persian campaign against Greece, which ended in the disastrous Battle of Marathon in 490 BC. He is said to have died on the return journey to Asia Minor, though this account is disputed.

It is important to remember that later, democratically-inclined sources had a vested interest in portraying an irreconcilable opposition between tyranny and democracy. This black-and-white approach fails to capture the complex and shifting political landscape of the late 6th and early 5th centuries BC, as exemplified by the ambiguous role of Miltiades, an Athenian aristocrat who was himself a tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese but later became the savior of his now democratic homeland. In 510 BC, the Athenians certainly had every reason to rid themselves of Hippias, but this does not preclude later relations between the city and the exiled tyrant, especially since he resided just a few days' journey away, and along Attica's most crucial grain supply route. It is quite conceivable that Hippias could have commissioned the dies for his coins in Athens, and that the city initially saw no reason to refuse, as long as he remained in Asia Minor. The proximity of another Athenian nobleman - Miltiades, depicted in our sources as one of the 'good' aristocrats in Athenian history - residing as a tyrant just a few kilometers from Sigeion, might also have opened doors for Hippias. However, this remains speculative.

The unique historical significance of these coins, on the other hand, is undeniable: Hippias was the first Greek to dare to inscribe his own name on his coinage, preceding later dynasts such as Themistokles in Magnesia, and even early royal coins like those of Alexander I of Macedon, by decades. In Asia Minor, his coins stand at the beginning of a long series of small dynasts and Persian satraps who sought to encapsulate their rule in numismatic imagery. The coins of Hippias are thus not anomalies of history, but the earliest harbingers of a trend that would gain momentum in the following decades, manifesting in the numerous pre-Hellenistic dynastic coins of western and southwestern Asia Minor. One might see in the Athenian type of Hippias' coinage a programmatic image chosen by the exiled tyrant, symbolizing his unyielding claim to power over his homeland. From a less ideologically charged perspective, however, these coins may also have served a more practical purpose, facilitating trade with the Athenian grain ships that annually transported the vital Black Sea grain past Sigeion's doorstep. Due to the recognizable Athena and her owl, and the Attic weight standard, Hippias' coins would have been nearly indistinguishable from Athenian issues, with only the inscription and reverse symbol revealing their local origin upon closer inspection. In this interpretation, the grain ear might not represent the agricultural wealth of the Troad, but rather hint at the grain from the Black Sea that fed Athens.



4:1



75

75.

Athens. Circa 465/2-454 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.71 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig; all within incuse square. HGC 4, 1664. Starr Group V. Svoronos pl. 10, 39-47. Rare. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved for an Athenian obol, with a full crest. The obverse struck very slightly off center and with very minor porosity, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Athenian fractions are rarely well struck and often porous. This piece is a notable exception: it was struck on excellent metal and features the full helmet crest of Athena on the obverse and a beautifully transitional-style owl on the reverse.



2:1



76

76.

Athens. Circa 430s-420s BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.28 g, 4 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent; all within incuse square. Kroll 8. Svoronos pls. 12-13 passim. Lightly toned and of fine style, a splendid piece. Good extremely fine. 1000



ARGOLIS



4:1



77

77.

Argos. Circa 330-270 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.87 g, 12 h). Head of a wolf to right; above, ΣΙ. Rev. Large Α; above, Ν-Ι; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1081. BMC 91. Boston MFA 1227. *Traité III* 645 and pl. CCXVI, 17. A superb coin, beautifully toned and sharply struck in high relief, with wonderfully smooth surfaces. Tiny marks and very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 000

** *From the collections of R. Abecassis, Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 221, and A. Trampitsch, Vinchon, 13 November 1986, 199.*

The beautifully crafted wolf's head on this obol - one of the finest representations of this predator in ancient numismatics - refers to Apollo Lykeios, the patron deity of Argos, whose epithet translates as Apollo 'the Wolf-God'.

CIMMERIAN BOSPOROS



4:1



78

78.

Pantikapaion. Circa 380-370 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.88 g, 12 h). Head of Silenos, balding, bearded and with animal ears, to left, wearing ivy wreath. Rev. ΠΑΝΤΙ Head of a ram to left; all within shallow circular incuse. HGC 7, 73. MacDonald 53. SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb 532. Very rare and with a marvelous head of Silenos of particularly fine style. Somewhat granular, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2 000

** *Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 104 and previously from the Pontos Euxeinos Collection, formed in the late 1990s and early 2000s.*

The name Pantikapaion is derived from the local Iranian expression 'Panti Kapa', which means 'fish route', hinting at one of the area's greatest natural resources, the exceptionally rich fisheries of the Sea of Azov. The wealth acquired through the export of fish and other commodities allowed Pantikapaion to hire the finest artists of the time, resulting in the production of dies of spectacular power and beauty, as with this masterpiece.



KINGS OF PONTOS



79

2:1

79.

Pharnakes I, before 196/5-circa 155 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.05 g, 12 h), Sinope. Diademed and bearded head of Pharnakes I to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ Pantheistic male deity standing facing, wearing flat hat topped with a thunderbolt, holding cornucopiae and kerykeion with his left hand and feeding fawn standing right with a vine branch held in his right; in inner left field, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); in inner right field, monogram of ΠΑΣ. De Callatay, *First Royal Coinages of Pontos*, - (-/-). Leu Web Auction 30 (2024), 633. RG 4b. SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Paris -. Extremely rare and in outstanding condition, perhaps the finest of less than thirty known coins of this ruler. With a delightful naturalistic portrait struck in incredibly high relief and a highly interesting reverse motif. A few light marks and very minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 25 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

King Pharnakes I of Pontos is known to us primarily through fragments of Polybios' historical works, which describe various embassies the ruler dispatched to the Roman Senate in response to complaints from the Rhodians in Rome regarding the king's conquest of the important port city of Sinope. The commencement of his reign was long dated to the 180s BC; however, the re-dating of an inscription of Pharnakes in Delos to 196/5 BC indicates that he must have ascended to power considerably earlier. Today, it is believed that his reign extended from before 196/5 to around 155 BC. In the roster of Pontic kings, his tenure would thus have been surpassed only by that of his grandson, Mithridates VI.

Like all Pontic kings preceding Eupator, Pharnakes I minted only a few coins, and his tetradrachms are among the rarest of the Hellenistic era. Notably, Pontic coins feature exceptional, naturalistically rendered portraits that markedly differ from the idealized depictions of contemporary Macedonian dynasties and are considered among the finest portrait representations on ancient coins. This particular piece is an especially impressive example; its outstanding preservation showcases the full die engraving artisanship of the undoubtedly Greek artist. Similar to the highly important tetradrachm of his son, Mithridates V, in this sale (see lot 80 below), Pharnakes' piece was likely also minted in his new capital, Sinope, where an important school of die engraving artistry appears to have been established.

In addition to its outstanding portraits, the coinage of Pharnakes I is particularly notable for its reverse motif, which features a bewilderingly syncretic male deity adorned with a multitude of attributes. The god wears a floppy hat topped by a thunderbolt, holds a cornucopiae and a kerykeion, and feeds a fawn with a vine branch. Various identifications have been proposed for this figure, including Aion, Ma, a Dionysian form of Hermes, Hermes-Mithras, Hermes-Mithras-Dionysos, Apollo-Mithras, or Men, but its true identity remains ultimately uncertain. What is clear, however, is that this is not a classical Greek deity but rather a local god who likely represents a fusion of different cultural influences into a new form of worship.



80

2:1

80.

Mithradates V Euergetes, circa 150-120 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 36 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), Sinope. Diademed head of Mithradates V to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ - ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Apollo, nude, standing left, holding the Three Graces in his right hand and a bow in his left. F. de Callataÿ: The First Royal Coinages of Pontus (from Mithradates III to Mithradates V), in: J. M. Højte (ed.): Mithridates VI and the Pontic Kingdom. Aarhus 2009, p. 78 (unlisted dies) = HGC 7, 330 = C. Michels: Kulturtransfer und monarchischer "Philhellenismus". Bithynien, Pontos und Kappadokien in hellenistischer Zeit. Göttingen 2009, p. 218, fig. 25. Of the highest rarity, the second and by far the finest known coin of this ruler, and the only one in private hands. Struck in very high relief and with an incredibly naturalistic portrait crafted by a Hellenistic master engraver. Minor marks and with very light doubling and a small die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 50 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

In the uniformly very rare coinage of Pontus before Mithradates VI, that of Mithradates V holds a special place. It was not until 1978 that this king was recognized as having his own coinage, following the reattribution of a long-known, poorly preserved, unique tetradrachm in Athens. With the emergence of our magnificent piece, we now encounter only the second known coin of Mithradates V, and since the other resides in a museum, this marks the first time collectors have the opportunity to acquire a coin of this hitherto unavailable Pontic king, offering fresh insights into the early numismatic history of his kingdom. Moreover, its exquisite, unidealized portrait ranks among the finest achievements of Hellenistic die engraving.

The often stark realism of Pontic royal portraits before Mithradates VI, which contrasts sharply with the heavily idealized images of Greek kings, has frequently been criticized by earlier scholars, reflecting cultural prejudices and, undoubtedly, racism towards this Iranian, and thus non-Greek, dynasty. In 1950, Jean Babelon dismissed Pharnakes I (see lot 79 above) as possessing only 'intelligence rudimentaire' based on his portrait, and as late as 1990, Peter Green remarked, 'The early kings of Pontus resemble nothing so much as a family of escaped convicts: Pharnakes I has the profile of a Neanderthal, and Mithradates IV that of a skid-row alcoholic.' Such judgments are, of course, baseless. Coin portraits are always crafted with a deliberate representation of rulership in mind, and the simplistic dichotomy between realism and idealism fails to capture their true intent - a point clearly demonstrated, for instance, by the many iconographic shifts within Roman imperial coinage, even within a single dynasty. In any case, it is stylistically evident that the Pontic kings employed Greek artists for their dies, and given the exceptional quality of the work, they clearly spared no expense.

Fortunately, we do have some information on the lengthy reign of Mithradates V, who ruled from approximately 150 to 120 BC. For instance, we know that he actively supported the Roman Republic in its war against Carthage from 149 to 146 BC and in the suppression of the Aristonikos uprising from 133 to 129 BC. In Delos and Athens, epigraphic evidence suggests that Mithradates V presented himself as a benefactor to a Panhellenic audience. Like his father before him, he likely resided in Sinope rather than Amisos - this too was a clear symbol of the kingdom's increasing openness and integration with the broader Hellenistic world. It was also in Sinope, in the late 130s BC, that his son, the future menace of Rome, Mithradates VI, was born.

Based on the Delian inscriptions of Mithradates V, L. Robert proposed that the depiction of Apollo on the then unique Athenian tetradrachm represented the Delian Apollo. However, as de Callataÿ rightly pointed out, this is almost certainly incorrect; it more likely depicted a local cult form of the god, possibly the Apollo of the new Pontic capital, Sinope. Notably, from the time of Mithradates IV onward, epithets began to appear on Pontic coins, with Mithradates V appropriately bearing the title of *Εὐεργέτης* ('Benefactor'). As D. Hunter has recently shown, the coinage of Pontus up to Mithradates V was heavily influenced by Seleukid models; Mithradates may have particularly drawn inspiration from Antiochos IV and from his contemporary, Antiochos VII.

One of the great mysteries of Pontic numismatics is why the kings before Mithradates V struck so few coins - by 2009, Callataÿ knew of fewer than 100 examples across five kings and queens. The answer likely lies in reframing the question: the critical issue is not why so few coins were struck, but for what purpose. The complete absence of local coinage in the Pontic heartland before Mithradates VI suggests that this mountainous region was scarcely monetized, with barter dominating economic life. The minting of small series of valuable gold staters and tetradrachms was thus not intended to meet the needs of the local economy or administration, but arguably rather served the primary function for which money so often existed in antiquity: the payment of soldiers, or more precisely, the recruitment of mercenaries. We even know from Strabo the name of an officer of Mithradates V who recruited mercenaries for the king in Thrace, Greece, and Crete: Dorylaos, Strabo's great-great-grandfather. Indeed, the idea that this ancestor of the great historian and geographer carried with him such magnificent tetradrachms of his king is not merely romantic fancy, but a pragmatic and plausible speculation.



2:1



81

**81.**

Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 16.72 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Pontos, circa 106-98 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΠΟΣ Pegasus grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, B above monogram; all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ p. 8 and pl. 2. Gulbenkian 940. HGC 7, 336. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Lustrous and attractive, with an early and unusually individualistic portrait. A few light marks and with small die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Unlike his predecessors, the coins of Mithradates VI depict the king in a typically Hellenistic-idealized manner as an energetic young ruler with an anastolé, the distinctive hairstyle reminiscent of Alexander the Great. This particular piece is an early issue where the king's features still appear somewhat more individualized compared to the later, more heavily idealized portraits.



2:1



82

**82.**

Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.72 g, 12 h), Pergamon. Year 204 of the Bithyno-Pontic era, 12th month = September 93 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΠΟΣ Pegasus grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, ΔΣ (year) above monogram; in exergue, ΒΙ (month); all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ p. 10 var. (IB instead of BI). HGC 7, 338 var. (IB instead of BI). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. A fresh and attractive piece with a wonderful, monumental Hellenistic portrait. Light marks and with minor doubling and weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

One of the most significant innovations in the coinage of Mithradates VI was the introduction of year and month dating on the reverse dies. While for most of his predecessors, even the exact years of reigns are often unknown, the coins of Eupator, the greatest of the Pontic kings, can be dated with remarkable precision and linked to events recorded in literary and epigraphic sources.





2:1



2:1



83



83.

Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 16.83 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Pontos. Year 205 of the Bithyno-Pontic era, 6th month = March 92 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasos grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, ΕΣ (year) above monogram; in exergue, C (month); all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ p. 10, -. HGC 7, 339 var. (unrecorded month). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. An apparently unpublished variety. Lustrous, boldly struck and very attractive, and with an excellent portrait. Very light marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 3500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



84



84.

Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.84 g, 12 h), Pergamon. Year 208 of the Bithyno-Pontic era, 1st month = October 90 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasos grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, ΗΣ (year) above monogram; in exergue, A (month); all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ p. 11, -. HGC 7, 338. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Lustrous and fresh. A few minor marks and with tiny flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.





85

2:1

85.

Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.72 g, 12 h), Pergamon. Year 210 of the Bithyno-Pontic era, 1st month = October 88 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, ΙΕ (year) above monogram; in exergue, Α (month); all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ p. 15 and pl. 6. HGC 7, 338. SNG Copenhagen - SNG Paris - SNG von Aulock -. Sharply struck and lustrous, and of considerable historical interest. A few very light marks and with very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 3500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This coin was struck in October 88 BC, just a few months after the Asian Vespers, when, on the orders of Mithradates VI, an estimated 80,000 to 150,000 Romans and Italics were massacred in Asia Minor in a coordinated action. Given the orchestrated violence against a specific ethnic group, some modern historians have described the massacre as an early form of genocide. While applying such modern concepts to the ancient world is certainly debatable, there is no doubt that the Asian Vespers represents a particularly dark chapter in ancient history.

PAPHLAGONIA



86

86.

Sinope. Circa 330-300 BC. Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 5.07 g, 5 h), Persic standard. Karpo..., magistrate. Head of the nymph Sinope to left, her hair bound in a sakkos, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΣΙΝΩ Sea-eagle with spread wings standing on a dolphin to left; to right above, ΚΑΡΠΙΟ. HGC 7, 399. RG 25. SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb -. An exceptional example, lightly toned and fully lustrous, and with a perfectly centered obverse. Virtually as struck. 1000

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 109 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1

KINGS OF BITHYNIA



87

87.

Nikomedes IV Philopator, 94-74 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 35 mm, 16.62 g, 12 h), Nikomedeia, CY 206 = 93/2. Diademed head of Nikomedes IV to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ Zeus standing front, head to left, crowning the king's name with his right hand and holding long scepter in his left; to left, eagle standing left on thunderbolt above monogram and ΣΣ (date). BMC 2 ('Nicomedes III'). Callataj p. 61-2 and pl. 21. Dewing 2159. HGC 7, 646. RG p. 232, 40. Lightly toned and well struck. Minor die wear and with very light doubling on the reverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 500

** Ex Classical Numismatic Group 102, 18 May 2016, 348 and Roma X, 27 September 2015, 560.



2:1

MYSIA



88

88.

Kyzikos. Circa 450-330 BC. Stater (Electrum, 23 mm, 16.03 g). Bull standing right, head lowered, on tunny right. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. BMC 86. Boston MFA 1513 = Warren 1545. SNG Paris 323. Von Fritze I, 178. Very well centered on a broad flan. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with minor scratches on the reverse, otherwise, very fine. 2500

** From a West German collection, formed since the 1960s.



2:1

AEOLIS



2:1



89

89.

Myrina. Circa 160-143 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.70 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. MYPINAIQN Apollo Grynios standing right, holding phiale in his right hand and filleted branch in his left; at his feet to right, omphalos and amphora; in field to left, monogram; all within laurel wreath. BMC 2. Boston MFA 1652. Sacks Issue 45. Beautifully toned and of fine style. Tiny marks and with very minor roughness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Classical Numismatic Group 88, 14 September 2011, 319.

LESBOS



90

90.

Mytilene. Circa 454-428/7 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.55 g, 1 h). Diademed head of Silenos to right, with an animal ear and a long beard. Rev. Two opposed ram's heads with a palmette between them; all within incuse square. Bodenstedt 37. HGC 6, 963. SNG von Aulock 1700. An exceptional piece, boldly struck in high relief and of wonderful Classical style. Light marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2500

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 116.



3:1



IONIA



91

91.

Klazomenai (?). Circa 550-500 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.35 g), Milesian standard. Head of a bull to right. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 1643 (*same obverse die*, as 'uncertain'). R. Jameson: Trouville de Vourla. Monnaies grecques des VI^e et V^e siècles, in: RN 1911, pl. I, 9 (*this coin*). Rosen 266 (*same obverse die*, as 'Asia Minor uncertain'). SNG von Aulock 7799 (*same dies*, as 'uncertain'). U. Wartenberg: Was there an Ionian Revolt Coinage? Monetary Patterns in the Late Archaic Period, in: White Gold, pp. 585-591. Very rare and lightly toned. A few light marks and struck from a worn reverse die, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** From a West German collection, formed since the 1960s, and from the 1910 Vourla Hoard (IGCH 1167).



3:1

U. Wartenberg has recently argued in favor of assigning the very rare bull head hektai from the Vourla Hoard to Klazomenai, the place where the coins were originally found together with 12 didrachms from the same city.





3:1



92

92.

Miletos. Late 6th-early 5th century BC. Obverse Coin Die for a Diobol (Bronze, 22 mm, 30.60 g). Forepart of a lion to left, head turned to right (engraved in incuse and mirrored). Rev. Blank. Unpublished and unique. An exceptionally important discovery, one of the very few known Greek coin dies, and by far the earliest. A few minor deposits and with faint scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 7 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

As one of the great Ionian metropolises, Miletos thrived in the 6th century BC by forging favorable relations both with the nearby Lydian kings and later with the satraps of the far more distant yet vastly more powerful Achaemenid Empire. The city-state, with its prime harbor at the mouth of the vital Maeander Valley, greatly benefited from trade with these major territorial powers. Much like the Phoenician port cities' relationships with the great empires of the Fertile Crescent, this was a mutually advantageous arrangement: Miletos provided its seafaring and commercial expertise, receiving in return protection, access to extensive markets, and internal autonomy. This period also saw the flourishing of Ionian philosophy, with renowned thinkers such as Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, as well as the geographer and historian Hekataios, formulating their ideas in this cosmopolitan city. However, this prosperous era came to a sudden end with the Ionian Revolt from 499 to 494 BC, which concluded with the Persian conquest and destruction of the city.

The importance of archaic Miletos is also evident in its coinage, which is among the oldest in the Greek world. While its earliest electrum coins still reflected Lydian influence, this changed with the well-known silver lion diobols of the late 6th and early 5th centuries BC. Struck in large quantities, these coins were undoubtedly intended for trade, reflecting the increasing monetization of Aegean and broader maritime trade routes. It is from this significant series that our remarkable coin die originates - the oldest known coin die from the Greek world. Dating from the late 6th to early 5th century BC, it carries a *terminus ante quem* of 494 BC, the year Miletos was destroyed by the Achaemenids.

The beautifully preserved obverse die, with its attractive olive-green patina, depicts the protome of Miletos' emblematic animal, the Milesian lion. During the minting process, the obverse die was placed into an anvil, a heated blank was set upon it, and the coin was struck with a hammer using a reverse die held by tongs. If the obverse die broke or became too worn from constant use, it could easily be replaced. This early method of mass production allowed for the rapid conversion of large quantities of precious metals into coins, integrating them into the city's economy in a convenient form.

Although tens of thousands of such dies must have been produced in the great power centers like Athens, the Hellenistic kingdoms, or even Rome, ancient coin dies are exceedingly rare today. This rarity is unsurprising, as, just as modern banknotes are protected against counterfeiters with watermarks, ultraviolet numbers, transparent windows, and microprinting, and no central bank relinquishes control over its printing presses, so too were coin dies in antiquity strictly guarded. Retired dies were melted down to prevent misuse while allowing the valuable metal to be reused. Consequently, very few dies have survived. This is particularly true for the archaic period, from which only one other coin die was previously known - the obverse die of a Lydian trite sold in Leu 13 (2023), 131. The present piece, from the golden age of archaic Miletos, now stands as the oldest known Greek coin die, making it a highly significant artifact for the study of early coinage.

SATRAPS OF CARIA



2:1



93



93.

Pixodaros, circa 341/0-336/5 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 7.00 g, 12 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right, with drapery below. *Rev.* ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe over his right shoulder. De Luynes 2916 = *Traité* II, 112, pl. XCI, 1 (*same obverse die*). SNG von Aulock 2375-6. Beautifully toned and struck from dies of fine style. Some minor die wear, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

** *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 88, privately acquired from Leu on 29 March 1995.*



2:1



ISLANDS OFF CARIA



94



94.

Kos. Circa 330-250 BC. Chalkous (Bronze, 12 mm, 1.64 g, 6 h). Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* K-Ω-I Crab; below, crab claw (?). BMC 26 var. (no symbol and with the ethnic below the crab). HGC 6, 1336 var. (K below crab). Ingvaldsen Issue IX, 1-17 var. (with I, K or A below crab). SNG Copenhagen 649 var. (K below crab). An exceptionally well preserved small coin with a magnificent glossy black patina. Extremely fine. 750

** *Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 140 and from a European collection, formed before 2005.*



2:1



95



95.

Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 205-190 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 19 mm, 6.78 g, 12 h), Peisikrates, magistrate. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly to right. *Rev.* ΠΕΙΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ / P - O Rose with bud to right; in field to left, shield seen from the side. Ashton 269. HN online 855 = SNG Keckman 568 var. (shield to right and differing ethnic). Very rare. A beautifully toned piece, boldly struck in high relief. Nearly extremely fine. 500

** *Ex The Numismatic Auction 3, 1 December 1985, 135.*



DYNASTS OF LYCIA



96

96. **Vekhssere I, circa 450-430 BC.** Tetrobol or Third Stater (Silver, 14 mm, 2.88 g, 2 h), Xanthos. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and palmette, round earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Laureate head of Apollo to right; to right, diskeles; all within incuse square. *Müseler V, 10. Vismara I, Wekhssere, IX, 57 (this coin, D6/R5).* Very rare. Beautifully toned and of fine style, with a delicate rendering of Apollo on the reverse. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** *Ex Tradart, 18 November 1993, 125 and Lanz 40, 25 May 1987, 327.*



2:1



CILICIA



97

97. **Tarsos. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander, 380-374/3 BC.** Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 10.70 g, 1 h). *𐤁𐤏𐤏𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕* ('bltrz' in Aramaic) Baaltars seated left on throne, holding long lotus tipped staff in his right hand; below throne, astragalos. *Rev.* *𐤏𐤓𐤏𐤓𐤕𐤕𐤕* ('frnbz klk' in Aramaic) Bearded and draped male bust to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a volute on the bowl. *Casabonne series 4. Moysey Issue 2. SNG Levante Suppl. 18. SNG Paris 256.* Beautifully toned. Minor porosity on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** *Ex Künker 376, 18 October 2022, 4777.*



2:1

KINGS OF ARMENIA



98

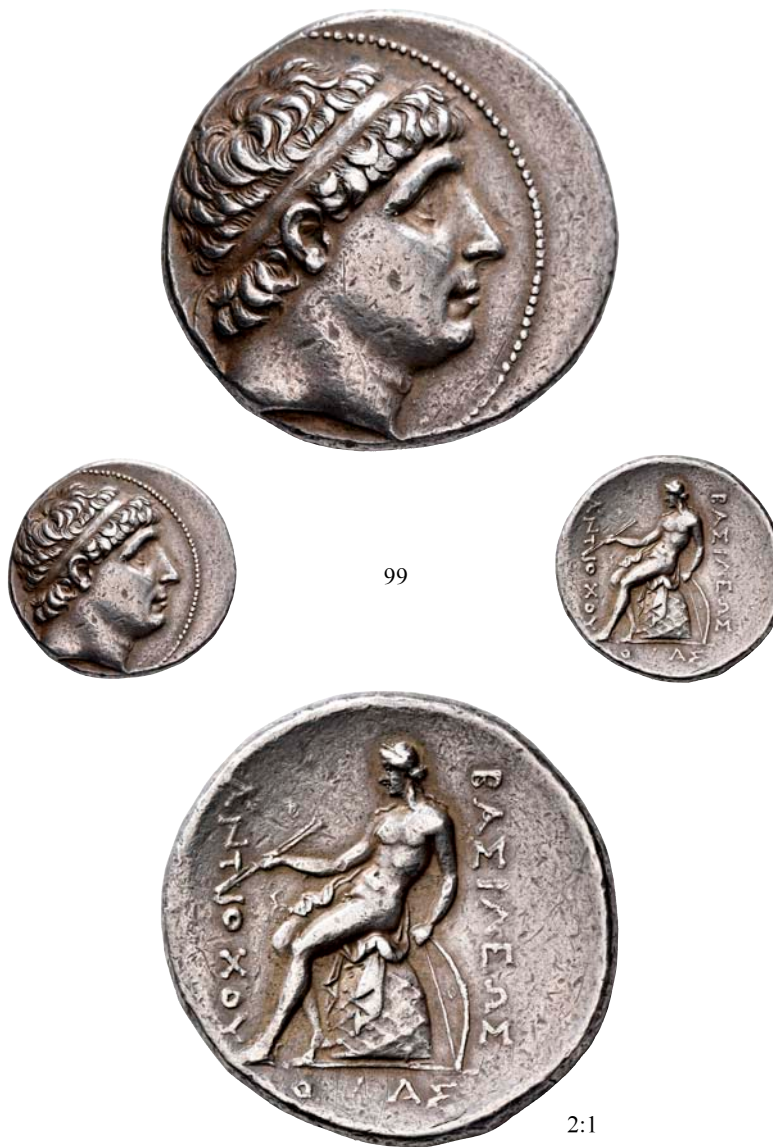
98. **Tigranes II 'the Great', 95-56 BC.** Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.00 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes (?), circa 80-68. Draped bust of Tigranes II to right, wearing five-pointed tiara decorated with comet star between two eagles. *Rev.* *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΤΙΓΓΑΝΟΥ* The Tyche of Tigranokerta seated right on rock, holding long palm frond in her right hand; below, river-god Araxes swimming right; on rock and in field to right, monograms; all within wreath. *Kovacs 71.2. SCADA Group 3.* Lightly toned and well struck, with a particularly individualistic portrait and a wonderful tiara. Light deposits and metal flaws on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

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



2:1

SELEUKID KINGS



99

2:1

99.

Antiochos I Soter, 281-261 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.15 g, 12 h), Sardes, circa 276-271. Diademed head of Antiochos I to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ANTIOXOY Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; in exergue, ΑΘ ΑΣ. F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Zur Münzkunde der Seleukiden*, in: *NZ* 1913, p. 181, 36 and pl. II, 110 (*this coin*). SC 325a. K. Schefold: *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*. Basel, 1960, p. 305, 540 (*this coin*). WSM 1372β. A lovely coin with a beautiful Sardian portrait and an illustrious pedigree. The obverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

** From the collection of *Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl*, *Leu* 8, 23 October 2021, 106, ex *Münzen & Medaillen AG* 88, 17 May 1999, 268 (with original dealer's flip), *Münzen & Medaillen AG* XIII, 17-19 June 1954, 1194, and from the collection of *F. Imhoof-Blumer* (1838-1920).



100.

Demetrios I Soter, 162-150 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), Seleukeia on the Tigris, 161. Diademed head of Demetrios I to right; all within fillet border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated left on throne supported by tritoness right, holding short scepter in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left; all within dotted border. SC -. Apparently unpublished without the ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ title and monograms or symbols. The obverse struck slightly off center and the reverse a bit rough, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This unpublished tetradrachm of Demetrios I from Seleukeia on the Tigris exhibits a particularly interesting feature: the reverse legend is simply ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, without the epithet ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. The title 'Soter', which means 'savior', was conferred upon Demetrios by acclamation from the citizens of Babylon following his victory over the usurper Timarchos in 161 BC and appears on all previously known stater and tetradrachms from the reconquered eastern capital, Seleukeia on the Tigris. Additionally, the complete absence of monograms and other symbols is noteworthy and otherwise only attested on local bronze coins.

It is possible that this coin represents the earliest silver issue following Demetrios' victory over his rival, issued before the adoption of the Soter epithet was widely recognized. Alternatively, perhaps the die cutter (whose skilled hand can be easily recognized on SC pl. 16, 1690.7) simply made an error. In any case, all gold and silver coins of Demetrios from Seleukeia were certainly minted shortly after his victory in 161 BC, as indicated by their stylistic coherence and the distinctive overstrikes on coins of Timarchos.



2:1



101

**101.**

Alexander I Balas, 152-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.27 g, 12 h), Tyre, SE 167 = 146/5. Diademed and draped bust of Alexander I to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle standing left on prow, wings closed and with palm frond behind; in field to left, club surmounted by city monogram; in field to upper right, ΖΕΡ (date) above monogram. HGC 9, 883. Newell, Tyre, 79. SC 1835.6b. Nicely toned and with an attractive portrait. Very light marks and pitting on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** From a West German collection, formed since the 1960s, acquired from Schulten in 1986.



102

**102.**

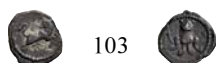
Seleukos VI Epiphanes Nikator, circa 96-94 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.06 g, 12 h), Seleukeia on the Kalykadnos. Diademed head of Seleukos VI to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ] - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing front, head to left, holding Nike in her right hand and resting her left on shield set on ground; behind, spear; to outer left, flower; to inner left, monogram and AN. Astarte E-Auction 4 (2024), 136 (*same obverse die*). Houghton, Seleucia on the Calycadnus, - SC -, cf. 2405.8 (differing monogram). An extremely rare variety. Lustrous and struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Thin flan crack and with minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1

SAMARIA



103.
Late 5th to late 4th century BC. Half M'h (Silver, 7 mm, 0.36 g, 5 h). Bull springing to right, head turned back to left. Rev. Lion seated facing, tail projecting to left. Jeselsohn 237-238. Meshorer & Qedar 135. Extremely rare and very well preserved, a beautifully toned and lovely coin. Some deposit on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

Facing lion heads are quite common in ancient numismatics, but this depiction of a lion sitting frontally, including its hind legs, is exceptional. The only deviation from the perfect frontal perspective is the tail of the predator, which extends into the left field.



4:1



JUDAEA



104.
First Jewish War. 66-70 CE. Shekel (Silver, 22 mm, 14.43 g, 12 h), Jerusalem, Year 2 = 67/8. 'Shekel of Israel' (in Hebrew) Omer cup with pearly rim; above, 'Y[ear] 2' (in Hebrew). Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (in Hebrew) Stem with three pomegranates. Hendin 1358. Meshorer 193. Sofaer 5-6. Beautifully toned. Minor traces of horn silver, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2000

** From the collection of Fridolin Schwitter (1903-1969), owner of 'Graphische Kunstanstalt Schwitter AG' in Basel.



2:1

PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT



105.
Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246-222 BC. Diobol (Bronze, 30 mm, 19.53 g, 12 h), Tyre. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, club. CPE B467. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 707. Weiser -. An exceptional, sharply struck and very well centered example. Extremely fine. 350

** Ex Kirk Davis FPL 59, Spring 2011, 62.



2:1



106

2:1

106.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 205-180 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.24 g, 12 h), Soli in Cilicia. Jugate draped busts to right of Serapis, laureate and with miniature atef crown above forehead, and Isis, crowned with grain and miniature horned disc above forehead. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle with closed wings standing to left on thunderbolt, his head turned back to right, with filleted double cornucopiae at his shoulder; in field to left, owl standing left, head facing, above ME; between eagle's legs, AP. Landvatter - (O32/-). C. C. Lorber & F. Kovacs: A Ptolemaic Mint at Soli: A Tale of Two Magistrates, in: SM 187 (October 1997), -. Svoronos -. An apparently unpublished variety of a very rare issue. Beautifully toned and exceptionally well preserved, with a wonderful rendering of the divine couple Serapis and Isis. Light deposits and a few faint scratches and with very minor doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

This tetradrachm featuring the busts of Serapis and Isis is a notable example of the Ptolemies' innovative approach to religious and political symbolism. Serapis was a syncretic deity created by Ptolemy I to unify Greek and Egyptian religious traditions, symbolizing the dynasty's power and legitimacy over Egypt. His association with the Egyptian goddess Isis further enhanced the Ptolemies' religious influence and appeal to both Greek and Egyptian subjects. This coin is exceptional because Ptolemaic silver and gold coins typically feature royal portraits, usually of Ptolemy I, the founder of the dynasty.



107

2:1

107.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 205-180 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 14.06 g, 12 h), Tyre, circa 202-200 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Ptolemy V to right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle with closed wings standing to left on thunderbolt; in field to left, club surmounted by city monogram; in field to right, NI; between eagle's legs, ΔΙ. Mørkholm, *Portrait*, pl. 23, 12. SNG Copenhagen 505. Svoronos 1297. Beautifully toned and with a very attractive portrait. Small scuff on the obverse and with a tiny test punch on the eagle, otherwise, about extremely fine. 3500

** *From the collection of a European Connoisseur, formed before 2002, Morton & Eden 124, 26-27 September 2023, 559.*

This piece belongs to a special series of Ptolemaic coins that, unusually, do not depict the founding father of the dynasty, Ptolemy I, but rather the currently reigning child king, Ptolemy V.

KYRENAICA



2,5:1



108

108.

Euesperides. Circa 480-435 BC. Drachm (Silver, 15 mm, 3.20 g, 6 h), Asiatic standard. Silphion plant with leaves and fruits; pellet to lower left and right. *Rev.* EY Dolphin jumping downward to left; to right, foreleg of a hoofed animal to left; all within incuse square. BMC -, cf. p. CLXXXIX, 1a (dolphin right) = Boston MFA 1347. SNG Copenhagen -. Apparently unpublished. A beautiful example of this exceedingly rare earliest coinage from Euesperides. Minor marks and very light deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

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

Euesperides was the westernmost settlement of the Kyrenaikan Pentapolis. Little is known about its history before its reestablishment as Berenike by the Ptolemies in the 3rd century BC, and numismatic evidence is notably rarer compared to the more influential neighbors such as Barke and Kyrene. Our coin with its lovely depiction of a dolphin on the reverse highlights the significance of the sea for the city. Even today, the port of Benghazi, the modern metropolis situated on the site of the ancient city, remains the most important port in Kyrenaika.



2,5:1



109

109.

Kyrene. Circa 500-480 BC. Drachm (Silver, 12 mm, 3.59 g), Asiatic standard. Two silphion fruits set base-to-base; between them, pellet; to left and right, leaves. *Rev.* Facing head of a lion; all within incuse square. BMC p. XXVII, 38a and pl. V, 5. SNG Copenhagen 1172. Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Beautifully centered and of wonderful late Archaic style. Somewhat porous, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

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

The cities of Kyrenaika were known for frequently drawing inspiration for their coinage from the artistic traditions of Magna Graecia, the Greek mainland, or Asia Minor. This beautiful drachm from Kyrene features a splendid rendering of two silphion fruits on the obverse, while the reverse displays a facing lion's head. The coin thus combines a local motif on the obverse with a reverse design inspired by foreign coinage, perhaps from Samos or Rhegion.



110

110.

Kyrene. Circa 480-440 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.39 g, 7 h), Attic standard. Silphion plant with two pair of leaves and fruits. *Rev.* KYPA Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn over his ear; all within pelleted circle within shallow circular incuse. BMC 43 and pl. V, 17 (*same dies*). Boston MFA 1310. SNG Copenhagen -. *Traité III* 1807. Very rare and with a bold and impressive Phidian-style Zeus Ammon. The obverse struck somewhat off center and with a few light scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5 000

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

This and the following lot number 111 were struck from the same die pair. It is indeed a remarkable coincidence that two very rare tetradrachms from Kyrene, minted almost simultaneously two and a half millennia ago, have come together again in this catalogue.



2:1



111

111.

Kyrene. Circa 480-440 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 16.72 g, 2 h), Attic standard. Silphion plant with two pair of leaves and fruits. *Rev.* KYPA Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn over his ear; all within pelleted circle within shallow circular incuse. BMC 43 and pl. V, 17 (*same dies*). Boston MFA 1310. SNG Copenhagen -. *Traité III* 1807. Very rare. Minor flan faults and with traces of cleaning and minor roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 3 500

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



2:1



3:1



3:1



3:1



3:1



112

112.

Kyrene. Circa 480-435 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.69 g, 9 h), Asiatic standard. Silphion plant with two pair of leaves and fruits. *Rev.* [K-Y/P]-A Bearded head of Zeus-Ammon to right, with ram's horn over his ear; all within circular dotted frame within round incuse. BMC -. Boston MFA -. Classical Numismatic Group E-Auction 450 (2019), 267. SNG Copenhagen -. Rare and nicely toned, and of unusual, monumental style. Somewhat rough and with a few minor marks and very light deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

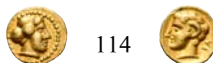


113

113.

Kyrene. Circa 480-435 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 1.65 g, 3 h), Asiatic standard. Silphion plant with two pair of leaves and fruits. *Rev.* K-Y/P-[A] Bearded head of Zeus-Ammon to right, with ram's horn over his ear; all within circular dotted frame within round incuse. BMC p. XL, 57a var. (no inscription visible). Boston MFA -. SNG Copenhagen -. Rare and very well centered. Somewhat porous, *otherwise*, very fine. 1000

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.

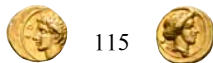


114

114.

Kyrene. Circa 331-322 BC. 1/10 Stater (Gold, 8 mm, 0.84 g, 9 h), Attic standard. Jason, magistrate. Head of the nymph Kyrene (?) to right. *Rev.* IA Head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear. BMC 142 and pl. XV, 10 (*same dies*). Naville 44 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen -. Fresh and clear, and very well preserved. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



115

115.

Kyrene. Circa 331-322 BC. 1/10 Stater (Gold, 8 mm, 0.85 g, 7 h), Attic standard. Theupheides, magistrate. ΘE Head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear. *Rev.* ΘE Head of Kyrene to right. BMC -. Naville 52 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 1201 (*same dies*). Of unusually fine style. Slightly rough and the obverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



116

116.

Kyrene. Circa 331-322 BC. 1/10 Stater (Gold, 8 mm, 0.87 g, 9 h), Attic standard. Kyth..., magistrate. KYΘ Head of Karneios to right, with ram's horn over his ear. Rev. Head of Kyrene to right. BMC 151-2 and pl. XV, 21-2 (*same dies*). Naville 66 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen -. Struck on a broad flan. Somewhat rough and with small die breaks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



3:1



117

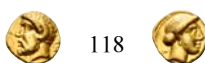
117.

Kyrene. Ophellas, Ptolemaic Governor, first reign, circa 322-313 BC. 1/10 Stater (Gold, 7 mm, 0.76 g, 10 h). Head of Karneios to right, with ram's horn over his ear. Rev. Radiate head of Libya to right. BMC -. Cf. Leu Web Auction 29 (2024), 1197 (*same obverse die*, but head of Libya to left). Naville -, cf. 70 (head of Libya to left). SNG Copenhagen -. Apparently unpublished. Struck from slightly worn dies on a short flan and with minor roughness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



3:1



118

118.

Kyrene. Ophellas, Ptolemaic Governor, second reign, 312-308 BC. 1/10 Stater (Gold, 7 mm, 0.86 g, 6 h), Attic standard. Polianthes, magistrate. KY Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to left, with ram's horn over his ear. Rev. Π-O Female head (Kyrene?) to right, wearing single pendant earring and with her hair rolled up. BMC 161-2. Boston MFA 1336. Leu Web Auction 26 (2023), 1657 (*same dies*). Naville 136-7 var. (unlisted reverse die). SNG Copenhagen -. Very well centered and attractive. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



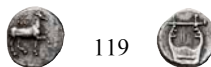
3:1



119.

Kyrene. Magas, as Ptolemaic Governor, first reign, circa 300-282/75 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.43 g, 5 h). Horse prancing to right; above, eight-rayed star. Rev. Kithara with seven strings. BMC 269-70. Buttrey 155. SNG Copenhagen -. Very rare and in exceptional condition for this issue. The obverse struck slightly off center and with very minor scratches, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

** From a Swiss collection, formed before 2005.



119



3:1



Oriental Greek Coins

KINGS OF PARTHIA



2,5:1



120



120.

Phraates III, circa 70/69-58/7 BC. Drachm (Silver, 21 mm, 4.13 g, 12 h), Mithradatkart, circa 62/1-58/7. Diademed and draped bust of Phraates III to left, wearing torque ending in pellet. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ - ΑΡΣ-ΑΚΟΥ - ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; below bow, monogram. Sellwood -, cf. 38.8 (differing reverse legend). Shore 173. Sunrise -. A very rare variety. Fully lustrous and with an exceptional portrait struck in incredibly high relief. Very minor die shift on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2,5:1



121



121.

Phraates III, circa 70/69-58/7 BC. Drachm (Silver, 21 mm, 4.19 g, 12 h), Rhagai, circa 62/1-58/7 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Phraates III to left, wearing torque ending in pellet. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ - ΑΡ-ΣΑΚΟΥ - ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on throne, holding bow; below bow, monogram. Sellwood 38.5 var. (reverse legend). Shore 171. Sunrise -. Very rare. Sharply struck and lustrous. Minor edge crack, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



Central Asian Coins

SASANIAN KINGS



2,5:1



122

122.

Shapur I, 240-272. Dinar (Gold, 21 mm, 7.38 g, 3 h), mint I ('Ktesiphon'). 'mzdysn bgy šhpwhry MRKAn MRKA 'yr'n MNW ctry MN yzd'n' = 'mzdēsn bay Šābuhr šāhān šāh Ērān kē čīhr az yaz(a)dān' ('The Mazda-worshipping Lord Shapur, King of Kings of the Iranians, whose essence is from the gods' in Pahlavi) Diademed and draped bust of Shapur I to right, wearing mural crown with a great korymbos on top and long earflaps; long beard with two rings and thick tufts of curly hair at the back; two ribbons rising from behind head. Rev. 'NWRA ZY – šhpwhry' = 'ādur ī Šābuhr' ('Fire of Shapur' in Pahlavi) Zoroastrian fire altar flanked by two regal attendants wearing mural crowns and holding scepters; three pellets to the right of the altar shaft. Göbl type I/1. SNS I, type IIC/1b, style P. Boldly struck and sharp, a beautiful piece. Very minor doubling, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



123

123.

Shapur I, 240-272. Dinar (Gold, 21 mm, 7.38 g, 3 h), mint I ('Ktesiphon'). 'mzdysn bgy šhpwhry MRKAn MRKA 'yr'n MNW ctry MN yzd'n' = 'mzdēsn bay Šābuhr šāhān šāh Ērān kē čīhr az yaz(a)dān' ('The Mazda-worshipping Lord Shapur, King of Kings of the Iranians, whose essence is from the gods' in Pahlavi) Diademed and draped bust of Shapur I to right, wearing mural crown with a great korymbos on top and long earflaps; long beard with two rings and thick tufts of curly hair at the back; two ribbons rising from behind head; one pellet above the ribbons and two below. Rev. 'NWRA ZY – šhpwhry' = 'ādur ī Šābuhr' ('Fire of Shapur' in Pahlavi) Zoroastrian fire altar flanked by two regal attendants wearing mural crowns and holding scepters; in upper left field, the symbol of 'frawahr', the guardian spirit of kingship and the emblem of the royal treasury. Göbl type I/1. SNS I, type IIC/1b, style P. Very minor deposits and roughness on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2,5:1





124

2,5:1

124.

Bahram II, 276-293. Dinar (Gold, 22 mm, 7.46 g, 3 h), Herat (?). 'mzdysn bgy wrhr'n MRKAN MRKA 'yr'n W 'nyr'n MNW ctry MN yzd'n' = 'mazdēsn bay Wahrām šāhān šāh Ērān ud Anērān kē čīhr az yaz(a)dān' ('The Mazda-worshipping Lord, Bahram, King of Kings of the Iranians and Non-Iranians, whose essence is from the gods' in somewhat blundered Pahlavi) Diademed and draped bust of Bahram II to right, wearing winged crown with a great korymbos on top; long beard tied in the middle and thick tufts of curly hair at the back; two ribbons rising from behind head; two pellets to the right of the ribbons. *Rev.* 'NWRA ZY – wrhr'n' = 'ādur ī Wahrām' ('Fire of Bahram' in somewhat blundered Pahlavi) Fire altar flanked by two regal attendants holding scepters, the one on the left wearing winged crown with a great korymbos on top, the other wearing mural crown. Göbl type I/1. SNS II, type I(1)/1(1a), style I. Rare. In exceptional condition for the issue and with a particularly fine portrait. Very minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1 500

** From a North American collection.

HUNNIC TRIBES



125



2:1

125.

Kidarites. Kidara, circa 350-385. Dinar (Gold, 33 mm, 7.65 g), Balkh. ΒΑΓΟ ΚΙΔΑΡΑ ΟΟΖΟΡΚΟ ΚΟΒΑΝΟ ΠΑΥΟ ('His Majesty, Kidara, Great King of the Kushan' in Bactrian) Kidara standing front, head to left, wearing crenellated crown with globe on top between two broad horizontally-pleated ribbons and holding trident in his left hand; to left, trident above small altar; to right, tamgha above rosette; at his feet, four small crescents. *Rev.* The illustrious God (Shiva) standing facing with flaming hair, holding diadem in his right hand and trident in his left; behind, the bull Nandi, his companion, standing left. ANS Kushan -. Cribb, Kidarites, p. 140, 15. Well struck and perfectly centered. A few faint scratches and the reverse struck from the usual worn die, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



126



2:1

126.

Kidarites. Kidara, circa 350-385. Dinar (Gold, 34 mm, 7.53 g), Balkh. ΒΑΓΟ ΚΙΔΑΡΑ ΟΟΖΟΡΚΟ ΚΟΒΑΝΟ ΠΑΥΟ ('His Majesty, Kidara, Great King of the Kushan' in Bactrian) Kidara standing front, head to left, wearing crenellated crown with globe on top between two broad horizontally-pleated ribbons and holding trident in his left hand; to left, trident above small altar; to right, tamgha above rosette; at his feet, four small crescents. *Rev.* The illustrious God (Shiva) standing facing with flaming hair, holding diadem in his right hand and trident in his left; behind, the bull Nandi, his companion, standing left. ANS Kushan -. Cribb, Kidarites, p. 140, 15. Lightly toned and with a wonderful rendering of Kidara on the obverse. The reverse struck from the usual worn die, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Roman Provincial Coins

THRACE



127.

Byzantium. Septimius Severus, 193-211. Diassarion (Orichalcum, 25 mm, 9.00 g, 12 h). AY•K•Λ•CЄΠ•CЄYHPOC•Π Laureate head of Septimius Severus to right. Rev. BYZANTIΩN Herakles standing right, holding his right hand behind his back and leaning his left on club set on rock; lion's skin draped over club. Schönert-Geiss 1468-71. Varbanov 1730. Very rare. A well struck example with a particularly powerful rendering of Herakles. Slightly rough and with minor peripheral weakness, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



CILICIA



2:1



128



128.

Isaura. Septimius Severus, 193-211. Tetrassarion (Bronze, 29 mm, 14.15 g, 6 h), 205-209. AY·K·Λ·CΕΠ·CΕΟΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤ Laureate head of Septimius Severus to right. Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ / ΙCΑΥΡΩΝ City-gate with three towers; within, the city-goddess seated to left, holding grain ears in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left; at her feet, forepart of a wolf to left, head to right, holding human hand in his mouth. SNG Levante 259 corr. (*same dies*, but reverse misdescribed). SNG Paris 490 corr. (*same dies*, but reverse misdescribed). SNG von Aulock 5408 corr. (*same dies*, but reverse misdescribed). Rare. In exceptional condition for the issue, perfectly struck on a full flan and with a wonderful architectural reverse. Extremely fine. 2500

** Ex Leu 11, 14 May 2022, 201 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.

Situated at an altitude of 1400 m above sea-level on a mountain-crest, Isaura developed from a fortress built by the Galatian King Amyntas (39-25 BC) in the Isaurian mountains. The city struck Roman Provincial coins on three occasions: first under Antoninus Pius for Diva Faustina I and Galerius Antoninus (RPC IV.3 5730, but note that the reading ICAYPIΩN is not secured), once again under Septimius Severus, and a third and last time under Severus Alexander for Julia Mamaea (RPC VI online 6854). Both the earliest and the last issue are attested in a single example of crude style only, whereas the emission of Septimius Severus is not only more abundant, but also far more elaborate. For reasons unknown to us, Isaura was able to hire a very skilled die cutter on this occasion, who produced a series of highly artistic dies. The issue includes coins of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla Augustus and Geta Caesar, but none of Plautilla, and can thus be dated to 205-209.

It is worth noting that the style of the portraits is very similar to some of the contemporary output by the mint of Seleucia ad Calycadnum (for example Prieur 747A). Perhaps the issue was financed by a wealthy local citizen, who took pride in hiring one of the most experienced artists from Seleucia, or even had the coins produced in the larger coastal city. This would make perfect sense, as the mountainous region of Isaura, albeit being close to the Pamphylian plain in linear distance, was much more easily accessible through the valley of the Calycadnus river, which rises nearby the city and runs to Seleucia, before emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. The beautiful reverse of this issue boasts the impenetrable city walls of the mountain fortress Isaura, and it also refers to the recently recognized city's foundation myth by showing a small wolf holding a human hand in his mouth at the feet of the city-goddess (see the note on Leu 11 (2022), 202).

SYRIA



129



2:1

129.

Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Nerva, 96-98. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 15.83 g, 12 h), 'New Holy Year' 1 = 96/7. AYT NEPOYΑΣ KAΙΣ ΣEB Laureate head of Nerva to right, wearing aegis on his left shoulder. Rev. ETOYΣ NEOY IEPOY A Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; before, palm frond. McAlee 419. RPC III 3476. Prieur 149. An exceptional piece, boldly struck in high relief and with a wonderful portrait. Light marks and with a minor flan fault on the eagle's neck, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



CYRENAICA



130



2:1

130.

Cyrene. Trajan, 98-117. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 3.86 g, 7 h), 100. AYT KAΙΣ NEP TPAIAN ΣEB ΓEPM Laureate head of Trajan to right. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΕ ΥΠΙΑΤ Γ Bearded and diademed head of Zeus-Ammon to right, with ram's horn over his ear. RPC III 1. Sydenham, Caesarea, 176. Beautifully toned and sharply struck, and with a wonderful rendering of Zeus-Ammon. A few very minor flan faults, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** Privately acquired from M. Dieterle on 18 September 2012 and ex Hess-Divo 320, 26 October 2011, 277.



Roman Republican & Imperial Coins



2:1



131



131.

Anonymous, circa 217-215 BC. Semuncia (Bronze, 19 mm, 6.08 g, 7 h), Rome. Draped bust of Cybele (?) to right, wearing mural crown, single pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ROMA Horseman, nude, galloping to right, holding whip in his right hand and reins in his left. BMC 136. Crawford 39/5. RBW 109. Sydenham 97. A beautiful piece with an absolutely spectacular turquoise patina. Minor breaks in patina on the reverse edge, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500

** From the collection of Dr. Eckhard Plümacher, *Peus* 431, 27 April 2022, 3349 and previously privately acquired from M. Dieterle on 27 April 2006.



2:1



132



132.

Anonymous, circa 211-210 BC. Quinarius (Silver, 16 mm, 2.14 g, 7 h), uncertain mint in Apulia. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet; in field to left, V (mark of value). *Rev.* ROMA (in linear frame) The Dioscuri, each holding spear, on horseback galloping right; above their heads, two stars; in field to lower right, MT. Crawford 103/2a. King 27. RBW 464. Sydenham 183. Nicely toned and particularly well centered on a broad and medallion flange, a very attractive piece. Thin flange crack, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

** From the collection of Bernard Poindessault, *Burgan*, 26 January 2024, 256.



133

133.

Anonymous, circa 211-208 BC. Quinarius (Silver, 15 mm, 2.24 g, 6 h), Rome. Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet; in field to left, V (mark of value). *Rev.* ROMA (in linear frame) The Dioscuri, each holding spear, on horseback galloping right; above their heads, two stars. Crawford 44/6. King 1. RBW 174. Sydenham 169. Beautiful old collection toning. Very minor deposits and with a tiny spot of corrosion on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the collection of Bernard Poindessault, Burgan, 26 January 2024, 253.



2:1



134

134.

M. Atilius Sarranus, 148 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.81 g, 9 h), Rome. SARAN Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; to right, X (mark of value). *Rev.* M•ATIL / ROMA (in linear frame) The Dioscuri, each holding spear, on horseback galloping right; above their heads, two stars. Babelon (Atilia) 8. Crawford 214/1c. RBW 906. Sydenham 398d. Beautifully toned and sharply struck, a lovely example. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** Ex Roma XVI, 26 September 2018, 517 and Vico, 9 June 1992, 103.



2:1



135

135.

L. Sempronius Pitio, 148 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.70 g, 11 h), Rome. PITIO Head of Roma to right, wearing winged helmet, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; to right, X (mark of value). *Rev.* L•SEMP / ROMA (in linear frame) The Dioscuri, each holding spear, on horseback galloping right; above their heads, two stars. Babelon (Sempronia) 2. Crawford 216/1. RBW 926. Sydenham 402. A sharply struck and beautifully toned example. Extremely fine. 350

** Ex Roma XVI, 26 September 2018, 518 and Vico, 9 June 1992, 294.



2:1





2:1



136



136.

Q. Antonius Balbus, 83-82 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.80 g, 4 h), Rome. Laureate head of Jupiter to right; to left, S•C. Rev. Q•ANTO•BALB / PR Victory in fast quadriga to right, holding wreath in her right hand and palm and reins in her left; below horses, F. Babelon (Antonia) 1. Crawford 364/1d. RBW 1374 var. (differing control mark). Sydenham 742b. Very well centered and with lovely iridescent toning. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 350

** From the Mike Gasvoda Collection, Classical Numismatic Group 109, 12 September 2018, 551, ex Tkalec, 7 May 2009, 100 and Tkalec, 9 May 2005, 162.



2:1



137



137.

L. Censorinus, 82 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.63 g, 11 h), Rome. Laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. L•CENSOR Marsyas, bald-headed, standing to left, raising his right arm and holding wine-skin over his left shoulder; behind him, column surmounted by small statue of Minerva (?) standing right. Babelon (Marcia) 24. Crawford 363/1d. RBW 1372. Sydenham 737. Beautifully toned and with a lovely reverse. The obverse struck slightly off center and with a small die break, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection, formed over the past two decades.



138



138.

C. Annus T.f. T.n. and L. Fabius L.f., 82-81 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.88 g, 8 h), uncertain mint in northern Italy or Spain. C•ANNI•T•F•T•N•PRO•COS•EX•S•C• Diademed and draped bust of Anna Perenna to right, wearing triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; to left, winged caduceus; to right, scales; below, wing. Rev. L•FABI•L•F•HISP Victory in fast quadriga to right, holding palm frond in her right hand and reins in her left; above horses, Q•. Babelon (Annia) 2 and (Fabia) 17. Crawford 366/1a. RBW 1375 var. (differing symbol below bust). Sydenham 748. Perfectly centered and with lovely iridescent toning. Very light die rust on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

** Ex Roma XVI, 26 September 2018, 541.



2:1



139

139.

L. Cassius Longinus, 60 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 4.00 g, 5 h), Rome. Veiled and draped bust of Vesta to left; behind, two-handled cup; below chin, C. Rev. LONGIN•III•V Voter standing front, head to left, dropping tablet marked V into a cista. Babelon (Cassia) 10. Crawford 413/1. RBW 1493 var. (differing control-letter on obverse). Sydenham 935. Beautifully toned and with an exceptional obverse. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 242, previously privately acquired from Bank Leu on 5 November 1981, and from the collection of Dr. E. P. Nicolas, Leu 17, 3-4 May 1977, 571.*



2:1



140

140.

L. Marcius Philippus, 57 BC. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 4.08 g, 8 h), Rome. ANCVS Diademed head of Ancus Marcius to right; in field to left, lituus. Rev. PHILIPPVS Equestrian statue, raising right hand, set to right on aqueduct; below horse, a flower; within the arches of the aqueduct, AQVA MAR. Babelon (Marcia) 28. Crawford 425/1. RBW 1524. Sydenham 919. Beautifully toned and perfectly centered, a splendid example. Minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350



2:1



141

141.

Q. Cassius Longinus, 55 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.88 g, 6 h), Rome. Head of the Genius Populi Romani to right; to left, scepter. Rev. Q•CASSIVS Eagle with open wings standing right on thunderbolt; to left, lituus; to right, jug. Babelon (Cassia) 7. Crawford 428/3. RBW 1535. Sydenham 916. Beautiful iridescent toning. Very minor weakness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500



2:1

** *From the Dr. Allan Smith Collection, Triton XXI, 9 January 2018, 642 and ex Künker, 26 September 2016, 364.*



2:1



142

**142.**

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

** Ex Leu 14, 14 October 2023, 148.



2:1



143

**143.**

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

** From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, Leu 14, 14 October 2023, 149 and ex Peus 388, 1 November 2006, 964.



144



2:1



144.

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

** Ex Leu 14, 14 October 2023, 150.



145



2:1



145.

L. Livineius Regulus, 42 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.89 g, 5 h), Rome. Bare head of Livineius Regulus to right. Rev. L•LIVINEIV[S] / REGVLVS Curule chair between six fasces, three on either side. Babelon (Livineia) 11. Crawford 494/28. CRI 177. RBW 1733. Sydenham 1110. Beautifully toned and with a wonderfully expressive portrait. Banker's mark on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From an old Swiss Collection started in the 19th century.

**146.**

L. Staius Murcus, 42-41 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.95 g, 12 h), mint moving with Murcus along the Ionian Sea. Laureate head of Neptune to right; behind, trident. *Rev.* MURCVS IMP Murcus (?), togate and on the right, standing left, placing his left hand on sword slung around his waist and raising female figure (Roma?), who kneels before him, with his right; trophy in background between them. Babelon (Statia) 1. Crawford 510/1. CRI 337. RBW 1782. Sydenham 1315. Very rare. An exceptional example, boldly struck and very well centered on excellent silver and undoubtedly among the finest known. Very minor doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 10000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 194 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.

Although L. Staius Murcus served as a legate and praetor under Julius Caesar during the civil war against Pompey, he later aligned himself with the senatorial faction following Caesar's assassination in 44 BC. Murcus was quickly dispatched to Syria, commanding three legions to suppress the mutiny of Quintus Caecilius Bassus. However, Bassus managed to hold out in Apamea until the arrival of Cassius in the East around 43 BC, at which point both Bassus and Murcus surrendered their forces to the conspirator. Cassius then entrusted Murcus with command of a fleet, which he effectively used to harass the forces of Octavian and Mark Antony between 42 and 41 BC. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at the Battle of Philippi in the autumn of 42 BC, Murcus aligned himself with Sextus Pompey the following year. However, their alliance eventually soured, leading Pompey to have Murcus murdered in Syracuse in 39 BC.

Murcus' rare coinage was likely minted shortly after the Battle of Philippi, during his campaign in the Ionian Sea as a rogue admiral before joining Sextus Pompey in Sicily in 41 BC. The depiction of Neptune on the obverse reflects this maritime role, while the reverse features classic Roman wartime imagery. The coins were clearly produced in great haste by unskilled workers, as evidenced by the crude style of the few known dies and the poorly manufactured flans. This makes Murcus' coinage one of the most challenging imperial issues to find in decent condition, let alone in the pristine state seen here.





147.

Sextus Pompey, 43-35 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.75 g, 3 h), Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Massalia, 42-38. NEPTVNI Bare head of Pompey the Great to right; before, trident; below, dolphin to right. *Rev.* Q•NASIDIVS Galley under sail with six oarsman to right; helmsman steering rudder, hortator standing on prow; to upper left, star. Babelon (Pompeia) 28 and (Nasidia) 1. Crawford 483/2. CRI 235. RBW 1698. Sydenham 1350. Perfectly centered and among the finest known, a magnificent and beautifully toned piece with a spectacular portrait of Pompey the Great. Extremely fine. 10 000

** *From the collection of Regierungsrat Dr. iur. Hans Krähenbühl, Leu 8, 23 October 2021, 282, privately acquired from Bank Leu on 9 February 1970.*

This wonderful denarius of Sextus Pompey recollects one of his father's greatest achievements, the eradication of the rampant piracy in a three-months naval campaign in 66 BC. With Sextus effectively commanding a naval empire in the years after the Battle(s) of Philippi, such imagery perfectly suited his ambitions and was clearly aimed at strengthening the loyalty of Pompey's veterans serving in his son's navy.





2:1



148

**148.**

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.86 g), military mint moving with Caesar in Spain, 46-45. Diademed head of Venus to right; behind, cupid. Rev. CAESAR Trophy of Gallic arms; at base to left, draped female captive seated to left, in mourning attitude; at base to right, bearded Gaulish captive seated to right, his head turned back toward trophy. Babelon (Julia) 11. Crawford 468/1. CRI 58. RBW 1639. Sydenham 1014. Beautifully toned and with a spectacular and perfectly centered reverse. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 750



2:1



149

**149.**

Julius Caesar, 49-44 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.83 g, 11 h), with L. Livineius Regulus. Rome, 42. Laureate head of Julius Caesar to right; to left, laurel branch; to right, winged caduceus. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS / REGVLVS Bull charging right. Babelon (Julia) 57 and (Livineia) 1. Crawford 494/24. CRI 115. RBW 1730. Sydenham 1106. Perfectly centered on an exceptionally broad and medallion flange, with a bold portrait and a wonderful charging bull. Banker's mark on the obverse and with a graffito on the reverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 5 000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 200.



150

150.

Mark Antony and Octavian. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 4.06 g, 12 h), with M. Barbatius, Ephesus (?), 41 BC. *M•ANT•IMP•AVG•III•VIR•R•P•C•M•BARBAT•Q•P* Bare head of Mark Antony to right. *Rev. CAESAR•IMP•PONT•III•VIR•R•P•C* Bare head of Octavian to right. Babelon (Antonia) 51, (Julia) 96 and (Barbatia) 2. Crawford 517/2. CRI 243. RBW 1798. Sydenham 1181. Minor marks and with very light deposits, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



151

151.

Mark Antony, 44-30 BC. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 3.68 g, 6 h), with M. Junius Silanus, quaestor pro consule. Military mint moving with Antony, probably Athens, summer 32. *ANTON•AVG•IMP•III•COS•DES•III•III•V•R•P•C* Bare head of Mark Antony to right; behind his ear, small P (artist's signature). *Rev. M•SILANVS•AV[G] / Q•PRO•COS* in two lines. Babelon (Antonia) 97 and (Junia) 172. Crawford 542/1. CRI 346. RBW 1830. Sydenham 1208. Boldly struck and with an exceptionally distinct portrait. The obverse struck slightly off center, otherwise, good extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Leu 15, 1 June 2024, 224 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



**152.**

Cleopatra VII of Egypt, 51-30 BC, with Mark Antony. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.86 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes or a mint further to the South, circa 36. BACIAICCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra to right, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ TRITON TPIΩN ΑΝΔΡΩN Bare head of Mark Antony to right. BMC 53. McAlee 174. Prieur 27. RPC I 4094. Beautifully toned and with two attractive portraits. Somewhat rough and the reverse struck slightly off center, otherwise, very fine. 7500

** Ex Leu 10, 24 October 2021, 2292.

The tragic romance between Cleopatra and Mark Antony has inspired generations of artists and poets, and the tetradrachms depicting the Queen of Egypt and the Roman general are, unsurprisingly, among the most famous and sought-after coins from the Imperial era. The exact location where these coins were struck remains a matter of debate. While they were traditionally attributed to Antiochia on the Orontes, this attribution has been questioned based on stylistic comparisons and the fact that Antiochia was never part of Cleopatra's possessions. Die links reveal that Cleopatra's portrait forms the obverse type, and the use of Greek legends and titles further supports the argument for a mint under her control, likely somewhere in the Levant.

What is clear, however, is that minting coins with the portrait of a Hellenistic queen on one side and a Roman general on the other was unprecedented - especially given that Mark Antony was still married to Octavia at the time. This offense undoubtedly played into the hands of Octavian, Octavia's brother, who leveraged Antony's affair with the foreign queen and the alleged betrayal of Roman interests in his political propaganda leading up to and during the civil war.



153



2:1



153.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 4.00 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), autumn 32-summer 31. Bare head of Octavian to right. *Rev.* CAESAR / DIVI•F Pax standing front, head to left, holding olive branch in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. Babelon (Julia) 115. BMC 605. CBN 26. Cohen 69. CRI 399. RIC 252. An excellent piece, beautifully toned and with a magnificent portrait struck in high relief. Minor deposits and with a thin surface crack on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine.

2000

** *From the Dr. Allan Smith Collection, Triton XXI, 9 January 2018, 682 and ex Classical Numismatic Group 103, 14 September 2016, 665.*



154



2:1



154.

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

1000

** *From the collection of Prof. Dr. D. Mannsperger, formed over the past 60 years, Leu 14, 14 October 2023, 185.*



155

3:1

155.

Octavian, 44-27 BC. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.53 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Italy (Rome?), 28. CAESAR - COS VI Bare head of Octavian to right; behind, lituus. *Rev.* AEGVPTO - CAPTA Nile crocodile standing right with open jaws. Babelon (Julia) 148. BMC 650 (Rome). Cohen 2. CRI 430. RIC 275a (Rome). Fully lustrous and undoubtedly among the finest known. A spectacular example of this intriguing issue, with mirror-like surfaces and an exceptionally beautiful rendering of the Nile crocodile on the reverse. A hint of die rust on the obverse and struck very slightly off center, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 20000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 231.

This magnificent denarius commemorates Octavian's conquest of Egypt following the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. Although Antony continued to resist Octavian's advance within Egypt, Alexandria ultimately fell in the summer of 30 BC, leading to the suicides of both the former triumvir and Cleopatra. With Egypt's immense agricultural wealth and the legendary Ptolemaic treasury now in his possession, Octavian claimed the crown jewel of his conquests, though he held little affection for the country. When asked if he wished to view the tomb of the Ptolemaic kings after visiting Alexander the Great's sarcophagus, Octavian reportedly quipped that he had come to see a king, not corpses. Despite his apparent disdain, Octavian commemorated Egypt's capture on his coins, including this remarkable denarius, which features the image of Egypt's fiercest predator, the Nile crocodile, on its reverse - a wild beast now subdued by Roman might.



Roman Imperial Coins



156.

Augustus, with Agrippa, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.75 g, 10 h), C. Sulpicius Platorinus, moneyer, Rome, 13 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS Bare head of Augustus to right. Rev. M AGRIPPA / PLATORINVS III VIR Bare head of Agrippa to right. BMC 112. CBN 533. Cohen 3. RIC 408. An exceptional example of this rare issue, well struck, lightly toned and undoubtedly among the finest known. Tiny marks and with a few very minor areas of porosity, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 7500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 304.

This spectacular coin shows one of the most powerful duos in Roman history: Augustus and his right-hand man, Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Although little is known about Agrippa's early life, it is clear that he was of relatively modest birth. He first rose to prominence when he accompanied Octavian to Italy after Caesar's assassination in 44 BC. During the subsequent struggle against Caesar's assassins and the challenges of the Second Triumvirate, Octavian emerged as a shrewd political strategist, while Agrippa proved himself to be a highly skilled military commander. Agrippa's two greatest achievements include his defeat of Sextus Pompey's fleet at Naulochus in 36 BC and, most notably, his victory at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC, where he triumphed over the forces of Mark Antony and Cleopatra - an event that marked the end of two decades of political turmoil.

In recognition of his accomplishments, Agrippa was rewarded with significant political advancement. In 28 BC, he married into the imperial family by taking Octavian's niece, Claudia Marcella the Elder, as his wife. After the death of Marcellus, Augustus' intended heir, in 23 BC, a new arrangement was made in 21 BC: Agrippa married Julia the Elder, Augustus' only biological child, effectively marking him as the emperor's new heir. Despite Julia's reputation for adultery, the marriage was successful enough to produce five children. In 18 BC, Agrippa was granted tribunician powers, which nearly placed him on equal political footing with the emperor. It was likely the renewal of these powers in 13 BC that prompted the issuance of these fine denarii featuring the portraits of the two men. Tragically, the following year, Agrippa died unexpectedly of illness while on campaign, leaving Augustus bereft of both an heir and a loyal friend. A grand funeral was held, during which Augustus delivered the eulogy, and Agrippa's ashes were interred in the Mausoleum of Augustus, ensuring that, as long as Rome stood, the emperor and his general would rest side by side.





2:1



157



157.

Augustus, with Agrippa, 27 BC-AD 14. As (Bronze, 27 mm, 10.89 g, 2 h), Nemausus, circa 16-10 BC. IMP / [DI]VI F Heads of Agrippa, on the left, wearing rostral crown combined with laurel wreath, and of Augustus, on the right, back to back. Rev. COL - NEM Crocodile standing to right, chained to large palm; below, two short palm fronds; above palm-tip, wreath with long ties. RIC 155. RPC I 523. SNG Copenhagen 697. Lovely olive green patina and with a charming crocodile. Light adjustment marks and with minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection, formed over the past two decades.



2:1



158



158.

Divus Augustus, died AD 14. As (Copper, 29 mm, 12.15 g, 9 h), Rome, struck under Nerva, circa 97-98. DIVVS AVGVSTVS Bare head of Divus Augustus to right. Rev. IMP NERVA CAES AVGVSTVS / S C Winged thunderbolt. BMC 161. CBN 151. Cohen 567. Komnick 10.0. RIC 130. Rare. A beautiful piece with a delightful lime green patina. Somewhat smoothed and with very minor spots of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 238 and previously from the Aes Augustorum Collection, formed since the late 1990s.



2:1



159



159.

Claudius, 41-54. As (Copper, 29 mm, 11.08 g, 6 h), Rome, 42-43. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGVSTVS P M TR P IMP P P Bare head of Claudius to left. Rev. CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI / S - C Constantia, helmeted and in military dress, standing front, head to left, raising her right hand and holding scepter in her left. BMC 199. CBN 226. Cohen 14. RIC 111. A very attractive piece, perfectly centered and with an excellent portrait. Minor smoothing and with a few light marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 252 and previously from the Aes Augustorum Collection, formed since the late 1990s.





160

2,5:1

160.

Nero, 54-68. Dupondius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 16.00 g, 6 h), Rome, circa 64. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Radiate head of Nero to right. Rev. SECVRITAS AVGVSTI / S - C // II Securitas, bare to her waist, seated to right on high-backed throne on which she leans with her right arm, resting her head on her right hand and holding short scepter in her left; before her, garlanded and lighted altar, against which leans lighted torch resting on bucranium. BMC 213. CBN 313. Cohen -. Leoni, Nero, ill. 48 (*this coin*). RIC 193. A magnificent piece of spectacular beauty, with splendid orichalcum surfaces and a wonderful portrait in the finest late Julio-Claudian style. Extremely fine. 10 000

✳ From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1054 (illustrated on the front cover!) and ex Rauch 86, 12 May 2010, 633.

A devoted art lover himself, it is perhaps no surprise that Roman die engraving reached an artistic pinnacle under Nero. The last of the Julio-Claudian emperors had shown deep affection for the beaux-arts since his youth, seeing himself as a highly skilled singer, poet, and lyre player. This in itself was not unusual, as artistic and particularly literary pursuits were *bon ton* in the Roman elite, with Julius Caesar and Claudius famously being avid writers and Augustus surrounding himself with a circle of poets and intellectuals. Such activities, however, were supposed to be private and only to be shared with an exclusive circle of like-minded friends. It thus caused great outrage in the Roman elite when Nero, from 59 onwards, started performing in front of wider aristocratic audiences, and, worst of all, in front of the populace.

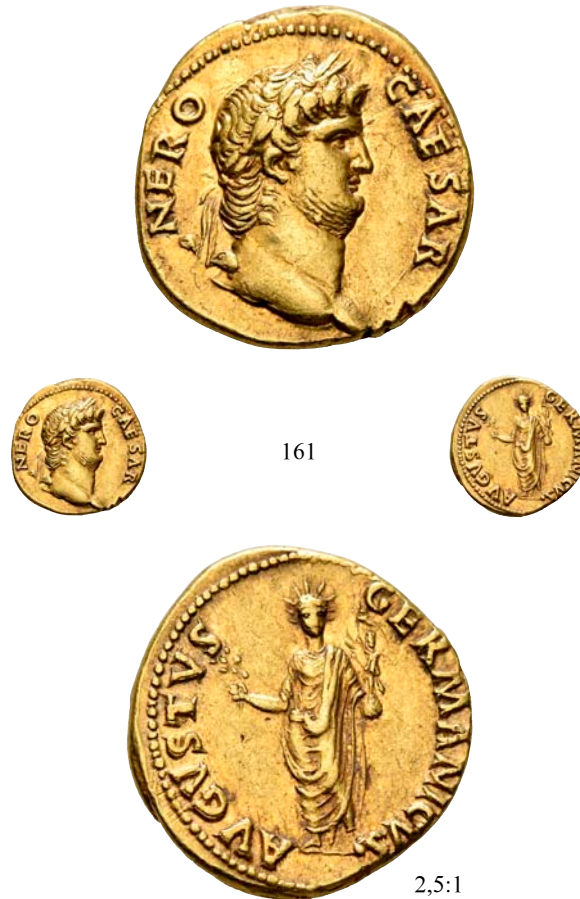
Such behavior was unthinkable for an aristocratic lifestyle and evoked great bitterness among traditionalists, resentment which only grew through the actions of Nero's entourage of senatorial and knightly flatterers, many of whom imitated the emperor's conduct. The situation was not helped by the fact that Nero's performances were apparently rather uninspiring and dull, with Vespasian famously falling asleep during the *Neronia* in 65, which almost got him executed by the furious wannabe-artist. However, it has to be pointed out that the populace in general and the audiences in Greece in particular, where Nero appeared in 66 as a singer, an actor, and an athlete, reportedly greatly enjoyed the spectacle, perhaps not least because Greek audiences were much more accustomed to such performances. Hellenistic kings often held their public appearances in theatres, as we learn from Plutarch:

'He ordered all the citizens to assemble in the theatre. He surrounded the rear and sides with troops and lined up his personal guard at the back of the stage. Then he himself, like a tragic actor, made his appearance down one of the stairways at the side.' (Plut. Demetr. 18.3).

The situation Plutarch describes here was Demetrios I Poliorketes' (306-283 BC) address to the Athenians after his second conquest of the city in 294 BC. Other instances of theatrical staging of Hellenistic kingship are attested for Antiochos IV (175-164 BC) during the *Daphne Festival* in 166 BC, where the king appeared in the guise of Dionysos and is said to have danced naked before his guests (Ath. 5.195e-f), or of the Bithynian king, Prusias II (182-149 BC), who upon appearing in person before the Roman Senate in 167 BC orchestrated a great theatrical spectacle in an attempt to regain Roman favor after having failed to support the Republic's war against his brother-in-law, Perseus:

'And now, on entering the senate-house he stood in the doorway facing the members and putting both his hands on the ground bowed his head to the ground in adoration of the threshold and the seated senators, with the words, 'Hail, ye saviour gods,' making it impossible for anyone after him to surpass him in unmanliness, womanishness, and servility. And on entering he conducted himself during his interview in a similar manner, doing things that it were unbecoming even to mention. As he showed himself to be utterly contemptible, he received a kind answer for this very reason.' (Polyb. 30.18).

Examples like these show that while there is little doubt that Nero really did see himself as a highly gifted artist, much of his - from a Roman perspective - eccentric behavior stemmed from his enthusiastic philhellenism. The theatrical aspect of Greek kingship and the concept of royal *τισιφία*, a word with different meanings such as 'magnificence', 'voluptuousness' or 'extravagance', stood in stark contrast to the conservative Roman *mos maiorum*, the 'ancestral custom', which incorporated the virtues of discipline, hard work, justice, piety and devotion to public service. Clearly Nero neglected his duties as the ruler of an empire, but we have to keep in mind that the reports we have of his reign all originated from later senatorial historians, and are thus almost universally hostile. The youthful emperor was certainly not an ideal monarch, but his interest in, and support of the arts, history, geography, and sciences not only made him perform extravagantly in front of public audiences, it also had him send out expeditions to find the source of the Nile, conduct excavations in Carthage, and employ the finest artists of his era. Nero's concern for the fine arts manifests in his coinage, and his bronze coins in particular are often extremely refined, with remarkably detailed portraits cut in high relief and opulent renderings of deities, as seen on this exceptionally well preserved dupondius.

**161.**

Nero, 54-68. Aureus (Gold, 18 mm, 7.33 g, 5 h), Rome, circa 64-65. NERO CAESAR Laureate head of Nero to right. *Rev.* AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS Nero, radiate and togate, standing front, holding branch in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left. BMC 56. Calicó 402. CBN 202. Cohen 44. RIC 46. An attractive piece with a bold and impressive portrait. Very light deposits and with a few minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5 000

** From the collection of Fridolin Schwitter (1903-1969), owner of 'Graphische Kunstanstalt Schwitter AG' in Basel.

The reverse of this beautiful aureus of Nero depicts the emperor's colossal 35-meter-high statue, created by the renowned sculptor Zenodorus whose fame initially stemmed from a colossal statue of Mercury, which he is said to have spent ten years crafting for the Arverni in Gaul. His new 'Colossus of Nero', as the emperor's statue was called in reference to the Colossus of Rhodes, was originally placed in the Domus Aurea. Following Nero's downfall, Vespasian converted it into a representation of the sun god Sol and moved it to the Forum Romanum. In 121, Hadrian relocated it once more, this time positioning it in front of the Flavian Amphitheater, which eventually came to be known as the Colosseum after the statue.





162

3:1

162.

Rhine Legions. In the name of Augustus, 27 BC-AD 14. Denarius (Subaeratus, 17 mm, 2.20 g, 5 h), uncertain mint in Germania Inferior. Group A.X, circa May/June-December 68. Bare head of Octavian-Augustus to left. *Rev.* LEG•XV[I] Lion (the coat of arms of the Legio XVI) jumping to right. BMC p. 56, *. CG 160.3 (*this coin*). Cohen 187 ('Augustus'). Gollnow & Rutten 1154 (*this coin*). Martin A 20. Nicolas -. RIC 101 corr. (lion below legend, not above). Of the highest rarity, one of just four known examples and the only one in private hands. An exceptionally important coin of great historical interest. Beautifully toned and with a suprisingly fine portrait. Minor breaks in plating, *otherwise*, good very fine. 5 000

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Christian Gollnow, *Leu 9*, 24 October 2021, 1154, ex Numismatic Fine Arts XVI, 2 December 1985, 379 and *Leu 20*, 25 April 1978, 193.

One of the undisputed highlights in the Gollnow Collection, this coin deserves special attention for being one of just five known genuine civil war denarii to name a legion involved in the bitter fighting of 68 and 69. The five coins are split into two issues, the first of which is recorded in a unique coin from the Evans Collection, now in Oxford, showing Mars on the obverse and Victory erecting a trophy on the reverse. Its legend names the Legio XV Primigenia, stationed in Castra Vetera (Xanten), a particularly unlucky legion that was besieged in its camp by rebellious Batavi in 69-70 after losing an initial battle and eventually massacred after capitulating to the rebel leader, Gaius Julius Civilis, in March 70.

The second legion to be named appears on a series of denarii in the name of Augustus, surviving in four examples, two of which are in Berlin, one in the Vatican, and one - our coin - resided in the Gollnow Collection. It is the Legio XVI Gallica, stationed in Novaesium (Neuss) at the time of the civil war, a mere 54 km distance from the Legio XV Primigenia in Castra Vetera as the crow flies. The 16th was raised by Octavian in circa 40 BC in preparation of his campaign against Sextus Pompey, but it was deployed in Gaul, Raetia, Germania Superior, and, lastly, Germania Inferior in subsequent years. The legion played a crucial role in the events in the civil war of 68-69 and the Revolt of the Batavi in 69-70, with vexillations following Vitellius to Italy in the struggle with Otho. Despite their initial success, however, these units were likely destroyed by the forces of Vespasian in the Second Battle of Bedriacum on 24 October. What remained of the 16th in Germania Inferior capitulated to Batavian rebels in the spring of 70 following an unsuccessful attempt to break the siege of the camp of the Legio XV in Castra Vetera. Luckily for them, the captives were liberated a few months later by Quintus Petelius Cerialis, who was related to Vespasian by marriage and decisively defeated the Batavian insurgency in the summer of 70. The new emperor subsequently dissolved the old Legio XVI Gallica and reformed it into the Legio XVI Flavia Firma, which was now to be stationed in Satala in Cappadocia, far away from its previous rebellious Germanic environment.

We do not know what prompted local authorities to strike coins only in the names of the Legio XV Primigenia and the Legio XVI Gallica, excluding the names of the other two Rhine Legions (at least as far as we know), namely the Legio IV Macedonica and the Legio XXII Primigenia in Mogontiacum. Having said this, we have seen above that the unfortunate histories of the 15th and 16th, the two legions stationed in Germania Inferior, were closely intertwined. If indeed only these two legions were explicitly honored with coins, these must have been conceived and struck in their vicinity. This would most likely have taken place in one of the legionary camps in Castra Vetera and/or in Novaesium, sometime between May and December 68, when the Rhine Legions were still wavering in their loyalty. The types chosen for the coins of the Legio XVI Gallica are particularly noteworthy, showing, on the obverse, the legion's founder Augustus (or more specifically, Octavian), whereas the reverse features the legion's coat of arms, a jumping lion. As such, the issue ostentatiously appeals to the legion's history and pride, clearly in an attempt by local decision makers to secure the loyalty of the rank and file.



163

3:1

163.

Vitellius, as Emperor. 2 January-18 July 69. Denarius (Subaeratus, 18 mm, 2.75 g, 5 h), uncertain mint in the Rhine Valley. 'Plated Jupiter-Vesta Group', imperial portrait issue. Bocciarelli groupe 1. A VITELLIVS IMP GERMANICVS Laureate head of Vitellius to right. Rev. I O MAX CAPITOL-INV S The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill: distyle temple with wreath in pediment; within, statue of Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt in his right hand and scepter in his left. BMC -. Bocciarelli 17 (*this coin*, AV6/RV12). CG 17 (*this coin*). Cohen -. Gollnow & Rutten 1172 (*this coin*). RIC -. Unique and of great interest. Lightly toned and boldly struck in high relief. Minor breaks in plating, otherwise, good very fine. 1500

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Christian Gollnow, *Leu* 9, 24 October 2021, 1172, ex *Numismatica Ars Classica* 64, 17 May 2012, 1135.

This coin forms one of the centerpieces of Bocciarelli's groupe 1, a tightly interlinked issue consisting of both anonymous civil war denarii as well as coins bearing Vitellius' portrait. Much like groupe 2, all of the few surviving coins are plated and connected by rare reverse die matches to the 'Fides Group' struck early in the civil war, linking them to the legions stationed in the Rhine Valley. For a longer note on the 'Plated Jupiter-Vesta Group', see Gollnow & Rutten 1167.





2:1



164



164.

Galba, 68-69. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 35 mm, 25.06 g, 6 h), Rome, 2nd half of June 68-January 69. SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG Laureate and draped bust of Galba to right. Rev. ROMA / S - C Roma seated to left on cuirass, right foot set on helmet, holding spear in her right hand and leaning left on round shield set on oblong shield. BMC 87. CBN -. Cohen 170. RIC 240. Boldly struck on a full flan and with a particularly grim portrait. Somewhat smoothed, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2000

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, *Leu 12*, 15 May 2022, 1067, and from the Galba Collection, *Hess-Divo 333*, 30 November 2017, 103, from the collection of P. DeVicci, *Triton IV*, 5 December 2000, 484, ex *Classical Numismatic Group XXVIII*, 8 December 1993, 262 and *Sotheby's*, 12 July 1993, 151.



2:1



165



165.

Titus, as Caesar, 69-79. Aureus (Gold, 21 mm, 7.22 g, 12 h), Rome, struck under Vespasian, 73. T CAES IMP VESP CENS Laureate head of Titus to right. Rev. PONTIF TRI POT Titus seated right on curule chair, feet set on footstool, holding scepter in his right hand and olive branch in his left. BMC 114. Calicó 753. CBN 95. Cohen 168. RIC 555. A wonderful coin, very well struck and with a particularly expressive Flavian portrait. Good extremely fine. 7500

** Ex *Leu 5*, 27 October 2019, 347 and *Roma XIV*, 21 September 2017, 704.



166

166.

Titus, 79-81. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.24 g, 6 h), Rome, January-June 80. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M Laureate head of Titus to right. *Rev.* TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P Draped pulvinar of Jupiter and Juno with triangular frame above, decorated with three palmettes. BMC 61 var. (five palmettes). CBN 49 var. (five palmettes). Cohen 313. RIC 124 var. (five palmettes). A very rare variety, and with lovely iridescent toning and a bold portrait. A few faint scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350



2:1

** Ex Triton XIV, 4 January 2011, 682 and UBS 78, 9 September 2008, 1567.



167

167.

Domitian, as Caesar, 69-81. Dupondius or As (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 11.72 g, 7 h), Lugdunum, 77-78. CAESAR•AVG•F•DOMITIANVS•COS V Laureate head of Domitian to right, small globe at point of bust. *Rev.* S - C Spes, veiled and draped, advancing left, holding flower in her right hand and raising skirt with her left. BMC 873. Cohen 454. Giard 132. RIC 1290. A wonderful piece with lovely orichalcum highlights and a very old pedigree. Struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2000



2:1



** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1097, ex Cayón, 16 May 2012, 4321, from the collection of George Bauer, Glendining, 23 January 1963, 1225, ex Hirsch XXX ('Griechische und römische Münzen aus dem Besitze des Rev. Percy Barron (Whyteleafe) und eines bekannten englischen Gelehrten [Sir Arthur J. Evans]'), 11 May 1911, 946, and from the Lincoln Collection.



2:1



168



168.

Domitian, as Caesar, 69-81. Dupondius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 13.08 g, 6 h), Rome, 80-81. CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIANVS COS VII Laureate head of Domitian to right. Rev. CONCORDIA AVG / S C Concordia seated left, holding patera in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. BMC 238. CBN -. Cohen 39. RIC 335. Some smoothing and minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 267 and previously from the Aes Augustorum Collection, formed since the late 1990s.



2:1



169



169.

Trajan, 98-117. Dupondius (Orichalcum, 28 mm, 14.11 g, 6 h), Rome, circa 103-105. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Radiate bust of Trajan to right, with aegis on his left shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI / S - C Trophy of Dacian arms, with hexagonal and round shields at base. BMC 908. CBN -. Cohen 573. RIC 586. Woytek 196c. A splendid piece, with an even dark patina. Slightly smoothed and with minor spots of corrosion, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 275 and previously from the Aes Augustorum Collection, formed since the late 1990s.





170

170.
Trajan, 98-117. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 32 mm, 24.48 g, 7 h), Rome, circa 112-113. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate head of Trajan to right, with slight drapery on his left shoulder. Rev. S•P•Q•R OPTIMO PRINCIPI // AQVA / TRAIANA // S - C The Genius of the Aqua Traiana reclining to left under arched and ornamented grotto supported by two columns, holding reed in his right hand and leaning left on urn from which water flows. BMC 976. Cohen 23 var. (obverse legend and bust type). RIC 607. Woytek 448b. An unusually attractive example with excellent reverse details. Light deposits and with some minor roughness on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750



2:1

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1125, ex Künker 288, 13 March 2017, 519.

The Aqua Traiana was dedicated by Trajan in 109, transporting water from the hills to the north of Lacus Sabatinus (Lake Bracciano) to the suburbs of Rome. It was destroyed in 537 by the Ostrogothic king Vitiges during his siege of Rome, but restored by Belisarius somewhat later and remained in use until the Renaissance.



171

171.
Hadrian, 117-138. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 34 mm, 26.47 g, 6 h), Rome, 119-circa mid 120. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS S HADRIANVS AVG Laureate head of Hadrian to right, with slight drapery on his left shoulder. Rev. PONT MAX TR P-OT COS III / S C Jupiter seated left, holding Victory in his right hand and long scepter in his left. BMC 1146. Cohen 1185 corr. (obverse legend). RIC 249. Attractive dark green patina. Very minor roughness and with a thin flan crack, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750



2:1



2:1



172



172.

Hadrian, 117-138. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.35 g, 6 h), Rome, 128-circa 129. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P Laureate head of Hadrian to right. Rev. COS III Large crescent; above, six-pointed star. BMC -, cf. 512 (differing bust type). Cohen 458. RIC 924. A very attractive piece with beautiful iridescent toning and an excellent portrait. The obverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** Ex Tradart 21, 15 February 2018, 127 and Lanz 38, 24 November 1986, 675.



173



2:1



173.

Hadrian, 117-138. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.28 g, 6 h), uncertain mint in the East, circa 128-130. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P Bare head of Hadrian to left. Rev. PAX AVGVS Pax standing front, head to left, holding olive branch in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. BMC -. Cohen -. RIC II.3 -. Strack -. Apparently unpublished and unique, with a magnificent eastern portrait. Minor marks and with very light deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Despite the recent comprehensive re-publication of Hadrian's coins in a dedicated volume of the RIC, we continue to be surprised by the eastern coinage of the well-traveled emperor. This piece, featuring a magnificent left-facing portrait, was previously unknown and undoubtedly ranks among the finest products from Hadrian's eastern mints.



174



2:1



174.

Diva Sabina, died 136/7. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 3.55 g, 4 h), Rome, 138. DIVA•AVG SABINA Veiled and draped bust of Diva Sabina to right, wearing wreath of grain ears. *Rev.* CONSECRATIO Eagle standing left on scepter, wings spread and head turned to right. BMC 957 note. Cohen 34. RIC 2605. Rare. A beautifully toned and unusually attractive piece. Good very fine. 750

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1153.



175



2:1



175.

Antoninus Pius, 138-161. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 7.35 g, 6 h), Rome, 159-160. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII Laureate head of Antoninus Pius to right. *Rev.* PIETATI AVG COS IIII Pietas standing front, head to left, holding globe in her right hand and child on her left arm; two children standing left and right beside her, raising their arms towards her. BMC 984. Calicó 1602a (*this coin illustrated*). Cohen 622. RIC 302a. Well struck on a full flan and with a portrait of fine style. Light scratch on the obverse and with a very minor mark on the emperor's ear, otherwise, extremely fine. 5000

** From the Phoibos Collection, Künker 326, 7 October 2019, 1429 and ex Numismatic Fine Arts XIV, 29 November 1984, 408.



176.

Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. Medallion (Bronze, 41 mm, 49.20 g, 6 h), 168-169. M ANTONINVS AVG - ARM PARTH MAX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marcus Aurelius to right, seen from behind. Rev. TR P XXIII • IMP V - COS III Faustina Junior (?), diademed and draped, seated left on throne, extending her right hand and holding long scepter in her left; to left, two naked Geniuses advancing right, holding large cornucopiae between them. Cohen 909. Dressel 42. Grueber-Poole 11. Gneecchi II, 56 and pl. 63, 6. MIR 1045-1/37. Mittag 26.9 (*this coin*, A12/R18). Very rare. A bold and impressive medallion struck on a broad and heavy flan, and with a wonderful portrait. Earthen deposits and with minor traces of corrosion, otherwise, about extremely fine. 7500

** Ex Peus 414, 23 April 2015, 204.

The reverse of this impressive medallion likely refers to Commodus and Annius Verus, both of whom were appointed Caesars on 12 October 166. The depiction of a seated woman and two Genii is often interpreted as representing Empress Faustina and her two sons, but it is more likely an allegorical scene, symbolizing the association of the imperial family with Fecunditas and the two Genii. This interpretation is supported by medallions featuring portraits of Commodus and his younger brother Annius Verus, which celebrate 'TEMPORVM FELICITAS' (Mittag 113). The message is clear: the imperial couple and the presence of two (male) heirs promise a prosperous future for the empire. However, as we know today, reality unfolded quite differently. Annius Verus died on 10 September 169, shortly after the minting of this medallion, due to complications from a failed operation. His brother Commodus, though he succeeded his father, would become perhaps the most megalomaniacal tyrant ever to sit on the Roman imperial throne.



177

177.

Pescennius Niger, 193-194. Denarius (Silver, 18 mm, 1.75 g, 12 h), Caesaraea in Cappadocia. IMP CAES C PESC NIGER IVST AVG Laureate head of Pescennius Niger to right. *Rev.* IVSTITIA AVGVSTI Justitia standing front, head to left, holding scales in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left; in field to left, pellet. BMC -. Cohen -. RIC -, cf. 47d (differing bust and no pellet). Apparently unpublished. Very well struck on unusually good silver and with an excellent portrait. A few very light marks and the obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



178

178.

Julia Domna, Augusta, 193-217. As (Copper, 27 mm, 9.57 g, 12 h), Rome, 215. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG Diademed and draped bust of Julia Domna to right. *Rev.* VESTA / S C Vesta, veiled, seated left on throne, holding simpulum in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. BMC 231. Cohen 229. RIC 606. Sharply struck, with a crisp and attractive portrait. Somewhat smoothed, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 298 and previously from the Aes Augustorum Collection, formed since the late 1990s.



2:1



179

179.

Caracalla, 198-217. Antoninianus (Silver, 25 mm, 4.60 g, 12 h), Rome, 215. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla to right, with both pteryges visible, raising his left shoulder. *Rev.* P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P Sol standing front, head to left, raising his right hand in salute and holding globe in his left. BMC 135. Cohen -. RIC 264c. A lustrous, sharp and very attractive example, struck on a very broad flan. Virtually as struck. 350



2:1



2:1



2:1



2:1



180



180.

Macrinus, 217-218. Antoninianus (Silver, 24 mm, 6.91 g, 6 h), Rome, spring-summer 217. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG Radiate and draped bust of Macrinus to right, seen from behind. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing front, head to left, holding thunderbolt in his right hand and long scepter in his left; at his feet to left, small togate figure of Macrinus standing right. BMC 19. Clay Issue 1. Cohen 38. RIC 77. Attractively toned. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 332 and Gorny & Mosch 114, 4 March 2002, 364.



181



181.

Macrinus, 217-218. Denarius (Silver, 19 mm, 3.09 g, 12 h), Rome, March-June 218. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust of Macrinus to right. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG Aequitas standing front, head to left, holding scales in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. BMC 58 note. Clay Issue 3. Cohen 2. RIC 53. Lightly toned and with a portrait of fine style. A few tiny marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** Ex Hess-Divo 317, 27 October 2010, 898 and The New York Sale XXIII, 6 January 2010, 196.



182



182.

Diadumenian, as Caesar, 217-218. As (Copper, 24 mm, 10.00 g, 12 h), Rome, summer 217-early 218. M OPEL ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust of Diadumenian to right. Rev. PRINC IVVENTVTIS / S - C Diadumenian standing front in military attire, head to right, holding aquila in his right hand and scepter in his left; to right, two signa. BMC 159. Clay issue 2. Cohen 9. RIC 212. Rare and with an excellent pedigree. Minor smoothing and the reverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1296, ex Gorny & Mosch 232, 2015, 462, from the collections of C. Gollnow, Numismatica Ars Classica 80, 20 October 2014, 143 and the 'Friend of the Romans' (also C. Gollnow), Münzen & Medaillen 92, 22 November 2002, 151, ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 7, 27-29 April 1987, 922 and Numismatic Fine Arts XIV, 29 November 1984, 504, and from the collection of Vicomte Louis de Sartiges, Ars Classica XVIII, 10 October 1938, 366.



183

183.

Severus Alexander, 222-235. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 3.16 g, 6 h), Rome, 231. IMP ALEXAN- DER PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander to right. Rev. IOVIS PROPVGNATOR Jupiter standing front, head to right, nude but for chlamys, preparing to throw thunderbolt held in his right hand. BMC 799. Cohen 90. RIC 241. A rare variety. Fresh, lustrous and very sharp. Virtually as struck. 250



2:1



2:1

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection, formed over the past two decades.



184

184.

Severus Alexander, 222-235. Denarius (Silver, 20 mm, 2.80 g, 12 h), Rome, 232. IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG Laureate head of Severus Alexander to right, with slight drapery on his left shoulder. Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG Annona standing front, head to left, holding grain ears over modius in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. BMC 875. Cohen 501 var. (bust draped). RIC 250. A fresh and lustrous example with a very sharp obverse. Good extremely fine. 250



2:1



185

185.

Orbiana, Augusta, 225-227. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 2.90 g, 12 h), Rome, 225. SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG Diademed and draped bust of Orbiana to right. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated left, holding patera in her right hand and double cornucopiae in her left. BMC 287. Cohen 1. RIC 319. An excellent piece, lustrous, boldly struck in high relief, and with a charming portrait of the young Augusta. The reverse a bit weak and with thin surface cracks, otherwise, good extremely fine. 750



2:1

**186.**

Gordian II, 238. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 30 mm, 18.63 g, 12 h), Rome, March-April 238. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian II to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* ROMAE AETERNAE / S C Roma seated left on throne, holding Victory in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her side, shield. BMC 23. Cohen 9. RIC 5. A beautiful coin with an attractive olive green patina and a fine portrait. Very light doubling, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

** *Ex Rauch 117, 8 December 2023, 809 (expertly cleaned since).*

In March 238, the 80-year-old Gordian I and his son, Gordian II, led a revolt in Africa Proconsularis against the unpopular emperor, Maximinus I. Although they were recognized as new Augusti by both the Senate, which feared and hated Maximinus, and by large segments of the civilian population, Capelianus, the governor of Numidia loyal to the emperor, opposed the rebellion with his superior forces and defeated the insurrectionists in a battle near Carthage. Gordian II was killed in the battle, and his father, Gordian I, took his own life by falling on his sword. With a reign reportedly lasting only 22 days, their rule is among the shortest in Roman history.





2:1



187



187.

Balbinus, 238. Denarius (Silver, 21 mm, 3.20 g, 6 h), Rome, circa April-June 238. IMP C D CAEL BALBINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Balbinus to right. Rev. PROVIDENTIA DEORVM Providentia standing front, head to left, holding wand over globe in her right hand and cornucopiae in her left. BMC 33. Cohen 23. RIC 7. Lustrous and with an exceptional portrait. Virtually as struck. 750



188



188.

Gordian III, as Caesar, 238. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 23.43 g, 1 h), Rome, circa April-June 238. M ANT GORDIANVS CAES Bare-headed and draped bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. Rev. PIETAS AVGG / S C Jug between lituus, knife and patera on left and simpulum and sprinkler on right. BMC 64 corr. (patera not mentioned). Cohen 183. Michaux 132. RIC 3. An attractive example with a fine portrait of the young child emperor. Minor smoothing and with a few light deposits, otherwise, about extremely fine. 1000

** From the collections of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, *Leu 12*, 15 May 2022, 1368, and Yves Gunzenreiner, ex *Nomos 10*, 18 May 2015, 122, and from the Douglas O. Rosenberg Collection, *Triton IX*, 10 January 2006, 1547.



2:1



189



189.

Gordian III, 238-244. Antoninianus (Silver, 25 mm, 4.63 g, 12 h), Antiochia, 239-240. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III to right, seen from behind. Rev. PAX AVGVSTI Pax standing front, head to left, holding branch in her right hand and transverse scepter in her left. Bland, *Coinage*, 32. Cohen 173 corr. (AVGVST). Michaux 486. RIC 189a. A lustrous and sharply struck example with an unusual portrait. Very light roughness on the reverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1





190

3:1

190.

Tranquillina, Augusta, 241-244. Denarius (Silver, 23 mm, 3.31 g, 1 h), Rome, 241. SABINIA TRANQVILLINA AVGV Diademed and draped bust of Tranquillina to right. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated left on throne, holding patera in her right hand and double cornucopiae in her left. Cohen -. Hunter 1. Michaux 790. RIC 252. Extremely rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a charming portrait. Very minor roughness, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 5000

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, *Leu 12*, 15 May 2022, 1388, ex *Gemini II*, 11 January 2006, 506.

Considering the abundance of her husband's imperial silver coinage, as well as her own substantial Roman Provincial coinage, the rarity of Tranquillina's antoniniani and denarii is remarkable. Unfortunately, we do not know why she did not feature more prominently on the imperial coinage, but in a period where empresses were an integral part of the self-representation of the imperial *domus*, the administration must have had a good reason not to overemphasize Tranquillina's role.



191

3:1

191.
Jotapian, usurper, circa 248-249. Antoninianus (Billon, 23 mm, 4.18 g, 12 h), Nicopolis in Seleucis (?). IM C M F R IOTAPIANV[S AV]G Radiate and cuirassed bust of Jotapian to right, seen from behind. *Rev.* VICT-ORIA AVGV Victory advancing left, holding wreath in her right hand and palm over her left shoulder. Bland, Jotapian, 7 (Obv. die V/Rev. die xii). Bland - (unlisted dies). Cohen -. RIC -. Very rare and among the finest known examples, with a well readable name and an excellent portrait. Somewhat rough and with minor deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3500

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

Jotapian was a Roman army commander of royal Commagenean descent who led a revolt in 248 or 249 in response to the heavy tax burden imposed on the eastern provinces by Priscus, the *rector orientis* and brother of Emperor Philip I Arab. The revolt was apparently unsuccessful, as Jotapian failed to control any major cities or mints, and little more than fifty of his coins have survived. These coins are of a crude, provincial style and may have been struck in Nicopolis, a city in Seleucis north of Antioch. Jotapian was captured in late 249, and his head was presented to Trajan Decius, who had by then defeated and replaced Philip I.



192

3:1

192.

Hostilian, as Caesar, 250-251. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 3.88 g, 1 h), Rome. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C Bare-headed and draped bust of Hostilian to right, seen from behind. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS Hostilian, as prince of the youth, standing front in military attire, head to left, holding signum in his right hand and scepter in his left. Calicó 3316. Cohen 33. RIC 181b. Fully lustrous and undoubtedly among the finest known. A magnificent piece with a splendid portrait of the finest style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck. 20 000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 342.

Hostilian was the younger son of the Roman general C. Messius Quintus Decius Valerinus, who became Emperor Trajan Decius in 249 after rebelling against Philip I. When Decius and his elder son, Herennius Etruscus, were defeated and killed by Gothic invaders in the disastrous Battle of Abrittus in mid-251, Hostilian was adopted by the new emperor, Trebonianus Gallus. Gallus made the young prince his co-ruler to prevent civil war. However, this arrangement was short-lived; Hostilian died under suspicious circumstances a few months later. This paved the way for Gallus to elevate his own son, Volusian, to the rank of Augustus. While Aurelius Victor and the Epitome de Caesaribus report that Hostilian died of the Plague of Cyprian, the suspicious circumstances have led many modern historians to agree with the Byzantine writer Zosimos, who believed that the prince was executed on Gallus' orders.





2:1



193

**193.**

Trebonianus Gallus, 251-253. Sestertius (Orichalcum, 29 mm, 17.87 g, 1 h), Rome, 253. IMP CAES C VIBIVS TREBONIANVS GALLVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus to right, seen from behind. Rev. APOLL SALVTARI / S - C Apollo standing front, head to left, holding branch in his right hand and resting his left on lyre set on rock. Cohen 21. Hunter 41. RIC 103. An attractive piece, very well struck and exceptionally complete. Minor smoothing, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, Leu 12, 15 May 2022, 1435.



2:1



194

**194.**

Gallienus, 253-268. Denarius (Silvered bronze, 17 mm, 1.95 g, 5 h), Rome, 265-266. [I]MP GALLIENVS AVG Laureate head of Gallienus to right. Rev. MART-I PACIFERO Mars standing front, head to left, holding branch in his right hand and placing his left on shield set on ground; spear leaning against his left arm. Cohen 619. MIR 657t. RIC 353. An unusually well preserved denarius with attractive smooth surfaces and a lovely portrait. Minor areas of weakness and with a small die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

** From the L.I.M.B. Collection, formed over the past two decades.





195.

Zenobia, usurper, 268-272. Antoninianus (Silvered bronze, 20 mm, 4.37 g, 12 h), Antiochia, March-May 272. S ZENOBIA AVG Diademed and draped bust of Zenobia set to right on crescent. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing front, head to left, holding patera in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her feet to left, peacock standing left, head turned back to right; in upper left field, star. Bland 29 (Obv. die 45/Rev. die Jun i). Cohen -. MIR 360b/0. RIC 2 corr. RIC V online 3122. Very rare. A beautiful piece with an unusually well struck and attractive portrait of the famous queen. Somewhat rough and with light deposits and minor traces of cleaning, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Queen Zenobia of Palmyra is certainly one of the most renowned queens of antiquity. As the wife of the powerful Palmyran King Odaenathus, who through his successful wars against the Sasanids also became the Roman *corrector totius Orientis*, she assumed regency for their son Vaballathus following her husband's assassination in 267. Initially loyal to Rome, the persistent weakness of the central empire led Zenobia, in 270, to conquer Egypt. After Aurelian's accession, the mints in Antioch and Alexandria continued issuing coins with the emperor's portrait, but they also began featuring the image of Vaballathus on the reverses. While Vaballathus thus asserted a more prominent position than Odaenathus had, the ongoing issuance of coins for Aurelian and Vaballathus' choice not to assume the title of Augustus indicate a continued nominal recognition of imperial authority.

This changed with Aurelian's campaign against the Palmyrans in the spring of 272. Faced with the Roman assault, Zenobia and Vaballathus declared themselves Augusti and started issuing coins with their own portraits, omitting that of Aurelian. Of these, those featuring Zenobia are especially rare, with few surviving in such excellent condition as the present piece. However, the declaration of Augusti had little effect, and the Palmyrans were defeated by Aurelian in two battles. Zenobia attempted to flee to the Sasanids but was captured by Roman cavalry on the Euphrates.

Sources are divided on her further fate: while Zosimos reports that she died during transport to Rome, possibly due to illness or starvation, both Zosimos and the *Historia Augusta* mention that she spent the rest of her life in Italian exile. Whichever is true, her descendants are still epigraphically documented in Rome as part of the Roman aristocracy in the 4th century. Palmyra itself fared less well; after a subsequent revolt led by a certain Septimius Antiochus in 273, Aurelian again traversed the desert and destroyed the city. The rebel, whose name likely reflects the same Seleukid heritage claimed by Zenobia, was spared and later died in Roman exile.

**196.**

Diocletian, 284-305. Aureus (Gold, 20 mm, 5.70 g, 6 h), Siscia, April-end 286. IMP C DIOCLE-TIANVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust of Diocletian to left, raising his right hand. Rev. IOVI CO-NSERVATORI Jupiter standing front, head to right, holding long scepter in his right hand and thunderbolt in his left. Calicó 4498 (*same dies as illustration*). Cohen -. Depeyrot 1/5. RIC -. Trau 3338. Triton I (1997), 1656 (*same dies*). Very rare. Lustrous, boldly struck, perfectly centered and beautifully preserved. A magnificent early aureus of Diocletian and undoubtedly among the finest known. Very light rubbing and hairlines in the fields, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 25000

The murder of Carinus by his own officers during the initially victorious Battle of Margus in the summer of 285 made his opponent, Diocletian, the new sole ruler of the empire. After the battle, Diocletian temporarily closed the nearby mint in Siscia but reopened it the following year to supply the Roman Danube troops with money. Our magnificent Aureus is part of this reopening issue. The obverse depicts the emperor in a greeting gesture, often mistaken for the Adventus gesture, though it likely represents a general alignment with the salvific Sol. The same issue also features consular and military busts. As this is a joint issue for Diocletian and his new co-Augustus Maximian, it can be dated to after 1 April 286. On the occasion of Maximian's elevation to Augustus, the two emperors also adopted new epithets: after their divine companions, Jupiter and Hercules, they began calling themselves Diocletianus Iovius and Maximianus Herculeus. It is therefore hardly surprising that the supreme god and the greatest of heroes appear on the reverses of these splendid Aurei from Siscia.



**197.**

Diocletian, 284-305. Aureus (Gold, 19 mm, 5.22 g, 7 h), Cyzicus, 287. DIOCLETIANVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head of Diocletian to right. *Rev.* COS III Diocletian, laureate and in military attire, on horseback to right, raising his right hand in salute and holding the reins in his left. Calicó 4445. Cohen 54. Depeyrot 7/2. RIC 287. A superb example, perfectly centered and sharply struck. Good extremely fine. 7500

** From the collection of Dipl.-Ing. Adrian Lang, *Leu 12*, 15 May 2022, 1482, ex *Roma XX*, 29 October 2020, 674, *Roma XVII*, 28 March 2019, 797 and *Gadoury*, 16 November 2018, 175.

Diocletian is widely recognized as the great innovator who fundamentally reformed the Roman Empire after decades of crisis. Yet, this remarkable coin reflects a typically Roman adherence to tradition. Although the reverse legend does not explicitly mention an *adventus*, the emperor's greeting posture suggests that it commemorates such an imperial arrival, possibly in Cyzicus, where the coin was issued. In late Antiquity, as emperors became more mobile and frequently changed capitals, the ritualized imperial *adventus* grew in significance. For most Romans attending such an event, it likely represented their only opportunity to see their ruler in person.



**198.**

Maximianus, first reign, 286-305. Aureus (Gold, 19 mm, 5.22 g, 6 h), Aquileia, 303. MAXIMIANVS - AVGVSTVS Laureate head of Maximianus to right. Rev. XX / MAXI/MIAN/I AVG / SMAQ within laurel wreath. Calicó 4766. Depeyrot 4/4 corr. (obverse legend break). Paolucci & Zub 26. RIC 13. Extremely rare. An exceptional piece, boldly struck, lustrous, and with a remarkably attractive portrait. A few tiny marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 10000

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 352 and previously from the collection of a *maitre cuisinier*, acquired before 2005.

On 20 November 303, Diocletian and Maximianus celebrated their *vicennalia*, marking the twentieth anniversary of their accession to power. This significant milestone was widely commemorated throughout the empire, both on coins such as this beautiful aureus and in imperial architecture, including the Five-Columns Monument in the Forum Romanum in Rome. It was likely on this occasion that Diocletian secured Maximian's promise to retire with him as part of the new tetrarchic system. This system aimed to replace the two Augusti with two Caesars every twenty years to prevent civil wars and dynastic rule. Maximianus complied, albeit reluctantly, and retired alongside Diocletian on 1 May 305, passing the leadership to Galerius and Constantius I, respectively. However, with Constantius I's early death in the summer of 306 and the subsequent elevation of his son Constantine to Augustus, Diocletian's tetrarchic system soon faced a crisis. Despite efforts to restrain the ambitious Constantine, he ultimately became the sole Augustus after his decisive victory over Licinius I in 324.



199

199.

Constantine I, 307/310-337. Follis (Bronze, 23 mm, 4.68 g, 6 h), Londinium, circa 311-312. CONSTA-NTINVS AG Laureate and cuirassed bust of Constantine I to left, holding spear in his right hand and shield on his left shoulder. Rev. PRINCIPI IV-VENTVTIS / PLN Constantine I, as prince of the youth, standing front in military attire, head to left, holding globe in his right hand and inverted spear in his left; in field to right, star. Cloke & Toone 7.07.036. RIC -. Very rare and with an attractive military bust type and a lovely olive green patina. Very minor roughness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350



2,5:1



200

200.

Constantius II, 337-361. 1 1/2 Scripula - 9 Siliquae (Gold, 16 mm, 1.68 g, 6 h), Antiochia, 347-355. CONSTAN-TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II to right. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM / SMAN Victory seated right on cuirass and shield, inscribing VOT / XXX in two lines on shield set on her left knee and supported by small cupid on the right, standing left. Depeyrot 8/5. RIC 97. Very rare. Perfectly centered and very well struck, a lovely coin. Very minor roughness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 000



2,5:1



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

The unusual denomination of a 1 1/2 scripula was equivalent to 3/8 of a solidus or 9 siliquae. It was introduced by Constantine I, along with the semissis, which was half a solidus, and was sporadically minted until the late 4th century, but all known types are very rare. The introduction of the more practical tremissis, a one-third solidus piece equivalent to 8 siliquae, by Theodosius I around 383, eventually prevailed, establishing the three-part Roman gold currency system of solidus, semissis, and tremissis that remained in place well into Byzantine times. For another 1 1/2 scripula, see lot 202 below.



201

2,5:1

201.

Constantius II, 337-361. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.51 g, 12 h), Constantinopolis, 351-355. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVGV Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust of Constantius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear over his shoulder in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with the emperor advancing right, head left, dragging captive with his right hand and holding trophy in his left, on his left shoulder. Rev. GLORIA REI PVBLICAE / CONS Roma, helmeted, seated facing on the left, holding spear in her left hand, and Constantinopolis, turreted, seated to left with her right foot on prow on the right, holding scepter in her left hand, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX. Depeyrot 3/4. RIC -, cf. 98 (differing mintmark). A very rare variety. Sharply struck and perfectly centered, with a very attractive portrait and an unusual shield decoration. Very light marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.

Unlike the typical Solidi of Constantius II, which feature a shield adorned with the soon-to-be-canonical depiction of a horseman riding down an opponent, this piece displays a very rare shield decoration: the emperor marching to the right with a trophy over his shoulder, dragging a captive behind him. This motif first appears under Constantine the Great and was frequently adopted in the 4th and 5th centuries, though almost exclusively as a reverse type, and not as this incredibly detailed shield decoration.





2,5:1



202

**202.**

Valentinian I, 364-375. 1 1/2 Scripula - 9 Siliquae (Gold, 15 mm, 1.64 g, 6 h), Antiochia, 364-368. VALENTINI-ANVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian I to right. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM / ANT Victory, draped from her waist, seated right on cuirass, holding shield with left hand, inscribing VOT / V in two lines with stylis held in her right; to right, winged Genius standing left, supporting shield with both hands. Depeyrot 33/1 corr. (obverse legend). RIC 3a. Extremely rare. A perfectly centered, sharply struck and lustrous piece. Tiny marks, otherwise, virtually as struck. 2000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



203

**203.**

Valentinian II, 375-392. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.52 g, 12 h), Constantinopolis, 388-392. D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II to right. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGGG I / CONOB Constantinopolis, helmeted and head to right, seated facing on throne decorated with lion heads, holding scepter in her right hand and globe in her left and placing her right foot on a prow. Depeyrot 46/2. RIC IX 67a.4. Very well centered and sharply struck, a lovely example of fine style. A few faint marks in the fields, otherwise, good extremely fine. 750

** From a North German collection of late Roman coins, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 111, 24 September 2018, 265 and Gorny & Mosch 219, 10 March 2014, 510.



204

204.

Theodosius I, 379-395. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.51 g, 12 h), Constantinopolis, 388-392. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I to right. *Rev.* CONCORDI-A AVGGG B / CONOB Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head to right, her right foot set on prow, holding spear with her right hand and placing her left on oval shield resting on column and inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV. Depeyrot 48/1. RIC 71a.2. Sharply struck, perfectly centered and lustrous, with a portrait of fine style. Virtually as struck. 1 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



205

205.

Arcadius, 383-408. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.49 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, 388-392. D N ARCADI-VS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Arcadius to right. *Rev.* CONCORDI-A AVGGG H / CONOB Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head to right, her right foot set on prow, holding spear with her right hand and placing her left on oval shield resting on column and inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV. Depeyrot 48/2. RIC 71d.5. Lustrous and fresh, an exceptional piece. Thin die break on the reverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 1 000

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



206

206.

Honorius, 393-423. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.39 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, 402-403. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear over his shoulder in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. *Rev.* CONCORDI-A AVGGG A / CONOB Constantinopolis, helmeted and head to right, seated facing on throne, holding scepter in her right hand and Victory on globe in her left and placing her right foot on a prow. Depeyrot 56/1. RIC 24. Rare. Slightly clipped and with a few faint scratches, otherwise, about extremely fine. 750

** From a North German collection of late Roman coins, ex Roma E-Auction 72, 25 June 2020, 1703.



2:1





**207.**

Honorius, 393-423. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.52 g, 12 h), Ravenna, 415. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius to right, wearing crested helmet decorated with three stars. *Rev.* VICTORI-A AVGGG / R - V / COB Honorius standing front in military attire, crowned by *manus Dei* and placing his right foot on serpent-tailed lion prostrate left, holding long staff surmounted by Christogram in his right hand and placing his left on sword hilt. Depeyrot 3/1. RIC 1310. Rare. Very well struck and nicely centered, a lovely example of this intriguing issue. Small bumps to the emperor's cheek and with very light traces of mounting at 12 o'clock on the edge, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2.500

** *Ex Pecunem 1, 17 March 2013, 324.*

This impressive solidus features a remarkable military iconography for its time. The bust of Honorius is adorned with a richly decorated helmet with a crest, while the reverse depicts the emperor in military attire, placing his right foot on a long scepter, embellished with a Christogram, upon a subdued lion whose tail ends in a serpent. The distinctly Christian symbolism is further emphasized by the hand of God, which appears from the heavens above, crowning the emperor with a wreath of victory.

Considering Honorius' weak reign, marked by crises and barbarian invasions, and his retreat to Ravenna, where he entrusted the affairs of state to his *magistri militum*, the victorious imagery on the coin seems somewhat ironic. According to a famous anecdote recounted by Procopius, Honorius, secluded in his Ravenna refuge, was more concerned with the well-being of his favorite chicken, Roma, than with the news of Rome's fall to Alaric's Goths in 410 - a scene that inspired the well-known play *Romulus der Grosse* ('Romulus the Great') by the great Swiss dramatist, Friedrich Dürrenmatt.

Nevertheless, after the fall of Rome, Honorius' highly capable *magister utriusque militiae*, Flavius Constantius, had begun to stabilize the Western Empire following his appointment in 411, successfully quelling the usurpations of Constantine III and Jovinus. Until his unexpected death in 421, Constantius - Honorius' brother-in-law since 417 and co-emperor since 421 - achieved significant victories against various barbarian tribes. Honorius himself died just two years later, shortly before his 40th birthday.



208



2,5:1

208.

Honorius, 393-423. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.47 g, 6 h), Ravenna, circa 415-423. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius to right. *Rev.* VICTORI-A AVGGG / R - V / COMOB Honorius standing front, head to right, his left foot set on bound captive lying on the ground left, holding labarum in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left. Depeyrot 7/2. RIC X 1321. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750



209



2,5:1

209.

Honorius, 393-423. Solidus (Gold, 22 mm, 4.44 g, 1 h), Ravenna, 421. D N HONORI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Honorius facing slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and a shield, decorated with a Christogram, with his left. *Rev.* R - V / COMOB Roma and Constantinopolis, helmeted and heads facing, seated right and left on cuirasses respectively, supporting a shield inscribed VOT / XXX / MVL / XXXX in four lines; between them, branch; to left and right, throne-backs. Depeyrot 4/2. RIC 1332. Rare. Minor areas of weakness and with faint scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1500





2:1



210

**210.**

Theodosius II, 402-450. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.48 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, 415. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II to right, holding spear pointed forward and shield decorated with a horseman spearing fallen enemy. *Rev.* GLORIA REI PVBLICAE / CONOB Roma, helmeted, seated facing on the left, holding scepter in her right hand, and Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing on the right, holding scepter in her left hand and placing her right foot on prow, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / XV / MVL / XX; in field to left, star. Depeyrot 61/1. MIRB 5. RIC 207. A boldly struck, lustrous and perfectly centered example with an interesting bust type. Light roughness and with very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 2500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 369 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



211

**211.**

Theodosius II, 402-450. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.49 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, 420-422. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. *Rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX / CONOB Victory standing front, head to left, holding long jeweled cross in her right hand. Depeyrot 74/2. MIRB 15a. RIC 218. Minor flan fault and tiny scratch on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 750

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 370 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.



212

212.

Theodosius II, 402-450. Solidus (Gold, 22 mm, 4.42 g, 6 h), Thessalonica, circa 424-425/30. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear over his shoulder in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing fallen enemy, on his left shoulder. *Rev.* GLOR ORVI-S TERRAR / TESOB Emperor standing front, holding labarum in his right hand and globe cruciger in his left; in field to left, star. Depeyrot 51/1. RIC 361. Fresh and lustrous. Very minor weakness on the reverse, otherwise, virtually as struck. 500

** From a North German collection of late Roman coins, ex Roma XVIII, 29 September 2019, 1266, Künker 318, 11 March 2019, 2053 and Numismatica Ars Classica 29, 11 May 2005, 662.



2:1



213

213.

Theodosius II, 402-450. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.48 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, 443-450. D N THEODOSI-VS•P•F•AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. *Rev.* IMP XXXXII•COS•XVII•P•P• / COMOB Constantinopolis seated left on throne, resting her left foot on prow, holding globus cruciger in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her side, shield; in field to left, star. Depeyrot 84/1. RIC 299. Sharply struck, lustrous and fresh, a beautiful piece. Virtually as struck. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1





2:1



214

**214.**

Theodosius II, 402-450. Solidus (Gold, 22 mm, 4.47 g, 5 h), Constantinopolis, 443-450. D N THEODOSI-VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and with a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. *Rev.* IMP XXXXII COS XVII P P / CONOB Constantinopolis seated left on throne, resting her left foot on prow, holding globus cruciger in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at her side, shield; in field to left, star. Depyrot 84/1. RIC 324. Slightly wavy and with a few tiny flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



2,5:1



215

**215.**

Aelia Eudocia, Augusta, 423-460. Tremissis (Gold, 15 mm, 1.50 g, 12 h), Constantinopolis, circa 423-450/3. AEL EVDO-CIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust of Aelia Eudocia to right, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Cross within wreath; below, CONOB*. Depyrot 72/2. MIRB 50. RIC 335. Rare. Sharply struck and perfectly centered on a broad flan. A few tiny marks and with light traces of mounting on the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



**216.**

Galla Placidia, Augusta, 421-450. Solidus (Gold, 22 mm, 4.51 g, 12 h), Ravenna, circa 426-430. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust of Galla Placidia to right, Christogram on right shoulder, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace; above, *manus dei* holding wreath. *Rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX / R - V / COMOB Victory standing front, head to left, holding long jewelled cross in her right hand; above, star. Depuyrot 13/2. RIC 2012. Well struck on a broad flan and with a lovely portrait. Minor roughness on the reverse, otherwise, good extremely fine. 3500

Galla Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius I and his second wife, Galla, was one of the most influential figures in late Roman politics. Born around 391-394, she became a pawn in the hands of powerful figures early in her life. She was captured by Alaric in 408 and married his successor, Athaulf. Both of her sons from this marriage, Theodosius and Athaulf, died young, and she was eventually released from Gothic captivity in 416 after her husband's assassination. Upon returning to Ravenna, her half-brother Honorius forced her to marry Constantius III in 417 (see lot 207 above). From this union, she had a daughter, Honoria (born 418), and another son, Valentinian (born 419), the future emperor.

Valentinian III became a central figure in the Western Roman Empire following the deaths of Constantius III and Honorius in 421 and 423, respectively. Appointed Caesar by Theodosius II in 424 and Augustus in 425 after defeating the usurper Johannes, Valentinian III was only six years old at the time. Galla Placidia effectively ruled the West as regent with the help of various rival *magistri militum*, whom she skillfully manipulated. However, by the mid-430s, General Flavius Aëtius emerged victorious in the internal power struggles, significantly diminishing Galla's influence, especially as Valentinian approached maturity. In 437, when Valentinian turned eighteen, Galla stepped down as regent and retired to Rome, where she died on 27 November 450.



217

217.

Galla Placidia, Augusta, 421-450. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.50 g, 6 h), Ravenna, circa 430-445. D N GALLA PLA-CIDIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust of Galla Placidia to right, cross on right shoulder, wearing single pendant earring and pearl necklace; above, *manus dei* holding wreath. *Rev.* VOT XX MVLT XXX / R - V / COMOB Victory standing front, head to left, holding long jewelled cross in her right hand; above, star. Depeyrot 16/3. RIC 2020. A lustrous, beautiful and unusually well preserved piece with an exceptional middle-aged portrait of the famous empress. A few faint scratches in the fields and with minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 3500



2,5:1



218

218.

Johannes, usurper, 423-425. Tremissis (Gold, 13 mm, 1.47 g, 12 h), Ravenna. D N IOHAN-NES P F AVG Pearl-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Johannes to right. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM / R - V / COMOB Victory advancing right, holding wreath in her right hand and globus cruciger in her left. Depeyrot 12/3. RIC 1904. Very rare. Struck from slightly worn dies and tiny digs on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2000

Johannes ascended to power following the sudden death of Honorius on 15 August 423, which left the Western Roman Empire without a ruler for three months. With Theodosius II in Constantinople hesitating to appoint a successor, Johannes was declared emperor on 20 November 423 by the Roman Senate and the military leadership in Italy. Little is known about his personal background, except that he was a Christian and possibly of Gothic origin. Johannes sought to reach an agreement with Theodosius II, but the Eastern emperor instead appointed his five-year-old nephew, Valentinian, as Caesar of the West in 424 and dispatched an army to Italy to remove the usurper. Johannes was overthrown and killed in May 425 as part of a conspiracy, and Valentinian, who would later be known as Valentinian III, succeeded him. Notably, Johannes was the last Western Roman emperor to depict himself with a beard on his coinage.



2,5:1





2:1



2:1



219

**219.**

Valentinian III, 425-455. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.46 g, 1 h), Ravenna, circa 430-445. D N PLA VALENTI-NIANVS P F AVG Pearl-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III to right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG / R - V / COMOB Valentinian III standing facing in military attire, holding long cross in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left and placing his right foot on human-headed serpent. Depuyrot 17/1. RIC 2018. Lustrous and fresh. The obverse a bit weak and with a few light marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 750



220

**220.**

Valentinian III, 425-455. Solidus (Gold, 21 mm, 4.42 g, 12 h), Ravenna, circa 430-445. D N PLA VALENTI-NIANVS P F AVG Pearl-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III to right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG / R - V / COMOB Valentinian III standing facing in military attire, holding long cross in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left and placing his right foot on human-headed serpent. Depuyrot 17/1. RIC 2018. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

** From a North German collection of late Roman coins, ex Roma E-Auction 71, 28 May 2020, 1349, from the Trausnitz Collection, Nomos 19, 17 November 2019, 389 and previously privately acquired from Münzhandlung Athena on 29 January 2003.



221

221.

Valentinian III, 425-455. Tremissis (Gold, 14 mm, 1.43 g, 5 h), Ravenna or Rome, circa 430-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III to right. *Rev.* Cross within wreath; on base of wreath, XIX; in exergue, COMOB. Depeyrot 18/1. RIC 2061. Fresh and very well preserved, with a particularly attractive reverse. Minor die wear and a die break on the obverse and with a few faint scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

500



2:1



222

222.

Valentinian III, 425-455. Tremissis (Gold, 13 mm, 1.49 g, 12 h), Ravenna or Rome, circa 430-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III to right. *Rev.* Cross within wreath; on base of wreath, III; in exergue, COMOB. Depeyrot 18/1. RIC 2073 var. (base of wreath). Light roughness and with minor weakness on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine.

350



2:1



223

223.

Valentinian III, 425-455. Solidus (Gold, 23 mm, 4.44 g, 12 h), Ravenna, circa 450-455. D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG Pearl-and-rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III to right. *Rev.* VICTORI-A AVGGG / R - V / COMOB Valentinian III standing facing in military attire, holding long cross in his right hand and Victory on globe in his left and placing his right foot on human-headed serpent. Depeyrot 17/1. RIC 2024. Lustrous and fresh. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck.

750



2:1

Byzantine Coins



2:1



224



224.

Anastasius I, 491-518. Solidus (Gold, 20 mm, 4.53 g, 6 h), Constantinopolis, circa 507-518. D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius I facing, his head turned slightly to right, holding spear in his right hand and a shield, decorated with a horseman spearing a fallen foe, over his left shoulder. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGG I / CONOB Victory standing front, head to left, holding long jeweled staff surmounted by inverted stauogram in her right hand; in field to left, star. DOC 7j. MIBE 7. SB 5. A very well struck and perfectly centered example. The flan very slightly bent towards the edge, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 500

** Ex Leu 13, 27 May 2023, 381 and previously from a European collection, formed before 2005.



2:1



225



225.

Maurice Tiberius, 582-602. Solidus (Gold, 22 mm, 4.50 g, 7 h), Constantinopolis, 583-601. O N MAVRC TIB P P AVC Draped and cuirassed bust of Maurice Tiberius facing, wearing plumed helmet with diadem and pendilia, holding globus cruciger in his right hand. Rev. VICTO[RI]-A AVGG I / CONOB Angel standing facing, holding long staff surmounted by stauogram in his right hand and globus cruciger in his left. DOC 5j. MIB 6. SB 478. Lustrous and perfectly centered on a broad flan. Very minor areas of weakness, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 500

** From a European collection, formed before 2005.



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AUKTIONSBEDINGUNGEN LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. ALLGEMEINE GRUNDSÄTZE

Die nachfolgenden Auktionsbedingungen gelten für Saalauktionen der Leu Numismatik AG. Bei der Auktion handelt es sich um freiwillige und öffentliche Versteigerungen. Die Auktion erfolgt im Namen der Leu Numismatik AG (nachfolgend Versteigerer genannt) und auf Rechnung der Einlieferer. Durch Abgabe eines mündlichen, schriftlichen oder elektronischen Gebots werden die vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen anerkannt.

Der Versteigerer ist ermächtigt, alle Rechte des Einlieferers in eigenem Namen gegenüber dem Käufer geltend zu machen.

2. LEGITIMATION / TEILNAHME AN AUKTION

Der Versteigerer gibt die Namen der Einlieferer und Käufer grundsätzlich nicht bekannt. Dem Versteigerer unbekannt Bieter haben sich vor der Auktion bei der Auktionsleitung mit offiziellem Identitätsausweis zu legitimieren. Bieter, welche ihre Gebote über eine «Live Bidding»-Plattform abgeben wollen, müssen sich bei der Plattform mindestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn registrieren lassen und vom Versteigerer zugelassen werden. Der Versteigerer behält sich das Recht vor, Personen nach freiem Ermessen und ohne Angabe von Gründen den Zutritt zu den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu untersagen, sie aus den Auktionsräumlichkeiten zu verweisen bzw. sie von der Teilnahme an der Auktion über «Live Bidding»-Plattformen auszuschliessen.

3. AUKTIONSKATALOG

Für die Versteigerung massgebend sind ausschliesslich die Beschreibungen zur jeweiligen Losnummer im gedruckten Auktionskatalog. Die Abbildungen sowie der im Internet publizierte Auktionskatalog haben lediglich informativen Charakter.

4. ABLAUF AUKTION

Die Auktion erfolgt grundsätzlich nach dem im Auktionskatalog vorgesehenen Programm. Mit Zustimmung der Auktionsaufsicht ist der Versteigerer berechtigt, von der im Katalog vorgesehenen Reihenfolge abzuweichen und Nummern zu vereinigen. Die Aufteilung von Losen ist nicht vorgesehen. Bei Meinungsverschiedenheiten kann ein Los vom Versteigerer erneut ausgerufen werden. Die Auktion wird in englischer sowie teilweise in deutscher Sprache durchgeführt.

5. GEBOTE

Gebote können mündlich, schriftlich oder elektronisch abgegeben werden. Mündliche Gebote erfolgen an der Auktion vor Ort oder per Telefon. Schriftliche Gebote, welche während der Auktion vom Versteigerer interessewährend ausgeführt werden, haben Vorrang gegenüber Geboten im Saal. Schriftliche und telefonische Aufträge werden vom

Versteigerer sorgfältig ausgeführt; es besteht jedoch keine Gewährleistungspflicht des Versteigerers. Schriftliche sowie elektronische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn eingehen. Wird das Gebot über eine Internetplattform abgegeben, muss das Gebot bis spätestens 12 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn beim Versteigerer eintreffen. Telefonische Gebote müssen bis spätestens 48 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn vorangemeldet werden und sind nur möglich für Stücke mit einem Schätzwert von über CHF 1'000. Der Versteigerer übernimmt keine Gewährleistung für das Zustandekommen einer Telefonverbindung.

Gebote über «Live Bidding»-Plattformen sind zulässig. Es obliegt dem Bieter, sich rechtzeitig über die technischen Voraussetzungen und Anforderungen der Plattformen zu informieren und die gegebenenfalls notwendigen Installationen und Anpassungen vorzunehmen. Jede Haftung des Versteigerers für Schäden infolge von Unterbrüchen oder Verzögerungen wegen technischer Mängel wird wegbedungen.

Jede Abgabe eines Gebots ist eine verbindliche Offerte, die nicht zurückgenommen werden kann; der Bieter bleibt an sein Gebot gebunden, bis dieses entweder überboten oder vom Versteigerer abgelehnt wird.

6. ZUSCHLAG

Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dem ortsüblichen Ausruf auf das höchste Gebot und verpflichtet den Höchstbietenden zur Abnahme des Loses. Bei gleich hohen schriftlichen Geboten hat das früher eingegangene Gebot Vorrang. Gebote, welche 80% des Schätzpreises unterschreiten, können nicht berücksichtigt werden. «Entweder/oder»-Aufträge sowie Auftragslimiten können nur bedingt ausgeführt respektive berücksichtigt werden. Der Versteigerer ist berechtigt, ohne Angabe von Gründen ein Gebot abzulehnen; für die Ablehnung eines Gebots kann der Versteigerer nicht haftbar gemacht werden.

Mit dem Zuschlag geht die Gefahr der Sache auf den Käufer über. Der Käufer ist für die Leistung des Zuschlagspreises persönlich haftbar und kann nicht geltend machen, auf die Rechnung eines Dritten gekauft zu haben.

7. ZUSCHLAGSPREIS / MEHRWERTSTEUER

Auf den Zuschlagspreis ist vom Käufer ein Aufgeld in der Höhe von 22,5% zu entrichten. Bei der Teilnahme an der Auktion über eine der zur Verfügung stehenden «Live Bidding»-Plattformen fällt ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 2,0% (maximal CHF 1'000 pro Los) an. Die Forderung aus der Auktionsrechnung ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag sofort fällig und in Schweizer Franken (CHF) zu bezahlen.

Beim Verkauf von Silber- und Kupfermünzen sowie Medaillen wird auf das Total der Auktionsrechnung (d.h. Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld und allfällige Ver-

sandkosten und Versicherungsprämien) die gesetzliche Mehrwertsteuer in der Höhe von 8,1% erhoben. Beim Verkauf von staatlich geprägten Goldmünzen wird keine Mehrwertsteuer erhoben.

Keine Mehrwertsteuer wird erhoben, wenn der Käufer Wohnsitz im Ausland hat und die Auktionslose durch den Versteigerer ins Ausland speditiert werden. Werden die Auktionslose einem Käufer mit Wohnsitz im Ausland in der Schweiz ausgehändigt, wird die Mehrwertsteuer in Rechnung gestellt, jedoch vom Versteigerer nach Vorliegen der definitiven Veranlagungsverfügung des Schweizer Zolls zurückerstattet.

Im Ausland anfallende Abgaben wie z.B. Zollgebühren und Steuern, sowie die bei einem Versand anfallenden Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien gehen vollständig zu Lasten des Käufers.

8. BEZAHLUNG / AUSLIEFERUNG

Die Auktionsrechnung ist innert 10 Tage nach Erhalt zu bezahlen. Erfolgt die Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung nicht innerhalb dieser Frist, fällt der Käufer automatisch in Zahlungsverzug und hat Verzugszinsen in der Höhe von 15% p.a. zu leisten. Bei Zahlungsverzug des Käufers oder bei Verweigerung der Abnahme durch den Käufer behält sich der Versteigerer das Recht vor, vom Vertrag zurückzutreten oder gegen den Käufer auf Erfüllung des Vertrags oder aber auf Ersatz des aus der Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schadens zu klagen.

Die Auktionslose werden grundsätzlich erst nach vollständiger Bezahlung der Auktionsrechnung übergeben oder versandt. Es liegt allein im Ermessen des Versteigerers, Lose gegen Rechnung auszuhandigen.

Der Versand von Auktionslosen in die Islamische Republik Iran erfolgt ausdrücklich auf eigenes Risiko des Empfängers.

9. EIGENTUMSÜBERGANG

Das Eigentum des Einlieferers am versteigerten Auktionsgut bleibt bis zur vollständigen Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung vorbehalten.

10. GEWÄHRLEISTUNG

Die Beschreibungen der Lose erfolgen nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen und entsprechen dem Wissensstand im Zeitpunkt der Abfassung des Katalogtextes. Den Bietern steht es offen, sich über den Zustand der Lose persönlich oder durch einen Vertreter während der im Katalog angegebenen Besichtigungstage zu informieren.

Die Echtheit der Auktionsgüter wird gewährleistet. Der Gewährleistungsanspruch wird ausschliesslich dem Käufer eingeräumt und darf nicht an Dritte abgetreten werden. Bei Münzen in sog. «slabs» erlischt jegliche Gewährleistung, sobald diese geöffnet werden.

Mängelrügen müssen beim Versteigerer unverzüglich mit eingeschriebenem Brief geltend gemacht werden. Beanstandungen wegen Meinungsverschiedenheiten über den Erhaltungsgrad eines Loses sind nicht zulässig. Lose, welche mehr als ein Stück beinhalten, sind von jeglicher Reklamation ausgeschlossen. Wird mit der Mängelrüge eine Fälschung des Auktionsguts geltend gemacht, ist das gefälschte Auktionsgut im gleichen Zustand, wie es dem Käufer übergeben wurde, und unbelastet von Ansprüchen Dritter dem Versteigerer unverzüglich zurückzugeben. Der Käufer hat auf eigene Kosten den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass es sich beim Auktionsgut um eine Fälschung handelt. Der Versteigerer kann vom Käufer verlangen, dass dieser auf eigene Kosten Gutachten von zwei unabhängigen und in diesem Bereich anerkannten Experten erstellen lässt. An diese Gutachten ist der Versteigerer aber nicht gebunden und kann auf eigene Kosten zusätzlichen Rat eines Fachexperten einholen.

Bei berechtigten Mängelrügen beschränken sich die Ansprüche des Käufers auf die Rückerstattung des vom Käufer bezahlten Kaufpreises und Aufgeldes gegen Aushändigung des Auktionsguts an den Versteigerer. Andere oder weitergehende Ansprüche des Käufers gegen den Versteigerer sind ausgeschlossen.

Die Beachtung ausländischer Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften etc. ist Sache des Käufers. Der Versteigerer lehnt die Verantwortung für einen allfälligen Schaden, welcher aus der Zuwiderhandlung gegen derartige Bestimmungen entsteht, ausdrücklich ab.

11. ERFÜLLUNGORT / GERICHTSSTAND / ANWENDBARES RECHT

Erfüllungsort sowie ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich I (Schweiz). Die Versteigerung sowie alle mit dieser in Zusammenhang stehenden Rechtsgeschäfte unterstehen ausschliesslich schweizerischem Recht.

12. SPRACHE

Für die Auslegung der in deutscher, französischer, englischer und italienischer Sprache vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen ist der deutsche Originaltext massgebend.

13. MITWIRKUNG STADTAMMANNAMT ZÜRICH 1 / HAFTUNGS AUSSCHLUSS

Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtammannamtes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtammanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

Zürich, August 2024

FLOOR AUCTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following Floor Auction Terms and Conditions apply to the floor auctions of Leu Numismatik AG. The auction is voluntary and public. The floor auctions take place in the name of Leu Numismatik AG (hereinafter "auctioneer") and for the account of the consignors. These Floor Auction Terms and Conditions are acknowledged on submission of a verbal, written or electronic bid and by registering on the website of Leu Numismatik AG (www.leunumismatik.com). The auctioneer is authorised to assert all rights of the consignor in his own name against the buyer.

2. PROOF OF IDENTITY/ PARTICIPATION IN FLOOR AUCTION

The auctioneer generally does not give the names of the consignors and buyers. Bidders that are unknown to the auctioneer have to prove their identity to the auction management before the auction by presenting an official identity card. Bidders who want to submit their bids via a "Live Bidding" platform must register on the platform at least 12 hours before the start of the auction and be approved by the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse access to persons to the auction rooms at its discretion and without stating the reasons, or to exclude them from participating in the auction via "Live Bidding" platforms.

3. AUCTION CATALOGUE

The auction is exclusively based on the descriptions for the respective lot number in the printed auction catalogue. The illustrations as well as the auction catalogue published in the Internet are merely informative.

4. SEQUENCE OF THE AUCTION

In general, the auction takes place according to the programme provided in the auction catalogue. With the consent of the auction supervisor, the auctioneer may deviate from the sequence in the catalogue and combine the numbers. No provision is made for the distribution of lots. In case of differences of opinion, a lot can be called out again by the auctioneer. The auction takes place in English and partly in German.

5. BIDS

Bids can be submitted in verbal, written or electronic form. Verbal bids are made at the auction site or by telephone. Written bids, which are executed in a discretionary manner by the auctioneer during the auction, are given priority over bids in the gallery. Written and telephone orders are carefully executed by the auctioneer; however, the auctioneer is not under a guarantee obligation. Written and electronic bids must be received 24 hours before the start of the auction. If the bid is made via an Internet platform, the bid must arrive at the auctioneer

no later than 12 hours before the start of the auction. Telephone bids must be notified in advance, 48 hours before the start of the auction and are only possible for items with an estimated value of more than CHF 1,000. The auctioneer does not warrant for a telephone connection.

Bids on "Live Bidding" platforms are allowed. It is up to the tenderer to inform himself in good time about the technical requirements and requirements of the platforms and to make any necessary installations and adjustments. Any liability of the auctioneer for damage caused by interruptions or delays due to technical defects shall be excluded.

Each bid is binding and cannot be reversed; the bidder remains bound by his bid, until this is either outbid or rejected by the auctioneer.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF A BID

The contract will be awarded to the highest bid according to the usual exclamation and the highest bidder is obliged to accept the lot. In case of equal written bids, the earlier bid has priority. Bids that are less than 80 % of the estimated price cannot be considered. "Either/or" orders as well as orders with a total bid limit can only be carried out to a limited extent. The auctioneer may reject a bid without stating reasons; the auctioneer cannot be held liable for the rejection of a bid.

The risk passes to the buyer with the fall of the hammer. The buyer is personally liable for the provision of the hammer price and cannot claim to have bought for the account of a third party.

7. HAMMER PRICE / VAT

The buyer has to pay a premium of 22.5 % on the hammer price. When participating in the auction via one of the available "Live Bidding" platforms, an additional premium of 2.0 % (max. CHF 1,000 per lot) applies. After the fall of the hammer, the payment claim from the auction invoice is due and payable immediately in Swiss Francs (CHF).

In the case of a sale of silver and copper coins as well as medals, statutory value-added tax of 8.1% will be levied on the total of the auction invoice (i.e. the hammer price plus the premium and any shipping costs and insurance premiums). There is no VAT on sales of state-stamped gold coins.

No VAT will be charged if the buyer has his/her place of residence abroad and the auction lots are shipped abroad by the auctioneer. If the auction lots are handed over in Switzerland to a buyer domiciled abroad, VAT will be charged, but will be refunded by the auctioneer after the definitive tax assessment decision of Swiss customs has been provided.

Taxes levied abroad, e.g. customs fees and taxes, as well as shipping costs and insurance premiums incurred due to shipment, shall be borne in full by the buyer.

8. PAYMENT / DELIVERY

The auction invoice must be paid within 10 days of receipt. If the auction invoice is not settled within this period, the buyer will automatically default on payment and must pay interest on arrears in the amount of 15 % p.a. In case of default of payment by the buyer or in case of refusal of acceptance by the buyer, the auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the contract or to sue the buyer for non-performance or claim compensation for the damage resulting from non-performance.

In principle, the auction lots will be handed over or shipped only after full payment of the auction invoice. It is solely at the discretion of the auctioneer to hand over lots against invoice.

The sending of auction lots to the Islamic Republic of Iran is expressly at the own risk of the recipient.

9. TRANSFER OF TITLE

The title of the consignor to the auctioned item is reserved pending full settlement of the auction invoice.

10. WARRANTY

The descriptions of the lots are given to the best of our knowledge and belief, and correspond to the knowledge at the time of the drafting of the catalogue text. It is up to bidders to inform themselves of the condition of the lots personally or through proxies during the inspection days specified in the catalogue.

The authenticity of the auction goods is guaranteed. The warranty claim is granted exclusively to the buyer and may not be assigned to a third party. In the case of coins in so-called "slabs", any guarantee expires as soon as these are opened.

The auctioneer must notify defects immediately by registered letter. Complaints regarding differences of opinion about the level of conservation of a lot are not permissible. Lots which contain more than one piece are excluded from any complaint. If a counterfeit of the auction item is claimed in the notification of defects, the counterfeited auction item shall be returned to the auctioneer immediately in the same condition as it was given to the buyer and unencumbered by third party claims. The buyer shall prove at his own expense that the auction item is a counterfeit. The auctioneer may require the buyer to have his own expert report prepared by two independent experts in his field. However, the auctioneer is not bound to these expert opinions and may obtain additional advice from a specialist at his own expense.

In case of legitimate complaints, the claims of the buyer are limited to the refund of the purchase price and premiums paid by the buyer on delivery of the auction item to the auctioneer. Any other or further claims of the buyer against the auctioneer are excluded.

The observance of foreign customs and foreign currency regulations etc. is the responsibility of the buyer. The auctioneer expressly rejects responsibility for any damage resulting from infringement against such provisions.

11. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE / VENUE / APPLICABLE LAW

Place of performance as well as sole venue is Zurich I (Switzerland). The auction and all related legal transactions are subject to Swiss law.

12. LANGUAGE

The German original text is authoritative for the interpretation of the Floor Auction Terms and Conditions drafted in German, French, English and Italian.

13. SUPERVISION OF STADTAMMANNAMT ZURICH 1 / WAIVER

The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived.

Zurich, August 2024

CONDITIONS DE VENTES AUX ENCHÈRES DE LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX

Les conditions de ventes aux enchères ci-après sont applicables aux ventes aux enchères en salles de la société Leu Numismatik AG. Les enchères sont des ventes aux enchères volontaires et publiques. Les enchères sont effectuées au nom de Leu Numismatik AG (ci-après désignée par le Commissaire-priseur) et pour le compte du fournisseur. Les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères sont reconnues par la soumission d'une offre verbale, écrite ou électronique.

Le Commissaire-priseur est habilité pour faire valoir tous les droits du fournisseur en son nom vis-à-vis de l'acheteur.

2. LÉGITIMATION / PARTICIPATION AUX ENCHÈRES

En principe, le Commissaire-priseur ne divulgue pas les noms des fournisseurs et des acheteurs. Les soumissionnaires inconnus du Commissaire-priseur doivent prouver leur légitimité préalablement à la vente aux enchères auprès de la direction des enchères en présentant une pièce d'identité officielle. Les soumissionnaires qui veulent soumettre leurs offres via une plate-forme d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding » doivent s'inscrire auprès de la plate-forme au moins 12 heures avant le début des enchères et obtenir l'autorisation du Commissaire-priseur. Le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit d'interdire à des personnes, à son entière discrétion et sans indication de motifs, l'accès aux locaux de la vente aux enchères, de les expulser des locaux de la vente aux enchères ou de les exclure de la participation aux enchères via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding ».

3. CATALOGUE DE VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES

Seules les descriptions relatives au numéro du lot respectif dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères sont décisives pour la vente aux enchères. Les illustrations ainsi que le catalogue de vente aux enchères publiés sur Internet sont uniquement à titre indicatif.

4. DÉROULEMENT DES ENCHÈRES

Les enchères ont lieu en principe conformément au programme prévu dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères. Avec l'accord de la surveillance des enchères, le Commissaire-priseur a le droit de déroger à l'ordre prévu dans le catalogue et d'associer des numéros. La répartition des lots n'est pas prévue. En cas de différends, un lot peut de nouveau être annoncé par le Commissaire-priseur. Les enchères se déroulent en partie en anglais et en partie en allemand.

5. OFFRES

Les offres peuvent être soumises verbalement, par écrit ou de manière électronique. Les offres ver-

bales peuvent être effectuées à l'égard des enchères sur place ou par téléphone. Les offres écrites qui sont réalisées pendant les enchères par le Commissaire-priseur sont prioritaires par rapport aux offres en salle aux fins de préservation des intérêts. Les ordres écrits et téléphoniques sont soigneusement exécutés par le Commissaire-priseur; toutefois il n'existe aucune obligation de garantie du Commissaire-priseur. Les offres écrites et électroniques doivent être réceptionnées au plus tard 24 heures avant le début des enchères. Si l'offre est soumise via une plate-forme Internet, l'offre doit parvenir au Commissaire-priseur au plus tard 12 heures avant le début des enchères. Les offres téléphoniques doivent être annoncées au préalable, au plus tard 48 heures avant le début des enchères et ne sont possibles que pour des objets d'une valeur estimative supérieure à 1000 CHF. Le Commissaire-priseur n'assume aucune garantie quant à l'établissement d'une liaison téléphonique.

Les offres via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live-Bidding » sont autorisées. Il incombe au soumissionnaire de s'informer en temps utile des conditions et exigences techniques des plates-formes et d'entreprendre les installations et les adaptations requises le cas échéant. Toute responsabilité du Commissaire-priseur pour dommages suite à des interruptions ou des retards dus à des défaillances techniques est exclue.

Toute soumission d'une offre est une offre ferme qui ne peut être retirée; le soumissionnaire demeure lié par son offre jusqu'à ce que celle-ci soit renchérie ou refusée par le Commissaire-priseur.

6. ADJUDICATION

L'adjudication a lieu après la proclamation pratiquée localement sur l'offre la plus élevée et oblige le plus offrant à accepter le lot. En cas d'offres écrites d'un montant identique, l'offre reçue en premier l'emporte. Les offres inférieures à hauteur de 80 % du prix estimé, ne peuvent être prises en considération. Les ordres « ou/ou » ainsi que les limites d'ordres ne peuvent être réalisés ou pris en compte que sous condition. Le Commissaire-priseur a le droit, sans indication de motifs, de refuser une offre; le Commissaire-priseur ne peut être tenu responsable du refus d'une offre.

Le risque de la chose est transféré à l'acheteur lors de l'adjudication. L'acheteur est personnellement responsable du versement du prix de l'adjudication et ne peut faire valoir qu'il a acheté pour le compte d'un tiers.

7. PRIX DE L'ADJUDICATION / TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE

L'acheteur doit s'acquitter d'une prime de 22,5 % sur le prix de l'adjudication. Lors de la participation aux enchères via des plates-formes d'enchères en ligne

« Live Bidding » existantes, une prime supplémentaire de 2,0 % (max. 1 000 CHF par lot) est exigible. La créance résultant de la facture de la vente aux enchères est immédiatement exigible après l'adjudication et doit être réglée en francs suisses (CHF).

En cas de vente de pièces de monnaie en argent, en cuivre et de médailles, une TVA légale de 8,1 % est prélevée sur le total de la facture de la vente aux enchères (c'est-à-dire le prix de l'adjudication majoré de la prime et de tous les frais d'expédition et primes d'assurances éventuels). Aucune TVA n'est prélevée en cas de vente de pièces d'or frappées sur le territoire national.

Aucune TVA n'est prélevée lorsque l'acheteur est domicilié à l'étranger et que les lots des enchères sont expédiés à l'étranger par le Commissaire-priseur. Si les lots des enchères sont remis en Suisse à un acheteur domicilié à l'étranger, la TVA est facturée, elle est toutefois remboursée par le Commissaire-priseur sur présentation de la décision de taxation définitive de la douane suisse.

Les prélèvements exigibles à l'étranger, comme par exemple les taxes douanières et les impôts, ainsi que les frais de port dus en cas d'expédition et les primes d'assurances sont exclusivement à la charge de l'acheteur.

8. PAIEMENT / LIVRAISON

La facture de la vente aux enchères doit être payée dans les 10 jours suivant la réception. Si le règlement de la facture de la vente aux enchères n'est pas effectué dans ce délai, l'acheteur est automatiquement en demeure et doit s'acquitter d'intérêts moratoires de 15 % par an. En cas de demeure de l'acheteur ou en cas de refus de prendre livraison de la part de l'acheteur, le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit de résilier le contrat ou de faire valoir un préjudice à l'encontre de l'acheteur, de réclamer l'exécution du contrat ou la réparation du préjudice causé par la non-exécution.

Les lots des enchères sont en principe remis ou expédiés uniquement après paiement intégral de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Le Commissaire-priseur remet les lots contre facture à son entière discrétion.

L'expédition des lots d'enchères à destination de la République islamique d'Iran est faite aux risques et périls exclusifs du destinataire.

9. TRANSFERT DE PROPRIÉTÉ

La propriété du fournisseur sur le bien mis en vente et adjudgé demeure réservée jusqu'au règlement complet de la facture de la vente aux enchères.

10. GARANTIE

Les descriptions des lots sont effectuées en toute connaissance de cause et correspondent au niveau des connaissances à la date de la rédaction du texte du catalogue. Les soumissionnaires peuvent s'informer de l'état des lots personnellement ou par le biais d'un représentant pendant les jours de visite indiqués dans le catalogue.

L'authenticité des biens mis aux enchères est garantie. Le droit à une garantie est conféré exclusivement à l'acheteur et ne peut être cédé à un tiers. Concernant les pièces dans les coques de protection et d'authentification de la monnaie dites « slabs », toute garantie s'éteint dès qu'elles sont ouvertes.

Les réclamations à propos d'un défaut doivent être immédiatement adressées par lettre recommandée au Commissaire-priseur. Les réclamations dues à des différends sur le niveau de conservation d'un lot ne sont pas autorisées. Les lots qui contiennent plus d'une pièce sont exclus de toute réclamation. Si une réclamation à propos d'un défaut fait état d'une contrefaçon du bien mis aux enchères, le bien mis aux enchères contrefait dans le même état que celui qui a été remis à l'acheteur, et non grevé de droits de tiers doit être restitué au Commissaire-priseur sans délai. Il incombe à l'acheteur d'apporter la preuve, à ses frais, que le bien mis aux enchères est une contrefaçon. Le Commissaire-priseur peut exiger de l'acheteur qu'il fasse une expertise, à ses frais, par deux experts indépendants, reconnus dans ce domaine. Toutefois, le Commissaire n'est pas lié par ces expertises et il peut demander, à ses frais, un conseil supplémentaire auprès d'un expert.

En cas de réclamations légitimes à propos d'un défaut, les droits de l'acheteur se limitent au remboursement du prix d'achat et de la prime payés par l'acheteur contre remise du bien mis aux enchères au Commissaire-priseur. Toute autre prétention de l'acheteur à l'encontre du Commissaire-priseur est exclue.

Il incombe à l'acheteur de respecter les prescriptions étrangères en matière de douanes et de devises etc. Le Commissaire-priseur décline expressément toute responsabilité en cas de dommage éventuel, né de la violation de dispositions de cette nature.

11. LIEU D'EXÉCUTION / JURIDICTION COMPÉTENTE / DROIT APPLICABLE

Le lieu d'exécution ainsi que la juridiction compétente exclusive est Zurich (Suisse). La vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les actes juridiques y afférents sont régis de manière exclusive par le droit suisse.

12. LANGUE

Le texte original en allemand est décisif pour interpréter les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères en allemand, en français, en anglais et en italien.

13. SUPERVISION DU STADTAMMANNAMT ZURICH 1 / EXCLUSION DE RESPONSABILITÉ

La vente aux enchères a lieu sous la surveillance de fonctionnaires de la ville de Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Toute responsabilité de l'autorité coopérante, de la municipalité ou de l'État pour les actes du commissaire-priseur est exclue.

CONDIZIONI DI PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPI GENERALI

Le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta valgono per le aste in sala della Leu Numismatik AG. L'asta costituisce una vendita all'asta volontaria e pubblica. L'asta viene effettuata a nome della Leu Numismatik AG (di seguito denominata mediatrice d'asta) e per conto del depositante. Facendo un'offerta orale, scritta o elettronica si riconoscono le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta.

La mediatrice d'asta è autorizzata a far valere tutti i diritti del depositante su proprio nome verso l'acquirente.

2. LEGITTIMAZIONE / PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA

In genere la mediatrice non rende noti i nomi dei depositanti e degli acquirenti. Gli offerenti che non sono noti alla mediatrice sono tenuti a legittimarsi prima dell'asta con un documento d'identità ufficiale. Gli offerenti che intendono effettuare le loro offerte tramite una piattaforma live bidding, sono tenuti a farsi registrare almeno 1 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta ed essere ammessi dalla mediatrice. La mediatrice si riserva il diritto di vietare alle persone a discrezione e senza indicazione dei motivi l'accesso ai locali d'asta, di espellere le persone dai locali pertinenti o di escluderle dalla partecipazione all'asta tramite « live bidding ».

3. CATALOGO D'ASTA

Determinanti per la vendita all'asta sono esclusivamente le descrizioni relative ai pertinenti numeri di sorteggio nel catalogo d'asta stampato. Le illustrazioni e il catalogo d'asta pubblicato sul web hanno soltanto carattere informativo.

4. SVOLGIMENTO ASTA

L'asta si svolge in linea di massima secondo il programma previsto nel catalogo in questione. Con il consenso del sorvegliante d'asta la mediatrice è autorizzata a derogare all'ordine contemplato nel catalogo e a riunire i numeri. La suddivisione dei buoni non è prevista. In caso di controversie la mediatrice può nuovamente chiamare un buono. L'asta si svolge in inglese e in parte in tedesco.

5. OFFERTE

Le offerte possono essere fatte oralmente, per iscritto o elettronicamente. Le offerte orali avvengono all'asta in loco o per telefono. Le offerte scritte che vengono effettuate dalla mediatrice d'asta nel rispetto degli interessi, hanno la precedenza sulle offerte fatte in sala.

I mandati scritti e telefonici vengono svolti con cura dalla mediatrice; non sussiste tuttavia un obbligo di garanzia della medesima. Le offerte scritte ed elettroniche devono pervenire entro al più tardi 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Se l'offerta viene fatta

tramite una piattaforma di internet, essa deve pervenire alla mediatrice entro al più tardi 12 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta in questione. Le offerte telefoniche devono essere annunciate al più tardi 48 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta e sono soltanto possibili per pezzi con un valore stimato di oltre CHF 1'000. La mediatrice non assume alcuna garanzia per la costituzione di un collegamento telefonico.

Le offerte tramite le piattaforme « live bidding » sono consentite. Compete all'offerente di informarsi tempestivamente sulle condizioni e i requisiti tecnici delle piattaforme e di effettuare le eventuali installazioni e gli adeguamenti necessari. Qualsiasi responsabilità della mediatrice per danni subentrati a seguito di interruzioni o ritardi per difetti tecnici è esclusa.

Ogni offerta effettuata è vincolante e non può essere revocata. L'offerente è vincolato alla sua offerta sino a quando quest'ultima non viene superata da un'altra offerta o respinta dalla mediatrice d'asta.

6. AGGIUDICAZIONE

L'aggiudicazione avviene secondo la chiamata usuale all'offerta più alta e obbliga l'offerente in questione a ritirare il buono. In caso di offerte scritte di pari entità, l'offerta giunta per prima ha la precedenza. Le offerte che sono inferiori all'80% del prezzo di stima non possono essere considerate. I mandati « o/o » e i limiti ai mandati possono essere effettuati e presi in considerazione solo sotto condizione. La mediatrice è autorizzata a respingere un'offerta senza indicarne i motivi; la mediatrice non risponde in caso di respingimento di un'offerta.

Con l'aggiudicazione il pericolo dell'oggetto passa all'acquirente. L'acquirente risponde personalmente per il pagamento del prezzo di aggiudicazione e non può far valer di aver comprato su conto di un terzo.

7. PREZZO DI AGGIUDICAZIONE / IMPOSTA SUL VALORE AGGIUNTO

Sul prezzo di aggiudicazione l'acquirente è tenuto a versare un sovrapprezzo pari al 22,5%. In caso di una partecipazione all'asta tramite una piattaforma « live bidding » messa a disposizione occorre versare un ulteriore sovrapprezzo del 2,0% (massimale CHF 1'000 per buono). Il credito risultante dalla fattura della vendita d'asta è immediatamente esigibile dopo l'aggiudicazione e deve essere saldato in franchi svizzeri (CHF).

In caso di vendita di monete d'argento e di rame e di medaglie sul totale della fattura della vendita d'asta (vale a dire il prezzo d'aggiudicazione + sovrapprezzo ed eventuali costi di spedizione e premi d'assicurazione) viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto pari all'8,1%. In caso di vendita di monete d'oro statali non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto. Non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto,

quando l'acquirente è domiciliato all'estero e i buoni d'asta vengono spediti all'estero dalla mediatrice. Se i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati a un acquirente domiciliato all'estero in Svizzera, l'imposta sul valore aggiunto viene fatturata, ma rimborsata dalla mediatrice dietro presentazione della decisione di tassazione della dogana svizzera.

Le tasse da versare all'estero come per esempio le tasse doganali e le imposte e le spese di spedizione e i premi assicurativi da sostenere in caso di spedizione sono pienamente a carico dell'acquirente.

8. PAGAMENTO / CONSEGNA

La fattura deve essere pagata entro 10 giorni dalla sua ricezione. Se la fattura non viene saldata entro la scadenza, l'acquirente è messo automaticamente in mora ed è tenuto a versare interessi di mora pari al 15/ p.a. In caso di mora di pagamento dell'acquirente o in caso di rifiuto da parte di quest'ultimo di ritirare l'oggetto, la mediatrice si riserva il diritto di recedere dal contratto o di presentare contro l'acquirente un'azione di esecuzione del contratto o di risarcimento del danno risultante dal mancato adempimento.

In linea di massima i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati o spediti soltanto dopo il pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente. È a discrezione della mediatrice consegnare i buoni contro fattura.

La spedizione di buoni d'asta nella Repubblica Islamica dell'Iran avviene espressamente su rischio del destinatario.

9. PASSAGGIO DI PROPRIETÀ

La proprietà del depositante al bene venduto all'asta rimane salva sino al pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente.

10. GARANZIA

Le descrizioni dei buoni sono effettuate in scienza e coscienza e corrispondono allo stato di conoscenza al momento della redazione del catalogo. Agi offerenti è data l'opportunità di informarsi sullo stato dei buoni personalmente o tramite un rappresentante durante le giornate di visita previste nel catalogo.

L'autenticità dei beni d'asta è garantita. Il diritto alla garanzia viene assegnato esclusivamente all'acquirente e non può essere ceduto a terzi. In caso di monete contenute nei cosiddetti «slabs» la garanzia si estingue non appena quest'ultimi sono aperti.

La comunicazione dei difetti deve essere fatta valere immediatamente per raccomandata. Le reclamazioni in caso di controversie relative allo grado di conservazione dei buoni non sono consentite. I buoni che contengono più di un pezzo sono esclusi dalla reclamazione. Se con la comunicazione dei difetti viene fatta valere una falsificazione di un

bene d'asta, il bene in questione deve essere immediatamente restituito alla mediatrice allo stato in cui è stato consegnato all'acquirente e senza essere gravato da pretese di terzi. L'acquirente è tenuto a fornire a proprie spese la prova che il bene d'asta è un falso. La mediatrice può chiedere all'acquirente di procurarsi a proprie spese perizie di due esperti indipendenti e riconosciuti in tale settore. La mediatrice, tuttavia, non è vincolata a tali perizie e può procurarsi a proprie spese un ulteriore parere di un esperto in materia.

In caso di segnalazioni legittime di difetti le pretese dell'acquirente sono limitate al rimborso del prezzo d'acquisto e del sovrapprezzo versati dall'acquirente contro consegna del bene d'asta alla mediatrice. Ulteriori pretese dell'acquirente contro la mediatrice sono escluse.

Compete all'acquirente osservare le prescrizioni doganali e in materia di cambi. La mediatrice respinge espressamente la responsabilità per danni risultanti dalla violazione di tali disposizioni normative.

11. LUOGO DI ADEMPIMENTO /

FORO COMPETENTE/ DIRITTO APPLICABILE

Il luogo di adempimento e il foro competente è Zurigo I (Svizzera). La vendita all'asta e tutti i negozi giuridici in relazione ad essa sottostanno esclusivamente al diritto svizzero.

12. LINGUA

Per l'interpretazione delle condizioni di partecipazione all'asta redatte in tedesco, francese, inglese e italiano, fa stato il testo originale in tedesco.

13. SUPERVISIONE DELLO STADTAMMANNAMT ZURICH 1 / ESCLUSIONE DI RESPONSABILITÀ

L'asta si svolge sotto la supervisione dei funzionari della Città di Zurigo (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). È esclusa qualsiasi responsabilità dell'autorità cooperante, del comune o dello stato per le azioni della casa d'aste.

Zurigo, Agosto 2024

