

# A U C T I O N

150

2 & 3 December 2024

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG  
ZÜRICH - LONDON



# AUCTION 150

2 & 3 December 2024

## An Important series of Greek, Roman & Byzantine Coins

*featuring*

*A Scandinavian private Collection*

*The Peter Bowe Collection*

*The Dr. Briggs Bralliar Collection*

Hotel Baur au Lac  
Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich  
Tel. + 41 44 220 50 20

### NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG

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## Auktionsbedingungen

*Durch die Teilnahme an der Auktion werden die folgenden Bedingungen anerkannt:*

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizer Franken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator (für elektronische (online) Auktionen: virtueller Auktionator) anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80% des Schätzpreises, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang gegenüber telefonischen oder elektronischen Geboten. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht nachträglich geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch per E-Mail oder Fax) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Elektronische Angebote über die Onlineplattform werden bis zum Zeitpunkt des Beginns der elektronischen Auktion angenommen. Sie sind unwiderruflich und verbindlich. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld (Provision) von 22,5% zu entrichten. Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 8,1% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus alle weiteren vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellte Beträge) erhoben.  
**Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MwSt. befreit.**  
Bei Ausfuhr des ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt. zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist vor der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere schriftliche Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das ersteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt ausdrücklich keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers.  
Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand und Versicherung erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. Der Käufer verpflichtet sich, die erworbenen Waren nicht in Länder oder Gebiete zu exportieren, die wirtschaftlichen Sanktionen, Embargos oder anderen Handelsbeschränkungen unterliegen, die von der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft verhängt wurden. Darüber hinaus verpflichtet sich der Käufer, die erworbenen Waren nicht an Personen oder Einrichtungen zu übertragen oder ihnen zur Verfügung zu stellen, die von Sanktionen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft betroffen sind, und alle aktuellen Schweizer Vorschriften bezüglich Export und Sanktionen einzuhalten.
9. Alle Angaben im Katalog wurden nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt. Erweist sich ein Objekt nach dem Auktionsverkauf als Fälschung, so wird NAC den Verkauf namens des Einlieferers rückgängig machen und dem Käufer (Ersteigerer) den Kaufpreis (inkl. MWST) zurückerstatten. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) kann eine solche Rückabwicklung ab dem Tag des Zuschlages für einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren verlangen, sofern er den Mangel nach Entdeckung desselben mit eingeschriebenem Brief innert einer Frist von 5 Tagen gerügt hat.
10. Die zur Versteigerung gelangenden Objekte werden für Rechnung Dritter versteigert oder sind Eigentum des Auktionshauses. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) hat keinen Anspruch auf Bekanntgabe des Einlieferers und ist damit einverstanden, dass das Auktionshaus auch von diesem eine Provision erhält.
11. NAC behält sich das Recht vor, eigens erstellte Fotografien oder Abbildungen der Objekte in seinen Publikationen und/oder auf seiner Website zu veröffentlichen und damit zu werben.
12. Die vorstehenden Bedingungen sind Bestandteil eines jeden einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Änderungen sind nur schriftlich gültig. Sofern Teile dieser Auktionsbedingungen der geltenden Rechtslage nicht mehr oder nicht vollständig entsprechen sollten, bleiben die übrigen Teile in ihrem Inhalt und ihrer Gültigkeit unberührt. Massgebend ist die deutsche Fassung dieser Auktionsbedingungen.
13. Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtmanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist der Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

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## Conditions of Sale

*The following terms and conditions are accepted by all persons participating in the auction:*

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority over telephone and electronic bids. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically until the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 22.5% will be levied on the hammer price - bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 8.1% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**  
If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed in writing before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does explicitly not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.  
If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's (successful bidder's) cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. The Buyer undertakes not to export the purchased goods to countries or territories subject to economic sanctions, embargoes, or other trade restrictions imposed by the Swiss Confederation. Furthermore, the Buyer undertakes not to transfer or make available the purchased goods to individuals or entities that are subject to sanctions imposed by the Swiss Confederation, and to comply with all current Swiss regulations regarding export and sanctions.
9. All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith. Should an item sold later be found to be a fake, NAC shall cancel the sale made on behalf of the consignor and refund the sale's price (including VAT as applicable) to the buyer. The buyer is entitled to claim such a refund within a period of two years from the date of the auction, provided that they have notified NAC of the defect by registered letter within 5 days from its detection.
10. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
11. NAC reserves the right to use photographs and other representations of objects sold at auction, for promotional purposes, in its own publications and on its website.
12. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully be in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
13. The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich I). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

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## Conditions de la vente aux enchères

*Du fait de la participation à la vente aux enchères, les conditions suivantes sont réputées être acceptées :*

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire-priseur et qui constitue une obligation (pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques il y aura le commissaire-priseur virtuel). La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires sur les offres téléphoniques ou électroniques. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes (ou plutôt en ligne pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques) doivent être réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Toutes les offres sont finales et contraignantes. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 22,5% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 8,1 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**  
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjudgé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté avant la remise de l'objet adjudgé sauf si un autre accord écrit a été conclu avant la vente aux enchères. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet pas l'objet adjudgé à l'acquéreur avant paiement. Une éventuelle livraison antérieure n'entraîne expressément aucun transfert de propriété et ne modifie en rien l'obligation de paiement de l'acheteur.  
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. L'acheteur s'engage à ne pas exporter les biens achetés vers des pays ou territoires soumis à des sanctions économiques, des embargos ou d'autres restrictions commerciales imposées par la Confédération suisse. En outre, l'acheteur s'engage à ne pas transférer ou mettre à disposition les biens achetés à des individus ou entités faisant l'objet de sanctions imposées par la Confédération suisse, et à respecter toutes les réglementations suisses en vigueur en matière d'exportation et de sanctions.
9. Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi. S'il s'avérait après la vente qu'un objet n'était pas authentique, NAC annulerait la vente faite de la part du consignataire et rembourserait le prix de vente (y compris toute TVA appliquée) à l'acheteur. L'acheteur a droit à demander un tel remboursement entre une période de 2 ans à partir de la date de la vente aux enchères, pourvu qu'il ait averti NAC du défaut par lettre recommandée dans un délai de 5 jours depuis sa détection.
10. Les objets mis aux enchères le sont pour le compte de tierces personnes ou bien sont la propriété de la salle des ventes. L'acquéreur (enchérisseur) n'a aucun droit d'obtenir communication du nom de la personne qui met en vente et se déclare en accord avec le fait que la salle des ventes perçoive une provision de cette dernière.
11. NAC se réserve le droit d'utiliser les photographes et d'autres représentations des objets vendus lors de ses ventes aux enchères à des fins promotionnelles, dans ses propres publications et sur son site Internet
12. Les présentes conditions font partie intégrante de tout contrat de vente conclu dans le cadre de la vente aux enchères. Les modifications ne sont valables que par écrit. Le fait que des parties des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères venaient à ne plus correspondre, ou du moins plus intégralement, à la situation juridique en vigueur, n'affecte en rien les autres parties, ni dans leur contenu, ni dans leur validité. La version en langue allemande constitue la référence des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères.
13. La vente se déroule sous la supervision des fonctionnaires de la ville de Zurich (Stadtmannamt Zurich 1). L'autorité coopérante, la municipalité et l'État sont exonérés de toute responsabilité pour les actes du commissaire-priseur. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

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## Condizioni di vendita

*La partecipazione all'asta comporta l'accettazione delle seguenti condizioni:*

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza sulle offerte telefoniche o elettroniche. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Ogni offerta è finale e vincolante. Coloro che trasmettono la propria offerta telefonicamente, prestano il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non si assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. Per concorrere all'asta, i partecipanti dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di rifiutare la partecipazione all'asta di un soggetto.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha la facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 22,5%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 8,1%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**  
In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA a seguito di consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento del prezzo totale è dovuto al momento dell'accettazione dell'offerta e deve essere effettuato prima della consegna dell'oggetto, se non diversamente concordato per iscritto prima dell'asta. I pagamenti in ritardo saranno soggetti a un interesse dell'1% al mese. La proprietà non passerà all'acquirente fino al completo pagamento. Di norma, la NAC non consegnerà l'oggetto d'asta all'acquirente prima del pagamento. Una consegna anticipata non comporta espressamente un trasferimento di proprietà e non modifica l'obbligo di pagamento dell'acquirente. Se il compratore non dovesse effettuare il pagamento subito o entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico dell'acquirente. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) il quale è responsabile della conoscenza di norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'asta non si assume alcuna responsabilità nell'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. L'Acquirente si impegna a non esportare i beni acquistati verso Paesi o territori soggetti a sanzioni economiche, embarghi o altre restrizioni commerciali imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera. Inoltre, l'Acquirente si impegna a non trasferire o mettere a disposizione i beni acquistati a individui o entità che sono oggetto di sanzioni imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera, e a rispettare tutte le normative vigenti in Svizzera in materia di esportazione e sanzioni.
9. Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive ed espresse in buona fede. Nel caso in cui un oggetto venisse ritenuto falso, NAC annullerà la vendita condotta per conto del consegnatario e rimborserà all'acquirente il prezzo di vendita (compreso di IVA, se applicata). L'acquirente ha diritto di richiedere tale rimborso entro un periodo di due anni a partire dalla data della vendita all'asta, a condizione che abbia avvisato NAC del difetto tramite lettera raccomandata entro cinque giorni dalla sua scoperta.
10. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
11. NAC si riserva il diritto di usare fotografie e altre ripresentazioni di oggetti venduti durante l'asta, nelle proprie pubblicazioni e sul proprio sito internet per motivi promozionali.
12. Le condizioni sopra menzionate costituiscono parte integrante di ciascun contratto individuale di vendita concluso nell'asta. Eventuali modifiche saranno ritenute valide solo se fatte in forma scritta. Nel caso in cui una parte delle presenti Condizioni di Vendita non dovesse essere più totalmente conforme alle vigenti disposizioni di legge, ciò non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
13. L'asta si svolge sotto la supervisione dei funzionari della città di Zurigo (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). L'autorità cooperante, il comune e lo stato sono esonerati da qualsiasi responsabilità circa le azioni del banditore. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

**TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA**

<b>Monday, 2 December 2024</b>	<b>18:15 – 19:30</b>	<b>501 – 727</b>
<b>Tuesday, 3 December 2024</b>	<b>14:00 – 16:00</b>	<b>728 - 939</b>

**EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

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**London – At our premises**

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4 November – 18 November 2024

Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30  
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

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**Zurich**

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At the Zurich premises, Schipfe 2, 8001 Zurich:	Saturday, 30 November 2024 Sunday, 1 December 2024	by appointment by appointment
At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:	Monday, 2 December 2024 Tuesday, 3 December 2024	10:30 – 18:00 10:30 – 14:00

**Please visit our auction online at [www.arsclassicacoins.com](http://www.arsclassicacoins.com)**

**Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.**

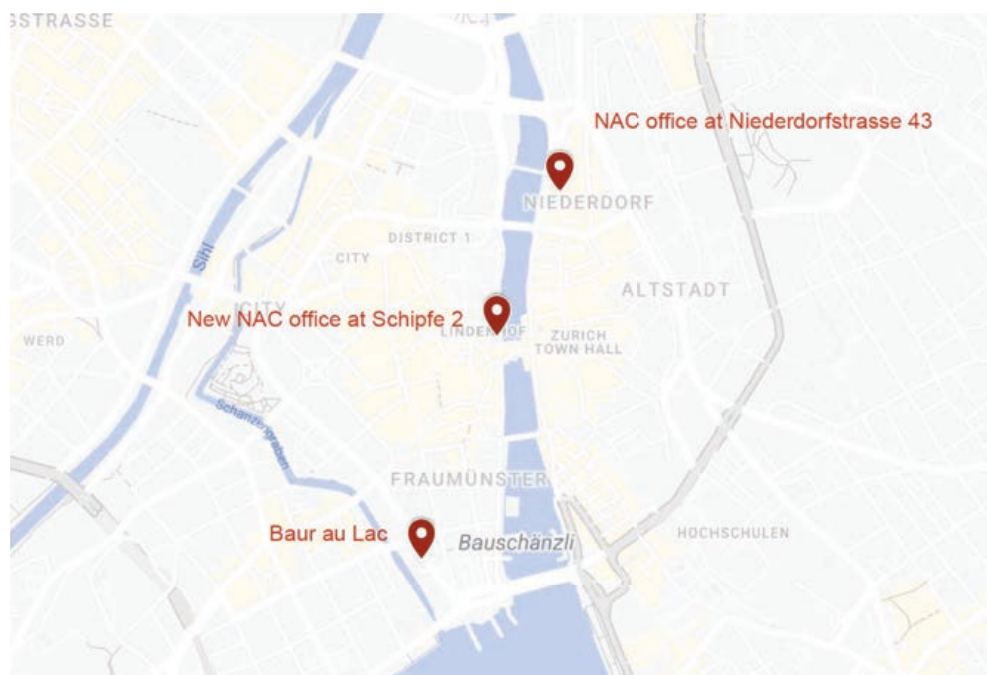
<b>Gradi di conservazione</b>	<b>Grades of preservation</b>	<b>Erhaltungsgrad</b>	<b>Degrés de conservation</b>	<b>Grados de Conservación</b>
Fdc Fior di conio	Fdc Uncirculated	Stempelglanz	Fleur de coin (FDC)	FDC
Spl Splendido	Extremely fine	Vorzüglich	Superbe	EBC
BB Bellissimo	Very fine	Sehr schön	Très beau	MBC
MB Molto bello	Fine	Schön	Beau	BC



**Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG is happy to announce the opening of the new office at Schipfe 2, 8001 Zurich.**



Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG is pleased to announce the opening of the new office at Schipfe 2, 8001, Zurich where viewing of the current auction coins will be held, but for the time being, both NAC offices will remain open. Pickup of the coins and all burocratic matters will still happen at our office in Niederdorfstrasse 43, 8001 Zurich.



**Several advantages are available for our US based clients through NAC USA, LLC – our partnership with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. based in Chicago.**

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## 60 Years of Coin Collecting

Like many American kids who started collecting coins, I did so with my meager earnings from grass cutting and chores, focusing on American type coins and filling out Whitman books by date and mint. I lacked numismatic mentors and sadly focused on quantity over quality. Other than a Boy Scout coin collecting merit badge, this didn't get me very far.

My father really whetted my appetite by bringing home rolls of quarters in the 1960s while the US government was withdrawing all silver coins from circulation. It was surprising how many old quarters were still in general circulation. It was a fun treasure hunt, but still lead to quantity over quality.

Unusually I was exposed to ancient history courses with great teachers even in elementary school (I still remember my fifth grade essay starting with "Marcus Ulpius Traianus, called 'Trajan'.....") and high school: Sumerians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans—I couldn't get enough. And then more in college thanks to Professor Donald Kagan and others.

Years later my son's interest in Greek mythology coupled with lots of foreign travel for my business reintroduced me to the joys of coin collecting, this time focusing on the ancients and fortunately with more resources to focus on quality.

I spent my business career in global infrastructure investment which, after a fling collecting coins based on Greek mythology and ancient sailing vessels, (sailing being another passion of mine), awakened me to the amazement of Roman architectural and infrastructure achievements, many still extant today. Their coinage portrays them so vividly, along with the vicissitudes of evolving political leaders, battles, and even social issues.

In many ways we have built our modern society's philosophical, political, and physical infrastructure models on the foundations of the Greeks and Romans, and my collection pays homage to that fact. The personalities and historical human dramas revealed on this coinage make clear the continuous thread of our humanity since the beginning of history. What a privilege it has been to put this collection together.

Peter Bowe



## Greek Coins

### Iberia, Carthago Nova



501

- 501 Trishekel circa 221-206, AR 31 mm, 22.05 g. Laureate head (Melkart or Hannibal) l., with club over r. shoulder. Rev. Elephant advancing r. De Navascues 458. CNH 12. Robinson, *Essays Mattingly*, 6(b). Villaronga-Benages 552.

Of the highest rarity, apparently five specimens known of which only three are in private hands. An issue of tremendous fascination and historical importance with a superb portrait of excellent Hellenistic style. Light iridescent tone, minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

75'000

Ex NGSA V, 2008, 161 and NGSA 9, 2015, 1 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

In terms of inventiveness and composition, this coin ranks among the most extraordinary of Barcid issues. Its high-relief dies are executed with great skill, finding an almost perfect balance between realism and artistic licence. Beyond its obvious visual appeal, this type is also of historical interest, even if its place in the events leading up to, and carrying through the Second Punic War is not certainly established. Robinson believed the clean-shaven portrait on this coin was Melkart-Heracles with the features of that most formidable enemy of Rome, Hannibal, who in 221 succeeded his brother-in-law Hasdrubal as commander of Carthaginian forces in Spain. Unlike his diplomatic brother-in-law, Hannibal followed in his father's footsteps: he behaved aggressively toward rivals, which, inevitably, led to war with Rome. Hostilities between Rome and the Barcids reached a perilous height when, in 218, there was a purge in the city of Saguntum of those who supported good relations with the Barcids. Hannibal responded by laying siege to the city, which in a few months succumbed. Carthage and Rome were now unquestionably at war. Though Italy and Spain were the principal regions of conflict during this long and costly war, at various times most parts of the Western Mediterranean suffered the privations of this conflict.

**Etruria, Populonia**



502

502

502 Tridrachm circa V century BC, AR 27 mm, 16.77 g. Boar advancing r. on rocky ground. Rev. Blank. SNG France 78. SNG ANS 14 (this obverse die). EC 2. Vecchi I, 14 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 112 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, one of only four specimens in private hands. An issue of tremendous fascination struck on a very large flan. Extensive traces of oxidations, otherwise good very fine

15'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

The city of Populonia, known in Etruscan as Pupluna or Puflluna, was long believed to derive its name from Fuflluns, an Etruscan wine god similar to Greek Dionysus, but is now thought to have a meaning related to the word *populus* (people) in Latin. Populonia grew wealthy already by the seventh century BC from an important iron smelting industry fueled by the ore brought from the nearby island of Ilva. By the time this extremely rare tridrachm was struck, Populonia is likely to have become one of the 12 member-cities of the Etruscan League, a loose religious and economic alliance among the major cities of Etruria. As such, the city was probably drawn into the wars of the Etruscan League against the Romans in the fourth century BC that ultimately resulted in the Roman conquest of Etruria. Like many Etruscan coins, the present piece is uniface, struck from a reverse die onto a blank placed on an anvil or even a flat stone with no inset obverse die to make an impression.



503

503

503 50 units circa 300-250, AV 15 mm, 2.82 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, . . . Rev. Blank. Vecchi I, 46. Sambon I. AMB 8 (these dies). SNG ANS 1 (these dies). EC 20. Historia Numorum Italy 127.

Very rare. Good extremely fine

5'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



504

504

504 20 units circa 300-250, AR 19 mm, 8.30 g. Gorgoneion; below, X:X. Rev. Traces of uncertain legend. EC 37.67 (this coin). Vecchi II, 13.16 (this coin). BMC 28 (these dies). SNG ANS 79 (these dies). McClean 129 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 142 (these dies).

Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

4'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, 7; Hess 253, 1983, 2 and Triton XX, 2017, 2 sales. From the Michailovitch and a Scandinavian private collections.

**Uncertain mint**



505 100 Units (centesimae) late IV - III century BC,  $\text{Æ}$  41 mm, 45.69 g. Laureate and bearded head of Tinia r.; in l. field,  $\text{OIC}$  (mark of value). All within dotted border within laurel wreath. Rev. Incuse hippocamp r. within border of waves. EC 1. Vecchi IV, 24. SNG Firenze 644. Historia Numorum Italy 76.

Extremely rare, in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest of only eight specimens known. A bold portrait and a wonderful green patina, encrustations on reverse, otherwise good very fine

6'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

The obverse of this extremely rare and wonderfully preserved bronze coin depicts the Etruscan sky god Tinia on the obverse. He was roughly comparable to Roman Jupiter or Greek Zeus although he seems to have had some role as a protector of boundaries (like Roman Mercury or Greek Hermes) as well. He was the husband of Uni, the Etruscan equivalent of Roman Juno or Greek Hera, and the father of the hero Heracle, a version of Greek Heracles. Like Jupiter and Zeus, Tinia was known for his use of thunderbolts as a weapon. The reverse depicts an incuse hippocamp that recalls the earlier incuse reverse types used for the sixth-century BC silver issues of Greek colonies in Lucania and Bruttium like Croton, Poseidonia, Caulonia, and Metapontum.

**Campania, Nuceria Alfaterna**



506 Didrachm circa 250-225, AR 20 mm, 7.18 g. *nuvcrinum alafaternum* in Oscan characters Head of Apollo Carneius l., with ram's horn; behind, dolphin downwards. Rev. Dioscurus standing l., holding spear and horse by bridle. Sambon 1008. SNG Copenhagen 566. SNG ANS 560. Historia Numorum Italy 608.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

3'500

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, Prince W., 183; M&M 75, 1989, 16 and Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 20 sales.

**Calabria, Tarentum**



507



507

- 507 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 27 mm, 7.46 g. TARAS retrograde Dolphin rider seated r., left arm extended; below, shell. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto 63. Fischer-Bossert 7. de Nanteuil 74. Historia Numorum Italy 826. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 5'000  
From a Scandinavian private collection.

Dating from the late sixth century, this nomos shows Phalantus naked, riding a dolphin, expressing a motif destined for popular success in the coins of Taras: the dolphin brings Phalantus safe and sound across the sea (also evidenced by the presence of a pecten in the lower field of the coin), and conveys him to Italy, according to the dictate of the Delphic oracle. We learn from the Periegesis of Greece of Pausania (II cent. A.D.) that statues of Taras, Phalantus, and Phalantus' dolphin (cf. Paus. X 13) were among the votive offerings (anathemata) presented to Delphi by the Tarantines with a fifth of the spoils taken from the Peucetii and the Iapygians. The reverse has the same representation as the obverse, in incuse, using a well-known technique of early coinage that was deployed at many other Southern Italian cities besides Taras.



508



- 508 Nomos circa 325-280, AR 21 mm, 7.92 g. Rider on horse prancing r., carrying shield and three spears; in field, E - Π - Λ and below horses, API. Rev. TAPAΣ Oecist on dolphin l., holding cantharus and rudder; in field l., KA. Vlasto 634 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 1012 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 931c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 939.

Struck on an exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 3'500  
Ex Leu 71, 1997, 15 and Künker 333, 2020, 658 sales. From the 'England' and a Scandinavian private collection.



509



- 509 Nomos circa 302, AR 21 mm, 7.89 g. Horseman r. crowning himself; between horse's legs, ΣA / Ionic capital. Rev. TAPAΣ Dolphin rider l., holding snake and whip; below, KON. Vlasto 658. SNG France 1825. SNG München 652. Fischer-Bossert 982. Historia Numorum Italy 942.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000  
From a Scandinavian private collection.





510

510 Stater circa 302-300, AV 18 mm, 8.61 g. TAPAΣ Veiled head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; in r. field, dolphin swimming downwards and below neck truncation, KON. Rev. ΔΙΟΣΚΟΠΟΙ Dioskuri riding l. side by side, the first crowning his horse; while the second holds a palm lemniscata from which hangs a wreath. In exergue, ΣΑ. Vlasto 21 (these dies). Locker Lampson 14 (this coin). Weber 548 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 182 (this coin). Gulbenkian 37 (these dies). AMB 95 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert G 15c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 952.

Very rare. A wonderful specimen of this intriguing issue of superb style,  
 minor marks on obverse and on edge, otherwise good very fine 30'000

Ex Sotheby's Wilkinson & Hodge 7 December 1896, Bunbury, 68; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 95 and NAC 72, 2013, 287 sales. From collections of Weber, Locker-Lampson, Lloyd, Athos and Dina Moretti and the Money Museum in Zürich.

In 314 BC, the Sicilian city of Akragas requested Spartan assistance to oppose the growing power of Agathokles, the tyrant of Syracuse. The Spartans responded to this request by dispatching Akrotatos, the son of the Spartan king Kleomenes, at the head of a mercenary army. Akrotatos and his mercenaries sailed from the Peloponnesos to Tarentum in preparation for the planned war against Agathokles and Syracuse, where they convinced the Tarentines to join the campaign with a contribution of twenty ships and an unspecified number of men. This gold stater was probably struck as part of the Tarentine financial support for the projected Sicilian campaign. The goddess depicted on the obverse has been variously identified as Hera, Amphitrite, or Persephone, but of these three Persephone seems the most likely candidate. The stephane and diaphanous veil seem more appropriate to this underworld goddess, although the dolphins may suggest Amphitrite. Still, also supporting the Persephone identification is the fact that she had an important cult in Tarentum. The worship of Hera and Amphitrite, on the other hand, is not so well attested. The reverse type features the Dioskouroi, Kastor and Polydeukes, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda. According to Greek myth, the Spartan queen Leda was seduced by Zeus in the form of a beautiful swan. The Dioskouroi who resulted from this union were not born in the usual human way, but rather hatched from an egg along with their twin sisters Helen and Klytemnestra. They went on to experience many adventures, including the hunt for the Kalydonian Boar and the expedition of the Argonauts to bring back the Golden Fleece. Since the Dioskouroi were patrons of Sparta, the mother city of Tarentum, one might be tempted to associate the type with the city's origin. However, the fact that Tarentine coinage tended to focus on depictions of Tarentine cavalymen and Phalanthos/Taras, the mythical founder of the city, the types of this coin suggest that the Dioskouroi appear here in specific reference to the presence of the Spartan mercenary army at Tarentum in 314 BC. Unfortunately, as it turned out, the Tarentines had erred in placing their faith in Akrotatos. When he arrived at Akragas, he reportedly behaved in such a cruel and tyrannical manner that the Akragantines expelled him from their city as an enemy. The Tarentines then abandoned the Sicilian war and returned home with their ships.



511

511 Nomos, magistrates Eu- and Apollo- circa 280-272, AR 21 mm, 6.61 g. Nude youth on horseback r., crowning horse that raises l. foreleg; above, EY and below, ΑΠΟΛΛΩ and two amphorae. Rev. TAPAΣ Dolphin rider l., holding cantharus and long trident; in r. field, Θ[Ι]. Vlasto 763. SNG ANS 1119. Historia Numorum Italy 1010. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

From a Scandinavian private collection.



512



512 Stater circa 276-272, AV 19 mm, 8.56 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. NIKAP Taras in prancing biga r., wearing chlamys and holding trident; in exergue, TAPANTINΩN. Vlasto 23 (these dies). Jameson 158 (these dies). BMC 12 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G24. Historia Numorum Italy 984. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of masterly style perfectly struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 35'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



513



513 Stater circa 276-272, AV 18 mm, 8.56 g. Head of young Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. NI Taras in prancing biga r., wearing chlamys and holding trident; below, monogram and in exergue, [T]APANTINΩN. Vlasto -. Fischer-Bossert -. Historia Numorum Italy -. cf. Rauch sale 117, 2023, 275 (these dies). An exceedingly rare variety of a very rare type. A portrait of enchanting beauty struck in high relief, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 30'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



514



514

514 Nomos, magistrate Di- and Philotas circa 272-240, AR 21 mm, 6.56 g. Boy rider l., crowning his horse; in r. field, ΔΙ and below, ΦΙΛΩ - ΤΑΣ. Rev. [TAPΑΣ] Dolphin rider l., holding cantharus and distaff; in field r., heron. Vlasto 846. SNG ANS 1173. Historia Numorum Italy 1024. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 874, 2017, 185. From a Scandinavian private collection.



515



515

- 515 Nomos, magistrate Xenokrates circa 240-228, AR 20 mm, 6.59 g. Horseman, in military attire, riding l., raising hand and holding rein; in r. field, monogram and pileus; below,  $\Xi E$  – NOKPA/THΣ. Rev. [T]APAΣ Dolphin rider l., holding trident and lifting drapery, head and torso facing; in r. field, monogram and below, waves and cuttlefish. Vlasto 955. SNG ANS 1256. Historia Numorum Italy 1058.

Lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 881, 2018, 267. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Lucania, Metapontum



516



516

- 516 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 22 mm, 7.14 g. Diademed head of Demeter r. Rev. MET Ear of barley with stalk and leaf. SNG ANS 377. Noe-Johnston 501. Historia Numorum Italy 1528.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and lightly toned, extremely fine 2'500

Ex Frank Sternberg XX, 1988, 95; NAC 1, 1989, 40; NFA XXVI, 1991, 13; NGS A 2, 2002, 10; NAC 51, 2009, 512 and NAC 64, 2012, 631 sales.



517



517

- 517 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 20 mm, 7.78 g. EA EY[ΘEΠIOΣ] Head of Zeus r., wearing laurel wreath; behind, Δ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to l. with crouching Silenos above; [AΔ] below. Johnston A 2.2. SNG Lloyd 373 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 451 (this obverse die). SNG Manchester 202 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1557.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 42 and Hess-Divo 321, 2011, 15 sales.

Although the city had enjoyed great prosperity in the sixth and fifth centuries BC, due to its fertile agricultural hinterland, in the second half of the fourth century BC, when this nomos was produced, Metapontum was facing increasing difficulties. The city had managed to stave off earlier attacks by the Syracusan tyrants, but now the neighbouring Italic peoples, the Lucanians and Bruttians were beginning to pose a serious threat. In an effort to defend against this looming danger, Metapontum allied itself with its longtime rival Tarentum and Alexander the Molossian in 334 BC. Alexander and his mercenary army inflicted several major defeats on the Lucanians and the related Bruttians but was killed by treachery at the Battle of Pandosia in 331 BC. This disaster broke the alliance and left Metapontum and the other Greek cities of southern Italy to face the rising power of the indigenous Italic peoples alone. It is possible that Metapontum was also a member of the Italiote League in 344 BC, when Tarentum invited Archidamus of Sparta to defend the Greek cities against their Italic neighbours, but this is uncertain. This nomos was struck in the period of growing Italic crisis and the campaigns of Archidamus and Alexander the Molossian intended to avert it. It belongs to a much larger series of emissions featuring various deities on the obverse and a grain ear on the reverse and may have been struck in part to finance the struggle against the Lucanians. The grain ear on the reverse was an old badge of the city going back to the sixth century BC, while the obverse depicts and names [Zeus] Eleutherios ("Freedom"). The latter was especially popularised at Syracuse under Timoleon in the same period and this coin may perhaps reflect some degree of Syracusan influence. It is also tempting to suggest that the Metapontine Eleutherios issue might have been intended to be paired with the unique nomos depicting and naming Damokratia, the personification of Democracy (cf. Triton VIII, lot 34). If so, they seem to advertise the cherished institutions of the city threatened by the encroachments of the Lucanians.

## Poseidonia



- 518 Nomos circa 520-500, AR 30 mm, 7.46 g. ΠΙΟΣ Poseidon bearded, diademed and naked but for *chlamys* over shoulders, advancing r., hurling trident in upraised r. hand. Rev. The same type incuse. de Luynes 525. Gillet 206 (these dies). E. Pozzi AIN 9-11, pl. II, 7. Gulbenkian 80 var. AMB 158 var.

Very rare. A superb specimen struck on unusually good metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 35'000

Ex Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 11; NAC 88, 2015, 357 and NAC 106, 2018, 160 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1973.

Poseidonia was located on a large, fertile plain along the Tyrrhenian coast at the mouth of the river Silaris. It was ideal for trade and agriculture, but was vulnerable to sea-borne attacks and raids from the inland hills. The archaeological record shows that Poseidonia had been populated by the 8th or 7th Century B.C., long before its 'foundation' by colonists from Sybaris, as related by Strabo.

Though Poseidonia may have played a role in the famed trade between the Etruscans and the Sybarites, commercial ties between Poseidonia and its mother city could not have been too strong since the early coins of Poseidonia were struck to the Campanian-Phocaeian standard rather than the Italic-Achaean standard used at Sybaris. Their relationship must have been reasonably strong, though, for Poseidonia accepted Sybarites who in 510 sought refuge after their city was destroyed by Strabo.

Incuse coinage was struck in Poseidonia from about 530 to 500 B.C. showing a heraldic figure of the sea-god Poseidon striding forward with his trident raised as if ready to be thrown. Most scholars have, with good reason, assumed that this figure was inspired by a statue, for it has a monumental quality. The reverse, though less artistic than the obverse, is no less interesting in its composition: it is a complex image with the body and corded border set incuse, yet the *chlamys*, hair detail, trident, and inscription are all shown in relief.

The archaic qualities of this coin are a delight. The composition is stiff and formal, the hair is rendered as a series of pellets, the sculpted beard ends in a sharp point, the eye and the legs are shown in profile, yet the chest is presented frontally with the torso tapering toward the hips. Even the cord-and-pellet border is produced in a way to generate a sense of motion: one wonders if it was intended as a series of stylised waves or serpent-heads.

Though the principal design of Poseidon's striding figure remained unchanged through three decades of production, there is much variance of details from one die to the next. The trident can be plain, with barbs, and with ornamentation; the log strands of Poseidon's hair can be gathered at the back of his head or, as here, shown loose; and the *chlamys* can be depicted in many ways depending on the design of its fabric and how its ends are formed. Even a major detail, such as whether or not Poseidon wears a cap, can vary from die to die.

## Siris and Pyxus



519



519

- 519 Stater circa 540-510, AR 8.07 g. ΣΙΡΙΝ – Ο[Σ] *retrograde* in archaic characters below and above the exergue line Bull walking l., looking backwards. Rev. ΠΥΧ *retrograde* The same type r. in incuse. *Traité* 2083. *AMB* 165. *SNG* Copenhagen 1387. Mangieri, *RIN* 1981, A1. Gorini 1. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1723.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

This nomos bears witness to the alliance between "Sirinos" and "Pyx" (the two legends appear engraved in the centre of the obverse of the coin and in the lower quadrant on the reverse respectively). The word "Sirinos" was thought at one time to be the adjective relating to Siri, the city on the Ionian coast which was well known for its wealth and which was destroyed by the coalition of Sybaris, Metapontum and Croton in the years 570-560. Paola Zancani Montuoro, however, believes that the word in question is a noun and, for a variety of reasons, argues that a city called "Sirinos" (of the Sirini, a population from Lucania of which Pliny the Elder speaks in his "Naturalis historia" III 15, 97) existed and was situated about 30 km from Policastro. It has probably been identified in the ruins of a vast inhabited area on a rocky peak which stretches along the valley of Lauria near Rivello and which is still known as "The City". Policastro Bussentino is the modern name for "Pyx" (Pyxoes), the ancient Lucanian city (on the eponymous bay of Tirreno, now known as the gulf of Policastro, in the province of Salerno). The alliance of the two cities, based on commerce, testifies to Pixunte's importance for Sybaris's commercial activity in the VI century (bear in mind that literary sources date its foundation by Micetus to 471). The bull looking backwards, and the coin's weight, are typical of Sybaritic coins.

## Sybaris



520



520

- 520 Drachm circa 550-510, AR 20 mm, 2.61g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergue line, looking backwards; in exergue, VM. Rev. The same type incuse. *SNG* Ashmolean 848. *SNG* ANS 847. Dewing 409. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1736.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 44, 2018, 47. Privately purchased from Baldwin's.

**Thurium**



521



521

- 521 Nomos circa 375-350, AR 22 mm, 7.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla; behind neck-guard, A. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; in exergue, fish swimming r. SNG Ashmolean 957 var. (no letter behind neck-guard). Historia Numorum Italy 1813 var.

An apparently unrecorded variety. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 82, 2015, M.L., 22 From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Velia**



522



522

- 522 Drachm circa 535-465, AR 15 mm, 3.90 g. Forepart of Lion r. tearing stag's leg. Rev. Irregular incuse square. Williams 8. SNG ANS 1205. Historia Numorum Italy 1259.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Stack's 10 June 1970, Knobloch, 94; M&M 61, 1982, 18 and Bruun Rasmussen 885, 2019, 284 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



523



- 523 Nomos circa 300-280, AR 20 mm, 7.42 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin on bowl; above, Δ. Rev. ΘΕΛΗΤΑΝ Lion standing r.; above, Φ – pentagram – I. SNG Delepierre 421 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1327 (these dies). Williams 439. Historia Numorum Italy 1306.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Numorum Auctiones sale II, 1996, 160. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Bruttium, The Brettii**



524



524

524 Drachm circa 213-208, AR 20 mm, 4.75 g. Diademed and veiled head of Thetis r., wearing earring and beaded necklace; on far shoulder, sceptre. In field l., bee. Rev. BPETTIΩN Poseidon, bearded and naked, standing l. leaning on lance and with l. foot on Ionic capital; in field l., eagle flying l. with wreath in its talons. Scheu 84 (described as fly). Arslan 25-38'. SNG Fitzwilliam 702 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1963. Lovely iridescent tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 750

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 874, 2017, 184. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Croton**



525



525 Nomos circa 360-340, AR 22 mm, 7.85 g. [KPOTΩNIATΩN] Eagle with spread wings standing l., holding branch in its r. talons. Rev. Tripod on a large base, the bowl of which has a conical cover in the shape of a lotus- flower; two knotted fillets hang from the side-handles of the tripod. In field l., ear of barley and in field r., snake. AMB 202 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 1514. SNG Lockett 628. *Historia Numorum Italy* 2149 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and complete with a superb old cabinet tone. Almost invisible traces of overstriking and a die-shift on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hirsch 20, 1907, Hoskier, 84 and Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 18 sales.



526



526

526 Nomos circa 350-340, AR 22 mm, 7.83 g. Head of Hera Lacinia facing, wearing decorated stephane. Rev. KPO – TΩNI – ATAN Young Heracles seated l. on lion's skin, holding jug in outstretched r. hand and club resting on ground in l.; in lower r. field, bow. SNG Lloyd 616 (these dies). SNG ANS 371 (this obverse die). Dewing 511 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2167.

Rare. Of beautiful late Classical style, unusually well-centred and complete with a light old cabinet tone. An almost invisible die break on obverse and a flan crack at six o'clock, otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex Artemide XXXIV, 2011, 11 and NAC 78, 2014, 194 sales.



527



527

- 527 **Alliance issue with Pandosia.** Nomos circa 500-480, AR 26 mm, 7.52 g. (*koppa*)PO Tripod, legs surmounted by wreaths and terminating in lion's feet, set on base of three lines. Rev. ΠΑΝ – ΟΔ *retrograde* Bull standing l., head reverted, in linear rectangle within incuse rectangle. BMC –. Attianese, Calabria Greca I, 280. SNG Ashmolean –, cf. 1034 (Bull r.). AMB –, cf. 205 (Bull r.). Kraay NC 1958 p. 33 and pl. III, 13 var. (orientation legend). Historia Numorum Italy –, cf. 2097 (Bull r.)

Of the highest rarity. An issue of tremendous fascination and historical importance.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine / very fine

7/500

From a Scandinavian private collection.

Although this intensely rare nomos is traditionally described as an issue struck by Croton in alliance with the city of Pandosia, considering the history of these cities and their shared neighbor, Sybaris, in the sixth century BC it seems somewhat more likely that it is a coin produced to demonstrate Crotoniate domination of Pandosia. The latter had originally been an indigenous Italic settlement on the Crathis River in northern Bruttium but by the eighth century BC it had been established as an Achaean Greek colony dependent on the great city of Sybaris. However, in c. 510 BC war broke out between Crotoniates and Sybarites resulting in victory for the Crotoniates. In the aftermath, Crotoniate forces destroyed Sybaris, expelled much of the city's population, and annexed its territory. As a dependency of Sybaris, Pandosia appears to have fallen under the domination of Croton at this time. The city seems not to have gained its freedom from Croton until the late fifth century BC when Pandosia began to strike *nomoi* and fractions in its name alone



528



528

- 528 **Alliance issue with Sybaris.** Nomos circa 500-480, AR 24 mm, 7.41 g. (*koppa*)PO Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. Incuse bull standing r., head reverted. SNG Ashmolean 1535 var. (this obverse die but MV on reverse). AMB 206 var. (this obverse die but with MV on reverse). Attianese, Calabria Greca 270 (these dies). Gorini 1 (this obverse die but with MV on reverse). Kraay, NC 1958 p. 14 and pl. III, 2 var. (this obverse die but with MV on reverse). SNG ANS 873 (this obverse die but with MV on reverse). Historia Numorum Italy 2098 (this obverse die but with MV on reverse).

Extremely rare and of great historical interest. Lovely iridescent tone,

minor porosity, otherwise good very fine

10/000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

Like the preceding piece naming Pandosia, this fascinating and extremely rare coin also belongs to the so-called "alliance" series of Croton, which might be better characterised as a "subjection" series. Here the reverse type and legend refers to Sybaris, the great Achaean Greek city of Lucania which, by the time this coin was struck in the early fifth century BC, had fallen far from its glory days in the sixth century. Sybaris had prospered since its foundation in c. 720 BC and by the sixth century BC had become proverbial for the wealth and luxurious lifestyle of its inhabitants. At the zenith of the city's success Sybaris was said to have controlled some 25 dependent cities (probably including Pandosia) and (incredibly) had the ability to field an army of 300,000 citizen hoplites. In c. 530-510 BC, Sybaris joined the Achaean Greek cities Croton and Metapontum in a war to destroy the Ionian Greek city of Siris, but at the end of this period suffered from a revolution that expelled the city's traditional oligarchic government in favour of a tyrant named Tylis. When Tylis demanded the return of exiles who had sought safety at Croton, the Crotoniates refused and went to war with the Sybarites. The latter were defeated and in 510 BC the Crotoniates are said to have destroyed Sybaris and placed a governor over the city's former territory. The present coin was struck in the period immediately following Croton's destruction of Sybaris, which seems to indicate that the city was not quite as completely obliterated as the ancient historical sources might suggest. Evidently some part of the crushed city still survived as a dependency of Croton. After all, governors are not usually needed to rule over wastelands and coins are not usually struck to commemorate "alliances" with ruins.



## Laus



529



529



- 529 Nomos circa 510-500, AR 24 mm, 7.60 g. ΛΑΨ Man-headed bull (the river god Laos) r., head reverted. Exergual line of raised dots between two lines. Rev. NOM *retrograde* Same type l. incuse. Incuse wreath border. Sternberg series I, 1. Jameson 254 (these dies). Weber 727 (these dies). AMB 123 (these dies). Gillet 214 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1145 (these dies). SNG ANS 132 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2270 (these dies). Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone and very fine 5'000

Ex Leu sale 76, 1999, 6. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Locri Epizephyrii.



530



530

- 530 Tetradrachm, under Pyrrhus circa 278-276, AR 29 mm, 16.21 g. Head of Zeus Naios of Dodona l., wearing oak-wreath; below neck truncation, [A]. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Dione seated half to front on throne, holding transverse sceptre in r. hand and raising himation with l. over shoulder. AMB 211 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 944. SNG Lockett 1650. cf. NAC sale 1, 1989, 61 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / about very fine

3'500

Ex Bourgey 2 April 2001, 156 and Triton XXVI, 2023, 142 sales.

Although the increasingly powerful Romans had been extending their influence into Magna Graecia for years, in 282 BC, they installed garrisons in the cities of Thurii, Locri and Rhegium. Fearing that Tarentum would be next, in 281 BC the Tarentines asked for military aid from mainland Greece. Pyrrhos, the king of Epeiros in northwestern Greece, heeded the call and began assembling a great army that arrived in southern Italy the following year. His force of 20,000 infantry, 3000 cavalry and 20 war elephants were an impressive sight and with it he was able to defeat the Romans and their allies at the Battle of Heraclea in 280 BC although many of his best troops were killed in the fighting. Thanks to this success, the Roman garrison was expelled from Locri and the Locrians joined Pyrrhos in opposition to Rome. Although Pyrrhos offered peace terms to the Romans, these were refused, and the Pyrrhic War continued in Italy. In 279 BC, Pyrrhos faced the Romans again at the Battle of Asculum. This was also a defeat for the Romans, but it cost Pyrrhos so many of his experienced officers that he famously quipped, "If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined." Unsure of how best to proceed in the aftermath of this first pyrrhic victory, Pyrrhos then decided to answer a request from Syracuse to aid in driving the Carthaginians out of Sicily in the hopes of carving out a Sicilian kingdom for himself and tapping the wealth of the island for renewing the war against the Romans in Italy. During his Sicilian adventure, which lasted from 278 to 275 BC, Pyrrhos installed garrisons in many of the cities of Magna Graecia in order to hold them against the Romans during his absence. Locri was one of the cities to receive a garrison. Unfortunately, as Pyrrhos' absence in Sicily dragged on, the garrison at Locri became unruly and began to abuse its Locrian hosts. This behaviour went on for some time until the Locrians finally had enough and expelled the garrison in a popular uprising. When Pyrrhos finally returned in 275 BC and learned what had happened, he was furious and punished the city by imposing a heavy payment of tribute and by plundering the wealth of the Locrian temple of Persephone. The present coin is believed to have been struck at Locri to pay the tribute to Pyrrhos on this occasion and may perhaps even have been produced from silver stored in the temple. Unlike many other coinages of Magna Graecia and Sicily associated with financing the wars of Pyrrhos, the Locrian series has a strongly Epeirote character. The obverse depicts Zeus Naios, the chief deity of the oracular shrine at Dodona in Epeiros, while the reverse features Dione, the god's consort. The issue also explicitly names King Pyrrhos as the issuing authority. After an inconclusive battle with the Romans at Beneventum in 275 BC, it was clear that Pyrrhos had worn out his welcome in Magna Graecia and the king decided to return to Epeiros laden with the wealth of Locri. Unfortunately, on the return voyage storms destroyed many of his ships. It was determined that this great misfortune was caused by the wrath of the gods who were punishing him for the impiety of plundering the temple of Persephone. In an effort to set things right and prevent further misfortune, Pyrrhos subsequently returned what he had carried off from Locri.

## Rhegium



- 531 Tetradrachm circa 420-410, AR 23 mm, 17.42 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PEFINOS Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, olive-sprig. Herzfelder 71. SNG Fitzwilliam 850. Historia Numorum Italy 2494.  
Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC 33, 2006, 53 and NAC 110, 2018, 2 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 532 Drachm circa 415-387, AR 16 mm, 4.24 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, olive sprig. SNG ANS 665. De Luynes 799 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 660. SNG Lloyd 1590. Herzfelder 107. Historia Numorum Italy 2497.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue, among the finest specimens known. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Hess-Leu 16 April 1964, 39; M&M 54, 1978, 77; Leu 79, 2000, 307 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 91, 2016, 1712 sales.

## Sicily, Agrigentum



- 533 Tetradrachm circa 470-440, AR 27 mm, 16.97 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ *partially retrograde* Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab, carapace resembling human face. SNG ANS 985 var. (this obverse die but with dolphin on reverse). Jameson 1887 var. (this obverse die but dolphin on reverse). Dewing 555. Gulbenkian 158. Westermarck, Akragas, 383 (this obverse die).

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 37. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell in April 2002. From the JMG and a Scandinavian private collection.

**Catana**



534 Tetradrachm circa 465-450, AR 26 mm, 16.68 g. The river-God Amenanos as bearded man-headed bull r., r. leg bent at knee; above, naked Silenus leaping r.; below, sea-monster. Rev. KATANAION Nike, wearing long chiton, standing r. and holding taenia in outstretched l. hand. And taenia in r. hand. Rizzo pl. IX, 14 var. (this obverse die but Nike l.) Jameson 534. Biucchi, ANS NS 18, –.

Extremely rare. Perfectly centred and with a lovely iridescent tone. Obverse from a rusty die and light traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 30'000

Ex Sternberg 20, 1988, 254; Leu 53, 1991, 27; Busso-Peus 333, 1992, 179; Nomos 5, 2011, 115; Chaponnière & Hess-Divo 3, 2012; Künker 273, 2016, 127 and Nomos 16, 2018, 32 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

In c. 729 BC, Sicilian Naxos had become so populous that a body of colonists was dispatched to settle the site of Catana in the shadow of Mount Aetna. Over the course of the sixth and fifth centuries BC, the Catanians developed a reputation for moral uprightness through the famous examples of men like Charondas and the brothers Amphinomus and Anapius. The Pythagorean lawgiver Charondas composed excellent laws for the city entirely in verse, but then duly committed suicide after he unthinkingly walked into the assembly wearing his sword, thereby breaking one of his own laws. Amphinomus and Anapius, often described simply as “the Catanian Brothers,” became popular symbols of filial piety after they carried their elderly parents on their shoulders in order to save them from an eruption of Mount Aetna. They later provided the model for Roman depictions of Aeneas carrying Anchises to safety from burning Troy. Despite the moral high ground occupied by Catana, the city was frequently challenged by neighboring city of Syracuse. Conflicts frequently arose due to the expansionist policies of Syracuse and its tyrants and the old ethnic feud between Chalcidian Greeks like the Catanians and Dorian Greeks like the Syracusans. Hiero I of Syracuse forced the Catanians to leave their city in 476 BC and gave it over to Dorian Greek colonists. The dispossessed Catanians returned to avenge themselves around 465 BC, violently expelling Hiero’s settlers and reclaiming their homes. Nevertheless, as one might expect, the restored Catanians continued to nurse a grudge towards Syracuse and ultimately joined Leontini in supporting the disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415-413 BC. This extremely rare tetradrachm was struck in the period immediately following the return of the Catanians to their original city and strongly illustrates their love of their homeland. On the obverse, the river Amenanos, which flows by Catana, appears in the guise of a man-headed bull in typical Greek Sicilian fashion while Silenus capers nearby as an indication of the wealth that accrued to the city from viticulture. The sea monster below alludes to Catana’s location on the eastern coast of Sicily and its access to the Mediterranean Sea. In connection with the obverse type, it is tempting to understand the Nike on the reverse as an advertisement of the recent victory of the returning Catanians over the Syracusan interlopers in their city. On the other hand, Nike here might also merely belong to the general agonistic theme popular for coins struck by many Sicilian cities in the fifth century BC.



535 Tetradrachm circa 450-445, AR 28 mm, 17.16 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing long chiton and holding kentron and reins. Rev. KATANAION Laureate head of Apollo r. Rizzo pl. X, 12 (these dies). SNG ANS 1241 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 891 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 891 (these dies).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex NGSA IV, 2006, 31; CNG 84, 2010, 109 and CNG 85, 2010, 187 sales. From the Patrick H.C. Tan and Scandinavian private collections.



- 536 Tetradrachm signed by Herakleidas circa 405-402, AR 27 mm, 16.99 g . Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters l., his hair falling in loose curls around the face; in field to r., ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins with both hands; in field above, Nike alighting from flight, holding caduceus and wreath to crown the charioteer. In exergue, ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ / fish l. Rizzo pl. XIV, 11 and XVI, 3 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 902 (these dies). Jameson 546 (these dies). Gulbenkian 192 (these dies). AMB 338 (these dies).

Very rare. An impressive portrait of masterly style struck on very fresh metal on a very large flan with a light iridescent tone. Minor area of die rust on obverse and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

35'000

Ex Lanz 24, 1983, 83; Giessener Münzhandlung 50, 1990, 144; Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4012 and Nomos 16, 2018, 34 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Originally settled by native Sikels, the city of Katane was refounded c. 729 B.C. by colonists of Chalkidian Greeks from Sicilian Naxos who forced the former inhabitants to vacate. The colony was well sited, with the rich soil at the foot of Mt. Aitna supporting a thriving agriculture, and access to the sea was provided by a natural harbour. The colony flourished, and the citizens soon fortified the acropolis and the surrounding urban area with walls, and built sanctuaries to Demeter and Kore, and a theatre. No doubt attracted by Katane's prosperity, in 476 B.C. the Syracusan tyrant, Hieron I, seized the city and forcibly removed its inhabitants to Leontinoi. He then repopulated the city with Syracusans and about 10,000 Dorian Greeks, renaming it Aitna. According to different sources, in either 463 or 461 B.C. after Hieron's death, the deported Katanians returned and expelled the Dorian Greeks, reoccupying their former homes. In 427 B.C., Katane was allied along with other Chalkidian Greek colonies with Leontinoi in its war against Syracuse, and in 415 B.C. the city served as the Athenian base of operations during their disastrous Sicilian campaign. In 403 B.C., Katane again fell under the sway of Syracuse, when Dionysios I took the city and sold the inhabitants into slavery. He resettled the city with Campanian mercenaries who only remained a short time, until 396 B.C., when the Syracusan fleet suffered a resounding defeat by the Carthaginians off the coast of Katane. Throughout the fourth to first centuries, Katane welcomed the Epirote king, Pyrrhos, in his Sicilian campaigns (278 B.C.), submitted to Rome after the outbreak of the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), saw conquest at the hands of slaves during the First Servile War (135-132 B.C.), had its wealth seized by C. Verres, the rapacious Roman propraetor of the province of Sicilia (73-71 B.C.), and served as the primary base for Sextus Pompey's pirate fleet (43-42 B.C.) until his defeat by Octavian's admiral Marcus Agrippa. Early in the Principate Katane was refounded as a Roman colony with the name colonia Catina. Coinage at Katane only begins after the return of the exiles in the mid-fifth century B.C. Adopting the Athenian standard of c. 17.2 g, the Katanians struck their first tetradrachms to commemorate their recent return. The initial types consisted of the figure of the local river-god Amenanos, depicted by a man-headed bull, whose spirit was embodied by the small river adjacent to the city, and the goddess of Victory, Nike. Beginning in the 440s and continuing until just prior to the conquest of the city by Dionysios I in 403 B.C., the tetradrachms of Katane employ as the obverse type the quadriga, derived from contemporary issues of Leontinoi and Syracuse, and the head of Apollo or, rarely, Amenanos on the reverse. At the very end of the fifth century in the period leading up to the conflict with Syracuse, the tetradrachms of Katane underwent a significant transformation. At this time in Sicily, and especially at Syracuse, Sicilian mints were employing engravers who were given licence to excel in the miniature arts. Famous master engravers such as Choirion, Euainetos, Eumenos, Exakestidas, Kimon and others, all boldly signed their works, were reaching unparalleled degrees of quality, expressing in miniature degrees of excellence previously unattained and simply astounding in their execution. The artists Choirion and Herakleidas both engraved a series of dramatic facing head Apollo dies for use at Katane, such as the remarkable specimen offered here which is signed by the artist Herakleidas. The obverse die used to strike this magnificent coin features the nearly frontal gazing portrait of the god Apollo presented in a naturalistic form, with his hair falling gently downward around his face and his laurel crown resting atop his head as if placed without any thought of preparation, and though the whole evokes an image of a woodland entity or sprite, the countenance is clearly divine with the god's wide-eyed gaze suggesting one is looking into the face of a living god.



537

537 Tetradrachm signed by Herakleidas circa 405-402, AR 24 mm, 16.43 g. Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters l., his hair falling in loose curls around his face; in field r., [HP]AKA[EIDΑΣ]. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins with both hands; in field above, Nike flying r., holding taenia and wreath to crown the charioteer. In exergue, [KATA]NAIΩN / [fish l.] Kraay-Hirmer pl. 15, 43 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XIV, 10 and XVI, 2 (these dies). Gulbenkian 190 (these dies). C.C. 62 (these dies). Holloway, Art and Coinage in Magna Graecia, p. 112 (these dies). AMB 337 (these die).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of masterly style, work of a very talented master engraver, perfectly centred and struck in high relief on a narrow flan. Minor porosity and traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 30'000

Ex Christie's 2nd May 1989, 627 (illustrated on the front cover); Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4013 and Oslo Myntgalleri 14, 2018, 844 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

The present tetradrachm was struck in the period of conflict between Katane and Dionysios I of Syracuse. It is a little ironic that this coinage, struck to finance the defence of the city against the Syracusan tyrant, should be so strongly influenced by the contemporary coinage of Syracuse. The racing quadriga type is closely modelled on the Syracusan chariot type of the engraver Kimon while the wonderful facing head of Apollo is a local adaptation of the facing head of Arethusa also engraved by Kimon for tetradrachms of Syracuse under Dionysios I. Also like at contemporary Syracuse, the obverse die used to strike this Katanaian tetradrachm has been signed by its engraver-Herakleidas-although his signature is off-flan here. Despite serious political opposition from cities like Katane, this coin illustrates the ultimate inability of the Sicilian enemies of Syracuse to resist its cultural and economic influence.



538

538

538 Drachm unsigned by Euainetos circa 405, AR 19 mm, 4.08 g. [KA]TANAIΩN Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. Diademed head l. of river-god Amenanos; at either side, two fish and below chin, crayfish. Above, AMENANOS. Rizzo pl. XIV, 8 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 1263. SNG Lloyd 908. AMB 335.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a celebrated and skilled master-engraver. Perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 35 and Leu 81, 2011, 73 sales.

**Gela**



539



539

- 539 Didrachm circa 490/85-480/75, AR 20 mm, 8.47 g. Horseman riding r., preparing to cast javelin. Rev. Forepart of man-headed bull r. within circular incuse. SNG ANS 11 (these dies). BMC 19 (these dies). Jenkins, Gela, 65. Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG e-sale 366, 2016, 386. From a Scandinavian private collection.



540



540

- 540 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 25 mm, 17.52 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer; above Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. C – E – Λ – ΑΣ Forepart of bearded man-faced bull r. Randazzo 21 (these dies). SNG ANS 23 (this obverse de). Jenkins, Gela 110.

Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 5'000

Ex Busso Peus 374, 2003, 36 and Gemini II, 2015, 35 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



541

- 541 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 24 mm, 17.50 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, wreath. Rev. CEΛA Σ Forepart of man-headed bull r.; below, goose l. SNG Ashmolean 1737 (these dies). SNG München 296 (these dies). Jenkins 398 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 4'000

Ex Hamburger 98, 1933, 208 and NAC 52, 2009, 65 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti and a Scandinavian private collection.

**Himera**



542

542 Tetradrachm circa 440-430, AR 28 mm, 17.36 g. [IMERAION] *retrograde* Charioteer driving slow quadriga r., holding *kentron* in r. hand and reins in l.; above, Nike flying and crowning charioteer. Rev. Himera, standing facing, head turned l., holding patera in r. hand over altar, l. hand raised; in r. hand, a satyr bathing in a fountain beneath a lion-headed spout, grain in upper l. field. Arnold-Biucchi, *La Monetazione D'Argento Di Himera*, in *Quaderni Ticinesi XVII* (1988), 18 (these dies). Gutmann-Schwabacher 16. SNG ANS 165 (this obverse die). Rizzo pl. 21, 17 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 787 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1019 (this obverse die). SNG Fitzwilliam 1026 (these obverse die).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and on excellent metal with a light iridescent tone. Obverse, as usual for this issue from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine

20'000

Ex M&M sale 68, 1986, 115.

**Leontini**



543

543 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 27 mm, 17.16 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Λ – EON – TINO – N Lion's head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, four barley grains. Jameson 1830 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 8, 24 (this obverse die). AMB 351 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 236 (this obverse die). Boehringer, *Studies Price*, pl. 12, 51 (this obverse die).

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented master engraver, perfectly centred on a very fresh metal and with a superb light iridescent tone. Minor area of oxidation on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex NFA sale XVI, 1985, 51.



501



502



501



525



518



519



538



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561



564



564



562



553



563



544 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 25 mm, 17.50 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lion's head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). AMB 353 (these dies). Boehring, Studies Price, pl.12, 55 (these dies).

In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and Fdc 5'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Messana as Zankle**



545 Chalcidian drachm, under the Samians circa 500, AR 22 mm, 5.67 g. DANKLE Dolphin swimming l. within sickle-shaped open harbour; outer edge of wharf surrounded by dots. Rev. Mussel shell within nine squares, part incuse and part in relief. SNG Copenhagen 388. SNG ANS 301. Rosen 61. Gielow 63ff.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 50 and CNG 61, 2002, 366 sales.

**Naxos**



546 Tetradrachm circa 430/20-415, AR 26 mm, 17.25 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., wearing tainia decorated with an ivy branch. Rev. NAΞION Silenus, nude and bearded, squatting half-l., holding up cantharus in r. hand and resting his l. hand on his knee, tail behind; in l. field, large ivy vine with grape bunches. All within shallow concave circular incuse. Cahn, Naxos 102. SNG Lloyd 1156 (these dies). SNG Spencer-Churchill 47 (these dies). BMC 19 (these dies).

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this desirable and spectacular issue. A superb portrait of Classical style perfectly centred on a large flan and an interesting reverse composition. Light tone and good very fine 20'000

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 38, 1995, 58; CNG 39, 1996, 283 and Triton XVII, 2014, 57 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Selinus**



547



547

547 Didrachm circa 530-500, AR 23 mm, 11.97 g. Selinon leaf; at base of stem, two pellets. Rev. Incuse mill sail pattern. SNG Ashmolean 1888. SNG ANS 667. Selinus Hoard, pl. 2, 34.

Old cabinet tone, several scratches on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Sotheby's 22 April 1970, 58; Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 59; Leu 48, 1989, 55 and Bruun Rasmussen 881, 2018, 274 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



548

548 Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 29 mm, 17.34 g. ΣΕΛ – ΙΝ – ΟΝΤ – ΙΟΣ Obv. quadriga l. in which stand Apollo and Artemis, respectively shooting arrow and holding reins. Rev. ΣΕΛ – Ι – ΝΟ – Σ The river-god Selinus, naked, standing l. holding branch and pouring libation over garlanded altar, in front of which stands cockerel; in r. field, statue of bull standing l. on platform set upon stepped block; above, Selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. 31, 13. C. Boehringer, Konkordanz, 8. Schwabacher 4. SNG Lloyd 1222 (these dies).

Rare and in superb condition for this difficult issue. Struck on a very large flan and exceptionally complete. Superb iridescent tone and extremely fine 35'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 33, 1986, 37 and Nomos 25, 2022, 43 sales.

The close relationship between the Classical period coinage of Selinus and Himera has not escaped notice, as it seems to provide evidence of ties between these two cities, despite their locations on opposite shores of Sicily. We can recognise a general similarity between the tetradrachms of these cities: both have a chariot scene on the obverse and a sacrifice scene on the reverse. We can also see that a cock, the badge of Himera, has been incorporated into the design of this magnificent Selinus tetradrachm; indeed, it enjoys as prominent a position as the Selinon leaf, which was the canting type for Selinus. The solidarity of these Greek cities dates back to at least 480 B.C., when Himera and Selinus alone supported the Carthaginians against Acragas, who was a troublesome rival to both. It is a curious, yet typically Greek Sicilian twist of fate that Himera and Selinus were both destroyed by Carthage in 409 B.C. The chariot scene is atypical in that it includes two deities – in this case the sibling gods Apollo and Artemis. Artemis drives the quadriga as her twin brother Apollo draws his bow; the choice of this type is hardly surprising since Apollo was the deity of choice at Selinus, which had a massive temple dedicated to the god on its eastern hill. The reverse shows the river-god Selinus holding a lustral branch of purification as he strides toward a garlanded altar to sacrifice from a patera (for four interesting varieties, see Kraay-Hirmer nos. 186, 188-190). We are fortunate that the inscription names Selinus, who otherwise might be mistaken for Apollo. In addition to the aforementioned cock and Selinon leaf, there is also a bull upon a monumental base. Were it not for the fact that the base differs so greatly from one die to the next, we might presume that it was a local monument; but the inconsistent presentation virtually rules out that possibility. A. H. Lloyd, in his study of the coin types of Selinus in the 1935 Numismatic Chronicle, identifies the statue as the brazen bull of Phalaris in which Phalaris of Acragas (tyrant c. 570-549 B.C.) is said to have roasted his enemies alive. Since Himera was one of the important acquisitions of Phalaris in his quest to become tyrant of Sicily, Lloyd considered this type to represent the longstanding friendship between Himera and Selinus.



549



- 549 Didrachm circa 440, AR 23 mm, 8.20 g. Σ – Ε – ΛΙ – ΝΟ – ΤΙ – ΟΝ Heracles, naked, to r., pressing l. knee against Cretan bull and grasping r. horn with l. hand; r. hand wields club, about to strike the bull. Rev. ΗΥΨ-ΑΣ The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; to r., heron walking r. Above, selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. XXXI, 16 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1262 (these dies). SNG ANS 703 (these dies). C. Boehringer ,Konkordanz, 65 (these dies).  
Very rare. A lovely specimen of this desirable issue with a lovely iridescent tone.  
Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex SKA 5, 1986, 98; Glendining 9 October 1989, 611; M&M 81, 1995, 36 and Busso Peus 351, 1997, 61 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



550



- 550 Didrachm circa 409, AR 22 mm, 8.66 g. Heracles r., balancing on one foot, raising club above head with r. hand and grasping horn of bull rearing r. Rev. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; at his side Selinon leaf above heron standing r. SNG ANS 710 (these dies). SNG Munich 893 (these dies). McClean 2581 (these dies).  
Very rare. Of excellen style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 3'500
- Ex M&M sale 64, 1984, 33. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell and from the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.

### Syracuse



551



551

- 551 Tetradrachm circa 485-480, AR 26 mm, 17.12 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙ – Ο – Ν : Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing necklace; dotted neck truncation. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 10 (this obverse die). Boehringer 45.  
An attractive portrait and a delightful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 6'000
- Ex NFA IX, 1980, 69; Hess-Divo 310, 2008, 30; Gorny & Mosch 180, 2009, 41; NAC 64, 2012, 710 and NAC 92, 2016, 126 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



552



552

552 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 25 mm, 17.45 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣΒΡΑΚΟ – ΣΙ – Ο – Ν Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with beaded fillet and wearing necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 38. SNG München 941 (this obverse die). BMC 32 (this obverse die). Boehringner 139.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

3'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



553



553

553 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 25 mm, 17.30 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΒΡΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΟΝ Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Jameson 739 (these dies). Gillet 61 (these dies). SNG ANS 666 (these dies). Boehringner 207.

A portrait of excellent Archaic style and a lovely old cabinet tone.

Good very fine / extremely fine

7'500

Ex Lanz 157, 2013, 61 and Nomos 22, 2021, 53 sales.



554



554

554 Tetradrachm circa 475-470, AR 23 mm, 17.40 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses Rev. Σ – ΒΡΑ – ΚΟ – ΣΙ – ΟΝ *retrograde* Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with beaded fillet and wearing earring and double necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 104. de Hirsch 551 (these dies). Boehringner 324.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Oslo Myntgalleri sale 21, 2020, 36. Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri in October 2012. From a Scandinavian private collection.



555

555

555 Decadrachm of the Demareteion series circa 465, AR 37 mm, 43.02 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing chiton, holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, lion running r. Rev. ΣΥ – ΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing olive wreath, earring and necklace, framed within a circle and surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Boehringer 374. Rizzo, pl. XXXVI, 3 (these dies). BMC 63 (these dies). de Luynes 1143 (these dies). Schwabacher V1/R1. Jameson 752 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 254 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 26, 78 and pl. 27, 80 (this reverse die). Karl-Heinz Sult, JNG 60, 2010, XXX.4 (this coin).

Extremely rare, one of only seven specimens in private hands. Undoubtedly one of the most prestigious and important issues of the entire Sicilian series. Of masterly late Archaic style and with a light old cabinet tone. Several marks and areas of weakness, otherwise about very fine

100'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pfiogler, 117 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with art, 50 sales.

In recent decades the dates of numerous ancient coins, including the celebrated works attributed to the Demareteion Master, have been reconsidered. These coins had traditionally been placed in 480 or 479 B.C. based upon an historical association derived from a passage in the eleventh book of Diodorus Siculus. However, the numismatic component of his account, which was composed 450 years after the events described, appears flawed, and current thought places these coins firmly between circa 470 and 460 B.C. Diodorus records the generous terms for peace given by the Syracusan tyrant Gelon to the Carthaginians, who in 480 B.C. the Greeks had just defeated at the Battle of Himera. He reports that the Carthaginians were asked to pay only the costs of war incurred by the Greeks, two thousand talents of silver, and to build two temples in which copies of the treaty were to be preserved. That report is followed by the passage relevant to the Demareteion decadrachm: "The Carthaginians, having unexpectedly gained their deliverance, not only agreed to all this but also promised to give in addition a gold crown to Demarete, the wife of Gelon. For Demarete at their request had contributed the greatest aid toward the conclusion of the peace, and when she had received the crown of one hundred gold talents from them, she struck a coin which was called from her a Demareteion. This was worth ten Attic drachmas and was called by the Sicilian Greeks, according to its weight, a pentekontalitra [a fifty-litra piece]" (XI 26.3). In his 1969 work *The Demareteion and Sicilian Chronology*, Kraay challenged the notion current since 1830 that the decadrachm mentioned by Diodorus was the first issue of silver decadrachms at Syracuse. Beyond the fact that the passage suggests the coins would have been made of gold, Kraay objected on numismatic grounds to so early a date for the first decadrachm. He noted how its incorrect date of c.480/79 B.C. had become "the sheet-anchor of Sicilian numismatic chronology" and, consequently, had skewed ideas on the chronologies of so many other coinages. Moreover, Kraay notes that the appearance of the leaping lion on two issues of Leontini tetradrachms had led some to assume that the tyrant of Leontini must have played a role at the Battle of Himera. However, literary sources record no such involvement, and if this coinage was disassociated with the victory at Himera, the only connection needed between the Demareteion issues of Syracuse and Leontini would be of a numismatic character. It is now believed that the earliest possible date for the Demareteion decadrachm is c.470 B.C., and that it more likely was struck in about 465 B.C. The same may be said for the associated tetradrachms of Syracuse that Kraay notes exhibit "the same peculiarities of style and design" as the decadrachm. Kraay initially had narrowed the timeframe for the decadrachm to c. 466-461 B.C., between the expulsion of the tyrant Hieron I from Syracuse and the removal of foreign mercenaries from the city in 461; but a few years later had settled upon c. 465 B.C.



556



556

- 556 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 25 mm, 17.20 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *ketron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, *ketos* r. Rev. ΣΒΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, single pendant earring and pearl necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVII, 14 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1328. SNG ANS 182 (these dies). AMB 440 (these dies). Boehringer 563.

Lovely light iridescent tone. Minor traces of overstriking,  
otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

3'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



557



557

- 557 Tetradrachm circa 450-440 BC, AR 23 mm, 17.39 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *ketron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, *ketos* r. Rev. ΣΒΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with double fillet, wearing earring and necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVI, 16 (these dies). SNG ANS 184 (these dies). Jameson 769 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 650 (this reverse die). Boehringer 571.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine

2'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 193, 2015, 64 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 38 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



558



558

- 558 Tetradrachm circa 415-400 signed by Euainetos, AR 25 mm, 16.62 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *ketron*; above, Nike flying l., holding a wreath on which is hung a tablet inscribed EYAIN / [ETO] in two lines; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair waved over the crown of head and enclosed in sphendone decorated with stars; around, four dolphins, on one in the front [EYAI]. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 3. du Chastel 74 (these dies). Boston, MFA 407 (these dies). Gulbenkian 277 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 33, 101. Tudeer 42. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 42a' (this coin).

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style, work of a very talented artist, struck on a very  
broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Very fine

3'000

Ex Auctiones sale 27, 1996, 102. From a Scandinavian private collection.



559 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 14 mm, 5.79 g. ΣΥΡ[ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of the nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in saccos ornamented with stars. Behind head, star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling Nemean lion with both arms; on the strip of ground, barley grain. Rizzo pl. LIII, 10 (these dies). de Ciccio 35 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I, 41.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief, the usual die break on reverse at a very early stage, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Ex Santamaria sale 25 October 1951, Signorelli part I, 355.

Before this series, gold coinage in the Western Mediterranean was episodic, and was only issued in times of emergency. Syracuse had traditionally set trends for coinage in Sicily, so it comes as no surprise that it led the way on the issuance of gold. The need for gold coinage in such quantity must have been military, and we can speculate that these coins were used to pay the mercenaries who Dionysios I hired to promote his ambitions. This coinage was probably introduced sometime around 400 B.C. and appears to have been struck in parallel with the silver decadrachms of the Kimon and Euainetos types. Though the precise date of this gold coinage is not known, the best opinions range from c. 406 to c. 390 B.C. as the starting point, and c. 370/65 B.C. as the end. Of particular value in establishing the context of this coinage are the Avola Hoards (ICGH 2122 and 2124) found not far south of Syracuse, which contained examples of this type in superb condition. Since other gold coins were found with them, including Persian darics and Lampsacus staters, these hoards probably were deposited by c. 370 or 360 B.C. Dozens of military actions are spread over the decades of Dionysius' reign, so it is impossible to isolate one that explains the genesis of this series. However, a theory was put forth by Boehringer, who associated these coins with Dionysius' great victory over the besieging Carthaginians in 396 or 395. He suggested that because the Carthaginians were routed at their encampment on the plain at the Anapus river, to the south of Syracuse, it was meaningful that the half-denomination of this series, the gold decadrachm (50-litra), portrays the river-god Anapus. Perhaps fortifying this idea is a report by Diodorus (14.75.1-3) that Dionysius collected 300 talents from the Carthaginian commander Himilco as a term of surrender after the defeat. That influx may have been converted into coinage to pay his troops. It is not clear why the Heracles-and-lion type was introduced with this issue, though it may be emblematic of the Greek struggle against the Carthaginians, with the lion being symbolic of that culture.



560 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 14 mm, 5.79 g. [Σ]ΥΡ[ΑΚΟΣΙΟ] Head of the nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in saccos ornamented with stars. Behind head, star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling Nemean lion with both arms; on the strip of ground, barley grain. Rizzo pl. LIII, 11 (these dies). Gillet 701 (these dies). Gulbenkian 325 (these dies). Dewing 926 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I, 42.5 (this coin).

Rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Minor marks on obverse and a die-break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex Ars Classica - Naville XII, 1926, 931; Gemini V, 2009, 369 and Naville 3, 2013, 28 sales. From the duplicates of the America Numismatic Society (ANS inventory no. 1997.9.80). From the Estate of John D. Leggett, Jr., 1997 and a Scandinavian private collection.





- 561 Decadrachm signed work by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 32 mm, 43.16 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with *kentron* in r. hand and holding reins in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. Below exergual line, display of military harness set on two steps: shield and crested helmet, cuirass between graves. Below the cuirass, [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; her hair bound in a net behind and with a hair band inscribed KI over her forehead. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. McClean 2733 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1410 (these dies). Regling 7. Jongkees 7.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A spectacular portrait one of the finest of series, the work of the most celebrated Sicilian master engraver, struck in high relief on excellent metal. A wonderful old cabinet tone, almost invisible traces of over-striking, otherwise extremely fine

150'000

Ex Florange & Ciani, 17/21 February 1925, 357; Nomos sale 10, 2015, 12 and NAC 96, 2016, America Collection, 1024 sales. From Henry de Nanteuil de la Norville Robert O. Ebert, the Spina and a Scandinavian private collection. From the Noto (Falconera) Hoard of 1908 (IGCH 2103).

As part of the late phase of the ongoing Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), in 415 BC the Athenians made the ill-fated decision to strike at the Peloponnesian grain supply and hopefully expand their empire by dispatching a naval expedition to Sicily. The primary target of the expedition was the conquest of Syracuse, the preeminent Dorian Greek city of the grain-producing island. Following an initial battle, the Syracusans endured a protracted siege that involved the construction of extensive wall networks by both besiegers and besieged. At last, after a series of Athenian tactical blunders, in September 415 BC, a Syracusan breakout resulted in the destruction and capture of the Athenian ships and the slaughter of much of the expeditionary force at the Assinarus River. The Syracusans had achieved a great victory over the Athenians. In the aftermath, Syracuse was flooded with silver from the sale of plunder taken from the Athenians and from the sale of captured Athenians and their allies into slavery. It is believed that the outpouring of new Syracusan silver coinage in the last decade of the fifth century BC were struck from all of this silver that came unexpectedly to Syracuse. At the same time that Syracusan victory and the silver plunder provided the means and opportunity for a new coinage, it also seems to have sparked a great outpouring of artistic genius and a clear pride in the expression of that genius. In this period, commonly known as the age of the signing artists, Syracusan engravers experimented and reached the pinnacle of their art, frequently signing their dies with their names. The present coin is the much sought after and fabulously desirable decadrachm of Syracuse with types engraved by the Syracusan master engraver known only by the name Kimon. Taking a large flan as his canvas, Kimon here reimagines the standard obverse type of Syracusan silver coinage in classical style. The old slow quadriga of the preceding coinage-inherited from the days of the Deinomenid tyranny-now appears hurling towards the finish line, presumably at the Olympic games, as the charioteer goads the horses to their limits and Nike appears to crown him with the laurels. A panoply of armour is depicted in the exergue and labelled in Greek to identify it as the *athla* (prizes), although here the usual label is off flan. While such prizes might be appropriate for the winner of a chariot race, one wonders whether there is not a touch of allegory intended in the type, considering the probable source of the silver. The chariot and charioteer may represent Syracuse as the victor in its recent contest with Athens while the prize panoply represents the spoils taken in that contest and used to finance the coinage. Kimon's head of Arethusa on the reverse is universally applauded as a masterpiece of Greek numismatic art. The face is a paradigm of classical perfection framed by incredibly detailed treatment of the hair, the lotus blossom of the nymph's earring, and the net that holds her hair in place. This die is especially important, as it is signed twice by Kimon: his initial K on the ampyx near her forehead and his full name ΚΙΜΩΝ on the body of the dolphin below her neck. Considering his signature also occurs in miniature letters on the exergual line on the obverse, we have a coin that the artist must have considered to be among his best creations.



562

562 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 405-400 BC, AR 35 mm, 42.76 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below, [AΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – Ο – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, [EYAINETOS]. SNG München 1076. Boston, MFA 422 (these dies). Gallatin RII/C.I.

Rare. A portrait of superb style, undoubtedly one of the finest of the entire series, struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Traces of tooling on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex H. Leman, 8 December 1913, Edouard Aynard, 22; Christophe Joron-Derem 23 March 2016, 10 and Gorny & Mosch 244, 2017, 98 sales. From the Comte René Philippon (1870-1936) collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

Coins of the artist Euainetos are among the most exquisite works of art from the ancient Greek world. Of special value are his decadrachms, which must have been distributed widely, for they were influential to artists in regions far removed from the shores of Sicily. It is unlikely that many were exported through the normal channels of commerce, and we might suggest that much like the staters of Olympia, some were acquired as keepsakes and were carried to a variety of destinations. The decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos were introduced early in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius I (405-367 B.C.), and those of Euainetos continued to be struck for decades, perhaps even beyond the 360s. We might presume that Dionysius took a personal interest in producing such large coins of fine style to evince his patronage of the arts and to promote the success of his rule. There is also good reason to believe that after Euainetos' initial contributions, die cutting for the series eventually was carried out by understudies and successors. In some cases, Euainetos' signature appears to have been retained as a fixed element of the design until about midway through, when it was lost altogether. In general, these understudies meticulously copied the work of the master engraver. Gallatin notes that the entire series shows a most amazing repetition of the details of the arrangement of the hair, with locks and curls being slavishly repeated. Though a precise context has not been convincingly established for the Syracusan decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos, it is tempting to associate their introduction with a military victory. The display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue is militant, and the inscription AΘΛΑ, which indicates prizes for at least agonistic contests, only adds to that prospect. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that phenomenon and what is presented on the decadrachms. The obverse also appears to allude to victory with its vivid scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend.



563



563

563 Tetradrachm signed by Kimon, circa 405-400, AR 31 mm, 17.05 g. APE[ΘΟΣΑ] Head of nymph Arethusa facing, slightly l., wearing two necklaces; her hair flows on soft waves around her head; on the ampyx over her forehead, the signature KIMΩN; in r. field, two dolphins swimming and a third emerging from the hair l. Rev. [ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Charioteer driving fast quadriga l., holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike advancing r. and holding wreath and in exergue, ear of barley. Gulbenkian 292 (these dies). AMB 473 (these dies). de Luynes 1227 (these dies). Rizzo p. 240, fig. 63a (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1393 (these dies). Tudeer 79. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 79.

Very rare. A portrait of sublime style, work of the most talented Sicilian master engraver, struck on a very large. Lovely old cabinet tone, light marks and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine

50'000



564



564

564 Tetradrachm unsigned work by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 25 mm, 17.20 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin to l. Rev. [ΣΥ - PA - K - O - ΣΙ] - Ω - Ν Head of the nymph Arethusa l., hair bound with sphenadone over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 16 (these dies). Hunterian 62 (these dies). de Luynes 1231 (these dies). Tudeer 103. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 103.

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking and minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



565



565

565 Decadrachm circa 400-370, AV 11 mm, 2.86 g. ΣΥΠΑ Head of young male (Anapos?) l.; in r. field, barley grain. Rev. Horse prancing r. on exergue line inscribed [ΣΥΠ]ΑΚΟΣΙ[ΩΝ]; all within shallow incuse square. Bérend 10.22 (D4/R4) = Woodward 130 = Weber 1610 (this coin). SNG ANS 347 (these dies). Boston, MFA 436 (these dies). Jameson 1918 (these dies). de Luynes 1239 (these dies).

Several minor scratch and scrapes, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex Gemini V, 2009, 370; Triton XIX, 2016, 60 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 52 sales. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the sir Hermann Weber; William Harrison Woodward; John D. Leggett Jr. and Leonidion collections and Scandinavian private collection. From the duplicates of The American Numismatic Society (ANS inventory 1997.9.82).



566 Corinthian stater, 344-337, AR 25 mm, 8.68 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG Lloyd 1442. SNG Ashmolean 2032. SNG ANS 504. AMB 495. Pierre-Olivier Hochard, *Le monnayage d'or et d'argent de Syracuse sous Timoléon et la "Troisième Démocratie"*, in RN 179, 10. Calciati Pegasi II, 1.

Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, minor die shift on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein sale 41, 1996, 26. From a Scandinavian private collection.



567 Tetradrachm circa 317-310, AR 26 mm, 17.06 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins. Below neck truncation, [ΦΙ]. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, counterclockwise triskeles. In exergue, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩ[N] and AI. SNG Lloyd 1480. SNG ANS 642. Ierardi -, cf. 57 (unlisted dies).

A portrait of fine style struck on a large flan, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

3'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



568 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 27 mm, 17.04 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flowing freely over neck in loose curls. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Nike, naked to hips standing r. holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered r., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In field, monogram AI and in r. field, *triskeles*. Gulbenkian 334 (this obverse die). SNG München 1267 (this reverse die). Ierardi 91.

A portrait of superb style struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally well-centred. Lovely light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

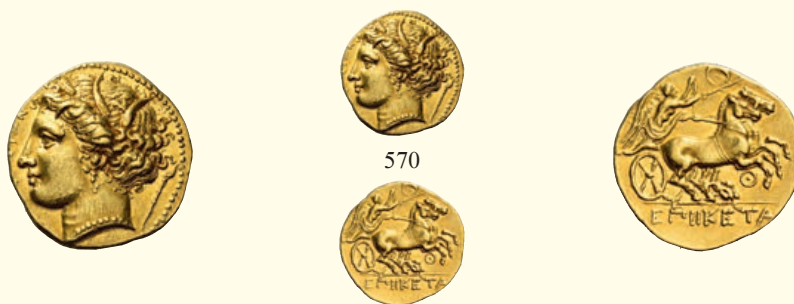
7'500

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 75; NAC 82, 2015, M.L., 65 and NAC 110, 2018, 16 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



569 25 litrae circa 310-305, EL 15 mm, 3.58 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind, eight-pointed star. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod: at centre, Π. McClean 2776 (these dies). SNG Lockett 994. Jenkins, Essays Robinson p. 158 (O29/R40). Extremely fine 1'000

Ex M&M sale 81, 1995, 41. From a Scandinavian private collection.



570 Decadrachm circa 287-278, AV 16 mm, 4.24 g. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ]N Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and beaded necklace; behind, torch. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, moon. Below horses, Θ and in exergue, ΕΠΙΚΕΤΑ[Σ]. BMC 432. SNG ANS 776 (these dies). Buttrey Morgantina, NC 1973, pl. 2, 3/G.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul Weber, 721; Hess-Leu 9, 1958, 105; NGSA 2, 2002, 25 and Künker 295, 2017, 216 sales. From the John Pierpont Morgan collections and a Scandinavian private collection.



571 16 litrae circa 269-215, AR 26 mm, 13.40 g. Veiled head of Philistis l.; behind, torch. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ / E Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΑΟΣ. Burnett, Enna Hoard 48. SNG ANS 884 Good extremely fine 2'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 572 Decadrachm circa 269-263, AV 15 mm, 4.22 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, poppy. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; below, IEPΩNOΣ. SNG Ashmolean 2105. SNG München 1346 var. (different symbol on obverse but this reverse die). Carroccio 51. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 573 8 litrae, signed by Lysis 214-212, AR 20 mm, 6.64 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath. Rev. [ΣΥ]ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Prancing quadriga r.; above monogram and below, ΑΙ. On double exergual line, ΛΥ. AMB 541. Burnett, SNR 62, pl. 10, D52 (this obverse die). Lovely iridescent tone, reverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 574 8 litrae 214-212, AR 21 mm, 6.62 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Prancing quadriga r.; above monogram and below, ΑΙ. On double exergual line, ΛΥ. AMB 541. Burnett, SNR 62, pl. 10, D52 (this obverse die). Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG 50, 1999, Cornelius C. Vermeule, 521; Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 192, 2014, 43 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 64 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

The Carthaginians in Sicily, Sardinia and North Africa



575 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 25 mm, 17.20 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing wreath of reeds; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing r.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. McClean 3043 (these dies). Gulbenkian 366 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 131. Struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 123; Gemini X, 2013, 24 and Harlan J. Berk, Buy or Bid 185, 2013, 75 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



576 Tetradrachm, Panormos as Ziz circa 340-320, AR 24 mm, 16.15 g. Charioteer, holding *kentron* in extended r. hand, reins in l., driving fast quadriga l.; above, Nike, wearing long chiton flying r., crowning charioteer with wreath she holds with both hands; in exergue, two confronted dolphins flanking Punic *sys*. Rev. Head of Arethusa I, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; four dolphins swimming around. CNP 326. Boston, MFA 326 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic 78.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 115; CNG 111, 2019, 70 and Künker 333, 2020, 674 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



577 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 330-320, AR 26 mm, 17.04 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earrings and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse leaping l. in front of palm tree with two clusters of dates. de Luynes 1436 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1477 (these dies). Jenkins 136. Struck on a very broad and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Of superb style, minor area of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Cuvreau 15 April 2008, 52 and NAC 59, 2011, 544 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



578 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320, AR 26 mm, 16.89 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head l.; behind, palm tree with date clusters. Below neck truncation, *'mmhnt* in Punic characters. SNG Lloyd 1631 (these dies). de Luynes 1448 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 148.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 6'000

Ex Vinchon 18 June 2014, Bouchereau & Robert Boyer, 9; Classical Numismatic Review XL.1, Spring 2015, 995861 and Triton XX, 2017, 44 sales. From the Patrick H.C. Tan collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.



579 Stater, Carthago circa 320-310, EL 19 mm, 7.56 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Horse standing r.; two pellets on ground line behind forelegs. Jenkins-Lewis Group IVd, 232 (this obverse die). MAA 9.

Minor die rust on obverse and marks, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex CNG sale 100, 2015, 1297. From a Scandinavian private collection.



580 Stater, Carthago circa 320-310, EL 18mm, 7.52 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring; in l. field, pellet. Rev. Horse standing r.; one pellet on ground line and three below. Jenkins-Lewis Group V, 287. MAA 9 Good very fine 1'000

Ex Brrun Rasmussen sale 874, 2017, 210. From a Scandinavian private collection.





- 581 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 310-290, AV 19 mm, 7.62 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis group IV, 213 (these dies).  
Extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 110, 2018, 45. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 582 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320-310, AR 27 mm, 16.81 g. Female head r., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion prowling r., with head facing; behind, palm tree with two clusters of dates; in exergue, *s'mmhnt* in Punic characters. de Luynes 1472 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 68, 8 (these dies). Boston, MFA Add. 36 (these dies). AMB 562 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 208 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 272.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style struck in high relief, a light scratch on cheek and tooled on obverse field, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Triton III, 1999, 350; Noble Numismatics 64, 2000, 2437 and Noble Numismatics 112, 2016, 3757 sales. From the Marian A. Sinton collection.

This extraordinary tetradrachm seems to have been struck late in the 4th Century B.C., perhaps between 320 and 310, and is very likely in the early part of that range. It belongs to a series containing just three sets of dies, each of which presents this interesting subject matter in a different way. Though each is spectacular and original in its own right, if one set of dies had to be chosen as the most accomplished, it certainly would be the one used to strike this coin. In his die study of the Siculo-Punic series, Jenkins was hard-pressed to find a place for this group among the other series of tetradrachms. Even if the superior style of engraving and the unusual subject matter were not obvious considerations, the fact that only three sets of dies were used and that they do not link with other issues (or even within themselves) demonstrates it was a special and isolated series. Aspects of the engraving style led Jenkins to conclude that they belonged at the end of his series 2d (head of Kore/horse animated before palm tree) or the beginning of his series 3 (dolphins around the head of Arethusa/horse head and palm tree). If linked with Jenkins' series 3, this coinage might be associated with preparations by the Carthaginian leader Hamilcar (son of Gison) to combat Agathocles; as such, Jenkins suggests they may have been minted for the 2,000 elite citizens who headed the new Carthaginian armada. A convincing interpretation of the designs has thus far been impossible to achieve. The head was traditionally described as Dido (Elissa), the legendary foundress of Carthage, but that identification has not found much support in recent decades. She may also be the personification of Libya, for that would match well with the prowling lion on the reverse. Jenkins objects to that idea, however, noting that celebrating an indigenous people subject to Carthaginian rule would not have been "consistent with Carthaginian nationalism". To the contrary, Robinson suggests Libya would have been an ideal subject if the bulk of the Carthaginian army at this time were mercenaries from Carthaginian Libya. Another possibility is that the Punic goddess Tanit (being in some ways the equivalent of the Greek goddess Artemis) is represented, and in many respects she seems to be the best choice.



583



583

583 Decadrachm, Carthage circa 260, AR 40 mm, 36.68 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, *b'rst* (in the land) in Punic characters. Kraay-Hirmer 211. Boston, MFA 506 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 180. Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, series 6, 443.

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this desirable issue struck on a very large flan with a light tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hess-Divo 329, 2015, 124 and Künker 288, 2017, 96 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



584



584 Half shekel, Carthago or uncertain mint in Sicily circa 213-210, AR 22 mm, 6.86 g. Male head (Melqart or Hannibal) l. Rev. Elephant walking r.; in exergue, Punic letter A (leph). SNG Copenhagen 383. Burnett, Enna Hoard 123. Robinson, Essays Mattingly 8b (Gades?).

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on fresh metal with a light iridescent tone.

Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG XXIV, 1992, 377 and CNG 67, 2004, 977 sales. From the Garth R. Drewry collection.

### Macedonia, Acanthus



585



585 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 27 mm, 17.08 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. and biting into his hind quarters; above, Θ. In exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG II/2, 4. Boston, MFA 520 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1282. Desneux 75.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Busso Peus 378, 2004, 85; Gemini I, 2005, 68 and Künker 333, 2020, 708 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 586 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 25 mm, 14.15 g. Bull, with head raised, crouching l., attacked by lion leaping on its back; in exergue, AAE. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙ – ON around raised quadripartite square with dotted surface; all within incuse square. ACGC 457. *Traité* pl. CCCXXIX, 5 (these dies). Desneux 141.  
Lovely light iridescent tone and extremely fine 6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 52, 1990, 156. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 587 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 26 mm, 14.18 g. Bull, with head raised, crouching l., attacked by lion leaping on its back; above, EVK. Rev. AKA – N – ΘΙΟ – N around raised quadripartite square with dotted surface; all within incuse square. Desneux –, cf. 120. Extremely fine 3'500

Ex Ponterio 157, 2011, 2047; Gemini IX, 2012, 10 and Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 2013, 80 sales. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 2003. From the Peter Bowe collection.

### Mende



- 588 Tetradrachm circa 460-425, AR 24 mm, 17.05 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and himation, reclining on mule's back l., holding cantharus with r. hand and resting l. on the animal's side. Rev. MEN – DA – IO – N around linear square containing vine with four bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. SNG ANS 339. Noe, Mende 70 (this coin).

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Vinchon 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte, 59 and Künker 312, 2018, 2187 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Neapolis



589



589

- 589 Stater circa 525-475, AR 18 mm, 9.56 g. Gorgoneion facing. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Dewing 1064. SNG ANS 223. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. 9, 38.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 501, 1987, 10; Hess-Divo 321, 2013, 87 and NAC 97, 2016, 269 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Kings of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498-454



590



590

- 590 Octodrachm circa 492-480, AR 33 mm, 28.54 g. Warrior, wearing *causia* and holding two spears, standing behind horse. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. 12, 6 (The Bisaltae). D. Raymond, *Macedonian Regal Coinage to 413 B.C.* in ANS NNM 126 (1953), pl. II, 6. Kraay, *ACGC* pl. 27, 493 (The Bisaltae). Kent-Hirmer 385.

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 12'500

Ex Künker 270, 2015, 8192 and Künker 280, 2016, 154 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



591



591

- 591 Stater struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AV 18 mm, 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, trident to r. SNG Berry 92. SNG Lockett 1400. Le Rider 184.

A portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex UBS sale 41, 2017, 20.



- 592 Tetradrachm struck Philip III and Cassander, Pella circa 323-315, AR 26 mm, 14.24 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΙΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, coiled snake and shield. Le Rider 525. A lovely portrait struck in high relief on excellent metal with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex CNG 64, 2003, 84; Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, 4043 and Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 184, 2013, 52 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 593 Tetradrachm struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, Amphipolis circa 320-317, AR 24 mm, 14.34 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΙΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, wreath – E. SNG ANS 604. Le Rider pl. 45, 25. Struck on a narrow flan and excellent metal. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 178, 2012, 55. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 594 Stater struck under Cassander, Pella circa 317-314, AV 18 mm, 8.56 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Prancing biga r. driven by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below horses, thunderbolt and Σ. SNG ANS 185 (these dies). Le Rider 555a (this coin). A light scratch on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu-M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler part 1, 228; Leu 13, 1975, 114; LHS 103, 2009, 71 and CNG 88, 2011, 174 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



595



595 1/4 stater, Amphipolis 330-320, AV 12 mm, 2.33 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ – ΔΡΟΥ Thunderbolt, bow and club. SNG Copenhagen 653. SNG Alpha-Bank 464. SNG München 232. Price 165.

Very rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 2'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



596



596 Stater, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AV 19 mm, 8.54 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in l. field, foreparts of two horses conjoined and beneath r. wing, monogram. SNG Berry 146. Price 1358.

Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 203, 2012, 133.



597



597 Tetradrachm struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, Pella circa 323-317, AR 25 mm, 17.21 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; below the throne, Θ. Price 213.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief with a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

7'500



598



598

- 598 Tetradrachm struck under Ptolemy I, Aradus circa 320/19-315, AR 28 mm, 16.91 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, monogram. Price 3426. Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1441. From a Scandinavian private collection.



599



600



- 599 Stater, Ake-Ptolemaïs circa 312-311, AV 18 mm, 8.48 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with griffin, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ] Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; beneath l. wing, monogram and date. Price 3290.

Extremely rare. Good very fine 1'250

- 600 Stater, uncertain mint circa 250-200, AV 19 mm, 8.51 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake, and pearl necklace. Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; below in l. field, lion's head l. Price 1313.

Extremely rare. Several edge marks, a light scratch on obverse and a scuff on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

### Philip III Arridhaeus, 323 – 316



601



- 601 Stater, Abydos circa 323-316, AV 18 mm, 8.59 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in lower l. field, monogram and cornucopiae. Price P30. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000



602

- 602 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 27 mm, 17.34 g. Nike, holding trumpet and *stylis*, standing l. on prow. Rev. ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΒΑ – ΣΙΑΕΩ – Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell 68. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000  
Ex Triton I, 1997, 436 and Künker 333, 2020, 736 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Philip V, 221 – 179



603

604

- 603 Didrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 25 mm, 8.46 g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club; above, monogram and below, two monograms. All within oak-wreath; in l. field, trident. Mamroth 22. Boston, MFA 718. McClean 3630 and pl. 135, 3. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500  
Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, vol. CXIV, 3, 2006, GK1891; Baldwin's 99, 2016, 107 and Oslo Myntgalleri 17, 2019, 1065 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.
- 604 Didrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 23 mm, 8.29 g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club; above, monogram and below, two monograms. All within oak-wreath; in l. field, star. Mamroth 25 (this coin listed). Jameson 1012. SNG Alpha Bank 1055. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 750  
Ex Naville VI, 1924, Bement, 787; Hess 253, 1983, 151 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 115 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Perseus, 179 – 168



605

- 605 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis mint; Zoilos, mintmaster circa 174-173, AR 32 mm, 16.91 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ – ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ – ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Above, monogram, in r. field, monogram and below, monogram. All within wreath and below, star. Mamroth, Perseus 14. De Luca 32a (this coin illustrated). Lovely light iridescent tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 750  
Ex Elsen 93, 2007, 677; CNG e-412, 2018, 111 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 116 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



**Kings of Paeonia, Lyceus 356 – 335**



606

606 Tetradrachm 356-335, AR 22 mm, 12.51 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΛΥΚΚ – ΕΙΟΥ Heracles strangling the Nemean lion; in r. field, bow and quiver. AMNG III, 8. Paeonian Hoard 63 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 1019 (this obverse die). Extremely fine 750

Ex Spink 3003, 2003, 15; Baldwin's 99, 2016, Alfred Franklin, 112; Oslo Myntgalleri 17, 2019, 1070 and Oslo Myntgalleri 25, 2021, 1092 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Thraco-Macedonian tribes, the Derrones**



607

607 Dodecadrachm circa 480, AR 40 mm, 16.89 g. Ox cart driven r. by male figure, holding goad in r. hand; above crested Corinthian helmet; below, flower. Rev. Bearded male head r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in field, three stars. Svoronos Hellenism Primitif, pl. III, 1-2. Peykov A1500.

Of the highest rarity and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, light traces of double striking on obverse and reverse from a worn die, as usual for this issue, light marks, otherwise about extremely fine

75'000

Ex NFA XVI, 1985, 115 and Hess-Divo 329, 2015, 43 sales.

Anepigraphic Thraco-Macedonian dodecadrachms of this type have been traditionally associated with the tribe of the Derrones based on the depiction of a similar ox cart with a Corinthian helmet field symbol on dodecadrachms inscribed with the name of that tribe. The Derrones are believed to have derived their name from Darron, a minor healing deity worshipped in the environs of Macedonia and Paeonia. However, the attribution of the present coin to the Derrones is rendered somewhat uncertain by the fact that the issues explicitly naming the Derrones regularly feature a triskeles on the reverse rather than a helmeted head. It is uncertain what god of the Thraco-Macedonian pantheons might be represented by the helmeted head on the reverse, but Ares or some local equivalent seems most likely. Possession of the silver-rich mines of Mount Pangaeum allowed the Thraco-Macedonian peoples of the early fifth century to produce massive coin denominations like the dodecadrachm, which were unheard of elsewhere in the Greek world. The frequent appearance of Thraco-Macedonian decadrachms in hoards found in the Near East and Egypt has led to the suggestion that they may have been produced primarily for export and served more as silver ingots than as true coins.



608



608

608 Dodecadrachm circa 480, AR 33 mm, 39.86 g. Ox cart driven l. by male figure, holding goad in r. hand; above crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Triskeles r., with palmette between the legs. AMNG III pl. 25, 7. Svoronos *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. II, 4. Peykov A1480.

Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete. The reverse, as usual, from a worn die and minor area of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

10'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

### The Krestonians or Mygdonians



609



609

609 Stater circa 485-480, AR 23 mm, 9.55 g. Goat kneeling r., head reverted; above, dotted Θ. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. I, 3. (Derroniens). AMNG III/2, 4 (Aegae). Asyut 150 (Aegae). Rosen 88 (Aegae). de Luynes 1530. Gulbenkian 390. Lorber, *Pour Denyse* issue 4 and pl. 14, 4.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 1992, 99 and Nomos 20, 2020, 84 sales.

This very rare stater is related to a larger Macedonian silver series featuring goat types struck by an uncertain Macedonian mint in the late sixth and early fifth century BC. Due to the use of the goat as the obverse type, in the past such coins were frequently attributed to Aegae. This city was founded in response to the Delphic oracle, which supposedly advised the Argive exiles Perdiccas and his brothers to found a city in Macedonia where they came across a herd of white nanny goats (aiges in Greek). They found the herd grazing on a hill in the Emathian district of Macedonia and there founded Aegae to be the seat of the Argead dynasty of Macedonian kings. Unfortunately, while the type of this coin might seem appropriate for a punning reference to Aegae on the surface, it is very clear from this coin that the animal depicted is really a billy goat (tragos in Greek). With Aegae ruled out as a potential mint, unidentified mints have been suggested among such Thracio-Macedonian tribal entities as the Bisaltae, Crestones, or Mygdonians.

**Uncertain mint**



610 Didrachm circa 530-520, AR 20 mm, 8.34 g. Winged demon running r.; in upper l. and in lower r. field, flowers. Dotted border. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos *Héllenism Primitif*, pl. XVII, 8. Jameson 967 (this coin). cf. *Traité II*, 1844 and pl. LIX, 6. For daemon, cf. Leu-M&M 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 41 and for mint, cf. R.A. Stucky, *Zum Munzschatz von Ras Shamra*, SNR 63, p. 5 f. J.H. Kagan, *IGCH 1185 Reconsidered*, RBN 138, p. 10 f.

Very rare. A very interesting representation in superb Archaic style struck in high relief. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 40'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 236. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection. From the Jameson collection.

The running, winged man on this remarkable stater-didrachm is among the most intriguing of all early Macedonian coins. Head, Babelon, Svoronos, Waggoner and Wartenberg all describe this issue as having emanated from an undetermined mint, though Kraay proposes that it may have been produced at Acanthus prior to the introduction of its tetradrachms. On this example the running figure is nude, except for a tunic; wings emerge at his hips and a lotus flower or 'rose' is engraved in the field before him. Svoronos illustrates a few variants of the type, all clearly related. On some examples the subject is a woman clothed in a long garment from the waist down; she maintains the same running position as our winged male, though both of her arms point downward. On a most divergent example a woman runs while virtually upright, and instead of flowers as ornaments in the field there is a heavy, ornate, cord border. On some examples with the winged male it is clear that he holds some kind of pelleted orb or disc. It has long been recognised that the lotus flower or 'rose' is a design element that unites a relatively diverse group of Thraco-Macedonian silver coins of the Archaic period. It occurs on coins of Abdera, the Derrones and Olynthus, and is a prominent and recurring feature of coins of Acanthus. It also appears conspicuously on those issues usually attributed to Stageira or Methone which depict flowers arranged in a circular pattern that sometimes is interrupted by a standing boar.

**Thrace, Abdera**



611 Octodrachm circa 500-475, AR 28 mm, 28.88 g. Griffin seated l. with r. forepaw raised; below to l., lotus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Asyut 135. May, Abdera 41. C-N p. 105.

An extremely rare variety, possibly the fourth specimen known, of a very rare type. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 7'500

Ex Leu 81, 2001, 125; LHS 102, 2008, 102 and Nomos 15, 2017, 39 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 612 Tetradrachm circa 363, AR 23 mm, 12.86 g. Griffin seated l. with forepaws raised; above, patera. Rev. ΑΘΗΝ – ΑΙΟΝ Athena standing facing, wearing triple crested helmet and aegis, brandishing spear and holding shield decorated with a gorgon; all within incuse square. May, Period VI, cf. 452-457 for this magistrate) C–N p. 123. cf. Triton IV, 2000, 188 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the fourth and by far the finest specimen known.

Struck on fresh metal and with a light tone, minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

4'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

#### Aenus



- 613 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 24 mm, 16.34 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted brim. Rev. ΑΙΝ Goat walking r.; in r. field, *kerykeion*. All within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 395. SNG Lockett 1157. Boston, MFA 779. May, Ainos 259.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

4'000

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 889, 2019, 980. From a Scandinavian private collection.

#### Apollonia Pontica



- 614 Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 26 mm, 17.00 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΑΕΩΠΠΕΙΗΣ Anchor upright; A and crayfish at sides. All within shallow incuse square. *Traité* IV, 1622 var. (different magistrate). Topalov, Apollonia 50 and p. 377, 17. SNG Black Sea 165 var. (different magistrate name).

Rare. An interesting and unusual portrait of Apollo struck in high relief, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sincona 51, 2018, 2020 and Oslo Myntgalleri 20, 2020, 1598 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 327 – 281 and posthumous issue**



- 615 Tetradrachm, Byzantium circa 250, A R 28 mm, 17.02 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner l. field, K. Thompson, Essays Robinson – Müller 145. Gulbenkian 902 (these dies).

A portrait of excellent metal struck in high relief. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 184, 2013, 57. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 616 Stater, Byzantium circa 175-150, AV 18 mm, 8.43 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram, and below seat, BY. In exergue, trident. Seyrig Byzantium, 13 var. (different monogram). Marinescu, issue 110. About extremely fine 3'500

Ex Spink 4018, 2004, 92; Baldwin's 44, 2006, 34 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 41, 2007, 2863 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Tauric Chersonesus, Chersonesus**



- 617 **Pseudo autonomous issues. Time of Trajan to Hadrian.** Stater, AV 20 mm, 7.74 g. XEP Diademed and draped head of Chersonas l.; in l. field, snake. Rev. Maiden facing, holding bow in l. hand and spear in r.; in l. field, ΠΚΡ (monogram) and PΘ (date). Anokhin, Khersonesa –. Zograph pl. XXXVII, –. SNG BM Black Sea –. RPC –, for type 954-956. cf. Leu sale 3, 2018, 33 (different date).

An apparently unrecorded year of a very rare type. Very fine / good very fine 4'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Panticapaeum**



618 Stater circa 340-325, AV 22 mm, 9.10 g. Bearded head of Pan l., wearing wreath of ivy leaves. Rev. Π – Α – Ν Griffın standing l., head facing on stalk of barley, holding spear in its mouth. de Luynes 1792. Weber 2690. SNG BM Black Sea 867. N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, BAR Supplementary Series 33, pl. XL, 11. Gulbenkian 590. Gillet 854. Dewing 1242. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 142, 440.

Rare. Several scratches and nicks in the field and on the edge,  
otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Künker 94, 2004, Prof. Dr. Hagen Tronnier, 519, Noble 90, 2009, 3155 and Künker 257, 2014, 8125 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Thessaly, Larissa**



619 Didrachm 350-300, AR 24 mm, 12.28 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing *ampyx*, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ – Σ / ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. L-S type 2, series A, Dies O4/R2m I (this coin). BCD Thessaly 311 (these dies).

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone.  
Almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 87 and Nomos 15, 2017, 95 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



620 Didrachm 350-300, AR 22 mm, 12.08 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing *ampyx*, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ – Σ / ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. L-S type 2, series A. Lorber, Hoard, 64. BCD Thessaly 310 (this obverse die).

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Künker 216, 2012, 307 and Künker 262, 2015, 7127 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



621



621

621 Drachm mid-late 4th century, AR 19 mm, 6.12 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΩΝ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse grazing r.; between its legs, plant. Lorber, Hoard, Phase L-III, 61. BCD Thessaly II, 320.  
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex M&M 75, 1989, 231 and Bruun Rasmussen 881, 2018, 280 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



622



622

622 Drachm circa 348-336, AR 19 mm, 5.97 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three quarters l., wearing *ampyx*; hair floating freely above head. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΩΝ Mare standing r. with foal r. in background. Lorber, Middle, type B, series 6. BCD Thessaly I, 1428.6 var. (different obverse but this reverse die).  
Light iridescent tone and very fine 300

Ex Auctiones 8, 1978, 186; Kurpfalzische Münzhandlung 20, 1981, 54; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 33, 1986, 119 and Oslo Myntgalleri 6, 2015, 846 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Acarmania, Leucas



623



623 Corinthian stater circa 475, AR 19 mm, 8.53 g. Bridled Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and pearl-necklace. SNG Copenhagen 327. BCD Akarnanien -. Calciati 12.  
Rare. Old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine / good very fine 1'000

Ex Künker 153, 2009, 8271 and Oslo Myntgalleri 12, 2017, 766 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Phocis, Delphi



- 624 Tridrachm circa 485-475, AR 27 mm, 18.36 g. ΔΑΛΦΙ – ΚΟΝ Two rhytons downwards, in the form of ram's heads side by side; above, two dolphins snout to snout. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, in the form of a "coffered ceiling", each coffer decorated with a dolphin and a spray of laurel leaves. Traité 1392, pl. 42, 16. K. Regling, ZfN XXXVII, 1927, pl. IV, 189. ACGC 413. Rosen 173. BCD Lokris-Phokis 376 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 146, 461. Asyut 240 (this coin).

Extremely rare, less than a dozen specimens known. An issue of tremendous fascination and importance. Lovely old cabinet tone, a deep test cut, otherwise extremely fine 100'000

Ex Sotheby's, New York, 4 December 1990, Hunt, 7; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 356 and NAC 133, 2022, 77 sales. From the Asyut hoard.

According to mythological tradition, the great and powerful oracular shrine at Delphi in northern Greece was established by Apollo himself. The god, who had spent some time travelling after his birth on Delos, was directed to the site, but discovered that it was inhabited by the monstrous serpent Pytho. After slaying Pytho with his arrows, Apollo erected a suitable temple for his worship. Unfortunately, he had no priests to make sacrifices and perform his rites. In order to solve this problem, the god is said to have taken the obvious course of action and transformed himself into a dolphin (delphinos in Greek). In this new form he leaped into the Aegean Sea and led a Cretan ship to his new temple. The crew of this ship became the first priests to serve the god in his sanctuary, and the site of the temple was said to have become known as Delphi due to Apollo's guise as a dolphin. The dolphins that appear throughout the obverse and reverse designs of this coin serve as a reminder of the mythological origin of the sanctuary at Delphi and mark it as a Delphic issue. The unusual treatment on this coin of the traditional quadripartite incuse square reverse used for many coins of the early fifth century BC, has led to the suggestion that it may represent the coffered ceiling (of course adorned with dolphins) of the temple at Delphi. The double ram head rhyton of the obverse may perhaps represent a vessel or vessels used in the offering of wine libations at the temple. The rhyton was a vessel that developed out of drinking horns as early as the second millennium BC in Iran and Mesopotamia, but they also enjoyed popularity in the Greek world through the fourth century BC.

## Attica, Athens



- 625 Didrachm circa 460, AR 20 mm, 8.48 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with palmettes. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive sprig with berry. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 8, 10. Seltman A309/P388. Starr Group II C, 78 (these dies).

Very rare, less than ten specimens of this denomination are in private hands.

A prestigious issue of lovely style with a delightful old cabinet tone, two nicks on obverse, otherwise good very fine 25'000

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 226. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in December 1989 at the NYICC. From the Harold Salvesen collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.





- 626 Obol circa 450-430, AR 10 mm, 0.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with leaf and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Boston, MFA 1072. SNG Berry 682. Svoronos pl. IX, 41.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Exceptionally well struck and complete with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 372. Privately purchased from Spink & Sons on 19th November 1985.



- 627 Drachm, magistrate HPA- (Hera-), APICTOΦ- (Aristoph-) 168-167, AR 19 mm, 4.23 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with palmette and Pegasus. Rev. A – ΘE, HPA , API – ΣΤO EXE Owl standing r. on amphora decorated with H; in l. field, club. The whole within wreath. Svoronos pl. 45, 17. Thompson 344g.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 3'000

Ex Burgan/Maison Florange sale 17 November 2017, 49.



- 628 Tetradrachm, magistrate Polyxarm(os), Nicoge(nes) and Themistocle(s) circa 165-164, AR 16.95 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with palmette and Pegasus. Rev. A – ΘE, ΠOΛY – KAPM, NIKOΓ, ΘEMIS – TOKΛH Owl standing r. on amphora decorated with Z; below, ΣΦ. The whole within wreath. Thompson, 379b.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex Hirsch 287, 2013, 1913 and Bruun Rasmussen 874, 2017, 198 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Elis, Olympia**



- 629 Stater circa 450-440 BC, AR 22 mm, 12.18 g. Eagle flying r., grasping snake with its talons and its beak. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt with volutes above and wings below. Seltman 64 (these dies). Delepiere 2063 (these dies). BCD Olympia 35 (this coin). Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'000

Ex Hess 254, 1983, 181 and Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 35 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 630 Stater, Hera circa 400, AR 23 mm, 11.96 g. Head of Hera r., wearing *stephane* decorated with palmette and lilies. Rev. F – A Winged thunderbolt; the whole within olive wreath. Dewing 1877. Seltam 274. BCD Olympia 88 (this coin).

Surface slightly porous and a minor metal flaw on cheek, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 88; NAC 40, 2007, 264 and Oslo Myntgalleri 6, 2015, 867 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Argolis, Argos**



- 631 Hemidrachm, magistrare Xenophilos circa 80s-50s, AR 16 mm, 2.21 g. Forepart of wolf r. Rev. Large A; in field, ΞΕ – [NO] – Φ – Ι – Λ – ΟΥ and beneath, head of Helios. All within incuse square. BMC 117. BCD Peloponnesus 1179. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 250

Ex Hirsch XXXVII, 1963, 205; Auciones 4, 1974, 114 and Oslo Myntgalleri November 2013, 1581 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Troizen



632



632

- 632 Pentobol circa 450-425, AR 3.22 g. Archaic head of Athena facing. Rev. TPO Trident upright, all within incuse square. *Traité III*, 690. *SNG Copenhagen* 156. *BCD* –.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known and the only one in private hands. An issue of exceptional rarity, missing from all the major collections, including *BCD*. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise very fine

7/500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 179. From an American private collection formed before World War II.

The children of Pelops and Hippodamia, the brothers Troizen and Pittheus ruled jointly over the cities of Hyperea and Anthea in Argolis along its northern coast, which after Troizen's death Pittheus unified and renamed in honour of his brother. The city had mythological ties to Athens, whose king Aegeus had stopped off in the city and, while attending to business with king Pittheus, bedded the king's daughter, Aithra, from which union the hero Theseus was born. Theseus, somewhat akin to Herakles, performed a number of impossible tasks, the most heroic of which was securing Athenian freedom from subjugation by King Minos of Crete, who previous to Theseus' intervention had each year forced Athens to supply in tribute seven youths and seven maidens as food for his ghastly beast, the Minotaur, that he kept confined in his famous Labyrinth. During the fifth century B.C., Troizen was allied with Athens, providing material support in the form of ships and soldiers during Athens' war with Persia, and prior to Salamis in 480 B.C. even provided a safe haven for the Athenian women and children at the request of the great Athenian statesman, Themistokles. Subsequently, however, Troizen was a member of the Peloponnesian League, and thus was allied with Sparta during its long wars with Athens (460-445 and 431-404 B.C.). This exceedingly rare coin offered here – which it should be noted was lacking from the famous *BCD* collection – is the very first emission from the city of Troizen, and depicts the un-helmeted facing head of Athena on the obverse, and Poseidon's trident within an incuse square on the reverse. The ethnic appearing along the right side of the trident leaves no question as to the identification of the mint; but if that were not enough, we have the evidence of the second century A.D. travel writer and cultural geographer, Pausanias, who actually mentions this specific coin type some 600 years after it was struck! In the second book of his *Description of Greece*, he writes that during the reign of one of the earliest kings of Troizen, Althepos, "...they say, Athena and Poseidon disputed about the land, and after disputing held it in common, as Zeus commanded them to do. For this reason they worship both Athena, whom they name both Polias (Urban) and Sthenias (Strong), and also Poseidon, under the surname of King. And moreover their old coins have as a device a trident and a face of Athena" (*Paus.*, II.30.6).

## Crete, Cnossus



633



- 633 Stater circa 360-320, AR 23 mm, 10.70 g. Head of Demeter or Ariadne l., wearing wreath of grain, earring, and necklace; below neck. Rev. Cruciform labyrinth with five pellets in centre; circular incuses in outer quarters. *Svoronos, Numismatique* 39. *Le Rider, Crétoises* pl. VII, 23. *BMC* 9.

Lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise very fine

2/000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 232, 2015, 237 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 265 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 634 Stater circa 300-270, AR 25 mm, 10.83 g. Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos decorated with palmettes, ornate earring with upward crescent and three drops, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ Labyrinth; in fields above, A – P and below, spearhead – thunderbolt. Svoronos, Numismatique 67. SNG Copenhagen 373. BMC 24. Boston, MFA 1279 (this obverse die). Dewing 1896. Gillet 1008. Gulbenkian 566. de Luynes 2333 (these dies). A very rare denomination in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light old cabinet tone, area of weakness and porosity on obverse, otherwise good very fine 15'000

Ex Malter 49, 1992, J. S. Wilkinson, 659 and Triton XXVI, 2023, 177 sales. From the S & S collection.

### Gorthyna



- 635 Stater circa 300, AR 24 mm, 11.83 g. Europa, naked to waist and wearing a peplos over her lower limbs, seated three-quarters r. in plane tree, resting head on l. hand, bird perched r. on branch behind her. Rev. [ΛΟΠΤΥΝΣΟΝ] retrograde Bull standing right, head reverted. Svoronos, Crète 36 and pl. XIII, 10 (these dies). Le Rider, Monnaies Crétoises pl. XII, 5 (these dies). Lovely old cabinet tone, a small nick on obverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale K, 2000, 1294. From the collection of a Man in Love with Art.

## Phaestus



- 636 Stater circa 300-270, AR 26 mm, 11.06 g. TA – Λ – ΩΝ *retrograde* Naked Talos, with spread wings, standing facing and holding stone in each hand. Rev. ΦΑΙΣ – ΤΙΩ – Ν *retrograde* Bull advancing r. Svoronos, Crète, –. Le Rider, Monnaies Crétoises, –. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 167, 551 (this coin).

Apparently unique. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Hess-Leu 11, 1959, 230 and Glendining's & Baldwin 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 227 sales. From the Michel Eddé (1928-2019) collection.

In the early history of the Greeks the island of Crete was of great importance: not only did tradition identify it as the birthplace of Zeus, but the island's Minoan culture was one of the earliest literate civilizations of Greece. Unfortunately, the early Minoan culture had suffered nearly complete destruction by 1200 B.C. and the island never recovered its former Bronze Age glory. Even after Greece emerged from its Dark Age, Crete was underdeveloped. Indeed, the Cretans did not strike their first coins until at least a century after their trading partners in Central Greece. With a distinctive culture and relative isolation, however, it was certain that when the Cretans began to produce coinage, something intriguing would result. Probably the main reason the Cretans had not issued coins earlier in their history was because they had no indigenous sources of gold and silver so they had to rely entirely on external sources. Before the time of Alexander III the main supply of coin silver was the 'turtles' of Aegina, the powerful maritime state which had established a colony on Crete at Cydonia. Most early Cretan coins are overstruck on Aegina 'turtles' and then later Cretan coins often are overstruck on the earlier Cretan coins, thus producing a third generation of coinage from one planchet. In this respect Crete was truly an island economy, as there was intensive recycling of coinage and little evidence for the export of its own coin types. With the decline of Aegina, and the rise of the Macedonian Kingdom under Philip II and Alexander III, many new coin types were imported to Crete. Fuelled by a need to replace the dwindling supply of 'turtles', and inspired by the return of Cretan mercenaries from abroad with pay in hand, Crete was poised for a quantum leap in its coinage. The most prolific Cretan issues were struck at 28 mints in the period 330-280/70 B.C., made possible by the campaigns of Alexander and the wars of his successors, all of which provided wealth and opportunity for Cretan mercenaries. Many Cretan issues are either remarkably original or blatantly imitative of other Greek coins. The level of artistry employed varied so greatly as to contain true masterpieces and barbaric atrocities with inscriptions that often are retrograde. This is equalled in no other area of Greek numismatics and is one of the most engaging aspects of the island's coinage. The most remarkable engraving on Crete was done for the city of Phaestus, which produced a series of tetradrachms of great artistry and typology during the first 50 years of the Hellenistic period. The reverses – as here – usually show a bull, but the obverses depict a variety of subjects, including Heracles seated or attacking the Lernean Hydra, the local hero Velchanus seated, and a naked, winged male figure (Talos) holding two round stones, one of which he prepares to hurl. Talus was a fearsome, winged creature made of bronze who circled the island three times a day in performing his duty to Zeus, who had sent him there to protect Europa. When Talus encountered anyone attempting to land on the island he would capture them and subject them to a fire, into which he would willingly leap, deriving great pleasure in the pain he caused. Though usually successful in his efforts, when he tried to prevent the Argonauts from landing Talus perished, either from the use of witchcraft or a well-aimed arrow from the bow of Heracles.

**Kings of Pontus, Mithradates VI, 120 – 63**



637



637

637 Tetradrachm, Pergamum 75-74, AR 33 mm, 16.69 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent / monogram and ΓΚΣ / monogram; in exergue, Θ. All within ivy-wreath. DCA 692. Weber 4789. Callataŷ p. 20 (unlisted dies).

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton XIX, 2016, 144 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 168 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Pharnaces circa 63 – 46**



638



638 Stater, Panticapaeum 53-52 (year 245), AV 21 mm, 8.19 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch in extended r. hand over tripod, l. arm resting on kithara at his side; behind, ΕΜΣ. Below, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Golenko-Karyszowski, NC 1972, p. 37, 4 (these dies). A.N.I Zorograph, Ancient Coinage part II, pl. XLIV, 3. MacDonald 185/3.

Rare. An interesting Hellenistic portrait struck on a very broad flan, minor area of weakness on obverse and light marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Heritage sale 3033, 2014, 23027. From the Peter Bowe collection.

As Rome sought to tighten its authority over the lands it had inherited in 133 B.C. from the last Pergamene king, Attalus III, and even to expand its reach, there were a few formidable kings and numerous petty rulers who had to be reckoned with. Chief among them was the Pontic King Mithradates VI (120-63), who caused so much devastation to Romans, their property, and their political interests for such a prolonged period that his infamy equalled that of Hannibal. Finally, in 63 B.C. options for Mithradates VI had expired, and the king who with such pride had throughout his life immunized himself against poisons committed suicide by consuming a lethal dose of poison, which seemingly was followed up with a sword thrust. This courageous and resourceful king seems to have been pushed to the brink by the betrayal of his son Pharnaces II, who in exchange for this act had been assured the throne of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. His new allies, the Romans, declared him and his subjects 'friends and allies of the Roman people' (*amicorum et socium populi Romani*). Though he had gained his throne through treachery against his father, in collusion with a sworn enemy, Pharnaces ruled for seventeen years, and on his coinage he unashamedly uses the title 'Great King of Kings.' No other Pontic or Bosphoran king had done so, and his successor, Asander (47-22 B.C.), reverted to the title 'King'. Pharnaces' portraits are modelled after those of the Macedonian king Alexander III, yet that was a tradition he inherited from his father, and it cannot necessarily be seen as an individual trait. Pharnaces is described in the ancient sources as treacherous, power-hungry and haughty. Though a Roman client king, he had inherited from his father a desire for conquest, and he invaded Asia Minor, via Colchis, while Pompey and Julius Caesar were at war. His betrayal was rewarded by Caesar with a crushing defeat at Zela in 47 B.C., after which he famously stated: "I came, I saw, I conquered." Pharnaces was allowed by Caesar to continue his rule, and his life ended only after taking the field against the rebel-successor Asander. The Romans initially opposed Asander, but Octavian soon endorsed him as king. Stylistically, Pharnaces' gold staters form a tightly knit group, and it is possible – even likely – that the same engraver produced every die for his staters. They are known only for a period of five years, dated to the years 243 to 247 of the Bithynian Era (55/4-51/0 B.C.). In their 1972 study of these staters, Golenko and Karyszowski note: "We cannot refer to any circumstances in the internal history of the Bosphoran kingdom which could be connected with the sudden appearance and then the unexpected cessation of the gold coins. ... The coins, therefore, seem to have been a mere political gesture rather than a thought-out economic enterprise." Asander was far more assertive with his coinage, issuing staters dated by his regal years rather than to the Bithynian Era; he is known to have issued them in all four of his years as Archon (1-4) and for all but four of his over twenty years as King (5-29).

**Bithynia, Cius**



639 Stater, magistrate Agasikles circa 340-330, AV 17 mm, 8.59 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΑΓΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ Prow of galley l., decorated with star: above, club and in l. field, [eagle standing l.]. Recueil Général p. 311. de Luynes 2415 var. (different magistrate).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. A portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 107 and Nomos 6, 2012, 85 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Although the city had struck no coinage earlier, the mint of Kios suddenly struck a series of gold staters and silver fractions in the period c. 340-330 BC. It has been suggested that the new coinage was produced to hire mercenaries in preparation for the Macedonian invasion of the Persian Empire that finally came in 336 BC, an argument further bolstered by a supposed resemblance between the Apollo on the coinage of Kios and the Apollo who appears on the popular gold staters of Philip II. However, the similarity of the Apollos seems illusory—the god has locks falling down the back of his neck on the Kian issues while the Apollo depicted by Philip II actually has short hair. Also problematic for the theory that the coinage was related to hiring mercenaries in support of Alexander the Great's entry into western Asia Minor is the fact that hoard evidence does not indicate that the coinage of Kios travelled especially far from its region of issue. Since the associated silver issues are primarily struck to the Persic weight standard and therefore probably intended for use locally, one wonders whether the coinage might have been struck to finance the defence of Kios or perhaps even support the Persian fleet. The latter possibility seems to be raised by the prominent naval design used for the reverse of the present gold issue and the associated silver.

**Kingdom of Bithynia, Prusias II, 183 – 149**



640 Tetradrachm 183/149, AR 37 mm, 16.86 g. Head with winged diadem r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus standing l., holding wreath in r. hand, sceptre in l.; in inner l. field, eagle above thunderbolt / monogram. Recueil Général II, p. 220, 10 and pl. 30, 3. SNG von Aulock 251 (this coin).

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine Hellenistic style, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Leu 50, 1990, 147 and NAC 106, 2018, 251 sales. From the von Aulock and the Harold Salvesen collections. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Mysia, Cyzicus**



- 641 Stater circa 500-450, EL 20 mm, 16.11 g. Female head l., wearing circular earring and necklace, hair bound in sphendone, below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze –, cf. 106 (hecte). Boston, MFA –. SNG France –. cf. CNG sale 115, 2020, 194.  
Extremely rare. A portrait of excellent style struck on a broad but irregular flan. Good very fine 6'000

Ex CNG 93, 2013, 348 and Triton XXIV, 2021, 626 sales. From the Rosen collection.



- 642 Stater circa 550-450, EL 18 mm, 16.05 g. Nude male kneeling l., holding in his extended r. hand a tunny fish by the tail. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze I, 112. Greenwell 86. Boston, MFA 1487. SNG France 253.  
Very fine 2'500

Ex CNG e-391, 2017, 191 and Oslo Myntgalleri 15, 2018, 530 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 643 Hecte circa 500-450, EL 11 mm, 2.68 g. Cerberus l.; below, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 141. SNG von Aulock 7300. SNG France 244. SNG Lockett 2691. von Fritze 103. Boston, MFA 1539.  
Rare. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex J. Vinchon 9 December 1983, 8 and Triton XIV, 2011, 268 sales. From the collection of a Man in Love with Art.



- 644 Stater circa 400-350, EL 19 mm, 16.04 g. A young Heracles and Iphikles kneeling respectively l. and r., wrestling serpents; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 208. Boston, MFA 1531. SNG France 641.  
Very rare. Very fine. 3'000

From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection





- 645 Tetradrachm circa 390-340, AR 23 mm, 15.13 g. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore-Soteira I., wearing barley-wreath and earring; hair in sphendone covered with veil. Rev. KY – HI Head of lion l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; behind, bee and below, tunny fish l. SNG von Aulock 7344. Pixodaros Hoard Type 2, Group D, 14.

A lovely portrait of excellent style struck in high relief with a light iridescent tone.

A test cut on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Lampsacus



- 646 Stater circa 360, EL 15 mm, 8.10 g. Ivy-wreathed head of young satyr r. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. All within partially incuse square. Baldwin Lampsacus -. Gulbenkian -. SNG von Aulock -. SNG France -. cf. Lanz sale 123, 2005, 223 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second and by far the finest specimen known.

An interesting representation, struck on a full flan and good very fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 293. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 647 Stater circa 360-340, AV 16 mm, 8.61 g. Head of bearded Kabeiros I., wearing laureate pileus. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. Baldwin, Lampsakos 39 and pl. III 25-28 (this obverse die). Traité II, 2250 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1600 (this obverse die). Jameson 2218 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

8'000

Ex MDC sale 4, 2018, 38. From a Scandinavian private collection

The bearded and helmeted head on the obverse of this Lampsacene stater has been variously described over the years as a possible depiction of Hephaestus, Odysseus or one of the Kabeiroi. Both the smith-god and the Ithakan adventurer had established iconography depicting them as bearded men wearing a pileus-type helmet, but it is currently the preferred scholarly interpretation to see the helmeted head on this coin as one of the Kabeiroi-mysterious twin deities of probable Thracian or Phrygian origin who were often associated with Hephaestus. In some traditions they were even identified as the grandsons of the smith-god, although in others they were known as the Idaian Dactyls-divine beings who served the Great Mother on Mount Ida in Troas. The Kabeiroi were most famously worshipped as part of a mystery cult on the island of Lemnos, where they were said to have welcomed Jason and the Argonauts during their voyage to reclaim the Golden Fleece, but they were recognized as divine beings throughout much of Asia Minor even down into Syria. Although they were known for working metal with their hands, which in some accounts were supposed to be like the pincers of crabs, the Kabeiroi were also akin to the Dioscuri as twin protectors of sailors and saviour gods to be invoked in times of crisis. In Greek art one of the Kabeiroi were normally depicted as an older, bearded man, named Axiocersus, and the other was a youth, the son of Axiocersus, named Kadmilos. If the helmeted head on the obverse of the present coin is indeed one of the Kabeiroi, he must almost certainly be identified with Axiocersus.

**Pergamum**



648 Stater circa 334-332, AV 18 mm, 8.57 g. Head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Facing Palladium, wearing *calathus* on head and holding lance in upraised r. hand and shield on l. arm; in lower l. field, helmet and in lower r., rose. de Luynes 2493 var. (without rose). de Callatay, Stateres 5 (this coin illustrated). von Fritze, Pergamon pl. I, 7 var. (without rose). Gulbenkian 699 var. (without rose). SNG France 1557 var. (without rose).

An extremely rare variety of a rare type. About extremely fine / extremely fine 30'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, 90 and New York XXVII, Prospero, 477 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

This remarkable issue of gold staters presents us with only a fragment of the information usually relied upon to establish a place and date of minting. However, the reverse shows a cultus statue of Athena holding the Palladium, which has led scholars to identify the mint as Pergamum based upon similarities to silver coins of that city bearing an ethnic. The dating of the issue, however, has found less agreement, with published estimates ranging from about 350 to 284 B.C. For many the principal guide is the Saïda hoard, believed to have been buried around the time of the death of Alexander the Great, or soon after. However, the dating of the hoard is not certain, as it relies upon an assessment of other coinages that are not precisely datable. Furthermore, the hoard has some coins (notably staters of Philippi and Panticapaeum) that warrant caution. Instead, we are perhaps better served by examining the coin type for guidance. If we accept that Pergamum is the mint, a framework can be developed since any suggestion of date would have to make sense in terms of the history of the city. We find an important clue in the head of young Heracles on the obverse, which seems to be inspired by the coinage of Alexander. Though this is by no means guaranteed, since this image had been used extensively before Alexander's time, the style strongly points to Alexander's silver coinage as the source. One cataloguer has indicated this issue was produced by Alexander himself during his southward trek through Asia Minor in pursuit of the Persian King Darius. However, it seems unlikely that at this stage of his campaign Alexander would have issued coinage in Asia without his name; furthermore, if it is considered a transitional issue before the introduction of his 'great coinage' (c.334?), then the obverse of this gold coin would, in fact, be the prototype for Alexander's principal silver coinage. Even less likely is the prospect that it was an issue of Alexander after he had introduced his 'great coinage' since by then it certainly would have borne his name, and there would be no reason for its designs to deviate from the Athena/Nike of his newly established imperial types. Therefore, it is perhaps best to see this as an autonomous issue, regardless of the circumstance. An ideal opportunity was the period 334-332, when the Persian navy sailed the Aegean in an effort to win back the Macedonian gains; meanwhile, Alexander rushed to Phoenicia to capture Persian naval bases in the hope of neutralising this threat. In the midst of this period Alexander defeated the Persians at Issus in November, 333, after which remnants of the Persian army moved northward to try and regain the Macedonian-held inland cities, notably in Lydia. One can imagine that in this tumultuous period, with civic loyalties wavering in a tide of Persian re-conquest, and the uncertainties of Alexander's grand designs, an issue of this type could have been produced at Pergamum. If so, its obverse would express allegiance with the Macedonians and the reverse would invoke protection against the Persians with the help of the Trojan Athena (or the local Athena, represented by a cultus statue in the Temple of Athena on the acropolis of Pergamum).



649 Tetradrachm circa 96-92, AR 27 mm, 12.71 g. Cista mystica within ivy wreath. Rev. Two serpents entwined around bow and bowcase; above, BO and in l. field, civic monogram and in r. field, serpent-entwined thyrsus. Kleiner, Hoard 10. Pinder 94. SNG France 1718. SNG von Aulock 7467.

Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 350

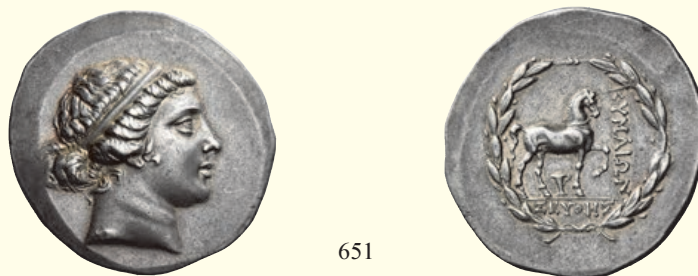
Privately purchased from CNG. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Kings of Pergamum, Eumenes I, 262 – 241**



- 650 Tetradrachm 262-241, AR 30 mm, 17.11 g. Laureate head of Philetairos r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated l., holding spear and resting r. hand on shield; in inner l. field, ivy-leaf and on seat, A. In outer r. field, bow. Boston, MFA 1609. SNG France 1604. Westermark Group V.XXIV.  
 Wonderful old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000  
 Ex Gemini sale XII, 2015, 144. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Aeolis, Cume**



- 651 Tetradrachm magistrate Seuthes, circa 160-150, AR 33 mm, 16.78 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, one-handed cup and in exergue, ΣΕΥΘΗΣ. All within oak wreath. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 59. SNG von Aulock 1640. McClean 7901.  
 Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000  
 Ex Lanz, 76, 1996, 220; Spink 3003, 2003, 25; Baldwin's 99, 2016, Alfred Franklin, 133 and Oslo Myntgalleri 17, 2019, 1082 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Lesbos, Mytilene**



- 652 Hecte circa 521-478, 10 mm, EL 2.51g. Ram's head r.; beneath, gamecock. Rev. Lion's head r., incuse. SNG von Aulock 1688. Bodenstedt 16. Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 1'000  
 Ex Gemini VII, 2011, 485 and NAC 124, 2021, a Man in Love with Art, 201 sales.



590



607



597



627



610



624



609



634



636



636



654



654



662



677



662



664



664



716



693



693



653



653

- 653 Stater circa 350-350, AR 23 mm, 11.12 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MY / T – I Lyre; in inner l. field, plectrum. All within linear square. BMC 29. SNG Copenhagen 375 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 2782. SNG München 727. Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 58, 1992, 385; Busso Peus 343, 1995, 140; Hirsch 275, 2011, 3769; Roma 3, 2012, 245 and Nomos 20, 2020, 203 sales.

### Ionia, Ephesus



654



- 654 Tetradrachm, magistrate Antialkidas circa 390-325, AR 25 mm, 15.17 g. E – Φ Bee with curved wings. Rev. Forepart of stag r., head l.; in l. field, palm tree and in r., ANTIALKIDΑΣ. Kinns, Pixodarus, Class G, pl. 27 (this coin). BMC –, cf. 58 (different magistrate).

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a superb iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex NFA VIII, 1980, 247 and New York XVII, 2012, Prospero, 503 sales. From the Pixodarus hoard.

### Magnesia ad Meandrum



655



655

- 655 Tetradrachm circa 160-150, AR 34 mm, 16.92 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ / ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ / ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ Apollo, standing l. on base decorated with meander pattern, holding branch and resting l. elbow on tripod upon which a lyre is set. Jameson 1504. SNG Lockett 2830. Jones ANSMN 24, 8b. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Sotheby's 12 November 1990, 28; Leu 91, 2004, 158 and Künker 304, 2018, 496 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Myrina**



656

656 Tetradrachm circa 165-160, AR 29 mm, 16.21 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIQN Apollo Grynios standing r., holding branch and phiale; at his feet, omphalos and amphora. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 6, 2a var. (with monogram on reverse). Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Oslo Myntgalleri sale 25, 2021, 1108. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Phocaea**



657

657

657 Twenty-fourth stater circa 625-522, EL 6 mm, 0.63 g. Head of roaring lion l.; in r. field, small seal upward. Rev. Incuse square punch. Bodenstedt 13. Boston, MFA 1904. SNG von Aulock -. cf. Triton XVII, 302 (this reverse punch). Extremely rare, only two specimens listed by Bodenstedt and both in public collections. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG e-sale 338, 2014, 91. From the Peter Bowe collection



658

658

658 Drachm circa 500-460, AR 19 mm, 6.75 g. Forepart of griffin r., with open mouth and with his forepaws raised before him. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Imhoof-Blumer, KleinM., p. 91, 1 and pl. III, 16. SNG von Aulock 8013 (this obverse die). Traité I, 522.

Very rare. Of excellent Archaic style and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

An unobtrusive scuff on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Nomos sale 15, 2017, 156.

**Smyrna**



659

659 Tetradrachm, magistrate Metrodoros (?) circa 160-150, AR 34 mm, 16.17 g. Turreted head of Tyche r. Rev. ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ / monogram; all within wreath. Milne, Autonomous, 165b. SNG von Aulock 2162. SNG Kayhan 592. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Hirsch 255, 2008, 1541 and Künker 304, 2018, 504 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Teos**



660

- 660 Stater circa 540-478, AR 20 mm, 12.10 g. Griffin seated r., with l. foreleg raised; in r. field, bunch of grapes with tendril and leaves. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer, SNR 47, pl 12, 15.  
 Good very fine 750

Ex NAC 59, 2011, 1663 and Oslo Myntgalleri 6, 2015, 871 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



661



661

- 661 Drachm circa 540-478, AR 17 mm, 5.74 g. Griffin seated r., with l. foreleg raised. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 1433. Balcer, SNR 47, 30 var. (unlisted reverse die).  
 A rare denomination. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Numismartique Richelieu in 1997.

**Islands off Ionia, Samos**



662

- 662 Tetradrachm, magistrate Aristeides circa 390, AR 22 mm, 15.23 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. [AP]ΙΣΤΗΙΔΗΣ / ΣΑ Forepart of an ox r., wearing an ornamental collar and with dotted truncation; in l. field, olive branch and below r., monogram within circle. Barron 136. cf. Numismatica Ars Classica A, 1991, 1442 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety, only three specimens listed by Barron, of a very rare type.

Struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex Triton XX, 2017, 294 and Oslo Myntgalleri 13, 2017, 791 sales. From the MPM collection, purchased in 1928 and from a Scandinavian private collection.



**Caria, Cnidus**



663 Diobol circa 500, AR 11 mm, 1.78 g. Head of roaring lion r. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r. within rectangular incuse. SNG Lockett 2880 (this coin). Boston, MFA 1978 (these dies). Cahn 6.2 (this coin illustrated).  
Lovely iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Ars Classica 16, 1933, 1404; Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Lockett, 2357; M&M 79, 1994, 350; and Oslo Myntgalleri 25, 2021, 1119 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



664 Didrachm circa 395-380, AR 19 mm, 7.13 g. K – NI Head of Aphrodite l., wearing *sphendone*, triple pendant earring and a pearl necklace; in r. field, bunch of grapes. Rev. [KΛ]EOM[H] Forepart of lion l., with open jaws. SNG von Aulock 8107.

Very rare. A superb portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M 66, 1984, 261 and Nomos 16, 2018, 126 sales.

**Uncertain mint in Caria**



665 Stater, mint B circa 480-460, AR 22 mm, 11.78 g. Young naked winged male figure, with winged heels, in kneeling-running position r., raising his l. hand; Carian monogram above his l. wing. Rev. Lion, its head turned, standing l. on dotted exergual line; above, Carian characters. All within incuse square. E.S.G. Robinson, A Find of Archaic Coins from South-West Asia Minor, NC 1936, p. 268, 10 and pl. XIV (these dies). SNG Lockett 2917 (these dies). Gulbenkian 779 (these dies). Rosen 624 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 2351 (this obverse die). H.A. Troxell, Winged Carians, Essays Thompson p. 263, 41.

Rare. Of excellent style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone,  
good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu 7, 1973, 233 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 535 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1984. From the collection of a Man in Love with Art.

**Satrap of Caria, Hidrieus, 351-344**



666



666

666 Tetradrachm circa 351-344, AR 25 mm, 14.94 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΔΑΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus standing r., holding labrys in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below in field, E. *Traité II*, 100. Pixodarus, CH IX, 2. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 340. SNG von Aulock 8046.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Künker sale 333, 2020, 821. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Islands off Caria, Cos**



667



667 Didrachm, magistrate Biton circa 345-340/30, AR 20 mm, 6.87 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. BITΩN / ΚΩΙΩΝ Veiled head of Demeter l. Pixodarus p. 235, 29. SNG Copenhagen 621. SNG Keckman 289. SNG von Aulock 2752.

Two attractive portraits of fine Hellenistic style and a lovely old cabinet tone.

Good very fine / about extremely fine 750

Ex Oslo Myntgalleri sale 12, 2017, 772. From a Scandinavian private collection.



668



668

668 Tetradrachm, magistrate Mikon circa 285-260, AR 27 mm, 15.02 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Κ - ΩΙΟ - Ν Crab; below, ΜΙΚΩΝ and bow in case. All within dotted square. SNG von Aulock 2753 var. (different magistrate). SNG Fitzwilliam 4762 (this reverse die). P. Requier, *Les Tetradrachmes Hellénistiques de Cos*, SNR 75, 1996, 14.

Rare. Struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone.

Good very fine / about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Nomos sale 15, 2017, 161. From the Molard collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

**Rhodes**



669 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 23 mm, 14.55 g. Head of Helios facing, slightly r. Rev. [PO]ΔΙON Rose with bud to l.; in l. field, T and in r., *kerykeion*. All within incuse square. SNG von Aulock 2788. Kraay & Hirmer 645. K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, 507 (these dies). Ashton 76. HN Online 1041. Bérend, *Tétradrachmes* -. Boston MFA, 120.

A portrait of fine style and a lovely light old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 7'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 67, 1991, 143 and Heritage 3049, 2016, 30166 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Kings of Lydia. Time of Alyattes to Croesus, before 561**



670 1/3 siglos or Trite, Sardes before 561, EL 12 mm, 4.78 g. Lion's head r. with open jaws; on forehead, dot with multiple rays. Rev. Double incuse punch. Weidauer 89. Rosen 656. Boston, MFA 1764. SNG von Aulock 2868. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 327. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Time of Croesus, 561-546 or later**



671 Light stater, Sardes circa 561-546 or later, AV 16 mm, 8.09 g. Confronting foreparts of lion, with open jaws and r. forepaw raised, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with rough surface. *Traité I*, 401. SNG von Aulock 2875. SNG Lockett 2983. BMC 31. Boston, MFA 2073. Gulbenkian 757.

A minor nick on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



672 Light stater, Sardes circa 561-546 or later, AV 15 mm, 8.04 g. Confronting foreparts of lion, with open jaws and r. forepaw raised, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with rough surface. *Traité I*, 401. SNG von Aulock 2875. SNG Lockett 2983. BMC 31. Boston, MFA 2073. Gulbenkian 757.

A minor scuff on obverse, otherwise good very fine 5'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



673



673

673 Light stater, Sardes circa 561-546 or later, AV 16 mm, 8.05 g. Confronting foreparts of lion, with open jaws and r. forepaw raised, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with rough surface. *Traité I*, 401. SNG von Aulock 2875. SNG Lockett 2983. BMC 31. Boston, MFA 2073. Gulbenkian 757.

About extremely fine 8'000

Ex Triton sale XVIII, 2015, 659. From the RH collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.



674



674

674 Half stater or siglos, Sardes circa 561-546 or later, AR 15 mm, 5.32 g. Confronting foreparts of lion, with open jaws and r. forepaw raised, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with rough surface. *Traité I*, 409. SNG Kayhan 1025. SNG von Aulock 2877. SNG Ashmolean 762.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Rauch sale 64, 1999, 69. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Pamphilia, Aspendos



675



675 Stater circa 420-370, AR 25 mm, 10.32 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower middle field, ΠΙΟ. Rev. ΕΤΦΕΔΙΙΙC Slinger standing r.; in r. field, forepart of horse above wreath. SNG Copenhagen 246. SNG France 110.

About extremely fine 1'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Side



676



676 Stater circa 380-360, AR 23 mm, 10.70 g. Athena standing l., supporting shield and spear with l. hand, holding Nike in r.; in l. field, pomegranate and in r., Pamphylian letters. Rev. Pamphylian legend Apollo standing l. by altar, holding patera and branch. SNG France 656 (these dies). Jameson 1594 (this coin). Atlan, Group IX, 148.2 (this coin).

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

Cyprus, Salamis. Nikodamos, circa 460 – 450



677

- 677 Siglos circa 460-450, AR 22 mm, 11.34 g. *ba si le fo se ni ko da mo* in Cypriot characters. Ram lying r.; above, vase. Ram's head l.; above, corn of grain and below, ivy sprig. All within incuse square. *Traité II*, —. BMC —. Tziambazis —. Gillet 169. Masson-Amandry p. 33 and pl. II, 4-5.

Exceedingly rare, the finest of very few specimens known, of this intriguing and fascinating issue. Of superb style and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

100'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 69, 1984, 425 and The Bru 19 November 2010, 46 sales. Previously purchased from Tradart in 1997 at Tefaf.

Salamis on Cyprus was reputedly founded by the Achaean hero, Teucer, who was unable to return home after the Trojan War because of his failure to avenge his brother Ajax. The historical city had been inhabited by a population reflecting Greek and Phoenician cultural influences since the eleventh century B.C., but by the sixth century B.C. the Greek element had become dominant. In the Classical period, the city was frequently in alliance with Athens in order to oppose the Persians and to expand Salaminian influence over the other cities of Cyprus. Nikodamas, the issuer of this stater, was a Greek king of Salamis in the decade before the expedition of an Athenian fleet under the general Kimon against the Persians on Cyprus in 450 B.C. Simultaneous battles fought on land and on the sea before the walls of Salamis resulted in victory for the Greeks. Unfortunately, what rôle Nikodamas may have played in these events, if any, are unknown. This unique and artistically attractive stater ultimately derives its recumbent ram from the coinage of Evelthon, the first king of Salamis to strike coins in the sixth century B.C. This reuse of this old type served to advertise Nikodamas as a legitimate king from the dynasty of Evelthon (other rare issues also include the name of Evelthon in the obverse legend) and followed the royal numismatic custom at Salamis. Nikodamas' recognised predecessors, as well as Evanthes, who has been variously considered a successor or predecessor of Nikodamas, all employed this dynastic ram obverse type. The ram's head of the reverse may have been a novelty introduced by Nikodamas, if he did not inherit this reverse type from Evanthes, who also used it. The detailed execution of the head invites comparison with the best of the ram's head rhyta (drinking horns) that were fashionable at Greek drinking parties at the time that Nikodamas and Evanthes produced their coinages.

**Evagoras II, circa 361 – 351**



678 Stater circa 361-351, AV 17 mm, 8.20 g. Lion standing l., devouring prey; eagle on its back. Rev. EYA Artemis (or Apollo ?) standing r., wearing short chiton and quiver on his back, drawing bow. Markou L'or p. 314, III (see note below).

Apparently unique and an issue of great interest and fascination. Good very fine 40'000

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 335 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2061 sales. From the Dr. Lawrence A. Adams collection. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Evagoras II was probably the grandson of Evagoras I, the great Greek king of Salamis in the early fourth century BC. However, whereas Evagoras I had strongly pursued alliances with Athens as a means of expanding the power of Salamis and maintaining its independence from the Persian Empire, Evagoras II was subservient to the Great King. His pro-Persian policies offended his people's desire for autonomy like other Greek states and in 351 BC he was overthrown in a popular uprising led by his nephew, Pnytagoras. Evagoras II was forced to flee from Cyprus and escaped to the Persian court of Artaxerxes III. The Great King rewarded his former loyalty by making him governor of Sidon in the stead of its rebellious Phoenician governor. Unfortunately, Evagoras II proved to be as obnoxious to the Sidonians as he had been to the Salaminians and in 346 BC, after only three years in power, he was forced to flee from Phoenicia to Cyprus. There was a bitter homecoming awaiting him. Upon his arrival, Evagoras II was arrested and executed on the orders of Pnytagoras. Interestingly, despite the pro-Persian stance of Evagoras II, his coinage is probably the most Hellenic in style of all the kings of Salamis who preceded him. He was the first to abandon the old Cypriot syllabary in favour of the Greek alphabet for his coin inscriptions.

E. Markou, in her book on the gold coinage of Cyprus, condemned this coin based on the iconography of the reverse. However, that determination was predicated on the assumption that the figure represented Herakles, which it clearly does not. In private correspondence with Markou, she agreed that the type more likely represented Artemis or Apollo, but still rejects this iconography on a Cypriot coin. In our opinion, the coin is clearly of ancient manufacture, and genuine in all respects. The appearance of this iconography, too, is unexceptional; though it may be unique to coinage on Cyprus, the depiction of Artemis or Apollo shooting a bow is well known on other coinage of the Greek world (see, e.g., at Abdera [cf. May 458], Ambrakeia [cf. BMC 20], Corinth [cf. Pegasi 454], Eleuthernai [cf. Svoronos 1], Larissa [cf. Rogers 307 and BCD 1174], and Syracuse [cf. HGC 2, 1412]). Moreover, the portrait of both Artemis and Apollo is known on other coins of Cyprus. In sum, it is our opinion that the type is not dispositive of the authenticity of the piece, and it has all the characteristics of an ancient coin.

Seleucid kings. Seleucus I Nicator, 312 – 281



- 679 Distater, uncertain mint in Cappadocia, eastern Syria, or northern Mesopotamia circa 305-281, AV 22 mm, 17.16 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; below l. wing, MA monogram. SC 55 (this coin). WSM 1334 and pl. 51, 9 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, only five specimens known of this important and fascinating issue.

An interesting portrait struck in high relief, about extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 173 and Triton II, 1998, 463 sales. From the Phoenix Art Museum and from the Orme Lewis Sr. collection. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Outside of Ptolemaic Egypt it was unusual for any Greek kingdom to produce high denomination gold or silver coins. Even under Alexander III, whose gold distaters are not infrequently encountered, it must be noted that they are significantly rarer than his staters. The large gold coins of the Seleucids are similarly rare and were issued only infrequently. Under Seleucus I they are limited to distaters and double-darics, and under later kings they occur only as octodrachms issued by Seleucus II, Seleucus III, Antiochus III, Cleopatra Thea & Antiochus VIII, and Antiochus, the son of Seleucus IV. This issue of distaters is the only one known for any Seleucid king and represents a single emission at a single mint. It bears the familiar Alexandrine stater-type that often was called into service by Seleucus I, though in this case it bears the king's name rather than that of Alexander, which suggests it was struck after 305/4 B.C., when Seleucus I claimed the title *basileus*. The location of its mint is unknown, though Houghton and Lorber agreed with Newell that it likely was in Cappadocia or Syria, with the former authors also suggesting it could have been in Northern Mesopotamia. Because of its rarity, it is clear that large-denomination gold in the Seleucid world was issued only for special occasions. Houghton and Lorber suggest that because this mint produced both distaters and staters, it must have been "a centre of commercial or strategic importance." The possible occasions for this distater include the defeat of Antigonus at the Battle of Ipsus in 301, the elevation of Antiochus I as co-regent in 294, and perhaps even the defeat of Lysimachus at Corupedium early in 281, which had occurred just seven months before Seleucus himself was murdered.



- 680 Stater, Ai Khanoum circa 266-261, AV 18 mm, 8.52 g. Diademed head r., with elderly features. Rev. [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – [AN]ΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; in inner l. field, monogram. ESM 695. SC 435.1.

Very rare. Light reddish tone and a light scuff on neck, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-40, 2017, 264 and Roma Numismatics XVI, 2018, 392 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Seleucus II Callinicus, 246 – 225**



681

681

- 681 Tetradrachm, Antiochia circa 244-226, AR 28 mm, 17.11 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕ – ΛΕΥΚΟΥ Apollo Delphios standing l., leaning on tripod, holding bow; in l. and r. field, monograms. SC 689.6b. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 289; CNG 87, 2011, 620 and Oslo Myntgalleri 21, 2020, 256 sales. From the Semon Lipcer collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

**Demetrius II, second reign 130 – 125**



682

- 682 Tetradrachm, Ake circa 127-126, AR 28 mm, 16.14 g. Diademed head r. within border of reem. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ – ΘΕΟΥ – ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding sceptre and Nike; in exergue, two monograms. SC 2202. CSE 802. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 500

Ex Schulmann 225, 1955, 1265 and Oslo Myntgalleri November 2013, 1591 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Phoenicia, Aradus**



683

- 683 Uncertain king, circa 348/7-339/8. Stater dated RY 5 of an uncertain king N-, AR 20 mm, 10.64 g. Head of marine deity r., wearing laurel wreath. Rev. Galley r. below waves and above, Aramaic man and |||| (date). cf. Betlyon 29. Rouvier –. cf. DCA 752. cf. NAC sale 138, 2023, 276.

Rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Unusually well struck and complete, almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 364 and CNG 97, 2014, 298 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan and Peter Bowe collections.



**Byblos**



684

- 684 **Urimilk III, circa 365-350.** Shekel circa 365-350, AR 26 mm, 13.10 g. Galley l., prow decorated with lion's head; on deck, three warriors l., with shields. Beneath, winged hippocamp l. / murex. Rev. Phoenician legend Lion l., bringing down bull. Betlyon 18. Dewing 2662. Elayi-Elayi 775-814.

Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Heritage sale 3032, 2014, 23341. From the Dr. Patrick Tan and the Peter Bowe collections.

**Sidon**



685

- 685 **temp. Ba`alšillem (Sakton) I-Ba'ana.** Dishekel, contemporary (Philistian?) imitation, circa 425-401, AR 31 mm, 27.08 g. Phoenician galley l. before city wall with five towers; in exergue, two lions standing outward. Rev. King of Persia and driver in chariot drawn by two horses galloping l.; in l. field, attendant standing l. and below, incuse goat running l. All within dotted circle within incuse circle. For prototype, cf. E&E-S Group III.1. cf. Betlyon 17.

A very interesting issue struck on an exceptionally large flan. Minor areas of oxidation and light cleaning marks, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Edward J. Waddell 65, 1995, 47; Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4089; Triton XIX, 2016, 295 and Busso Peus 416, 2016, 143 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

This fascinating contemporary imitation copies the types used for the popular dishekel of Sidon. The obverse type depicting a galley before a turreted city wall is almost certainly intended to represent the view from the Phoenician coast towards Sidon from one of its two great harbours: the northern harbour, which was protected by a long coastal ridge, and the semicircular bay known as the Egyptian harbor to the south. The chariot scene on the reverse has sometimes been the subject of controversy. According to one interpretation, it depicts a Sidonian religious procession in which the image of a god (Ba`al of Sidon?) is driven in a chariot while the Sidonian king follows behind. In another, much more widely accepted interpretation, the apparent god in the chariot car is a representation of the Great King of Persia, whom the Sidonian kings recognized as their suzerain. The king of Sidon appears following behind the chariot to illustrate that his reign is legitimate and sanctioned by Persia. The latter interpretation is strongly supported by the appearance of the standing figure driven in the chariot. He wears the crenellated *kidaris* crown and *kandys* robe that were standard features of Achaemenid Persian royal attire, but which were not standard elements of Phoenician deities. Although the imitation of Sidonian coin types was commonplace in Samaria in the fifth and fourth centuries BC the focus of Samaritan imitation was on small fractional issues like the 1/16 shekel of Ba`alšillem II. Further to the south, the cities of Philistia had a greater tradition of striking imitative coins in larger denominations, and the present coin possibly may have been struck there. However, in the corpus of known Philistian coins there are very few that clearly take their inspiration from Sidonian models.



686

- 686 **Ba'al'illem II, circa 401-366.** Double shekel, AR 31 mm, 27.76 g. Phoenician war galley to l.; above, Phoenician letter B. Rev. Persian king in chariot l. with driver; behind, king of Sidon following, holding sceptre and votive vase. Elayi-Elayi 625. BMC 17. Betlyon 18.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Heritage sale 3037, 2015, 30931. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Tyre**



687

687 Shekel 86-86 (year 41), AR 28 mm, 14.30 g. Laureate bust of Melkart r., [lion skin around neck]. Rev. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle standing l. on prow; palm frond in background; in l. field, AM (date) above club; Δ to r., Phoenician A between legs. BMC 134. DCA 919.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 300

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 185, 2013, 139. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Judea. The Bar Kokhba War, 132 – 135**



688

688 Tetradrachm or Sela, undated but attributed to year 3 (134-135), AR 28 mm, 14.06 g. *Simon* (in paleo-Hebrew characters) Façade of the tetrastyle Temple of Jerusalem within which the arch of the Covenant. Rev. *For the freedom of Jerusalem* (in paleo-Hebrew characters) Lulav and etrog. Mildenberg 92. Hendin 1413. A minor flan crack, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 201, 2017, 139. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**The Jewish War, 66 – 70**



689

689

689 Shekel, Jerusalem 67-68 (year 2), AR 23 mm, 13.74 g. *šql ysr'l* (Shekel of Israel) in paleo-Hebrew characters Cup with pearly rim; above, "Y[ear] 2" (in paleo-Hebrew characters). Rev. *yrwšlym hqdwšh* (Jerusalem [the] Holy) in paleo-Hebrew characters Sprig of three pomegranates. Kadman 7. Meshorer 193. Söfaer 7-8. Hendin 1358. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 361. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Kings of Parthia, Mithradates II, 129 – 88**



690 Tetradrachm, Seleucia circa 129-88, AR 29 mm, 15.78 g . Diademed bust of Mithradates I. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΤΥ Parthian archer seated r. on omphalos, holding bow; in outer r. field, palm and in exergue, TV. Shore 67. Sellwood 24.4. Sunrise 284.  
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 394. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Kings of Persis, Bagadat early – mid 3rd century BC**



691 Tetradrachm, early – mid 3rd century BC, AR 29 mm, 16.51 g. Diademed head of Bagadat r., wearing *kyrbasia* and pendant earring. Rev. Aramaic legend on two lines; Fire temple of Ahura-Mazda; to l., Bagadat standing r. and, to r., standard. Alram 515. BMC Arabia p.196, 2.  
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Persia, Achaemenid Empire**



692 **time of Darius I to Xerxes II, circa 485 – 420.** Daric, Sardis circa 485-420, AV 15 mm, 8.32 g. The Great King r. in kneeling-running stance, holding spear and bow, quiver at his back. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch. Carradice type IIIb and pl. XII, 17. Sunrise 24.  
Good very fine 1'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 184, 2013, 12. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 693 **time of Artaxerxes III to Darios III.** Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus circa 350-333, AR 25 mm, 15.13 g. Persian king, wearing *kidaris* and *kandys*, in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear in r. hand and bow in l. Rev. Prow of galley r., with hornlike *akrostolion*, fighting platform decorated with *labrys*, *proembolon* (upper battering ram) decorated with dolphin and an *embolon* (principal three pronged battering ram); below, wave pattern; in r. field, small dolphin downward. For the same types on a contemporary gold daric, cf. Konuk, Coin M53 = Konuk, Influences, pl. XXX, 24 = de Luynes 2819 = Babelon, Perses 124 = Traite II 36, pl. LXXXVII, 24 = J. P. Six, Monnaies grecques, inédites et incertaines in NC 1890, p. 241, 1, pl. 17, 13.  
Apparently unique and unrecorded. An issue of tremendous fascination and historical importance. Perfectly centred on a large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone.  
Good extremely fine / extremely fine 50'000

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 376. From the Peter Bowe collection.

This apparently unique and unpublished silver tetradrachm employs the same types known from a Persian gold daric struck at Halicarnassus between the mid-fourth century BC and the coming of Alexander the Great in 333 BC. In this period, Halicarnassus was the capital of the Persian satrapy of Caria, governed on behalf of the Great King first by Idriaeus and Pixodarus, the sons of the famous Mausolus who erected his monumental tomb—the Mausoleum—at Halicarnassus. After the death of Pixodarus in 335 BC, his Persian son-in-law Orontobates was granted the satrapy and Halicarnassus by Darius III. Orontobates was included among the western Persian satraps who were defeated by Alexander the Great at the Granicus River in 334 BC. Together with the Greek mercenary commander Memnon of Rhodes, Orontobates escaped to Halicarnassus. Once behind the strong walls of the city, they hoped to harass Alexander and the Macedonian army with their continued access to the Persian fleet. They were very nearly successful. When Alexander the Great reached Halicarnassus in 333 BC, he had great difficulty in besieging the city thanks to numerous catapults mounted on the ramparts. In a small battle that erupted, Memnon's troops gained the upper hand against the Macedonians and seemed on the verge of inflicting defeat on Alexander when his sappers suddenly broke through the city wall and allowed him to surprise the Persian forces inside. Realising that all was lost, Orontobates and Memnon set fire to Halicarnassus and withdrew, leaving Alexander to celebrate his victory in a smoking ruin. The obverse type, featuring a standard representation of the Persian Great King, combined with the reverse type carrying a detailed rendering of the prow of a war galley may suggest that this tetradrachms and the associated gold daric emission were struck at Halicarnassus to support the Persian fleet.

## Kingdom of Bactria, Euthydemus II, 190 – 185



- 694 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-185, AR 31 mm, 16.86 g. Draped and diademed bust of Euthydemus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Heracles seated l. on rock, holding a club, his lowered hand resting on another pile of rocks; in lower field r., control-mark. For the obverse, cf. MIG 113b. Bopearachchi 1D. SNG ANS 217 and for the reverse, cf. SNG ANS 141. MIG 94a. Bopearachchi Séries, 12A.  
Interesting hybrid. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine / very fine 1'000

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 856, 2015, 5022. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Eucratides I, circa 170 – 145**



695 Stater, Pushkalavati circa 170-145, AV 19 mm, 8.50 g. Draped bust r., wearing helmet, adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioskuri on prancing horses r. both holding spears and palm branches; in lower r. field, monogram. MIG 176 var. (unlisted monogram). Bopearachchi 5 var. (unlisted monogram); cf. 7A (drachm). Oikonomedes AJN 7, 1968, Group B. SNG ANS 163 var. (different monogram). cf. NAC sale 96, 2016, 1133 (this obverse die).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type in an exceptional state of preservation.

Minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 50'000

Ex Roma IX, 2015, 438 and Künker 270, 2015, 8410 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Possibly with Seleucid help (there is some evidence that Eucratides may have had matrilineal ties to the Seleucid royal house), Eucratides I of Baktria overthrew the last of the Euthydemid dynasty which had ruled over Baktria and parts of India for the better part of the previous century. He went on to establish his own dynasty, with his son Eukratides II set to inherit his kingdom, ruling a vast territory which at its greatest extent covered parts of the Indian subcontinent and was greater in size than any other Greek-ruled kingdom of the time. Eucratides' gold coinage exists in two denominations, staters such as the present specimen, and the unique and magnificent twenty-stater multiple that is in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. The latter is the largest ancient gold coin known and shares its types with the stater. The obverse depicts the king wearing a wide-brimmed Macedonian helmet adorned with a bull's ear and horn, symbols mirrored on the Syrian tetradrachms of Seleukos I showing Alexander the Great as the legendary conqueror of the Orient, the god Dionysos. The reverse shows Eucratides' patron deities, the Dioskouroi, twin sons of Zeus and Leda and the brothers of Helen of Troy, riding on horseback with couched lances. Less than twenty of these gold staters are known and they are struck from only a few numbers of dies, which suggests that the issue was small to begin with and served a primarily ceremonial purpose. The occasion for the issue was most probably Eucratides' victory over Demetrios II, who had besieged Eucratides with vastly superior numbers. Despite these great odds, however, Eucratides emerged victorious, and after Demetrios was murdered by his own troops, Eucratides was left as uncontested ruler in Baktria. This stater is one of six known with this monogram below the Dioskouroi on the reverse and is perhaps the finest of all of Eucratides' known gold coins.



696 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 170-145, AR 33 mm, 16.96 g. Draped bust of Eucratides r., wearing horned helmet; all within bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioskuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm branch; in r. field, monogram and in exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Mitchiner 177f. Bopearachchi série 6, W.40. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Bruun Rasmussen sale 856, 2015, 5026. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Maues, with Queen Machene, circa 125 – 85**



697

697 Tetradrachm, Taxila Sirkap circa 125-85, AR 27 mm, 8.91 g. ΒΑCΙΑICCHC ΘΕΟΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΜΑΧΗΝΗC Tyche, wearing mural crown, enthroned r., feet on footstool, holding torque in extended r. hand and long sceptre in l. Rev. Rajatirajasa mahatasa Moasa in Kharosthi characters Zeus, draped, standing l., holding Nike, who holds wreath and palm in extended r. hand and sceptre on l. arm; in inner l. field, monogram. Senior 4.1T. MIG Type 736a. G. Le Rider, "Monnaies de Taxila et d'Arachosie: une nouvelle reine de Taxila," *Revue des Études Grecques* 80 (1967), 3 (these dies). R. Senior, *Encyclopaedia Iranica* pl. I, no. 5 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 442 and NAC 124, 2021, A Man in Love with Art, 248 sales.

Like all Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian coins, this extremely rare tetradrachm names the issuing authority on the obverse in Greek script and on the reverse in Prakrit rendered in Kharoshthi script. However, while on most such coins the Kharoshthi legend is usually a translation of the Greek, here the legends refer to two different individuals. The Greek legend names a Queen Mechane Theotropos while the Kharoshthi legend names Great King of Kings Maues. Maues is widely believed to have been a Scythian (Saka) leader who conquered and settled in parts of Gandhara after his people were driven out of Central Asia by the movements of the Yeuzhi in the late second century BC. Unfortunately, nothing is known about Maues beyond that he established a dating era that continued in use in Ghandara into the first century BC and that he struck coins with monograms shared with the Indo-Greek kings Apollodotos II and Zoilos II. Overstriking of Maues types on those of Apollodotos II has led to the claim that the two rulers may have been rivals. Even less is known about Mechane. She is only mentioned on these tetradrachms and most scholars assume her to have been either the wife or mother of Maues. The latter interpretation is perhaps most plausible in light of her epithet which identifies her as the "Nurse of the God." In this case, the god in question would be Maues himself. In this case the coinage would seem to imply a coregency of mother and son like that of the Indo-Greek rulers Agathokleia and Straton I (c. 105-85 BC?). Indeed, the epithet of Agathokleia was also Theotropos. If Mechane ruled alongside her son as coregent it would tend to imply that Maues was too young to rule on his own at the time this tetradrachm was struck, but later reigned in his own right without Mechane (as shown by the coinage). Such a scenario, which seems the most reasonable in light of the numismatic evidence, becomes problematic for the established historical reconstruction in which Maues is assumed to enter Ghandara as an adult Scythian leader. This tetradrachm is an important coin, not only for the wrench that it throws into the historical understanding of the earliest of the Indo-Scythian kings, but for its types, which exerted an influence on the coinages of both his Indo-Scythian successors and their Indo-Greek contemporaries. Both the standing Zeus and the seated goddess types occurred on coins of the Indo-Greek kings Amyntas and Peukolaos (c. 80-65 BC?) while the standing Zeus type continued on coins of the Indo-Scythian kings Azilises (c. 85-45 BC?) and Azes (c. 58-12 BC?).

**Menander II, circa 90 – 85**



698

698

698 Drachm, Parapamisadae circa 90-80, AR 17 mm, 2.24 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΑΕΩC ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥC Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l., seen from behind, brandishing spear. Rev. Maharajasa dhramikasa Menandrasa in Kharosthi characters Nike advancing r., holding palm branch and wreath; in inner l. field, monogram. Bopparachchi Series 4 (obv.), Series 2b (rev.). Mitchiner II, Type 220 (obv.), Type 229.b (rev.) (Menander I).

An apparently unique and unrecorded hybrid. Dark tone and very fine

3'500

Ex CNG 87, 2011, 745 and NAC 124, 2021, Man in Love, 250 sales.

**Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305 or King, 305 – 282**



699



699

699 Tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 310-309, AR 26 mm, 17.06 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in l. field, monogram, in r., monogram and eagle. Svoronos 44 and pl. II, 23 (these dies). Zervos issue 20A (dies 299/a). CPE 50.

Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex CNG 88, 2011, 532 and Gemini XI, 2014, 325 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



700



700 Tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306-303, AR 29 mm, 14.80 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in l. field, monogram, in r., monogram and eagle. Svoronos 139 and pl. V, 16. SNG Copenhagen 23. CPE 89.

A portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal on a very broad flan. A hairline flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500

Ex NFA Winter Mail Bid 14 December 1989, 809; Heritage 3020, 20122, Kim Werner, 25030 and Heritage 3037, 2015, 30934 sales. From the California collection and the Peter Bowe collection.



701



701

701 Tetradrachm struck in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306-300, AR 28 mm, 15.65 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in r. field, monogram and eagle. Svoronos 162 and pl. VI, 2. SNG Copenhagen 28. CPE 69. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

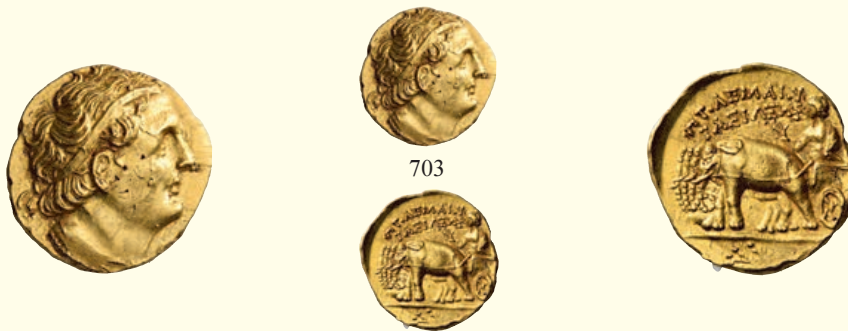
Ex Myntkompaniet/AB Philea sale 11, 2016, 323. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Ptolemy I Soter king, 305–285**



- 702 Pentadrachm, Alexandria, circa 305-285, AV 24 mm, 17.84 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, two monograms. Pozzi 3199 (this coin). Svoronos –, cf. 348 (tetradrachm). CPE –, cf. 176 (tetradrachm).  
Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good very fine 7500

Ex Ars Classica I, 1921, Pozzi, 3199. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 703 Stater, Euhesperides 300-298, AV 17 mm, 7.04 g. Diademed bust r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Quadriga of elephants driven l. by figure of deified Alexander, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, *silphium*. Svoronos 101 and pl. V, 2 (these dies). Naville, Cyrene 239. CPE 275. Very rare. Minor traces of overstriking on reverse and edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex New York sale XLV, 2019, 235. From a Scandinavian private collection.

The earliest Greek gold coins of Egypt were struck in the form of the standard ‘Alexandrine’ staters showing the head of Athena and the standing figure of Nike. They were first issued by Alexander, and after he departed they were produced by his regent in Egypt, Cleomenes of Naucratis. Once Ptolemy became satrap of Egypt in 323 B.C., he continued to issue Athena-Nike gold staters until about 310. Except for some issues produced for Nikokreon and Menelaos in Cyprus and Ophellas in Cyrene, the pattern of Egyptian gold coinage was not changed until c.313/311, when it seems Ptolemy authorised a special issue at Alexandria (see NAC 46, lot 303). It had no inscription and portrayed the deified Alexander wearing horns, an aegis and an elephant headdress, and on its reverse showed a prow. The next issue, struck sometime between c.304 and 295, is of the type offered here. It was an innovation on many levels since it not only bore the diademed portrait of Ptolemy, but an inscription on the reverse that describes Ptolemy as king, a title he had taken in the late summer or autumn of 306. The weight was also innovative, as it was the first of his gold coins to use the lighter, Ptolemaic/Phoenician standard. For the main issue, presumably struck in Alexandria, there are at least 15 recorded variants based on different monograms and monogram combinations. Somewhat later, it seems, this type was also produced on a smaller scale in Cyrene during the rule of Magas. The head of Alexander that appears on many of Ptolemy’s coins, as well as his depiction in an elephant quadriga, helped reinforce Ptolemy’s claim of being the inheritor of Alexander’s legacy, a tradition he initiated in 322/1 by taking possession of Alexander’s body while it was in transit from Babylon to Macedon. He initially brought the corpse to Memphis, but eventually it was placed in a grand tomb in Alexandria, remaining an object of worship. After this issue of gold staters, Ptolemy’s remaining gold coins (perhaps issued from about 295 to 284/3) were of a standard type showing his portrait on the obverse and an eagle on the reverse, typically with the Delta signature secreted behind Ptolemy’s ear.



**Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246**



704

704 Pentadrachm, Alexandria 277, AV 25 mm, 17.80 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed; in l. field, Σ over shield and between legs, regnal year I (10). Svoronos 573. SNG Copenhagen –. Boston, MFA –. CPE 287.

A very rare variety. A scratch repaired on cheek, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 202, 1960, 24; Hess-Leu sale 36, 1968, 379 and NAC 110, 2018, 77 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



705

705 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 26 mm, 27.73 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and, Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and, Berenice I, diademed and veiled; in field l., shield. Svoronos 603. Boston, MFA 2274. SNG Copenhagen 132. Dewing 2752. CPE 313.

Good very fine 6'000

Ex Triton XV, 2012, 1310; Triton XVII, 2014, 415 and NAC 88, 2015, 452 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



706

706 Tetradrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 21 mm, 13.90 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. CPE 314.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex Heritage sale 3067, 2018, 30224.



707

- 707 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 28 mm, 27.69 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field I., Θ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruits and bound with fillets. Svoronos 460. Troxell, MN 28, pl. 6, 3. CPE 388.  
Good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000



708

708

- 708 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria, circa 249, AR 33 mm, 35.65 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r.; in I. field, ΜΜ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 947. Troxell p. 44 and pl. 7, 7 (these dies). SNG Berry 1483 (this coin). CPE 354. Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 7'500

Ex NFA XVIII, 1987, 261 and Triton XXII, 2019 sales. From the Burton Y. Berry collection and from the collection of a Northern California Gentleman. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Upon her death in July of 270 BC, Arsinoe II, the sister-wife of King Ptolemy II, was deified and a cult was established in her honour as Thea Philadelphus ('brother-loving goddess'). It was a new cult, distinct from the Theoi Adelphoi ('sibling gods') cult, which by 272/1 had been established for Arsinoe and her husband. The first honorary coinage for Arsinoe II and her new cult appears to have been silver decadrachms, which were issued soon after her death. Starting in about 261/0, the same types were employed for gold coins that must have been as impressive then as they are today. The largest of these was an octodrachm or mnaieion (one-mina piece) that appears to have been worth 100 silver drachms, and was struck under successive Ptolemaic kings for about 150 years or more. Arsinoe's portrait is carefully composed to show her royal pedigree and her divinity. Her status as a queen is attested by the jewelled diadem at her forehead, and her divinity by the lotus sceptre at her shoulder and the ram's horn at her ear. While the obverse is devoted solely to the queen, the reverse is dedicated to her sibling relationship with Ptolemy II. The inscription ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ('[coin] of Arsinoe, brother-lover') is paired with a double cornucopiae, which presumably represents brother and sister. As a symbol of bounty and fertility, the double-cornucopiae laden with grain and fruit and bound by a fillet is thought to have been a personal badge of Arsinoe II.



709

- 709 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria, circa 249, AR 34 mm, 32.30 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r.; in I. field, ΜΜ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 938. Troxell p. 44. SNG Copenhagen 136 (this obverse die). CPE 344. Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, areas of corrosion on reverse and on edge,  
otherwise very fine / good very fine 4'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 96, 2017, 1907. Privately purchased from F. Kovacs in 1986. From the Hanbery collection.

**Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222**



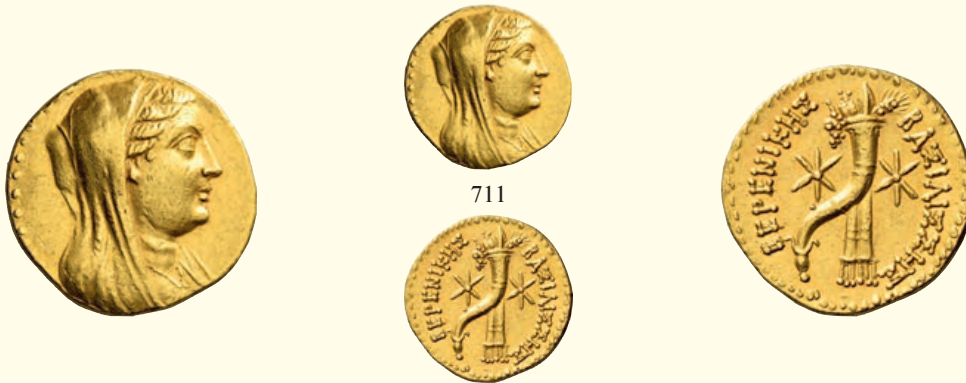
710

- 710 **In name of Berenice.** Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 26 mm, 21.28 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r., wearing necklace. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruits and tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars and below, E. Svoronos 973. SNG Copenhagen – Boston, MFA 2278. CPE 745.

Extremely rare. Traces of restoration on neck and in field, several minor marks and a metal flaw at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine

5'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



711

- 711 **In name of Berenice.** 2 ½ drachms, Alexandria after 241, AV 21 mm, 10.66 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 979. BMC 3 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 2279. McClean 9790. CPE 738.

Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Triton sale XXII, 2019, 416. From the collection of a Northern California Gentleman, purchased from Dr. A. Saslow in January 1986. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205**



712

712

- 712 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27 mm, 27.77 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex Nomos 11, 2015, 139 and Künker 273, 2016, 478 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



713



713

- 713 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27 mm, 27.76 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex CNG 85, 2010, 540 and CNG 97, 2014, 421 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



714



714

- 714 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 28 mm, 27.72 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia. Svoronos 1117 and pl. XXXVI, 6. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 888. About extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gemini IV, 2008, 274 and Harlan J. Berk 223, 2023, 8 sales.

### Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145



715



715

- 715 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 180-145, AR 28 mm, 13.32 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1489. SNG Copenhagen 262. Boston, MFA 2290-2292. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from Oslo Myntgalleri in November 2016. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Cyrenaica, Cyrene



- 716 Tetradrachm in alliance with Euhesperides circa 480-435, AR 25 mm, 17.30 g. [E - Y] / E - Σ (*retrograde*)  
 Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. KVPA Pearl-diademed, bearded and horned  
 head of Zeus Ammon r. cf. BMC p. XLIV and pl. V, 19. cf. SNG Copenhagen 1182.  
 Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of superb Classical  
 style struck on an exceptionally fresh metal. Almost invisible traces of overstriking  
 on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Nomos sale 18, 2019, 272. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Ancient Cyrenaica, now comprising territory of the nation of Libya, is located due south of the Greek Peloponnese and Crete. It seems that the first Greek settlement in the region was Cyrene, a few miles inland from the northernmost tip of the coast. Cyrene was founded in about 630 B.C. by settlers from the island of Thera led by a certain Aristoteles Battus, and continued to be populated by others, principally Dorian Greeks. The venture was not easy, and the first two efforts failed. However, when the Thereans acquired local Libyan help, an ideal site was found that enjoyed good rainfall and had a freshwater spring. Other dependent settlements were established before a second round of colonization occurred in the 6th Century B.C. The initial cooperation between locals and colonists was continually tested as more Greeks arrived. The dynasty established by Battus remained intact until the region succumbed to Persian rule in 525 B.C., which lasted to one degree or another until c.440 B.C. The locals then established a Republican-style government comprised of members of local families, who about a century later offered their loyalty to Alexander the Great. Soon thereafter, in c.323 B.C., the Spartan mercenary Thibron temporarily seized power in the Pentapolis, as the region was known because of its five major cities. But the displaced oligarchs fled to Egypt, where they gained the support of Ptolemy I, Alexander's successor in Egypt. Under the leadership of the general Ophellas, Thibron was defeated and the region was annexed by Ptolemy. Thereafter, various efforts to minimize or shed Ptolemaic rule occurred, even by the Ptolemaic strategoi Ophellas and Magas. A particular effort was made by citizens of Cyrene, who invited the Megalopolitan philosophers Ecdelos and Demophanes to confederate their cities as a republic, but it failed when in 246 B.C. a royal marriage occurred between King Ptolemy III and Magas' daughter Berenice II. As the only marriage of Ptolemy III, it cemented the relationship between Egypt and Cyrene, which remained strong until Cyrene fell into Roman hands in 96 B.C. The region's main sources of prosperity were agriculture and animal husbandry. Olives, grains and grapes were grown in abundance, horses of extraordinary quality were bred, and animals were able to graze in the less fertile areas, where the silphium plant grew wild. The silphium plant, which was perhaps a type of giant fennel, was both indigenous to and limited to Cyrenaica, and its by-products were the principal export of the entire region. Its uses were said to be numerous and varied: it served as feed for cattle; it was sought as a cure-all for many physical ailments, from alleviating toothache to treating epilepsy, and as a form of birth control; it was used as a spice; and it even served cosmetic purposes as a perfume. Because the plant resisted cultivation but was so important to the local economy, its harvesting appears to have been tightly regulated. Even so, by about the first century A.D. it had become extinct. As important as the silphium plant was to the people of Cyrenaica, it is no wonder that it became the badge used on the coinage of all of the region's cities. The plant is usually depicted in full, as on the coin of Cyrene offered here, complete with leaves, flowers, and fruits (on the earliest issues only the fruit is shown). The reverse portrays a remarkable bust of Zeus Ammon, the region's most important deity, which by the time this coin was struck in the early part of the fourth century B.C. had become a common feature of Cyrene's coinage.

**Celtic Coins. Central Europe, East Noricum**



717

717

- 717 Tetradrachm "Frontalgesicht" type, Slovenia 2nd-1st cent. BC, AR 23 mm, 7.86 g. Small head facing, wings at sides, surmounted by three-tiered diadem with crescent ends and wavy hair above. Rev. Horse prancing l., spiral ornament above. Sammlung Lanz 192 (these dies). Göbl TKN 19 and pl. 31, 150.

Very rare. Perfectly centred and with a pleasant dark tone. Good very fine 3'000

Ex Lanz 153, 2011, 7 and NAC 124, 2021, A Man in Love with Art, 256 sales.

**The Boii**



718

- 718 Hexadrachm, Busumarus type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 24 mm, 17.27 g. Bare-headed male bust l., hair tied in knot behind; in l. field, branch. Rev. BVSV Winged centaur standing l., head turned r. Paulsen 785-789. Castelin 1161. Göbl IV/1. de La Tour 10141. Kostial 72. Kostur-Gášpár 180.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Reverse slightly off-centre, as usual for this issue, about extremely fine 5'000



719

- 719 Hexadrachm, Biatec type Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 27 mm, 17.20 g. Jugate male heads r., the one on l. wearing laurel wreath and the one on r. with helmet; in r. field, ivy leaf. BIATEC Rider galloping hippogriff r., holding branch in r. hand. Paulsen 718-735. Castelin 1155. Göbl II/1. Dembski 595-600. de La Tour 10170. Kostial 62. Kostur-Gášpár 178.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 6'000



- 720 Hexadrachm, Biatec type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 25 mm, 17.26 g. Jugate male heads r., one wearing laurel wreath, the other wearing helmet. Rev. BIATEC Rider galloping hippogriff r. Paulsen 752-757. Gobl II/3. Dembski 603-606. Kostur-Gášpár 178.2.  
Extremely rare. Very fine 3'000



- 721 Hexadrachm, Coisa type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 25 mm, 17.29 g. Draped and helmeted male bust l. Rev. COISA retrograde Warrior fighting against boar. All within wreath. Paulsen 798-801. Gobl VI/1. Kostur-Gášpár 182.  
Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue an insignificant scuff on obverse, otherwise  
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 15'000



- 722 Hexadrachm, Devii type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 26 mm, 17.17 g. Male head r. Rev. DEVII Horse galloping r. Paulsen 779-781. Gobl IX/1. Kostur-Gášpár 185.  
Very rare and unusual fine condition for this difficult issue.  
Good very fine 5'000



723



723

- 723 Hexadrachm, Devii type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 27 mm, 17.32 g. Male head r. Rev. DEVII Wolf standing r. Paulsen 782-783. Castelin 1160. Gobl IX/1. de La Tour 10164. Kostial 76. Kostur-Gášpár 185.1. Extremely rare and unusually fine condition for the issue. About very fine 4'000



724



- 724 Hexadrachm, Latumarus type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 26 mm, 17.17 g. Male head r.; in r. field, ivy leaf. All within wreath. Rev. IANTVMARVS *retrograde* Horseman advancing r.; above, ivy leaves. Paulsen 792-794. Castelin 1162. Gobl XII/1. de La Tour 10184. Kostial 79. Kostur-Gášpár 188. Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. About extremely fine 6'000



725



- 725 Hexadrachm, Sonnon type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 26 mm, 17.08 g. Male head r.; within laurel wreath. Rev. SONNON *retrograde* Horseman galloping r. Paulsen 758-763. Castelin 1158. Gobl XIV/2. de La Tour 10145. Kostial 82-84. Kostur-Gášpár 192. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 2'000





726

726 Hexadrachm, Titto type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 26 mm, 17.15 g. Male bust l.; in l. field, tree and in r. field, ribbon. Rev. [TITTO] Harpy standing r., head l. Paulsen 810-813. Gobl XV/1. de La Tour 10159. Kostial 86. Kostur-Gášpár 193.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000



727

727 Hexadrachm, Anonymous type, Southwestern Slovakia mid to late I century BC, AR 27 mm, 17.35 g. Male head to r. with radiating hair; all within wreath. Rev. Celticized horse advancing l.; above, wheel. Paulsen 826-828. Gobl XVI/1. Kostial 87. Kostur-Gášpár 194.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000



510



648



513



512



512



559



648



639



679



679



678



695



678



736



737



738



739



740



741



742



743



744



## The Roman Republic

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated



- 728 Didrachm, Neapolis circa 310-300, AR 20 mm, 7.39 g. Helmeted head of bearded Mars l.; behind, oak-spray. Rev. Horse's head r. on base inscribed ROMANO; behind, corn ear. Sydenham 1. Crawford 13/1. Historia Numorum Italy 266.

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Hess 249, 1979, 253 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 222 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 729 Didrachm, Neapolis (?) after 276, AR 21 mm, 7.27 g. Head of Hercules r., hair bound with ribbon, with club and lion's skin over shoulder. Rev. She-wolf r., suckling twins; in exergue, ROMANO. Sydenham 6. SNG Lockett 3479. RBW 23. Crawford 20/1. Historia Numorum Italy 287.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and of superb style. An almost invisible flan crack on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 2'000

Ex CNG 40, 1996, 1223; Künker 59, 2000, 321; M&M GmbH 9, 2001, 320 and NAC 101, 2017, 1 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 730 Didrachm, Neapolis (?) after 276, AR 22 mm, 7.17 g. Head of Hercules r., hair bound with ribbon, with club and lion's skin over shoulder. Rev. She-wolf r., suckling twins; in exergue, ROMANO. Sydenham 6. SNG Lockett 3479. RBW 23. Crawford 20/1. Historia Numorum Italy 287.

Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XII, 2016, 477.



731

- 731 Sestertius circa 214-213, AR 13 mm, 1.05 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, IIS. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 142. RBW 176. Crawford 44/7 and pl. IX, 12. Dark tone and extremely fine 350  
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1535. From a Scandinavian private collection.



732

- 732 *C. Maianius*. Denarius 153, AR 18 mm, 3.87 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in biga r., holding whip and reins; below, C MAIANI; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Maiania 1. Sydenham 427. RBW 870. Crawford 203/1a. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250  
Ex Oslo Myntgalleri sale 2013, 1594. From a Scandinavian private collection.



733

- 733 *The Bellum Sociale*. Denarius, Corfinium circa 90, AR 20 mm, 3.73 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, ITALIA. Rev. Oath-taking scene: Eight soldiers, four on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in the background, standard. In exergue, M. Sydenham 621. Campana 69. Historia Numorum Italy 408 (these dies).  
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Attractive iridescent tone and extremely fine. 3'500  
Ex CNG 63, 2003, 1141; LHS 100, 2007, 385; NAC 52, 2009, 231 and NAC 101, 2017, 5 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



734



734

- 734 *The Bellum Sociale*. Denarius, Bovianum (?) circa 89 (?), AR 21 mm, 4.11 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, *viteliu* retrograde in Oscan characters. Rev. Soldier in helmet and cloak, standing facing, head r., holding reversed spear; his l. foot is placed on a Roman standard; by his side, on r., recumbent bull. Sydenham 627. Campana 122. Historia Numorum Italy 407. RBW 1218.  
Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500  
Ex NFA Winter mail bid December 1989, 882; NAC I, 1999, 1443 and NAC 92, 2016, 303 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 735 *P. Maenius M. f. Antias or Antiaticus*. Denarius 132, AR 19 mm, 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind mark of value, \*. Rev. Victory holding wreath in prancing quadriga r.; below, P·MAE ANT. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Maenia 7. Sydenham 492. RBW 1023. Crawford 249/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500

Ex Nomos sale 11, 2015, 149. From the Peter Bove collection.



- 736 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 4.04 g. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band. Rev. HERCVLES – MVSARVM Hercules standing r., wearing lion's skin and playing lyre; in lower r. field, club. Babelon Pomponia 8. Sydenham 810. RBW –. Crawford 410/1.

Scarce and in exceptional condition, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

A portrait of elegant style perfectly centred on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000

Ex Santamaria 4 June 1952, Signorelli, 587; NFA XXVII, 1991, Russo, 480; NAC 9, 1996, 691; Triton VI, 2003, 723; Nomisma 42, 2010, 48 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 205 sales. From the Dr Briggs Bralliar collection.



- 737 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 19 mm, 3.62 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre key. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MUSA Calliope standing r., playing lyre resting on column. Babelon Pomponia 10. Sydenham 812. RBW –. Crawford 410/2b.

Rare and in exceptional condition, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

Struck on a fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'500

From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.

This denarius belongs to a larger series struck by Q. Pomponius Musa featuring the head of Apollo on the obverse and the nine Muses or Hercules Musarum on the reverse. All of these types serve as visual puns on the cognomen of the moneyer. Apollo was the leader of the Muses, nine minor goddesses who presided over literature and the arts—particularly music and poetry and who judged the deadly music contest between the god and Marsyas. The Muse Calliope (literally meaning, "Beautiful-Voiced") is depicted on the reverse of this piece. Her province was that of epic poetry and general eloquence. In addition to her fame as the voice of inspiration behind such poetic luminaries as Homer and Virgil, Calliope was also the mother of Orpheus and Linus, two of the greatest mythological singers of all time. The song of Orpheus was so beautiful and powerful that it could defeat the enchantment of the Sirens' voices and soften the heart of Hades. Linus was the inventor of lyric song and was so appreciated by the gods that Hephaestus sang his music while engraving the shield of Achilles. Unfortunately, he came to a bad end when he taught music to Hercules. After criticising his form one too many times, the hero took his master's harp and killed him with it.



738

738 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 4.04 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, scroll. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Clio standing l., holding scroll in l. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 11. Sydenham 813. RBW 1485. Crawford 410/3.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. almost invisible marks on obverse,  
otherwise extremely fine

1'250

Ex CNG sale 35, 1995, 580. From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.



739

739 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 3.91 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two flutes in saltire. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Euterpe standing r., resting l. elbow on column and holding two flutes in r. hand. Babelon Pomponia 13. Sydenham 815. RBW 1487. Crawford 410/5.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex Superior Galleries sale 21 September 1990, 79. . From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.



740

740 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 21 mm, 4.00 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, flower. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Erato standing r., playing square lyre. Babelon Pomponia 12. Sydenham 814. RBW –. Crawford 410/6.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on a very broad flan on exceptionally fresh metal with a light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 268. . From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.

In a recent article written by Phil Davies and published in the Festschrift dedicated to Rick Witschonke, the author maintains, with convincing arguments, the issues showing on the reverse a muse holding a square lyre (kithara) should be identified as Erato, while those holding a turtle-shell lyre on reverse and having the turtle symbol on obverse should be identified as Terpsichore. This obviously makes the coin with Erato on reverse less rare than previously thought. Nevertheless the issue Crawford 410/6 remains an extremely rare type as Erato is playing the kithara whereas the type where she is holding the lyre in one hand and the kithara in the other is a much more common type. To consider this type as simply a die variety, as made by some cataloguers but not from Phil Davis, is in our view a mistake. Like the preceding pieces, this denarius also belongs to the thematic series of Q. Pomponius Musa, but here the goddess depicted on the reverse is Erato (literally meaning "Lovely"), the Muse of lyric poetry-especially love songs. Like her sister Muses, she was a daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory) and recognised Apollo as leader. Details of her mythology are very limited, but she was important enough to be invoked by name at the beginning of the lost Greek love poem, Rhadine, and by Virgil at the opening of Book 7 of the Aeneid.



741 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 17 mm, 4.15 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, tortoise. Rev. Terpsichore standing r. holding round lyre in l. hand and plectrum in r.; behind MVSA and before, Q·POMPONI. Babelon Pomponia 18. Sydenham 819a. RBW –. Crawford 410/7a.  
Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'250  
Privately purchased from Tom Cederlind. From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.



742 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 3.90 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, star. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Urania standing l., holding rod which she points to globe resting on tripod. Babelon Pomponia 22. Sydenham 823. RBW 1488. Crawford 410/8.  
In exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500  
From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.



743 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 18 mm, 3.84 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sandal. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Thalia standing l., holding comic's mask in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 19. Sydenham 821. RBW –. Crawford 410/9b.  
In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone, an almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000  
Ex NFA sale XX, 1988, 30. From the Dr. Briggs Bralliar collection.





- 744 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 19 mm, 3.74 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, wreath. Rev. Q·POMPO NI – MVSA Polyhymnia standing facing, wearing wreath. Babelon Pomponia 15. Sydenham 817. RBW –. Crawford 410/10a. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000  
Ex NAC 72, 2013, JD, 1210 and Agora sale 64, 2017, 177 sales. From the Dr Briggs Bralliar collection.

This coin follows the general theme of Q. Pomponius Musa's denarius series by depicting the Muse Polyhymnia (literally meaning "Many-Hymned") on the reverse. As one might guess, she was the patron of sacred poetry, but somewhat less obvious is her association with dance and pantomime. A spring sacred to Polyhymnia flowed from Mount Parnassos between two large rocks and into a basin at Delphi. Its waters were used there for oracular purposes by the priestess of Apollo.



- 745 *C. Considius Nonianus*. Denarius 57, AR 19 mm, 4.12 g. C·CONSIDI·NONIANI Diademed and laureate bust of Venus r.; below chin, S·C. Rev. ERVC above gate in wall surrounding mountain on which stands temple. Babelon Considia 1. Sydenham 887. RBW 1522. Crawford 424/1. Wonderful old cabinet tone, a minor area of weakness on obverse and a hairline flan crack on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'250

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 533. From the Archer M. Huntington collection (ANS 1001.1.12868). From the Peter Bowe collection.

The identity of the moneyer C. Considius Nonianus is entirely unknown, but it has been suggested that the types of this denarius related to Venus Erycina might indicate Sullan political leanings. Sulla had generally claimed to have the special favour of Venus while the Battle of the Colline Gate, which resulted in his final victory over the Marian faction, on 1 November 82, had taken place near the temple of Venus Erycina in Rome. The cult of Venus Erycina, derived from an indigenous Elymian settlement on Mount Eryx in Sicily, was introduced to the Romans during the First Punic War (264-241 BC). The Elymians were generally believed by the Romans to have been descendants of the Trojans and are mentioned as compatriots of Aeneas by Virgil. Although the historical Elymian settlement was destroyed by the Carthaginians in 260 BC, the temple of the goddess atop the mountain was later captured by the Romans and held firm until the end of the First Punic War against the repeated attempts of Hamilcar Barca to dislodge them.



- 746 *C. Considius Nonianus*. Denarius 57, AR 18 mm, 3.82 g. C·CONSIDI·NONIANI Diademed and laureate bust of Venus r.; below chin, S·C. Rev. ERVC above gate in wall surrounding mountain on which stands temple. Babelon Considia 1. Sydenham 887. Banti 1/1 (this coin). RBW 1522. Crawford 424/1. Perfectly centred on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 750

Ex Kress 114, 1960, 763; M&M 13, 1954, Imhoof-Blumer, 548; Triton XII, 2009, 462 (part of), Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 163, 2009, 303 and Gemini XIII, 2017, 124 sales. From the AK and the Peter Bowe collection.



747



747

- 747 *P. Fonteius P. f. Capito*. Denarius 55, AR 17 mm, 3.91 g. P·FONTEIVS·CAPITO·III·VIR CONCORDIA Diademed and draped head of Concordia r. Rev. T·DIDI· – VIL·PVB The Villa Publica; in exergue, IMP·. Babelon Fonteia 18 and Didia 1. Sydenham 901. RBW 1537. Crawford 429/2a.  
Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 300  
Ex Obolos sale 7, 2017, 259. From the Peter Bowe collection.



748



- 748 *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. Denarius 54, AR 19 mm, 4.26 g. Q·POMPEI·Q·F / RVFVVS Curule chair; on l., arrow and on r., laurel branch; below, COS on tablet. Rev. SVLLA·COS Curule chair; on l., *lituus* and on r., wreath. Below, Q·POMPEI·RVF on tablet. Babelon Pompeia 5 and Cornelia 49. Sydenham 909. RBW 1545. Crawford 434/2.  
Perfectly centred and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, good extremely fine 500  
Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 816. From a Scandinavian private collection.



749



- 749 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 19 mm, 3.95 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.  
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500  
From the Peter Bowe collection.



750



- 750 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 19 mm, 3.74 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.  
Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 750  
Privately purchased from Baldwin's in 2013. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 751 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 19 mm, 3.97 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 752 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 48-47, AR 22 mm, 4.02 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak wreath; behind, TII. Rev. CAE – SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and carnix; on r., axe. Babelon Julia 26. C 18. Sydenham 1009. Sear Imperators 11. RBW –. Crawford 452/2.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 827.



- 753 *C. Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, Asia 48-47, AR 19 mm, 3.86 g. Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. CAESAR Aeneas advancing l., carrying *palladium* in r. hand and Anchises on l. shoulder. Babelon Julia 10. C 12. Sydenham 1013. Sear Imperators 55. Woytek *Arma et Nummi*, p. 218 ff. RBW 1600. Crawford 458/1.

Hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

1'250

Ex NAC sale 41, 2007, 13 and Gemini XIII, 2017, 128 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 754 *Sextus Pompeius and Q. Nasidius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 42 to 38, AR 20 mm, 4.01 g. NEPTVNI Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; below head, dolphin and in r. field, trident. Rev. Galley sailing r.; in l. field, star. Below, Q-NASIDIVS. Babelon Pompeia 28 and Nasidia 1. C 20. Sydenham 1350. Sear Imperators 235. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. Crawford 483/2.

Rare. A wonderful portrait struck on a very broad flan, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 360; NAC 78, 2014, 738 and Gemini XII, 2015, 315 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 755 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius 47, AR 19 mm, 3.86 g. Head of Medusa facing; with coiled snake on either side; below, L-PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 15. Sydenham 959. Sear Imperators 29. Crawford 453/1a.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

500

Ex NAC 92, 2016, 1698. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 756 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius 47, AR 19 mm, 3.91 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, L-PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959b. Sear Imperators 29a. RBW 1586. Crawford 453/1c.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

250

From a Scandinavian private collection.

- 757 *C. Iulius Caesar and L. Aemilius Buca*. Denarius 44, AR 18 mm, 3.68 g. CAESAR – DICT PERPETVO Wreathed head of Caesar r. Rev. L-BVCA Venus seated r., holding Victory and sceptre. Babelon Julia 36 and Aemilia 15. C 25. Sydenham 1062. Sear Imperators 104a. RBW 1682. Crawford 480/7b.

Rare. Struck on very fresh metal, areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Heritage sale 3040, 2015, 29191. From the Peter Bowe collection.



758

- 758 *L. Mussidius Longus*. Denarius 42, AR 19 mm, 4.21 g. Radiate and draped bust of Sol facing three-quarters r. Rev. [L·MVSSIDIVS·LON]GVS Shrine of Venus Cloacina, the platform inscribed CLOACIN. Babelon Mussidia 7. Sydenham 1094. Sear Imperators 189. RBW 1747. Crawford 494/43a.  
Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 400

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 1715. From a Scandinavian private collection.



759

- 759 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, castrensium moneta in Italy (?) 42, AR 20 mm, 3.95 g. Head of Marcus Antonius r. with light beard; behind, *lituus*. Rev. M ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C Radiate head of Sol r. Babelon Antonia 29. C 149. Sydenham 1170. Sear Imperators 127. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1754. Crawford 496/2.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Two lovely portraits and a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness and an almost invisible test cut at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Heritage sale 3040, 2015, 29201. From the Peter Bowe collection.



760

- 760 *C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 19 mm, 3.48 g. C·CASSI – IMP Tripod with cortina, decorated with two laurel branches and fillets. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 14 and Cornelia 76. C 7. Sear Imperators 219. RBW 1761. Crawford 500/1.  
Rare. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Gemini sale X, 2013, 340. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in April 2007. From the Randy Haviland and the Peter Bowe collections.



761

- 761 *Q. Caepio Brutus and L. Sestius Pro. Q.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 18 mm, 3.63 g. L·SESTI P – RO – Q Veiled and draped bust of Libertas r. Rev. Q·CAEPIO BRVTVS PRO COS Tripod between axe and *simpulum*. Babelon Junia 37 and Sestia 2. C 11. Sydenham 1290. Sear Imperators 201. RBW 1768. Crawford 502/2.  
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250

Ex Ponterio sale 146, 2008, 1407. From the Peter Bowe collection.



762

- 762 *Marcus Junius Brutus and L. Plaetorius Caestianus*. Denarius, Northern Greece 43-42 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.82 g. BRVT IMP L·PLAET·CEST Bare head of Brutus r. Rev. EID·MAR Pileus between two daggers. Babelon Junia 52 and Plaetoria 13. C 15. Sydenham 1301. Sear Imperators 216. Kent-Hirmer pl. 27, 98. Cahn, *EIDibus MARTiis*, Q. Tic. 18, 1989, 12. Campana, *Eidibus Martiis*, 69 (this coin). RBW –. Crawford 508/3.

Very rare. An attractive specimen of this issue of great historical importance and fascination. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone, and with a finely detailed and clear reverse. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

175'000

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 421. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Perhaps no coin of antiquity is as familiar, or as important, as the 'Eid Mar denarius of Brutus: its dagger-flanked liberty cap and explicit inscription are a simple and direct monument of one of the great events in western history. This type is so remarkable that, unlike the anonymous mass of ancient coinage, it elicited commentary from the ancient historian Dio Cassius (XLVII.25). The murder of the dictator Julius Caesar in the Senate House on the Ides of March, 44 B.C., is one of the major turning points in western history. It is impossible to know how the Roman world would have changed had Caesar not been murdered on that day, but the prospect certainly taxes the imagination. Caesar was a populist and an opportunist bent upon dismantling the traditional arrangement of senatorial authority that concentrated power in the hands of the ancient and elite families. In the minds of Brutus and his fellow conspirators, theirs was a struggle to maintain the traditional hold on power, and with that aim they struck down Caesar. This class struggle was couched in the terms of the ancient form of Republican government, and of Rome's hatred for kings and autocrats; thus it is no surprise that the two leaders, Brutus and Cassius, follow the twin-symmetry of the two consuls, and even of Castor and Pollux, the mythical saviours of Rome. The designs on the coin are worth visiting individually, in detail. The reverse testifies to the murder of Caesar by naming the date of the event, by showing daggers as the instruments of delivery, and by displaying the pileus, or freedman's cap, which symbolises the professed goal of the assassins' work. Though dozens of men were involved in the plot against Caesar, all are represented by only two daggers – a clear allusion to Brutus and Cassius as leaders of the coup and, subsequently, of the armed opposition to Antony and Octavian. The portrait is also of great interest and importance. The only securely identifiable portraits of Brutus occur on coins naming him imperator: the Eid Mar denarii of Plaetorius Caestianus and the aurei of Servilius Casca and Pedanius Costa. Indeed, all other portraits on coins or other media are identified based upon these three issues. S. Nodelman has made careful study of the Eid Mar series from the art-historical view, and H. A. Cahn has similarly done so from the numismatic perspective. The former has divided Brutus inscribed coin portraits into three main categories: a 'baroque style portrait on the aurei of Casca, a 'neoclassical style on the aurei of Costa, and a 'realistic style on the Eid Mar denarii of Caestianus. Nodelman describes the Eid Mar portraits as "the soberest and most precise" of all, and he divides them into two distinct categories, 'plastic and linear', suggesting both were derived from the same sculptural prototype.



763

- 763 *Sextus Pompeius*. Aureus, Sicily 37-36, AV 20 mm, 8.11 g. MAG·PIVS· – IMP·ITER. Bearded and bare head of Sextus Pompeius r.; all within oak-wreath. Rev. PRAEF Heads of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, on l., and Cn. Pompeius Junior, on r., facing each other; at sides, *lituus* and tripod. Below, CLAS·ET·ORAE / MARIT·EX·S·C. C 1. Bahrfeldt 87. Babelon Pompeia 24. Sear Imperators 332. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 559. Calicó 71a. Crawford 511/1.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. An exceptional specimen of this important and fascinating issue with three superb portraits of masterly style.

Struck on a very large flan, an interesting graffito (ePMIAC) on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

125'000

Ex Leu sale 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 2. Purchased privately from Bank Leu in 1965, originally from the stock of G. Zacos, and apparently found in Asia Minor circa 1961.

Most probably this coin also comes from the Rollin & Feuadent sale June 1879, Racine, lot 490, since the drawing of the catalogue depicts an obverse with absolutely the same centring of the present coin, while the reverse is slightly different which is why we cannot be absolutely certain of this provenance.

Sextus Pompey was the first Roman to use dynastic imagery on coinage. This crucial step was taken in an age when the senate and traditions were losing ground to the cult of personality. The careers of the recent warlords Marius, Sulla, Crassus, Caesar, and Sextus' own father, Pompey Magnus, had benefited disproportionately from the strength of their charisma. In 42 B.C., when aurei of portrait type originally were struck, Antony, Octavian, Lepidus, Brutus, Cassius, and Sextus Pompey all were fighting for supremacy. Thus, this issue sets an enormously important precedent with Sextus honouring his family in so complete a manner. He and his brother Cnaeus earlier had initiated that practice by portraying their deceased father on denarii as early as 45-44 B.C., but here Sextus takes it a step further by portraying himself with his deceased brother and father. The issue amounts to an exhibition of his pedigree, as well as a nostalgic call to arm for all who had thus far served the Pompeian cause. Both Antony and Octavian made use of the coinage to advertise their relationship with the murdered Julius Caesar, a publicity war that was won by Caesar's nephew and heir, Octavian. But Antony took the practice to a level even beyond Sextus Pompey by representing living relatives on his coinage. Lacking a pedigree that was comparable with Octavian or Sextus Pompey, Antony pursued the next best option by promoting his active dynasty, for the coins bore portraits of his brother, his son, and perhaps three of his four wives. On this aureus we find the only coin portrait of Sextus Pompey; it is shown within an oak wreath, traditionally an award for those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen, which must relate to the many lives he saved by taking in political refugees who escaped the Caesarean proscriptions. On the reverse the portraits of Pompey Magnus and Cnaeus Pompey are flanked by priestly objects, a *lituus* and a tripod, which represent the priesthoods to which they had been appointed.



764



764

764 *Sextus Pompeius*. Denarius, Sicily 37-36, AR 18 mm, 3.78 g. Pharos of Messina, surmounted by statue of Neptune, helmeted, holding trident and rudder, placing l. foot on prow; in the background, ship l., with aquila on prow and sceptre tied with fillet on stern; around, ITER. Rev. Scylla wielding rudder with both hands; around, [PRAEF CLA]S ET ORAE (MAR)IT EX S C. Babelon Pompeia 22. C2. Sydenham 1348. Sear Imperators 335a. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW -. Crawford 511/4a.

Struck on a narrow flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine 500

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 408. From the Peter Bowe collection.



765



765 *Q. Voconius Vitulus*. Denarius 40? or later, AR 19 mm, 3.86 g. Laureate head of I. Caesar r. Rev. Q·VOCONIVS / S – C Calf walking l.; in exergue, VITVLVS·Q· / DESIGN. Babelon Voconia 1 and Julia 121. C 48. Sydenham 1133. Sear Imperators 331. RBW 1813. Crawford 526/4.

Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan with a delicate old cabinet tone. Good very fine

3'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 199, 2016, 151.



766



766 *Cleopatra with Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 32, AR 17 mm, 3.21 g. CLEOPATRAE ·REGINAE·REGVM·FILIORVM·REGVM Draped and diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ANTONI· ARMENIA·DEVICTA Head of M. Antonius r.; behind, Armenian tiara. Babelon Antonia 95. C 1. Sydenham 1210. Sear Imperators 345. RBW 1832. Crawford 543/1.

Rare. Two attractive portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Ex Baldwin's 42, 2005, C. Boyd, 129 and Heritage 3054, 2017, 30203 sales. Privately purchased from Spink in December 1894. From the Peter Bowe collection.

As the struggle between Marcus Antonius and Octavian dragged on in the 30s B.C., the geographical and political lines became ever more defined. Antony had become entrenched in the Eastern Mediterranean, and in doing so had allied himself with Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, whose original supporter in Rome, Julius Caesar, had been murdered years before. She had his son, Caesarion, at her side, but she needed an ally like Antonius if she hoped to preserve Egypt from the ever-widening grasp of Rome. Importantly, Antonius was easier to manipulate than Octavian, who had no sympathy for Cleopatra's motives. Although this woman of blinding intellect may have found her marriage to Antonius a degrading experience, personally, she was crafty enough to realise it was her only chance at survival. Hence, she was probably eager to issue dual-portrait coins, such as the denarius offered here. Little more indication is necessary to recognise that Cleopatra had effectively dominated her husband, the Roman warlord Antonius.





- 767 *Marcus Antonius*. Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 32-31, AV 20 mm, 8.04 g. ANT·AVG Galley r. with sceptre tied with fillet on prow; below, III·VIR·R·P·C. Rev. LEG – II Aquila between two standards. Babelon –. C –. Sydenham –. Sear Imperators 349a (this coin). Biaggi 53 (this coin). Crawford –. Calicó 92 (this coin). Apparently unique and possibly the finest of only eleven legionary aurei known.  
 An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Flan crack at nine o'clock on obverse and minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 100'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 663; Sotheby's 26 October 1993, 90; NAC 70, 2013, Student and his Mentor, 199 and NAC 992017, 2 sales. Privately purchased from Bank Leu in January 1955. From the Leo Biaggi de Blasys collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

Marc Antony struck his 'legionary' coinage in very large quantities as he and Queen Cleopatra VII prepared for war with Octavian and Agrippa. In the end, however, all of their efforts were futile. Upon realising they would not win the day at Actium, Antony and Cleopatra fled the battle and sailed separately to the territories of Egypt. Both chose suicide over dealing with the consequences that would have been enforced by Octavian.

Twenty-three legions are named on Antony's 'legionary' coinage. Of the numbered legions, most are indicated strictly with Roman numerals. However, the first legion is named PRI, and three legions are honoured with supplementary issues that also list their honorific title: XII Antiquae, XVII Classicae and XVIII Lybicae.

Antony struck untold millions of debased denarii, yet this cannot be said of his high-purity aurei, for which only a handful of examples survive. Aurei are known for just seven numbered legions and the named units of the cohortes speculatorum and the cohortes praetoriarum. It is possible that aurei were struck as companions to every denarius issue, but that a low survival rate has left us with an incomplete record.

Antony began coining his issues in 32 B.C., precisely 50 years after the emperor C. Valerius Flaccus had produced an issue of denarii (Cr. 365/1) with a reverse design that many researchers believe was the prototype of Antony's iconic reverse design.

The design, which features a legionary eagle between two legionary standards, was later recycled on several occasions. In A.D. 68-69, one century after Antony's production, a flood coinage was struck that copied this memorable reverse type. Nero introduced it on his denarii in A.D. 67-68, and in the rebellions that followed his overthrow this type was used by Galba, Vitellius, Clodius Macer and by some of those who struck anonymous 'Civil Wars' coinages. One hundred years after that – apparently in honour of the bicentennial of Actium – Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus restored Antony's legionary types in a remarkable issue of denarii.

The type remained popular even without commemorative occasions. It was a mainstay for Imperial cistophori in Asia Minor, and all three Flavians struck middle bronzes with reverse types inspired by this design. Trajan used it for coins in all metals. Quadrantes with this type were struck 'anonymously' and by Hadrian (whose issue of c. A.D. 118 may commemorate the 150th anniversary of Actium) and Antoninus Pius. Still other coinages that copied Antony's legionary reverse were struck by the later emperors Clodius Albinus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Elagabalus, Gallienus, Constantine I, Maximinus Daia, Licinius I and Alexander of Carthage.

## The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

### Octavian 32 – 27



- 768 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29-27, AR 20 mm, 3.84 g. CAESAR – COS·VI Bare head r.; behind, *lituus*. Rev. AEGVPTO / CAPTA Crocodile advancing r. C 2. BMC 650. RIC 275a. Sear Imperators 430. CBN 905 (Ephesus).

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of an interesting and desirable issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, About extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 15, 1999, 239 and Harlan J. Berk 179, 2012, 210 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Egypt would play a surprising role in the imperial period throughout much of the civil war. Having been under Ptolemaic rule since the death of Alexander the Great it would come down to the manipulative Cleopatra VII to try and save her dynasty. Shown on coinage not to be the great beauty that has been portrayed in film she was rather a master at playing her odds to maximum success. And Egypt itself would be: the scene of the first romance between Caesar and Cleopatra; the site of the killing of Pompey the Great; the place where Cleopatra captivated Marc Antony and showed him „how to live as a king“; and it would be the place where Antony and Cleopatra would finally die. Cleopatra had seduced Julius Caesar and managed to secure her right to rule with his support when he settled the dispute with her young brother Ptolemy XIII. She was staying in Rome as a „guest“ of Caesar at the time of his assassination. She was able to return to Egypt and watch things play out between the successors of Caesar and the last loyalists to the republican cause. When it became clear that the Caesareans would win she formed an allegiance with Marc Antony. It must have seemed a fortuitous move on her part when Antony divorced Octavia and wed her. Surely if Antony could maintain his power she would continue to rule Egypt unimpeded. She had placed great reliance on this relationship by supplying Antony with both funds and ammunition that he needed to declare war on Antony and, in the process, gain the blessing of the Roman senate. Overtly, war was declared on Cleopatra – not Antony. It came to the point where she could now see what a great risk she had taken. Her only hope was that Antony would prevail and her dynasty would be preserved. The battle of Actium proved to be the turning point in the battle between the two triumvirs. Antony was significantly supported in this battle by ships supplied by the queen and when the battle was lost so, in turn, was any remaining hope that she had chosen the correct alliance. It is reported that in a last ditch effort she offered herself to Octavian with the hope that she could salvage Egypt. It was not to be and Cleopatra was eliminated and Egypt was lost. It is important to recognise that the new province of Egypt was not to be owned by Rome but to be the personal property of Octavian. The wealth of this territory would not fill the coffers at Rome but rather the pockets of the, soon to be, emperor himself. The role of Egypt as a major supplier of grain would increase with Roman control. It would become a key factor in managing the ever growing population of Rome itself. Here the coin says much but in a most interesting way. Egypt was indeed captured, but not for the empire. It was captured for Octavian. It had to be a most personal of coin types for the sole survivor of the civil war. The historical importance of this coin cannot be overstated.



- 769 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29-27 BC, AR 20 mm, 3.81 g. Laureate head as Apollo r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Cloaked figure (Octavian ?) holding spear and parazonium, set on rostral column. C 124. BMC 633. RIC 271. CBN 68.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 105, 2017, 785. From a collection of a director and the Peter Bowe collection.



- 770 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29-27 BC, AR 22 mm, 3.87 g. Bare head r. Rev. IMP.CAESAR on architrave of temple with colonnaded base; above on apex of pediment, Victory on globe and holding wreath and at angles, warriors. C 122. BMC 631. RIC 266. CBN 52.  
Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone.  
Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 2'500
- Ex CNG sale 103, 2016, 666. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 771 Denarius, Brundisium and Roma (?) circa 29-27 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.75 g. Bare head r. Rev. IMP – CAESAR Military trophy, its base crossed with a rudder and anchor set on prow r. C 119. BMC 625. Sear Imperators 419. RIC 265a. CBN 57. Good very fine 750
- 772 Denarius, Emerita circa 25-23 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.80 g. IMP CAESAR – AVGVST Bare head r. Rev. P CARISIVS – LEG PRO PR Trophy resting r. on head of kneeling captive. C 404. BMC 287. RIC 6. CBN 1035. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

### Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD

- 772 Denarius, Emerita circa 25-23 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.80 g. IMP CAESAR – AVGVST Bare head r. Rev. P CARISIVS – LEG PRO PR Trophy resting r. on head of kneeling captive. C 404. BMC 287. RIC 6. CBN 1035. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750
- Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 6, 2023, 160.



- 773 Denarius, Samos (?) circa 21-20 BC, AR 21 mm, 3.65 g. CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS Young bull standing r., head erect. C 28. BMC 663. RIC 475. CBN 941.  
A bold portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks on reverse,  
otherwise good extremely fine 2'000
- Ex NAC sale 86, 2015, MSG, 51. From a Scandinavian private collection.



774

774 *P. Petronius Turpilianus*. Denarius circa 19 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.96 g. TVRPILIANVS – IIIVIR Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r. Rev. CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN RECE Parthian kneeling r., extending standard with X-marked *vexillum* attached. C 485. BMC 10. RIC 287. CBN 118.

Rare. Perfectly centred on a large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 54; Manhattan IV, 2013, 135 and Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 197, 2016, 224 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



776



775



777



775 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 19-18, AR 26 mm, 11.90 g. IMP·IX·TR – PO·V Bare head r. Rev. MART – VLTO *Vexillum* within domed circular temple. C 202. BMC 704. Southerland Group VII. RIC 507. RPC 2220. CBN 989. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex C. Vecchi & Sons 11, 1984, 257; SKA 3, 1985, 481; CNG 102, 2016, 843; NAC 84, 2015, 1726 and Roma Numismatics XII, 2016, 607 sales. From the estate of Thomas Bentley Cederlind and the Peter Bowe collection.

776 Denarius, Caesaraugusta circa 19-18 BC, AR 22 mm, 3.96 g. C AESAR – AVGVSTVS Oak-wreathed head r. Rev. DIVVS – IVLIVS Eight-rayed comet with tail upwards. C 98 var. (laureate). BMC 323. RIC 37a. CBN 1297. A lovely portrait struck on a very large flan with a lovely old cabinet tone, a minor scuff on neck, otherwise about extremely fine 800

From a Scandinavian private collection.

777 Denarius, Caesaraugusta circa 19-18 BC, AR 18 mm, 3.95 g. Oak-wreathed head r. Rev. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Two laurel-branches flanking S – P / Q – R arranged around shield inscribed CL V. C 51. BMC 354. RIC 36a. CBN 1335. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Heritage sale 3042, 2015, 29193. From the Peter Bowe collection.



778



778 Aureus, Lugdunum 15-13, AV 20 mm, 7.76 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting l.; in exergue, IMP X. C 140. Bahrfeldt 203. BMC 457. RIC 168. CBN 1388. Calicó 214 (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and complete, light reddish tone and about extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC I, 1999, 1664; Meister & Sonntag 14, 2012, 585 and NAC 114, 2019, 578 sales. From the collection of a retired banker.



779 *C. Sulpicius Platorinus*. Denarius 13 BC, AR 19 mm, 3.81 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head of Augustus r. Rev. M AGRIPPA – PLATORINVS III VIR Bare head of Agrippa r. C Agrippa and Augustus 3. BMC 112. RIC 408. CBN 533.

Very rare. Two attractive portraits of fine style and a light tone. An almost invisible banker's mark on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Leu 83, 2002, 708; *Ars Antiqua Fixed Price List XI*, 2002, 80 and NAC 86, 2015, MSG, 77 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



780 Tetradrachm, Antiochia Syriae October – December 3 BC, AR 26 mm, 15.45 g. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕ – ΒΑΣΤΟΣ Laureate head r. Rev. ΕΤΟΥΣ – ΘΚ – ΝΙΚΗΣ Tyche of Antiochia seated r., holding palm branch, her r. foot placed on the shoulder of river god Orontes swimming r.; in r. field YIIA ligate IB / ANTC ligate. RPC 4154. Prieur 53. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 180, 2012, 568. From the Peter Bowen collection.

781 **Divus Augustus**. Dupondius circa 37-41, Æ 30 mm, 16.77 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS Radiate head of Augustus l.; in field, S – C. Rev. CONSENSV·SENAT·ET·EQ·ORDIN·P·Q·R· Augustus (?), laureate and togate, seated l. on curule chair, holding branch. C 87. BMC Gaius 90. RIC Gaius 56. CBN Gaius 134.

Dark patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 1290. From the Peter Bowe collection.

782 **Divus Augustus**. Dupondius circa 37-41, Æ 30 mm, 15.62 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS Radiate head of Augustus l.; in field, S – C. Rev. CONSENSV·SENAT·ET·EQ·ORDIN·P·Q·R· Augustus (?), laureate and togate, seated l. on curule chair, holding branch. C 87. BMC Gaius 90. RIC Gaius 56. CBN Gaius 134.

A bold portrait and a superb green patina gently tooled on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 101, 2017, 94. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**In the name of Julia, daughter of Augustus**



783

- 783 Sestertius circa 22-23,  $\text{AE}$  35 mm, 27.76 g. S·P·Q·R / IVLIAE / AVGVSTI *Carpentum* with ornamented sides drawn r. by two mules. Rev. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTI P M TR POT XXIII around S C. C 6. BMC Tiberius 76. RIC Tiberius 51. CBN Tiberius 55.

Very rare. Perfectly centred on a large flan with a brown-green patina somewhat smoothed. Minor metal flaws on reverse, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, Vautier, 1550; *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, Churchill, 1550; Glendining 26 May 1959, Lockett, 4; Vinchon 23 April 1976, 16 and Naumann 62, 2018, 661 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37**



784

- 784 Aureus, Lugdunum circa 14-37, AV 20 mm, 7.61 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF – MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long vertical sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 39 var. RIC 29. CBN 26. Calicó 305b.

Well struck on a very broad flan with a superb reddish tone. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex NAC 2, 1990, 533 and NAC 51, 2009, 168 sales.



785

- 785 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-16, AR 18 mm, 3.57 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XVII Tiberius in triumphal quadriga r., holding laurel branch and eagle-tipped sceptre; in exergue, IMP VII. C 48. BMC 8. RIC 4. CBN 6.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 51, 2009, 167.

**Gaius augustus, 37 – 41**



786

- 786 Sestertius 37-38, Æ 37 mm, 30.21 g. C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS P·M·TR·POT Pietas, veiled and draped, seated l., holding patera and resting l. arm on small facing figure; in exergue, PIETAS. Rev. DIVO – AVG / S – C Gaius, veiled and togate, sacrificing over garlanded altar; in the background hexastyle temple. C 9. BMC 41. RIC 36. CBN 51.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a pleasant green patina  
gently smoothed. Good very fine 2'000

Ex CNG 75, 2007, 989 and CNG 109, 2018, 627 sales. From the collection of a Texas Wine Doctore and the Peter Bowe collection.

**Claudius augustus, 41 – 54**



787

- 787 Didrachm, Caesarea Cappadociae circa 44-48, AR 21 mm, 7.62 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR – AVG GERM P M TR P Laureate head l. Rev. Claudius in slow triumphal quadriga r., holding sceptre; in exergue, DE BRITANNIS. C 15. BMC 237. Sydenham, Caesarea, 55. RIC 122. CBN 290. RPC 3625.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre,  
otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu sale 10, 1974, 64. From the collection of a Mentor.



788

- 788 Denarius 46-47, AR 18 mm, 3.77 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. IMPER RECEPT on the top of battlemented wall enclosing praetorian camp in which soldier stands, spear in r. hand with aquila in front of him; behind him a pediment with fortified flanking walls. C 44. BMC 24. von Kaenel type, 21. 379. RIC 26. CBN 45 (Lugdunum).

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and perfectly centred. An edge test cut at  
nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 714. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Nero caesar, 50 – 54



- 789 Cistophorus, Ephesus circa 51, AR 26 mm, 11.34 g. NERONI CLAVD CAES DRVSO GERM Bare-headed and draped bust l. Rev. COS DES / PRINC / IVVENT inscribed on round shield within laurel-wreath. C 82. BMC Claudius 236. RIC Claudius 121 (Pergamum). Mazzini 82 (this coin). CBN Claudius 307. RPC 2225. Very rare. A gentle portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Santamaria 1 January 1949, Magnaguti, 517; M&M 66, 1984, 550 and NAC 101, 2017, 129 sales. From the Mazzini collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

- 790 Aureus 50-54, AV 19 mm, 7.72 g. NERO CLAVD CAES DRVSVS GERM PRINC IVVENT Bare-headed and draped bust of Nero l. Rev. [SACE]RD COOPT IN OMN CONL SVPR[A NVM EX S C] *Simpulum* on r. and *lituus* on l.; above, tripod and patera respectively. C 311 var. (obverse legend omits CAES). BMC Claudius 84. RIC Claudius 76. CBN Claudius 91. Calicó 441.

A gentle portrait well struck in high relief. Reverse slightly off-centre and minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC sale 86, 2015, MSG, 124. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From a Scandinavian private collection.



- 791 Aureus October-December 54, AV g. AGRIPP AVGV DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER Confronted busts of Nero, bare-headed r., and Agrippina Minor, draped l. Rev. NERONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES AVGV GERM IMP TR P around oak wreath, enclosing EX S C. C 6. BMC 6. RIC 1. CBN 5. Calicó 399.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Two superb portraits perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan.

Good extremely fine 30'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

Since early in his tenure, Nero paid heed to the input of his mother, his praetorian prefect Burrus and his famous tutor the younger Seneca, making his regime a breath of fresh air. Indeed, the first three months of his reign must have seemed a great relief from the oppressions the senatorial class suffered under Claudius. Nero's first coinage was mindful of his direct family: the deified Claudius is honoured, as is his mother Agrippina Junior, who initially had regency over him. Indeed, on his first mother-son coinage, Nero's inscription is not only relegated to the reverse, but it is presented in the dedicatory dative because it applied to the wreath which comprises the design. This would seem an unfavourable comparison to his mother's inscription, which not only is on the obverse, but is in the usual nominative case, indicating that it actually was an issue of hers. However, with the succeeding jugate-bust issue of 55 (see the following lot), Nero is clearly staking his independence as the inscriptions are reversed (Nero's is on the obverse, this time in the usual nominative, and his mother's is on the reverse). It may seem a minor change, but it would not have been overlooked by the Roman nobility. Inscriptions aside, the reason for the abrupt bust change from confronted to jugate may never be known. Since Nero holds the position of honour in both arrangements, there is no significance on that level. However, one might speculate that since mother and son appear ready to kiss on the confronted busts coins (rumours were rampant of Agrippina's seductive hold over her teenage son), the change might have occurred to prevent jokes at their expense.



Nero augustus, 54 – 68



792



792

- 792 Aureus 60-61, AV 18 mm, 7.69 g. NERO CAESAR·AVG IMP Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR – P VII COS IIII P·P Virtus, helmeted and in military attire, standing l, holding parazonium and sceptre; r. foot on pile of arms; at his sides, EX – SC. C 219. B MC 27. RIC 25. CBN 36. Calicó 429.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief with a light reddish tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC 67, 2012, Huntington, 123 and NAC 105, 2018, 15 sales. Ex HSA 22209.



793



- 793 Dupondius circa 62, Æ 30 mm, 14.77 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Radiate head r. Rev. MAC – AVG S – C *Façade* of the Macellus Magnus shown as domed columnar structure flanked by two-storied wings with garlanded porticoes; in the centre, above the steps, male figure standing l. on pedestal, holding long sceptre. In exergue, II. C 130. BMC 195. RIC 109. CBN 312.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait struck in high relief and a detailed representation of the Macellus on the reverse. Lovely green patina with some very minor porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 98, 2016, 1078. From the Peter Bowe collection.



794

- 794 Sestertius, circa 64, Æ 37 mm, 27.02 g. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head l. Rev. S – C Nero, bare-headed and in military attire, prancing r. on horseback, holding spear with r. hand; behind him, mounted soldier prancing r. with vexillum held over r. shoulder. In exergue, DECVR SIO. C 93 var. (CLAVD). BMC 145. RIC 171. CBN –.

Rare. A wonderful portrait of masterly style struck in high relief on a very large flan and a superb dark green patina. Good extremely fine / extremely fine

10'000



795 Semis circa 64, Æ 20 mm, 3.41 g. NERO CAES – AVG IMP Laureate head r. Rev. TR – P – OT P P Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding wreath and parazonium; in exergue, S C. C –. BMC 281. RIC 226. CBN 349. Lovely green patina and good very fine 300  
From a Scandinavian private collection.



796 Aureus circa 64-65, AV 19 mm, 7.30 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS – AVGVSTA Nero, radiate and togate, holding long sceptre and patera, standing l. beside empress, veiled and draped, holding patera and cornucopiae. C 42. BMC 52. RIC 44. CBN 200. Calicò 401. Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000  
Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 75, 2013, 2579. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk and from the Peter Bove collection.



797 Aureus 64-65, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt and long sceptre. C 118. BMC 67. RIC 52. CBN 214. Calicò 412b. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 3'000  
From a Scandinavian private collection.



798 Denarius circa 64-65, AR 18 mm, 3.35 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate and bearded head r. Rev. IVPPITER – CVSTOS Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 119. BMC 74. RIC 53. CBN 220. A bold portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 5'000  
Ex Rauch Mail Bid 8, 2004, 333 and Nomos 19, 2019, 253 sales. From a Swiss collection.



799



799

- 799 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 64-67, Æ 35 mm, 24.71 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG PONT MAX TR PONT P P Laureate bust l. Rev. S – C Nero standing l. on low platform with praetorian prefect at his side, raising r. hand in address to three soldiers, of whom the two in front carry standards; in the background, the praetorian camp (?). In exergue, ADLOCVT COH. C 6. BMC 304. RIC 491. CBN 132.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Exceptionally well-centred and complete, dark patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Lanz 154, 2012, 311 and NAC 1114, 2019, 615 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

The scene on the reverse of this sharply struck sestertius of Nero depicts the emperor saluting three Praetorian guardsmen while attended by the prefect himself. In the background can be seen what is presumably the brick walls of the praetorian camp, the *Castra Praetoria*, located just beyond Rome's religious boundary line (*pomerium*) to the east of the Quirinal and Viminal Hills. The type reuses a scene found on sestertii of Caligula that were used by that emperor to pay a promised donative to his guardsmen, which indicates a similar purpose for its use under Nero. Even if this is not the case, though, the majestic nature of the type could do nothing but serve to endear the emperor to his troops. The execution here is exceptional, with every detail distinct from the emperor's youthful portrait to the straps and laces on the guardsmen's sandals. Nero, of course, was careful to cultivate good relations with the Praetorian Guard as he owed his power principally to two of his prefects, Burrus and then Tigellinus. Additionally, the praetorians had already elevated one emperor to the throne, and perhaps Nero realised that they could just as easily remove an emperor, as indeed they were to prove on future occasions.

### The Civil Wars, 68 – 69



800



- 800 Aureus, uncertain mint in Spain or Gaul 68, AV 19 mm, 6.31 g. Bare head of Augustus r. Rev. AVGVSTVS Capricorn r., holding globe over rudder and cornucopiae BMC 44. Nicolas pl. XX, A2-A3. RIC 81. ACIP 4095. Calicó –, cf. 164. Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Roma Numismatics slae XVIII, 2019, 1108. From a Scandinavian private collection.



801



- 801 Denarius, Southern Gaul (?) circa 69, AR 20 mm, 3.27 g. FIDES / EXERCITVVM Clasped hands. Rev. FIDES / PRAETORIANORVM Clasped hands. C Galba 363. BMC 65. Martin 7. RIC 121. CBN 75.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 396 and NAC 101, 2017, 158 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Galba, 68 – 69**



802 Aureus July 68-January 69, AV 19 mm, 7.30 g. IMP SER GALBA AVG Bare head r. Rev. S P Q R / OB C S in oak wreath. C 286. BMC 29. RIC 164. Calicó 509.

Very rare. A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on a full flan, minor marks and an edge scuff at twelve o'clock on obverse,

otherwise good extremely fine 75'000

Ex NGSA sale 8, 2014, 87. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Otho, 15 January – mid April 69**



803 Aureus January-April 69, AV 19 mm, 7.15 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECVRV – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 16. BMC 13. RIC 7. CBN 7. Calicó 531c (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of magnificent style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a superb light reddish tone.

An almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Christie's 1985, 30; Stack's 1990, Walker, 30 and Rauch 102, 2016, 48 sales. Privately purchased from Baldwin's in 1941. From the P.S. Hamilton collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

In the emperor Otho, as in his successor Vitellius, one can find little to admire. As a youth Otho was a lush, and he achieved the high office of emperor only through bribery and treachery. Indeed, there had been many 'firsts' of late: Claudius achieved his office through open support of the praetorian, Galba was the first non-Julio-Claudian emperor and the first emperor hailed outside of Rome, and now Otho was the first to openly attain his office through the murder of his predecessor. (Even if we believe Caligula suffocated Tiberius, or Nero had a hand in Claudius' death, these were achieved behind closed doors.) Otho had been governor of Lusitania (Portugal) when the Spanish governor Galba was hailed Emperor, so it was natural that Otho - long since tired of his cultural isolation - would join Galba on his trek to Rome. From this Otho had two great hopes: to exact revenge on Nero (who sent him to Lusitania to keep him far from his former companion Poppaea) and to be adopted as son and successor of the 70-year-old Galba. When neither of these goals came to fruition, Otho went heavily into debt in order to bribe the praetorian guardsmen to murder Galba, under whom they were suffering. After Galba had been brutally murdered in public view, the terrified senate hailed Otho emperor. Few in Rome would have wanted to be emperor since the German governor Vitellius was leading his army toward Italy at a rapid pace. Otho's reign was as brief, chaotic and desperate as it was degrading. It culminated in a battle in the north of Italy in which as many as 40,000 Roman soldiers died. Having lost the battle to Vitellius' army, and no doubt disheartened at the carnage, Otho committed suicide some two days later.

**Vitellius, April –December 69**



804 Aureus late April 69-December 69, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P Laureate head r. Rev. XV VIR – SACR FAC Tripod with dolphin set r. on top and raven standing r. below. C 110. BMC –, RIC 85. CBN –. Calicó 585.

Very rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief on a full flan, minor merks,  
otherwise extremely fine 60'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 10, 2015, 754. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Had the strange and unpredictable tides of civil war not intervened in the life of Aulus Vitellius, he probably would have remained unknown to history, except, perhaps, for the chance discovery of his tombstone. Instead, Galba appointed him governor of Lower Germany late in 68 with the intent of removing him from the capital, and once there Vitellius was swept into power at the head of an insubordinate army intent on marching to Rome to collect their unpaid bonus. As the uprising gained momentum the emperor whom the legions intended to threaten, Galba, was overthrown by his subordinate Otho, who was doomed to a very brief reign. Already en route, the German legions decided to continue, and after they had triumphed in a bloody contest with Otho's army in Northern Italy the senate hailed their candidate Augustus. Vitellius was still in Gaul with the remainder of his troops when he learned of the victory and the actions of the senate, and he celebrated upon reaching the provincial capital of Lugdunum. He then continued on to Italy and joined the advance legions, leading his 60,000 men on a leisurely march toward Rome that occupied more than a month. Upon arriving he remained in office for eight chaotic months until armies loyal to a new contender, Vespasian, marched on Rome and caused his overthrow.

**Vespasian, 69 – 79**



805 Aureus, Lugdunum 71, AV 20 mm, 7.23 g. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR PPP COS III Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGVSTI Pax-Nemesis advancing r., raising skirt and pointing caduceus at serpent at her feet. C 283. BMC 400. RIC 1130. CBN –. Calicó 655.

A wonderful portrait and a superb reddish tone, extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Sternberg X, 1980, 310; NAC 78, 2014, 881 and NAC 105, 2018, 21 sales. Possibly from the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



763



754



767



762



803



802



791



804



812



833



805





794



799



826



826



821



818





806

- 806 Aureus circa 69-70, AV 20 mm, 7.41 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 23. RIC 28. CBN 17. Calicó 607.  
A scratch on obverse and a few light marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'500  
Ex NAC sale 77, 2014, 151. From a Scandinavian private collection.



807

- 807 Sestertius 71, Æ 34 mm, 25.35 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG P M TR PP COS III Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding pileus and rod; in field, S – C. C 256 var. (no drapery). BMC –. RIC 86. CBN –.  
Very rare. A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief with a pleasant brown tone somewhat smoothed on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000



808

- 808 Aureus 73, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. IMP CAES – VESP AVG GEN Laureate head r. Rev. VES – TA Domed tetrastyle temple of Vesta containing dancing statue of Vesta and flanked by two further statues. C 578. BMC 107. RIC 515. CBN 92. Calicó 690 (these dies).  
Rare. Several marks in field and on edge, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Ars Classica XII, 1926, 2806; Glendining 27 September 1962, Woodward, 181 and Triton XXIV, 2021, 150 sales. Privately purchased from E. J. Waddell. From the Peter J. Merani and the Peter Bowe collections.



809

- 809 Aureus 73, AV 20 mm, 7.48 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VES – TA Vesta standing r. in tetrastyle temple, holding long sceptre in l. hand and extending r.; on either side, statues. The one on l., holding vertical sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on hip; the one on r., naked, holding long sceptre in l. hand. C 581. BMC 413. RIC 304. CBN 310 (these dies and Lugdunum). Calicó 695 (this coin). Biaggi 342 (this coin).  
Rare. A very interesting reverse composition, minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 34, 2006, 13. From the Leo Biaggi de Blasys collection.





810



811



- 810 Dupondius, 74, Æ 28 mm, 12.88 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG Laureate head l. Rev. PON MAX TR POT P P COS V CENS Two cornucopiae in saltire set on winged caduceus. C 376. BMC 888. RIC 757. CBN 904 (Commagene ?). RPC 1983 (Commagene).

Brown tone and a lovely portrait, a minor die break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 500  
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 512. From a Scandinavian private collection.

- 811 Aureus 76, AV 19 mm, 7.26 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS VII Cow walking r. C 117. BMC 176. RIC 840. CBN -. Calicó 622. About extremely fine 4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics XIII, 2017, 797 and Oslo Myntgalleri 15, 2018, 566 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



812



- 812 Aureus 77-78, AV 19 mm, 7.35 g. IMP CAESAR – VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. Vespasian standing l., holding long sceptre in r. hand and parazonium in l., crowned by Victory standing l. behind him, holding palm in l. hand; in exergue, COS VIII. C 130. BMC 204. RIC 935. CBN 181. Calicó 624a.

A magnificent portrait of superb style and a wonderful reddish tone.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

Ex Sternberg XV, 1985, 361; Stack's 3 December 1996, M. F. Price, 147; Leu 72, 1998, 423; Triton XVIII, 2015, 1048 and Nomos 17, 2018, 238 sales. From the collection of the Money Museum.

### Domitian augustus, 81 – 96



813



- 813 Quadrans 84-85, Æ 18 mm, 2.67 g. IMP DOMIT – AVGV GERM Helmeted and draped bust of Minerva r. Rev. Olive branch; in field, S – C. C 544. BMC 488. RIC 241. CBN 524.

Wonderful green patina and extremely fine 500



814



815



- 814 Quadrans 84-85, Æ 17 mm, 2.30 g. Rhinoceros advancing r. Rev. IMP DOMIT AVG GERM around S C. C 673. BMC 496. RIC 248. CBN 536. Lovely green patina and good very fine 200

Ex CNG e-sale 337, 3014, 400. From the Peter Bowe collection.

- 815 Denarius 14 September - 31 December 88, AR 19 mm, 3.47 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG – GERM PM TR P VIII Laureate head r. Rev. COS – XIII Column inscribed LVD / SAEC / FEC; all within laurel wreath. C 70. BMC 137. RIC 604. CBN 126. Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 300

Ex Coin Galleries 18 July 2001, 170 and CNG Mail Bid 84, 2010, 1000 sales. From the John Bitner collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.



816

- 816 Aureus 92-94, AV 22 mm, 7.55 g. DOMITIANVS – AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. GERMANICVS Domitian in triumphal quadriga l. holding branch and sceptre; in exergue, COS XVI. C 161 var. (laureate). BMC 213. RIC 749. CBN 190. Calicó 852.

Rare. A lovely portrait and a very interesting reverse type. Minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 906; Triton XII, 2009, 590 and NAC 92, 2016, 523 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

#### Nerva, 96 – 98



817

- 817 Aureus 97, AV 19 mm, 7.52 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA – EXERCITVM Clasped hands. C 19. BMC 25 note. RIC 14. CBN 14. Calicó 955.

Very rare. A bold portrait of fine style struck on a full flan, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Rauch 84, 2009, 467 and New York XXII, 2014, 14 sales.

Trajan augustus, 98 – 117



818

- 818 Sestertius 103-104, Æ 35 mm, 25.8 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r. with aegis. Rev. SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. The Circus Maximus, as seen from the Forum Boarium: porticos with two entrances, with monumental gate crowned by quadriga, triumphal arches, curved wall, temple of Sol, spina with obelisk flanked by equestrian statue of Trajan and shrine of Cybele in background. C 546. BMC 853. RIC 571. CBN 222. Woytek 175a (this coin cited). Hirmer pl. 76, 267. Very rare and possibly the finest known specimen of this important and intriguing issue.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a reverse exceptionally well detailed and complete. Lovely untouched green patina and extremely fine 40'000

Ex NAC 7, 1994, 723; Superior Stamp & Coins 8-9 December 1995, 90; Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4144 and NAC 97, 2016, 111 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.

The skeletal outline of the Circus Maximus in Rome today is only a faint indication of the grand structure that once was the focal point for entertainment in the capital. This hippodrome is said to have been Rome's oldest stadium. It evolved from a simple racetrack between the Aventine and Palatine hills with no formal structure, to one incorporating wooden, and then stone benches, and finally a massive superstructure as seen on this sestertius. Over time the area was decorated with monuments, statues, trophies, shrines, arcades, towers, porticoes, triumphal gates and arches. Gilded metal at each end of the spine (spina) of the sand racetrack glistened in the sun, and a tall obelisk of Ramesses II that Augustus had shipped to Rome in 10 B.C. served as the centrepiece of the spina. Pliny the Elder describes the circus as able to accommodate 250,000 people, but this figure no doubt includes those viewing from the slopes of the flanking hills. However, at its peak in the mid-4th Century A.D. it is believed to have been able to seat more than 200,000 spectators. The circus was damaged on many occasions, including by fire during the reigns of Augustus and Nero. Restorations to the structure, it seems, are celebrated on coinage. For this reason, Trajan issued sestertii depicting the hippodrome, which probably served as the prototype for Caracalla's issue since both show the structure from the same elevated perspective with simultaneous exterior and interior views. A variety of events were held there, including parades, theatrical events, foot races, boxing and wrestling matches and equestrian contests. Bloody spectacles were also hosted, such as gladiatorial combats (*ludi gladiatorii*) and exotic animal hunts (*venationes*). Chariot racing (*ludi circenses*), however, was the most popular event held in the circus. In Trajan's time two dozen races would have been held in a single day, with eight teams competing in each event. A race consisted of seven laps that could be completed in less than ten minutes. The chariots were usually drawn by teams of two, three or four horses. Occasionally there were teams of six horses, which certainly was more of a crowd-pleasing novelty than a practical event.



819



819

- 819 Sestertius 103-104,  $\text{Æ}$  35 mm, 26.59 g. [IMP CAES] NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC [P M TR P COS V P P] Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R [OPTIMO] PRINCIPI Emperor standing l. on platform, raising hand, prefect behind, four men standing to l. below, extending hands, female figure reclining r. on wheel below, three obelisks l.; in exergue, SC. C 523. BMC 828. RIC 553. CBN 216 (these dies). Woytek 182c.

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known of this interesting issue.

Brown tone and about very fine

2'000

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Peter Bowe collection.

This rare and impressive sestertius type clearly illustrates a distribution of largesse made by Trajan to the people of Rome—one of the many works undertaken by the emperor to earn the title of *optimus princeps* (“Best Prince”) accorded to him in the surrounding legend S P Q R OPTIMI PRINCIPI. The thoughtful engraver here depicts Trajan, with a figure standing behind him, probably to be identified as the *praefectus urbi*, on the right closest to the word PRINCIPI. They stand on a raised platform and the emperor extends his hand to throw a purse to an assembled crowd of four men below on the left closest to the abbreviation S P Q R (“the Senate and People of Rome”). The *praefectus urbi* holds a second purse in his hand ready to provide it to the emperor for the next throw. While the basic presentation of this type follows a popular Roman coin motif of the emperor distributing largesse to the people or to the army this sestertius is remarkable for the lengths to which the engraver has gone to locate the distribution within Rome. At the lower left a female figure reclines with her arm embracing three tapered pillars. The latter represent the *metae* located at each end of the Circus Maximus around which charioteers had to turn during races. The female figure is therefore considered a rare representation of the Genius of the Circus. Although this coin is dated to the period AD 104-111 based on Trajan’s imperial titulature on the obverse it may very well have been struck in AD 104 considering that Trajan had just completed the restoration of the Circus Maximus and expanded it by an additional 5000 seats in late 103. Under such circumstances the Circus Maximus would have been a particularly good location for a distribution of largesse as it would doubly underline Trajan’s character as *optimus princeps*.



820

- 820 As circa 103-104,  $\text{Æ}$  28 mm, 11.72 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO – PRINCIPI Column in form of club, resting on lion's skin placed upon pedestal; in field, S – C. C 565. BMC 946. RIC 581. CBN 234. Woytek 176a.

Rare. Well-struck and centred on a full flan, dark green patina and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Ars Classica 11, 1925, Levis, 507; Künker 133, 2007, 8777 and NAC 95, 2016, Ploil, 213 sales.  
From the Peter Bowe collection.



821

- 821 Sestertius circa 103-111,  $\text{AE}$  36 mm, 29.04 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C Triumphal arch with central passage with elaborate decoration composed of Victories underneath; sides decorated with registers composed of horses, arms, and figures; elaborate tripartite superstructure, ornamented with animals and six-horse chariot set upon frieze inscribed I O M. C 547. BMC 845. RIC 573. CBN 219. Woytek 187f.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this interesting issue. A bold portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition. Lovely brown-green patina, a flan crack at eight o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Nomos sale 11, 2015, 172. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Peter Bowe collection.

The beautifully engraved and exquisitely preserved reverse of this sestertius has been variously described as a triumphal arch or the monumental gateway to the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline Hill. This was the most important temple in Rome, containing separate inner chambers dedicated to each deity of the so-called Capitoline Triad: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Juno Regina, and Minerva. The original temple was said to have been dedicated on 13 September 509 BC—the year in which the Roman Republic was established—and consecrated three years later in 507 BC. It subsequently became the final destination for victorious generals, and later emperors, on triumphal processions through Rome. If the edifice on the reverse of the present coin is indeed the gateway of the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus it does not belong to the original temple, but rather to later building. The original temple burned down in 83 BC as part of the civil war between Marius and Sulla. It was rebuilt by 65 BC but suffered destruction by fire again in AD 69 as the forces of Vespasian fought to enter Rome and depose Vitellius during the bloody Year of the Four Emperors. The temple was quickly rebuilt for a second time in splendid style by Vespasian and dedicated in AD 75, only to burn yet again in AD 80. Domitian rebuilt the temple for the last time in AD 82, reportedly used 12,000 talents of gold to gild the bronze roof tiles alone. If the reverse depicts a triumphal arch, it is unclear which one it may be. RIC suggested that it is the arch erected at the entrance to the Forum of Trajan, but this arch looks very different in labelled depictions found on other coins of Trajan. More importantly this arch is not likely to have existed yet in AD 103-104, when this coin was struck. Construction of the Forum of Trajan did not begin before AD 105 at the earliest and was not complete until AD 112. As either a triumphal arch or the gateway of the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus the dating of the coin places it in the period after the emperor's triumph at Rome for his victory in the first Dacian War (AD 101-102).



822

822 Dupondius circa 106-107, Æ 31 mm, 13.42 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Radiate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Victory standing l., holding palm and erecting a trophy; at base, arms. In exergue, S – C. C 448. BMC 838. CBN 236 var. (draped and cuirassed). Woytek 275b (this coin cited).

A bold portrait struck on an exceedingly large flan, green patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine

500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 114, 2002, 299 and NAC 87, 2015, 213 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



823



823

823 Sestertius circa 107-110, Æ 35 mm, 27.20 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Bridge over the river Danube; in exergue, S C. C 542 var. (not draped). BMC 851. RIC 569. CBN 315. Collecting World Coins, Winter 2005/2006, p. 19 (this coin and illustrated on the cover). Woytek 314bD.

Brown-green patina gently tooled, otherwise about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Gemini II, 2005, 346 and Gemini XI, 2014, 427 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



824



824

824 Sestertius circa 107-110, Æ 34 mm, 25.34 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate head r., drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRIN[CIPI] Bridge over the river Danube; in exergue, S C. C 542 (no draped). BMC 849. RIC 569. CBN 316. Woytek 314bC.

Lovely brown tone and about extremely fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale K, 2000, 1733.



825



825

825 Aureus circa 112-114, AV 20 mm, 7.14 g. IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. *Façade* of Trajan's Forum, formed by six columns; a central entrance, four niches containing statues; on top of the roof a facing quadriga between three statues on each side. In exergue, FORVM TRAIAN. C 168 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 509. RIC 257. CBN 658. Woytek 409f. Calicó 1031.

Very rare. Minor edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex J. Vinchon sale 23 April 1976, 226. From the Peter Bowe collection.



826



826 Sestertius circa 112-114, Æ 33 mm, 27.87 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. BASILICA VLPIA in exergue, *Façade* of the Basilica Ulpia with three distyle avant-corps, each set on two-tiered base; central epistylon surmounted by triumphal quadriga; figures on either side holding outer horses and long sceptres; flanking epistyla each surmounted by biga; pair of legionary aquilae at outer ends; above, ornate architrave. In exergue, BASILICA VLPIA / S C. C 44. BMC 982 var. (different bust). RIC 616. CBN 713. Woytek 464 v2 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A bold portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition, Tiber tone and good very fine 10'000

Ex Gilhofer/Rauschburg-Hess 22 May 1935, Trau, 942; Glendining 16 November 1950, Platt Hall, 1303 and UBS 78, 2008, 1610 sales. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Peter Bowe collection,

As the legend clearly indicates, the reverse of this rare sestertius depicts the Basilica Ulpia, a massive civic building erected in Rome as part of the Forum of Trajan. The basilica together with the forum was constructed in the period between AD 105 and 112 and entirely financed by the plunder brought back from Trajan's Dacian Wars (AD 101-102 and 105-106). As this coin was struck in the period AD 112-114 the reverse type almost certainly celebrates the inauguration of the entire Forum of Trajan in AD 112. The basilica was a specifically Roman architectural type, consisting of a large central hall with colonnaded aisles lit by a clerestory, used primarily for law courts and as a place of business. The Basilica Ulpia was by far the largest and grandest of all the basilicas in Rome. According to an inscribed label on the *Forma Urbis Romae* of the Severan period indicates that one apse of the Basilica Ulpia contained a shrine dedicated to the goddess Libertas at which slaves could be formally given their freedom. The impressive scale and beauty of the Basilica Ulpia later made it the model first for the Basilica of Maxentius and Constantine constructed in Rome between AD 308 and 312 and for many western Christian churches.



827



827

- 827 Sestertius circa 112-114, Æ 35 mm, 26.86 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PORTVM TRAIANI Bird's eye view of the *Portum Traiani* with three ships at anchor. In exergue, S C. C 306 var. (laureate only). BMC 770a. RIC 632. CBN 773. Woytek 470v (these dies). Extremely rare. Brown patina with some minor areas of porosity and very gentle smoothing, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Nudelman 10, 2011, 99 and NAC 64, 2012, 1164 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.

In the Roman world a large percentage of the trade goods – ranging from the basics for survival to absurd luxury items – reached their destination by ship. Since the city of Rome was considerably inland, ships docked at Ostia, a safe harbour at the mouth of the Tiber on the western shore of the Italian peninsula. From there, goods made their way to Rome, usually up the Tiber. Maximising space at Ostia was critical to the survival of Rome, a city which at some points in history was home to perhaps a million people. This involved more than just maintaining the harbour, but expanding its capacity whenever possible. The original harbour was improved significantly in a construction project begun by Claudius and completed by his successor, Nero. New docks were excavated to the north along the Tiber, which were linked to the harbour by two canals. However, they silted up easily. Thus, Trajan created a second port, further inland, which could be accessed directly from the old Claudian port. Not much remains of the Claudian port, but the docks from Trajan's hexagonal port are still well preserved on the Torlonia estate. Also discernible is the large canal that linked Trajan's port with the Tiber, where goods were unloaded from seafaring ships onto smaller vessels, including barges, which would move them up the Tiber to Rome.



828



828

- 828 Sestertius circa 112-114, Æ 34 mm, 26.57 g. [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAI]ANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PORTVM TRAIANI Bird's eye view of the *Portum Traiani* with three ships at anchor. In exergue, S C. C 306 var. (laureate only). BMC 770a. RIC 632. CBN 773. Woytek 470v<sup>3</sup> (these dies).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this important issue. Struck on a large flan and complete with a superb green patina, minor area of encrustation and corrosion on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

5'000

From the Peter Bowe collection.





829



829



- 829 Aureus circa 113-114, AV 21 mm, 7.30 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSERVATORI PATRIS PATRIAE Jupiter standing l., holding sceptre in l. hand and thunderbolt in extended r. over the head of small figure of Trajan standing l., holding branch in extended r. hand and short sceptre in l. C 46 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 494. RIC 249 var. (not cuirassed). CBN 737. Woytek 428f-2. Calicó 991.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan, minor edge nick at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000



830



831



- 830 Denarius circa 113-114, AR 19 mm, 3.49 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan's column. C 558. BMC 452. RIC 292. CBN 746. Woytek 425v.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

500

Ex Künker sale 273, 2016, 719. From a Scandinavian private collection.

- 831 Denarius circa 113-114, AR 20 mm, 3.60 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan's column. C 558. BMC 452. RIC 292. CBN 746. Woytek 425v.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

Ex Künker sale 270, 2015, 8716. Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Peter Bowe collection.



832



- 832 Drachm, Alexandria 114-115 (year 18), Æ 34 mm, 21.25 g. [AVT TPAI]AN API CC B ΓCPM ΔAKIK Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Nilus, holding reed and cornucopia, standing facing, head l., being crowned by Euthenia, standing facing, head l., and holding grain ears; in field, [L I] H. Köln –. Dattari-Savio 1012 (this coin). Emmett 561.18. Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 46 (this coin). RPC 4872.1/8 (this coin).

Green patina and extremely fine

500

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, Staffieri, 55. From the Pietro Beretta Dattari and Peter Bowe collection.



833

833 Aureus circa 116-117, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan r. Rev. HADRIANO TRAIAN - O CAESARI Laureate bust of Hadrian r., with drapery on l. shoulder. C 5 var. BMC –. RIC vol. II first edition, Trajan 724 var. and Hadrian 1 var. (same coin erroneously described twice). Woytek 582f = A. Burnett, *The Early Coinage of Hadrian and the Deified Trajan*, AJN 2008, p. 461, pl 96, 3 (these dies) = Calicó 1415a (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only the third and by far the finest specimen known of which one was stolen and melted down in the Paris robbery. An issue of tremendous historical importance and fascination. Two fine portraits of excellent style perfectly centred on a large flan.

About extremely fine 50'000

This remarkable aureus was struck to advertise the controversial adoption of Hadrian by Trajan. Although Trajan had previously married Hadrian to his grand-niece Vibia Sabina, advanced him along the *cursus honorum*, and occasionally gave the impression that he would name him as his successor, he always stopped short of actually doing so. It was only on his deathbed that Hadrian was officially adopted as Trajan's intended successor, but there remains a great deal of question regarding whether Trajan was still alive when Hadrian was adopted or not. According to the author of the always suspect *Historia Augusta*, Trajan adopted Hadrian as his final act as living emperor, but according to Cassius Dio, the adoption was fabricated by Trajan's wife Plotina, who was exceptionally close to Hadrian, and perhaps hoped to use him to maintain the prestigious position of her family. Supposedly, when the adoption document was brought before the Senate it was signed not by Trajan, but by Plotina. The present aureus, which seems to have been struck while Trajan still lived in AD 117, may put the lie to both the *Historia Augusta* and Cassius Dio and indicate that Hadrian was in fact recognized as Caesar before Trajan lay dying, although it has been proposed, somewhat implausibly, that the coin might have been struck as part of a plot between Plotina and Hadrian to shore up his (supposedly) fabricated adoption.



834

834 Denarius 116-117, AR 20 mm, 3.10 g. IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIM AVG GER DAC Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. PARTHICO P – M – TR P COS VI P P S P Q R Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 191. BMC 626. RIC 332. CBN 889. Woytek 570v. Extremely fine 250

Ex CNG sale 376, 2016, 425. From the Peter Bowe collection.

#### Matidia, daughter of Trajan's sister



835

835

835 Aureus 112, 20 mm, AV 7.28 g. MATIDIA AVG DI[VA]E – MARCIANAE F Draped bust r., hair elaborately dressed, above which crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. PIETAS AVGVST Matidia, as Pietas, standing facing, head l., placing hands over Sabina and Matidia the younger. C 9. BMC Trajan 659. RIC Trajan 759. Woytek 728.1. CBN 911. Calicó 1157.

Very rare. A lovely portrait of fine style, graffito on obverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 33, 1986, 402; Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 174, 2013, 5407 and NAC 111, 2018, 365 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

## Marciana, sister of Trajan



836



836

- 836 Aureus 112 or 114, AV 20 mm, 7.22 g. DIVA AVGVSTA – MARCIANA Draped bust r., hair elaborately dressed, above which crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle with spread wings walking l. on sceptre, head to r. C 3. BMC Trajan 648. RIC Trajan 743. Woytek 717<sup>1</sup> (these dies). CBN 754. Calicó 1152a. Extremely rare. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Trajan's coinage reveals that he followed the pattern of celebrating relatives and ancestors that had been established by the Julio-Claudians and the Flavians. He portrayed his natural father, Trajan Pater, and his adoptive father, Nerva, the previous emperor who had made Trajan his heir on different coinages – sometimes individually, other times with their busts confronted. He also extended the practice to living relatives, initially his sister Marciana, his wife Plotina, and his niece Matidia, and towards the end of his life, his chosen heir Hadrian. With coinage for the emperor's sister, Marciana, we find precedents in both previous dynasties, though in the larger scheme of imperial coinage it was an unusual practice. Trajan struck coins for Marciana both while she was alive and after her death and consecration, which may have occurred as early as 105 or as late as 114, but most likely in August, 112. The use of consecratio first appears on coins of Trajan's female relatives, after which it was employed frequently for posthumous issues. Marciana seems to have been a woman of high character, but virtually nothing is recorded of her life. She lived as a widow throughout her brother's principate, for she had lost her husband, Matidius Patruinus, prior to Trajan's accession and chose not to remarry. She was close friends with her sister-in-law Plotina, and both women seem to have refused the title of Augusta in 98, when Trajan came to power, but later accepted, perhaps in 105.

## Hadrian augustus, 117 – 138



837



- 837 Aureus 117, AV 20 mm, 7.13 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIAN OPT AVG G D PART Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r. Rev. DIVO TRAIANO – PATRI AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan r. C 1. BMC 44. RIC 28. Calicó 1410 (these dies). Very rare. Good very fine 4'000

Early in his reign Hadrian struck a variety of coins that testified to his legitimacy as Rome's new emperor. His most direct link to legitimacy was his adoption by Trajan, and on this rare aureus he has on the obverse his own portrait, and on the reverse that of the deified Trajan, whom he describes as his father. The first aureus struck by Hadrian that featured a portrait of Trajan on the reverse is attributed to 117 (see NAC 24, 2002, lot 80) when Hadrian held the rank of Caesar; it does not describe Trajan as deified and it must have been struck shortly before Trajan died. Unlike that first aureus, this one was struck after Hadrian's regime had been firmly established, thanks to the support (or possible foul play) of Trajan's widow Plotina, who for many years had been a supporter of Hadrian.



838



838

838 Sestertius 119-120,  $\text{AE}$  32 mm, 23.75 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P COS III Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. RELIQA VETERA HS NOVIES MILL ABOLITA Lictor standing l., holding fasces in l. hand and setting light to a heap of papers with r. in front of three citizens. C 1212. BMC 1208. RIC 264.

Very rare and an issue of great historical importance. Lovely green patina and very fine 4'000

Ex Triton sale XXI, 2018, 754. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Upon the death of Trajan in 117, power formally transferred to his alleged heir Hadrian, who was then governing Syria. In his new capacity Hadrian wintered in Asia Minor, and early in 118 marched westward to settle affairs along the Danube. He eventually arrived in Rome in July – nearly a year after he had been hailed emperor. Upon entering the Eternal City he bolstered his popularity by making a donative to the people, making grants to the poor children of Italy and by holding a triumph in honour of Trajan. He also cancelled debts and burned promissory notes in a general amnesty for tax arrears. This last act is celebrated on this rare and historical sestertius. The reverse shows Hadrian, or a lictor applying a torch to a heap of papers symbolic of the debts being cancelled. This rather elaborate version of this coin type shows three citizens with their arms outstretched in joy and gratitude. These documents (syngrafi) were burned in Trajan's Forum, where Hadrian erected a monument that bore the inscription "the first of all pincipes and the only one who, by remitting nine hundred million sesterces owed to the fiscus, provided security not merely for his present citizens but also for their descendants by this generosity".

The reverse inscription on this sestertius, RELIQA VETERA HS NOVIES MILL ABOLITA, is of exceptional interest. It quite literally translates to "nine times a hundred thousand sestertii of outstanding debts cancelled". HS is a standard abbreviation for sestertii in Roman inscriptions, and, depending upon how it is referenced, it can refer to a single sestertius, a unit of one thousand sestertii, or a unit of one hundred thousand sestertii. In this case novies is an adverb meaning 'nine times', and thus it applies to the sestertius as a unit of one thousand sestertii. Some have logically suggested that in the context of this inscription the HS would have been an adjective with the thousand, or mille, being understood in terms of empire-wide taxes. If so, it would increase the named figure to 'nine times a hundred thousand units of one thousand sestertii', thus equating it to the figure of 900 million sestertii that is named on the monument inscription.

In any case, this is a remarkable instance of the denomination of the sestertius being named on a Roman coin – especially since the coin is of that very denomination. The 19th Century historian S. W. Smith artfully describes this important coin type as "...one of the most remarkable monuments of imperial munificence that can be found within the recording province of numismatic art."



839

839 Aureus circa 121-123, AV IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P COS III Roma seated left, holding Victory in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 1097. BMC 134. RIC 538. Calicó 1333.

A bold portrait struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'500



- 840 Aureus circa 125-126/7, AV 21 mm, 7.24 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COS – III Hadrian on horseback r. C 406. BMC 434. RIC 782. Calicó 1216.  
A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan, minor marks,  
otherwise extremely fine 6'000



- 841 As circa 125-127, Æ 26 mm, 10.03 g. [HA]DRIANVS – AVGVS[TVS] Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS [III] Galley sailing l., with seven rowers. C 449. BMC 1345 var. (without drapery). RIC 818.  
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Lovely green  
patina and extremely fine 750

Ex Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 271; CNG 320, 2014, 427 and Harlan J. Berk 203, 2018, 330 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



- 842 Cistophorus, Nicomedia after 128, AR 26 mm, 10.75 g. IMP CAES TRA – HADRIANO AVG P P Laureate head r. Rev. COM - BIT Octostyle temple of Roma and Augustus on podium of three steps; pediment surmounted by acroteria; on entablature, ROM S P AVG. C 240 var. (draped). BMC 1099 note. RIC 461b. Metcalf, type B1. RPC 968.  
Good very fine 350

Ex CNG sale 114, 2020, 884. From the Benito and the Peter Bowe collections.

- 843 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus circa 128-129, AR 27 mm, 10.00 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. DIA – NA Tetrastyle temple within which cult statue of Diana Ephesia; in exergue, EPHESIA. C 536. BMC 1091. RIC 475a. Metcalf 8. RPC 1332.  
Lovely iridescent tone, minor traces of overstriking on reverse,  
otherwise about extremely fine 750

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 833. From a Scandinavian private collection.



844



845



846



844 Aureus circa 134-138, AV 19 mm, 7.11 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. AFRICA Africa, draped, wearing elephant-skin headdress, reclining l., placing r. hand on neck of lion standing l., and resting l. arm on basket; behind, grain ears. C150 var. (also cuirassed). BMC 808. RIC 1493. Calicó 1198 (these dies). Very rare variety with bust right. Light reddish tone and very fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 543. From a Scandinavian private collection.

845 Drachm, Alexandria 134-135, Æ 34 mm, 25.23 g. AVT KAIC TPAIAN AΔPIANOC CEB Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Pylon (entryway) of an Egyptian temple with a wide door or gate decorated with a garland above; to either side of the gate, an obelisk with two windows above; in the centre of the pylon above the gate, a facing statue of Isis wearing headdress and holding long sceptre or torch; around, CN NC AKΔ and in exergue, L. Köln 1187. Dattari-Savio 1970 (this coin). Emmett 996.19. RPC III 6038.17 (this coin). Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 80 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Brown tone and very fine 2'000

Ex Lanz 109, 2002, 448 and Triton XXI, 2018, Staffieri, 86 sales. From the Dattari and Peter Bowe collection.

846 Denarius circa 137-138, AR 18 mm, 3.16 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. SPES – P R Spes advancing l., holding flower in her r. hand and raising her skirt with her l. C 1411. BMC 733. RIC 2360. An almost metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 250

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 184, 2013, 160. From the Peter Bowe collection.

### Antinous, favourite of Hadrian



847



847

847 Drachm, Alexandria 136-137 (year 21 of Hadrian), Æ 35 mm, 26.12 g. ANTINOOV – HPΩOC Draped bust l., wearing hem-hem crown. Rev. Antinous on horseback r., holding caduceus; in l. field, K – L. Dattari-Savio 2088. Emmett 1346.21. RPC 6228.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A superb portrait of excellent style, flange crack at ten o'clock and a metal flaw on obverse, minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 826.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



848



848

- 848 Drachm, Alexandria 139-140 (year 3),  $\text{AE}$  33 mm, 23.03 g. [AVT K T] AIA AAPI • ANTON[INOC CVCCB] Bare head r. Rev. Isis Pharia, holding billowing sail, sailing r. before the Pharos of Alexandria, which is surmounted by a statue and two Tritons; around, L TP I T OV. Dattari-Savio 8564 (this coin). Emmett 1592.3. Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 113 (this coin). RPC 177 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare for this regnal year. Brown tone and very fine / good very fine

1'500

Ex Bayerische Vereinsbank Münzschatze Fixed Price List 1977, 173; M&M GmbH 11, 2002, 206 and Triton XXI, 2018, Staffieri, 115 sales. From the Dattari and Peter Bowe collection.



849



849

- 849 Drachm, Alexandria 140-141 (year 4),  $\text{AE}$  35 mm, 23.60 g. AVT K T AIA AAP – ANTON[INOC] – CEB EVC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. L TETAPTOV Heracles and the Erymanthian boar: Heracles, wearing lion skin, advancing r., carrying boar over shoulder; to l., club; to r., Eurystheus hiding in storage jar, raising arms. RPC 244. Dattari-Savio pl. 130, 2596. Harlan J. Berk, 100 Greatest Ancient Coins, 96 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A very interesting and fascinating issue struck on an irregular flan and with a brown-green patina. Very fine / good very fine

5'000

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Dr. Briggs Braillar collection.



850



850

850 Sestertius 140-144, Æ 34 mm, 23.24 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. GENI – O – SE – NATVS S – C The Genius of the Senate standing facing, head l., holding branch and sceptre. C 401 (misdescribed). BMC 1246. RIC 681.

A very elegant portrait and a fine yet slightly granular brown patina. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex NAC 72, 2013, 659 and NAC 84, 2015, 1005 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



851



851 Aureus 145-161, AV 21 mm, 7.35 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. TR PO – T – COS IIII Roma seated l., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 934 var. (no drapery). BMC 558 var. (no drapery on back). RIC 147c var. (no drapery on back). Calicó 1656 (these dies).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Leu 38, 1986, 277 and NGSA 6, 2010, 169 sales.



852



852 Denarius 145-161, AR 17 mm, 3.33 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. COS – IIII Thunderbolt on draped throne. C 345. BMC 536. RIC 137.

Extremely fine

200

Ex CNG e-sale 334, 2014, 320. From the Peter Bowe collection.





853

- 853 Aureus 146, AV 20 mm, 7.27 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. Roma seated l., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 1149. BMC 590. RIC 159c. Calicó 1455.  
Minor scuff above the ear on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 13 July 1908, Osborne O'Hagan, 383; Sothebys 10 November 1972, Metropolitan Museum, 310; Triton IV, 2000, 554 and NAC 41, 2007, 86 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



854

854

- 854 Drachm, Alexandria 146-147 (year 10), Æ 34 mm, 21.63 g. Laureate head r. Rev. ΛΔΚΑΤΟ V Heracles standing r., lion's skin over l. shoulder, attempting with both hands to turn rock outcropping from which water flows through a human-headed protome into a basin below; by his l. knee, a muck rake set on edge of the basin. RPC 995. Dattari-Savio 8497. Emmett 1539.10. Harlan J. Berk, 100 Greatest Ancient Coins, 96 (this coin illustrated).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

Lovely brown tone, flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse,  
otherwise good very fine

5'000

From the Dr. Briggs Brailar collection.

This drachm illustrates the Fifth Labour of Heracles on its reverse—the cleaning of the Augean Stables. King Augeas was renowned in Greece for the vast herds of animals that he possessed and Eurystheus determined that as his fifth task, Heracles should be required to clean out Augeas' stables in a single day. This was definitely a less dangerous Labour than some of the others, but it was easily the most foul-smelling and most seemingly difficult. Nevertheless, Heracles had a plan. When he went to Augeas, he failed to mention that he was actually in service to Eurystheus and instead offered to clean the stables in one day in return for half of the animals in payment. Scoffing at this, Augeas agreed and then watched in amazement as Heracles tore holes in opposite walls of the stable building and proceeded to divert a river in order to flush out the filth. This very moment is depicted on the reverse of this remarkable coin. Heracles appears in the very act of tearing open one of the walls while the plough used to divert the river is shown before the massive hole. Meanwhile, peering through the damaged wall one can clearly see the river god flowing with his cleansing waters. Unfortunately for Heracles, when Augeas learned that the hero was undertaking his Labours for Eurystheus, the king refused to pay until he was compelled by a judge. Likewise, when Heracles returned to Mycenae driving his new herd of livestock before him, Eurystheus refused to recognise the completion of the task on the grounds that the Heracles had been paid for his work.



855



855

- 855 Medallion 151-152, Æ 35 mm, 35.23 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head r. Rev. Heracles standing facing, grabbing Antaeus with his two hands and lifting him off the ground; in r. field, rocky ground and in l. field, club, lion-skin and quiver close to a tree. C –. Gnecci –. Toynbee –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting and appealing reverse composition. Brown tone gently smoothed, otherwise good very fine

7'500

Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell. From the Dr. Briggs Brailiar collection.

On the reverse of this unique medallion is illustrated the fight between Hercules and Antaeus. A giant of Libya and the son of Poseidon and Gaia (the earth goddess), Antaeus would challenge travelers to wrestling matches, easily killing his opponents and collecting their bones to construct a temple to his father. Antaeus had defeated most of his opponents until it came to his fight with Hercules. He met him during his way to the Garden of Hesperides to complete his eleventh labor. Upon finding that he could not beat Antaeus by throwing him to the ground as he would heal due to his parentage (Gaia), Hercules discovered the secret of his power. Holding Antaeus aloft, Hercules crushed him in a bearhug.



856

- 856 Aureus 156-157, AV 19 mm, 7.27 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P IMP II Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT X – X COS IIII Victory advancing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l. C 1013. BMC 887. RIC 266a. Calicó 1675.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 99, 2022, 981.



857

- 857 Aureus 158-159, AV 18 mm, 7.24 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FORTVNA – OPSEQVENS Fortuna standing l., holding patera and rudder on prow in r. rand and cornucopiae in l. In exergue, COS IIII. C 389 var. (legend reverse OBSEQVENS). BMC 541 var. (drapery on l. shoulder). RIC 139 var. (bust draped and legend reverse OBSEQVENS). Calicó 1538 (these dies).

Extremely fine

4'500

Ex MDC sale 10, 2022, 56.



858

858

858 Medallion circa 160-161,  $\text{Æ}$  42 mm, 54.94 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XXIII Laureate and cuirassed bust l. Rev. Roma seated l., holding shield and spear; in l. field, Africa standing r., wearing elephant-skin headdress, and Annona standing r., holding cornucopiae and placing r. hand on Africa's shoulders. C –. BMC –. Gneecchi –. Toynbee –.

Apparently unique and unpublished. An impressive medallion with a superb portrait of fine style and a very interesting reverse composition. Lovely green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine

25'000

This wonderful and unpublished medallion is clearly intended to celebrate the work undertaken by Antoninus Pius to guarantee the grain supply to the city of Rome—a critical concern for all emperors from the time of Augustus down to the fall of the Western Empire. On the reverse an enthroned Roma is depicted receiving Annona, the personification of the Roman grain supply, and a female personification who may represent Africa, or perhaps more likely the city of Alexandria in Egypt. Although both Africa and Alexandria are depicted in Roman art wearing an elephant headdress, Alexandria is perhaps more relevant in this context since it was primarily Egyptian grain and its shipment from the port of this city that kept hunger at bay in Rome. Antoninus Pius is also thought to have financed the repair of the Pharos lighthouse crucial for the safety of shipping at Alexandria. Annona holds a cornucopia to illustrate the abundance of the grain supply while Alexandria/Africa holds out the fold of her himation, apparently loaded with grain. The medallion is perhaps the most remarkable expression of the theme of maintaining the Roman grain supply that was extremely popular for coins of Antoninus Pius. It has been shown that denarii featuring Annona types account for almost 20% of all types of this emperor found in hoards and that the Annona types of Antoninus Pius were produced in greater quantity than under any other emperor from the time of Vespasian down to the reign of Severus Alexander. Clearly, he was very proud of his work on guaranteeing the grain supply and wanted his subjects to know about it. According to the *Historia Augusta*, on an unspecified occasion Antoninus Pius saved Rome from a shortage of grain while he is known to have invested in the infrastructure necessary for the smooth shipment of grain to the city, such as the restoration of the harbour at Puteoli and possibly the construction of a new imperial harbour at Pompeiopolis in Cilicia.

### Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



859

859 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r. her hair bound with pearls and piled up on top of her head. Rev. AVG – V – STA Ceres standing facing, head l., holding alight torch and short vertical sceptre. C 95. BMC A. Pius 395. RIC A. Pius 356. Calicó 1763b.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000



860

860 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 20 mm, 7.31 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r. her hair bound with pearls and piled up on top of her head. Rev. AVGV – V – STA Ceres standing facing, head l., holding alight torch and short vertical sceptre. C 95. BMC A. Pius 395. RIC A. Pius 356. Calicó 1763b.

Extremely fine 3'000

Ex CNG 121, 2022, 848 and Naville Numismatics 87, 2024, 531 sales.



861

861

861 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 19 mm, 7.19 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., her hair bound with pearls and piled on top of her head. Rev. AVGVVS – TA Fortuna standing l., holding patera and rudder set on globe. C –. BMC A. Pius 447. RIC A. Pius 372. Calicó 1761a.

About extremely fine 2'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Marcus Aurelius caesar, 138 – 161



862

862

862 Drachm, Alexandria 153-154 (year 17 of Antoninus Pius), Æ 34 mm, 25.32 g. M AVPHAIOC KA ICAP Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. Nilus reclining l., holding a reed with his r. hand and a cornucopia with his l.; before, stone Nilometer in the form of a stele being inscribed by a Genius; below, crocodile r. and flora; above, L I Z. Dattari-Savio 9056 (this coin). K&G 37.74 (this coin cited). Emmett 1892.17 (these dies). RPC 1595.4 (this coin illustrated). Staffieri, Alexandria In Nummis 171 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, the finest and the only one in private hands of two specimens known. Wonderful brown tone and extremely fine 3'000

Ex Auctiones 7, 1977, 450 and Triton XXI, 2018, Staffieri, 171 sales. From the Dattari and the Peter Bowe collections.



863 Aureus 155-156, AV 19 mm, 7.26 g. AVRELIVS CAES – ANTON AVG PII F Bare head r. Rev. TR POT – XI – COS II Apollo standing l., holding patera and lyre. C 704. BMC A. Pius 890 note. RIC A. Pius 469a. Calicó 1957. Rare. A lovely portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 8'000



864 Aureus 165-166, AV 20 mm, 7.25 g. M ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT AVG TR P XX COS III Victory flying l., holding garland in both hands. C 987. BMC 398. RIC 156. Biaggi 899 (this coin). Calicó 2028 (this coin).  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500

Ex Glendining sale 20 February 1951, Ryan, 1799. From the Leo Biaggi de Blasys collection.

### Faustina II, daughter of Antoninus Pius and wife of Marcus Aurelius



865 Aureus circa 145-161, AV g. FAVSTINA AVG – PII AVG FIL Draped bust l., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. CONCORDIA Dove standing r. C 60. BMC A. Pius 1090. RIC A. Pius 503b. Calicó 2044.  
An elegant portrait of excellent style struck in relief. About extremely fine 5'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.



866

866 Sestertius 160-161, Æ 33 mm, 22.78 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. FECVND – AVGVSTAE / S – C Fecunditas standing l. between two girls and holding two infants in her arms. C 96. BMC M. Aurelius 402. RIC M. Aurelius 1635.

A very attractive and untouched green patina. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Shulman 243, 1966, 1911; Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 282 and NAC 92, 2016, 599 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Lucilla, wife of Lucius Verus



867

867 Aureus 164-169 or 183 (?), AV 21 mm, 7.26 g. LVCILLAE AVG – ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r. Rev. VOTA / PVBLI / CA within wreath. C 97. BMC M. Aurelius 327. RIC M. Aurelius 790. Calicó 2219a (this reverse die).

In exceptional state of preservation, possibly the finest aureus of Lucilla in private hands.

A very elegant portrait of fine style struck in high relief. A perfect Fdc 30'000

Ex Ars Classica sale XVI, 1933, 1910.

Lucilla was the second of six daughters born to the emperor Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina II. She was a twin of Titus Aurelianus Antoninus, but he died within a year of their birth. When the emperor Antoninus Pius died in 161 and was succeeded by Lucilla's father and his co-heir Lucius Verus, Lucilla was betrothed to Verus in a gesture meant to tie the two emperors along family lines as well as by their collective Imperial duties. However, since she was just twelve years old, the marriage was delayed until 164, when Lucilla was fifteen or sixteen. At that time her prospective husband was in Asia Minor leading a campaign against the Parthians, so she sailed east and he took leave of campaign to marry her at Ephesus. The imperial couple had at least one child, but the fate of it or any others they may have had is unknown. After Verus' unexpected death in 169, Lucilla's personal life worsened. The young woman was next married to an elderly senator and she engaged in frequent infidelities. A decade later Lucilla was involved in the plot to assassinate her only surviving brother Commodus, who had become unstable and despotic as emperor. However, her role was discovered in the plot before it came to fruition, and in 182 or 183 she was banished to Capri where she subsequently was executed.

**Commodus augustus, 177 – 192**



868

868 Hexassarion, Tarsus circa 177-192, Æ 32 mm, 31.02 g. ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΥΡ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ ΣΕΒ Bust r., wearing crown and garment of the *demiourgos*. Rev. ΔΔΡ ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗΣ ΤΑΡ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ – ΔΙΣ – ΝΕΩΚΟΡ/ΟΥ Two decastyle temples with ΚΟΙΝΟΙ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ on architraves; between the temples, a star. SNG von Aulock 5996. BMC 168. RPC 5037.6 (this coin).

Rare. Green patina and very fine

500

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2012, 130.



869



869

869 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 188-189, billon 23 mm, 11.91 g. Μ Α ΚΟΜ ΑΝΤ[ω] ΣΕΒ ΕΥΣΕΒ Laureate head r. Rev. Pharos of Alexandria and *corbita* under sail right; in exergue, [L] ΚΘ. Dattari-Savio 3903. K&G 41.113. Emmett 2542.29. RPC 3539.75 (this coin).

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Brown tone and good very fine

750

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 482. Privately purchased from CNG. From the Kallman and the Peter Bowe collections.



870



870 Medallion 189-190, Æ 40 mm, 58.98 g. IMP COMMODVS AVGV PIVS FELIX Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P – M TR P XV IMP – VIII Emperor on triumphal quadriga l.; in exergue, COS VI P P. C 558. Gnechi II, p. 63, n. 104, pl. 85, 2-3. Toynbee -. BMC Medallion pl. XXXIV.

Very rare. An impressive medallion struck on a very large flan. Green patina heavily tooled in field, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Hirsch 31, 1912, Gutekunst, 1460; J. Schulman 5 March 1923, Vierordt, 1745; Lanz 94, 1999, Leo Benz, 673; Busso Peus 409, 2013, 457; Bertolami Fine Arts 12, 2014, 845 sales.

**Pertinax, 1st January – 28th March 193**



871

- 871 Aureus January 1st – March 28th 193, second issue, AV 20 mm, 7.26 g. IMP CAES P HELV – PERTIN AVG Laureate head r. Rev. AEQVIT AVG TR P COS II Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 1. BMC 14. RIC 1a. Lempereur 57a (this coin). Woodward NC 1957, pl. X, 1. Calicó 2379b.

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style, perfectly centred on a large flan. Extremely fine 35'000

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, 1535.

A self-made man who rose to prominence through dedication and talent, Pertinax's career was illustrious. His father was a former slave and merchant whose wealth bought Pertinax a good education. Pertinax began his adult life as a teacher, but afterward he embarked on a military career. He rose through the ranks serving in Parthia, Britain and Noricum, and he subsequently served as governor of several provinces. In 189 the emperor Commodus appointed him prefect of Rome, and he was still serving in that capacity when Commodus was assassinated on New Years Eve, 192. Though Pertinax has often been portrayed as an unimpeachable moralist, he was more likely an opportunist who was intimately involved in the plot against Commodus. After his accession, Pertinax may have viewed himself as a benevolent dictator, but the praetorians nonetheless murdered him after a reign of just eighty-six days.

**Septimius Severus, 193 – 211**



872

- 872 Medallion, magistrate Claudianos Terperandos, Pergamum circa 193-211, AE 45 mm, 42.37 g. AVT KAI A CEII – CEOVHPO – C ΠEP – IOV ΔOMNA / CEBACTH Busts of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna confronted; between them small round countermark showing bust of Caracalla r. Rev. EIII CTPA KAAV – ΔΙΑΝΟΒ ΤΕΡΙΑΝ – ΔΡΟΒ – ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ / Β ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ Statue of Septimius, in military attire, on base, holding patera and spear; below, *victimarius* swinging axe at sacrificial bull crouching. SNG France 2208. SNG von Aulock –. For countermark, Howgego 70.

An impressive medallion with a very interesting reverse composition.

Brown patina somewhat tooled, otherwise good very fine / very fine 1'500





873

873 Medallion, magistrate Claudianos Terpandros, Pergamum circa 193-211, Æ 44 mm, 43.73 g AVT KAI Λ CEΠ – CEOVHPO – C ΠEP – IOV ΔOMNA / CEBACTH Busts of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna confronted; between them small round countermark showing bust of Caracalla r. Rev. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΚΛ – [ΑΥΔ]ΙΑΝΟΥ ΤΕΡΡΑΝΔΡΟΥ – ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ / Β ΝCOKOPΩΝ Heracles standing r., wrestling the Cerynean Hind. SNG France –, cf. 2208 (for obverse type and this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 497. SNG von Aulock –. For countermark, Howgego 70.

Very rare. Black patina and good very fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 72, 2006, 1159. From the Dr. Briggs Brailar collection.



874



875



874 Tetrassarion, Anchialus circa 193-211, Æ 27 mm, 13.05 g. AY K Λ CEΠ CCYHPOC Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. OYAIPIANΩ – N AΓXIAAC – ΩN Galley sailing l. Varbanov 239.

Rare. Dark green patina somewhat tooled, otherwise very fine / good very fine 300

From the Peter Bowe collection.

875 Denarius, Laodicea 198-202, AR 19 mm, 3.60 g. L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MA – X Laureate head r. Rev. VOTIS / DECEN / NALI / BVS within wreath. C 798. BMC 681. RIC 520a.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 250

Ex Künker sale 295, 2017, 934. From a Scandinavian private collection.



876



876 Aureus 201, AV 20 mm, 7.32 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAX Laureate r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – VRBIS Severus, in military dress, standing l., holding spear and sacrificing with patera over tripod. C 598. BMC 200. RIC 167a. Calicó 2526 (this coin).

An extremely rare variety. A magnificent portrait and a finely detailed reverse die. Extremely fine

20'000



877



877 Denarius circa 202-210, AR 20 mm, 3.49 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. C 3. BMC 342. RIC 273.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Extremely fine 750

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 93, 1996, 330. From the Peter Bowe collection.



878



878

878 Denarius 202-210, AR 20 mm, 2.89 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS – III P P Triumphal arch of Severus, showing four columns surmounted by chariot of six horses; on either side, horseman. C 104. BMC 320. Banti 32. RIC 259.

Extremely rare. Struck on a very large flan and complete, old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Hirsch 200, 1998, 132; NAC 18, 2000, 595; Künker 124, 2007, 9243 and NAC 95, 2016, 322 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Roman architectural types have long ranked among the most sought-after coins by scholars, historians, archaeologists and collectors, not only because their designs are often attractive, but also because they are usually valuable in reconstructing the appearance of buildings, temples and monuments that no longer exist. Another category altogether is coins depicting ancient structures that survive, the population of which is far smaller than the category of vanished structures. In terms of rarity and importance, the great prizes include provincial coins depicting the Acropolis in Athens, and, imperial coins depicting, in Rome, the Colosseum, the arch of Septimius Severus, and the Circus Maximus (even though its modern remains largely consist of an open field). This denarius depicts the Arcus Severi, the triumphal arch erected by Septimius Severus in honour of his defeat of Parthia early in 198. It was dedicated in 204, at which time asses showing it were struck for Severus and Caracalla. The arch made its second and final appearance on denarii of 206 issued in the name of Severus in celebration of his fifteenth anniversary. Today the arch can still be seen at the north entrance of the Roman Forum; it is almost completely intact, though the statues that once decorated the roof are no longer present. They may have been removed in late antiquity or in the intervening millennium, during which time the Forum came to be filled with debris so deep that even this imposing, 68-foot-tall monument was below ground level. Indeed, it was not until excavations by Carlo Fea in 1803 and subsequent efforts by the Napolonic administration that the long-hidden arch began to be revealed.



879



879

879 As 208, Æ 25 mm, 10.09 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. with aegis. Rev. PM TR P XVI COS Bridge with arches; towers at both ends and boat below. In exergue, COS III P P / S C. C 513 var. (bare head). BMC –, cf. 856 note (light drapery on shoulders). RIC 786b.

Very rare. Brown patina heavily tooled, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 25, 1990, 430; Künker 124, 2007, 9246; NAC 87, 2015, 293 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 764 sales. From the Peter Bowe collection.



880

- 880 Aureus 209, AV 20 mm, 7.06 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM Caracalla and Geta, both laureate and togate, standing facing one another, supporting between them a globe surmounted by Victory standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm frond in l. C –. BMC 312. RIC 255. Calicó 2435 (this reverse die).

A lovely portrait struck on a very large flan. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex Triton sale XXVI, 2023, 790.

### Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus



881

- 881 Aureus 193-196 (?), AV 20 mm, 7.23 g. IVLIA DO – MNA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. VENERI – VICTR Venus, naked to waist, standing r. holding apple and palm branch, resting l. elbow on column. C193. BMC Severus 47. RIC Severus 536. Calicó 2641.

In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Aureo & Calicó sale 242, 2012, 3.

### Caracalla augustus, 198 – 217



882

- 882 Denarius 201-206, AR 18 mm, 3.24 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ADV – ENT AVG Galley l. C 3. BMC 267. RIC 120.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

350

Ex Obolos sale 7, 2017, 373.



867



871



880



881



899



900



904



905



907



909



910



849



854



889



894



827



889



858





883



883

- 883 Denarius 206-210, AR 20 mm, 3.11 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. FELICIA The Four Seasons as children at play; in exergue, TEMPORA. C 59. BMC Septimius and Caracalla 505. RIC 153. Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and very fine 750

Ex Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 320; Lanz 100, 2000, Benz, 76 and Künker 333, 2020, 1104 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



884



884

- 884 Aureus 213, AV 20 mm, 7.28 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVI – COS IIII P P View of the Circus Maximus, with *spina*, *metae*, and obelisk in centre. C –. BMC p. 429 note + var. (omit IMP II). RIC 211b.

Extremely rare and an issue of great interest and fascination. Several marks in field and on edge, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

7'500

Privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk. From the Peter Bowe collection.

### Plautilla, wife of Caracalla



885



885

- 885 Aureus 202-205, AV 20 mm, 7.01 g. PLAVTILLAE – AVGVSTAE Draped bust r.; hair in bun at back. Rev. PROPAGO IMPERI Caracalla and Plautilla clasping hands. C 22. BMC Caracalla 405. RIC Caracalla 362. Calicó 2873 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A lovely portrait of fine style, several marks in fields and on edge, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

10'000

From a Scandinavian private collection.

Plautilla's marriage in 202 to the 14 year old emperor Caracalla was an act of political expediency rather than love; we are told she despised her husband so much that she would not even dine with him. Plautilla's father Plautianus had for five years been Caracalla's praetorian prefect, and by this marriage he sought to strengthen his ties to the Imperial family. He had prepared his daughter well, sparing no expense along the way. Dio, who attended the wedding, tells us that Plautianus had castrated one hundred Romans of good birth just so his daughter would have a suitable number of eunuchs to school her in the finer arts of life, and that the dowry he offered was fifty times the normal amount for a royal woman. Plautianus' wealth, power and ego grew immensely, and he even held the consulship in 203. This alone would have infuriated Caracalla, but the additional insult was that Geta, the brother who Caracalla hated perhaps even more than Plautianus, was his colleague in that consulship. The prefect had become virtual co-emperor with Septimius Severus, the senior emperor and Caracalla's father. Nevertheless, as history has shown Caracalla was no shrinking violet, and as his own power and independence grew he became less tolerant of Plautianus and Plautilla. By early 205 he had assembled enough evidence to murder Plautianus and to banish his wife to Lipari, a volcanic island north of Sicily. Plautilla remained there for the better part of a decade until, upon becoming sole Augustus, Caracalla had her murdered.

**Geta caesar, 198 – 209**



886



886

886 Denarius 202-209, AR 20 mm, 3.40 g. P SEPTIMIVS – GETA CAES Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. LAETITIA – TEMPORVM Ship in circus, between four quadrigae l.; in l. field, cock and in r. field, bear; below, lion and two tigers to r. and bull and tiger to l. C 67. BMC S. Severus 452. RIC 43.

Very rare. Very fine 500

Ex Helios 1, 2008, 328 and Künker 333, 2020, 1097 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Elagabalus, 218 – 222**



887



887 Medallion, Perinthus circa 218-222, Æ 41 mm, 30.93 g. AVT K M AVP CEVH ANTΩNEINOC AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. ΠΙΕ – ΠΙΝ – ΘΙ – ΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟ/ΡΩΝ Emperor in quadriga r., Nike standing behind and crowning him with wreath, second figure to r.; behind, platform surmounted by trophy and two captives. Schönert, Die Münzprägung von Perinthus, 721 (for obverse) and 717 (for reverse). Extremely rare. Green patina and good very fine 1'250

Ex Lanz sale 117, 2003, 998.

**Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander**



888



888 Denarius circa 220-222, AR 20 mm, 2.82 g. IVLIA MAESA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. SAECVLI FE – LICITAS Felicitas standing l., holding patera over lighted altar and long caduceus; in r. field, star. C 45. BMC Elagabalus 80. RIC Elagabalus 271. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300

Ex Oslo Myntgalleri sale 6, 2015, 950. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Severus Alexander augustus, 222 – 235



889

- 889 Bimedalic medallion 223,  $\text{Æ}$  35 mm, 46.83 g. IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P II COS P P Aerial view of the Flavian Amphitheatre (the Colosseum): in front, four stories with arches, some of them containing figures; at back, two tiers of spectators; in l. field, Emperor standing facing, sacrificing out of patera in r. hand over altar; behind him, Meta Sudans, a giant statue of Sol and another figure; in r. field, shrine in two stories with two pediments and a male statue. In exergue, S C. For reverse but without SC, cf. Gneccchi III, p. 42 = Toynbee pl. 29, 7. For sestertius, cf. C 468. BMC 156 and pl. 6 = RIC 410 (these dies).

Apparently unique and unrecorded as a medallion. Struck from the dies of an exceedingly rare sestertius known in only two specimens. A medallion of tremendous fascination issued to celebrate the restoration of the Colosseum. A pleasant portrait and an incredibly detailed reverse composition. Lovely dark brown tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

100'000

The most famous monument in Italy – if not of all Europe – is the Amphitheatrum Flavium, the Colosseum in Rome. Named after the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), who began its construction in 71, it was Rome's first permanent structure of the type, as all such events in Rome had previously been held in wooden structures. Vespasian was still alive when the first three levels of his colosseum were completed and dedicated in 75. However, the final product – including the fourth and fifth levels, which are clearly represented on this sestertius – was not finished for another five years, at which point it was formally dedicated by his eldest son Titus in June, 80. Various improvements were made to the Colosseum by later emperors, such as Trajan and Antoninus Pius, but little else is recorded until it was struck by lightning in 217. A conflagration resulted, and Dio reports that the damage was severe. Elagabalus began repairs in 218, and by 223 limited use of the amphitheatre was possible; it was at this point that the new emperor Severus Alexander celebrated its reopening. In 223, during Severus Alexander's reign, the Senate mint produced gold, silver and bronze coins, all of the same type, probably to celebrate the restoration of the amphitheatre. Restoration was completed by 244, at the end of the reign of Gordian III, after which the amphitheatre was used well into the Christian era. We have reports of it being damaged by earthquakes in 442 and 470, and of further restorations in 508 and 523 by the Germanic occupants who had overthrown the Romans. However, no effort was made to restore it after an earthquake in 847. From a numismatic perspective, the colosseum is among the hardest to collect of Roman monuments, for it only occurs on coinage three times – and in each instance the coins are famous rarities. It first appears on sestertii of Titus, the emperor under whom it was completed, and later on coins of Severus Alexander and medallions of Gordian III. The latter pieces are of unusual interest as the artist, in showing the monument from above, depicts a battle between wild beasts occurring within.



**Gordian I, 1st – 22nd April 238**



890

- 890 Denarius 1st-22nd April 238, AR 22 mm, 2.53 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T – R P COS P P Emperor standing l., holding up branch in r. hand and parazonium in l. C 2. BMC 1. RIC 1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone, good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Triton V, 2002, 2048; Ira & Larry Goldberg 60, 2010, 2369 and Nomos 17, 2018, 293 sales. From the Lynn collection.

**Gordian III augustus, 238 – 244**



891

- 891 Medallion, Seleucia ad Calycadnum circa 238-244, Æ 39 mm, 26.24 g. M ANTΩNIOC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CE KAI CABINIAN TPANKYΛAINAN (sic) CEB Confronted busts of Gordian III, radiate, draped and cuirassed r. and Tranquillina, diademed and draped bust l. Rev. ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΩ, CEΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC Confronted busts of Tyche, draped, r., and Apollo, laureate and draped, l.; in l. field, cornucopia and at centre, branch. SNF France 1038 (these dies). Boston, MFA 59.250 (this coin). RPC 2887.3 (this coin illustrated). Extremely rare. Brown tone and very fine 400

Ex Dorotheum 5-6 June 1956, Apostolo Zeno part II, 4398; Schulman 232, 1959, 1417 and Gemini VI, 2010, 840 sales.



892

- 892 Medallion 241, Æ 38 mm, 51.50 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and eagle-tipped sceptre in l. Rev. PONTIFEX MAX TR P IIII – COS II PP Gordian, holding palm in r. hand and sceptre in l., and Victory, holding wreath with which she crowns the emperor in r. hand and palm frond in l., standing facing within quadriga being led by Mars and Roma. C 292. Gnecci II, p. 91, 36. Banti 90.

Very rare. An impressive medallion with a superb portrait and an interesting reverse composition. Dark green patina, flan broken, otherwise very fine

3'500

Ex Triton II, 1998, 992 and CNG e-271, 2012, 87 sales. Property of Princeton Economics acquired by Martin Armstrong.



- 893 Aureus 241-243, AV 20 mm, 4.94 g. IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P – M TR P IIII COS II P P Apollo seated l., holding branch and resting l. elbow on lyre. C 249 var. (draped only). RIC 102. Calicó 3221. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 79, 1996, 660 and Oslo Myntgalleri 14, 2018, 897 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Philip I, 244 – 249



- 894 Bronze, Tyre circa 244-249, Æ 30 mm, 18.88 g. IMP M IVL PHILLIP[V]S P F AVG Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COL TV – RO ME – T – ROP Cadmus presenting the alphabet to the Hellenes: Cadmus standing l., holding spear in l. hand, with r. hand he presents a rolled papyrus to the first of four Greeks standing r.; murex shell at Cadmus' feet, in exergue, ΚΛΛΗ and ΚΑΔ. Rouvier 2446 = Babelon, Perses 2281. BMC –. RPC Online unassigned ID 6505 (this coin illustrated). Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this very interesting issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Lovely brown-reddish patina and good very fine 15'000

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2019, 729. From the Peter Bowe collection.

Large diameter bronze coins struck at Tyre in the third century AD often depicted events from the city's mythic past as a means of showcasing Tyrian contributions to the wider Graeco-Roman world. This often had the purpose of allowing Tyre to lord it over the neighboring Phoenician cities—especially its longtime rival, Sidon—as a great cultural mecca. The present issue struck under Philip I falls into this pattern through its remarkable depiction of the Phoenician prince Cadmus presenting the alphabet to four Greek recipients (clearly labeled as Hellenes), by which he taught them the art of writing.

According to mythological tradition, Cadmus had been sent by his father Agenor, the reigning king of Tyre, to find and bring back his sister Europa, who had been abducted by Zeus in the form of a white bull. During his wanderings in search of Europa, Cadmus came to Greece with his followers and eventually settled there, founding the city of Thebes with its acropolis, the Cadmeia. At some point after his relocation to Greece, Herodotus (5.58) relates that Cadmus taught the surrounding Ionian Greeks to use “Phoenician letters” which were subsequently modified to become the Greek alphabet. The reverse type of the present coin captures the very moment when Cadmus passed on his knowledge of the art of alphabetic writing to the Greeks.

Interestingly, it is generally believed by scholars that the Greek alphabet did evolve out of that of the Phoenicians, although it probably developed over a period of time and was not the work of a single culture hero. Even if it was, Herodotus' connection with Cadmus is somewhat too early. The Greek alphabet emerged in the late ninth or early eighth century BC but Cadmus, by Herodotus' reckoning, lived 1600 years before him which would date him to roughly 2000 BC—long before even the Linear B syllabic script was used to write Mycenaean Greek. Regardless of this chronological problem, which would have been entirely unknown to any Greek or Phoenician of the third century AD, this coin illustrates the great pride that the Tyrians took in the role that their mythological ancestor played in bringing written language to the Greeks. After all, the subsequent use that Greek poets, philosophers, and historiographers made of their “Phoenician letters” was largely responsible for creating the Hellenized cultural milieu that existed in Phoenicia and the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire as a whole when this coin was struck.



895

895 Medallion, Bizya circa 244-249, Æ 41 mm, 39.59 g. ΑΥΤ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ ΑΥΓ Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ΒΙ – ΖΥΗ – ΝΩΝ Trophy with, to l., Nike standing, and, to r., Philip I, radiate, holding spear; at base, two captives. Jurukova, Bizye pl. 20, 132/1. Moushmov 3438. RPC Online unassigned ID 48683 (this coin listed).

Very rare. Dark patina, a flan crack at seven o'clock on obverse and traces of double striking, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Künker sale 97, 2005, 1772.



896

896 Dupondius circa 244-249, Æ 27 mm, 12.82 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES MILITVM / S – C Fides standing facing, head l., holding sceptre with her r. hand and standard with her l. C 64. RIC 173c.

Rare and in exceptional state of preservation. Wonderful green patina and good extremely fine

4'000



897

897 Antoninianus, Antiochia 246-249, AR 23 mm, 3.87 g. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FIDES EXERCITVS Four standards. C –, cf. 50 (Rome). RIC 84a.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

300

Ex NAC 87, 2015, 325 and Künker 295, 2017, 1033 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Pacatianus, 248 – 249**



898



898

898 Antoninianus, Viminacium 248-249, AR 22 mm, 4.44 g. IMP TI CL MAR PACATIANVS P F AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FORTVNA REDVX Fortuna seated l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. C 5 var. (obverse legend without P F). RIC 4 var. (obverse legend without P F).

Very rare. Unusually well struck for the issue, good very fine / very fine 3'000

Ex Helios 8, 2012, 98 and NAC 95, 2016, 351 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Hostilian caesar, 251 (?)**



899



899 Aureus 251, AV 20 mm, 4.57 g. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS NC Bare-headed and draped bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVV – ENTVTIS Hostilian, in military attire, standing l., holding standard in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 33 var. (not draped and spear on rev.). RIC 181 var. (spear on rev.). Calicó 3316a.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands.. A bold portrait of unusual beauty, well struck in high relief.

Reddish tone and good extremely fine 30'000

Ex NAC 31, 2005, 93; NAC 54, 2010, 551 sales.

**Gallienus joint reign with Valerian I, 253 – 260 and sole reign, 260 – 268**



900



900 Aureus circa 265-266, AV 20 mm, 4.67 g. GALLIEN – VS P F AVG Head l., wearing wreath of reeds. Rev. VI – CT – ORIA – AVG Gallienus standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l., crowned by Victory standing behind him. C 1112. RIC 81. Göbl 692. Calicó 3614.

Very rare. A superb portrait of excellent style, Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

**Claudius II Gothicus, 268 – 270**



901



901

901 Bronze, Cyzicus circa 268-270, Æ 35 mm, 25.65 g. ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΕΒ Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ΣΤΡΑ ΣΕΙΤ ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ / ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ Building or gate with figures on the top; at its side, two garlanded columns and in r. field, horseman and two soldiers advancing r. SNG France –. SNG Copenhagen –. BMC –, cf. cf. 289 (for obverse).

Extremely rare. Brown-green patina and very fine 1'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 199, 2011, 594 and Lanz 154, 2012, 473 sales.

**Aurelian, 270 – 275**



902



902 Bino, Antiochia end 273, AV 22 mm, 5.82 g. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR ORIENTIS Sol standing l., raising r. hand and holding whip in l.; at each side, bound captive seated. C –. RIC –. RIC Online temp. 3185. Göbl 372a = Estiot 165. CBN –. Calicó –.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of excellent style, minor edge marks and flan slightly bent, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 219, 2014, 490 and NAC 111, 2018, 205 sales. From the Collection of a Retired Banker and from a Scandinavian private collection.

**Zenobia, mother of Vabalathus**



903



903

903 Antoninianus, Antiochia (?) after 287, Æ 20 mm, 3.34 g. S ZENOBIA AVG Diademed bust r. with crescent. Rev. IVNO REGINA Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at foot, peacock l. In field l., star. C –. Göbl 360. RIC 2. Extremely rare. About very fine 3'500

Ex NAC 25, 2003, 560 and Oslo Myntgalleri 16, 2019, 240 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

Probus, 276 – 282



- 904 Aureus, Serdica 276–282, AV 22 mm, 6.59 g. IMP C M AVR PROBVVS P – AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear in r. hand and shield over l. shoulder. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in slow quadriga l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm in l.; in exergue, AVG. C 784. RIC 833. Calicó 4229 (these dies).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of fine style perfectly struck in high relief.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 45'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 1129.

Julian I of Pannonia, October – December 284



- 905 Aureus, Siscia October-December 284, AV 20 mm, 4.63 g. IMP C IVLIA – NVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA Libertas standing l., holding pileus in r. hand and cornucopia in l.; in r. field, large star. C 3. RIC 1d. Kent-Hirmer pl. 148, 562. Calicó 4413.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful reddish tone, a few minor edge nicks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 75'000

Ex Tkalec 28 October 1994, 321; NAC 11, 1998, 520 and NAC 59, 2011, 1149 sales.

During the reign of Carus (AD 282-283), Marcus Aurelius Sabinus Julianus served as *corrector* in northern Italy before assuming command in Pannonia. Upon learning of the death of Carus (AD 283), or that of his son Numerian (AD 284 BC), Julianus raised the Pannonian legions in revolt and claimed the imperial title for himself. The danger posed by the usurpation of Julianus was so acute that Numerian's surviving brother and imperial colleague, Carinus, found it necessary to march all the way from Roman Britannia to meet and kill Julianus in battle in AD 285. The ancient historical sources seem to be universally confused about the location of this final battle with some claiming it took place in Italy near the city of Verona and others locating it in the province of Illyricum. This spectacular gold aureus, struck at the mint of Siscia, features a pristine portrait of a remarkably obscure usurper of the late third century as well as a wonderful representation of Libertas. The surrounding reverse legend celebrates "Public Freedom," which may suggest that there was at least some element supporting Julianus that found the reigns of Carinus and his sons to be repressive.



- 906 Antoninianus, Siscia 284-285, billion 22 mm, 3.10 g. IMP C M AVR IULIANVS P F AVG Radiate draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICIT – AS TEMPORVM Felicitas standing facing, head l., holding caduceus and sceptre; in fields, S – B and in exergue, XXI. C 1. RIC 2. Rare. About extremely fine 3'000  
Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 2427. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Diocletian, 284-305



- 907 Aureus 289-290, AV 20 mm, 5.04 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOV – I CONSE – RVATORI Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l.; at his feet, eagle with wreath in its beak and in exergue, PROM. C –. RIC 142a var. (PR in exergue). Lukanc 12. Depyrot 6/4 var. (PR in exergue). Calicó 4511 (these dies).  
A coin of exceptional quality with a superb portrait struck in high relief. A perfect Fdc 10'000  
Ex NAC sale 111, 2018, 210.

### Maximianus augustus, first reign 286 – 305



- 908 Aureus circa 286, AV 20 mm, 5.52 g. IMP C M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CON – SE – R – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 347. RIC 493E. Depyrot 2D/4. Calicó 4689 var. (P F AVG).  
Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan. Extremely fine 10'000  
Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, 1349; Rauch 51, 1993, 467 and Triton XX, 2017, 851 sales. From the Continental collection.



- 909 Aureus, Treveri 294, AV 20 mm, 5.32 g. MAXIMI – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COMES AVGG Minerva standing l., holding spear in r. hand and shield in l. C –. R IC 4. Depeyrot 1D/1. Calicó 4600 (these dies). Of the highest rarity, only one specimen listed by Depeyrot. A superb portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Tkalec 25 October 1996, 262; Rauch 59, 1997, 513 and Triton XX, 2017, 849 sales. From the Continental collection.

### Licinius II caesar, 317 – 324



- 910 Solidus, Nicomedia March circa 321–322, AV 5.27 g. D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C Draped and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI CAES Jupiter seated facing enthroned on platform, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in field l., eagle with wreath in beak. The platform inscribed SIC·V· / SIC·X·. In exergue, SMNA. C 28 (omits cuirass). RIC 42. Alföldi 254. Depeyrot 31/2. Calicó 5150.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest specimens known.

A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief. Minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 588; NAC 46, 2008, 704; Gemini VI, 2010, 577 and NAC 105, 2018, 117 sales.

### Constantine I, 307 – 337



- 911 Aureus, Antiochia late 313, AV 20 mm, 5.28 g. CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VOTIS V – MVLTVS X Victory standing r., holding shield, set on column, inscribed VI / CTO / RIA / AVG. In exergue, SM[.]. C 746. Alföldi 712. RIC 1. Depeyrot 30/1. Calicó 5195 (Heraclea but this coin). Biaggi 2035 (this coin). cf. Triton sale V, 2002, 2170 (these dies).

Very rare. Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 464. Privately purchased in 1954. From a Scandinavian private collection.

- 912 Solidus, Nicomedia circa 335, AV 21 mm, 4.33 g. CONSTANTINI – NVS MAX AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated r. on cuirass inscribing VOT / XXX on shield held by Cupid standing l. before her; behind cuirass, shield. In exergue, SMNP. C 615 var. (VOT XX, in error). Alföldi 608. RIC 180. Depeyrot 44/2 var. (SMNA).

Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 33, 1993, 891 and Triton XX, 2017, 869 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.





914



917



915

**Constantine II caesar, 317-337**



913



913

- 913 ½ scripula, Constantinople 336-337, ARV 15 mm, 1.68 g. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI CAES Victory seated r. on cuirass inscribing VOT / XX on shield held by Cupid standing l. before her; behind cuirass, shield. In exergue, CONS. C –. Alföldi –. RIC 119. Depeyrot 7/30 (misdescribed). Very rare. Good very fine 1'500

Ex Künker sale 257, 2014, 9102. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361**



914



914

- 914 Medallion of 3 solidi 355-361, AV 33 mm, 12.75 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM N N Victory standing r., inscribing VOT / XXX / MVLTV / XXXX on shield set on column and supported by small genius; in exergue, SMRP branch. C –. Gnechi –. Toynbee –. Depeyrot –. Cf. NAC sale 84, 2015, 1235 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. An impressive medallion with a portrait of excellent style. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine / good very fine 25'000

Every aspect of this three-solidus medallion of the Rome mint earmarks it as an issue of the period A.D. 355 to 357, when Constantius II shared rule with his half-cousin, the Caesar Julian II. It was an eventful period, during which there were two major occasions for the issuance of a medallion of this importance. In 355 the emperor was winding up a successful campaign against the Alemanni in Rhaetia when he learned of an unsuccessful revolt of the commander Silvanus in Cologne. Later that same year Constantius raised Julian to the rank of Caesar at a ceremony held in Milan on 6 November. At the investiture, Julian also married the emperor's youngest sister, Helena the Younger. Both emperor and Caesar fought in Europe during the next two years, with Julian struggling to defend Gaul. In 356 they jointly led a campaign against the Alemanni, but by year's end Julian and his army were forced to pass the winter at Sens while under siege by the Alemanni. In 357 Julian was able to extract himself and to lead his army in Gaul, during the course of which he routed an enemy force at Strasbourg. In that same year, 357, Constantius spent April and May in the city of Rome to launch celebrations for his 35th year in power. After the festivities had ended, Constantius left the capital for Pannonia, where he prepared for yet another campaign, this one against the Quadi and Sarmatians, which he waged successfully in the following year. A review of events in this period shows that unless there was an unrecorded need to reward soldiers with a bonus, there are but two occasions for this medallion: the investiture of Julian late in 355 and the start of celebrations for Constantius' 35th anniversary in the spring of 357. Deciding between the two is a nearly impossible task, as nothing about the designs or inscriptions decisively favours one over the other. The mint is of no consideration since Rome would have been the obvious choice for this medallion in either case: Constantius' celebrations were held in Rome, and though Julian's investiture occurred in Milan, the only other Italian mint in operation at that time was Aquileia, and its activities were by then quite limited, especially as regards gold, for which only a single, inconsequential emission of solidi is known for this period. The reverse type, on which Victory inscribes a shield with the votive formula VOT XXX MVLTV XXXX, would seem to favour an event closer to 355, especially since one issue of Rome mint solidi (RIC 296-298), presumably struck in 357, bears the inscription VOT XXXV MVLTV XXXX. Though it must be noted that the use of the generic VOT XXX (instead of the specific XXXV) does not preclude this medallion from having been issued in anticipation of the emperor's arrival in Rome. The fact that it is a votive type – however imprecise – may lend more credibility to Constantius' anniversary. On balance, the more probable occasion, perhaps, was Constantius' celebration. As Kent notes, "...his anticipation of his thirty-fifth anniversary celebrations evoked a considerable coinage of gold, characterised by the mint-mark RSMP, variously embellished...". In addition to solidi and small issues of presumably ceremonial semisses and nine-siliquae, the Rome mint in this period also struck gold medallions of 4.5-solidi (RIC 285-6) and 'festaurei' of the adventus type (RIC 287-8) depicting the emperor on horseback.

Magnentius, 350 – 353



915

- 915 Medallion of 3 solidi, Aquileia circa 351, AV 35 mm, 13.35 g. IMP CAES MAG – NENTIVS AVG Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERATOR REI PVBLICAE Magnentius, nimbate and in military attire, on horse r., offering his r. hand to turreted and draped figure of Aquileia, holding cornucopiae in l. hand and scroll in r.: in exergue, SMAQ. C 26 var. (bust draped). Gneccchi l. Bastien Magnence pl. 10, 302. Kent-Hirmer pl. 168, 669 (this reverse die). Jelocnik, RN 1967, 4 and pl. XXXV, 4 (these dies). Paulucci-Zub 529. Biaggi 2201 (this coin). RIC 122

Very rare. An impressive medallion with an appealing reverse composition.

Absolutely minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

100'000

Ex NAC 33, 2006, 605 and NAC 78, 2014, 1186 sales. From the Leo Biaggi de Blasys collection and from a Scandinavian private collection.

The gold medallions struck by the Gallic usurper Magnentius for his entry to the north Italian city of Aquileia late in 350 or in 351 are among the most impressive of all late Roman issues. We are indeed fortunate that both this issue and the even larger medallion of Constantius Gallus appear in the same sale, as it provides a perfect opportunity for comparison. This is of particular value considering they are uncommonly large gold medallions struck within months of each other, and yet one is the product of a rebel in the West, and the other was struck for a noble heir-apparent in the East. We may first compare the portraits: that of Gallus conveys the full majesty of a legitimate, nearly divine emperor hailing from the most-noble family in the empire, whereas in Magnentius' portrait we see a provincial soldier who, even from an arm's length, seems uncomfortable with the subtleties of court life. We know Magnentius was of peasant, or even slave, origin, and that in the army he worked his way up from a barbarian contingent to one of the highest ranking field commanders. Clearly their portraits were meant to convey different ideals. The strength of Gallus lay not in his skill or proven record, but rather in his membership to the House of Constantine, whereas with Magnentius we have the opposite, a common man whose success was based on his skill as a soldier and commander. Indeed, the former emperor Constans, who Magnentius had overthrown, was generally despised for his depraved, avaricious and arrogant behaviour. He was especially unpopular with the soldiers, and it no doubt would have been a mistake for Magnentius to step into those regal shoes. The imagery of the reverse of this medallion is simply stunning and, like the obverse, it offers a fine contrast to the medallion of Gallus. This piece communicates an event, Magnentius entering Aquileia as liberator from the tyranny of the House of Constantine. He is shown as a saviour – nimbate, armoured, on horseback with flowing cape – being greeted by the reverent city goddess, who kneels before him, holding a horn of plenty and offering a scroll, which perhaps was inscribed with the formal welcome of the city's nobility. The scene is one of action, it tells a story, and it speaks to a saviour-mythology then being cultured by Magnentius (indeed, on some of his billon coins he claims to have "twice liberated" Rome – first from Constantius II, then from Nepotian, a relative of Constantius II who briefly usurped in Rome). Contrarily, the reverse of Gallus is one of untarnished nobility resting upon his relation to Constantine the Great, who had the foresight to found Constantinople, and to nurture its growth until it became capital of the empire and the main line of defence against invasion from the East.

Constantius Gallus caesar, 351 – 354



916



916

- 916 Solidus, Antiochia 351–354, AV 21 mm, 4.48 g. D N CONSTANTI – VS NOB CAES Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VO / TIS / V; in exergue, SMANΘ. C 22. RIC 90. Depeyrot 7/4. Rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC 78, 2014, 1191 and Oslo Myntgalleri 12, 2017, 832 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.



917



- 917 Medallion of 6 solidi circa 364-375, AV 45 mm, 33.27 g. DN VALENTINIANVS – MAX AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. GLORIA RO - MANORVM Roma, pearl-diademed and draped, seated l. on decorated throne, holding thyrsus in l. hand and Victory on globe in r.; her l. foot on prow. In exergue, ROMA. C –. Gneecchi –. Depeyrot –. RIC –.

Apparently unique and unpublished. An impressive medallion in its original contemporary mount. Minor marks, otherwise very fine 75'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 232, 2015, 524. From a Scandinavian private collection.

After Jovian died under mysterious circumstances in early AD 364 and most of his prospective replacements refused the imperial title or were otherwise passed over, Valentinian I, a commander of the *Scutarii* regiment at Ancyra accepted the position of *Augustus*. In an attempt to get a grip on the serious problems facing the empire, Valentinian I divided it into two halves, placing his younger brother in charge of the East while he took control of the West.

From beginning to end, the reign of Valentinian I was plagued by constant crisis. In AD 365, Procopius, the last scion of the house of Constantine, briefly usurped the imperial title at Constantinople while the Germanic Alemanni crossed the Rhine to devastate Gaul. Only after the western generals had suffered several defeats was Valentinian I able to turn the tide and push the Alemanni back beyond the Rhine in late AD 366. The emperor then planned to mount a major punitive in the following year, but he was prevented by to the outbreak of the so-called Great Conspiracy (AD 367–368), which resulted in a combined assault by Pict, Saxon, and Frankish forces on weakened Roman fortifications in Britannia and northern Gaul. Once Valentinian I had repressed this unprecedented attack, in the spring of AD 368, Valentinian I amassed a great army and then crossed the Rhine to avenge himself on the Alemanni in their own land. Although his forces suffered heavy losses, Valentinian I could claim victory and forced the Alemanni to make a temporary truce. These several victories, temporary as they were, allowed the emperor to assume the honorific titles of *Germanicus Maximus*, *Alamannicus Maximus*, and *Francicus Maximus*.

This unique medallion is very likely to have been presented as a donative to a commander or soldier of rank who fought in the Germanic wars of AD 367-368 since the obverse legend, rather uncharacteristically, describes Valentinian I as *Max(imus) Augustus*. This vaunted title presumably alludes to the three honorifics assumed in AD 368 while also recalling the same title previously used on coins of Constantine the Great. The reverse type is especially remarkable for its enthroned depiction of Roma, apparently wearing a diadem and holding a thyrsus(?). On coins of Valentinian I Roma is usually depicted wearing a helmet and holding a spear. The prow at her foot is also rather unusual as this was a normally an attribute of Constantinopolis.



- 918 9 siliquae, Thessalonica 367-375, AV 15 mm, 1.59 g. DN VALENTINI – ANVS PF AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PAX PER – PETVAE Victory standing facing holding wreath in each hand; in exergue, TES. C 16 (misdescribed). Depyrot 29/1 (misdescribed). RIC 24 (misdescribed).  
Extremely rare. Extremely fine 2'000
- Ex Stack's 5 May 1984, Knobloch, 1399 and NAC 92, 2016, 788 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Valentinian II, 375 – 392



- 919 Solidus, Constantinopolis 383-388, AV 22 mm, 4.38 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Rosette and pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGS Constantinopolis, turreted, head r., seated facing on throne ornamented with lions heads, holding globe and sceptre; r. foot on prow and in exergue, CONOB. C 2. Depyrot 48/5. RIC 67b.  
Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'000
- Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 807. From a Scandinavian private collection.

### Theodosius II, 402 – 450



- 920 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 408–420, AV 22 mm, 4.49 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGG A Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in l. field, eight-rayed star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 202. MIRB 12b. LRC 303. Depyrot 73/2.  
Minor metal flaw on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750
- Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhauser sale 9, 1992, 563.



921



923



- 921 Solidus, Constantinopolis circa 408–420, AV 22 mm, 4.37 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGG S Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in l. field, eight-rayed star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 202. MIRB 12b. LRC 303. Depeyrot 73/2. Good very fine 500  
Ex CNG e-sale 286, 2012, 412. From the Peter Bowe collection.

- 923 Solidus, Constantinople 441-450, AV 22 mm, 4.43 g. D N THEODOSI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. IMP XXXXII COS – XVII·P·P: Constantinopolis enthroned l., holding sceptre and globus cruciger, l. foot on prow, shield at her side. In l. field, star and in exergue, COMOB. LRC 414. RIC 293. MIRB 33. Depeyrot 84/1 var. (CONOB).  
Insignificant metal flaw on check and minor mark in obverse field, otherwise extremely fine 750  
From the Peter Bowe collection.

#### Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II



924



924

- 924 Solidus, Constantinople circa 430-440, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. AEL EVDO – CIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r.; above, manus Dei holding nimbus. Rev. VOT XXX – MVLT XXXX Γ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross in r. hand; above, star. In exergue, CONOB. LRC 456 (unlisted officina). RIC 256 (unlisted officina). Depeyrot 82/1 (unlisted officina).  
Rare. About extremely fine /extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 133, 2004, 559; CNG 72, 2006, 1906 and Triton XXIV, 2021, 204 sales. From the Marc Poncin and Peter J. Merani collections.

#### Aelia Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius II and wife of Marcian



925



925

- 925 Solidus Constantinopolis 450-453, AV 21 mm, 4.47 g. AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., wearing necklace and earrings, crowned by the Hand of God. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. RIC Marcian 512. MIRB 7a. Depeyrot 87/3. Very rare. About extremely fine 2'500

## Maximus, 409-411



926



926

- 926 Siliqua, Barcinona 410-411, AR 13 mm, 0.84 g. D N MAXIM – [VS P F AVG] Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. [VICTOR – A] AVGGG Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory on globe and reversed spear; in exergue, [SMB]A. C 1. King, Melanges Bastien, pp. 291-292. LRC –. RIC 1601.  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Rauch 78, 2015, 712 and Künker 273, 1016, 990 sales. From a Scandinavian private collection.

The fortune of Rome shifted incalculably downward on New Years Eve, 406, when the Rhine froze and several barbarian nations, including Vandals, Alans and Suebi crossed into Roman territory. It could not have happened at a more critical moment, for Honorius was fully occupied with the Visigothic king Alaric (who, in 410, would sack Rome). What followed in 407 and beyond was a mass devastation of the Western provinces: Germany and Gaul bore the brunt of the invasion, and Picts invaded Britain. Initially, Spain was spared these horrors due to its southerly position, but in 409 Vandals and other barbarians forced their way through the pass of the Pyrenees and laid waste to that land too. There was no government in Spain to speak of, and Honorius could not help; this left only the ephemeral presence of Constans II and his British prefect Gerontius. They had arrived in 408 to oppose the pro-Honorius militias that had been raised from the estates of Honorius relatives. Thus, even under these dire circumstances, Romans with competing loyalties still found reasons to clash with each other. Constans II and Gerontius overcame the local militias but failed to bring northern Spain into their 'empire for long. Vandals and Germans soon poured from Gaul and into Spain. It is difficult to know whether Gerontius betrayed Constans II by coming to a secret arrangement with the invaders, but before matters got too far out of hand Constans II returned to Gaul. Meanwhile, Gerontius and the people of Spain were left to their own fate. As Salvianus of Marsielle reports in his *De gubernatione Dei* (52): "The Spaniards now began to burn in the same flames in which the Gauls had burned." Spain was looted by the invaders and a famine caused many who took refuge in walled cities to resort to cannibalism. The blame fell upon Gerontius, who then made a pact with the invading Vandals in which he hailed Maximus the emperor of Spain; he may have been Gerontius' son, but more likely he was his senior household officer (domesticus). Nothing of substance is known of his reign except that it lasted until 411, by which time Honorius was in a position to recover the western provinces. In short order the rebels Constantine III and Constans II were killed and Gerontius was forced to commit suicide when his troops defected to Honorius general Constantius III. Maximus had apparently been in Gaul with Gerontius just before his suicide. The two-year reign of Maximus ended when he returned to Spain in 411 to seek asylum with his barbarian allies. He likely survived until about 418, but if he is the same Maximus tyrannus who rebelled in Spain in about 420, we would have to extend his lifespan to 422, for that rebel was executed in the year of Honorius tricennalia.

## Valentinian III, 425 – 455



927



927

- 927 Solidus, Ravenna 430-445, AV 21 mm, 4.36 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG R Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 19. RIC 2018. LRC 842. Depyrot 17/1.  
Insignificant edge marks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



928

928 **Time of Valentinian III.** Contorniates, late 4th-early 5th century, Æ 40 mm, 25.85 g. NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head of Nero r.; in r. field, engraved palm branch. Rev. Emperor, pearl-diademed and in military dress, brandishing javelin holding with his r. hand on kneeling figure holding oval shield. C 145. Alföldi 173.12 and pl. 61, 4.

Very rare. Dark green patina and very fine 2'000

Ex Ars Classica XII, 1926, 3054; Santamaria 13 May 1953, Signorelli, 1462; Schulmann New York 27-29 October 1969, T.O. Mabbott, 4877; Schulmann Amsterdam 265, 1976, 537; Heritage Europe 46, 2015, 89 and Obolos 5, 2016, 974 sales. Privately purchased from M&M Basel. From a Scandinavian private collection.

**Leo I, 457 – 474**



929

929 Solidus, Constantinople circa 462 or 466, AV 21 mm, 4.47 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC H Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. LRC 517. RIC 605. MIRB 3b. Depeyrot 93/1.

Good extremely fine 500

From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Anthemius, 467 – 472**



930

930 Solidus 468, AV 22 mm, 4.29 g. D N ANTHE – MIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS RE – IPV – BLICAE Two emperors, in military attire, standing facing, holding spears and supporting a globe surmounted by cross between them; in centre field, Christogram. In exergue, COMOB. C 6. Lacam –. RIC 2816 var. (R–EIP). Depeyrot 60/1 (R–EIP). Several light scratches in field, otherwise very fine 1'500

From a Scandinavian private collection.



# THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated

## Zeno second reign, 476 – 491



- 931 Solidus, Constantinople circa 476–491, AV 20 mm, 4.44 g. DN ZENO – PERP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Z Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 930. MIRB 7. LRC 637. Depyrot 108/1.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

From the Peter Bowe collection.

## Justin II, 15 November 565 – 5 October 578



- 932 Solidus, Ravenna 565-578, AV 21 mm, 4.44 g. D N I – VSTI – NVS PP AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing, holding globus surmounted by Victory and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGZ (Z retrograde) Constantinopolis seated facing, head r., holding long sceptre and globus cruciger; in exergue, C'ONOH. DO 210a. MIBE 20c. Sear 407.

Rare and in exceptional condition. A perfect Fdc

1'500

Ex Artemide Aste sale LII, 2019, 440.

## Phocas, 602 – 610



- 933 Solidus, Carthage 607-608, AV 17 mm, 4.48 g. D N FOCAS – PERP AN A Crowned and cuirassed facing bust, crowned surmounted by cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in right hand. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCC A Angel standing facing, holding staff surmounted by staurogram in r. hand and globus cruciger in l.; in exergue, CONOB. DO 111. MIBE 34. Sear 681A.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An almost invisible mark on reverse otherwise Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'000

**Heraclius, 5 October 610 – 11 January 641, with colleagues from January 613**



934 Solidus, Ravenna 613-618, AV 22 mm, 4.47 g. DD NN HERACLIYS ET HERA CONST PP AVGG Facing busts of Heraclius on l. and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing chlamys and crowned with cross; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGG B Cross potent on four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 271a. MIB 110.d9. Sear 896. Rare. Among the best specimens known and a perfect Fdc 1'500

Ex Morton & Eden sale 99-100, 2019, 359.

**Constans II, September 641 – 15 July 678, with colleagues from 654**



935 Solidus 654-659, AV 20 mm, 4.40 g. [d N CONSTANTINVS C CONSTANT] Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and chlamys; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCH B Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 25b. MIB 26. Sear 959.

Minor mark on edge at 12 o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

300

From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Tiberius III Apsimar, 698 – 705**



936 Solidus 698-705, AV 18 mm, 4.45 g. D tIBCRI – VS PC – AV Bearded and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown with cross on circlet and holding spear before body and shield with horseman motif. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGCHS Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1. MIB 1. Sear 1360.

Good extremely fine

750

Ex Gemini sale X, 2013, 591. From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Constantine V Copronymus, 17 June 741 – 14 September 775, with Leo IV as associate ruler, from 751**



937

- 937 Solidus circa 757-775, AV 22 mm, 4.41 g. CONSt – AntInOSS LCO nO nCOS Facing busts of bearded Constantine V on l. and Leo IV, beardless, on r., each wearing crown and chlamys; between them, pellet and in field above, cross. Rev. G – LC – ON PAMCHL Facing bust of Leo III, wearing crown and loros and holding cross potent. DO 2f. Sear 1551. Good very fine / about extremely fine 400  
From the Peter Bowe collection.

**Nicephorus II Phocas, 15 August 963 – 10 December 969, with Basil II and Constantine VIII**



938

- 938 Histamenon 963-969, AV 22 mm, 4.39 g. +IHS XIS REX REGNANTIhM Facing bust of Christ with decorated nimbus, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. +ΘΕΟΤΟC' b'ΗΘ' nICHF,dES' Facing bust of the Virgin, veiled and nimbate and Nicephorus, wearing crown and loros, holding between them patriarchal cross; at sides of Virgin, M – Θ. DO 4. Sear 1778. About extremely fine 2'000

**Theodore Comnenus-Ducas, as emperor of Thessalonica, 1225/7 – 1230.**



939

- 939 Aspron trachy, Thessalonica, circa 1225-1226, 30 mm, 3.61 g. MHP – ΘY The Virgin Mary seated facing on a jewelled throne with a back, holding before her the nimbate bust of the infant Jesus; in field, over the arms of the throne, two stars. Rev. [ΘΕΟΔ ΔΟΥΚΑC] On the l., standing figure of Theodore facing, wearing divination, jewelled loros and sagion and holding sheathed sword and akakia; at his r., standing facing figure of Christ, nimbate, crowning the emperor with his right hand and holding book of Gospels with his l. DO 3a var. (stars on the throne). Sear 2160. Very rare. Struck on sound metal. An insignificant scratch on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

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- de Hirsch  
De la Tour  
de Ciccio  
De Luca  
de Luynes  
Dembski  
de Nanteuil  
De Navascues  
Depyrot  
Desneux  
Dewing  
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Du Chastel  
EC  
Elayi – Elayi
- Emmett  
ESM  
Essays Mattingly  
Essays Price  
Essays Robinson  
Essays Thompson
- Estiot  
Fischer-Bossert  
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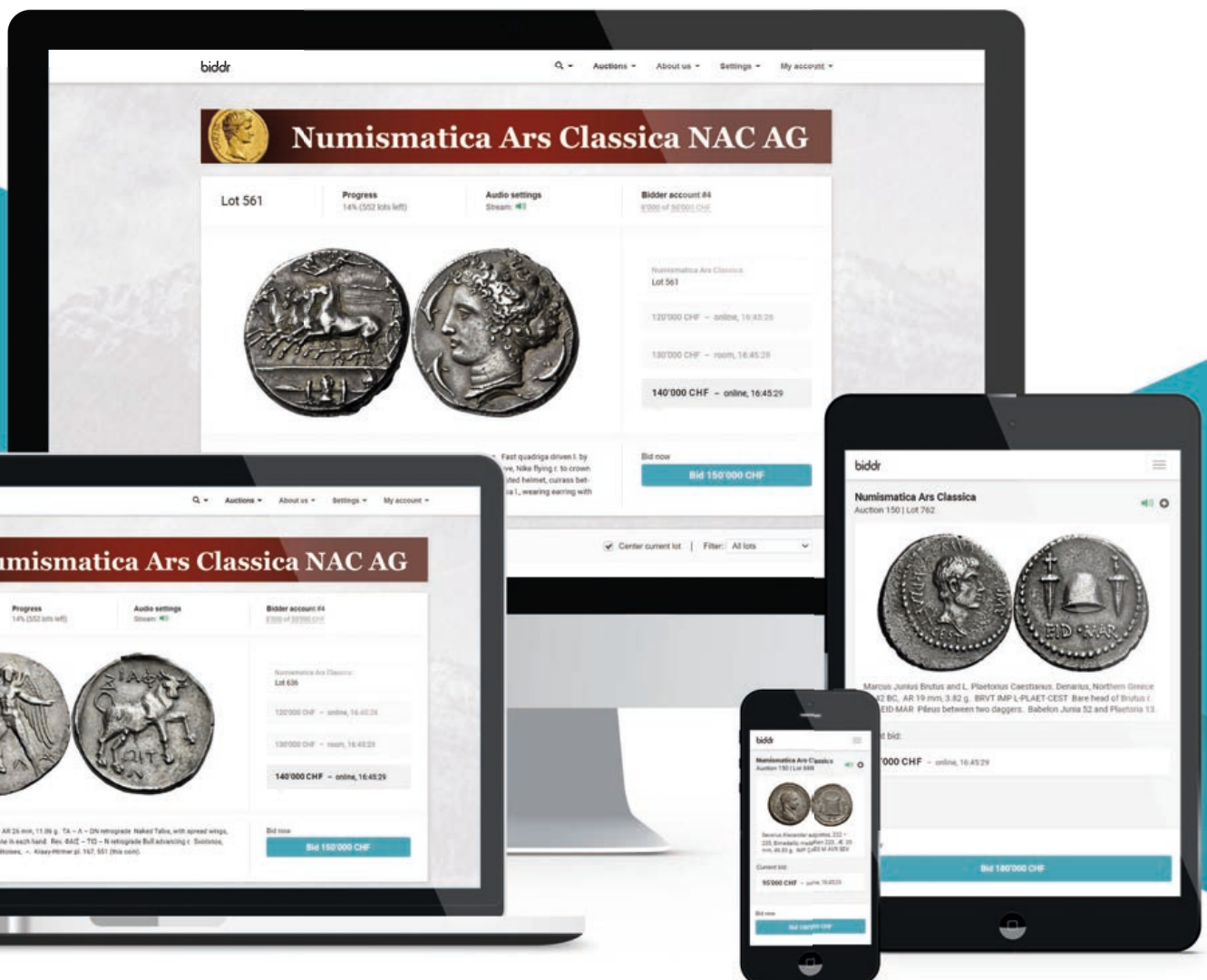
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