

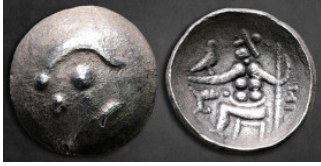


Savoca Coins

Silver | 243rd Monthly Silver Auction

24 November 2024

All prices are starting prices (EUR)
PDF catalog created by www.biddr.com



1 Eastern Europe. Imitations of Alexander III of Macedon 100-1 BC. Drachm AR 19 mm, 3 g Celticized head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin / Zeus Aetophoros seated left; to left, lion springing. Good Very Fine OTA 574/2; Lanz 889; CCCBM I 204; KMW 1457 corr. (rev. symbol); Luckanc pl. 2, 20-1; CNG E-529, lot 1 (same rev. die).

50



2 Bruttium. The Brettii circa 216-214 BC. Drachm AR 20 mm, 4,27 g Diademed and veiled bust of Thetis right, sceptre over shoulder; fly behind / BPETTIQN, nude Poseidon standing left, foot on column, holding sceptre in left hand; eagle before. Extremely Fine, beautifully toned Scheu S80; SNG ANS 26; HNItaly 1970

500



3 Sicily. Katane circa 210-200 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 9,10 g KATANAIQN, head of Hermes to right, wearing winged petasos / Nike advancing left, holding wreath in her right hand and palm over her left shoulder; in field to left, two monograms. Good Very Fine CNS 18. SNG ANS 1295-7.

50



4 Sicily. Messana circa 425-413 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 16,43 g [MEΣΣANA], the nymph Messana, wearing long chiton and holding whip and reins, driving biga of mules to left; in exergue, two opposed dolphins / [MEΣΣANION], hare springing to right; below, dolphin swimming to right. Nearly Very Fine SNG ANS 366; SNG Fitzwilliam 1076; HGC 2, 791.

150



5 Macedon. Akanthos circa 430-390 BC. Tetradrachm AR 16 mm, 1,94 g Forepart of bull left, head reverted, ΠΕ above / Quadripartite incuse square with granulated recesses. Nearly Very Fine HGC 3.1, 392. The ancient coins of Akanthos, a city located in the region of Macedon in northern Greece, are well-known for their distinctive and powerful imagery, particularly the depiction of a bull. These coins, which date back to the 5th century BCE, are among the most iconic of the ancient Greek coinage and are highly prized by collectors and historians alike. The most famous type of Akanthos coin is the silver tetradrachm. On the obverse (front) of these coins, there is typically an impressive image of a bull in a dynamic pose, usually depicted kneeling or butting. The depiction is vivid and realistic, capturing the animal in motion and emphasizing its strength and vitality. This image is often interpreted as symbolizing power, fertility, or perhaps a local religious or cultural significance associated with the bull. The reverse (back) side of these coins usually features a quadripartite incuse square, a common design element in early Greek coinage. The square is divided into smaller sections, which sometimes contain various patterns or symbols, though in many cases, it is left plain. Akanthos coins are also notable for their high artistic quality and the detailed craftsmanship of the engravers. The bull motif on these coins reflects the influence of naturalistic art that was becoming prominent in Greek culture during this period.

50



6 Macedon. Amphipolis. Under Roman Protectorate. Republican period. First Meris 167-149 BC. Tetradrachm AR 34 mm, 16,76 g Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right; bow and quiver at shoulder; all within tondo of Macedonian shield / ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, horizontal club; ονε monogram above and τσο below, all within oak wreath tied at left; thunderbolt in outer left field. Very Fine AMNG III/1, 172. SNG Copenhagen 1313; HGC 3.1, 1103.

150



7 Macedon. Mende circa 510-480 BC. Tetartemorion AR 7 mm, 0,22 g Head of ass right / Quadripartite incuse of mill-sail pattern. Very Fine AMNG III/2, 8; HGC 3, -; SNG ANS 307.

50



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

750



9 Kings of Macedon. Pella. Philip II of Macedon 359-336 BC. Struck under Philip II or Alexander III, circa 340-32 1/4 Stater AV 12 mm, 2,11 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, bow above club to left; below, trident head to left. Nearly Extremely Fine Le Rider 81; HGC 3.1, 851. Philip II was the King of Macedonia from 359 to 336 BC and the father of Alexander the Great. Through decades of military campaigns against Illyrians, Thracians, and Greek city-states, he transformed Macedonia into a dominant power in Greece. His victory over Athenians and Thebans at the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC led to the unification of the Greek states in the Corinthian League, where he became the Hegemon. The military achievements of his son, Alexander the Great, were largely based on Philip's military reforms. Before Philip's reign, Macedonia faced internal issues and external threats, particularly from Illyrians. Philip's strategic and diplomatic skills helped him gain control over the Macedonian nobility, strengthen the monarchy, and address the military deficiencies. His innovative military reforms, such as the introduction of the sarissa (a long lance) and improved coordination between infantry and cavalry, created a formidable army. Philip expanded Macedonia's influence by stabilizing the kingdom, defeating Illyrians and Paionians, and engaging in diplomatic maneuvers. He conquered cities like Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidaea, strategically playing Athens and the Chalcidian League against each other. Philip also secured vital resources, such as timber and pitch, and implemented economic measures to support his military endeavors. The Battle of Chaeronea marked a turning point, solidifying Macedonian dominance in Greece. Philip established the Corinthian League, becoming its Hegemon and strategos. He pursued a pan-Hellenic campaign against the Persian Empire, leveraging the desire for revenge after Xerxes' invasion. Philip's reign laid the foundation for Alexander's conquests, shaping the course of ancient history.



10 Kings of Macedon. Abydos. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Struck under Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 310-301 B Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,12 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, monogram; below throne, monogram of ΣΕ. Very Fine Price 1538.

50



11 Kings of Macedon. Babylon. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Struck under Seleukos I, circa 311-300 BC Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 17,20 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, H; below throne, monogram within wreath. Extremely Fine Price 3708; SC 82.7.

150



12 Kings of Macedon. Mesembria. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III. Struck circa 250-175 BC Tetradrachm AR 31 mm, 16,95 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated to left on throne, holding eagle on his outstretched right hand and long scepter in his left; below throne, Corinthian helmet to left. Extremely Fine Price 971.

250



13 Kings of Macedon. Mesembria. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 16,33 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre; corinthian helmet above ΔΑ in inner left field, monogram below throne. Very Fine Karayotov 212; Price 1062.

50



14 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain arabic mint. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 17,20 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding eagle and sceptre. Control: grain ear in left field. Very Fine Price -.

500



15 Kings of Macedon. Uncertain mint in Greece or Macedon. Alexander III "the Great" 336-323 BC. temp. Kassander - Antigonos II Gonatas. Circa 310-275 BC Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,15 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; dolphin to left, monogram below throne; in exergue, pellets flanking monogram and star. Very Fine Price 853-4 var. (same controls in exergue, but on separate issues, and no pellets). Herakles, renowned in Roman mythology as Hercules, stands as an iconic figure embodying unparalleled strength, valor, and resourcefulness in ancient Greek lore. Born to Alcmena and Zeus in Thebes, his narrative pivots around the infamous Twelve Labors, a penance imposed by the gods for a fit of madness that led him to slay his family. These labors, ranging from defeating the Nemean Lion to cleansing the Augean stables, showcased Herakles' exceptional abilities. Despite facing tragic elements, such as the madness-induced tragedy and subsequent suffering, divine favor accompanied him. Revered for his physical prowess and strategic brilliance, Herakles emerged as the archetype of classical heroism.

150



16 Kings of Macedon. Abydos. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 3,98 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and sceptre: horse's leg in left field; below throne, star above monogram. Very Fine Price P20.

50



17 Kings of Macedon. Kolophon. Philip III Arrhidaeus 323-317 BC. Struck under Menander or Kleitos, in the types of Alexander III Drachm AR 17 mm, 4,26 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ to right, monogram in left field, Α beneath throne. Very Fine Price P47; Müller P136.

50



18 Kings of Macedon. Corinth. Demetrios I Poliorketes 306-283 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III. Struck circa 304-290 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 16,84 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Zeus seated to left on throne decorated with Nikai, holding eagle on his outstretched right hand and long scepter in his left; cornucopia in left field, ΝΟ below throne. Very Fine Price 691; Armenak 110-1; Meydancikkale 483-4.

150



19 Kings of Macedon. Sikyon. Demetrios I Poliorketes 306-283 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 3,84 g Diademed and horned head of Demetrios I to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, Poseidon, nude, standing left, his right foot set on a rock, holding a trident in his left hand and resting his right on his right thigh; to outer left, monogram of ΑΓ. Nearly Very Fine Newell 154 ('Chalcis'); ACO 154.

50



20 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Kassander 306-297 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,67 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, Λ above torch; below throne, M above star. Very Fine Price 480; Ehrhardt 22. Kassander was a prominent figure in the tumultuous period following Alexander the Great's death. Born around 350 BC, he was a Macedonian nobleman and military commander. After Alexander's demise, Kassander played a crucial role in the Wars of the Diadochi, a series of conflicts among Alexander's generals for control over his empire. Kassander's most significant influence emerged in the struggle for succession. He married Alexander's half-sister, Thessalonike, and took control of Macedonia. As a shrewd strategist, he initially supported other Diadochi while consolidating his power. Kassander's rivalry with Roxana, Alexander's widow, and his desire to secure the future for his own descendants led to the murder of Alexander IV and his mother. This act further fueled the tensions among the Diadochi. Ultimately, Kassander's determination to establish a lasting dynasty led him to establish a strong centralized rule in Macedonia. His descendants continued to rule for decades after his death. While Kassander's actions contributed to the division and fragmentation of Alexander's empire, his focus on securing his own power and lineage was instrumental in shaping the post-Alexander era and Macedonian politics.

50



21 Kings of Macedon. Amphipolis. Antigonos II Gonatas 277-239 BC. Tetradrachm AR 32 mm, 16,64 g Horned head of Pan to left, wearing goat skin around his neck and with lagobolon behind; all within the center of a Macedonian shield / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos advancing left, seen from behind, brandishing thunderbolt with her right hand and holding shield decorated with aegis in her left; to inner left, Macedonian helmet with transverse crest; to inner right, ΗΑ monogram. Very Fine HGC 3.1, 1042; Panagopoulou Period I; Pozzi 2037; SNG Copenhagen 1199.

150



22 Kings of Macedon. Pella or Amphipolis. Perseus 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm AR 32 mm, 16,96 g Diademed head of Perseus to right / Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ around; AY monogram above, MA monogram to right, Φ below; all within oak wreath, below which plough to right. Nearly Extremely Fine Mammoth, Perseus 18a; HGC 3.1, 1091.

500



23 Kings of Macedon. Pella or Amphipolis. Perseus 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm AR 33 mm, 16,95 g Diademed head of Perseus to right / Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ around; AY monogram above, ΣΩ monogram to right, AN below; all within oak wreath, below which plough to right. Good Very Fine Mammoth p. 23, 17; HGC 3.1, 1091.

500



24 Thrace. Ainos circa 435-405 BC. Diobol AR 12 mm, 1,25 g Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos / Goat standing to right; AIN above, club before. Very Fine May, Ainos 125-75; HGC 3.2 1274.

50



25 Thrace. Ainos circa 405-357 BC. Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 15,49 g Head of Hermes facing slightly left, wearing petasos / AINION, Goat standing right; laurel wreath to right; all within incuse square. Very Fine May 411; HGC 3.2, 1278.

2'000



26 Thraco-Macedonian Region. Berge (Siris or Lete) circa 525-480 BC. Stater AR 21 mm, 9,41 g Ithyphallic satyr standing right, grasping arm of nymph fleeing to right, head reverted; pellets above and to right / Quadripartite incuse square divided diagonally. Very Fine Smith Group 5; Peykov A0020; AMNG III, 14 ('Lete'); SNG ANS 956 ('Lete'); Svoronos 16; Traité I, 1569 ('Lete'); Psoma p. 61 (Berge); HGC 3.1, 531 ("Lete"). In Greek mythology, satyrs and nymphs are distinct mythical beings. Satyrs are typically depicted as male woodland spirits with both human and goat-like features. They are known for their love of revelry and are often companions of the wine god Dionysus. Nymphs, on the other hand, are female nature spirits associated with various natural features like forests, rivers, and the sea. They are portrayed as beautiful and youthful women, protectors of their domains. Satyrs often engage in playful or amorous pursuits with nymphs, and these interactions are a common theme in Greek mythology and art.

200



27 Kings of Thrace. Lampsakos. Macedonian. Lysimachos 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm AR 32 mm, 16,93 g Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner left field, monogram; in exergue, crescent to left. Good Very Fine Thompson 49; Meydancikkale 2612-3; Müller 399.

500



28 Thessaly. Krannon circa 350-300 BC. Dichalkon Æ 17 mm, 4,98 g Thessalian horseman right, wearing petasos, chlamys, and chiton; A to right, N below / Hydria on cart with long handle; M-A across field; to right, crow perched on wheel, pecking at hydria. Very Fine Rogers 198 corr. (letters on rev.); BCD Thessaly 119.14 (samed dies); HGC 4, 386.

50



29 Thessaly. Thessalian League circa 150-50 BC. struck under the magistrates Gorgias, Ni..., and Themistogenes Stater AR 20 mm, 6,09 g Head of Zeus to right, wearing oak wreath. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΩΝ Athena Itonia striding to right, hurling spear with her right hand and extending shield in her left; above spear, ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ; below shield, ΝΙ; across inner field, Θ-ΕΜΙ. Good Very Fine BCD Thessaly II 881.3; HGC 4, 210.

50



30 Illyria. Dyrrhachion circa 200-37 BC. Alkaios and Arniskos, magistrates Drachm AR 19 mm, 3,32 g ΑΛΚΑΙΟΣ Cow standing to right, looking back and suckling calf standing to left beneath her; in exergue, trident right / ΔΥΡ / ΑΠ/ΝΙ/ΣΚΟΥ, divided double square containing two stellate designs. Good Very Fine Ceka 31. HGC 3.1, 40. The ancient region of Illyria, situated along the western Balkans on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, produced a fascinating range of coinage that reflects the region's interactions with neighboring Greek, Roman, and other cultures. Beginning in the 4th century BC, as Greek influence spread and local economies developed, the Illyrians began issuing their own coins, which played a significant role in both regional and international trade. Two of the most prominent cities in Illyria, Dyrrhachium (modern Durrës in Albania) and Apollonia (near modern Fier in Albania), were originally Greek colonies that became key centers of coin production. The coins from these cities, particularly the silver drachms, are among the most well-known Illyrian coinage. The obverse of these coins typically features a depiction of a cow or a cow suckling a calf, a motif that symbolized agricultural fertility and prosperity, central to the economies of these cities. The reverse side usually displays a distinctive double stellate pattern, often within a square or circular border, with inscriptions naming the issuing city. These coins were widely circulated, indicating the significant role these cities played in trade across the Adriatic and into the broader Mediterranean world.

50



31 Akarnania. Alyzia circa 330-280 BC. Bronze Æ mm, g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet / ΑΛΥΖΑΙΩΝ, head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress; behind, club. Very Fine BCD Akarnania 74.1-71.3; HGC 4, 748; Imhoof-Blumer 1878, no. 17.

150



32 Lokris. Locri Opuntii (Epicnemidii) circa 340-330 BC. Obol AR 12 mm, 0,75 g ΟΠ-ΟΝ, amphora with grape bunch and ivy leaf hanging from mouth / Star of sixteen rays. Very Fine BCD Lokris-Phokis 32; HGC 4, 1003.

50



33 Phokis. Federal Coinage circa 449-447 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,84 g Φ - O, facing head of bull / Forepart of boar right within incuse square. Very Fine BCD Lokris 246; HGC 4, 1074. Federal coinage is the practice of minting coins that were issued collectively by a group of cities or states, forming a political or regional alliance. These coins were a tangible representation of the unity and cooperation among the participating entities. Such federations were common in ancient Greece, where independent city-states often collaborated for mutual benefits. The reasons for creating federal coinage were multifaceted. First and foremost, it facilitated economic transactions within the alliance, as a standardized currency made trade and commerce more efficient. Additionally, these coins often bore symbols or inscriptions that highlighted the collective identity or shared values of the participating regions. The Federal Coinage of Phocis was a coinage system established during the time of the Delphic Amphictyony. The Amphictyonic League was a religious association of Greek city-states, and Phocis was one of its members. One of the league's most famous activities was the administration and protection of the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi. Phocis, situated near the influential oracle at Delphi, played a significant role in the religious and political affairs of ancient Greece. The city issued coins as part of the federal coinage system implemented by the Delphic Amphictyony. These coins among others were a means of financing the maintenance and administration of the sanctuary, which included the famed Oracle of Delphi.

50



34 Attica. Athens. ΑΧΑΙΟΣ (Achaios), ΗΛΙ- (Heli-) and ΕΥΔΗΜΟΣ (Eudemos), magistrates circa 165-42 BC. Struck circa 128/7 BC Tetradrachm AR. New Style Coinage 30 mm, 15,78 g Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus and floral pattern / ΑΘΕ ΑΧΑΙΟΣ ΗΛΙ ΕΥΔΗΜΟΣ, owl standing right on amphora, head facing; cornucopia with grain ears to left; Γ on amphora, ME below; all within wreath. Extremely Fine HGC 4, 1602.

250



35 Elis. Olympia circa 244-208 BC. 134th/135th-143rd Olympiad Drachm AR 20 mm, 3,84 g Eagle flying right, grasping and tearing the back of a stiff-legged hare with his talons / F-A, winged thunderbolt with double volutes. Very Fine BCD Olympia 235-240; HGC 5, 508; Schwabacher, Hoard Group II.

150



36 Asia Minor. Uncertain mint circa 300-100 BC. Tessera Pb 29 mm, 14,36 g Facing gorgoneion / Blank. Very Fine The Gorgoneion is an ancient Greek symbol representing the head of a Gorgon, a fearsome and mythical creature from Greek mythology. The most famous Gorgon is Medusa, who had snakes for hair and a petrifying gaze. The Gorgoneion was often depicted as a protective amulet, a powerful ward against evil forces and a symbol of divine protection. In art and architecture, the Gorgoneion was frequently used on shields, armor, and temples to ward off enemies and evil spirits. It was believed to possess the power to avert harm and bring luck to its bearer. The image of the Gorgoneion was meant to strike fear into the hearts of enemies, and it was also associated with themes of death and protection in ancient Greek culture.

50



37 Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 7,23 g Bearded head of satyr right / Π - A - N, forepart of griffin left; below, sturgeon left. Extremely Fine SNG Stancomb 542; MacDonald 69; SNG BM Black Sea 869-71; HGC 7, 113. Satyrs are mythological creatures from Greek mythology, known for their wild, lustful, and carefree nature. They are often depicted as half-human, half-goat beings, with the upper body of a man and the lower body of a goat, including goat-like legs, hooves, and a tail. Satyrs typically have other animalistic features as well, such as pointed ears, a snub nose, and sometimes horns on their heads. They are closely associated with the god Dionysus, the god of wine, fertility, and revelry. In Greek mythology, satyrs inhabit the forests and mountains, where they spend their days engaging in various forms of mischief and pleasure. They are known for their love of wine, music, dancing, and the pursuit of nymphs, the beautiful female spirits of nature. Satyrs are often seen playing musical instruments, such as the panpipes (syrinx) or the lyre, and they are frequently depicted in the company of Dionysus during his revels. One of the most famous satyrs in mythology is Silenus, a companion and tutor of Dionysus. Silenus is often depicted as older and wiser than the typical satyr, though he shares their love of wine and merrymaking. According to some myths, Silenus possessed the gift of prophecy and great knowledge, particularly when inebriated. Satyrs also play a role in several myths. In one well-known story, the satyr Marsyas challenges the god Apollo to a musical contest, boasting of his skills on the aulos, a double-reed instrument. Marsyas loses the contest and, as punishment for his hubris, is flayed alive by Apollo. This myth highlights the dangers of pride and the importance of respecting the gods. Satyrs embody the uninhibited, primal aspects of human nature, representing a connection to the natural world and the pleasures of the senses. In art and literature, they are often used to explore themes of indulgence, the boundary between civilization and wilderness, and the balance between reason and instinct. Despite their rowdy behavior, satyrs are generally seen as playful rather than malevolent, making them enduring symbols of the joys and excesses of life.



38 Cimmerian Bosphoros. Pantikapaion circa 325-310 BC. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 7,69 g Bearded head of satyr right / Π - A - N, forepart of griffin left; below, sturgeon left. Extremely Fine SNG Stancomb 542; MacDonald 69; SNG BM Black Sea 869-71; HGC 7, 113. Satyrs are mythological creatures from Greek mythology, known for their wild, lustful, and carefree nature. They are often depicted as half-human, half-goat beings, with the upper body of a man and the lower body of a goat, including goat-like legs, hooves, and a tail. Satyrs typically have other animalistic features as well, such as pointed ears, a snub nose, and sometimes horns on their heads. They are closely associated with the god Dionysus, the god of wine, fertility, and revelry. In Greek mythology, satyrs inhabit the forests and mountains, where they spend their days engaging in various forms of mischief and pleasure. They are known for their love of wine, music, dancing, and the pursuit of nymphs, the beautiful female spirits of nature. Satyrs are often seen playing musical instruments, such as the panpipes (syrinx) or the lyre, and they are frequently depicted in the company of Dionysus during his revels. One of the most famous satyrs in mythology is Silenus, a companion and tutor of Dionysus. Silenus is often depicted as older and wiser than the typical satyr, though he shares their love of wine and merrymaking. According to some myths, Silenus possessed the gift of prophecy and great knowledge, particularly when inebriated. Satyrs also play a role in several myths. In one well-known story, the satyr Marsyas challenges the god Apollo to a musical contest, boasting of his skills on the aulos, a double-reed instrument. Marsyas loses the contest and, as punishment for his hubris, is flayed alive by Apollo. This myth highlights the dangers of pride and the importance of respecting the gods. Satyrs embody the uninhibited, primal aspects of human nature, representing a connection to the natural world and the pleasures of the senses. In art and literature, they are often used to explore themes of indulgence, the boundary between civilization and wilderness, and the balance between reason and instinct. Despite their rowdy behavior, satyrs are generally seen as playful rather than malevolent, making them enduring symbols of the joys and excesses of life.



39 Pontos. Amisos. Mithradates VI Eupator 82-72 BC. Bronze Æ 24 mm, 13,25 g Head of Perseus right, wearing Phrygian cap / AMISIOY, Pegasos grazing left; monogram to left, two monograms below. Very Fine SNG BM Black Sea 1213-1215; HGC 7, 239. Mithradates VI Eupator, also known as Mithridates VI of Pontus, was a notable ruler and military leader of the ancient kingdom of Pontus in Anatolia (modern-day Turkey). He was a member of the Pontic royal family and reigned as king from around 120 BC to 63 BC. Mithradates VI was a highly ambitious and resourceful ruler who sought to challenge the expanding influence of the Roman Republic in the eastern Mediterranean. He is best known for his series of wars against Rome, known as the Mithridatic Wars. His first major conflict with Rome, the First Mithridatic War (89-85 BC), was prompted by a dispute over the region of Bithynia. Mithradates sought to expand his kingdom at the expense of Rome's allies in Asia Minor. Despite some initial successes, he was eventually defeated by the Roman general Lucius Cornelius Sulla. Following the First Mithridatic War, Mithradates regrouped and launched the Second Mithridatic War (83-81 BC). He sought to take advantage of Rome's internal political turmoil, known as the Sullan civil wars. However, he was again defeated by Roman forces under Lucius Licinius Murena. Mithradates was not deterred and continued to resist Roman domination. The Third Mithridatic War (73-63 BC) saw a significant rebellion against Rome, including a massive uprising of enslaved people led by the gladiator Spartacus. Mithradates formed an alliance with Spartacus but was ultimately betrayed by his subordinate, who sought to end the alliance to continue his march to freedom. Facing Roman pressure and internal strife, Mithradates eventually fled to the Bosporean Kingdom in modern-day Crimea, ruled by his son, Pharnaces II. However, Pharnaces II conspired against his father and took over the Bosporean Kingdom. Mithradates, fearing capture and humiliation by the Romans, attempted to end his own life by poisoning but survived the attempt. In 63 BC, when pursued by Roman forces under General Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey), Mithradates' most trusted officer killed him on his orders. With Mithradates' death, the Mithridatic Wars came to an end, and the Kingdom of Pontus was annexed by the Roman Republic. Despite his ultimate defeat, Mithradates VI Eupator is remembered as a resilient and determined ruler who fiercely resisted Roman dominance in the eastern Mediterranean.



40 Pontos. Amisos. Mithradates VI Eupator 82-72 BC. Bronze Æ 22 mm, 8,19 g Head of Dionysos right, wearing ivy wreath / AMIΣOY, Thyrsos leaning against cista mystica and draped with panther skin. Good Very Fine HGC 7, 243; SNG BM Black Sea 1200.

50



41 Bithynia. Kalchedon circa 367-340 BC. Drachm AR 14 mm, 3,80 g K[AΛΧ], bull standing left on grain ear right; kerykeion and monogram to left / Quadripartite incuse square with stippled surface Slightly off centred, otherwise, Good Very Fine. SNG BM Black Sea 104; HGC 7, 511

50



42 Mysia. Kisthene. Orontes, satrap of Mysia circa 357-352 BC. Tetrobol AR 13 mm, 2,63 g Nude hoplite kneeling left, holding spear and shield / OPONTA, forepart of winged boar right. Very Fine SNG BN 1164A (Lampsakos); Troxell 4; Traité II 63 (Klazomenai).

150



43 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 600-550 BC. 1/24 Stater AV 7 mm, 0,67 g Tunny swimming to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Hurter & Liewald III, 26.1; SNG Paris 171; SNG von Aulock 1168; Von Fritze I, 17.

150



44 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 550-450 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 11 mm, 2,61 g Lioness or panther at bay left on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Von Fritze I 86; Boston MFA 1472 = Warren 1529; SNG BN 219-20.

500



45 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 525-475 BC. Diobol AR 11 mm, 1,03 g Forepart of boar left; to right, tunny upwards / Head of lion left within incuse square. Very Fine SNG BN 361-72.

50



46 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 525-475 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,80 g Forepart of boar left; behind, tunny / Lion's head left, with open jaws and tongue protruding; above head, K retrograde. Very Fine Von Fritze 15 and pl. V, 17; Klein, Nomismata 3, 266. Demeester 90.

50



47 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 525-475 BC. Obol AR 10 mm, 0,77 g Forepart of boar left; behind, tunny / Lion's head left, with open jaws and tongue protruding; above head, K retrograde. Very Fine Von Fritze 15 and pl. V, 17; Klein, Nomismata 3, 266. Demeester 90.

50



48 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 525-475 BC. Hemiobol AR 11 mm, 0,37 g Forepart of boar left; retrograde K on shoulder; to right, tunny upward / Head of lion left; to upper left, facing head of panther; all within incuse square. Good Very Fine SNG BN 386; SNG Ashmolean 540; cf. Rosen 522.

50



49 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 450-330 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,70 g Orestes kneeling left on tunny left, holding sword in his lowered right hand, left hand resting on omphalos to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Von Fritze I 165; Boston MFA 1533 = Warren 1489; SNG BN -.

500



50 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 450-330 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,71 g Perseus crouching right, head left, holding harpa and head of Medusa; below, tunny right / Quadripartite incuse square. Very Fine Von Fritze I 162; Boston MFA 1549 = Warren 1491; SNG BN 312.

200



51 Mysia. Kyzikos circa 300-200 BC. Overstruck on an earlier issue from Kyzikos (SNG Paris 436) Bronze Æ 33 mm, 16,12 g Prow to right / Bucranium; K-Y/Z-I across fields; all within oak wreath. Very Fine Von Fritze III, 11; SNG BnF 438; SNG von Aulock 1231.

50



52 Mysia. Lampsakos circa 500-450 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 1,22 g Female janiform head / ΛAM, helmeted head of Athena right. Very Fine SNG BN 1175-6.

50



53 Mysia. Pergamon circa 166-67 BC. Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 32 mm, 12,60 g Serpent emerging from cista mystica; all within ivy wreath / Two serpents entwined around bow and bowcase; civic monogram to left, serpent-entwined staff to right. Very Fine Kleiner & Noe Series 19.

50



54 Mysia. Pergamon circa 133-27 BC. Bronze Æ 17 mm, 2,72 g Helmeted head of Athena right, helmet decorated with star / Owl with spread wings standing right, head facing, on palm frond, ΑΘΗ-ΝΑΣ above, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ below, Α-Α across central field. Very Fine SNG France 1900-29 var. (controls); SNG Copenhagen 383-92 var. (same).

50



55 Troas. Gargara circa 400-300 BC. Bronze Æ 9 mm, 0,62 g Laureate head of Apollo right / ΓΑΡ, horse running right, kerykeion below. Good Very Fine Weber 5370.

50



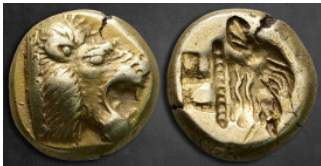
56 Aiolis. Gryneion circa 400-300 BC. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,77 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to left / Mussel shell; ΓΥΡΝΗΩΝ above. Very Fine SNG München 438; SNG Copenhagen 202; SNG von Aulock 7689.

50



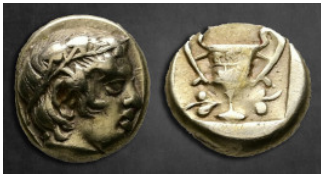
57 Lesbos. Mytilene circa 521-478 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 11 mm, 2,56 g Head of a ram to right; below, rooster standing right, pecking at the ground; to lower right, [ΛΕ] / Incuse head of a bull to right Very Fine Bodenstedt 27; HGC 6, 954; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -.

200



58 Lesbos. Mytilene circa 521-478 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,54 g Lion's head right / Bull's head right within incuse square. Good Very Fine Bodenstedt 13.

200



59 Lesbos. Mytilene circa 450-425 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,56 g Head of youthful Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath / Decorated kantharos between two ivy leaves. Very Fine Bodenstedt 53.1; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG von Aulock -.

200



60 Lesbos. Mytilene circa 377-326 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 10 mm, 2,52 g Head of Apollo Karneios right, with horn of Ammon / Eagle standing right, head reverted, within linear square. Very Fine Bodenstedt Em. 104; HGC 6, 1030.

200



61 Lesbos. Mytilene circa 377-326 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 11 mm, 2,54 g Head of Persephone right, wearing grain wreath / Bull butting left within linear square border; all within shallow incuse square. Very Fine Bodenstedt 88; HGC 6, 1014 corr. (bull right).

200



62 Ionia. Ephesos circa 180-67 BC. Dated year 21 (of the formation of Provincia Asiae)=138/9 BC Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 12,70 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / A - K/ ΕΦΕ, bowcase between two serpents; double cornucopia to right. Good Very Fine Kleiner & Noe series 34a; SNG von Aulock 1857. The "cista mystica" is a symbolic motif from ancient Greek art and religious iconography. It refers to a mystical or sacred chest or basket often depicted in various artistic contexts, particularly on coins and in the visual representations of the mystery cults of ancient Greece. In its visual representation, the cista mystica typically features a cylindrical or rectangular container with a lid, from which a serpent or snake emerges. The snake is often depicted coiling around the lid or coming out of the container. The cista mystica is sometimes shown with handles on the sides, resembling a real-life chest or basket. The symbolism of the cista mystica is associated with various themes, including initiation, transformation, and the mysteries of the cults of Dionysus and other deities. The emergence of the snake from the cista mystica is often interpreted as a symbol of rebirth and spiritual awakening, as snakes were often linked with renewal and transformation in ancient Greek beliefs.

50



63 Ionia. Ephesos circa 133-67 BC. Dated CY 3=132/1 BC Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 12,70 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / Bowcase between two serpents; Γ (date) to left, below [ΕΦ]Ε; torch to right. Extremely Fine SNG Copenhagen 317; Kleiner-Noe Series 42b.

50



64 Ionia. Ephesos circa 133-67 BC. Dated CY 3=132/1 BC Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 12,70 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / Bowcase between two serpents; Γ (date) to left, below ΕΦΕ; torch to right. Extremely Fine SNG Copenhagen 317; Kleiner-Noe Series 42b.

50



65 Ionia. Magnesia ad Maeander circa 300-200 BC. Diagoras, magistrate Bronze Æ 18 mm, 3,66 g Horseman galloping right, holding spear / ΜΑΓΝ/ ΔΙΑΓΟΡΑΣ, bull butting left; in exergue, grain ear; all within maeander pattern circle. Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 817.

50



66 Ionia. Phokaia circa 521-478 BC. Diobol AR 10 mm, 0,91 g Female head left, wearing earring and close fitting cap or helmet / Quadripartite incuse square. Good Very Fine Rosen 597; SNG Copenhagen 389-94; SNG Kayhan 522-6.

50



67 Ionia. Phokaia circa 387-326 BC. Sixth Stater or Hekte EL 11 mm, 2,54 g Head of Queen Omphale left, wearing Herakles' lion skin headdress and ear pendant, club over shoulder; beneath, seal / Irregular quadripartite incuse square punch. Good Very Fine Bodenstedt 107; SNG Copenhagen 1029.

200



68 Ionia. Uncertain mint circa 650-600 BC. 1/24 Stater EL 6 mm, 0,56 g Plain globular surface / Incuse punch. Very Fine Elektron -; Rosen -; SNG Kayhan -; SNG von Aulock 7764.

50



69 Caria. Kaunos circa 430-410 BC. Stater AR 22 mm, 11,86 g Winged female figure in kneeling-running stance left, head right, holding caduceus and wreath / Triangular baetyl flanked by two bunches of grapes hanging from tendrils, inverted Δ above to left; all within incuse square. Good Very Fine SNG Copenhagen -; BMC 8, pl. XVI, 4; Traité II, 1386, pl., CXXXVII, 13.

1'800



70 Caria. Uncertain mint circa 500-450 BC. Hemiobol AR 7 mm, 0,35 g Forepart of bull to left / Head of Antilope to left. Very Fine Not in the standard references.

1'750



71 Satraps of Caria. Halikarnassos. Pixodaros 341-336 BC. Drachm AR 16 mm, 3,63 g Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right / ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundos standing to right, holding labrys and spear. Nearly Very Fine SNG von Aulock 2377; SNG Copenhagen 598-9; BMC 11-3.

50



72 Lydia. Tralleis circa 166-67 BC. Cistophoric Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 12,59 g Cista mystica with serpent; all within ivy wreath / Bowcase between two serpents; to left, ΤΡΑΛΛ; to right, amphora. Very Fine BMC 17; SNG von Aulock 3247; Paris 2688; Mersan 86; SNG Cop 641; SNG Ashmolean 894; Kleiner-Noe Series 22; Pinder 145; GRPC Lydia S397.

50



73 Dynasts of Lycia. Teththiveibi 450-420 BC. Stater AR 18 mm, 8,44 g Forepart of boar on round shield / Tetraskeles, T↑XXEF↑EBE around, within dotted border within incuse square. Very Fine *Traité* II, 322; *Müseler* V, 41. A tetraskeles is an ancient symbol that features four bent or curved arms radiating from a central point, creating a shape that resembles a swastika or a pinwheel. The term "tetraskeles" comes from the Greek words "tetra," meaning four, and "skelos," meaning leg, reflecting the symbol's four "legs" or arms. The tetraskeles was used in various ancient cultures, including Greek, Roman, and other Mediterranean societies, often as a decorative motif or symbol of good fortune, movement, or the sun. It appears in different orientations and variations but always maintains the characteristic four-armed design. In ancient Greek coinage, the tetraskeles was sometimes used as a decorative element, particularly on coins from regions in Asia Minor. It could be associated with themes of prosperity, vitality, and the cyclical nature of life, symbolizing the ongoing and dynamic forces in the universe. The tetraskeles is closely related to the more commonly recognized swastika, which has similar origins and meanings in various cultures. In its ancient context, the tetraskeles was a positive symbol, often linked to divine favor and protection, long before it was appropriated for negative connotations in the 20th century.



74 Dynasts of Lycia. Limyra. Perikles 380-360 BC. Tetrobol AR 18 mm, 2,82 g Facing scalp of lion / Triskeles within incuse circle. Good Very Fine Müseler VIII.47-51; SNG von Aulock 4254-5. Perikles, a towering figure in ancient Athens during its Golden Age, left an indelible mark on the city's coinage and history. As a statesman, orator, and general, his leadership guided Athens through a period of unprecedented prosperity, cultural achievement, and democratic governance. Numismatically, Perikles' era saw significant developments. He oversaw the introduction of the iconic Athenian Owl tetradrachm, featuring Athena on one side and an owl on the other. These coins, minted from the silver mines of Laurion, became symbols of Athens' economic prowess and cultural influence throughout the Mediterranean. Perikles' ambitious building projects, including the construction of the Parthenon atop the Acropolis, showcased Athens' wealth and cultural sophistication. The expenses for such endeavors were partially funded by revenues from Athens' imperial ventures and its control over key trade routes. Moreover, Perikles' advocacy for democratic governance expanded the role of citizens in Athenian politics, shaping the city's identity as a beacon of democracy and civic pride.

50



75 Dynasts of Lycia. Uncertain mint. Uncertain Dynast 500-440 BC. Drachm AR 13 mm, 3,02 g Dolphin / Triskelis. Very Fine BMC 50.

50



76 Dynasts of Lycia. Uncertain mint. Uncertain Dynast 500-480 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 9,15 g Snuffling boar left / Tortoise in dotted square. Good Very Fine SNG von Aulock 4071.

750



77 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 24 mm, 10,87 g Two wrestlers grappling; FN (N retrograded) between / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ, slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Nearly Extremely Fine Tekin Serie 4; SNG Paris 96.

50



78 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 23 mm, 10,91 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΔΑ between / [ΕΣ]ΤΦΕΔΙΙΥ[Σ], slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Good Very Fine Tekin Series 4; SNG BN 87-8.

50



79 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 24 mm, 10,84 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΑΑ between / [ΕΣ]ΤΦΕΔΙΙΥ[Σ], slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Good Very Fine Tekin Series 4; SNG BN 81.

50



80 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 23 mm, 10,85 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΑΦ between / [ΕΣ]ΤΦΕΔΙΙΥ[Σ], slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Very Fine Tekin Series 4; SNG BN 83.

50



81 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 24 mm, 10,65 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΚΙ between / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥ[Σ], slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Very Fine Tekin Series 4; SNG France 104; SNG von Aulock 4557.

50



82 Pamphylia. Aspendos circa 380-325 BC. Stater AR 25 mm, 10,79 g Two wrestlers grappling; ΛΦ between / ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ, slinger in throwing stance right; triskeles to right; all within beaded square border. Very Fine SNG France 105; SNG von Aulock 4565; SNG Copenhagen 227.

50



83 Cilicia. Nagidos circa 356-350 BC. Stater AR 21 mm, 10,51 g Aphrodite seated left on throne, holding phiale; to right Eros / ΝΑΓΙΔΙΕΩΝ , Dionysos standing left, holding thyrsos and grape bunch on vine. Very Fine Cf. SNG von Aulock 5757; SNG BN -.

50



84 Cilicia. Tarsos. Pharnabazos, Persian military commander 380-373 BC. Stater AR 22 mm, 10,48 g Head of Arethusa facing slightly left / Helmeted and bearded male head left; Aramaic legend to left. Very Fine Casabonne series 3; SNG BN -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock 5920.

150



85 Cilicia. Uncertain mint. Balakros, Satrap of Cilicia 333-323 BC. Obol AR 16 mm, 0,61 g Youthful male head to left, wreathed with grain ears, within dotted circle border / Eagle standing left, wings spread, on back of lion reclining left, in left field, club and bow, all within dotted square border. Very Fine Göktürk -; SNG Levante -. SNG Paris -; Savoca Blue Auction 6, 471. Balakros was a key figure in the late 4th century BC, serving as the satrap of Cilicia under Alexander the Great. Appointed after Alexander's decisive victory at the Battle of Issus in 333 BC, Balakros governed this strategically vital region in southeastern Asia Minor. As one of Alexander's trusted Companions, he was responsible for maintaining order, managing resources, and ensuring Cilicia's loyalty to Alexander's expanding empire. Balakros's administration involved overseeing the region's defenses, integrating local populations, and contributing to Alexander's military campaigns. His role was crucial in securing the eastern Mediterranean, which was essential for Alexander's supply lines and broader strategic goals. Coins minted during his tenure often feature a blend of Greek and local imagery, reflecting the cultural integration in the region under his rule. Balakros's leadership exemplifies the trusted roles Alexander's generals played in consolidating and administering the vast territories of his empire.

50



86 Cyprus. Salamis. Evagoras I 411-374 BC. Stater AR 24 mm, 10,80 g Bearded head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin; cypriot legend to right / Ram recumbent right; barley grain above; cypriot legend around. Very Fine, smoothed SNG Copenhagen 47; BMC 57.55. From the Leo Horowitz collection, 1910-1991

750



87 Kings of Cappadocia. Mint A (Eusebeia under Mt.Argaios). Ariarathes IX Eusebes Philopator 101-87 BC. Dually dated RY 3 and year 200 of the Bithyno-Pontic Era=98 BC Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 15,44 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟ[Σ], Athena Nikephoros standing left, holding Nike in outstretched right hand and resting left hand on shield with spear under arm; Σ (era date) to outer left, Γ (regnal date) in exergue. Good Very Fine Coinages II, 8 (A2/P11); Simonetta 5a (Ariarathes V); Simonetta, Coins, 4a (Ariarathes V); HGC 7, 842; DCA 458.

1'500



88 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Seleukos I Nikator 312-281 BC. Bronze Æ 19 mm, 6,32 g Male figure (Dionysos?) seated to left on rock, holding ankh / Horned elephant head to right; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ above, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ below, monogram in exergue. Very Fine HGC 9, 78; SC 25.

50



89 Seleukid Kingdom. Apameia on the Orontes. Seleukos I Nikator 312-281 BC. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 7,37 g Elephant standing right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, head of horse left, horned and bridled; anchor below. Very Fine SC 35; HGC 9, 79.

50



90 Seleukid Kingdom. Babylon II mint. Seleukos I Nikator 312-281 BC. In the name of Philip III of Macedon and types of Alexander III the Great. Struck circa 318/7-315 BC Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,61 g Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated left; in left field, ΔA above monogram; below throne, Z above strut. Nearly Very Fine Price P139; SC CAd43.3. Zeus Aëtrophoros, often referred to as "Zeus the Aëtrophoros" or "Zeus with the Aegis," was a particular aspect or representation of the ancient Greek god Zeus. The term "Aëtrophoros" is derived from the Greek word "aetos," meaning "eagle," and "phoros," meaning "bearer" or "carrier." In this specific representation, Zeus is depicted as carrying or holding an eagle. The eagle was a sacred bird associated with Zeus and was considered a symbol of strength, power, and divine authority. This aspect of Zeus, with the eagle at his side, emphasized his role as a powerful and majestic deity, often associated with the sky and the heavens. In Greek mythology, the eagle was also associated with the god's role as a divine messenger, and it was sometimes considered a companion of Zeus, accompanying him in his travels.

50



91 Seleukid Kingdom. Seleukeia on Tigris. Antiochos II Theos 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm AR 29 mm, 14,51 g Diademed head of Antiochos I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios seated to left on omphalos, testing arrow with right hand and resting left hand on grounded bow; monograms to outer left and right. Very Fine SC -, cf. 379.5c (differing right side monogram).

50



92 Seleucid Kingdom. Uncertain mint 28, in Syria or Mesopotamia. Antiochos II Theos 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 17,05 g Diademed head of Antiochos II to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; to outer right, Φ. Good Very Fine SC 577.1. Antiochos II Theos, the third ruler of the Seleucid Empire, reigned from 261 BC until his death in 246 BC. He inherited the throne from his father, Antiochos I Soter, and his epithet "Theos," meaning "God," was likely given to him by the people of Miletus after he freed them from the tyranny of a local ruler, reflecting the Hellenistic tendency to deify rulers. Antiochos II's reign was marked by ongoing conflict with the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, led by Ptolemy II Philadelphus. This period of hostilities, known as the Second Syrian War (260-253 BC), was part of the larger series of wars fought between the Seleucid and Ptolemaic empires over control of the territories in the eastern Mediterranean, particularly Coele-Syria. To strengthen political ties and secure peace with Egypt, Antiochos II married Ptolemy II's daughter, Berenice Syra, in 253 BC, after divorcing his first wife, Laodice I. However, after the death of Ptolemy II in 246 BC, Antiochos II returned to Laodice. This decision triggered a deadly conflict known as the "Laodicean War." Shortly after reconciling with Laodice, Antiochos II died under mysterious circumstances, widely believed to have been poisoned by Laodice. Following his death, a violent power struggle ensued between the supporters of his two wives, leading to significant instability in the Seleucid Empire. Antiochos II was succeeded by his son with Laodice, Seleukos II Kallinikos, but the ensuing conflict weakened the empire and allowed Ptolemaic forces to reclaim territories. His reign, while marked by some military successes, ultimately contributed to the internal discord that plagued the Seleucid dynasty in the following years.



93 Seleucid Kingdom. Lampsakos. Antiochos Hierax 242-227 BC. Tetradrachm AR 30 mm, 16,98 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, testing arrow and placing hand on grounded bow, seated left on omphalos; long torch to inner left; in exergue, forepart of Pegasus left and monogram. Good Very Fine SC 849.2; HGC 9, 403c. Antiochos Hierax was a notable figure in the history of the Seleucid Empire, known for his role in the internal strife that weakened the empire during the 3rd century BC. He was the younger son of Antiochos II Theos and Laodice I, and the younger brother of Seleukos II Kallinikos, who became the ruler of the Seleucid Empire after their father's death in 246 BC. The name "Hierax," meaning "hawk," reflects his aggressive and ambitious nature. Antiochos Hierax is best known for his rebellion against his brother Seleukos II. Around 241 BC, during the Third Syrian War between the Seleucid Empire and the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, Antiochos Hierax took advantage of the conflict and declared himself independent, seizing control of Anatolia, the western part of the Seleucid Empire. His actions led to a prolonged civil war, which significantly weakened the empire. Antiochos Hierax formed alliances with the Galatians, a Celtic people who had settled in central Anatolia, and with other local powers to challenge his brother's authority. Despite initial successes, including defeating Seleukos II at the Battle of Ancyra in 239 BC, Antiochos Hierax's rule was unstable, and his alliances were fragile. Eventually, the tide turned against Hierax. His former allies, including the Galatians, turned against him, and he was forced to flee. His attempts to find refuge and regain power ultimately failed. Antiochos Hierax was captured and either killed or died in exile around 226 BC while trying to escape from his captors. His rebellion and the subsequent civil war significantly weakened the Seleucid Empire, contributing to the loss of territories and the erosion of central authority. Antiochos Hierax's actions are seen as a critical factor in the decline of Seleucid power in the years following his death.



94 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Demetrios I Soter 162-150 BC. Dated Seleucid Era 161=152/1 BC Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,43 g Diademed head to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, cornucopiae; two monograms above ΑΞΡ (date) in lower right field. Good Very Fine SC 1642.3; HGC 9, 806; DCA 111.

50



95 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Tryphon 142-138 BC. Bronze ΑΕ 18 mm, 4,71 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ, spiked Macedonian helmet adorned with a wild goat's horn; star to inner left. Very Fine SC 2034.2e; HGC 9, 1061.

50



96 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Demetrios II Nikator, 2nd reign 129-125 BC. Struck 129-128 BC Drachm AR 17 mm, 3,79 g Diademed head to right / Zeus Nikephoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ to right, ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ to left; Ξ(ΑΡ) in exergue. Very Fine SC 2167d; HGC 9, 1127a.

50



97 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Alexander II Zabinas 128-122 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,59 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left on throne, holding Nike in his outstretched right hand and scepter in his left; to outer left, Ξ; below throne, Δ. Very Fine HGC 9, 1149d. SC 2220.1b.

50



98 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 15,37 g Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left, monogram below throne, Ν in exergue, all within wreath. Good Very Fine SC 2463.3g; HGC 9, 1319.

50



99 Seleukid Kingdom. Antioch on the Orontes. Philip I Philadelphos 95-75 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 15,89 g Diademed head right; filleted border around / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, Zeus seated to left, holding Nike in his right hand and scepter in his left; in inner left field, Δ; below throne, monogram; all within laurel wreath. Good Very Fine HGC 9, 1319; SC 2463.2c.

50



100 Phoenicia. Arados circa 348-339 BC. Stater AR 20 mm, 10,24 g Archaic-style laureate and bearded head of Ba'al-Arwad with profile eye right / Galley with Pataikos right, above waves. Very Fine HGC 10, 35.

50



101 Phoenicia. Tyre circa AD 35-36. Shekel AR 24 mm, 13,47 g Laureate bust of Melkart right, lion skin around neck / ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ [ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ], eagle standing left on prow, palm frond in background, to left, ΠΞΑ (date) above club, ΚΡ to right, Phoenician B between legs. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 4694.

150



102 Samaria. Uncertain mint circa 375-333 BC. Obol AR 9 mm, 0,78 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Head of female right, wearing stephane. Very Fine cf. Sofaer 35; HGC 10, -.

50



103 Judaea. Jerusalem. Hasmoneans. John Hyrkanos I (Yehohanan) 135-104 BC. Bronze Æ 13 mm, 1,22 g Crested helmet right / Aphlaston. Very Fine Hendin 6166; SC 2122; HGC 9, 1111.

50



104 Judaea. Mint in Samaria (Sebaste?). Herodians. Herod I (the Great) 40-4 BC. Dated RY 3=38/7 BC Two Prutot Æ 17 mm, 3,17 g Poppy on stalk / ΗΡΩΔΟC ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC, winged kerykeion; ΛΓ (date) to left, monogram to right. Good Very Fine Meshorer 46; Hendin 1171; HGC 10, 653.

150



105 Philistia (Palestine). Jerusalem (Judah?) circa 500-400 BC. Obol AR 8 mm, 0,71 g Male head to right / Lily or possibly lotus. Very Fine Not in the standard references. It believe that the argument for a connection of this type to Jerusalem is convincing based upon the use of the lily symbol, although Gitler-Tal suggest it might also be a lotus flower.

2'000



106 Philistia (Palestine). Uncertain mint circa 450-333 BC. Imitating Athens Obol AR 9 mm, 0,72 g Helmeted head of Athena right / Owl standing left, head facing; to left, Δ above head of lion left above E; olive spray to right. Very Fine Gitler & Tal XII.20.

200



107 Philistia (Palestine). Uncertain mint circa 450-333 BC. Imitating Athens reverse type Obol AR 9 mm, 0,63 g Head of bearded male left / Owl standing right, head facing; olive spray and crescent to left; all within incuse square. Very Fine Gitler & Tal XIV.10.

50



108 Arabia. Southern. Himyar circa AD 100-120. Amdān Bayān Yahaqbiḍ Unit AV 15 mm, 1,62 g Male head right / Small head right; legend around. Very Fine cf. Huth 436.

1'500



109 Arabia. Southern. Saba' circa 400-300 BC. imitating Athens Unit AR 17 mm, 4,94 g Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette; on cheek \square / AΘE, Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent. Very Fine SNG ANS 1455.

50



110 Arabia. Southern. Saba' circa 300-200 BC. 1/4 Unit AR 10 mm, 0,86 g Helmeted head of Athena right; X in cheek / Owl standing right. Very Fine Munro-Hay, Arabia Fe Typ I Taf.1. 18; HGC 735. Athena, in Greek mythology, is one of the twelve Olympian deities and the daughter of Zeus, the king of the gods. She is often referred to as the goddess of wisdom, courage, warfare, strategy, and crafts. Athena is typically depicted wearing armor and a helmet, and she is often shown carrying a shield and a spear. She is known for her strategic and intellectual abilities, and she represents the more rational and disciplined aspects of human nature. Athena was considered the protector of heroes and played a significant role in the epic tales of ancient Greece. Athena is often associated with the city of Athens, which was named in her honor. The city considered her its patron goddess and built the Parthenon, a magnificent temple, as a tribute to her. The Parthenon became one of the most iconic examples of ancient Greek architecture. Athena's birth is also noteworthy in Greek mythology. According to one myth, she sprang fully grown and armored from the head of her father, Zeus, after he swallowed her mother, Metis, in fear of a prophecy that their child would be more powerful than him. In addition to her role in warfare and wisdom, Athena was also considered the goddess of crafts and the arts, especially weaving. She was often associated with the concept of a civilized society and the pursuit of knowledge. Athena was a revered figure in the pantheon of Greek gods and goddesses, and her influence extended beyond Greece, as she became the inspiration for various aspects of Western culture and philosophy.

50



111 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios I to Xerxes II 485-420 BC. Siglos AR 17 mm, 4,86 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IIIb A/B (pl. XII); Meadows, Administration 322; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 17; Sunrise 25.

50



112 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios II to Artaxerxes II 420-375 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,56 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance to right, holding dagger and strung bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IVA; BMC Arabia 175-177; Klein 763; SNG Kayhan 1031.

50



113 Persia. Achaemenid Empire. Sardeis. Time of Darios II to Artaxerxes II 420-375 BC. Siglos AR 15 mm, 5,35 g Persian king or hero, wearing kidaris and kandys, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance to right, holding dagger and strung bow / Incuse punch. Very Fine Carradice Type IVA; BMC Arabia 175-177; Klein 763; SNG Kayhan 1031.

50



114 Kings of Parthia. Tambrax mint. Phraates II 132-126 BC. Drachm AR 19 mm, 4,17 g Diademed bust left, TAM down right / Archer (Arsakes I) seated right on omphalos, holding bow. Very Fine Sellwood 16.11; Sunrise 272; Shore 50.

50



115 Kings of Elymais. Susa. Tigraios, Usurper 138-133 BC. Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 14,72 g Diademed head of Tigraios to right; E-A monogram to left / Apollo, testing arrow and placing hand on grounded bow, seated left on omphalos. Fine Van't Haaff Type 5.1; Alram 447.

3'000



116 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires V 54-33 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,05 g Diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires V to left, wearing circular earring and torc, behind, star above anchor / BACIAEQC above, KAMNACKIPOY to right, TOY BACIAEQC to left, KAMNACKIPOY, diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires IV to left. Good Very Fine Alram 464; Sunrise 479; Van 't Haaff 1-7.

150



117 Kings of Elymais. Seleuceia on the Hedyphon. Kamnaskires V 54-33 BC. Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,33 g Diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires V to left, wearing circular earring and torc, behind, star above anchor / BΑΣΙΛΕΩC above, KAMNACKIPOY to right, TOY BΑΣΙΛΕΩC to left, KAMNACKIPOY, diademed, bearded, and draped bust of Kamnaskires IV to left. Very Fine Alram 464; Sunrise 479; Van 't Haaff 1-7.

150



118 Bactria. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Baktra mint. Eukratides I Megas 170-145 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,18 g Diademed and draped bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram to lower right, A (mark of value) to upper left. Good Very Fine Bopearachchi 2C; SNG ANS 439-41; HGC 12, 135.

200



119 Bactria. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Baktra mint. Eukratides I Megas 170-145 BC. Drachm AR 19 mm, 4,19 g Diademed and draped bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram to upper left. Very Fine Bopearachchi 2B; HGC 12, 135 var. (differing position of monogram).

200



120 Bactria. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Baktra mint. Eukratides I Megas 170-145 BC. Drachm AR 19 mm, 4,23 g Diademed and draped bust to right / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram. Good Very Fine Bopearachchi 2B; Mitchiner 169b; SNG ANS 437-8; HGC 12, 135.

200



121 Bactria. Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Uncertain mint in the Paropamisadai or Gadhara. Eukratides I Megas 170-145 BC. Drachm AR 18 mm, 4,25 g Diademed and draped bust to right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear / The Dioskouroi on horses prancing to right, each holding spear and palm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ above, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ below, monogram in lower left field. Nearly Extremely Fine Boparachchi 7J; SNG ANS 483; HGC 12, 136.

200



122 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy I Soter 305-282 BC. Struck circa 305-283 BC Tetradrachm AR 28 mm, 13,96 g Diademed bust right, wearing aegis / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing on thunderbolt to left; P above MT monogram in left field. Very Fine Svoronos 253.

50



123 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Byblos. Ptolemy I Soter 305-282 BC. In the name and types of Alexander III of Macedon Tetradrachm AR 27 mm, 16,75 g Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress / Zeus Aëtrophoros seated to left, holding sceptre; ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to right, [OI] under throne, [B] in left field. Very Fine Price 3420 (Berytos); HGC 10, 103 (Berytos). Ptolemy I Soter, a key figure in the Hellenistic world, was one of Alexander the Great's most trusted generals and later became the founder of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt. Born around 367 BC, Ptolemy was a Macedonian nobleman and a close companion of Alexander, participating in his campaigns across the Persian Empire. After Alexander's death in 323 BC, his vast empire was divided among his generals, known as the Diadochi. Ptolemy seized control of Egypt, where he established himself as satrap and later declared himself king in 305 BC, founding the Ptolemaic dynasty that would rule Egypt for nearly three centuries. Ptolemy I proved to be a shrewd and effective ruler, consolidating his power in Egypt and expanding his influence across the eastern Mediterranean. He established Alexandria as the new capital, which quickly became a major cultural and intellectual center of the Hellenistic world. Ptolemy was also responsible for founding the famous Library of Alexandria, which became the greatest repository of knowledge in the ancient world. In addition to his administrative and cultural achievements, Ptolemy was a capable military leader, successfully defending Egypt against rival Diadochi and securing his kingdom's borders. He also promoted the cult of Alexander, presenting himself as the rightful heir to Alexander's legacy, which helped legitimize his rule. Ptolemy's reign marked the beginning of a stable and prosperous period for Egypt, during which it became one of the most powerful and wealthy states of the Hellenistic world. He ruled until his death in 282 BC, after which he was succeeded by his son, Ptolemy II Philadelphus. Ptolemy I was deified after his death, earning the title "Soter," meaning "Savior," reflecting his role in establishing the Ptolemaic dynasty and securing Egypt's position as a leading power in the ancient world.



124 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy III Euergetes 246-221 BC. Diobol Æ 36 mm, 32,04 g Diademed head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn in his hair and over the diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; between eagle's legs, chi-rho monogram. Very Fine Svoronos 965; SNG Copenhagen 173-5.

50



125 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Drachm Æ 42 mm, 67,80 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, ΑΙ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1126; SNG Copenhagen -.

50



126 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Hemidrachm Æ 34 mm, 37,34 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, ΑΙ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1127.

50



127 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Hemidrachm Æ 40 mm, 39,81 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, ΑΙ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1127.

50



128 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Ptolemy IV Philopator 222-205 BC. Hemidrachm Æ 34 mm, 32,06 g Diademed and horned head of Zeus-Ammon right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt; filleted cornucopia to left, ΑΙ between legs. Very Fine Svoronos 1127.

50



129 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera 51-30 BC. Drachm Æ 27 mm, 20,41 g Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙCCHC ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑC Eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; to right, Π. Nearly Very Fine SNG Copenhagen 419-21; Svoronos 1871.

200



130 Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Alexandria. Cleopatra VII Thea Neotera 51-30 BC. Obol - 40 Drachmai Æ 21 mm, 7,84 g Diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra VII to right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙCCHC ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑC, eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; to left, cornucopia; to right, M. Nearly Very Fine Svoronos 1872; SNG Copenhagen 422-4.

250



131 Cyrenaica. Barke (?) circa 435-331 BC. Hemiobol AV 6 mm, 0,46 g Head of a horse to right / Head of a ram to right. Nearly Very Fine BMC -, cf. p. CLXXX note 1; SNG Copenhagen -; cf. Leu Web Auction 31, Lot 718.

200



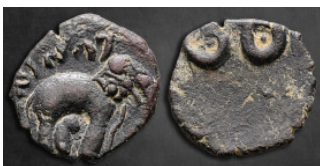
132 Cyrenaica. Cyrene. Ophellas, Ptolemaic Governor, first reign 322-313 BC. Kyd..., magistrate 1/10 Stater AV 7 mm, 0,87 g KYΔ, head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear; behind, star / Head of Libya to right. Very Fine BMC 150; SNG Copenhagen -.

200



133 Cyrenaica. Koinon of Kyrenaica circa 480-435 BC. Didrachm AR 20 mm, 7 g Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five flowers (one at the top and between leaves) / KYPA, bearded head of Zeus Ammon to right, with ram's horn above his ear. Very Fine BMC 44; SNG Copenhagen -.

150



134 India. Post-Mauryan (Deccan). Satavahanas (Andhras) circa AD 167-196. Gautamiputra Yajna Satakarni Bronze Æ 20 mm, 3,19 g Elephant with raised trunk standing to right / Four-orbed Ujjain symbol. Very Fine Pieper 689.

50



135 Syrtica. Sabratha. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 9,57 g Neo-Punic script, head of Sarapis to right; c/m / CAESAR, bare head of Augustus to right, lituus before. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 815.

50



136 Thrace. Philippopolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of Domitian AD 81-96. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 2,33 g Head of Apollo right; palm branch before / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Artemis standing right, holding bow and drawing arrow from quiver over shoulder Good Very Fine RPC II, 354A; Varbanov, Philippopolis, Pseudo-autonomous coinage I.1.1.

50



137 Thrace. Philippopolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 130-180. Bronze Æ 14 mm, 2,49 g Draped bust of Apollo to right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, tree. Very Fine RPC online -.

50



138 Thrace. Philippopolis. Aelius, as Caesar AD 136-138. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 6,67 g [Λ•ΑΕΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ], bare head right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, Ares standing facing, head left, holding patera in his right hand and spear in his left; shield leaning against his left leg. Nearly Very Fine RPC III -; Varbanov -; Varbanov, Philippopolis -; HID05401242017.

50



139 Thrace. Philippopolis. Pseudo-autonomous issue AD 138-192. Bronze Æ 15 mm, 1,69 g Head of Artemis right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛ, tripod, with branch hanging from each side. Very Fine RPC IV.1, 11741 (temporary).

50



140 Thessaly. Koinon of Thessaly. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Time of Claudius to Nero AD 41-68. Antigonos, strategos Assarion Æ 18 mm, 3,63 g ANTIGONΟΥ, helmeted bust of Minerva right, wearing aegis / ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ, horse springing left; grain ear to left, monogram above. Very Fine Burrer Em 1, p. 145, 98 (series 6); RPC I 1438A.

50



141 Laconia. Gytheion. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 23 mm, 5,50 g Draped and cuirassed and laureate bust right / The Dioscuri, each holding bridle of horse; star above. Good Very Fine Not in the standard references.

50



142 Pontos. Neocaesarea. Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Dated CY 146=AD 205/6 Bronze Æ 31 mm, 16,08 g Λ ΣΕΠ ΓΕΤΑΚΑΙCΑΡ, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, tetrastyle temple with visible wall between the two outer pillars left and right, X and four pellets between the two inner pillars, pellet in pediment; ET PMB (date) in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine Cf. RG 35; SNG von Aulock -; Çizmeli -; SNG Copenhagen -. From the Leo Horowitz collection, 1910-1991

150



143 Pisidia. Amblada. Philip II AD 247-249. Bronze Æ 32 mm, 20,74 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΑΜΒΛΑΔΕΩΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ, Herakles standing right, right arm behind his back, holding lion skin, bow and club sitting on bucranium; to left, quiver with arrows. Good Very Fine RPC VIII -(unassigned; ID 20802); von Aulock, Pisidiens, 152-64.

50



144 Pisidia. Antioch. Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 26,86 g IMP CAES L SEP SEVERVS PER AVG, laureate head right / VICTORIAE DDD NNN COL ANT, Nike walking right holding trophy; S-R across fields. Very Fine SNG vA 2862 var. (Reverse legend).

50



145 Pisidia. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 33 mm, 24,93 g IMP CAE M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRT AVG COL ANTIOCH, emperor on horse rearing right, spearing kneeling enemy; S R in exergue. Very Fine SNG France III 1138; Paris Lorient Coll. 1984.730.

50



146 Pisidia. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 26,05 g IMP CAE M AVR ANTONINVS PIV AVG, laureate head right / VICT D N COL ANTIOCH, Nike standing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Good Very Fine SNG France 1139 var. (Obverse legend); Krzyżanowska XXXV/64-6 var. (same); SNG von Aulock 4937 var. (same).

50



147 Pisidia. Antioch. Geta AD 198-211. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 24,29 g IMP CAES P SEPT GETA AVG, laureate head right / VICTORIAE DD NN COL ANTIO, Nike standing right, holding trophy; S-R across fields. Very Fine SNG BN 1163 var. (Reverse legend); Krzyżanowska dies XVII/28 var. (same).

50



148 Pisidia. Antioch. Elagabal AD 218-222. Bronze Æ 18 mm, 2,79 g ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust right / ANTONINVS PIVS FEL AVG, eagle. Very Fine SNG von Aulock 4946.

50



149 Pisidia. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 35 mm, 26,49 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / CAES ANTIOCH COL, emperor on horseback left, raising hand and holding spear, accompanied by attendant before and two behind. Extremely Fine Kryzyzanowska dies IV/15; SNG France -.

200



150 Pisidia. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 24,21 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CAES ANTIOCH COL, Pietas standing facing, head to left, holding patera over altar and incense box; three standards in left field, the one on the left surmounted by Nike standing to left; S R in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RPC VII.2, 2726; BMC 87-88; SNG BnF 1206.

50



151 Pisidia. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 26,42 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, laureate head right / ANTIOCHIA COLONIA CAESARIA around large S R; above ANTIOCH; below COLONIA. Very Fine RPC VII.2, 2720; Kryżanowska XI/51-3.

50



152 Pisidia. Antioch. Gordian III AD 238-244. Bronze Æ 34 mm, 26,67 g IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANOVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / CAE ANTIOCH COL, priest plowing right with two oxen, two standards behind; S R in exergue. Good Very Fine Kryżanowska XII/61, XIV/67, XIV/77, XV/77, XVI/80; RPC VII.2, 2705; SNG BN 1191; SNG Paris 1209.

50



153 Pisidia. Antioch. Volusian AD 251-253. Bronze Æ 21 mm, 4,50 g IMP CAE RASLLOVNAHI R, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ANTIOCHI O CL SR, vexillum surmounted by eagle between two standards. Very Fine SNG France 1294-96. Volusianus, whose full name was Gaius Vibius Volusianus, was a Roman emperor who co-ruled with his father, Trebonianus Gallus, during the "Crisis of the Third Century." He was born in AD 207. In AD 251, Trebonianus Gallus became emperor after the death of Decius. He appointed his son Volusianus as co-emperor to solidify his rule and secure succession. Volusianus' reign was marked by economic challenges and military conflicts, including invasions by the Goths and the rebellion of the usurper Aemilianus. In AD 253, Aemilianus was proclaimed emperor by the Roman army in Moesia, and Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus were killed by their own troops. Volusianus' short reign left a limited impact on the Roman Empire, but his co-rule with his father is a notable aspect of the turbulent "Crisis of the Third Century" period. His untimely death further contributed to the instability of the Roman Empire during that era.

50



154 Cyprus. Koinon of Cyprus. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,33 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CЄ+(sic), laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ Δ, eagle standing facing on grain ear, head and tail left, wings spread, holding wreath in beak. Good Very Fine Prieur 1580A; CP 1170.

50



155 Cappadocia. Caesarea. Julia Domna. Augusta AD 193-217. Dated RY 3 of Septimius Severus = 204/5 AD Drachm AR 18 mm, 2,11 g IOVΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ Δ, draped bust right / ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΑΙCΑ/ ΕΤΙΓ, Mount Argaios Very Fine Sydenham -.

50



156 Cappadocia. Caesarea - Eusebeia. Caracalla AD 198-217. Dated RY 17=AD 208/9 Drachm AR 18 mm, 2,99 g AY KAI M AYPHAI ANTΩNINOC AY, laureate head right / MHTPO KAICAP NEΩ , Mount Argaios surmounted by star; crescent to left; ET IZ (date) in exergue. Very Fine Cf. Sydenham Supp. 476c

50



157 Cappadocia. Caesarea - Eusebeia. Tranquillina AD 241-244. Dated RY 41=AD 241 Drachm AR 19 mm, 3,15 g CABINIA TPANKYΛΛINA AY, draped bust of Tranquillina to right, wearing stephane / MHTPO KAICA B NE / ET Δ, mount Argaios. Nearly Extremely Fine Ganschow 909b. RPC VII.2, 3326.

50



158 Commagene. Samosata. Hadrian AD 117-138. Bronze Æ 16 mm, 3,47 g AΔPIANOC CEBACTOC, laureate head right / C - A, E - T, Θ - N, winged caduceus. Very Fine RPC III 3415.

50



159 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Nero AD 54-68. Dated year 114 of the Caesarean Era=AD 65/6 Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,12 g NEPΩN KAICAP CEBACTOC, laureate head left, wearing archaic aegis around neck / ETOYC•ΔIP, eagle standing left on club (haft right), with wings spread; palm-branch to left. Good Very Fine McAlee 266; Prieur 91; CP 672; RPC 4192.

150



160 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Otho AD 69-69. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 13,44 g IMP M OTHO CAE AVG, laureate head of Otho to right / Large S C within wreath. Very Fine RPC I 4320. Marcus Salvius Otho, commonly known as Otho, was a Roman Emperor who had a brief and eventful reign in the year AD 69, a tumultuous time in Roman history. Born in AD 32, Otho hailed from an influential Roman family and received a comprehensive education that prepared him for a future in politics. Otho's political career included serving as a governor of the Lusitania province and holding the prestigious position of consul. He was noted for his charismatic personality and skill in forming political alliances. His ascension to the imperial throne occurred in the midst of the Year of the Four Emperors, following the suicide of Emperor Nero in AD 68. Otho seized the opportunity, with the support of the Praetorian Guard, and was declared Emperor in January AD 69. However, Otho's reign was fraught with challenges. He faced fierce competition from Vitellius, another contender for the throne, and was embroiled in political turmoil. This tumultuous period culminated in the First Battle of Bedriacum, where Otho suffered defeat. In a bid to prevent further bloodshed, he made the ultimate sacrifice by taking his own life in April AD 69.

150



161 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Vespasian AD 69-79. Dated 'New Holy Year' 2=AD 69-70 Tetradrachm AR 25 mm, 15,12 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ, laureate head right / ΕΤΟΥΣ ΝΕΟΥ•ΙΕΡΟΥ•Β, eagle standing left on club, with wings spread, holding wreath in beak, palm frond to left Nearly Extremely Fine RPC II 1971; McAlee 357; Prieur 135; CP 526.

50



162 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Vespasian AD 69-79. Dated 'New Holy Year' 3=AD 70 Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 15,36 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ, laureate head right / ΕΤΟΥΣ ΙΕΡΟΥ, eagle with spread wings standing left on club; to left, palm frond; Γ (date) in upper left field. Good Very Fine McAlee 336; Prieur 113; RPC II 1947.

150



163 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,47 g
 •CE•••B•AY•T•K•M•A•••ANTΩNEINOC•, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ•ΤΟΔ•, eagle standing facing, with wings spread, head and tail right, holding wreath in beak; crescent and star between legs. Good Very Fine Prieur 235; CP 684; CP 135.

50



164 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Macrinus AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,37 g AVT•K•M•ΟΠ•CE•ΜΑΚΡΙΝOC CEΒ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑ•ΤΟ:, eagle standing facing on leg and thigh of sacrificial animal, head and tail right, wings spread, with wreath in beak; •Δ• - •Ε• across upper fields. Very Fine Prieur 246; McAlee 722; CP 1235.

50



165 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 28 mm, 13,19 g ΜΑΡ ΩΤΑΚΙΑ CEOYHPAN CEΒ, diademed and draped bust right, wearing stephane and set upon crescent / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC, eagle standing facing on palm branch, head left, tail right, with spread wings and wreath in beak; S C in exergue. Good Very Fine Prieur 324; CP 1156.

50



166 Seleucis and Pieria. Antioch. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,47 g AVΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEΒ, radiate and cuirassed bust left, slight drapery on far shoulder; cuirass ornamented with gorgoneion / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ, eagle standing right, head right, tail left, with spread wings and wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA / S C in exergue. Very Fine Prieur 355; CP 1209.

50



167 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 13,38 g AVTOK K M IOYΛI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ CEB, radiate and cuirassed bust left, slight drapery on far shoulder; cuirass ornamented with gorgoneion / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ, eagle standing right, head right, tail left, with spread wings and wreath in beak; ANTIOXIA / S C in exergue. Good Very Fine Prieur 355; CP 1209.

50



168 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Philip II as Caesar AD 244-247. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 9,66 g ΜΑΡ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΚΕCΑΡ, bare-headed and draped bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤΟ Α, eagle standing facing on palm branch, head and tail left, with spread wings and wreath in beak; S C in exergue. Very Fine Prieur 346; CP 501.

50



169 Seleucia and Pieria. Antioch. Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 12,48 g ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Γ ΟΥΙΒ ΤΡΕΒ ΓΑΛΛΟC CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind; [S] or [VI] below bust / Δ[Η]ΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ, eagle standing on line, facing, head and tail right, spreading wings, holding wreath in beak; S between legs; S C in exergue. Good Very Fine Prieur 665/667.

50



170 Coele. Damascus. Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Struck circa AD 247-249 Bronze Aë 29 mm, 19,25 g M OTAC SEVERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / COL ΔΑΜΑ ΜΕ[ΤΡΟ], female figure (Cybele) seated right on rock, beneath tree or vine, left hand raised to lips; beside her, lion seated right; in tree, eagle with wings spread. Very Fine RPC VIII, — (unassigned; ID 8428); Rosenberger 37; De Saulcy 11.

50



171 Coele. Damascus. Salonina AD 254-268. Bronze Æ 29 mm, 17,42 g CO[] [] ΟΙΙΙΑ AVG, diademed and draped bust right, set on crescent / COL ΔΑΜΑΣ [ΜΕΤΡΟ], Hygieia, left, standing right, feeding serpent, facing Asclepius standing right, head to left leaning with right arm on serpent staff. Very Fine RPC X, — (unassigned; ID 86126).

50



172 Decapolis. Gadara. Lucius Verus AD 161-169. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 12,38 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙCΑΡ Λ ΑΥΡ ΟΥΗΡΟC, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust of Lucius verus to right / ΠΟΜ ΓΑΔΑΡ ΕΚC, laureate-headed bust of Herakles wearing lion skin knotted at neck right; to right, thunderbolt(?); to left, star. Very Fine RPC IV.3, 6679 (temporary); Spijkerman 55.

50



173 Decapolis. Petra. Hadrian AD 117-138. Bronze Æ 27 mm, 11,84 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC, laureate and cuirassed bust right, with gorgoneion on breastplate / ΠΕΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, Tyche, turreted and veiled, seated left on rock, her right hand extended, holding trophy in left. Very Fine Sofaer 3; RPC III 4099; Spijkerman 2; BMC 1.

50



174 Phoenicia. Tyre. Caracalla AD 198-217. Tetradrachm AR 26 mm, 13,04 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕ, laureate head right / •ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟCΤΟ•Δ•, eagle standing facing on club (haft to left), head and tail left, wings spread, holding wreath in beak; murex shell between legs. Good Very Fine Prieur 1547; CP 986.

50



175 Phoenicia. Tyre. Caracalla AD 198-217. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,96 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕ, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / •ΔΗΜΑΡΧ•ΕΞ•ΥΠΑΤΟCΤΟ•Δ•, eagle standing facing on club (haft to left), head and tail left, wings spread, holding wreath in beak; murex shell between legs. Good Very Fine Prieur 1550; CP 1237.

50



176 Phoenicia. Tyre. Macrinus AD 217-218. Bronze Æ 20 mm, 8,32 g IMP CAES MACRINVS AVG, laureate head right / FL P TVRVS METRO COL, palm tree; murex shell to left, club to right. Very Fine Rouvier 2341; BMC -; SNG Copenhagen -; SNG Hunterian -; SNG Righetti -.

50



177 Phoenicia. Tyre. Valerian I AD 253-260. Bronze Æ 26 mm, 11,88 g IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AV, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust of Valerian I to right / COL TVRO METR, Dido standing left holding rule in right and transverse sceptre in left, while to left a mason works atop the gate of a city; below, worker right digs with a pick; star above, murex shell below. Nearly Very Fine RPC X, - (unassigned; ID 62923).

50



178 Judaea. Caesarea Paneas. Claudius AD 41-54. Bronze Æ 25 mm, 13,24 g TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IM P P, laureate head to left / ANTONIA BRITANNICVS OCTAVIA, the three children of Claudius standing facing, from left to right: Antonia, Britannicus, and Octavia, the two daughters each holding cornucopia Fine RPC I 4842; TJC 350; Sofaer 83.

50



179 Judaea. Jerusalem. Procurators. Pontius Pilate AD 26-36. Dated RY 17 of Tiberius=CE 30/1 Prutah Æ 17 mm, 2,55 g TIBEPHOY KAICAPOC (the B carelessly engraved to resemble an Λ), lituus / L IZ (date, Z retrograde) within wreath. Very Fine RPC I 4968; Hendin 1342; Meshorer 333.

50



180 Judaea. Jerusalem. Herodians. Agrippa I AD 37-43. Dated RY 6 (41/2 CE) Prutah Æ 11 mm, 1,13 g L-ς, three grain ears / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΑΓΡΙΠΑ, umbrella-like canopy. Nearly Very Fine RPC I 4981; Hendin 1244.

50



181 Judaea. Jerusalem. Procurators. Porcius Festus AD 59-62. Irregular issue Prutah Æ 15 mm, 2,76 g Palm frond / Illegible inscription within wreath. Very Fine cf. TJC 345l.

50



182 Judaea. Jerusalem. Bar Kochba Revolt AD 132-135. Attributed to year 2=AD 133/4 Medium Æ 24 mm, 9,20 g Paleo-Hebrew: 'for the freedom of Jerusalem', vine leaf on tendril / Paleo-Hebrew: 'Simon', seven-branched palm tree. Very Fine Hendin 6436.

150



183 Judaea. Late Roman or early Byzantine period AD 450-650. Stamp Seal Æ 56x42 mm, 102,61 g Seven-branched menorah with tripod base, flanked by shofar to left, and lulav and shovel to right, all in relief within rectangular frame with ring handle on the reverse. In excellent condition as seen Cf. Christie's New York Auction 2755, 13 December 2013, lot 167.

5'000



184 Mesopotamia. Edessa. Diadumenian, as Caesar AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 14,22 g Μ ΟΠΕΛ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC, eagle standing facing, head right, wreath in beak, wings spread; shrine with pediment between legs. Very Fine Prieur 868A; CP 1430.

150



185 Mesopotamia. Edessa. Diadumenian, as Caesar AD 217-218. Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 14,35 g Μ ΟΠΕΛ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟCΤΑ, eagle standing facing, head right, tail left, wreath in beak, wings spread; shrine with pediment between legs. Very Fine Prieur 868; Newell ANS ex Cahn 71, 1931, 1082.

50



186 Arabia. Bostra. Trajan AD 98-117. Drachm AR 18 mm, 3,34 g ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙCΤΩ CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Trajan to right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ C, Camel standing left. Very Fine RPC III 4077 (Arabian mint).

50



187 Egypt. Alexandria. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Diobol Æ 25 mm, 7,26 g ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟC, laureate head right / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, capricorn; star above. Very Fine RPC I 5025.

50



188 Egypt. Alexandria. Augustus 27 BC-AD 14. Dated CY 41=AD 11/2 Diobol Æ 24 mm, 8,74 g Laureate head of Augustus to right / LMA within laurel wreath. Extremely Fine RPC 5061; Dattari 42.

50



189 Egypt. Alexandria. Livia AD 14-29. Diobol Æ 25 mm, 10,65 g ΛΙΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, draped bust of Livia to right / ΠΑΤΡΟC ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟC, double cornucopia with fillets. Very Fine RPC I 5027.

50



190 Egypt. Alexandria. Tiberius with Divus Augustus AD 14-37. Dated RY 19=32/6 AD Tetradrachm AR 24 mm, 13,73 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC L ΙΘ, laureate head of Tiberius to right / ΘΕΟC ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, radiate head of Augustus to left. Extremely Fine Dattari 84; RPC I 5094.

150



191 Egypt. Alexandria. Tiberius with Divus Augustus AD 14-37. Dated RY 7=20/1 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 13,87 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC, laureate head of Tiberius to right; LZ (date) below chin / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC ΘΕΟC, radiate head of Divus Augustus to right. Very Fine RPC I 5089; Dattari 78.

50



192 Egypt. Alexandria. Tiberius with Divus Augustus AD 14-37. Dated RY 7=20/1 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,79 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, laureate head of Tiberius to right; LZ (date) below chin / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ, radiate head of Divus Augustus to right. Very Fine RPC I 5089; Dattari 78.

50



193 Egypt. Alexandria. Tiberius with Divus Augustus AD 14-37. Dated RY 14=27/8 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 13,77 g ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, laureate head of Tiberius right; in right field, ΛΙΑ / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ, radiate head of Divus Augustus left. Very Fine RPC I 5090

150



194 Egypt. Alexandria. Nero AD 54-68. Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 13,21 g ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥ, radiate bust left, wearing aegis; L ΙΓ (date) below chin / ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ, galley sailing right, dolphins below. Very Fine RPC I, 5296; Walker 168-77; Dattari 263; M 273.

50



195 Egypt. Alexandria. Vespasian AD 69-79. Dated RY 9=AD 76/7 Obol Æ 17 mm, 3,39 g ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ, laureate head of Vespasian to right / ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗ Λ ΕΝΑΤ, Dikaiosyne standing left, holding scales and sceptre. Very Fine RPC II 2460.

50



196 Egypt. Alexandria. Domitian AD 81-96. Dated RY 8=88/9 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 26 mm, 12,20 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, laureate head of Domitian to right / L-H, Canopus of Osiris right. Nearly Very Fine RPC II 2547; Dattari 436-7.

50



197 Egypt. Alexandria. Domitian AD 81-96. Dated RY 10=AD 90/1 Diobol Æ 25 mm, 7,53 g ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, laureate head right / Harpocrates standing, left, with cornucopia; L I (date) in left field. Very Fine RPC II 2580.

50



198 Egypt. Alexandria. Domitian AD 81-96. Dated RY 11=91/2 AD Obol Æ 18 mm, 3,56 g AYT KAICAP ΔOMIT CEB ΓEPM, laureate head of Domitian to right / LIA, clasped right hands. Very Fine RPC II 2668; Dattari 557.

50



199 Egypt. Alexandria. Domitian AD 81-96. Dated RY 12=AD 92/3 Hemidrachm Æ 27 mm, 18,14 g AYT KAIC ΘEO YIOC ΔOMIT CEB ΓEPM, laureate head right, aegis by neck / Nilus reclining left, holding reed and cornucopiae, on back of crocodile right, below lotus flowers and water; LIB (date) above. Very Fine RPC II 2674; Dattari 520.

50



200 Egypt. Alexandria. Trajan AD 98-117. Dated RY 14=AD 110/1 Drachm Æ 35 mm, 20,93 g AYT TPAIAN CEB ΓEPM ΔAKIK, laureate bust right, nude and with aegis on far shoulder / Emperor standing in elephant quadriga to right, laureate-headed, wearing toga, holding eagle-tipped sceptre and branch; L IA (date) above. Nearly Very Fine RPC III, 4510.3; SNG 3943.

50



201 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 19=AD 134/5 Billon-Tetradrachm 24 mm, 12,86 g AYT KAIC TPAIAN ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB, laureate head left / L ENNEAK•Δ, draped bust of Nilus (or Serapis) right, wearing kalathos. Very Fine RPC III, 5943; McClean 9861; Köln 1147; Dattari 1430; Milne 1454; Curtis 452; Emmett 875.

50



202 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,69 g AYT KAI TPAN AΔPIA CEB, laureate, draped and curiassed bust right / ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ, clasped hands; L-IF (date) across fields. Very Fine Dattari (Savio) 1525; RPC III 5728. Hadrian was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 117 to 138. He's often regarded as one of the "Five Good Emperors" of Rome due to his effective rule and significant contributions. During his reign, Hadrian focused on strengthening the Roman Empire. He improved its stability and security by reinforcing its borders and implementing legal reforms. His leadership brought about a period of consolidation and growth. Hadrian was also a notable patron of architecture. He is famous for overseeing the construction of Hadrian's Wall in northern Britannia, a massive defensive structure that marked the empire's northern limit. Another architectural marvel he's associated with is the Pantheon in Rome, a remarkable building that showcases his commitment to artistic excellence. One of his most impressive achievements was Hadrian's Villa, an expansive complex near Rome that showcased his architectural vision. This villa was a blend of stunning palaces, lush gardens, and diverse architectural styles that reflected the empire's multicultural influence. Hadrian had a curious and explorative nature. He embarked on extensive travels across the empire, not only for administrative purposes but also to learn about different cultures. This openness to diverse influences enriched Roman society. His relationship with Antinous, a young Greek man, was another intriguing aspect of his life. After Antinous's untimely death, Hadrian immortalized him through monuments and statues, showcasing his emotional depth. In addition to his architectural and cultural interests, Hadrian introduced legal reforms to ensure fairness and uniformity in the empire's legal practices. His progressive policies aimed to create a just society. Hadrian's legacy lived on through his adoption of Antoninus Pius as his successor, ensuring a seamless transition of power and the continuation of his policies. His reign left an indelible mark on Roman history, symbolizing a period of stability, artistic achievement, and a thirst for understanding the world.



203 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 15=AD 130/1 Billon-Tetradrachm 27 mm, 13,09 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔPIA CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / Alexandria standing facing, head right, holding ears of corn and vexillum; to right, emperor, laureate-headed, wearing toga, standing facing, head left, holding sceptre; L-IE (date) across fields. Very Fine RPC III, 5768; BMC 669; Milne 1294- 1296; Datt. 1267; Geissen 1026-1028.

50



204 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 10=125/6 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,42 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔPIA CEB, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust of Hadrian to right / L ΔEKATON, winged bust of Nike to right. Good Very Fine RPC III 5589; Dattari 1407.

50



205 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian AD 117-138. Dated RY 5=AD 120/1 Drachm Æ 35 mm, 13,93 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔPIA CEB, laureate head right, drapery on far shoulder / Jugate busts of Helios, radiate, and Selene, with crescent, to right; L E (date) in right field. Nearly Very Fine RPC III 5281; Naville Numismatics 87, 11 Feb. 2024, lot 378 = D1741.

250



206 Egypt. Alexandria. Hadrian, with Sabina AD 117-138. Dated RY 13=AD 128/9 Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,51 g AYT KAI TPAI AΔPIA CEB, laureate draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, seen from behind / CABINA CEBACTH, draped bust of Sabina right, hair on top of head woven with pearls, wearing stephane; L II (date) upwards behind. Very Fine RPC III 5729; Geissen 997; M 1272-3.

50



207 Egypt. Alexandria. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Dated RY 5 = AD 141/2 Billon-Tetradrachm 23 mm, 13,19 g AYT K T AIA AΔP ANTONINOC, laureate head right / Poseidon standing right, foot on prow, holding trident and dolphin; L E (date) in left field. Very Fine RPC IV.4, 365; Geissen 1376; M 1689.

50



208 Egypt. Alexandria. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Dated RY 5 = AD 141/2 Drachm Æ 35 mm, 22,24 g AYT K T AIA AΔP ANTONINOC EYCEB, laureate head right / L E, radiate and draped bust of Serapis Pantheos to right, wearing kalathos, ram's horn round ear; before him to right, serpent entwined trident. Very Fine RPC IV.4, 541; Dattari 2867.

150



209 Egypt. Alexandria. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Dated RY 5 = AD 141/2 Drachm Æ 35 mm, 21,88 g AYT K T AIA AΔP ANTONINOC EYCEB, laureate head right / L E, radiate and draped bust of Serapis Pantheos to right, wearing kalathos, ram's horn round ear; before him to right, serpent entwined trident. Very Fine RPC IV.4, 541; Dattari 2867.

150



210 Egypt. Alexandria. Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Drachm Æ 35 mm, 29,12 g AYT K T AIA AΔP ANTONINOC EYCEB EYC, laureate head right / L-H, Isis Pharia, holding billowing sail and sistrum, standing to right before the Pharos of Alexandria, which is surmounted by a statue and two Tritons. Nearly Very Fine RPC IV.4, 756.

150



211 Egypt. Alexandria. Faustina II AD 147-175. Dated RY 18 = 155/6 AD Billon-Tetradrachm 23 mm, 12,60 g ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ CEBACTH, draped bust of Faustina II to right / Draped bust of Serapis right, wearing kalathos; L-IH (date) across fields. Very Fine Dattari 3264; RPC IV.4, 13835 (temporary).

50



212 Egypt. Alexandria. Faustina II AD 147-175. Drachm AE 33 mm, 23,59 g $\Phi\text{AVCTINA CEBACTH}$, draped bust right / Emperor on horseback right, holding sceptre and raising arm; L-K across upper and lower right field. Very Fine RPC IV.4, 1855.

50



213 Egypt. Alexandria. Geta as Caesar AD 197-209. Dated RY 9=200/1 AD Diobol AE 30 mm, 15,09 g Bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Geta in military dress standing left, holding long sceptre and parazonium. Very Fine Geissen -; Dattari -; Dattari-Savio Pl. 222, 9793.

150



214 Egypt. Alexandria AD 200-260. Tessera Pb 19 mm, 3,50 g Emperor (or Antinous?), wearing hem-hem crown, standing right, being crowned by Nike standing left on globe; palm frond to left / Alexandria (?) standing left, resting right foot on globe, holding serpent-entwined vexillum and pouring amphora into font. Very Fine Milne -; Dattari (Savio) 6436 corr. (undated); Köln -. Dattari sees a date of L E , but this cataloger can find no trace of one either on the present coin nor the piece illustrated in Dattari (Savio).

50



215 Egypt. Alexandria. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Dated RY 13=AD 233/4 Billon-Tetradrachm 25 mm, 12,64 g A KAI MAP AYP CEY AΛEΞANΔPOC, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Homonoia standing facing, head left, holding double cornucopia and raising hand; palm frond to left; L IF (date) to right. Good Very Fine Köln 2487; Dattari 4312bis; K&G 62.196; Emmett 3110.13.

50



216 Egypt. Alexandria. Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Dated RY 11=AD 231/2 Billon-Tetradrachm 23 mm, 12,24 g A KAI MAP AYP CEY AΛEΞANΔPOC EY, draped, cuirassed and laureate bust of Severus Alexander to right / LIA, Alexandria standing facing, head left, wearing elephant skin and chiton, holding corn ears and vexillum; to left, palm branch. Very Fine Dattari 4263; RPC VI, 10517 (temporary).

50



217 Egypt. Alexandria. Philip II as Caesar AD 244-247. Dated RY 2 of Philip I=AD 244/5 Billon-Tetradrachm 22 mm, 12,21 g M IOY ΦΙΛΙΠΠOC K CEB, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed bust right / Head of Ammon right, wearing horn and headdress of ram's horns, with drapery on far shoulder; L-B (date) across fields. Very Fine RPC VIII, — (unassigned; ID 2729); Figari & Mosconi 1583 = Finarte 995, 26 Nov. 1996, lot 1219 = DS 10452.

50



218 Egypt. Alexandria. Maximianus Herculius AD 286-305. Potin Tetradrachm 18 mm, 6,80 g MAΞIMIANOC CEB, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind / ENATON L (date) within laurel wreath. Very Fine RPC X Online 76630; Emmett 4161.9; Köln 3334; Dattari (Savio) 6000; K&G 120.82.

50



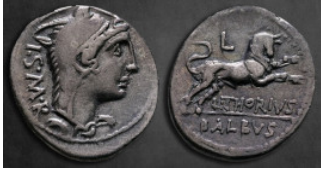
219 Anonymous circa 225-217 BC. Rome Grave Sextans Æ 37 mm, 44,85 g Head of Mercury to left, wearing winged petasus; two pellets (mark of value) below / Prow of galley to right; two pellets (mark of value) below. Nearly Very Fine ICC 82; Crawford 35/5; Haeblerlin pl. 18, 10-21; HN Italy 341.

50



220 Cn. Blasio Cn. f 112-111 BC. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,81 g CN•BLASIO•CN•F•, helmeted head of Mars (or Scipio Africanus?) to right; behind, spearhead, mark of value above / ROMA, Jupiter standing between Juno and Minerva; Φ in inner right field. Very Fine Babelon (Cornelia) 19; Crawford 296/1f; Sydenham 561a.

50



221 L. Thorius Balbus 105 BC. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,94 g
Head of Juno Sospita to right, wearing goat skin; I•S•M•R
downwards behind / Bull charging to right; L (control letter)
above, L•THORIVS below, BALBVS in exergue. Good Very Fine
Crawford 316/1; BMCRR Rome 1627; RSC Thoria 1.

50



222 L. Thorius Balbus 105 BC. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,92 g
Head of Juno Sospita to right, wearing goat skin headdress;
I•S•M•R downwards to left / Bull charging to right; F (control
letter) above, L•THORIVS below, BALBVS in exergue. Good Very
Fine Crawford 316/1; BMCRR Rome 1621; RSC Thoria 1.

50



223 C. Fabius C. f. Hadrianus 102 BC. Rome Denarius AR 21
mm, 3,94 g Veiled and turreted bust of Cybele right; pellet above
Λ (control mark) behind / Victory driving galloping biga to right,
holding whip; stork to right; C•FAB[I•]C•F in exergue. Very Fine
Crawford 322/1a; BMCRR Rome 1585; RSC Fabia 15.

50



224 Mark Antony with Cleopatra VII of Egypt 51-30 BC. Alexandria Denarius AR 15 mm, 3,59 g CLEOPATRAE REGINAE•REGVM•FILIORVM•REGVM, diademed and draped bust of Cleopatra to right; below, prow to right / ANTONI•ARMENIA•DEVICTA, bare head of Mark Antony to right; behind, Armenian tiara. Nearly Very Fine Crawford 543/1; CRI 345; RBW 1832; Sydenham 1210. Cleopatra VII Philopator, born in 69 BC, was the final ruler of the Ptolemaic Empire, governing Egypt from 51 BCE until her demise in 30 BC. Descending from Ptolemy XII Auletes, she strategically formed alliances, notably becoming the ally and lover of Julius Caesar in 48 BC until his assassination in 44 BC. In the ensuing Roman power struggle, Cleopatra aligned with Mark Antony, summoned to Tarsus in 41 BC. Their meeting, marked by Cleopatra's spectacular entrance, initiated a political and romantic alliance. In Alexandria, they formed a society dedicated to the god Dionysus and had twins in 40 BC. Political complexities arose as Antony returned to Rome and married Octavia, leading to strained relations with Cleopatra. In 34 BC, despite military setbacks, they celebrated a provocative mock Roman Triumph in Alexandria, distributing lands in the controversial 'Donations of Alexandria.' This heightened tensions, and in 32 BC, Octavian declared war against Cleopatra, alleging Antony's betrayal. The Battle of Actium in 31 BC concluded with Cleopatra and Antony's defeat. Facing capture, they died in a tragic end in 30 BC, marking the end of the Ptolemaic rule and the annexation of Egypt as a Roman province. The 'Donations of Alexandria' played a pivotal role in Cleopatra's downfall, contributing to her lasting legacy as a symbol of ancient Egyptian allure and tragedy.

500



225 C. Considius Paetus 46 BC. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,78 g Laureate head of Apollo to right; A behind / C•CONSIDI, curule chair on which lies wreath; PAETI in exergue. Very Fine Babelon (Considia) 23; Crawford 465/2a; RBW 1624; Sydenham 991; CRI 77b; BMCRR Rome 4084-4085; RSC Considia 2.

50



226 Marcus Antonius, Lucius Antonius with L. Cocceius Nerva 41 BC. Military mint moving with M. Antony Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,63 g M•ANT•IMP•AVG III VIR•R•P C•M NERVA PROQ[•P], bare head of Marcus Antonius right / L•ANTONIVS COS, bare head of Lucius Antonius right. Very Fine, bankers' marks Crawford 517/5a; Sydenham 1185; CRI 246; BMCRR East 107; RSC 2.

150



227 Tiberius AD 14-37. "Tribute Penny" type. Lugdunum Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,55 g TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVS TVS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on throne, holding sceptre and olive branch. Nearly Very Fine RIC² 26; RSC 16.

50



228 Vespasian AD 69-79. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,44 g IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII CEN, laureate head right / SALVS AVG, Salus seated left, holding patera. Very Fine RIC II.1 522; BMC 87.

50



229 Vespasian AD 69-79. Struck in Rome for circulation in Seleucis and Pieria Semis Æ 19 mm, 2,88 g IMP•VESP•AVG, laureate head left / PON•TR•POT, winged caduceus. Very Fine RIC 1569; RPC II 1989.

50



230 Vitellius AD 69. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,16 g A VITELLIUS GERM IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vespasian to right / LIBERI IMP GERM AVG, confronted busts of Vitellius Germanicus and Vitellia. Fine RIC I 101; BMCRE 28; RSC 4.

500



231 Domitian AD 81-96. Rome As Æ 28 mm, 11,93 g IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT P P, laureate head of Domitian to right, wearing aegis / Victory flying left, holding shield inscribed S P Q R; in field, S - C. Very Fine RIC 302a.

50



232 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,97 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, trophy; shields and spears at base. Very Fine Woytek 268bC-2; RIC 147.

50



233 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,08 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Aequitas standing to left, holding scales and cornucopia. Good Very Fine RIC II p. XIV, addenda to p.252; BMCRE 281; Woytek 278b; RSC 85.

50



234 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,41 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Arabia standing left, holding branch and bundle of cinnamon sticks; behind to left, camel advancing left. Good Very Fine Woytek 285b; RIC 142.

50



235 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,41 g IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on far shoulder / COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, ound Dacian captive standing left, various arms by feet; DAC CAP in exergue. Good Very Fine BMCRE 383-384; Woytek 289b; RSC 12; RIC II 99.

50



236 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 2,85 g IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM, laureate head right, with slight drapery / P•M•TR•P•COS•III•P•P•, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm frond. Good Very Fine Woytek 130b; RIC 60.

50



237 Trajan AD 98-117. Rome Dupondius Æ 23 mm, 7,95 g IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM, radiate and draped bust of Trajan to right / DAC PARTHICO P M TR POT XX COS VI P P S C within laurel wreath. Very Fine RIC 644.

50



238 Hadrian AD 117-138. "Travel series" issue. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,20 g HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / AEGYPTOS, Egypt reclining left, holding sistrum and resting arm upon basket; to left, ibis standing right. Very Fine RIC² 1481. Hadrian's "travel series" coins are a unique set of Roman coinage that commemorate the emperor's extensive travels throughout the Roman Empire. Hadrian was known for personally visiting nearly every province during his reign, a practice that set him apart from many other emperors. These travels were part of his broader strategy to strengthen the unity of the empire, address local issues, and connect with the diverse populations under Roman rule. The coins typically feature Hadrian's portrait on the obverse, with inscriptions identifying him as the emperor. The reverse side of these coins is what makes them particularly interesting, as they depict personifications, symbols, or monuments related to the various provinces that Hadrian visited. For example, the province of Africa might be represented by an image of an elephant or a female figure holding a scorpion, while Britannia could be symbolized by a seated female figure, sometimes holding a military standard. Each coin often includes the name of the province it represents, serving as both a celebration of Hadrian's travels and a form of imperial propaganda. These coins were widely circulated across the empire, reinforcing Hadrian's image as a hands-on ruler who was actively involved in the governance and welfare of his empire. The travel series coins also emphasized the vastness and diversity of the Roman Empire, highlighting Hadrian's efforts to unify and protect it. Today, these coins are highly valued by collectors and historians, offering a glimpse into Hadrian's reign and the ways in which he sought to strengthen his authority and legacy across the Roman world.

50



239 Hadrian AD 117-138. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,20 g IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right, with slight drapery on his far shoulder / P M TR P COS III, Concordia seated left, holding patera in her right hand and leaning left on statuette of Spes. Good Very Fine BMC 165; Cohen 1149; RIC 218.

50



240 Sabina. Augusta AD 128-137. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,48 g SABINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / CONCORDIA AVG, Concordia standing left, holding patera and cornucopia, and leaning upon column to right. Very Fine RIC² 2571.

50



241 Aelius, as Caesar AD 136-138. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,39 g L AELIVS CAESAR, bare head right / TR POT COS II, Felicitas standing left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC² 2634.

50



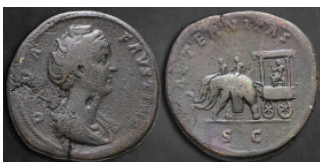
242 Antoninus Pius AD 138-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 22,87 g ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head right / Victory driving fast quadriga right, holding reins; VICTORIA AVG / S C in exergue. Fine RIC III 653; BMCRE 1327.

50



243 Marcus Aurelius, as Caesar AD 139-161. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 24,78 g AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL, bareheaded and draped bust right / TR POT VI COS II, Minerva standing left, holding crowning Victory on globe and resting hand upon shield; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 1301 (Pius).

50



244 Diva Faustina I AD 140-141. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 28,21 g DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right / AETERNITAS, Faustina, holding sceptre, seated left under canopy on triumphal chariot left drawn by two elephants with riders; S C in exergue. Nearly Very Fine RIC 1113 (Pius); Banti 25.

150



245 Faustina II AD 147-175. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,60 g FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / VENERI AVGVSTAE, Venus draped, seated to left, holding Victory and spear. Very Fine RIC III 721 (Aurelius); BMCRE 159 (Aurelius); RSC 226.

50



246 Divus Antoninus Pius AD 161. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,39 g DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare head right / DIVO PIO, emperor seated to left, holding branch and sceptre. Nearly Extremely Fine, slight crack RIC III 442 (Aurelius); BMCRE 65 (Aurelius and Verus); RSC 352.

50



247 Lucilla AD 164-169. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,20 g LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right / VOTA / PVBLI/CA in three lines within laurel wreath. Very Fine RIC 791 (Marcus Aurelius); MIR 18, 22-4a; RSC 98.

50



248 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus AD 165-166. Restitution issue for Mark Antony. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,37 g ANTONINVS AVGV, galley left; III VIR R P C in exergue / ANTONINVS ET VERVS AVGV REST, Aquila between two signa; LEG - VI across inner fields. Very Fine RIC 443 (Aurelius); BMCRE 501; RSC 830.

50



249 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus AD 165-166. Restitution issue for Mark Antony. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,66 g ANTONINVS AVGV, galley left; III VIR R P C in exergue / ANTONINVS ET VERVS AVGV REST, Aquila between two signa; LEG - VI across inner fields. Very Fine RIC 443 (Aurelius); BMCRE 501; RSC 830.

50



250 Diva Faustina II AD 175-176. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,79 g DIVAE FAVSTINAE PIAE, veiled and draped bust right / MATRI CASTRORVM, Faustina seated to left, holding globe surmounted by phoenix and sceptre; two signa before on platform. Very Fine RIC III 753 (Aurelius); BMCRE 705 (Aurelius); RSC 161.

50



251 Commodus AD 177-192. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,40 g M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT, laureate head right / P M TR P XI IMP VII COS V P P, emperor seated left on curule chair, holding globe and scroll. Good Very Fine RIC 124; C. 504.

50



252 Crispina. Augusta AD 178-182. Rome As or Dupondius Æ 27 mm, 15,75 g CRISPINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right / VENVS FELIX/ S-C, Venus seated left, holding Victory and sceptre. Good Very Fine RIC III 686 (Commodus).

50



253 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Laodicea ad Mare Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,12 g L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, laureate head right / PROPECTIO AVG, emperor holding transverse spear and riding horse walking to right. Very Fine BMC 466; Cohen 580; RIC 494.

50



254 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,30 g SEVERVS PIVS AVG, laureate head right / PART MAX P M TR P X COS III P P, trophy flanked by two seated and bound captives. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 185; BMC 385; Cohen 373.

50



255 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Struck 193-194 AD. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 2,71 g IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG, laureate head right / LEG VIII AVG, aquila flanked by two standards; TR P COS in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC IV.I 11.

50



256 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 18 mm, 3,32 g IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG, laureate head right / LEG III FL, aquila to left, between two legionary standards; TR P COS in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 8; C 264.

100



257 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 3,22 g SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, laureate head right / PROVID AVGG, Providentia standing to left, holding wand over globe in right hand and sceptre in left. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 166; BMCRE 197; RSC 586.

50



258 Septimius Severus AD 193-211. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 24,15 g L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP V, laureate and cuirassed bust right / PART ARAB PART ADIAB, two captives seated back to back at foot of trophy of arms; S-C across fields, COS II P P in exergue Very Fine RIC IV 690b; C. 366; Banti 82; BMCRE 556.

50



259 Caracalla AD 198-217. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,59 g ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FELICITAS AVGG, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 35.

50



260 Geta AD 198-211. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 26,83 g P SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / TR P III COS II P P, Italia (or Felicitas) seated left on throne, holding sceptre and cornucopia; to left, river god reclining left, holding reeds and resting elbow upon overturned urn from which liquid flows; below throne, another figure reclining right. Very Fine BMC 45; Cohen 199; RIC 171a; Banti 55.

150



261 Geta, as Caesar AD 198-209. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,13 g GETA CAES PONT COS, bare-headed and draped bust right / VOTA PVBLICA, Geta, togate, standing left, sacrificing from patera held in right hand over a tripod altar, and holding scroll in left. Good Very Fine BMC 442; Cohen 230; RIC 38b.

50



262 Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 20 mm, 2,79 g IVLIA AVGVSTA TITI AVGVSTI F, diademed and draped bust to right / VENVS AVGVST, Venus standing to right, leaning on column, holding helmet and spear. Very Fine RIC II.1 388 (Titus); BMCRE 141-143 (Titus); RSC 14.

50



263 Plautilla. Augusta AD 202-205. Rome Denarius AR 19 mm, 3,18 g PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE, draped bust right / PROPAGO IMPERI, Plautilla standing right, clasping hands with Caracalla standing left, holding volumen. Very Fine RIC 362 (Caracalla).

50



264 Elagabal AD 218-222. Rome Antoninianus AR 23 mm, 5,03 g IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG, radiate and draped bust right, seen from behind / VICTOR ANTONINI AVG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath in her right hand and palm frond over her left shoulder. Good Very Fine BMC 35; Cohen 290; RIC 155.

50



265 Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 19,93 g IMP SEV ALEXANDER AVG, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / ROMAE AETERNAE, Roma seated to left on shield, holding Victory and sceptre; S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC IV 602-5; Banti 153; BMCRE 517; Cohen 520-3.

50



266 Severus Alexander AD 222-235. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 21,03 g IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder / PROVIDENTIA AVG, Providentia standing left, holding grain ears over modius and cornucopia; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 642.

50



267 Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 2,97 g IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing left, holding signum in each hand. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 7a.

50



268 Maximinus I Thrax AD 235-238. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 21,79 g MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / SALVS AVGVSTI, Salus seated left, feeding serpent rising from altar; S C in exergue. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC IV 85. Maximinus I Thrax, also known as Maximinus Thrax, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 235 to 238. He was born in Thrace, which is in the modern-day Balkans region. Maximinus came from a humble background and had a military career, rising through the ranks to become a prominent general in the Roman army. In AD 235, he was declared emperor by his troops after they assassinated Emperor Alexander Severus during a military rebellion. As emperor, Maximinus faced several challenges, including dealing with internal dissent and external invasions. His rule was marked by strict discipline and harsh policies, which made him unpopular with the senatorial class and the urban population. Maximinus also faced military conflicts with the Sassanian Empire in the east and the Germanic tribes in the Rhine and Danube regions. Despite his military background, his campaigns did not yield significant successes. In AD 238, a series of revolts broke out across the Roman Empire due to dissatisfaction with Maximinus' rule. He was eventually assassinated by his own troops during one of these revolts in Aquileia. Maximinus Thrax is often remembered as one of the "Barracks Emperors," a term used for the military generals who rose to power during the turbulent period known as the Crisis of the Third Century.

50



269 Maximus, Caesar AD 236-238. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 20,00 g MAXIMVS CAES GERM, bare-headed and draped bust right / PIETAS AVGVSTI, priestly emblems; lituus, knife, patera, jug, simpulum and sprinkler; S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC IV 11; C. 7; BMCRE 201.

50



270 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Denarius AR 21 mm, 3,33 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / SALVS AVGVSTI, Salus standing right, feeding serpent
held in arms. Good Very Fine Cohen 325; RIC 129a.

50



271 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,44 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / AEQVITAS AVG, Aequitas standing facing, head left,
holding scales and cornucopia Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 63.

50



272 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 33 mm, 19,38 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / MARS PROPVGNAT, Mars advancing to right, holding
transverse spear and shield; S-C across fields. Good Very Fine RIC
IV 332; C. 158.

50



273 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 34 mm, 18,76 g
IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed
bust right / CONCORDIA MILIT, Concordia seated left, holding
patera and double cornucopia; S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC
278a; C 54.

50



274 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 20,27 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / LAETITIA AVG N, Laetitia standing facing, head to left,
holding wreath and anchor; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV
300a; C.122.

50



275 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 20,66 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / LAETITIA AVG N, Laetitia standing facing, head to left,
holding wreath and anchor; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV
300a; C.122.

50



276 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 19,50 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / SECVRITAS AVG, Securitas seated to left, holding
sceptre; S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC IV 311a; C. 333; Banti 98.

50



277 Gordian III AD 238-244. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 21,30 g
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / FELICITAS TEMPORVM, Felicitas standing facing,
head to left, holding long caduceus and cornucopiae; S-C across
fields. Very Fine RIC IV 330; C. 82; Banti 29

50



278 Otacilia Severa AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,82 g M OTACIL SEVERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / CONCORDIA AVGG, Concordia seated left, holding patera and cornucopia; altar to left. Extremely Fine RIC IV 125c (Philip I); RSC 4. Octacilia Severa, born Marcia Otacilia Severa, was a Roman empress and the wife of Emperor Philip the Arab, who ruled from AD 244 to 249. She became Augusta, or empress, upon her husband's ascension to the throne and played a significant role as the first lady of the empire during a particularly turbulent time in Roman history. Octacilia Severa's marriage to Philip, whose full name was Marcus Julius Philippus, was likely arranged for political purposes. Philip was of Arab descent and came from a background that was not traditionally Roman aristocratic, making Octacilia Severa's role as empress crucial in lending legitimacy to his rule. Together, they had at least one son, Marcus Julius Philippus Severus, known as Philip II, who was named Caesar and co-emperor during his father's reign. As empress, Octacilia Severa was depicted on numerous coins, which were widely circulated throughout the empire. These coins often featured her portrait on the obverse, with inscriptions such as "M OTACIL SEVERA AVG," identifying her as the empress. The reverse of these coins frequently depicted traditional Roman virtues and deities, emphasizing her role as a stabilizing and supportive figure alongside her husband. Octacilia Severa is sometimes noted for her possible influence in the early Christian community. Some sources suggest that she may have been sympathetic to Christianity, as her husband's reign is marked by a notable lack of persecution against Christians compared to previous and subsequent emperors. However, the evidence for her direct involvement in religious matters is speculative. In AD 249, Philip the Arab was overthrown and killed by his successor, Decius, during a period of intense military and political instability. The fate of Octacilia Severa following her husband's death is uncertain, as there are no reliable records detailing her life after this event. Her legacy, like that of many Roman empresses, is largely tied to her role as the wife of the emperor and mother of the heir, reflected in the coinage and inscriptions that survive from her time as empress.



279 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Antoninianus AR 24 mm, 3,36 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate and draped bust right / P M TR P IIII COS II P P, Felicitas standing left, with long caduceus and cornucopiae. Good Very Fine RIC 4.

50



280 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 17,45 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / [VI]CTORIA AVGG, Victory advancing right, holding wreath and palm frond; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 191a.

50



281 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 21,59 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGG II, Liberalitas standing facing, head to left, holding abacus and cornucopiae; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV 180a; C. 88.

50



282 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 15,73 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / MILIARIVM SAECVLVM, cippus inscribed COS / III; S-C across fields. Good Very Fine RIC 157a.

50



283 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 32 mm, 20,83 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MILITVM, Fides standing to left, holding signum in each hand; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV 172a; C. 59.

50



284 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 28 mm, 15,38 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGG II, Liberalitas standing facing, head to left, holding abacus and cornucopia; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV 180a; C. 88.

50



285 Philip I Arab AD 244-249. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 23,73 g IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P II COS P P, emperor seated left on sella curulis, with globe and sceptre; S C in exergue. Very Fine Cohen 121; RIC 148a.

50



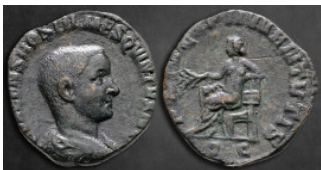
286 Philip II, as Caesar AD 244-246. Rome Antoninianus AR 22 mm, 3,65 g M IVL PHILIPPVS CAES, radiate draped and cuirassed bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENT, Philip II, in military attire, standing left, holding spear and globe. Good Very Fine RIC 218d; RSC 48.

50



287 Trajan Decius AD 249-251. Rome Sestertius Æ 31 mm, 21,56 g IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / DACIA, Dacia standing left, holding staff surmounted by ass's head; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC 112.

50



288 Hostilian, as Caesar AD 250-251. Rome Sestertius Æ 27 mm, 15,24 g [C VALE]NS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS [N C], bareheaded and draped bust right / [PRINCIPI] IVVENTVTIS, Apollo seated left on throne, holding branch and resting elbow on lyre; S C in exergue. Very Fine RIC 215a.

50



289 Trebonianus Gallus AD 251-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 18,77 g IMP CAES C VIBIVS TREBONIANVS GALLVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right / LIBERALITAS AVGG, Liberalitas standing to left, holding abacus and cornucopia; S-C across fields. Very Fine RIC IV 113.

50



290 Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Antoninianus AR 21 mm, 3,67 g IMP C C VIB VOLVSIANVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FELICITAS PVBL, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. Very Fine RIC IV (Gallus) 205; RSC 32.

50



291 Volusian AD 251-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 30 mm, 18,77 g
IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust to right, seen from behind / FELICITAS PVBLICA, Felicitas
standing facing, head to left and legs crossed, holding caduceus
in her right hand, inverted scepter in her left and leaning with her
left arm on column; S - C across fields. Very Fine Cohen 41; RIC
251a.

50



292 Aemilian AD 253-253. Rome Sestertius Æ 29 mm, 15,66 g
IMP AEMILIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed
bust right / VOTIS / DECENNA / LIBVS / S C, legend in 4 lines
within wreath. Very Fine RIC 42a.

150



293 Valerian I AD 253-260. Rome Antoninianus AR 20 mm, 3,68
g IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG, draped, radiate and cuirassed
bust right / FELICITAS AVGG, Felicitas standing left, holding
cornucopia and caduceus. Extremely Fine RIC 87; MIR 73c.

50



294 Divus Valerian II AD 258. Rome Billon Antoninianus 22 mm,
2,96 g DIVO CAES VALERIANO, radiate head right /
CONSECRATIO, lighted altar. Good Very Fine RIC V.1 24; MIR
261g; RSC 12.

50



295 Severina AD 270-275. Ticinum Antoninianus Æ silvered 23 mm, 3,13 g SEVERINA AVG, diademed, draped bust right on crescent. / CONCORDIAE MILITVM, Concordia standing left, holding two standards. Mintmark QXXT. Good Very Fine RIC V-I, 8. Ulpia Severina, also known as Severina the Younger, was a Roman Empress and the wife of the Roman Emperor Aurelian. She is mentioned in historical sources, but like many figures from the Roman Empire, her life and role are not extensively documented. Severina married Aurelian probably before he became emperor. During his reign from AD 270 to 275, she held the title of Augusta, which was a honorific given to the wives of emperors. Unfortunately, not much is known about her actions or influence during Aurelian's rule.

50



296 Tacitus AD 275-276. Lugdunum Antoninianus Æ 22 mm, 2,86 g IMP CL TACITVS AVG, draped, cuirassed and radiate bust right / SPES PVBLICA CA, Spes advancing left, holding flower and lifting skirt. Very Fine RIC 3289.

50



297 Carus AD 282-283. Rome Billon Antoninianus 22 mm, 3,06 g IMP C M AVR CARVS P F AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust to right / VIRTVS AVGG, Virtus standing to left, leaning on shield and holding spear; KAF in exergue. Very Fine RIC V.2 45; C. 114.

50



298 Diocletian AD 284-305. Ticinum Fraction Æ 16 mm, 1,38 g DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head of Diocletian to right / VTILITAS PVBLICA, Utilitas standing facing, head left, her hands wrapped in the drapery of her dress, T in exergue. Very Fine RIC 27 a.

50



299 Maximianus Herculius AD 286-305. Carthage Follis Æ 28 mm, 9,65 g IMP MAXIMIANVS PF AVG, Laureate head right / SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART, Carthago standing facing, head left, holding fruits in both hands; B. Good Very Fine RIC VI 31b.



300 Constantius I Chlorus, as Caesar AD 293-305. Antioch Argenteus AR 19 mm, 3,06 g CONSTANTIVS CAESAR, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted city gate without doors; ANT•H in exergue. Very Fine RIC VI 40a; Gautier, Argent 33; RSC 318d. Constantius I Chlorus, also known as Constantius Chlorus, was a Roman emperor who ruled from AD 293 to 306. He was a member of the Tetrarchy system established by Emperor Diocletian, where the Roman Empire was divided into four regions, each ruled by two co-emperors (Augusti) and two junior emperors (Caesars). Constantius Chlorus served as a Caesar, holding the title of Caesar of the West, under the Augustus of the West, Maximian. His responsibilities included governing the Western Roman Empire and assisting the Augustus in managing the empire's affairs. During his time as Caesar, Constantius Chlorus played a crucial role in securing the borders of the Western Roman Empire and maintaining stability within his region. He was known for his effective military leadership and his efforts to combat external threats and internal revolts. In AD 305, Emperor Diocletian abdicated, and Maximian followed suit. The Tetrarchy system faced challenges as various factions within the Roman Empire vied for power. Constantius Chlorus emerged as one of the potential successors to the imperial throne. In AD 306, Constantius Chlorus died unexpectedly in Eboracum (modern-day York, England) while on a campaign against the Picts and Scots in northern Britain. His death set off a series of events that eventually led to the breakdown of the Tetrarchy system and the rise of his son, Constantine the Great, who became the sole ruler of the Western Roman Empire and later reunified the entire Roman Empire under his rule. Constantius Chlorus is remembered as a capable and respected leader, known for his military prowess and administrative skills during his tenure as Caesar of the West. His son, Constantine the Great, would go on to become one of the most influential emperors in Roman history and played a significant role in the Christianization of the Roman Empire.



301 Constantine I the Great AD 306-337. Antioch Follis Æ 20 mm, 2,12 g Laureate head right / CONSTANTINVS AVG in three lines; SMANTZ above pellet in exergue, wreath above. Very Fine RIC VII 57.

50



302 Anonymous circa AD 310-350. Festival of Isis. Alexandria 1/4 Follis Æ 12 mm, 1,05 g DEO SARAPIDI, draped bust of Serapis right, wearing modius / SANCTO [NILO], Nilus reclining left, leaning on hippopotamus, holding reed in his right hand and cornucopiae in his left; AL[E] in exergue. Very Fine Alföldi pl. IV, 36; C. 34.

50



303 Anonymous. Time of Maximinus II AD 310-313. Alexandria Nummus Æ 16 mm, 1,31 g DEO SANCTO SARAPIDI, draped bust of Serapis to right, wearing modius / DEO SANCTO NILO, Nilus reclining to left, holding reed and cornucopiae; behind, hippopotamus; ALE in exergue. Very Fine Van Heesch 6b; Alföldi pl. IV, 35 (included in plates but not in the catalogue); Vagi 2959; Cohen VIII 43:3/4.

50



304 Maximinus II Daia AD 310-313. Nicomedia Follis Æ 21 mm, 4,42 g IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / IOVI CONSERVATORI/ A//SMN, Jupiter standing left, holding Victory on globe and scepter. Nearly Extremely Fine RIC 69b var.

50



305 Crispus, as Caesar AD 316-326. Siscia Follis Æ 18 mm, 3,30 g IVL CRISPVS NOB C, laureate head of Crispus right / CAESARVM NOSTRORVM, VOT X, Vota dedication within wreath encircled by concentric legend, A SIS and sun. Extremely Fine RIC 181.

50



306 City Commemorative AD 330-354. Constantinople Follis Æ 19 mm, 2,76 g VRBS ROMA, helmeted, mantled bust of Roma left / She-wolf standing left suckling Romulus and Remus, two stars above, mintmark CONSE dot. Very Fine RIC VII Constantinople 85.

50



307 Vetranio AD 350. Thessaloniki Follis Æ 25 mm, 4,86 g D N VETRANIO P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / CONCORDIA MILITVM, Vetranio standing facing, head left, holding two standards with Chi-Rho banner, star above, A-B across fields; •TSA• in exergue. Very Fine RIC 131.

50



308 Valens AD 364-378. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,38 g D N VALENS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust right / RESTITVTOR REIPVLICAE, Valens standing facing, head right, holding standard inscribed with cross, and Victory on globe; *CONS(wreath) in exergue. Very Fine, light graffito RIC 25b; Depeyrot 21/2.

200



309 Anonymous AD 400-450. Festival of Isis issue. Rome Follis Æ 14 mm, 1,25 g DEO SERAPIDI, draped bust of Serapis to right, wearing modius / VOTA PVBLICA, Isis standing right, head to left, on galley to right over waves, holding sail with both hands. Very Fine Alföldi, Festival, 214 and pl. XX, 10.

50



310 Julius Nepos AD 474-475. Mediolanum Solidus AV 23 mm, 4,35 g D N IVL NEPOS P F AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman and fallen enemy motif / VICTORIA AVGGG:, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding long jewelled cross; M-D across fields, COMOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC 3217.

1'500



311 Zeno AD 474-491. Constantinople Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,43 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG E, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Good Very Fine Depeyrot 108/1; RIC 910.

200



312 Zeno AD 474-491. Uncertain mint, 2nd officina Solidus AV 21 mm, 4,44 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly to right, holding spear and shield decorated with horseman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG B, Victory standing facing, head to left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine For prototype, cf. RIC X 910 and 929; Depeyrot 108/1. Zeno, who ruled as Eastern Roman Emperor from AD 474 to 491, had a tumultuous reign marked by internal revolts, religious controversies, and significant political challenges that shaped the future of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire. Originally named Tarasicodissa, Zeno was of Isaurian origin, from the mountainous region of southern Anatolia. He rose to prominence as a military commander and eventually married into the imperial family by wedding Ariadne, the daughter of Emperor Leo I. Zeno first became emperor in AD 474 after the death of his son, Leo II, who had briefly reigned before dying young. Zeno's early years as emperor were filled with instability. Almost immediately, he faced significant opposition from the Roman aristocracy and military factions who resented his Isaurian background. In AD 475, Zeno was deposed by Basiliscus, a rival who temporarily seized the throne. Zeno fled to Isauria but managed to return to Constantinople in AD 476, reclaiming power and deposing Basiliscus. Zeno's reign coincided with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in AD 476, when the last Western emperor, Romulus Augustulus, was deposed by the Germanic chieftain Odoacer. Zeno formally recognized Odoacer as the ruler of Italy but continued to claim authority over the Western Empire, maintaining a nominal unity between the Eastern and Western halves of the empire. Zeno's reign was also marked by religious disputes, particularly regarding the relationship between the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Monophysites, who believed in the single divine nature of Christ. To ease tensions, Zeno issued the Henotikon in AD 482, a religious edict intended to reconcile Orthodox Christians and Monophysites. While it temporarily maintained peace, it ultimately caused more division, leading to a schism with the Roman papacy known as the Acacian Schism. Despite these challenges, Zeno's reign is considered crucial in maintaining the stability of the Eastern Roman Empire during a volatile period. His ability to survive multiple revolts and internal divisions helped solidify the strength of the Eastern Empire, which would endure for centuries after the fall of the Western Roman Empire.



313 Basiliscus AD 475-476. Mediolanum Tremissis AV 14 mm, 1,47 g D N BASILISCVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed and draped bust right / Cross within wreath; COMOB in exergue. Good Very Fine RIC 3315. Basiliscus, a usurper Roman Emperor, reigned in the years 475 and 476. He was the brother of Empress Verina and brother-in-law to Emperor Leo I. Basiliscus served as consul in 465 and played a role in the unsuccessful campaign against the Vandal king Genseric in 468. Later sources criticize him for either betrayal or failure during this expedition. In 474, discontent with Emperor Zeno's disputed legitimacy led to a conspiracy, orchestrated, according to some accounts, by Basiliscus's sister, Verina. Zeno, forewarned of the plot, fled Constantinople on January 9, 475. The next day, with Senate approval, Basiliscus assumed the imperial throne. He received co-emperor recognition from Romulus Augustulus, another usurper in Italy. Zeno, returning with a formidable army in 476, found dissatisfaction among Basiliscus's troops due to mismanagement and religious policies. With the involvement of generals Illus and Armatus, Zeno regained control in July or early August 476. Basiliscus's fate is uncertain, with some sources claiming he sought refuge in a church but eventually surrendered to Zeno. Whether true or not, Basiliscus met his end, and Zeno resumed rule in Constantinople.

500



314 The Ostrogoths. Pseudo-imperial AD 475-490. Time of Odovacar. Nummus Æ 18 mm, 2,50 g [D N] ZENO PERP AVG, draped bust right / Cross within wreath. Very Fine Perhaps an unofficial test strike.

200



315 Zeno AD 474-491. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,46 g D N ZENO PERP AVG, helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing holding spear and shield / VICTORIA AVGGG Z, Victory standing left, holding long jewelled cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Very Fine RIC 905; Depeyrot 108/1.

200



316 Anastasius I AD 491-518. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,42 g D N ANASTASIVS P P AVG, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield decorated with cavalryman motif / VICTORIA AVGGG H, Victory standing left, holding long voided cross; star in right field, CONOB in exergue. Mint State Sear 3.

500



317 Anonymous, Time of Justinian I AD 527-565. 200th anniversary (AD 503) of Constantinople. Constantinople 1/2 Siliqua AR 14 mm, 0,75 g Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinopolis right / Large K. Very Fine Bendall, Anonymous 8c; Vagi 3051.

50



318 Justinian I AD 527-565. Carthago 1/2 Siliqua AR 16 mm, 1,18 g D N JVSTINIANVS P P AVG, diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VOT/ MVLT/ HTI in three lines within wreath. Very Fine Sear 253 (Siliqua).

150



319 Phocas, with Leontia AD 602-610. Dated RY 2 = AD 603/4. Theoupolis (Antioch) Follis or 40 Nummi Æ 27 mm, 10,23 g Phocas, holding globus cruciger, and Leontia, holding cruciform scepter, standing facing; cross between their heads / Large M, cross above, A/N/N/O - II; //τΗΕΥΡ'. Very Fine DOC 84; MIBE 83a; Sear 671. From the Leo Horowitz collection, 1910-1991

50



320 Theophilus, with Constantine and Michael II AD 829-842. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,30 g * ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned facing bust of Theophilus, wearing chlamys, holding patriarchal cross and akakia / +ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, crowned facing busts of Michael and Constantine, each wearing chlamys; cross above. Very Fine DOC 3d; Füeg 3.H.2.y; Sear 1653. Theophilus was Byzantine Emperor from 829 to 842, known for his opposition to icon worship. Issuing a strict ban on icon veneration in 832, reports of harsh measures against dissenters are considered possibly exaggerated. Theophilus faced conflicts with Saracens in Sicily but turned attention to a war against the Caliph of Baghdad, triggered by offering asylum to Persian refugees. Initial successes were followed by defeats, including the fall of Amorion in 838. A campaign against the Bulgarians disrupted the Via Militaris. Diplomatically, Theophilus engaged with the Emirate of Córdoba. Internally, Theophilus fought corruption, implemented impartial justice, and maintained sound finances despite expenditures. Educated in grammar, he valued music and art, fortifying Constantinople's walls and establishing a lasting hospital. Married to Theodora II, his death left their young son, Michael III, as heir. Theodora II, along with their daughter Thekla and the eunuch Theoktistos, took up regency. Theophilus' eldest son, Constantine, had died, and his youngest daughter, Maria, was married to the general Alexios Musele.



321 Theophilus, with Constantine and Michael II AD 829-842. Constantinople Solidus AV 20 mm, 4,37 g * ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, crowned facing bust of Theophilus, wearing chlamys, holding patriarchal cross and akakia / +ΜΙΧΑΗΛ Σ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ, crowned facing busts of Michael and Constantine, each wearing chlamys; cross above. Very Fine DOC 3d; Füeg 3.H.2.y; Sear 1653. Theophilus was Byzantine Emperor from 829 to 842, known for his opposition to icon worship. Issuing a strict ban on icon veneration in 832, reports of harsh measures against dissenters are considered possibly exaggerated. Theophilus faced conflicts with Saracens in Sicily but turned attention to a war against the Caliph of Baghdad, triggered by offering asylum to Persian refugees. Initial successes were followed by defeats, including the fall of Amorion in 838. A campaign against the Bulgarians disrupted the Via Militaris. Diplomatically, Theophilus engaged with the Emirate of Córdoba. Internally, Theophilus fought corruption, implemented impartial justice, and maintained sound finances despite expenditures. Educated in grammar, he valued music and art, fortifying Constantinople's walls and establishing a lasting hospital. Married to Theodora II, his death left their young son, Michael III, as heir. Theodora II, along with their daughter Thekla and the eunuch Theoktistos, took up regency. Theophilus' eldest son, Constantine, had died, and his youngest daughter, Maria, was married to the general Alexios Musele.

500



322 Constantine VII with Romanus I, Stephen and Constantine AD 913-959. Constantinople Miliaresion AR 23 mm, 2,83 g ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΗΓΑΓΕΤΗΣ, cross potent set upon three steps, crowned facing bust of Romanus in central medallion, pelleted cross below; ΡΩΜΑΝΟΣ across fields / ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, pelleted cross between dashes above and below. Extremely Fine DOC 20; Sear 1755.

150



323 Romanus III Argyrus AD 1028-1034. Constantinople Histamenon Nomisma AV 25 mm, 4,36 g + IHS XIS REX REÇNANTIHm, Christ enthroned facing, with crossed nimbus, raising right hand in blessing and holding Book of Gospels / ΘCE bOHΘ RwmAnω, Romanus on left, wearing loros, standing facing and holding globus cruciger, on right, Virgin Mary, veiled and nimbate, standing facing and crowning the Emperor with her right hand, MΘ between their heads. Very Fine Sear 1819. From the Leo Horowitz collection, 1910-1991

250



324 Theodora AD 1055-1056. Constantinople Histamenon Nomisma AV 25 mm, 4,42 g + IHS XIS REX REGNANTIm, Christ standing facing on dais, wearing nimbus cruciger with single pellet in each arm, pallium and colobium, right hand raised in benediction, book of Gospels cradled in left arm, double border / + ΘEOΔωP AVΓOVCTA, Theodora (on left) standing facing, right hand on breast, wearing crown with pendilia, divitision and loros, and the Virgin Mary (on right) standing facing, nimbate, wearing maphorium, jointly holding labarum with square and four pellets on banner and pellet on shaft between them, M Θ across right fields, double border. Nearly Extremely Fine DOC 1a; Sear 1837.

1'000



325 Isaac I Comnenus AD 1057-1059. Constantinople Histamenon Nomisma AV 26 mm, 4,39 g + IHS XIS REX REÇNANTIHm, Christ enthroned facing, nimbate, wearing pallium and colobium, raising his right hand in benediction and holding book of gospels in his left / + ICAAKIOC RACIAEVC P□M, Isaac I Comnenus, bearded, standing facing in military attire, wearing crown with pendilia, holding labarum in his right hand and placing his left on sheathed sword. Very Fine Sear 1844.

750



326 circa AD 1071. Basilakes, magistros vestarches and doux Seal Pb 27 mm, 18,01 g The Mother of God seated on a throne with the medallion of Christ in her lap / Legend in seven lines. Very Fine cf. Zacos 2691.

250



327 John III Ducas (Vatatzes). Emperor of Nicaea AD 1222-1254. Magnesia Hyperpyron AV 27 mm, 4,30 g Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left; in field to left and right, IC - XC; in field to left, cross / John III standing facing on the left, wearing divitision and loros, holding anexikakia in his left hand and labarum in his right, crowned by the Virgin Mary, nimbate, standing facing on the right. Good Very Fine Sear 2073; Sommer 70.1.

200



328 Michael VIII Palaeologus AD 1261-1282. Constantinople Hyperpyron AV 28 mm, 4,32 g Half-length figure of the Theotokos, orans, within city walls with six towers; trefoils of pellets flanking outside of city walls / Michael facing, kneeling slightly right and being presented by archangel Michael to Christ Pantokrator seated facing. Extremely Fine Sear 2242.

200



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

50



330 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 22 mm, 2,15 g KVPI BOHΘEI, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / AVTOKPATO-PEC PMIAIΩN (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

50



331 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 21 mm, 2,13 g KVPI BOHΘEI, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / AVTOKPATO-PEC PMIAIΩN (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

50



332 Andronicus II Palaeologus, with Michael IX AD 1282-1328. Constantinople Basilikon AR 22 mm, 2,08 g KVPI BOHΘEI, Christ, nimbate, seated facing on throne, wearing tunic and pallium, raising His right hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in His left / AVTOKPATO-PEC PMIAIΩN (sic), Andronicus II, on the left, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros and Michael IX, on the right, standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and loros, holding between them labarum on shaft Very Fine DOC 513; Sear 2402.

50



333 Principality of Antioch. Antioch. Bohémond III AD 1163-1201. Follis Æ 27 mm, 2,03 g Nimbate bust of St. Peter facing, wearing tunic, raising his right hand in benediction and holding cross sceptre with his left / Cross, globe at the ends of each arm, floral ornaments at lower left and right, B H M T in angles. Fine Metcalf 47; Schl. II, 4.

50



334 France. Avignon. Robert of Anjou AD 1309-1343. Sol Coronat AR 22 mm, 1,89 g + R IER ET SICIL REX, crown / COMES P VIN CIE, cross with lis in each quarter. Good Very Fine Duplessy 1651.

50



335 Anatolia and Al-Jazirah (Post-Seljuk). Artuqids (Mardin). Nasir al-Din Artuq Arslan AH 597-637. Dirhem Æ 28 mm, 7,51 g Male figure seated facing and cross-legged on throne; placing his right hand on thigh and holding small orb in his left; in upper field to left and right, star; below, Artuqid tamgha / Kufic legend. Very Fine Spengler & Sayles 46. From the Leo Horowitz collection, 1910-1991

50