



Classical Numismatic REVIEW

Volume XLV, No. 2 • Summer 2020 • Lancaster Pennsylvania, London England

Classical Numismatic Group, LLC
www.cngcoins.com

Contents

Editorial.....	1
Terms of Sale	2
How to Order	2
Calendar	3
The First Ladies of Rome: Empresses in History and on Coins	
By Julia Trocmé-Latter	4
Coins for Sale.....	8
The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series Information	91

Production Staff

Managing Director:	Mike Gasvoda
Consulting Directors:	Victor England, Jr. (U.S.) Eric J. McFadden (U.K.)
Director - Sales and Consignments:	Dave Michaels
Chief Financial Officer:	Steve Pruzinsky
Managing Numismatists:	Paul Hill (U.K.) David Guest (U.K.)
Senior Numismatists (U.S.):	Bradley R. Nelson D. Scott VanHorn Kerry K. Wetterstrom
Numismatists (U.S.):	Kenneth McDevitt Bill Dalzell Jeffrey B. Rill
Numismatists (U.K.):	Caroline Holmes Julia Trocmé-Latter
Lancaster Office Manager:	Karen Zander
London Office Manager:	Alexandra Spyra
Customer Relations Manager:	Kate Rill
Office Staff:	Julia Motter
Accounting:	Sharon Pruzinsky (U.S.)
Manager - IT and Production:	Travis Markel
Photographers:	Ally Martin Dylan Ossman
Printing Control:	Robert A. Trimble
IT Consultant:	A.J. Gatlin

Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XLV, No. 2
Summer 2020

Welcome to the Classical Numismatic Group 2020 ANA Classical Numismatic Review (CNR)! Sadly, the ANA show, like so many others, has been cancelled this year. We were truly looking forward to the ANA being in Pittsburgh and our home state. But the show must go on, virtually at least, and our efforts to bring you the expected CNR will not be set aside. We have been working for more than a year to present this special edition featuring the “First Ladies of Rome”.

The introductory article by our own Julia Trocmé-Latter provides an enjoyable introduction to this important part of Roman coinage. Roman Empresses filled many roles in the Roman Empire, not unlike modern-day Presidential First Ladies. There are stark contrasts to their modern-day counterparts as well. But the importance of these First Ladies is implicit by the sheer numbers of coins struck in their honor.

The extensive use of First Lady portraits on coinage comes to a zenith in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD beginning with Faustina Senior and extending through the reign of Elagabalus. We have focused not only on exceptional portrait styles but have included many interesting reverse types as well. It is often through the reverse themes that we learn the most about how Roman rulers wanted to have their first ladies recognized. These reverses include virtues, family promotion, and occasionally specific references to glorify projects promoted by these first ladies. It is a fascinating area to study and collect. We hope you enjoy this special edition.

This CNR concludes with the standard offering of high grade and rare coins. There are even a handful of coins from my own collection which have come back to us and are offered here. It is always good to see “old friends” and I hope they find new homes with collectors who can enjoy them as much as I did.

Stay safe and happy collecting. We sincerely hope we are able to see you soon.

Mike Gasvoda
Managing Director

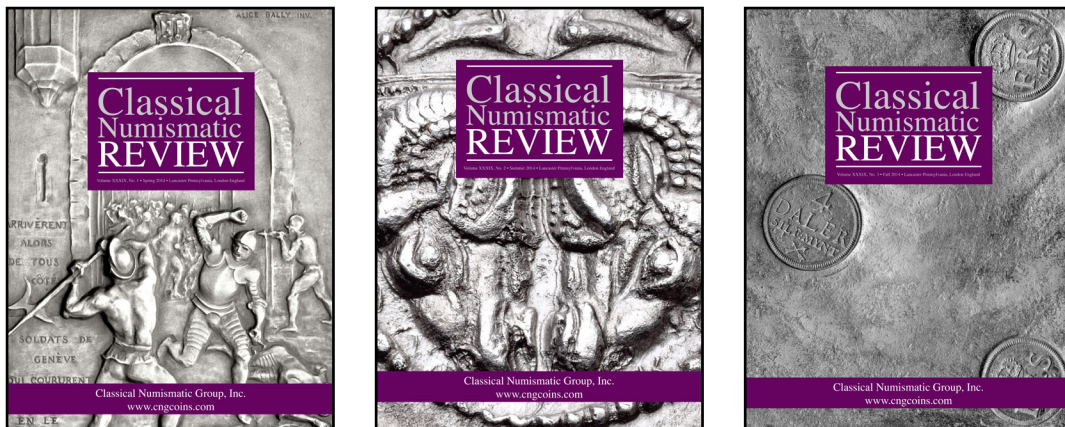
Terms of Sale

1. General Information. The point of sale for all items online is Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All orders are sent from Pennsylvania.
2. Guaranty and Return Privilege. All items are guaranteed genuine. Any coin order may be returned within fourteen days of receipt for any reason. Coins that have been encapsulated ("slabbed") by a grading and/or authentication service may not be returned for any reason, including authenticity, if they have been removed from the encapsulation ("slab"). The customer shall bear the cost of returning all items and shall insure them for their full value. Books are not sent on approval and are not subject to return.
3. Sales Tax. Several states require us to collect and remit sales tax. Where applicable the appropriate tax will be charged to the customer invoice.
4. Postage. All orders are charged for postage, insurance, and handling.
5. Payment. Orders may be paid by US\$ check, credit card or wire transfer. US\$ checks must be written on a US bank and may be sent to either office. We accept VISA and MasterCard; payment by credit card must be made within 14 days of the invoice date. Payment by credit card will be charged a 2.5% handling fee. Credit card payment may be arranged by phone, fax or mail. United States address and phone number: CNG, LLC, P.O. Box 479, Lancaster, PA, 17608., phone: 717-390-9194, fax: 717-390-9978. United Kingdom address and phone number: CNG, LLC, 20 Bloomsbury St, London WC1B 3QA, phone +44 (20) 7495-1888, fax: +44 (20) 7499-5916. Office hours are 10AM to 5 PM Monday through Friday. US\$ bank account for wire transfers will be provided by phone, fax or mail.
6. Shipment. Please provide a specific shipping address and advise us of any special shipping instructions. Unless other specific shipping instructions are indicated, coins are sent by U.S. Insured or Registered

A Note on How to Order

As with our normal monthly uploads, these coins are available for purchase on our website, www.cngcoins.com. If you are viewing the virtual catalog, you may click on an image, which will bring you to the online lot description, where you can add the coin to your cart as usual.

Digital Publications Archive



Digital versions of this and previous issues of the CNR are available to view or download in our Digital Publications Archive.

Major Show Schedule
Additional Shows Listed on Our Online Calendar

49th New York International
January 14-17, 2021
Grand Hyatt Hotel
109 East 42nd Street, New York
January 14, Noon-7PM Preview
January 15-17, 10AM-7PM (3PM on the 17th)

Feature Auction Schedule

CNG 115 - 16-17 September 2020
A Live Online Auction

Triton XXIV - 12-13 January 2021
A Public Auction in New York, NY

CNG 117 - May 2021
A Public Auction in Lancaster, PA

Consignment Deadlines

Feature Auction Consignment Deadlines
Triton XXIV - 15 September 2020
CNG 117 - 15 February 2021
CNG 118 - 15 June 2021

Deadlines for Electronic Auction Consignments
Ongoing - About 90 days before scheduled sale

Contact us early, as sales do fill up in a hurry.

We may be contacted by email, fax, phone, or mail.

Classical Numismatic Group, LLC

Email: cng@cngcoins.com

Mailing addresses & Phone numbers:

Attention: Mike Gasvoda
P.O. Box 479
Lancaster PA 17608
Phone: 717-390-9194
Fax: 717-390-9978

or

Attention: Paul Hill (Ancients) or David Guest (British and World)
20 Bloomsbury St.
London WC1B 3QA
Phone: +44-20-7495-1888
Fax: +44-20-7499-5916.

The First Ladies of Rome

Empresses in history and on coins

By Julia Trocmé-Latter

The very presence of imperial women on Roman coins speaks to the desire of the ruling dynasty to cast itself as an idealized Roman family. At this time, the most important public role for women was *materfamilias*, whose societal function was to bear and rear children (particularly sons) for the Empire. So, the decision to feature the wives of emperors on the imperial currency, even when heirs did not yet exist, served as a promise of dynastic continuity and stability.

Roman society was decidedly male-dominated, with politics and government an exclusively male preserve. Yet women could and did exert a powerful influence behind the scenes, serving as advisors and sounding boards for their political husbands and fathers. And, from the third century on, there were several periods when *de facto* feminine control of government was more or less accepted by all levels of society.



Figure 1: Quinarius with Fulvia as Victory, circa 42 BC



Figure 2: Caligula "Three Sisters" Sestertius

Living women associated with powerful men had been appearing on Roman coins (as opposed to provincial coins, where the rules were more flexible) since the Second Triumvirate, but almost always disguised as goddesses or allegorical figures. Mark Antony's first wife Fulvia, who was very politically active, was portrayed as Victory on silver quinarii struck before her death in 40 BC. Octavia, Antony's next wife, appeared on provincially struck coins with her husband without any pretence of disguise (it helped that she was the sister of Antony's co-ruler Octavian and thus served as a symbol of their short-lived partnership). Still, the "disguised portrait" convention continued into the early Empire, with Augustus's daughter Julia depicted as Diana, or his wife Livia as the personification of Justice or Pax, as early examples. Caligula issued a sestertius with his three sisters on the reverse, all portrayed as allegorical figures considered appropriate for women (namely Securitas, Concordia, and Fortuna), but the identity of the three cannot be contained by their divine guises, as their names are unambiguously arranged around them.



Figure 3: Dupondius of Antonia Minor



Figure 4: Bust of Antonia Minor, Glyptotek, Munich

The emperor Claudius issued several coins featuring the women of his family, but many of these had died by the time he took the throne in AD 41. These included his sister-in-law, Agrippina Senior, and his mother, Antonia Minor, whom he had posthumously named Augusta.

The first living woman to appear as herself on coins issued by the Roman mint (again, in contrast to provincial mints, located in areas more amenable to the concept of monarchy) was Agrippina the Younger, who featured on the reverse of coins of her husband Claudius. Such double obverse types sometimes serve to blur the issue of who is really the authority, and had been done before by Antony and Octavian during the second triumvirate. By featuring Agrippina on the reverse (or second obverse) of such coins, Claudius was in effect advertising Agrippina as co-ruler. Agrippina would, indeed, become the first woman to wield something like imperial power, although her ascendancy was short-lived. When Agrippina's son Nero took the throne at age 17, she became a kind of regent, though no such official post existed, let alone for women. Agrippina's new role was reflected by her frequent presence with Nero on the obverse of coins, reflecting the fact that the two held power together. Rome's elite viewed this as intolerable and her position was gradually usurped by two male advisors, Seneca and Burrus. Her loss



Figure 5: Nero - Agrippina denarius, AD 54



Figure 6: Cistophorus of Claudius & Agrippina.

of power is reflected on the coins, where her portrait is first eclipsed by that of Nero, then disappears entirely. Eventually Nero tired of her attempts to control him and procured her murder, after which he was careful to restrict his wives to the reverse of his coinage.



Figure 7: Denarius of Julia Titi, AD 80-81



Figure 8: Bust of Julia Titi, Getty Villa, Malibu, CA

After the tumult of the Year of the Four Emperors, the stability of the Imperial line became a focus for the Flavians. Vespasian's wife and the mother of his sons was dead by the time Vespasian took the throne; they later appeared in deified form on coins struck by Titus. The next living Imperial woman shown on coins is Titus's daughter Julia Titi, whose coins were struck under her father. As Titus was unmarried, Julia was named Augusta and became his "First Lady." The choice of types for the reverse of her coins are strongly gendered, featuring chaste female goddesses like Ceres and Vesta. The most telling reverse type from a historical perspective is the type showing an almost completely naked Venus, generous buttocks facing the viewer, holding a helmet on her outstretched hand. Later historians reveal the troubling context for this type: Julia Titi was the lover of her uncle Domitian, even as he was married to Domitia (who later featured on coins of her own). Julia died young, allegedly as a result of attempting to abort her uncle's child. The Flavian women were the first living women to feature alone on the obverse of Roman coinage.



Figure 9: Lucilla aureus with Pudicitia (Modesty)

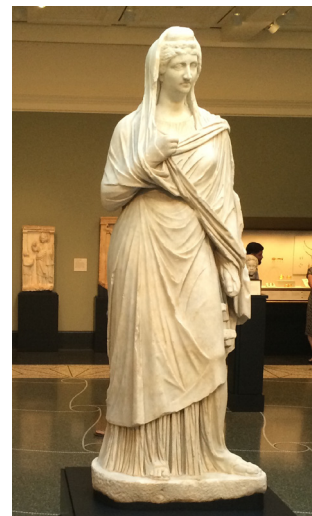


Figure 10: Full size statue of Faustina Sr., Getty Villa

Under the “good” emperors, the empresses became even more numismatically prominent. After their deaths, empresses were often deified as well and continued to appear on coins. Daughters of emperors such as Faustina and Lucilla also feature, given their importance as marriage material uniting emperors and their adopted heirs. Daughters and wives of emperors appeared regularly on coins from then on, both while alive and in their deified forms. Reverse types, when not used to refer to specific incidents like the birth of an heir, remained extremely gendered, featuring appropriate goddesses and typical feminine virtues, such as Pudicitia (Modesty), Securitas (Security), Felicitas (Joyfulness), or Spes (Hope). Venus is also a common choice, despite possible negative connotations with sexual unchastity, due to her association with the first imperial family, the Julio-Claudians, who claimed descent from Venus. On occasion the reverse types of an empress’ issue would align with the reverse types issued by the emperor at the same time, contributing to the sense of imperial unity; popular pairings included Jupiter Conservator and Juno Conservatrix.

Looking into the lives of Imperial women can be frustrating for a historian working from the primary sources. Those empresses who are attested, broadly speaking, fall into one of two categories: “good” women, who are mentioned infrequently if at all, and “bad” women, who face many similar accusations of having uncontrollable lusts for power and/or transgressive sex.



Figure 11: Bust of Faustina Jr., Glyptotek: “Good” or “Bad”?

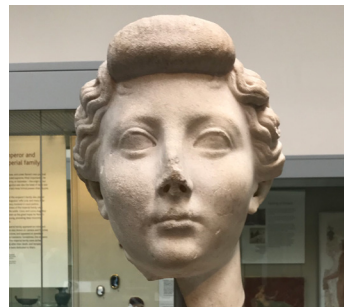


Figure 12: Bust of Livia, British Museum

What makes an empress good or bad is, naturally, entirely down to the personal opinion of the male historian telling her story. To the well-known maxim “History is written by the winners,” we could add the postscript “...and the winners are always men!” Incest was an especially common accusation laid at the door of particularly reviled women, as well as other transgressive sexual acts, sometimes as a way of explaining the bad behaviour of their children. Roman historians accuse Faustina the Younger, wife of Marcus Aurelius, of cuckolding her husband with sailors and gladiators, surely an attempt to explain the vile proclivities of their son Commodus. Yet Marcus has nothing but praise for her in his *Meditations*. The non-sexual crimes empresses allegedly committed were also especially gendered, consisting mostly of allegations of poisoning and other scheming in order to secure their husband’s or son’s place on the throne and therefore their own position of power. Robert Graves famously made Livia, the prim wife of Augustus, the villainess of his historical novel “I, Claudius,” charging her with poisoning or plotting to eliminate all potential heirs between her son, Tiberius, and the throne. Recently, feminist historians such as Emma Southon and Barbara Levick have turned their attention to overlooked or maligned empresses, often concluding that many “bad” empresses were slandered by ancient male historians in order to punish them for not adhering to desired standards of femininity. Harold Mattingly was also of the opinion that gossip about the integrity of the wives of good emperors was a way for those “classes that preferred their emperors bad” to attack the emperors indirectly.



Figure 13 & 11: Denarius of Plautilla and recreation of her hairstyle by Janet Stephens

From a collector’s point of view, coins featuring the empresses are worth collecting for several reasons. One is the witness they bear to ancient fashions in hair and dress, as empresses were clearly trend-setters for the Roman upper classes. The parade of hairstyles on coins of empresses is the subject of fascinating research and recreation by stylist-historian Janet Stephens, whose videos can be viewed on YouTube. Coins of the empresses also set trends in unexpected fields as well; according to the scholar

Alfred Frazer the richly ornamented funeral pyre seen on the reverse of some coins of Diva Faustina Senior has a marked similarity with later funereal structures, both temporary and permanent, suggesting that the people building pyres and tombs drew inspiration from Faustina's pyre and its depiction on her coins.



**Figure 14: Cornelia Supera, circa AD 253,
known only from her coins**

Another reason to collect coins of the empresses is that, in some cases, these coins are the only extant evidence that these women ever existed. Generally speaking, empresses are attested by inscriptions, statues and writings by historians as well as coins, but evidence for an empress might be confined to coins for a number of reasons. Perhaps the emperor in question ruled only for a short period of time and didn't have time for any large-scale building projects or similar monumental inscriptions. Some empresses are also 'collateral damage' of their husbands' *damnatio memoriae*; inscriptions and statues can be smashed, but coins circulate more widely, have an inherent value, and are more difficult to recall.

No collection of Roman coins which seeks to be truly representative of Roman history could possibly be complete without those of the empresses. Some issues are on the rarer side, and in such cases finding examples of any quality is the main hurdle to overcome. With others, coins may be plentiful but in relatively low grade, in which case the challenge is to find the best quality examples. This tension between grade and rarity is well-known to collectors of all budgets.

Presented in this issue of Classical Numismatic Review is an offering of coins honouring these important Imperial women. While not comprehensive, it is an excellent group representing nearly all denominations and selected for portrait style, centering, and a lack of distracting flaws beyond a modest amount of wear. Enjoy!

The Empresses Collection

Octavia: Model for Empresses



528286. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony and Octavia. Summer-autumn 39 BC. AR Cistophorus (29mm, 11.80 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. Conjoined heads right of Mark Antony, wearing ivy wreath, and Octavia / Dionysus standing left, holding cantharus and thyrsus on cista mystica, flanked by interlaced snakes with heads erect. CRI 263; Sydenham 1198; RSC 3; RPC I 2202. In NGC encapsulation 4934085004, graded VF★, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$1750

Ex Dr. Walter Stoecklin (†1975) Collection (Nomos 14, 17 May 2017), lot 307, purchased from Bank Leu, Zürich.

Octavia Minor was the beloved younger sister of Octavian, who later became the transformative leader known to the world as Augustus. Born into an intensely political family, she was the grand-niece of Julius Caesar and fully involved in the machinations that eventually brought her brother to supreme power. When she was 15, Octavia's father arranged a marriage to Gaius Claudius Marcellus, an opponent of Caesar, by whom she had at least three children. In 54 BC Caesar pressured the family for her to divorce Marcellus so she could marry Pompey the Great and preserve their partnership, but Octavia refused and remained married to him until his death in 40 BC. By this time, her brother Octavian was increasingly at odds with his triumviral colleague Mark Antony, threatening to plunge Rome into a new civil war. Octavian thus proposed that his recently widowed sister marry Antony as part of an overall settlement. Whether Octavia had any say in this is not known, but Antony accepted even though she was still carrying her late husband's child. The marriage was celebrated on coins issued in Asia Province, under Antony's control, including this impressive silver cistophorus, struck in 39 BC, displaying the conjoined portraits of Antony and Octavia. She sports a distinctive "nodus" hairstyle which was also adopted and popularized by Livia, wife of the future Augustus. Within a few years, the restless Antony resumed his liaison with Cleopatra VII of Egypt, leaving Octavia in the lurch. Despite this humiliation, Octavia remained loyal and bore Antony two daughters, Antonias Major and Minor, the latter whose descendants would rule as Roman emperors decades hence. Antony's abandonment of Octavia sparked the final civil war of the Roman Republic, ending in Antony's suicide and the age of Augustus. Octavia never remarried and raised Antony's children by Cleopatra in her own household, becoming a model of Roman matronhood. Along with Livia, she was granted special powers previously available only to the Vestal Virgins, and her statues appeared all over the Roman world. Indeed, Octavia helped to form the paradigm for future empresses to follow.



527328. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony and Octavia. Summer-autumn 39 BC. AR Cistophorus (26mm, 11.94 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. Conjoined heads right of Mark Antony, wearing ivy wreath, and Octavia / Dionysus standing left, holding cantharus and thyrsus on cista mystica, flanked by interlaced snakes with heads erect. CRI 263; Sydenham 1198; RSC 3; RPC I 2202. Toned. Good VF. \$1950



528364. Julia Augusta (Livia). Augusta, AD 14-29. Æ (24mm, 6.69 g, 12h). Augusta (Cilicia) mint. Dated CY 48 (AD 67/8). Draped bust right / Tyche seated right on throne, holding grain ears; below, river-god Sarus swimming right. RPC I 4013; cf. SNG Levante 1238. Green patina, a few marks. Good VF. An attractive portrait. \$475

During the power struggle that marked the latter stages of the Second Triumvirate, one of Octavian's canniest decisions was to divorce his first wife, Scribonia, and marry Livia Drusilla, a member of the prestigious Claudian gens whose keen political instincts and vaulting ambition matched his own. That Livia was already married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, by whom she already had a son (Tiberius) and was pregnant with another, proved only a minor impediment, as Nero was easily persuaded to divorce her in return for his life. The partnership of Octavian (later Augustus) and Livia was an immediate success and brought them both to the pinnacle of Roman power, where they remained for an unprecedented five decades. During the reign of Augustus, Livia was granted prestige and powers greater than any Roman woman before her, and these continued into the reign of her son Tiberius, who bestowed upon her the new name of Julia Augusta, providing the title used by future Roman empresses. Decades after her death, her image and name were still appearing on coins issued in distant Roman provinces, including this issue of a city named in her honor, Augusta in Cilicia.

Antonia, Model of Matronly Virtue



528370. Antonia Minor. Augusta, AD 37 and 41. Æ Dupondius (26.5mm, 14.21 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck under Claudius, AD 41-42. Bareheaded and draped bust right, wearing hair in long plait at back / Claudius, veiled and togate, standing left, holding simpulum in right hand and resting left on his side. RIC I 92 (Claudius); BMCRE 166-7 (Claudius); BN 143-51 (Claudius). Dark brown patina with red-brown highlights. Good VF. \$1525

Ex Fritz Reusing Collection.

Antonia was the daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, sister of Augustus, and was raised in the household of her illustrious uncle. In 16 BC she was married to Nero Claudius Drusus, the stepson of Augustus, to whom she bore the great general Germanicus and his brother, future emperor Claudius. Her reputation as a model of matronly virtues kept her afloat, and alive, during the turbulent reigns of the early Julio-Claudian emperors. It was her testimony against her own daughter, Livilla, that saved Tiberius from the conspiracy of his ambitious Praetorian Prefect, Sejanus. Her "reward" was to oversee the execution of Livilla by starvation. Antonia was vocal in her criticism of Caligula's debauchery; his reaction was to force her to commit suicide at the age of 73 in AD 37. Antonia was never fond of her surviving son, Claudius, but after he became emperor in AD 41, he nevertheless honored her with the posthumous title of Augusta and the striking of coins in gold, silver and bronze coins bearing her image.

Agrippina – Heroine of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty



525600. Agrippina Senior. Died AD 33. Æ Sestertius (36mm, 30.28 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Claudius, AD 42-43. Draped bust right, hair waved and drawn into plait / TI • CLAVDIVS • CAESAR • AVG • GERM • P • M • TR • P IMP P P • around large S • C. RIC I 102 (Claudius); von Kaenel Type 78; BMCRE 219-23 (Claudius); BN 236-40 (Claudius). Beautiful green patina. Near EF. \$4250

Vipsania Agrippina was born in 14 BC to Julia the Elder, daughter of Caesar Augustus, and his right-hand-man Marcus Agrippa. Though immensely rich and powerful, her Julio-Claudian family was shot through with intrigue, tension and untimely death. Her father died when she was only two. A few years later, Augustus exiled her mother Julia for adultery, effectively orphaning her and her three brothers, who were all taken into the imperial household and raised by the emperor and his wife, the arch-manipulator Livia Drusilla. In the drama-filled last decade of Augustus's reign, all three of her brothers died young, or were murdered, clearing the path for the succession of Livia's son Tiberius. Agrippina was also married during this span, sometime between 1 BC and AD 5, to Germanicus, the charismatic nephew of Tiberius and her second maternal cousin. Though political, the union was also a very happy one and the couple eventually had nine children, including the future emperor Gaius 'Caligula' and empress Agrippina the Younger. All ancient historians call Agrippina a model of rectitude and matronly virtue. Yet she also went beyond the traditional role of a Roman wife and mother in accompanying Germanicus on dangerous military campaigns and foreign postings. Admired for her courage, she also had an imperious nature and longed for the day when her husband would inherit supreme power. The mysterious death of Germanicus while on a diplomatic mission in the East in AD 19 dashed these hopes. Agrippina believed Tiberius and/or Livia orchestrated her husband's demise and made no secret of her suspicions. This put her squarely in the crosshairs of Sejanus, Tiberius's unscrupulous Praetorian prefect, who waged a patient campaign to undermine her. In AD 29 she was charged with treason and banished to a remote island. Repeatedly abused and starved, she died four years later. Upon the death of Tiberius, her son Gaius 'Caligula' became emperor and rehabilitated his mother's reputation. Claudius further honored her with this impressive sestertius, struck a decade after her death.

Julia Titi – Tragic Flavian Empress



527941. Julia Titi. Augusta, AD 79-90/1. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.34 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Titus, AD 80-81. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, hair in long plait down back / Venus, drapery hanging loosely below waist, standing right, seen from behind, leaning back on column, cradling long scepter in left arm and holding crested helmet in extended right hand. RIC II.1 388 (Titus); RSC 14; BMCRE 141-143 (Titus); BN 106-107 (Titus). Sharply struck and lustrous. Choice EF. \$7500

Ex Nomos 2 (18 May 2010), lot 180; Triton XVIII (6 January 2015), lot 1054.

Flavia Julia Titi was born in AD 65 as the daughter of Titus Flavius Vespasianus, an up-and-coming junior officer in the Roman Army. Titus was soon forced to divorce Julia's mother, whose family was implicated in a plot against the Emperor Nero. Three years later, Vespasian seized the throne and Titus, his eldest son, was named Caesar and heir-apparent. Julia was Titus's only child and grew up in the imperial palace, with all the indulgence and pampering that implies. But she also became a pawn in the deadly game of dynastic politics. In her teens, Julia evidently developed an attachment to Titus's younger brother Domitian. When she came of age, Titus (reluctantly?) proposed that she marry Domitian. But Domitian was enamored with another lady and refused the match. We don't know how she felt about this rejection, but a short time later Julia was betrothed to a cousin, Flavius Sabinus, who was just starting on his political career. In AD 79, Vespasian died and Titus became sole emperor. One of his first official acts was to raise Julia to the rank of Augusta, or Empress, the first woman in more than a decade to hold that exalted position. He struck this lovely coin for the occasion, pairing Julia's obverse portrait with a charming image of Venus with her half-covered *derriere* turned coyly to the viewer. Julia thus became the first reigning Roman empress to be honored with a regular issue of Roman coins struck solely in her own name.

As Titus remained unmarried, Julia was "First Lady" of Rome and became a fashion trendsetter. Sculptors created busts of her in the elaborately curled, piled-up hairstyles popular in Flavian Rome. But her time as *prima femina* was short: Only 42, Titus contracted a mysterious illness and died in AD 81, leaving her position perilous.



528574. Julia Titi. Augusta, AD 79-90/1. AR Cistophorus (26mm, 10.53 g, 6h). Ephesus mint (or Rome for circulation in Asia). Struck under Domitian, AD 82. Draped bust right, hair in plaits gathered into bun at back / Vesta seated left, holding palladium and scepter; VESTA in exergue. RIC II.1 848 (Domitian); RPC II 871; RSC 15. Lightly toned, slightly weak strike on reverse. VF. Rare. \$1075

This rare cistophorus, a silver coin worth three denarii, was struck early in the reign of Domitian and names Julia as “daughter of the divine Titus.” After Julia’s uncle Domitian succeeded to the throne, he at first shared the consulship with Julia’s husband, Flavius Sabinus, then abruptly had him executed on trumped-up charges. Julia’s terror can only be imagined, but Domitian retained a deep affection for his young niece. Indeed, in AD 83 he banished his wife, Domitia Longina, from the palace, then had Julia moved in and lived openly with her as his mistress. Whether she did so willingly cannot be assessed, as Domitian was not a man to whom many said “no” and survived. But Julia’s uncle had supposedly been her first love, and maybe this endured. Even under this most positive view, Julia’s end was destined to be tragic: In AD 89 she suddenly died at the tender age of 24. The wags of Rome said she perished while trying to abort the emperor’s child. Domitian mourned Julia deeply (guiltily?) and ordered her deification. And there is this curious postscript: After Domitian was himself assassinated in AD 96, his old nurse took his ashes to the family crypt and mixed them with those of Julia Titi.

Exceptional Marciana Denarius



498434. Diva Marciana. Died AD 112/4. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.23 g, 8h). Rome mint. Struck under Trajan, AD 114. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA, draped bust right, hair coiled in back and piled up behind stephane / CONSECRATIO, eagle standing facing, head right, on bar (or scepter), with wings displayed. RIC II 743 (Trajan); Woytek 719; Strack 198; RSC 4; BMCRE 651 (Trajan); BN 757-8 (Trajan). Lovely deep iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces. Superb EF. Of the finest style. \$32,500

Ex Gadoury (3 December 2016), lot 51.

Trajan’s sister Marciana and her daughter Matidia moved into the Imperial palace upon his ascension and formed part of a distaff cabal of women relations, led by his wife Plotina, who are widely thought to have influenced the domestic policies of his government. Upon her death on 29 August AD 112, Marciana was formally deified and honored with this attractive denarius issue, depicting an eagle bearing a scepter to the heavens.



509858. Diva Marciana. Died AD 112/4. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.34 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Trajan, AD 114. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA, draped bust right, hair coiled in back and piled up behind stephane / CONSECRATIO, eagle standing facing, head right, on bar (or scepter), with wings displayed. RIC II 743 (Trajan); Woytek 719; Strack 198; RSC 4; BMCRE 651 (Trajan); BN 757-8 (Trajan). Lustrous surfaces, with a few minor areas of light porosity. EF. Portrait of wonderful style. \$5250

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 100 (29 May 2017), lot 476.



524019. Diva Matidia. Died AD 119. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.37 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Hadrian, circa AD 119. Draped bust right, wearing stephane and elaborate coiffure / Eagle standing left on scepter, with wings displayed. RIC II 756 (Trajan); Strack 137 (Hadrian); RSC 6; BMCRE 330 (Hadrian). Lightly toned. VF. Rare. \$1950

Matidia, the niece of Trajan, proved to be the lynchpin that held together the imperial succession for the next three generations. Matidia was married three times in succession to important Roman Senators, all of whom predeceased her. Vibia Sabina, her daughter by her first husband, was married to the future emperor Hadrian. By her third husband, she bore Rupilia Faustina, who went on to become mother to Faustina the Elder, future wife of Antoninus Pius; she was also the grandmother of Marcus Aurelius and also his wife Faustina the Younger, and thus great-grandmother (on both sides) to Commodus. She died early in the reign of her son-in-law, Hadrian, in AD 119. This denarius was struck to mark Matidia's formal deification, at which Hadrian himself delivered the funeral oration.



510209. Sabina. Augusta, AD 128-136/7. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.12 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 3, circa AD 130-133. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, hair falling in plait down neck / Concordia seated left on throne, holding patera with her extended right hand and resting her left arm on statue of Spes on low cippus; cornucopia below throne. RIC II.3 2501; RSC 12. Attractive old cabinet tone. Near EF. \$875

Vibia Sabina's husband Hadrian is much better known for his love of men, particularly the youth Antinös, than for any affection he felt for her. Their marriage was politically useful: Sabina was the great-niece of Trajan and had been married to Hadrian, who was also her second cousin, at the request of Trajan's wife Plotina. Sabina may have found other outlets for her energies; the *Historia Augusta* records that several officials including the historian Suetonius were removed from the emperor's employ for over-familiarity with the Empress, but Hadrian did not divorce her. Sabina may also have enjoyed liaisons with women; one of her ladies in waiting, the poetess Julia Balbilla, wrote a poem on the statue of Memnon which describes Sabina's "lovely form."

The *Epitome de Caesaribus* states that Hadrian treated Sabina like a slave and abused her to the point where she died by suicide rather than endure any longer, but this is not attested in other sources. Sabina was certainly a very public Empress during her lifetime and was deified after her death, like her aunt Plotina before her.



520548. Sabina. Augusta, AD 128-136/7. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.44 g, 7h). Rome mint. Group 3, circa AD 130-133. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, hair falling in plait down neck / Pudicitia standing left, veiled, drawing out fold of her palla. RIC II.3 2507; RSC 62. Attractive light toning. Good VF. Well centered, and with an engaging portrait of fine style. \$625

Pudicitia, the personification of feminine modesty, was adopted as a reverse type by several Roman empresses.



525622. Sabina. Augusta, AD 128-136/7. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.46 g, 5h). Rome mint. Group 4, circa AD 133-135. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, hair falling in plait down neck / Juno standing left, holding patera and inverted spear. RIC II.3 2550; RSC 43. Lustrous, a touch of die wear on obverse. Choice EF. With a splendid portrait. \$2500

Hadrian and Sabina's 36-year marriage remained childless and the union appears to have been coldly cordial at best, although the royal couple kept up appearances and there was never talk of divorce or formal separation. Her coins adopted a simplified form of obverse legend, SABINA AVGVSTA, in about AD 133, as seen on this example. The figure of Juno Regina, queen of the gods, on the reverse likely alludes to Sabina's position as First Woman of Rome.



533812. Sabina. Augusta, AD 128-136/7. Æ Dupondius or As (26mm, 10.66 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 4, circa AD 133-135. Draped bust right, wearing hair in queue down neck, stephane, and wreath of grain ears / Juno standing left, holding patera and scepter. RIC II.3 2555. Dark green patina, lightly smoothed. Near EF. An attractive bronze with a detailed portrait. \$495

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Davissons 9 (9 October 1997), lot 42.



523719. Sabina. Augusta, AD 128-136/7. Æ (19mm, 6.66 g, 6h). Ancyra (Phrygia) mint. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Cult statue of Artemis Ephesia facing, with supports, stags to right and left. RPC 2541; SNG Von Aulock 3433. Glossy green patina, reverse a bit weakly struck. Near EF. \$275



531565. Diva Faustina Senior. Died AD 140/1. AV Aureus (18mm, 6.57 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 146-161. DIVA FAVSTINA, draped bust right, wearing hair bound in pearls / AVG VSTA, Ceres, veiled and draped, standing left, holding lighted torch in each hand. RIC III 357a (Pius); Beckmann dies df -/CB - (unlisted dies); Strack 471α (Pius); Calicó 1758; BMCRE 404 (Pius); Biaggi 807-8; Mazzini 75. Lustrous. EF. A pretty coin. \$12,500

Ex Provence Collection.

Born into an aristocratic Roman senatorial family of Spanish descent, Annia Galeria Faustina was related to the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian. In about AD 115, she married Titus Fulvius Antoninus, a respected Roman senator. Through her connections, he was drawn into Hadrian's inner circle and eventually chosen as his successor, achieving the throne in AD 138. Faustina was acclaimed Augusta, or Empress, and Antoninus honored her extensively on the coinage. Her vivacity and compassion for the poor made her popular with the Roman people. Her distinctive hairstyle, with a tight coil adopt her head, was adopted by women throughout the Empire. Only two years into the reign, Faustina died of an unknown illness. The grief-stricken Antoninus secured her deification and issued an immense coinage in her name, the largest for any Roman woman to that point. This attractive aureus falls into the posthumous series.



509818. Diva Faustina Senior. Died AD 140/1. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.49 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 146-161. Draped bust right, wearing hair in coil bound with pearls atop her head / Aeternitas (or Providentia) standing left, holding globe and billowing veil. RIC III 351 (Pius); RSC 32. Lustrous. Choice EF. Well struck. \$675



531650. Diva Faustina Senior. Died AD 140/1. Æ Sestertius (32.5mm, 25.05 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 146-161. Draped bust right, wearing hair bound in pearls on top of her head / Aeternitas, draped, seated left on throne, holding phoenix on globe (nimbate right) on right hand and transverse scepter in left. RIC III 1103A (Pius); Strack 1265 (Pius); Banti 7 var. (arrangement of obv. legend); BMCRE 1485 var. (Pius; break in rev. legend). Glossy green patina. Choice EF. A wonderful coin in hand. \$4750



506882. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (19.5mm, 3.41 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 147-150. Draped bust right, wearing single circlet of pearls around head / Venus standing left, holding apple and dolphin-entwined rudder. RIC III 517c (Pius); RSC 266a. Underlying luster. Near EF. Struck on a broad flan, with a charming portrait of the young princess. \$525

Annia Galeria Faustina the Younger was born in about AD 129 to then Senator Antoninus and his wife, Faustina the Elder. When Antoninus was adopted by Hadrian as his successor in AD 138, the emperor arranged for her betrothal to Lucius Verus, son of the "heir consumptive" Aelius Caesar, who died the same year. When Antoninus inherited the throne, he broke the engagement and instead betrothed her to his nephew and adoptive son, and favored heir, Marcus Aurelius. The couple were wed in AD 145 to great rejoicing and went on to produce up to 13 children, including two sets of twins, of which only five appear to have survived to adulthood, among them the future emperor Commodus and empress Lucilla. Faustina was named Augusta, or empress, in AD 147, after the birth of the couple's first child. Since her husband as yet bore only the title of Caesar, for some years she technically outranked him in the Roman societal pecking order, if not in actual power.

Faustina Junior's coin portraits during her long reign as Augusta show clearly the rapid evolution in Roman feminine hairstyles in the later second century AD. Here she resembles a lady of the Napoleonic court 17 centuries later, demonstrating that later rulers were keenly aware of, and imitated, Imperial Roman styles.



510884. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.03 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 147-150. Draped bust right, wearing single circlet of pearls around head / Venus standing left, holding apple and dolphin-entwined rudder. RIC III 517c (Pius); RSC 266a. Lightly toned, a couple of minor marks on reverse. Near EF. Fine style. \$375

Ex Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection.



531934. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. Æ Sestertius (33mm, 22.55 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 152-153. Draped bust right, hair waved at brow and coiled at back of head / CONCO R DIA, S C low across field, Concordia, draped, seated left on throne, holding up flower in right hand, left elbow resting on arm of throne; to right, cornucopia set on globe. RIC III 1374a (Pius); Banti 33; BMCRE 2176 (Pius). Green patina. Near EF. Excellent portrait. \$1395

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Classical Numismatic Group XXXIV (6 May 1995), lot 346.

Faustina Junior, Princess



521452. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.08 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 153-154. FAVSTINA AVG VSTA AVG P II F, draped bust right, hair waved and fastened in bun on back of head / VE NVS, Venus, draped, standing left, holding apple in right hand and vertical scepter in left. RIC III 513c (Pius); Calicó 2089 (same dies as illustration); BMCRE (Pius) 1095, note; Biaggi 938 (same dies). Lustrous, lightly toned. EF. \$9500

From the Provence Collection.

This attractive aureus shows the young Faustina Junior as a “princess” during the reign of her father, Antoninus Pius.

Magnificent Medallion



520920. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. Æ Medallion (40mm, 51.02 g, 11h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 154-157. FAVSTINA AVG PII AVGVSTI F, draped bust left, hair waved across brow band and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Anepigraphic, Venus standing facing, holding long scepter in right hand and apple in her raised left hand; Cupid standing right atop garlanded and panelled cippus in left field, holding arrow in right hand and unstrung bow in left hand; pair of doves perched on ornate basin on column in right field; left dove drinking, right dove looking at Venus. Gneecchi II p. 40, 12 and pl. 67, 7/10 (obv./rev.); Strack –; Banti 151; Toynbee –; Dressel –; BMCREM –; Cohen 290; BMCRE p. xcix. Black patina with coppery highlights. Good VF. Very rare. A magnificent medallion with a beautiful portrait in high relief. \$15,000

Ex Triton VIII (11 January 2005), lot 1148.

Bronze medallions such as this impressive piece were struck as special handouts to courtiers and high government officials on the occasion of the new year. Although Gneecchi and others date this rare issue to the beginning of Faustina's reign as Augusta, circa AD 147-150, the more mature portrait style and iconography suggest a period later in the reign. A comparison with the coin portraits suggest that it should be placed among the coins that BMCRE assigns to her Group IV, circa AD 154-157.



509827. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.19 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-164. Draped bust right / Fecunditas standing right, holding scepter and child. RIC III 677 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 9-4b; RSC 99. In NGC encapsulation, 4284928-020, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$475



506129. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.41 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, circa AD 161-164. Draped bust right, wearing double circlet of pearls around head / Juno standing left, holding patera and scepter; to left, peacock standing left. RIC III 696 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 19-4b; RSC 139. Light iridescent tone. In NGC encapsulation 4284627-002, graded Choice AU★, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. Struck from dies of lovely style. \$975



511096. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.12 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-164. Draped bust right, hair waved and gathered in bun at nape of neck / Draped *pulvinar* on which are seated infant Commodus and Fulvus Antoninus, facing one another, globe between, stars over their heads. RIC III 710 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 27-4a; RSC 190. Deep blue-iridescent toning. EF. \$350

This reverse celebrates the birth of the second set of twins to Faustina and Marcus in AD 161, the boys Titus Aurelius Fulvus Antoninus and his more famous sibling, Lucius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus. Fulvus would live only to the age of four or five, while Commodus would survive childhood and eventually succeed his father, much to the regret of later historians.



509862. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.40 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-164. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, hair gathered in bun at nape / Draped *pulvinar* on which are seated infant Commodus and Fulvus Antoninus, facing one another, globe between. RIC III 712 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 27-4a; RSC 191. Lightly toned. EF. \$575



521613. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. Æ As (25mm, 11.75 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-164. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows, waved at brow and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Hilaritas standing left, holding palm frond and cornucopia. RIC III 1643 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 15-6b. Green patina, light marks. VF. Well styled portrait. \$195

Ex Phil Peck Collection.



521728. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. Æ As (25mm, 11.40 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Vesta standing left, sacrificing with simpulum over lighted altar and holding palladium. RIC III 1780 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 21-6a. Struck on an elongated flan with flattened sides, two-tone brown patina. VF. A delightful portrait. \$195

Ex Phil Peck Collection.

The second of six daughters born to Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior, Lucilla grew up as an imperial Roman princess, with the strange mix of power and helplessness such a position entailed. In AD 161, at the age of 12, she was betrothed to Lucius Verus, her father's co-emperor. The marriage took place three years later in Ephesus, while Lucius was on campaign against the Parthians in the East. Although Lucius had a wandering eye and Lucilla was no model of fidelity, the marriage endured until his sudden death to a stroke in AD 169. Much against her wishes, her father then married her off to a distinguished elderly senator, Tiberius Claudius Pompeianus. Although her husband was one of the most powerful men in Rome, Lucilla was no longer Augusta, a situation she found intolerable. The death of Marcus and the accession of her brother Commodus in AD 180 made matters worse, since she frequently quarreled with him and envied his wife, Crispina, the new Augusta. In AD 182, she entered into a plot with one of her lovers to do away with Commodus. Alas, this failed spectacularly. When Lucilla's role in the plot was exposed, she was arrested and exiled to the island of Capri. Her death, either by starvation or execution, came shortly thereafter.



510518. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.49 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / VOTA/PVBLI/CA in three lines within laurel wreath. RIC III 791 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 22-4a; RSC 98. Satin surfaces with underlying luster. Choice EF. Struck on a broad flan. \$795



526724. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. Æ Sestertius (35mm, 25.00 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Hilaritas standing left, holding long, grounded palm frond in right hand and cornucopia cradled in left arm. RIC III 1742 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 7-6a; Banti 18. Attractive light green patina. EF. An impressive bronze, struck on a broad, weighty flan, with a lovely portrait. \$1595

Ex Hannelore Scheiner Collection (Künker 280, 26 September 2016), lot 665.



531651. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. Æ Sestertius (31mm, 23.91 g, 5h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Pietas, veiled and draped, standing left, holding accerum in left hand and sacrificing with extended right hand over lighted and garlanded altar to left. RIC III 1756 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 11-6a; Banti 33. Green patina. Near EF. With a delicate portrait in fine style. \$1750

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; CNG Inventory 92138 (July 1996).



533816. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. Æ As (27.5mm, 11.44 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel cornrows and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / Venus, draped, standing right, with right hand raising veil from head and holding apple in left. RIC III 1770 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 20-7a. Dark red-brown and green patina, light smoothing in fields. Near EF. With a delicate portrait in fine style. \$1750

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Sternberg XXVIII (30 October 1995), lot 150.



531935. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. AV Aureus (20mm, 7.23 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, mid AD 164. LVCILLA AVGVSTA, draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel waves and gathered in chignon at nape of neck / PVDI CITIA, Pudicitia, veiled and draped, standing left, with right hand preparing to draw back veil, left hand at side. RIC III 779 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 38-2c; Calicó 2216 (same dies as illustration); BMCRE (Aurelius and Verus) 347 (same obv. die); Biaggi 977 (same obv. die); Mazzini 59 (same dies). A few light marks. Good VF. \$12,500

Ex Provence Collection.

Pudicitia again appears on this aureus of Lucilla, modesty and sexual propriety being considered traits befitting any highborn Roman woman. As is usual the reality of her character was more murky. Roman historians portray Lucilla as a haughty and power-hungry adulteress who recruited two of her supposed lovers into a plot against her brother, Commodus.



511009. Crispina. Augusta, AD 178-188(?). AR Denarius (18mm, 3.39 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Commodus, circa AD 178-182. Draped bust right, hair in parallel waved plaits and drawn into chignon at back / Clasped right hands. RIC III 279B (Commodus); MIR 18, 6-4a; RSC 8. Deep blue-iridescent tone. Good VF. \$525

Bruttia Crispina was the daughter of Gaius Bruttius Praesens, an influential Roman nobleman from Lucania. Her marriage to the teenaged Commodus was arranged by his father, Marcus Aurelius, to shore up support among the Roman gentry in the wake the abortive rebellion of Avidius Cassius (AD 175). Crispina was a legendary beauty but this probably had little effect on the egocentric Commodus, who took a succession of lovers of both sexes. Her incorruptibility and her inability to produce an heir apparently led Commodus to tire of her, though her final fate is something of a mystery. It is sometimes asserted she died early in the reign, after the conspiracy of Lucilla in AD 182, but this is due to a faulty reading of the main sources for the era, the *Historia Augusta* and Cassius Dio. Her coinage ceases after AD 182, probably due to her husband's indifference, but inscriptions still name her as empress in the late 180s. Her banishment and eventual death seemed to have occurred around AD 188. Her coin portraiture depicts a graceful and delicately beautiful young lady with a long, swan-like neck, as seen here.



524020. Crispina. Augusta, AD 178-188(?). AR Denarius (18mm, 2.95 g, 5h). Rome mint. Struck under Commodus, circa AD 178-182. Draped bust right, hair arranged in parallel plaits drawn into chignon at back / Venus standing left, holding apple and drawing up fold of drapery. RIC III 286a (Commodus); MIR 18, 19-4a; RSC 35. Dark toning with bluish iridescence. Near EF. \$395

Fate of a “Usurper’s” Wife



525623. Manlia Scantilla. Augusta, AD 193. AR Denarius (17mm, 2.76 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Didius Julianus. Draped bust right / Juno standing left, holding patera and vertical scepter; at feet to left, peacock standing left with head right. RIC IV 7a (Julianus); RSC 2. Lightly toned. Good VF. Rare. \$4925

Little is known for certain about Manlia Scantilla, wife of the brief-reigning Didius Julianus. Her name suggests a connection to the prestigious Manlia gens. After securing the throne via the infamous “auction of empire” by the Praetorian Guard in March of AD 193, Didius Julianus granted the title of Augusta to both his wife Scantilla and their daughter, Didia Clara, a renowned beauty. Scantilla, in contrast, is called “the most deformed of women” by numismatic historian Seth W. Stephenson, probably based upon her unflattering coin portraits.

Scantilla had little time to enjoy her new status as Augusta, since her husband reigned only 66 days. On June 1 AD 193, he was murdered in the palace by his own Praetorians upon the approach of Septimius Severus, whom the Senate proclaimed Augustus in his stead. Julianus was declared a usurper, although he had been approved, however reluctantly, by the Senate. Scantilla and Clara fared marginally better: They were spared but stripped of their titles and inheritance. Severus gave them the body of Julianus for burial in the family crypt. Scantilla reportedly died in obscurity only a month later. The coinage of Manlia Scantilla in all metals is accordingly quite rare due to the brevity of the reign.



521615. Manlia Scantilla. Augusta, AD 193. AE Sestertius (29mm, 16.93 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Didius Julianus. Draped bust right, wearing hair in horizontal waves / Juno standing left, holding patera and scepter; at feet to left, peacock standing left, head right. RIC IV 18a (Julianus); Banti 2B. Green patina, some deposits. VF. Rare. \$975

Ex Phil Peck Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica B (25 February 1992), lot 2007.

First of the Great Syrian Empresses



532429. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AE As (25mm, 11.92 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 193-196. Draped bust right / Fecunditas seated right, holding child at breast; to right, a second child standing left. RIC IV 844 (Septimius). Dark green patina, some smoothing, a few marks. VF. \$175

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.

Julia Domna was the daughter of the hereditary high priest of Elagabal at Emesa, a wealthy caravan city in the Syrian desert. Beautiful, cultured and highly educated, she was made even more of a “prize” by a horoscope that proclaimed she would marry a king. Septimius Severus probably encountered her family while serving as a general in Syria in the AD 180s; when he learned about the girl’s horoscope, the recently widowed Severus immediately wrote to her father and secured her hand in marriage. Upon Severus’s ascension as Roman Emperor in AD 193, Julia was named Augusta and became his closest advisor and confidant. Her love of art, learning and philosophy encouraged a rebirth in all those fields in Roman society. Her influence was acknowledged with the most extensive coinage of any empress to date.



513779. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.11 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 198-207. Draped bust right / Cybele, towered, seated left on throne between two lions, holding branch and scepter, resting arm on tympanum. RIC IV 564 (Septimius); RSC 123. Toned, faint porosity. Good VF. \$275

Ex Pecunem/Gitbud & Naumann 11 (29 December 2013), lot 581.

Cybele, or Magna Mater ("Great Mother"), is one of the oldest deities in the Greco-Roman pantheon, having originated as an Anatolian earth goddess in late Neolithic times. The Romans made the decision to import the "foreign" goddess during the Second Punic War (218-202 BC), when Rome faced complete destruction. The Roman Senate consulted the Sybelline Oracle, which proclaimed that Carthage might be defeated if Rome imported Magna Mater of Phrygia, a black meteoric stone worshipped in a mountain temple. The King of Pergamum, a Roman ally, approved the transfer. The goddess' sacred stone was packed up and sent by ship to Rome, along with its retinue of priests, priestesses and caretakers. A prominent Roman matron, Claudia Quinta, was chosen to lead the welcoming committee. She miraculously freed the barge carrying the stone from a sand bar and single-handedly towed up the Tiber river. A temple was built to house the stone on Palatine Hill, and the priesthood established there proved to be one of the longest-lasting.



532431. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. Æ Sestertius (29mm, 17.99 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 198-200. Draped bust right / Vesta seated left, holding palladium and scepter. RIC III 843 (Septimius); Banti 50. Dark green patina. VF. \$275

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.



510293. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.31 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 200-207. Draped bust right / Ceres seated left, holding grain ears and torch. RIC IV 546 (Septimius); RSC 14. Lustrous. Near EF. \$175



510888. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.48 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 200-207. Draped bust right / Pietas standing left, holding acerrum and dropping incense onto lighted and garlanded altar to left. RIC IV 572 (Septimius); RSC 150. Light iridescent tone, underlying luster, short flan crack. Near EF. \$175

Ex Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection.



511101. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.26 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 200-211. Draped bust right / Juno standing left, holding patera and scepter; to left, peacock standing left, head right. RIC IV 559 (Septimius); RSC 82. Beautiful deep iridescent toning. Choice EF. \$425



510291. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.02 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Caracalla, circa AD 211-215. Draped bust right / Diana Lucifera standing left, holding torch in both hands. RIC IV 373A (Caracalla); RSC 32. Lustrous. Near EF. \$175

Diana Lucifera, the Light-bearer, is a moon goddess. She appears on Roman issues as a young woman carrying a torch or wearing a crescent on her head.



532428. Julia Domna. AE As (26mm, 11.76 g, 11h). Rome mint. Struck under Caracalla, circa AD 211-215. Draped bust right / Juno standing facing, head left, holding scepter and patera; at feet to left, eagle standing left, head right. RIC IV 598. Green patina, minor roughness. VF. \$175

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.



510891. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Antoninianus (23mm, 4.66 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Caracalla, AD 215-217. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Venus Genetrix seated left, extending hand and holding scepter. RIC IV 388a (Caracalla); RSC 211. Lustrous. EF. Struck on a broad flan. \$375

Ex Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection.

The death of Septimius Severus while on campaign in Britain with his sons Caracalla and Geta plunged Rome into a leadership crisis, pitting the two brothers and their sycophants against one another. Their mother, Julia Domna, stood squarely in the middle and strove to keep her quarreling sons from killing one another while they made their way back to Rome. In December of AD 211, Caracalla asked his mother to arrange a meeting where the family could reconcile. She did as requested, but when Geta entered the room, Caracalla was joined by two centurions who surrounded Geta and stabbed him repeatedly while he fruitlessly sought refuge in the arms of his mother. Her horror can only be imagined. Nevertheless, Domna recovered from this shocking murder to accept a role as Caracalla's closest advisor during the rest of his tumultuous reign.

Facing a surge in inflation caused by Severan military expenditures, Caracalla introduced a new coin, now called the Antoninianus, to stretch the dwindling silver supply. Tariffed at two silver denarii, its nominal weight was only 1.5 times as great. Coins were struck for both Caracalla and his mother; male portraits featured a radiate crown, while the female bust rested upon a crescent moon. Whether Domna had any role in the new coin's introduction is unknown, but by the middle of the third century it had driven the venerable denarius out of circulation.



531652. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. Æ Sestertius (31mm, 26.55 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Caracalla, AD 215. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane / SAECVLI FELICITAS, S C across field, Felicitas, draped, standing facing, head left, holding long, vertical caduceus with left hand, and sacrificing out of patera in right hand over garlanded and lighted altar to her left. RIC IV 590 (Caracalla); Banti 42; BMCRE 215 (Caracalla). Dark green and brown patina with traces of red. EF. Attractive with a wonderful prtrait . \$3950

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; James Fox Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 40, with Numismatica Ars Classica, 4 December 1996), lot 1573; Leu 50 (25 April 1990), lot 335.

Julia Domna's hairstyle evolved over 25 years to assume the final form seen on this impressive sestertius, a virtual helmet of hair composed of tightly aligned parallel plaits. This is almost certainly an elaborate wig, an impression confirmed by contemporary marble portrait busts. A tiny curl of her actual hair, peeking out from beneath the wig, is visible on her cheek.



532430. Julia Domna. Æ As (25mm, 10.28 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Caracalla, AD 215-217. Draped bust right / Venus seated left, holding patera and scepter. RIC IV 605 (Caracalla). Dark green patina, some light green deposits. VF. \$175

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.



509832. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.62 g, 6h). Laodicea ad Mare mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 198-202. Draped bust right, hair in parallel waves and folded under in back / Venus standing left, holding apple and scepter. RIC IV 646; RSC 197. Lustrous. Choice EF. Struck on a broad, round flan. Beautiful portrait style. \$300



527991. Julia Domna. Augusta, AD 193-217. Æ (24.5mm, 8.90 g, 6h). Serdica (Thrace) mint. Draped bust right / Hera standing facing, head left, holding patera and scepter. Ruzicka —; Varbanov 1994 (this coin illustrated). Dark green to black patina, a few light marks and scratches. EF. Rare. \$395

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Ponterio 126 (1 July 2003), lot 807; Lanz 112 (25 November 2002), lot 644.



511102. Plautilla. Augusta, AD 202-205. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.33 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 202-203. Draped bust right / Concordia seated left, holding patera and cornucopia. RIC IV 360 (Caracalla); RSC 7. Deep iridescent cabinet tone. EF. Attractive in hand. \$395

Fulvia Plautilla was the daughter of the powerful Plautianus, who served Septimius Severus as his Praetorian Prefect and right-hand man. Her marriage to Severus's son Antoninus, better known as Caracalla, was arranged in AD 202 to strengthen ties between the two men and ensure the influence of Plautianus into the next reign. Caracalla, however, could stand neither Plautilla nor her father, and contrived for him to be charged with treason and summarily executed in AD 205. Plautilla was exiled, first to Capri, then to Lipari, before being strangled on Caracalla's orders upon the death of Severus in AD 211.



524025. Plautilla. Augusta, AD 202-205. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.54 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 202-203. Draped bust right / Concordia standing left, holding patera and scepter. RIC IV 363b (Caracalla); RSC 1. Slight weakness in legend. EF. Attractively toned, with a lovely portrait. \$300



510285. Plautilla. Augusta, AD 202-205. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.30 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus and Caracalla, AD 203-204/5. Draped bust right / Caracalla standing left, holding volumen and clasping right hands with Plautilla standing right. RIC IV 362 (Caracalla); RSC 21. Short hairline flan crack. Near EF. With a charming bust. \$275

This coin sports the hitherto unseen legend PROPAGO IMPERI, celebrating the hoped-for continuation of the Severan house through the union of Caracalla and Plautilla. Although Plautilla is believed to have presented her husband with a girl during their brief marriage, the infant's fate is unknown and she likely did not outlive her unfortunate mother.

Exceptional Julia Paula Denarius



511961. Julia Paula. Augusta, AD 219-220. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.43 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220. Draped bust right / Concordia seated left, holding patera; star to left. RIC IV 211 (Elagabalus); Thirion 452; RSC 6a. Wonderful old collection tone. Superb EF. Struck on a broad, round flan. Exceptional. \$1575

Julia Cornelia Paula was the daughter of Julius Paulus, Praetorian prefect and a member of one of Rome's most influential families. When 14-year-old Elagabalus seized the throne in AD 218, his grandmother Julia Maesa, the real power behind the throne, decided he must marry quickly to cement ties with Rome's ruling classes. Maesa chose Julia Paula, likely about 20 years of age, to be her grandson's mate and empress. The wedding in mid AD 219 was accompanied by the appropriate pomp and games, but the new emperor, later known as Elagabalus, was high priest of a Syrian sun cult whose ways were quite alien to Rome. Moreover, his sexual preference tended toward males and he took no interest in his new wife. The marriage quickly disintegrated within a year and the couple quietly divorced in mid-AD 220. Julia Paula's fate after her brief stint as empress is unknown.



525624. Julia Paula. Augusta, AD 219-220. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.62 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220. Draped bust right / Concordia seated left, holding patera; star to left. RIC IV 211 (Elagabalus); Thirion 452; RSC 6a. Attractive light golden tone over underlying luster. Superb EF. \$850



510501. Julia Paula. Augusta, AD 219-220. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.07 g, 6h). Antioch mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 219-220. Draped bust right / Elagabalus and Julia Paula standing vis-à-vis, clasping right hands. RIC IV 214 (Elagabalus); Thirion 469; RSC 12. Lightly toned. Good VF. A wonderful portrait style. \$295



528200. Aquilia Severa. Augusta, AD 220-221 & 221-222. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.72 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right, hair in simple plaited coif / Concordia standing left, holding double cornucopia, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar to left; star to left. RIC IV 225 (Elagabalus); Thirion 476; RSC 2a. Lightly toned with residual luster. In NGC encapsulation 5769053008, graded Ch AU, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Broad flan. A fine style portrait/ \$1150

The second of Elagabalus's three wives, Julia Aquilia Severa was a maiden from a good Roman family who had been selected to join the order of Vestal Virgins. Late in AD 220, she caught the eye of the emperor Varius Avitus Bassianus Antoninus, popularly known by the name of the exotic eastern sun god to which he served as High Priest, Elagabalus. Having conceived the scandalous idea of a union with a Vestal Virgin, the young emperor abruptly divorced the bride he'd only recently married, Julia Paula, and informed the Senate that a child begotten of a high priest of Elagabal and a priestess of Vesta could only be considered divine. Few in the Senate were likely moved by such an argument, but the emperor proceeded to marry the girl early in AD 221, causing widespread consternation and revulsion among the Roman populace. Oddly, the marriage seems to have been a happy one, and Aquilia seems to have been the only female with whom the flamboyantly homosexual emperor enjoyed spending time. Aquilia was given the rank of Augusta, becoming the fourth woman to bear the title in the female-dominated regime. However, the true power behind the throne, Elagabalus' formidable grandmother Julia Maesa, saw the tide of public favor turning and forced her grandson to divorce Aquilia to marry a respectable matron, Annia Faustina, a descendant of Marcus Aurelius. The willful emperor tired of Faustina almost immediately and returned to Aquilia before the end of AD 221, a course of action which surely contributed to his downfall in March of AD 222. Aquilia Severa seems to have survived her husband's murder, but her subsequent career is unrecorded.



529800. Aquilia Severa. Augusta, AD 220-221 & 221-222. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.39 g, 11h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right, hair in simple plaited coif / Concordia standing left, holding double cornucopia, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar to left; star to left. RIC IV 225 (Elagabalus); Thirion 476; RSC 2a. In NGC encapsulation 4285601004, graded AU, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. With a delicate, charming portrait of great beauty. \$750



513781. Julia Soaemias. Augusta, AD 218-222. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.91 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. Draped bust right, hair drawn back into loose chignon at nape / Venus Caelestis seated left, holding apple and scepter; to left, child standing right, raising hands. RIC IV 243 (Elagabalus); Thirion 388; RSC 14. Lightly toned, traces of deposits. EF. Wonderful portrait. \$575

Julia Soaemias, daughter of Julia Maesa, married the Roman Senator Sextus Varius Marcellus and gave him two sons, one of them who ascended the throne as the now-infamous emperor Elagabalus. To restore the dynasty, Julia Maesa promulgated the fiction that Soaemias had slept with her cousin Caracalla and thus Elagabalus was his son. Soaemias seems not to have minded this slur on her character; indeed she seems to have been of a rather profligate nature and encouraged some of her son's wilder palace antics. Like Maesa, she was acclaimed as Augusta, but her coins are considerably scarcer and she may not have been granted the title until a year or two into her son's reign. She is said to have established and headed up a "Women's Senate" that debated subjects like court etiquette, proper fashion, sumptuary laws and popular entertainment. She was murdered along with her son in the Praetorian revolt of 11 March AD 222, and her mutilated corpse cast into the Tiber along with his.



511017. Julia Soaemias. Augusta, AD 218-222. AR Denarius (18mm, 2.83 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right / Venus Caelestis standing left, holding apple and scepter; star to right. RIC IV 241 (Elagabalus); Thirion 381; RSC 8. Deep iridescent cabinet tone with underlying luster. Choice EF. \$450



524023. Julia Soaemias. Augusta, AD 218-222. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.09 g, 1h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right / Venus Caelestis standing left, holding apple and scepter; star to left. RIC IV 241 (Elagabalus); Thirion 384; RSC 8a. Dark toning. EF. \$225

Julia Maesa, Powerful Severan Empress



518379. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.86 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. Draped bust right / Pietas, veiled and draped, standing left, holding acerrum with lid open in left hand and with right hand dropping incense onto garlanded and lighted altar to left. RIC IV 263 (Elagabalus); Thirion 405; RSC 29. Lightly toned. Near EF. Struck on a broad flan. Fine style portrait. \$295

The later Severan dynasty represents one of the few instances in Roman history when women wielded true power. This was largely engineered by Julia Maesa, the sister of Julia Domna. In AD 218, the Severan dynasty's fortunes were at a low ebb: Septimius was long dead, Caracalla had been murdered and replaced by the dull civil servant Macrinus, and Julia Domna had been compelled to return to her Syrian hometown of Emesa, where she starved herself to death in grief. Maesa, probably Julia Domna's younger sister, had been a fixture in the Severan Court and had married a prominent Senator, by whom she had two daughters, Julia Soaemias and Julia Mamaea. Each daughter had also married well and produced children. Maesa, determined to avenge her sister and restore the Severan-Emesan dynasty to power, seized upon her 13-year-old grandson Varius Avitus, son of Soaemias, as the means. The boy, who was the hereditary high priest of the god Elagabal, greatly resembled a young Caracalla, and Maesa had it put about to the soldiers that he was the emperor's natural son and true successor. That, plus a liberal sprinkling of gold from Maesa's fortune, induced the troops to revolt and proclaim Avitus (now renamed Antoninus, but widely known as Elagabalus after his god) as emperor.

Improbably, Macrinus was defeated and killed, and Elagabalus and his retinue made their way to Rome, where the people greeted their new ruler with mixed bafflement, amusement, and horror. For in addition to his Syrian birth, Elagabalus was also what would today be called transgender, an exotic dancer, and totally committed to the orgiastic rites of his cult. Though Julia Maesa ably held the reigns of government from behind the scenes, she failed in restraining her grandson's wilder impulses and finally decided that he must be replaced to save the dynasty. She induced Elagabalus to adopt his more docile cousin Alexander, Mamaea's son, as Caesar, then coolly arranged for the Praetorians to murder their oddball emperor along with his mother in March, AD 222. Whatever qualms Maesa felt about the deaths of her daughter and grandson she kept to herself. Maesa continued to rule as emperor in all but name under Severus Alexander, who proved an obedient figurehead, until her death in late AD 225 or early 226, after which her surviving daughter Mamaea stepped seamlessly into her role.



510284. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.42 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. Draped bust right / Pudicitia seated left, drawing veil from face and holding scepter. RIC IV 268 (Elagabalus); Thirion 412; RSC 36. Slightly off-center. Choice EF. Lustrous, with a great portrait. \$275



526725. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. Æ Sestertius (30mm, 22.67 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 218-220. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Pudicitia seated left, raising hand, as if to draw veil, and holding scepter. RIC IV 417; Thirion 415; Banti 7. Glossy green and brown patina, some smoothing. Good VF. Outstanding portrait. \$1500

While Rome had seen powerful women before, none could compare in authority to Julia Maesa, who has rightly been called the first female Caesar. This remarkable sestertius portrait conveys her forceful personality, who reestablished the Severan dynasty on the throne and guided it through several crises.



511016. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.13 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right / Felicitas standing left, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar to left and holding long caduceus; star to left. RIC IV 272 (Elagabalus); Thirion 422; RSC 45b. Lightly toned. EF. Deep old cabinet tone over residual luster. \$345

The reverse alludes to the "Happiness of the Age." The star in the left field may refer to an appearance of a short-period comet, later known as Halley's Comet, which appeared in the skies in AD 217, about the time Elagabalus seized power. As with other cometary depictions on Roman coins, one point of the star appears longer than the others.



524021. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.45 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right / Felicitas standing left, sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar to left and holding long caduceus; star to left. RIC IV 272 (Elagabalus); Thirion 422; RSC 45b. Beautiful deep toning, with areas of iridescence, trace deposits. EF. \$175



505928. Julia Maesa. Augusta, AD 218-224/5. AR Denarius (19.5mm, 3.10 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck under Elagabalus, AD 220-222. Draped bust right / Felicitas standing left, holding long caduceus and patera over lighted altar; star to right. RIC IV 271 (Elagabalus); Thirion 419; RSC 45. Toned. In NGC encapsulation 4284624-008, graded MS, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$475

Among the Finest Known



511962. Orbiana. Augusta, AD 225-227. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.31 g, 6h). Rome mint. Special marriage emission of Severus Alexander, AD 225. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopia. RIC IV 319 (Alexander); BMCRE 290 (Alexander); RSC 1. Wonderful light toning. Superb EF. Well struck on a broad round flan, imbuing a medallionic quality. Portrait of fine style. Surely among the finest surviving examples. \$4750

Ex Nomos 14 (17 May 2017), lot 403; Lanz 62 (26 November 1992), lot 773.

Sallustia Orbiana was the daughter of Lucius Seius Herennius Sallustius, an influential Roman senator. In AD 225, when she was about 16, she married the young emperor Severus Alexander, who was about the same age. Their marriage gave every appearance of being tranquil for two years; however, her position theoretically equaled that of the emperor's mother, Julia Mamaea, the true power behind the throne. Mamaea could not countenance this. In AD 227, Sallustius was abruptly charged with trying to foment a rebellion with the Praetorian guards, arrested and executed. The marriage of Alexander and Orbiana was annulled, and she was stripped of her titles and exiled to Libya. Her final fate is unknown. Such were the risks of challenging a jealous mother-in-law.



527944. Orbiana. Augusta, AD 225-227. AR Denarius (19mm, 2.66 g, 6h). Rome mint. Special marriage emission of Severus Alexander, AD 225. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopia. RIC IV 319 (Alexander); BMCRE 290 (Alexander); RSC 1. Lustrous fields. In NGC encapsulation 5769053-009, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1375



533817. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AE Sestertius (26mm, 17.38 g, 12h). Rome mint. 4th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 224. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Venus seated left on throne, holding statuette of Cupid and scepter. RIC IV 701 (Alexander); BMCRE 197-8, 201 (Alexander); Banti 18. Dark emerald green patina with traces of red, light smoothing. Good VF. \$450

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Stack's (9 December 1992), lot 3328.

After murdering Elagabalus and his mother, the Praetorians acclaimed his cousin Severus Alexander as emperor. Handsome, affable, and far more traditional than his freewheeling cousin, Alexander was really never more than a figurehead ruler, first for his grandmother Julia Maesa and then, after her death in AD 225/6, for his mother Julia Mamaea. Thus de facto female rule continued in Rome. Mamaea appears to have learned much from serving as her grandmother's apprentice, although contemporary writers condemn her avarice and jealousy. The latter charge has some corroboration as she did derail her son's marriage to Salustia Orbiana when it appeared to threaten her power as Augusta. But as long as the empire remained at peace, the arrangement worked well and Rome remained on an even keel.



517503. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.04 g, 6h). Rome mint. 6th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 226. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Vesta standing left, holding palladium and scepter. RIC IV 360 (Alexander); BMCRE 381-7 (Alexander); RSC 81. In NGC encapsulation 4938345-020, graded MS, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. \$275



520318. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (19mm, 2.95 g, 12h). Rome mint. 6th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 226. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Vesta standing left, holding palladium and scepter. RIC IV 360 (Alexander); BMCRE 381-7 (Alexander); RSC 81. Toned. Good VF. \$125



510503. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.90 g, 7h). Rome mint. 9th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 228. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Felicitas standing left, legs crossed, holding caduceus and leaning on column. RIC IV 335 (Alexander); BMCRE 483-5 (Alexander); RSC 17. Lightly toned. EF. Well centered and with a portrait of exceptional style. \$750



525625. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. Æ As (26mm, 11.38 g, 1h). Rome mint. 9th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 228. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Felicitas standing left, legs crossed, holding caduceus and resting arm on column. RIC IV 677 (Alexander); BMCRE 495 (Alexander). Beautiful green patina, trace deposits and slight doubling on reverse. Choice EF. Well centered on a round flan. \$1850



524022. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.86 g, 1h). Rome mint. 11th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 230. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Felicitas seated left, holding caduceus and cornucopia. RIC IV 338 (Alexander); BMCRE 659 (Alexander); RSC 24. Pleasing even gray tone with a golden hue, underlying luster, patches of iridescence on reverse. EF. \$225



511022. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.46 g, 6h). Rome mint. 14th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 231. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Pietas standing left, holding acerrum and dropping incense over lighted altar to left. RIC IV 346 (Alexander); BMCRE 821-2 (Alexander); RSC 48. Deep iridescent toning. EF. \$395

517357. Julia Mamaea. Augusta, AD 222-235. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.25 g, 7h). Rome mint. 15th emission of Severus Alexander, AD 232. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Fecunditas seated left, resting elbow on back of chair and stretching out hand to child to left, standing right, raising arms toward her. RIC IV 332 (Alexander); BMCRE 913-5 (Alexander); RSC 6. Lustrous. EF. Exceptional metal. Handsome portrait. \$195

Choice Paulina Denarius



509859. Diva Paulina. Died before AD 235. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.43 g, 12h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 2nd emission of Maximinus I, AD 236. Veiled and draped bust right / Diva Paulina, raising hand and holding scepter, seated left on peacock flying right. RIC IV 2 (Maximinus I); BMCRE 127-8 (Maximinus I); RSC 2. Boldly struck on a flan of good metal. Choice EF. \$3500

As with many other empresses of the later Roman Empire, virtually nothing is known about Caecilia Paulina, wife of the imposing soldier-emperor Maximinus I Thrax ("the Thracian"). Her name recalls the aristocratic Caecilia gens, but at this late remove she could have been descended from freed servants of that family. Maximinus rose through the ranks of the army to the pinnacle of power; she must have married him at least 15-20 years before this as their son, Maximus, was a young man in his mid-teens in AD 235, when he was named Caesar. Maximinus is said to have worn his wife's bracelet as a ring on his thumb, an anecdote intended to emphasize his enormous size. But it also points to a sincere affection for his wife, as does a later passage by the fourth century historian Ammianus that suggests Paulina, by "feminine gentleness," on occasion led Maximinus "back to the paths of truth and mercy." Paulina died either before her husband's accession or shortly thereafter, as all her coins are posthumous and name her as Diva, or goddess.



510896. Diva Paulina. Died before AD 235. AR Denarius (19mm, 2.70 g, 12h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 2nd emission of Maximinus I, AD 236. Veiled and draped bust right / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail spread. RIC IV 1 (Maximinus I); BMCRE 135 (Maximinus I); RSC 1. Lightly toned. EF. Pleasing portrait. \$2000

Ex Künker 318 (11 March 2019), lot 1511.



521621. Diva Paulina. Died before AD 235. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.52 g, 12h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 2nd emission of Maximinus I, AD 236. Veiled and draped bust right / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail spread. RIC IV 1 (Maximinus I); BMCRE 135 (Maximinus I); RSC 1. Perfectly centered, with light tone over lustrous surfaces. Choice EF. A stunning coin in hand. \$2250

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.



531653. Diva Paulina. Died before AD 235. Æ Sestertius (28mm, 18.76 g, 12h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 2nd emission of Maximinus I, AD 236. DIVA PAVLINA, veiled and draped bust right / C ONSECRATIO, S C across lower field, Paulina, raising her right hand and holding scepter with left, seated left on peacock flying upward to right. RIC IV 3 (Maximinus I); BMCRE 129-31 (Maximinus I); Banti 3. Lovely olive green patina, a touch of obverse roughness. Good VF. \$1750

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Michael Weller Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 67, 22 September 2004), lot 1661; Triton III (30 November 1999), lot 1137.

Ephemeral Empress



527945. Tranquillina. Augusta, AD 241-244. AR Antoninianus (23mm, 4.04 g, 7h). Rome mint. Special emission for marriage of Gordian III and Tranquillina, AD 241. SABINIA TRANQVILLINA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / CONCORDIA AVGG, Gordian III standing right, holding a roll in his left hand, clasping right hands with Tranquillina standing left. RIC IV 250 (Gordian III); RSC 4; Jameson 232. In NGC encapsulation 5769055-001, graded Ch AU, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. Attractive cameo toning. \$14,750

Ex Gorny & Mosch 117 (14 October 2002), lot 657.

Furia Sabinia Tranquillina was the daughter of the formidably named Gaius Furius Sabinus Aquila Timesitheus, a highly respected career soldier of equestrian rank who rose to become Praetorian Prefect under the boy emperor Gordian III. In AD 241, Tranquillina married Gordian, making Timesitheus his father-in-law and guardian, and hopefully setting the stage for a successful dynasty. The next few years appeared to be relatively tranquil, but in early AD 243 Gordian and Timesitheus were forced into arms by an aggressive Persian attack on the eastern frontier. Under the Prefect's guidance, the Romans won a major victory in early AD 244, but at this point Timesitheus fell suddenly ill and died, leaving the young, inexperienced Gordian without his mentor and guardian. In short order he was dead, either slain in battle or the victim of a coup led by his successor, Philip I. It is not known whether Tranquillina was present in camp or back in Rome, but we hear no more of her.



531655. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AE Sestertius (29.5mm, 18.67 g, 12h). Rome mint, 4th officina. 3rd emission of Philip I, AD 246-247. MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane / CONCORDIA AVGG, S C in exergue, Concordia enthroned left, holding patera with her right hand, cradling double cornucopia with her left arm. RIC IV 203a (Philip I); Banti 4. Attractive olive green patina with traces of red. EF. \$1750

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; CNG Inventory 52413 (February 1995).

Marcia Otacilia Severa was born into a senatorial family early in the third century AD. In about AD 234 she married Marcus Julius Philippus, a Praetorian officer of Arabic descent. Philip rose through the ranks and by AD 244 had become Praetorian Prefect, whereupon, during an arduous campaign against the Persians, he orchestrated a coup against the weak boy Emperor Gordian III and seized the throne for himself. Upon returning to Rome, Philip raised Otacilia to the title of Augusta and appointed their eldest son, Philip II, as Caesar. Tradition holds that Otacilia favored the Christians, or was a Christian herself, based on the relative toleration enjoyed by the new faith during their five-year reign, but her coinage honors the traditional Roman deities.



506890. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 3.83 g, 7h). Rome mint, 4th officina. 6th emission of Philip I, AD 247. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Concordia seated left, holding patera and double cornucopia. RIC IV 125c (Philip I); RSC 4. Light toning. Near EF. \$200

Ex William Whetstone Collection.



535764. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (24mm, 4.70 g, 12h). *Ludi Saeculares* (Secular Games) issue, commemorating the 1000th anniversary of Rome. Rome mint, 4th officina. 9th emission of Philip I, AD 248. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Hippopotamus with head level walking right; IIII. RIC IV 116b (Philip I); RSC 64 var. (head up). Toned. Near EF. \$295

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection, purchased from Merv Quarles, 21 March 1984.



508756. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 4.56 g, 12h). *Ludi Saeculares* (Secular Games) issue, commemorating the 1000th anniversary of Rome. Rome mint, 4th officina. 9th emission of Philip I, AD 248. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Hippopotamus with head level walking right; IIII. RIC IV 116b (Philip I); RSC 64 var. (head up). Toned. Good VF. \$225

Ex William Whetstone Collection.



520321. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (23.5mm, 3.51 g, 6h). Rome mint, 4th officina. 11th emission of Philip I, AD 249. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Pietas standing left, extending hand and holding acerrum. RIC IV 130 (Philip I); RSC 43. Lightly toned. Near EF. Well centered on a broad flan. \$185



511023. Otacilia Severa. Augusta, AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (23.5mm, 4.48 g, 6h). Rome mint, 4th officina. 11th emission of Philip I, AD 249. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Pietas standing left, extending hand and holding acerrum. RIC IV 130 (Philip I); RSC 43. Lightly iridescent tone. Near EF. Well centered on a broad flan. \$175



528356. Philip I, with Otacilia Severa. AD 244-249. Æ Pentassarion (27mm, 13.60 g, 1h). Tomis (Moesia Inferior) mint. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Philip I right, facing diademed and draped bust of Otacilia left / Serapis standing facing, head turned left, raising right hand and holding scepter in left. AMNG I 3577; Varbanov 5771. Attractive dark green-brown patina. Near EF. Nicely centered and cleanly struck. \$595



514967. Herennia Etruscilla. Augusta, AD 249-251. AR Antoninianus (23mm, 3.91 g, 6h). Rome mint, 6th officina. 3rd emission of Trajan Decius, AD 250. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Pudicitia seated left, drawing veil from face and holding scepter. RIC IV 59b (Decius); RSC 19. Copper inclusions. Near EF. Pleasing portrait style. \$150



529801. Herennia Etruscilla. Augusta, AD 249-251. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 4.61 g, 12h). Rome mint, 6th officina. 3rd emission of Trajan Decius, AD 250. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Pudicitia seated left, drawing veil from face and holding scepter. RIC IV 59b (Decius); RSC 19. Good VF. \$135

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection. Ex Kenedi [2] (18 April 1986), lot 2137.



511524. Diva Mariniana. Died before AD 253. AR Antoninianus (20mm, 3.89 g, 7h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 1st emission of Valerian and Gallienus, AD 253-254. Veiled and draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail in splendor. RIC IV 3; MIR 36, 212b; RSC 2. Toned. VF. \$245

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 87a; Glendining's (8 October 1990), lot 233.

Mariniana was presumably the wife of the Emperor Valerian and the mother of Gallienus, the longest-reigning rulers of the chaotic mid third century AD. All of her coinage is posthumous and lacks the title of Augusta, indicating she died before Valerian achieved the throne in AD 253. She was probably either the daughter or sister of Egnatius Marinianus Victor, Roman governor of Arabia Petraea and Moesia Superior, whose career is known from inscriptions.



511525



511528

511525. Diva Mariniana. Died before AD 253. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 3.62 g, 12h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 1st emission of Valerian and Gallienus, AD 253-254. Veiled and draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Peacock standing facing, head right, tail in splendor. RIC IV 4; MIR 36, 213b; RSC 4. Slightly weak strike. Good VF. Good metal for issue. \$275

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 87b; Glendining's (7 July 1993), lot 19; Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, Hoard (1989) [IRBCH 740A], no. 268 (part of).

511528. Diva Mariniana. Died before AD 253. Æ Sestertius (25mm, 15.31 g, 7h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 1st emission of Valerian and Gallienus, AD 253-254. Diademed, veiled and draped bust to right / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail in splendor. Cf. RIC V 9; MIR 36, 212d; Banti 3. Green patina, cleaning scratches. Near VF. \$525

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 88; purchased from Seaby, 1990. Ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 855 (November 1990), no. C634.



528209. Diva Mariniana. Died before AD 253. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 3.29 g, 11h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 2nd-3rd emissions of Valerian and Gallienus, AD 255-257. Veiled and draped bust right, set on crescent / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail in splendor. RIC IV 3; MIR 36, 216b; RSC 3. Well centered and struck in sound metal. In NGC encapsulation 5769053-012, graded MS, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$750



511527



511540

511527. Diva Mariniana. Died before AD 253. AR Antoninianus (21mm, 2.91 g, 6h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. 4th-5th emissions of Valerian and Gallienus, AD 257. Veiled and draped bust right, set on crescent / Peacock standing facing, head left, tail in splendor; V in left field. RIC IV 4, note 1; MIR 36, 225b; RSC 5. Dark toning. Good VF. \$275

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 87d; Numismatica Ars Classica A (27 February 1991), lot 1939.

511540. Salonina. Augusta, AD 254-268. AR Antoninianus (21.5mm, 5.43 g, 1hh). Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) mint. 1st emission, AD 257-258. Diademed and draped bust right, crescent behind / Venus Victrix standing left, holding apple and palm and resting left arm on shield. Cf. RIC V 68; MIR 36, 899c; Cunetio 734; Stevenage 499. Lightly toned. Near EF. \$125

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 308b, purchased from C. J. Martin (Coins) Ltd., 1984.

Julia Cornelia Salonina, also known as Chrysogone ("begotten of gold"), was of Greek heritage and married Gallienus at an early age. She and Gallienus had at least three sons, including the Caesars Valerian II and Saloninus, both of whom perished in their early teens, and a third, Marinianus, whose fate is unknown. She was a learned woman, a devotee of the Neoplatonist philosopher Plotinus. Her patronage helped bring about the so-called Gallienic Renaissance in the arts during the tumultuous middle years of the third century AD. A strong tradition also credits her with favoring Christianity, although it is highly unlikely that she was herself a convert. Her fate following the assassination of Gallienus in AD 268 is unknown. Her coinage favors the traditional Roman pantheon.

Though widely known as the sultry goddess of love, Venus also possessed a strong military aspect, manifesting in her militant guise as Venus Victrix, bringer of victory. This goes back at least to her association with the dictator Sulla in the 80s BC. Julius Caesar claimed descent from Venus through his ancestor Iulus, the product of Aeneas's liaison with the goddess. Caesar built a shrine to Venus Victrix on Capitoline Hill and her public holidays were August 12 and October 9.



511201. Salonina. Augusta, AD 254-268. AR Antoninianus (21mm, 2.95 g, 12h). Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne) mint. 2nd emission, AD 258-259. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / DEAE SE-GE-TIAE, Segetia, *orans*, standing facing within tetrastyle temple. RIC V 5; MIR 36, 902c; RSC 36. Old cabinet toning over subdued luster. EF. \$125

The reverse of this type evidently refers to a temple Salonina had erected in honor of the little-known goddess Segetia, a deity presiding over harvests when sprung from the soil. The appearance of the goddess, nimbate with arms held open (*orans*), is echoed on scenes painted in the catacombs depicting early Christians in prayer. It is thus not too presumptuous to suppose this widely-issued coin type may have given rise to the later tradition that Salonina favored the Christians, or was a secret Christian herself.



511536. Salonina. Augusta, AD 254-268. AR Antoninianus (22.5mm, 2.74 g, 1h). Viminacium mint. 2nd emission, AD 253-254. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, crescent behind / Vesta standing left, holding patera and scepter. RIC V 39; MIR 36, 859b; Cunetio 792. Lightly toned. Good VF. \$175

Ex N. M. McQ. Holmes Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 442, 17 April 2019), lot 296b; Burgen 22 (24 March 1990), lot 244.



511233. Salonina. Augusta, AD 254-268. Antoninianus (22mm, 4.48 g, 12h). Antioch mint. 11th emission of Gallienus, circa AD 264-265. Draped bust right on crescent / Ceres enthroned left, holding grain ears and torch. RIC V 90; MIR 36, 1637e; RSC 22a corr. (rev. legend). Toned silvered surfaces. Good VF. Pleasing style. \$125



525239. Salonina. Augusta, AD 254-268. Potin Tetradrachm (23mm, 9.41 g, 12h). Alexandria (Egypt) mint. Dated RY 12 of Valerian I and Gallienus (AD 264/5). Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Eirene standing left, holding branch and scepter; palm frond to left, IB/L (date) to right. Köln 2969; Dattari (Savio) 5331; K&G 91.33. Reddish-brown patina. Near EF. \$185



511206. Severina. Augusta, AD 270-275. Antoninianus (22mm, 4.60 g, 5h). Rome mint, 6th officina. 11th emission of Aurelian, AD 275. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, crescent behind / Severina, holding uncertain object, and Aurelian, holding scepter, standing facing one another, clasping right hands; -I-//SXXIR. RIC V 3; BN 181. Full silvering, areas of coppery tone. EF. \$125

Ulpia Severina, wife of the great emperor Aurelian (AD 270-275), was the first woman since Salonina to be honored with the title of Augusta and to have coinage issued in her own name. The family name Ulpia suggests a Spanish connection and a possible distant relation to the Emperor Trajan. She may have been the daughter of Ulpian Critinus, an important general of Spanish heritage who served under Valerian (AD 253-260), but little else is known about her background. A tale in the *Historia Augusta* has Aurelian reprove her for her love of fine silks. She was acclaimed Augusta on the occasion of Aurelian's great triumph of AD 274, after he had reunified the Roman Empire following decades of division. Her coinage commenced in this year at several mints. Aurelian was assassinated in the Fall of AD 275, but numismatic evidence suggests that, for a time, Severina served as a kind of regent while the Senate and army debated who should be the next emperor. This interregnum is unlikely to have lasted longer than a few weeks, but however brief her reign, Severina was likely the first Roman empress to rule in her own right. Her fate subsequent to the accession of Tacitus in late AD 275 is unknown, but she apparently retired to private life and was honored by later rulers, perhaps as late as AD 290.



511034. Magnia Urbica. Augusta, AD 283-285. Antoninianus (23mm, 3.57 g, 6h). Rome mint, 6th officina. 5th emission of Carus' dynasty, November AD 284. Draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / Juno standing left, holding patera and scepter; KA5. RIC V 341; Pink VI/2, p. 39, 14. Nearly full silvering. EF. Nice style. \$625

Magnia Urbica is something of a mystery woman, as no evidence exists for her existence other than her coins. These scarce pieces, in gold, billon and bronze, name her as Augusta and depict a rather small-faced lady with a typical hairdo of the period. These clearly belong to the brief "dynasty" of Carus (AD 282-283) and his two sons, Carinus and Numerian (AD 283-285 and 283-284 respectively). Exactly whose wife she was is still the subject of intense debate. Carus, a man in his 60s, is one candidate, in which case Magnia Urbica was likely the mother of Carinus and Numerian. However, there exist two unique coins, a gold binio and a billon quinarius, which depict dual portraits of Carinus with Magnia Urbica on opposite sides, suggesting they were special issues marking their marriage. This would probably make her and Carinus the parents of Nigrinian, a young boy who died and was deified during this two-year interlude and also had coins struck in his memory. But contemporary historians claim Carinus was a serial womanizer, marrying and divorcing nine women in total and seducing a host of other men's wives, ultimately leading to his own assassination by a cuckolded husband on his war council. Magnia Urbica's ultimate fate is as mysterious as everything else about her.



518387. Galeria Valeria. Augusta, AD 293(?)–311. Æ Follis (24.5mm, 6.80 g, 12h). Thessalonica mint, 6th officina. Struck under Galerius, AD 308–310. Laureate, diademed, and draped bust right, wearing necklace / Venus standing left, holding up apple and raising drapery over shoulder; *IΣ//•SM•TΣ•. RIC VI 34. Green-brown patina. Near EF. Lovely portrait. \$250

Ex Classical Numismatic Group XXVI (11 June 1993), lot 558.

The daughter of Diocletian, Galeria Valeria became a pathetic pawn in the deadly power struggles of the early fourth century AD. Diocletian married her off to his junior emperor, Galerius Caesar, in AD 292 or 293, providing a dynastic link between the two houses. Although they had no children together, the couple seemed compatible and perhaps Valeria helped expand her husband's influence over her father. Although some sources claim she was a closet Christian, she does not appear to have resisted the Great Persecution, masterminded by her husband and implemented by her father. Diocletian's retirement in AD 305 brought her husband to supreme power, but the Tetrarchic system began breaking down almost immediately. In AD 311, Galerius was stricken with a wasting illness and, on his deathbed, asked his co-emperor Licinius I to look after Valeria. But she seems not to have trusted Licinius (for good reason, as it later turned out) and instead sought refuge in the court of Maximinus Daia, who proposed marriage to her. When she refused, Daia confiscated her wealth and banished her to Syria, despite the protests of the retired Diocletian. When civil war brought Daia's downfall in AD 313, she escaped with her mother to Thessalonica, where they remained in hiding until discovered by agents of Licinius in AD 315. Diocletian having died, Licinius cold-bloodedly ordered the execution of Valeria, her mother, and all other living relatives of previous Tetrarchs.



522588. Galeria Valeria. Augusta, AD 293(?)–311. Æ Follis (25mm, 5.79 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint, 3rd officina. Struck under Galerius, AD 308–310. Laureate, diademed, and draped bust right, wearing necklace / Venus standing left, holding up apple and raising drapery over shoulder; *Γ//•SM•TΣ•. RIC VI 34. Dark green-earthen patina. Good VF. \$175



518388. Galeria Valeria. Augusta, AD 293(?)–311. Æ Follis (24.5mm, 6.96 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 4th officina. Struck under Galerius, mid AD 308. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Venus standing left, holding up apple and raising drapery over shoulder; Δ/PIR//ALE. RIC VI 74, note 2. Brown patina, traces of toned silvering remain. EF. \$525



528517. Galeria Valeria. Augusta, AD 293(?)–311. Æ Follis (25mm, 6.21 g, 6h). Alexandria mint, 6th officina. Struck under Galerius, late AD 308. Draped bust right, wearing stephane / Venus standing left, holding up apple and raising drapery over shoulder; XI $\overline{5}$ /K//ALE. RIC VI 81. Rich brown patina, with hues of green. Near EF. Well struck. \$675

Ex Morton & Eden (18 April 2002), lot 46 (part of).



528512. Fausta. Augusta, AD 324–326. Æ Follis (20mm, 3.79 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 1st officina. Struck under Constantine I, AD 325–326. Draped bust right, hair waved and gathered into tight chignon at nape / Salus standing left, holding two children; SMALA. RIC VII 40; LRBC 1408. Silvering exhibits an attractive golden tone. Good VF. \$375

As daughter of the senior Tetrarch Maximianus, Flavia Maxima Fausta brought a pedigree and important connections to her marriage in AD 307 to Constantine I, recently acclaimed as emperor and vying with several other contenders for supreme power. She soon did her duty and presented Constantine with three sons; however they stood in succession behind Crispus, Constantine's favorite son by a previous liaison. In 310, Fausta further proved her loyalty by ratting out her father, Maximian, for plotting to resume power; Constantine had him executed and raised Fausta to the title of *Nobilissima Femina* ("Noblest of Women"). In AD 324, Fausta was raised to the rank of Augusta, along with Constantine's mother Helena. But in 326 came the sudden execution of Crispus on unknown charges, followed a few months later by Fausta's own death by suffocation in a steam bath. The story behind this shocking turn of events has been debated for centuries. The most accepted explanation is that Fausta, enamored of Crispus but rejected by him, accused him of rape before Constantine, who acted impulsively and ordered his beloved son's execution. Helena then discovered her deception and told Constantine, who, filled with rage and remorse, condemned his wife to death. This account seems too closely to follow the legend of Hippolytus and Phaedra to be true, but there seems to have been an official coverup that has kept us guessing ever since. Hence history regards Fausta as another amoral "scheming empress" along the lines of Livia and Lucilla.



520551. Helena. As *nobilissima femina*, AD 306–324. Æ Follis (20mm, 3.12 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint. Struck under Constantine I, AD 318–319. Mantled bust right / Star of eight rays within laurel wreath. RIC VII 51; LRBC 824. Green patina, light smoothing. Choice EF. With a fabulous portrait for the period. Scarce. \$675

Helena is one of the most famous all Roman empresses and is still venerated as a saint for her early embrace of Christianity. She apparently began her rise as an ordinary barmaid at a tavern in Naissus, modern day Nis in Serbia. There she met and became the consort of a Roman officer, Constantius Chlorus, and bore him a son, Constantine, in about AD 272. When Diocletian named Constantius as Caesar in AD 293, he was forced to abandon Helena and marry Theodora, the daughter of his imperial colleague Maximian, with whom he had six more children. Helena never remarried and spent the next decade in obscurity. By AD 306, the Diocletianic Tetrarchy had collapsed and Constantine was proclaimed emperor in York, one of six men who would contend for sole rule over the next two decades; ultimately he would be the last one standing. Constantine brought his mother to court in AD 312, giving the former barmaid the title *Nobilissima Femina*, Noblest of Women, which appears on her earliest coins (including the present coin) as N F in the obverse legend. In AD 324, Constantine raised Helena to the rank of Augusta, along with his wife Fausta. By this time she had embraced the Christian religion promoted (but not yet practiced) by her son. In 326, Helena undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where she miraculously located the burial place of Jesus and the True Cross, and founded several churches, monasteries and nunneries. Her passage back to Rome uncovered many other holy relics. She died in about AD 330, and was interred in a magnificent porphyry sarcophagus now on display in the Vatican Museum. Helena is a saint in the Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, Anglican and Lutheran churches.



518389. Helena. As Augusta, AD 324-328/30. Æ Follis (19mm, 3.15 g, 6h). Siscia mint, 5th officina. Struck under Constantine I, AD 326-327. Diademed and mantled bust right, wearing double necklace of pearls / Securitas standing left, holding branch and raising robe; •CSIS•. RIC VII 204; LRBC 729. Brown patina, some toned silvering, traces of green deposits. EF.
\$195

Ex Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin 798 (March 1985), no. C61.

522591. Aelia Flaccilla. Augusta, AD 379-386/8. Æ Maiorina (23mm, 6.10 g, 7h). Constantinople mint, 5th officina. Struck under Theodosius I, AD 379-383. Bust right, wearing elaborate pearl headdress, necklace, and mantle / Victory seated right on throne, inscribing Chi-Rho on shield set upon short column; CONE. RIC IX 55.1; LRBC 2149. Dark green patina with red earthen fields. Good VF.
\$250

Aelia Flaccilla was wife to Theodosius I, the last man to hold undisputed sway over the entire Roman Empire. She was likely a noblewoman from a powerful military family in Spain, and thus an ideal match for the Spaniard Theodosius, of similar lineage. They married in about AD 374 and their union produced two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, and one daughter, the formidable Pulcheria. Theodosius became emperor in January of AD 379 and Flaccilla acclaimed Augusta shortly thereafter, making her the first woman since Helena, five decades previous, to be so honored and have coinage struck in her name. Flaccilla was praised by several contemporary writers as a devout Nicene Christian, a pillar of the church, and a generous patron of the disabled and disadvantaged. She died in AD 386 and was deeply mourned throughout the Roman Empire. She is venerated as a saint by the Eastern Orthodox Church.



526727. Aelia Eudocia. Augusta, AD 423-460. AV Tremissis (14mm, 1.50 g, 12h). Constantinople mint. Struck under Theodosius II, circa AD 430-440. Pearl-diademed and draped bust right / Cross within wreath (ties 13) with central medallion; CONOB*. RIC X 335; Depeyrot 72/2. Light scratch in field on obverse. EF. Well struck, and with a detailed bust. \$2750

Aelia Eudocia started life as Athenais, born in Antioch to a prominent Pagan professor of rhetoric. Raised on the classics, she blossomed into a beautiful young woman who was an accomplished poet and orator. When her father died and her brothers cut her out of any inheritance, she traveled to Constantinople in AD 420 to seek redress from the emperor Theodosius II. But the scholarly young emperor was in the market for a wife and he was immediately smitten with Athenais. His sister, the devout Pulcheria, insisted that she convert to Christianity before any marriage, terms she readily accepted, taking the name Eudocia. The new Empress quickly became an advocate for universal education and tolerance, particularly toward Jews and other persecuted sects. She also sought to blend Classical Hellenism and Christianity. This placed her at odds with Pulcheria, who began to denigrate the sincerity of her conversion. To prove her devotion, Eudocia made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in AD 438, but soon after returning she was accused of adultery and banished from the court. Theodosius still loved her, however, and the terms were not severe. She was able to retire to Jerusalem where she continued her writing and charitable work until her death in AD 460.



526729. Aelia Verina. Augusta, AD 457-484. AV Tremissis (1.47 g, 5h). Constantinople mint. Struck under Leo I, AD 462/6. Pearl-diademed and draped bust right / Cross within wreath (ties 14); CONOB(star). RIC X 614; Depeyrot 96/1. Light marks, slightly wavy flan. Near EF. Very rare.
\$5000

Verina, the wife of Leo I, had an extraordinary personal history, plotting from time to time for and against her various relatives in numerous intrigues to control the succession or seize the throne. The very rare gold coinage in her name is attributed to two separate periods, an earlier issue struck in 462 or 466 and a later issue in 471 or 473. This gold tremissis dates to the former period, in the middle of Leo's long reign. From the scant historical sources, Verina appears to have been the consummate imperial schemer who regularly instigated and switched sides in various deadly dynastic disputes without suffering any consequences for her actions. She retired to a nunnery in AD 480, but emerged in AD 484 for one final intrigue against her son-in-law Zeno. This, too, failed and Verina died in the aftermath; whether or not by violence is not recorded.

GREEK COINAGE



494692. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 540-510 BC. AR Nomos (28mm, 8.13 g, 12h). Ear of barley with eight grains; ΜΕΤΑ up right field / Incuse ear of barley with eight grains. Noe Class VI, 125 (same dies, *this coin referenced*); HN Italy 1479; SNG ANS 215 (same dies); SNG Lloyd 304 (same dies); SNG Dreer 238 (same dies). Beautiful light gray toning with golden hues around the devices, minor die break on obverse. EF. \$6000

From the Gasvoda Collection. Ex Triton XXII (9 January 2019) lot 19 (hammer \$4500); Roma IV (30 September 2012), lot 16; Hess-Divo 320 (26 October 2011), lot 9; Naville V (18 June 1923), lot 432.

Signed KPI



536847. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 400-340 BC. AR Nomos (22mm, 7.81 g, 5h). Obverse die signed by Kri-. Head of Demeter right, hair bound by headband and gathered in loose chignon at back, KPI behind nape of neck / Barley ear of six grains, leaf to right; ΜΕ upward to left. Noe 502 (same dies); HN Italy 1528; SNG ANS 378 (same obv. die). Lightly toned. EF. Struck on a broad flan from dies of wonderful style. \$3950

Ex Hermann Robinow Collection ("A Collection of Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins," Morton & Eden 51, 24 October 2011), lot 10 (hammer £3,400); Auctiones AG 20 (8 November 1990), lot 1239.



536849. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 400-340 BC. AR Nomos (22mm, 7.53 g, 4h). Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath; Δ to left, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ to right / Barley ear with leaf to left; to left, crouching Silenos facing above leaf, ΑΔ below; ΜΕΤΑ downward to right. Johnston Class A, 2.1 (same dies); HN Italy 1557; SNG ANS 451 (same dies). Handsomely toned, with light iridescence, scattered die rust on reverse. Near EF. Rare. Struck in high relief from dies of marvelous style. \$5575

Exquisite Zeus

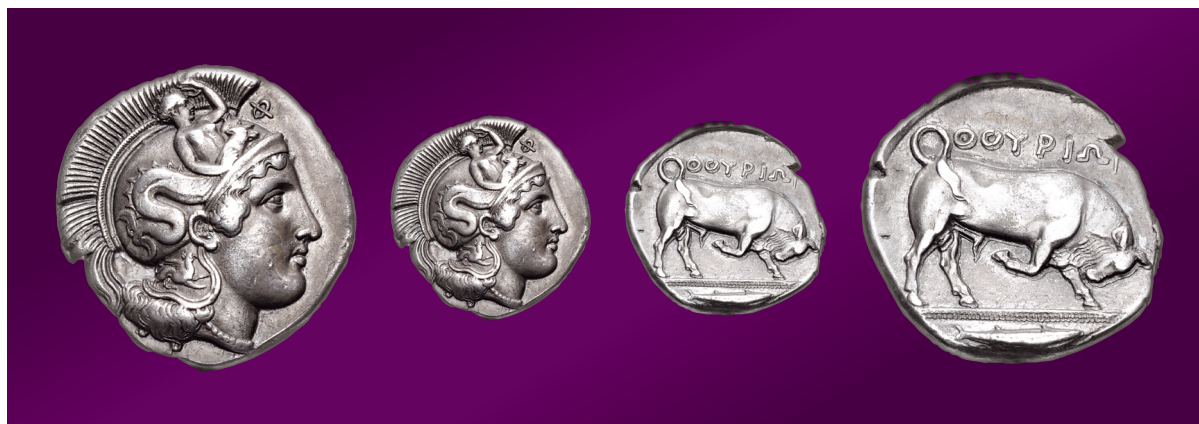


536848. LUCANIA, Metapontion. Circa 340-330 BC. AR Nomos (21mm, 7.85 g, 7h). Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath; thunderbolt to left / Barley ear with leaf to right; ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝ upward to left, poppy and ΚΑΛ above leaf. Johnston Class A, 6.2 (same dies); HN Italy 1558; SNG ANS 412. Lightly toned, minor die wear. Near EF. Very rare. Struck from an obverse die of exquisite style. \$7750



535387. LUCANIA, Sybaris. Circa 550-510 BC. AR Nomos (26.5mm, 8.19 g, 12h). Bull standing left, head right; V/M above / Incuse bull standing right, head left. S&S Class A, pl. XLVIII, 1-3; Gorini 3; HN Italy 1729. Trace deposits. Near EF. Better metal than usual. \$2500

Fine Style Skylla



494670. LUCANIA, Thourioi. Circa 350-300 BC. AR Double Nomos – Distater (26mm, 14.26 g, 2h). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated on its bowl with Skylla raising left arm, and on its neck guard with a griffin springing right; Φ above visor / Bull butting right, tiny Ε on rump, on plain ground line above dotted line; ΘΟΥΡΙΟΝ above; in exergue, fish right. Noe, *Thurian*, Group B, 2; HN Italy 1781; SNG ANS 957; BMC 26; Boston MFA 139; McClean 1254-5 (all from the same dies). Deeply toned, slight die shift on reverse. Near EF. Well struck from dies of fine style. \$35,000

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019) lot 69; Lanz 78 (25 November 1996), lot 86.

This impressive double-nomos (or distater) is struck from one of the most detailed die pairs for this series and survives with only slight circulation wear. The Skylla on the obverse is very complete, with the creature's facial features, the two dog heads flanking the body and the spine running down its serpentine tail fully rendered. Both of Skylla's hands have the individual fingers remaining. The reverse, likewise, displays extraordinary detail. All in all, an extremely artistic piece clear of any detracting marks.



536850. LUCANIA, Velia. Circa 280 BC. AR Nomos (20mm, 7.61 g, 11h). Kerykeion-Thunderbolt Group. Helmeted head of Athena left, helmet decorated with griffin, Φ on neck guard; Ɱ behind neck / Lion stalking right; above, kerykeion right; YEΛHTΩN below. Williams 518 (O262/R364); HN Italy 1316. Attractive old collection tone, slight die shift on reverse. Near EF. \$4750

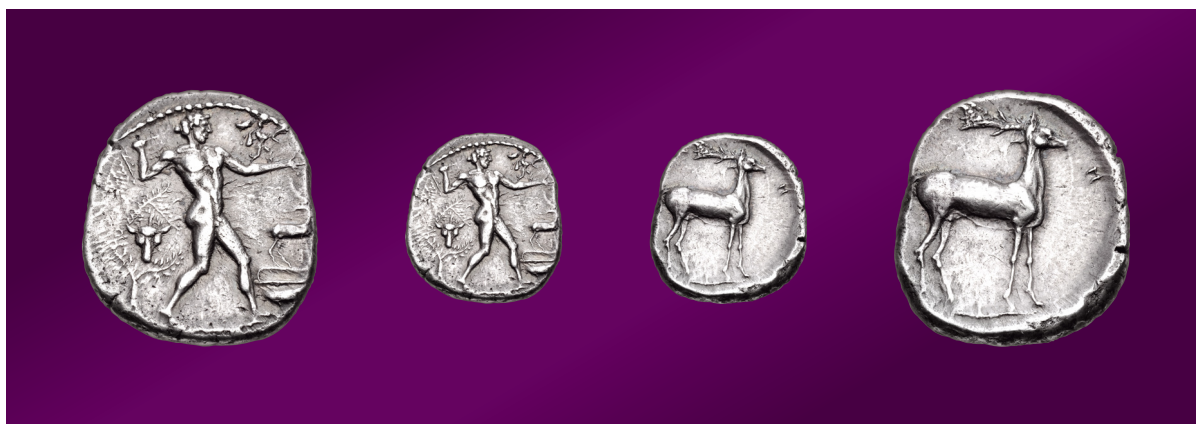
Ex Matthew Curtis Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 87, May 2011), lot 186; Kirk Davis FPL 31 (July 2000), no. 5; Gorny & Mosch 102 (24 May 2000), lot 36; Sternberg XXIX (30 October 1995), lot 150.



494922. BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Third Nomos – Drachm (16mm, 2.27 g, 11h). Apollo advancing right, holding branch aloft in right hand, left arm extended, upon which a small daimon, holding branch in each hand, runs right; ΟΙΥΑΛ to left; to right, stag standing right, head reverted; dot-and-cable border / Incuse of obverse, but no daimon and ethnic in relief; radiate border. Noe, *Caulonia* 205 (same dies); Gorini 10; HN Italy 2039; BMC 15 (same dies); Rhousopoulos 210 (same dies). Good VF, toned, a couple light marks in fields. Excellent metal. Very rare denomination. \$8500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot lot 78; Friend of a Scholar Collection (CNG Inventory 403386, April 2015), purchased from Maison Platt, June 1985.

Ex Gasvoda, Rudman, & Moretti Collections Illustrated by Holloway



494920. BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia. Circa 475-425 BC. AR Nomos (20mm, 8.08 g, 12h). Apollo advancing right, holding branch aloft in right hand, left arm extended, upon which a small daimon runs right; to left, boukranion facing within the branches of a tree; to right, stag standing right, head reverted on basis; pellet border / Stag standing right; [KAVΛONIATA]-M around; no border. Noe, *Caulonia*, Group G, 108 (same dies); HN Italy 2049; SNG ANS 185 (same dies); SNG Lockett 588 = Pozzi 274 (same dies); Holloway, *Art*, p. 13, 1, p. 48, and p. 117 (*this coin*); Hunterian 10 (same dies). Near EF, attractive cabinet tone. Rare. \$15,750

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot 79; Edward J. Waddell inventory 51481 (August 2014); William N. Rudman Collection; A.D. Moretti Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica P, 12 May 2005), lot 1097.



536203. BRUTTIUM, Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. AR Nomos (29mm, 8.15 g, 12h). Spread incuse type. Tripod, legs surmounted by wreaths and terminating in lion's feet, two serpents rising inward from feet, set on basis of three lines, the center dotted; $\Phi\text{P}\text{O}$ to left / Incuse tripod as obverse, but wreaths in relief, less ornamentation, and no serpents. Gorini 1; Attianese 4; HN Italy 2075; SNG ANS 239–41; Jameson 417; Kraay & Hirmer 264. Light iridescent tone, faint graffito ("II") in field on reverse. EF. Well centered. \$6250

The Delphic tripod depicted on both the obverse (in relief) and reverse (incuse) derive from the city's foundational legend. According to this, Myskellos, obeying a directive of the oracle of Delphi, led a group of Achaean settlers to the site and founded the city around 710 BC. This divine sanction is represented by the tripod of the oracle, which became the civic badge of Kroton and is featured on its coinage. Kroton was among the first cities to produce coinage in Italy, its earliest being of the incuse type struck on the Achaian standard.



535403. BRUTTIUM, Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. AR Nomos (27mm, 8.05 g, 12h). Spread incuse type. Tripod, legs surmounted by wreaths and terminating in lion's feet, two serpents rising from the bowl, set on basis of three lines, the center dotted; $\Phi\text{P}\text{O}$ to left / Incuse tripod as obverse, but wreaths and serpents in relief. Gorini 3 and p. 152–3 = Basel 194; Attianese 5; HN Italy 2075; SNG ANS 229. Lightly toned, underlying luster. EF. Well centered. \$2575



535402. BRUTTIUM, Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. AR Nomos (26.5mm, 6.67 g, 12h). Tripod, legs surmounted by wreaths and terminating in lion's feet, two serpents rising from the bowl, set on basis of three lines, the center dotted; $\Phi\text{P}\text{O}$ to left / Incuse tripod as obverse, but wreaths and serpents in relief. Gorini 3 and p. 152–3 = Basel 194; Attianese 5; HN Italy 2075; SNG ANS 229; SNG Lewis 246; de Luynes 701. Trace deposits. EF. \$2950

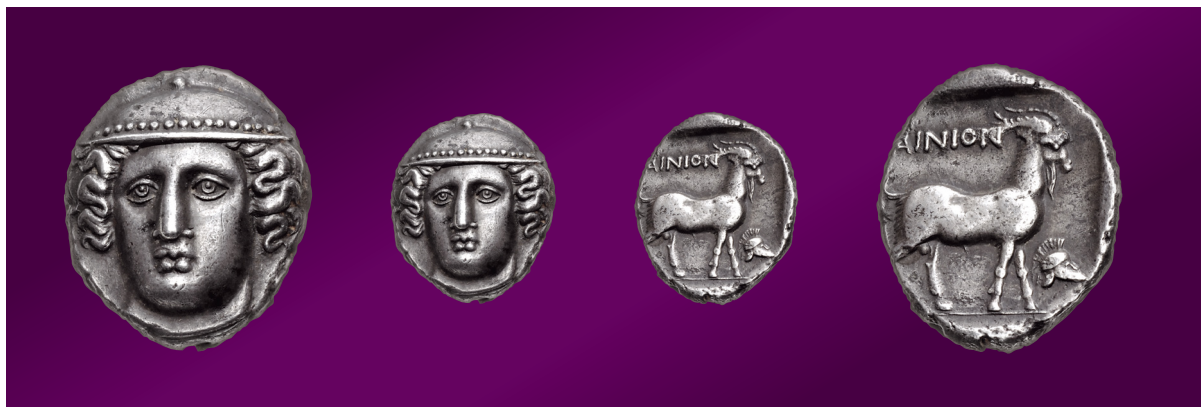


531918. SICILY, Syracuse. Hieron I. 478-466 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24.5mm, 16.97 g, 2h). Struck circa 475-470 BC. Charioteer driving slow quadriga right, holding kentron in right hand, reins in both; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with wreath held in both hands / Head of Arethousa right, wearing pearl tainia, single-pendant earring, and necklace; Σ V Σ -AK-O Σ I-OV and four dolphins around. Boehringer Series XIIa, 296 (V142/R204); HGC 2, 1307; SNG ANS 97 (same dies); Randazzo 462 (same dies); Weber 1594 (same dies). Darkly toned, traces of find patina. Near EF. Early die state, with good detail. \$5750

Ex G.M.R.H. Collection.



531991. SKYTHIA, Olbia. Circa 450-440 BC. Cast Æ (69mm, 136.32 g). Head of Athena left, wearing Attic helmet; to left, dolphin upward / Wheel with four spokes ('solar disk'); Γ AY Σ within quarters. Karyshkovskij p. 392, Таб. II=B, 1; Anokhin 164; cf. HGC 3, 1883 (smaller denomination); SNG BM Black Sea –; SNG Pushkin –; SNG Stancomb –; Frolova & Abramzon 130–3; Triton XXII, lot 160. Rich green patina. Good VF. Clean, detailed casting. Very rare. \$5750



495002. THRACE, Ainos. Circa 372/1-370/69 BC. AR Tetradrachm (21mm, 15.69 g, 12h). Head of Hermes facing slightly left, wearing petasos with pelleted rim / Goat standing right; AINION above; to right, crested Corinthian helmet right; all within incuse square. May, *Ainos* 411–3 var. (unlisted dies); AMNG II 377; HGC 3, 1278; SNG Ashmolean 3552; Traité IV 1509, pl. CCCXLV, 18. EF, deeply toned. Very rare issue. \$32,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot 163; Friend of a Scholar Collection (CNG inventory 405840, April 2015); Münzen und Medaillen AG 68 (15 April 1986), lot 204.

Ex Gasvoda, Knopke, and Jameson Collections



495039. THRACE, Maroneia. Late 2nd-mid 1st centuries BC. AR Tetradrachm (31.5mm, 16.58 g, 1h). Head of young Dionysos right, wearing wreath of ivy and berries / Dionysos, nude, standing half-left, holding grapes in right hand, cradling narthex stalks in, and drapery hanging from, left arm; ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ at sides, ⲛⲃ to inner left, ⲛⲁ to inner right, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ below. Schönert-Geiss 1031.1 (V19/R53) = Jameson 1063 (*this coin*); HGC 3, 1556; Pozzi 1056 (same dies); SNG Berry 496 (same dies). Deep iridescent toning, light cleaning marks under tone. Choice EF. Very rare issue, only four examples known to Schönert-Geiss. Of the finest style. \$11,000

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot 165; Friend of a Scholar Collection (CNG inventory 405841, April 2015); Olga H. Knopke Collection (Glendining's, 10 December 1986), lot 120; Hess-Leu (7 April 1960), lot 116; Robert Jameson Collection.

Artistic Thasos Stater



495001. ISLANDS off THRACE, Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. AR Stater (20.5mm, 8.87 g). Ithyphallic satyr advancing right, carrying off protesting nymph; ι to upper right / Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 6 var. (letter on obverse); HPM pl. X, 27-8 var. (same); HGC 6, 334 var. (letter on obv.); Nomos 16, lot 54 (same obv. die); Nomos 3, lot 42 (same obv. die); Pecunem 23, lot 139 (same obv. die); Rauch 101, lot 1306. Near EF, toned. Extremely rare with *iota* on obverse. \$17,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot 166; Hess-Divo 327 (22 October 2014), lot 10; Lanz 125 (28 November 2005), lot 179.



528821. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. Lysimachos. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28mm, 17.17 g, 12h). Lampsakos mint. Struck 297/6-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear in background; torch to inner left, star on throne. Thompson 43; Müller 381; HGC 3, 1750b; SNG BN 2538-9. Light toning, underlying luster. EF. Well centered. Outstanding portrait of delicate style. \$5750



540405. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. Lysimachos. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 16.95 g, 12h). In the types of Alexander III of Macedon. Kolophon mint. Struck circa 299/8-297/6 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, lion forepart left above torch; pentagram below throne. Thompson 122; Price L22; Müller 18; HGC 3, 1749a. Lightly toned, a few scrapes and marks. Good VF. Well centered. \$795

Ex San Vicente Collection, purchased from Dr. Arnold Saslow, June 1995.



495011. MACEDON, Chalkidian League. Circa 349 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 14.21 g, 12h). Olynthos mint; Eudorida(s), magistrate. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Kithara; X-A-Λ-KΙΔ-EΩN around, [E]ΠΙ ΕΥΔΟΡΙΔΑ in small letters below. Robinson & Clement Group W, 137 (A84/P114); HGC 3, 500; SNG ANS 51 (same dies); SNG Lockett 1315 (same dies). EF, toned, a hint of granularity, light mark on obverse, minor flan flaws on reverse. Extremely rare tetradrachm of Eudoridas, only three noted by R&C (the "commerce" piece is now in the ANS), none in CoinArchives. \$21,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019), lot 181; Waddell FPL 72 (1997), no. 32.

The Chalkidice is a three-fingered spit of land extending from eastern Macedon into the Aegean Sea. Wary of Athenian imperialism and the rising power of the Macedonian Kingdom, the free cities of the Chalkidice banded together in 432 BC to form a defensive coalition called the Chalkidian League, with its capital of Olynthos. The silver coinage struck at Olynthos was on the Macedonian standard, somewhat lighter than the Attic standard employed by most of Greece, and was legal tender at all cities belonging to the league. The standard design featured a head of Apollo, god of beauty, art and music, with a type of lyre called a kithara on the reverse. The heads of Apollo on these pieces are remarkable for the strength and beauty of their style. Some of the most beautiful dies in the series were produced in the mid-300s BC, of which an outstanding example is seen here. Eudoridas is one of the few magistrates named on Chalkidian League gold coins. In fact, his staters are known from two reverse dies, while only one die is known for his tetradrachms.



531637. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (27mm, 17.14 g, 8h). Tarsos mint. Struck under Menes or Philotas, circa 327-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; upright plow in left field, ☉ below throne, pellet above right shoulder. Price 3032; Newell, *Tarsos* 38, obv. die XXXIX; SNG Ashmolean 2892 (same obv. die); SNG Saroglos 511. Attractive golden tone, faint die shift. Superb EF. \$4750

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.

Exceptional Head Left



536205. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaios. 323-317 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 14.37 g, 6h). In the types of Philip II. Pella mint. Struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, circa 323-318/7 BC. Head of Zeus left, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth, holding palm in right hand, rein in left, on horseback right; ☉ below raised foreleg. Le Rider Period III, 439 (same dies); SNG ANS 430. Lustrous, a couple of tiny marks, slight die shift on reverse. EF. From fresh dies of exceptional style. \$8750

Ex Dr. G.W. Collection, purchased from Edward J. Waddell Ltd, in the 1990s.



531639. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaios. 323-317 BC. AV Stater (18mm, 8.54 g, 3h). In the types of Philip II. Lampsakos mint. Struck under Leonnatos, Arrhidaios, or Antigonos I Monophthalmos. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer, holding kionion in right hand, reins in left, driving biga right; ☚ below horses, coiled serpent to right of royal name, grain ear in exergue. Thompson, *Philip* 34 (same dies as illustration); Le Rider pl. 90, 8; ADM II Series VIII, 165-7 (same rev. die); SNG ANS 288 (same rev. die); SNG Berry 97 (same rev. die). Underlying luster, minor die shift on reverse. EF. \$8250



539234. KINGS of MACEDON. Demetrios I Poliorketes. 306-283 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28.5mm, 16.95 g, 12h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Miletos mint. Struck circa 295/4 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; Ⓜ in left field, labrys below throne. Newell 48 (unlisted dies); Price 2147 corr. (monogram); ADM I Series XIII. Attractive old collection tone. Good VF. Well centered on a broad flan. Rare issue as a tetradrachm, only three in Pella (including the one coin listed in ADM and Newell), eight in CoinArchives. \$3250

Ex San Vicente Collection, purchased from Dr. Arnold Saslow, September 2006.

Nautical Theme



531640. KINGS of MACEDON. Antigonos III Doson. 229-221 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 17.11 g, 12h). Amphipolis mint(?). Struck circa 227-225 BC. Head of Poseidon right, wearing wreath of marine plants / Apollo, testing bow in extended right hand, seated left on prow left inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ; ☼ below. Panagopoulou Group 37, 174-84 var. (O29/R- [unlisted rev. die]); EHC 436; Touratsoglou 52-3; HGC 3, 1051; SNG Berry 368 (same obv. die). Underlying luster. EF. Well centered. \$8750

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.

Antigonos III Doson was the son of the ill-fated Demetrius the Fair, a Macedonian nobleman who briefly served as king of Cyrene in 250 BC before falling into a love affair with his mother-in-law and being murdered by his jealous bride. His sobriquet Doson means “prone to giving” in Greek, but it is unclear how it applies to him. Although he stood outside the direct line of Macedonian royal succession, he grew into a capable soldier and was asked to serve as regent for the five-year-old Philip V after the death in battle of the boy’s father, Demetrius II Aetolicus, in 229 BC. Facing a chaotic situation caused by successive defeats and the misrule of his predecessor, Antigonos ably restored Macedonia’s military and financial position as the major power in mainland Greece. He proved so successful that the gentry of Macedon confirmed him as king, although he gave all due honors to Philip V, who eventually succeeded him after his reign was cut short by a burst blood vessel in 221 BC. His beautiful coinage bears a nautical theme, depicting a superb head of Poseidon on the obverse and Apollo astride a ship’s prow on the reverse.



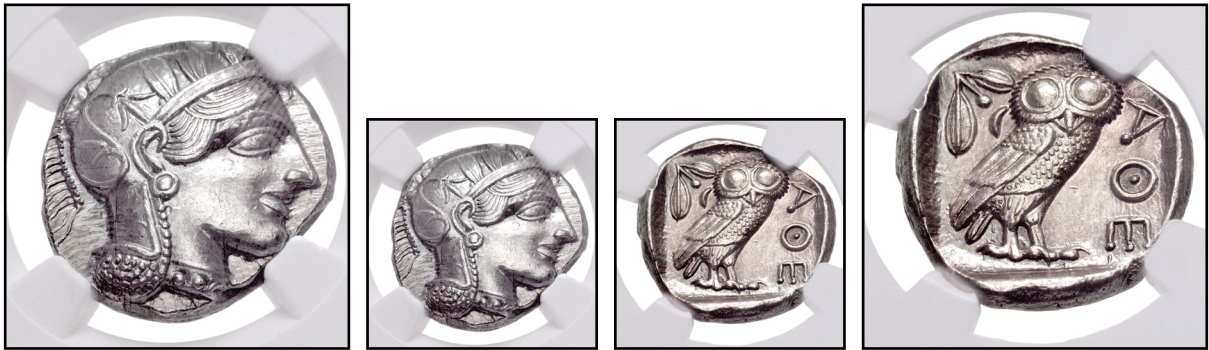
536852. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 450/40-420 BC. AR Drachm (20mm, 6.21 g, 12h). The hero Thessalos, with petasos and chlamys hanging around neck, restraining bull right by band held around its head / Horse prancing right; ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ around; within incuse square. Lorber, *Thessalian* 53; BCD Thessaly II 171 var. (ethnic); HGC 4, 418 (same dies as illustration). Underlying luster, minor die rust on obverse, slight die shift on reverse. Good VF. \$2250

Ex Triton XIV (4 January 2011), lot 104.



531587. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. AR Stater (24mm, 12.21 g, 1h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, hair in ampyx, wearing necklace / Bridled horse prancing right; ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ around. L-S Type 2, Series B, dies O12/R2, a = SNG Lockett 1571 = Pozzi, *Boutin* 2771 = Pozzi 1219 (this coin); BCD Thessaly II 304 (same obv. die); HGC 4, 409; SNG Berry 540 (same dies). Lightly toned, small area of roughness on reverse. Near EF. Struck in high relief from dies of beautiful style. \$8275

Ex Dr. Patrick Tan Collection (Triton XX, 10 January 2017), lot 137; California Collection (Heritage 3037, 4 January 2015), lot 29989.



509555. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.21 g, 7h). Head of Athena right, with frontal eye, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left, AΘE to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1611-22. Attractive deep iridescent toning. In NGC encapsulation 4938345010, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Nicely centered on a well rounded flan. \$1950



509568. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.21 g, 7h). Head of Athena right, with frontal eye, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent to left, AΘE to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1611-22. Lustrous surfaces. In NGC encapsulation 4938345008, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1950



539235. ISLANDS off ATTICA, Aegina. Circa 550-530/25 BC. AR Stater (19.5mm, 11.58 g). Sea turtle, head in profile, with thin collar and row of dots down its back / Deep incuse square with proto-“Union Jack” pattern. Holloway, *Archaic*, Group A, unlisted dies; Meadows, *Aegina*, Group Ia; cf. Milbank Period I, pl. I, 3; HGC 6, 424. Toned, granular surfaces. Good VF. High relief turtle. \$5750

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection; Gorny & Mosch 236 (7 March 2016), lot 196.



539236. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-450 BC. EL Stater (20mm, 16.14 g). Forepart of winged lion left; to right, tunny upward / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 96; Greenwell 117; cf. Boston MFA 1438 (hekte); SNG BN 237; BMC –; Gillet –; Gulbenkian –; Jameson –; Myrmekion –; cf. Rosen 472 (hekte); Weber –; Triton XX, lot 209. VF. Well centered. \$9750

Ex Siren Collection.

Extremely Rare Issue



540410. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-450 BC. EL Stater (18.5mm, 16.03 g). Forepart of boar left; tunny to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald I 44a = Giessener Münzhandlung 58, lot 363 = Sternberg XXV, lot 118; CNG E-191, lot 13; Roma 8, lot 598; otherwise, unpublished. A little off center. VF. Extremely rare wingless boar forepart type, apparently the fourth known. \$4950

One of Five Known



540411. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-450 BC. EL Stater (19.5mm, 16.16 g). Forepart of horse left; tunny to right / Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hurter & Liewald I 40 (hekte); Triton XVII, lot 256 = Morton & Eden 49 (9 June 2011), lot 241; CNG 111, lot 199; CNG E-459, lot 204 = CNG 106, lot 299 = Roma E-24, lot 154; Heritage 3071, lot 33148; otherwise, unpublished. Double struck. VF. Extremely rare, one of five known. \$2500



536880. MYSIA, Kyzikos. Circa 550-450 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (11mm, 2.66 g). Triton left, holding wreath aloft in left hand, on tunny left / Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze I 126; Greenwell 11; Boston MFA 1425; SNG BN 276 = SNG Delepierre 2509 (same dies); cf. BMC 24 (stater); Gulbenkian 614; Jameson 2561; Weber –. Scratches on edge, otherwise well centered and attractive. Near EF. \$6500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 244 (6 March 2017), lot 290; Gorny & Mosch 232 (5 October 2015), lot 257.



515359. AEOLIS, Kyme. Circa 155-143 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31mm, 16.94 g, 12h). Stephanophoric type. Kallias, magistrate. Head of the Amazon Kyme right, wearing taenia / Horse prancing right; one-handed cup below raised foreleg, KYMAION to right, KALLIAS below; all within wreath. Oakley obv. die 21; SNG von Aulock 1636 (same obv. die); SNG Copenhagen 103. Lightly toned. EF. Well struck on a broad flan from fine style dies. \$1950



537088. LESBOS, Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. EL Hekte – Sixth Stater (10.5mm, 2.53 g, 6h). Veiled head of Demeter right, wearing wreath of grain ears / Tripod tied with fillet within linear square. Bodenstedt Em. 91; HGC 6, 1017. Toned, a couple of light marks. Near EF. Well centered. \$1250

Ex Siren Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 111, 29 May 2019), lot 227.

Spectacular Teos Stater



495026. IONIA, Teos. Circa 450-425 BC. AR Stater (21mm, 11.99 g). Griffin seated right, raising left forepaw, on an ornamented ground line; to right, swan standing right / Quadripartite incuse square. Matzke Series Cb1; Balcer Group LII, 101 var. (A101/P– [unlisted rev. die]); SNG von Aulock –; SNG Copenhagen –; Boston MFA 1939 = Warren 1135 (same obv. die). EF, toned. Well centered. \$17,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019) lot 253; Nomos 6 (8 May 2012), lot 92; Leu 81 (16 May 2001), lot 280; Sternberg XVIII (20 November 1986), lot 157.

Unrecorded EL Fraction



539239. IONIA(?), Uncertain. Circa 625-600 BC. EL Unit (12mm, 3.90 g). Uncertain standard. Parallel lines across field / Cross-hatch pattern. Unpublished. As made. \$2250

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection; Roma XIII (23 March 2017), lot 146 (Macedon).

The attribution of this piece is uncertain. The only similar issue is an archaic silver fraction of Dardanos in Troas that features a cross-hatch pattern on the reverse. Electrum issues are tentatively attributed to that city, but feature a cock on the obverse (as on the same silver fraction), and are struck on the Phokaic and Lydo-Milesian standard, neither of which are compatible with the weight of the present coin. Moreover, the obverse here is dissimilar to any issues of Dardanos. The coin is unlike any electrum that has been attributed to the Thraco-Macedonian region, but the odd weight also makes an attribution to a mint in western Asia Minor quite difficult, though there are electrum pieces from that region whose weight standard remain unknown.



523664. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 625-600 BC. EL Myshemihekte – Twenty-fourth Stater (6.5mm, 0.68 g). Phokaic standard. Raised clockwise swastika pattern / Quadripartite square punch. Weidauer –; Karwiese, *Artemision*, Type II.7; Traité I 237; Elektron I 44; SNG Kayhan 702 var. (swastika counterclockwise). VF. \$365

Rare Scarab Hekte



520856. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Sixth Stater – Hekte (10mm, 2.33 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Convex surface with two raised bumps (scarab beetle?) / Double incuse square punch. Weidauer –; Traité –; cf. SNG Kayhan 673 (trite); cf. Linzalone 1110 (trite; ram); CNG 81, lot 534 (same reverse punches). In NGC encapsulation 2400212-003, graded XF, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$2750



539240. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 564/53-550/39 BC. AR Stater (18.5mm, 10.46 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Two incuse squares of unequal size. Berk 20; SNG Ashmolean 760. Dark iridescent tone, slight roughness, only a hint of the typical granularity. Near EF. Well centered and struck. An exceptional specimen of this historic type. \$12,500



523684. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 564/53-550/39 BC. AR Twelfth Stater (8mm, 0.86 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Incuse square. Berk 26–7; SNG Ashmolean 775 (Persian Period). Toned, typical granular surfaces. VF. Well centered. \$375

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.



523685. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 564/53-550/39 BC. AR Twenty-fourth Stater (6mm, 0.41 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion and bull / Incuse square. Berk —; SNG Ashmolean 776–7 (Persian Period). Toned, typical granularity. VF. \$295

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.



531605. SATRAPS of CARIA. Hidrieus. Circa 351/0-344/3 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 15.14 g, 12h). Halikarnassos mint. Head of Apollo facing slightly right, wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck / Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding labrys and inverted spear; small E between foot and spear, ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ to right. Konuk, *Identities* 28; Babelon, *Perses* 405; Traité II 100; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 340; SNG Kayhan 880; SNG von Aulock 8046; BMC 1. Areas of luster, minor reverse edge deposit. Choice EF. Well struck in sound metal, with a strong pair of eyes. \$4500

Ex Heritage 3026 (25 September 2013), lot 23183 (hammer \$5,000).



536885. SATRAPS of CARIA. Pixodaros. Circa 341/0-336/5 BC. AR Didrachm (20mm, 6.91 g, 12h). Halikarnassos mint. Head of Apollo facing slightly right, wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck / Zeus Labraundos standing right; ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ to right. Pixodarus 25h (A3/P11 – *this coin*); Konuk, *Identities* 30; SNG München 15 (same dies); Weber 6608 (same dies). Toned. Choice EF. Fine style. \$7500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 9 January 2019) lot 270; CNG inventory 995859 (January 2015); Numismatica Ars Classica 78 (26 May 2014), lot 318; Roma VI (29 September 2013), lot 656; Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 173; Peus 343 (26 April 1995), lot 150; Pixodarus Hoard (CH IX, 421).



531921. ISLANDS off CARIA, Kos. Circa 280-250 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28mm, 15.16 g, 12h). Leodamas, magistrate. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Crab; ΚΩΙΟΝ above; below, ΛΕΩΔΑΜΑΣ above bow-in-bowcase; all within dotted square. Requier Group III, 40 (D8/R34); Stefanaki Series VII, Issue 17, 821-2 (same dies); HGC 6, 1308; SNG Copenhagen 627; SNG Delepierre 2729. Lightly toned. Near EF. Well centered on a broad flan. Struck from artistic dies. \$9500

Extremely Rare Dolphin Stater of Lindos



531643. ISLANDS off CARIA, Rhodos. Lindos. Circa 500-475 BC. AR Stater (17.5mm, 12.98 g, 6h). Head of roaring lion right / Dolphin swimming right; ΛΙΝΔΙΟΙΔ above and below; all within incuse square. Cahn, *Archaischen*, Group H; HN Online 1462; HGC 6, 1399; SNG Ashmolean 522 = Hamburger 98, lot 825; Kraay & Hirmer 641 = Traité I 781; Kunstfreund 12 = Jameson 2312; Gorny & Mosch 240, lot 241. Find patina, some roughness on obverse. VF. Extremely rare, only four examples published of this issue. \$19,500



536207. DYNASTS of LYCIA. Mithrapata. Circa 390-370 BC. AR Stater (25mm, 9.80 g, 3h). Forepart of lion right / Head of Mithrapata left; ΜΕΘΡΑΠΑΤΑ (MITHRAPATA in Lycian) around, triskeles to lower right; all within incuse square. Mildenberg, *Mithrapata* 1 (dies 1/1); Podalia 31-5 (A1/P1); Müseler VII 66-73; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 472; SNG Ashmolean 1199 (same dies); SNG von Aulock 4236 (same dies); Boston MFA Supp. 230 (same dies). Lightly toned, small area of weak strike. EF. Excellent portrait and metal quality. \$8500

Ex Dr. G.W. Collection; Classical Numismatic Group 40 (with Numismatica Ars Classica, 4 December 1996), lot 1062.

Pre-Hellenistic Portraiture



539241. DYNASTS of LYCIA. Mithrapata. Circa 390-370 BC. AR Stater (25mm, 9.73 g, 10h). Forepart of lion right / Head of Mithrapata left; ΜΕΘΡΡ-ΠΡΤΡ (MITHRAPATA in Lycian) around, triskeles to lower right; all within incuse square. Mildenberg, *Mithrapata* 3 (dies 2/2); Podalia 37–40 (A2/P2); Müseler VII 66–9 (same dies); Reuter 98 (same obv. die); Falghera –; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 472 var. (arrangement of letters); SNG Ashmolean 1200 (same dies); SNG von Aulock 4237 (same dies). Toned, minor porosity. EF. Well centered, with an exemplary portrait and lion. \$8500

Ex Weise Collection; CNG inventory 763572 (January 2006).

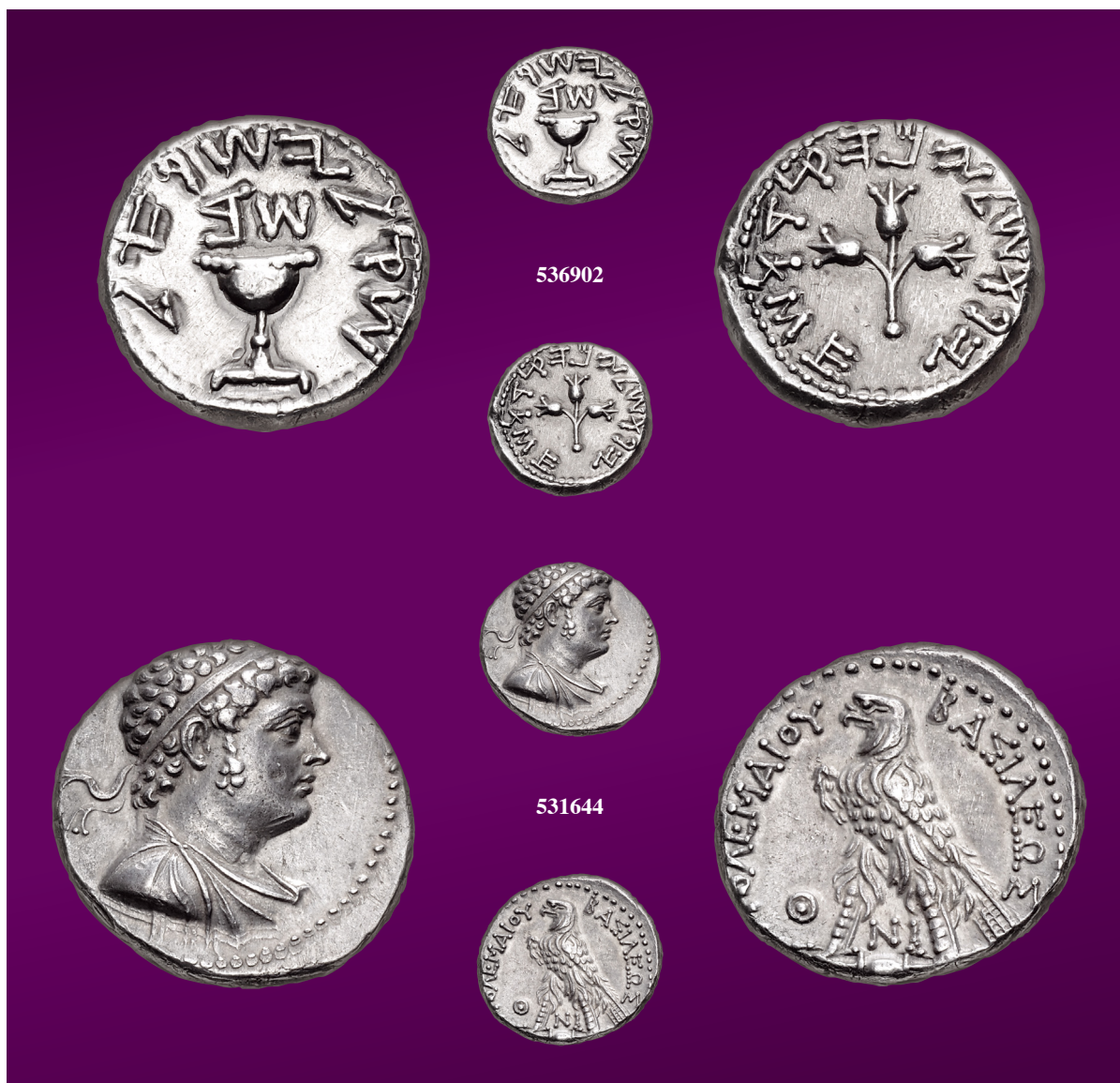
The portraits on coins in the later Lycian series are among the finest of the Classical period. Among the earliest to attempt depictions of their rulers on coinage, the Lycians' first portraits in the later 5th century BC were innovative, but static, idealized forms lacking individual characterization. Over the next half-century, however, the style progressed significantly toward realism, culminating in the issues of the dynasts Mithrapata and Perikles in the early-mid 4th century BC. The coins of Mithrapata came first, depicting on their reverse the profile portrait of a man with distinctive elderly features. Through the relative chronology established in L. Mildenberg's die study, one can even see the portrait become more aged as time progressed, reflecting the realism that had been captured in these issues. The coins of Perikles, Mithrapata's successor, continue this trend. Interestingly, both Mithrapata and Perikles are depicted without any sort of satrapal headgear, which was always included in earlier Lycian portraits, perhaps indicating that they had declared their independence from the Persian king. Unfortunately, these astonishing developments in portraiture came to an abrupt end in Lycia when Maussollos of Caria invaded the region circa 360 BC.



534942. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos I Soter. 281-261 BC. AR Drachm (17mm, 4.20 g, 6h). Ai Khanoum mint. Struck circa 280-271 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Horned and bridled horse's head right, with braided, flame-like forelock; ☉ to right. SC 431.3; SMAK A1DH-39–40 (a20/p– [unlisted rev. die]); HGC 9, 136. Lightly toned, satin surfaces. EF. An exceptional specimen of desirable type. \$3250



536897. JUDAEA, Jewish War. 66-70 CE. AR Shekel (23mm, 14.22 g, 12h). Jerusalem mint. Dated year 2 (67/8 CE). Omer cup; שׁל (‘‘Y[ear] 2’’ in Hebrew = date) above, שֶׁקֶל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל (‘‘Shekel of Israel’’ in Hebrew) around / Sprig of three pomegranates; יְרוּשָׁלַיִם הַקְּדוּשָׁה (‘‘Jerusalem the holy’’ in Hebrew) around. Deutsch 42 (O4/R40); Meshorer 193; Kadman 8; Hendin 1358; Bromberg II 376 (same obv. die); Shoshana I 20202–3; Sofaer 7–8 (same obv. die); Spaer 167–8; Athena Fund II 1030 (same dies). Lustrous surfaces. Choice EF. A detailed and attractive specimen. \$9500



536902. JUDAEA, Jewish War. 66-70 CE. AR Shekel (23mm, 14.15 g, 12h). Jerusalem mint. Dated year 2 (67/8 CE). Omer cup; ש"ב ("Y[ear] 2" in Hebrew = date) above, שְׁקֶל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל ("Shekel of Israel" in Hebrew) around / Sprig of three pomegranates; יְרוּשָׁלַיִם קְדֻשָׁה ("Jerusalem the holy" in Hebrew) around. Deutsch 123–36 var. (O11/R– [unlisted rev. die]); Meshorer 193; Kadman 8; Hendin 1358; Bromberg II 376; Sofaer 7–8; Spaer 167–8. Slight die wear, small edge flaw on reverse. Near EF. Well centered on a round flan. \$8750

Rare Ptolemy IV Portrait

531644. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy IV Philopator. 222-205/4 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 14.14 g, 12h). Posthumous issue under Ptolemy V. Uncertain military mint in Phoenicia. Struck circa 202-200 BC. Diademed and draped bust right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle standing right on [thunderbolt]; ☉ to left, NI between legs. Svoronos –; Mørkholm, *Portrait*, Group IX, – (A13/R– [obverse die unlisted with this issue, reverse die unlisted]); BMC –; SNG Copenhagen –; CNG 38, lot 568 (same dies). Toned, slightly off center. Near EF. Very rare. \$22,500

Ex Weise Collection; Triton VIII (11 January 2005), lot 589; Robert Schonwalter Collection (Triton V, 16 January 2002), lot 1541.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE



528570. Anonymous. Circa 225-214 BC. AR Didrachm – Quadrigratus (23mm, 6.64 g, 9h). Uncertain mint. Laureate head of Janus; straight truncation / Jupiter, hurling thunderbolt and holding scepter, in galloping quadriga driven right by Victory; in exergue, incuse ROMΛ on raised tablet. Crawford 29/3; Sydenham 64a; RSC 23; RBW 64. Light iridescent toning. Good VF. Well centered on a broad flan. \$1875



521114. Anonymous. 211-208 BC. AR Victoriatus (17mm, 3.07 g, 11h). Luceria L (second Crawford series). Luceria mint. Laureate head of Jupiter right, hair falling in three neat ringlets; all within bead and reel border / Victory standing right, crowning trophy; ∟ between, ROMΛ in exergue. Crawford 97/1b; Sydenham 121; RSC 36e*; RBW 395. Sharply struck from dies of good style. In NGC encapsulation 4374460-020, graded MS. \$1175

In around 218 BC, at roughly the same time as the appearance of the silver denarius, mints in the Roman Republic began to strike silver coins bearing on the obverse a bust of Jupiter and on the reverse a figure of Victory placing a wreath upon a trophy. Known as a *victoriatus* in Latin or *tropaikon* in Greek, this coin was primarily issued to facilitate payments in Greek-speaking southern Italy, where its weight was roughly equivalent to a drachm or half nomos. Rome at this time had a great need for coinage, as the Second Punic War then raged across Italy, and the city needed silver to pay her allies. This function is demonstrated by the hoard evidence, which shows that victoriatus circulation was generally limited to southern Italy, and later Cisalpine Gaul and Spain.

The victoriatus was generally struck in less pure silver than the denarius, rarely meeting the same 90% standard, yet it followed the same overall pattern of debasements. Despite this, it proved to be an important coin for the budding empire. Though the type was discontinued around 170 BC, the coins themselves continued to circulate, eventually becoming worn enough to function in the marketplace as quinarii. Accordingly, even into the early Imperial period, the silver quinarius was also sometimes referred to as a victoriatus.

The Social War



525589. The Social War. AR. 90-88 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.92 g, 12h). Bovianum(?) mint. Struck 89 BC. Laureate head of Italia left, wearing single drop earring and pearl necklace; VITELIŪ (viteliū in Oscan) to right / Soldier standing facing, head right, foot on uncertain object, holding spear and sword; recumbent bull to right; > (= Oscan C) in exergue. Campana, *Monetazione* 124 (D85/R108); Sydenham 627; RBW 1218 var. (letter in exergue); HN Italy 407. Deep iridescent toning. EF. Fine style. Rare. \$10,000

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica 21 (17 May 2001), lot 184.

The revolt of Rome's Italian allies (*socii*, hence 'Social War') broke out toward the close of the year 91 BC and was the culmination of longstanding grievances occasioned by the Senate's inept handling of foreign relations. The Marsi were especially prominent in this movement, hence the name 'Marsic Confederation,' which is often applied to the rebel state. The main fighting was in the years 90-89 BC and the rebellion assumed alarming proportions when both consuls for 90 BC were defeated by rebel armies. Rome appeared to be in serious danger of defeat, but the movement collapsed as suddenly as it had begun. The victory was probably achieved largely through the political concession of granting Roman citizenship to the enemy. Thereafter, all of Italy south of the Po was united by this common bond. The coinage of the Marsic Confederation is of great interest, consisting principally of silver denarii, some of which bear the names of the rebel generals.



541012. L. Procilius. 80 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.52 g, 5h). Rome mint. Laureate and bearded head of Jupiter right; S • C to left / Juno Sospita standing right, wearing goat-skin headdress, hurling spear with right hand and holding shield in left; to right, serpent erect; L • PROC[IL]/[F] to left. Crawford 379/1; Sydenham 771; Proclia 1; RBW 1406. Beautiful iridescent toning. Choice EF. \$595

Ex Andrew McCabe Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica 78 (26 May 2014), lot 639; P.A. Collection (Hess-Divo 307, 7 June 2007), lot 1469; Auctiones SA 11 (30 September 1980), lot 348.



506097. L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus. 62 BC. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.94 g, 7h). Rome mint. Veiled and diademed head of Concordia right; PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA around from lower left / Trophy; to left, three captives (King Perseus of Macedon and his two sons) standing right; to right, Paullus standing left; TER above, PAVLLVS in exergue. Crawford 415/1; Sydenham 926; Aemilia 10; RBW 1497. Lustrous, peripheral iridescent toning. In NGC encapsulation 4284624012, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$875

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection; Michael J. Parris Collection (Coin Galleries, 18 April 2001), lot 302.



539243. The Pompeians. Cnaeus Pompey Jr. Summer 46-Spring 45 BC. AR Denarius (19.5mm, 3.92 g, 6h). Corduba mint; Marcus Publicius, *legatus pro praetore*. Helmeted head of Roma right; M • POBLICI • LEG • PRO PR around / Hispania standing right, round shield on her back, holding two spears and presenting large palm frond to Pompeian soldier standing left on prow, armed with sword; CN • MAGNVS • IMP around. Crawford 469/1a; CRI 48; Sydenham 1035; RSC 1 (Pompey the Great); RBW —. Attractively toned. Good VF. \$1500

Ex Prof. David R. Beatty Collection; Classical Numismatic Group 76 (12 September 2007), lot 1272; Classical Numismatic Group 41 (19 March 1997), lot 1649.



528828. The Pompeians. Sextus Pompey. 42-38 BC. AR Denarius (20.5mm, 3.57 g, 3h). Massilia (Marseilles) mint; Q. Nasidius, commander of the fleet. Bare head of Pompey the Great right; trident to right; below, dolphin right; NEPTVNI to left / Galley with bank of rowers right, under full sail, helmsman steering rudder, hortator standing on prow; star to upper left; Q • NASIDIUS below. Crawford 483/2; CRI 235; Sydenham 1350; RSC 20 (Pompey the Great); RBW 1698. Toned, die rust and slightly off center on obverse. Near EF. A spectacular galley reverse. \$7500



541014. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar. April-August 49 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 4.10 g, 3h). Military mint traveling with Caesar. Elephant advancing right, trampling on horned serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis, and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49; RBW 1557. Light toning with a hint of iridescence, a little off center. EF. Struck in high relief. \$2450

Ex Andrew McCabe Collection; English Amateur Scholar Collection, acquired in 1999 (not included in Numismatica Ars Classica 92).



531645. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar. April-August 49 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.96 g, 12h). Military mint traveling with Caesar. Elephant advancing right, trampling on horned serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis, and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49; RBW 1557. Light iridescent toning. EF. Well struck on a broad flan. \$3750



528829. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar. Late 48-47 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.70 g, 7h). Military mint traveling with Caesar in North Africa. Diademed head of Venus right / Aeneas advancing left, holding palladium and bearing Anchises on his shoulder; CAESAR to right. Crawford 458/1; CRI 55; Sydenham 1013; RSC 12; RBW 1600. Attractively toned, a couple of tiny marks in field on obverse. Superb EF. A near-perfect specimen. \$5250

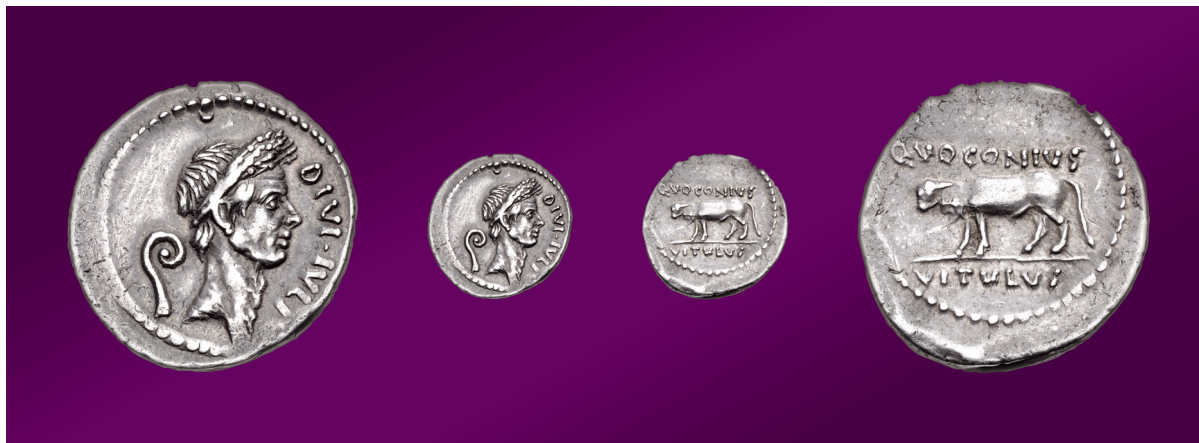
Ex New York Sale III (7 December 2000), lot 597.



528830. The Caesarians. Julius Caesar. 41 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.80 g, 6h). Rome mint; L. Flaminio Chilo, moneyer. Wreathed head of Caesar right / Goddess (Pax or Venus?) standing left, holding caduceus with right hand and scepter with left; L • FLAMIN[IVS] to right, III • VIR to left. Crawford 485/1; CRI 113; Sydenham 1089; RSC 26; RBW -. Deeply toned, minor flatness at highest point on obverse. Near EF. Somewhat irregular edge. Outstanding portrait. \$9500

While this coin derives its general type from those issues struck at Rome in the month prior to Caesar's assassination in March 44 BC, its anepigraphic obverse now shows a head of Caesar that is no longer veiled, while on the reverse, Venus Genetrix holds a caduceus in place of the traditional Victory. The slightly idealized portrait of Julius Caesar, with its definite impression of divinity, is not an individual die-engraver's attempt at artistic fancy, but must have been influenced by Octavian's consciously conceived program of manipulating public images (including that of Caesar) at Rome.

Pedigreed Caesar Portrait



536887. The Caesarians. Divus Julius Caesar. 40 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.85 g, 11h). Rome mint; Q. Voconius Vitulus, moneyer. Wreathed head of Caesar right; lituus to left; DIVI • IVL to right / Bull-calf walking left; Q • VOCONIVS above, VITVLVS in exergue. Crawford 526/2; CRI 329; Sydenham 1132; RSC 46; RBW —. Attractive cabinet tone, small test cut on edge. EF. Excellent portrait. \$14,500

Ex Matthew Rich Collection (Triton XXI, 9 January 2018), lot 670; Spink Australia 15 (27 March 1985), lot 962; Spink Australia (19 November 1981), lot 1569; Patrick A. Doheny Collection (Sotheby's, 20 June 1979), lot 181.

Ex Vicomte de Sartiges & Consul Weber Collections



528573. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony and Octavian. Spring-early summer 41 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.98 g, 12h). Ephesus mint; M. Barbatius Pollio, *quaestor pro praetore*. Bare head of Mark Antony right; M • ANT • IMP AVG • III • VIR • R • P • C • M • BARBAT • Q • P around / Bare head of Octavian right, wearing slight beard; CAESAR • IMP • PONT • III • VIR • R • P • C • around. Crawford 517/2; CRI 243; Sydenham 1181; RSC 8a; RBW 1798; de Sartiges 25 (*this coin*). Toned. In NGC encapsulation 4530006-006, graded AU(star), Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$8750

Ex Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan Collection (Triton XX, 10 January 2017), lot 584; Münzen und Medaillen 43 (12 November 1970), lot 250; Vicomte de Sartiges Collection (Ars Classica XVIII, 10 October 1938), lot 34; Consul Eduard Friedrich Weber Collection (J. Hirsch XXIV, 10 May 1909), lot 771.

Brotherly Portraits



528837. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony and Lucius Antony. Summer 41 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 4.00 g, 2h). Ephesus mint; M. Cocceius Nerva, *proquaestor pro praetore*. Bare head of Mark Antony right; M • ANT • IMP • A/G III [VIR • R • P • C • M • P]VA • PROQ • P around / Bare head of Lucius Antony right; L • ANTONIVS COS around. Crawford 517/5a; CRI 246; Sydenham 1185; RSC 2; RBW 1799. Beautiful iridescent tone. Choice EF. Well struck. Among the finest surviving specimens, with two outstanding portraits. \$19,500

After finalizing the arrangements of the second triumvirate, Mark Antony proceeded to Ephesus, where he issued a series of coins commemorating the second triumvirate and the consulship of his younger brother, Lucius Antony, in 41 BC. M. Cocceius Nerva, a lieutenant of Mark Antony, was responsible for issuing the latter series. Lucius had risen through various offices on the coattails of his brother. As consul, he took an overtly hostile stance against the unpopular Octavian, goaded by his brother's fiery wife, Fulvia. The war of words quickly erupted into open conflict, and Lucius Antony, with his brother's tacit approval, began raising an army against Octavian. The young triumvir, however, recalled his friend Agrippa from Spain with several veteran legions, which besieged Lucius in the town of Perusia. Fulvia, who had raised her own soldiers at Praeneste, was unable to relieve the siege and the rebellion collapsed in February of 40 BC. Mark Antony washed his hands of the fiasco and hung his wife and brother out to dry. Octavian initially acted humanely toward the disgraced Antonians, even appointing Lucius to a magistracy in Spain. But both Lucius and Fulvia conveniently died later in 40 BC, supposedly of natural causes.

An Offering of Antonian Legionary Denarii

531646. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.39 g, 7h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT • AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Aquila between two signa; LEC II across field. Crawford 544/14; CRI 349; Sydenham 1216; RSC 27; RBW 1838. Iridescent toning, obverse struck slightly off center. Superb EF. \$2450

Ex Jonathan P. Rosen Collection; Roma XIII (23 March 2017), lot 665.

536859. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.78 g, 6h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Aquila between two signa; LEC III across field. Crawford 544/15; CRI 350; Sydenham 1217; RSC 28; RBW 1839. Minor surface granularity. EF. Well centered and struck on a broad flan. An exceptional specimen. \$5500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 99 (13 May 2015), lot 570.

531924. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (16mm, 3.69 g, 6h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Aquila between two signa; LEC IV across field. Crawford 544/17; CRI 352; Sydenham 1219; RSC 30; BMCRR East 195; Kestner 3846; RBW —. Light iridescent toning. Superb EF. \$4000

Ex Prof. David R. Beatty Collection; Roma XIV (21 September 2017), lot 594.

528832. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.37 g, 6h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT • AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Aquila between two signa; LEC IV across field. Crawford 544/17; CRI 352; RSC 30; Sydenham 1219. Well centered on a compact flan. Near EF. Complete and attractive. \$2250

Ex Triton I (3 December 1997), lot 1262.

528835. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.66 g, 7h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Aquila between two signa; LEC XIX across field. Crawford 544/35; CRI 378; Sydenham 1242; RSC 55; RBW 1847. Deeply toned, slightly off center on obverse, minor banker's mark on obverse. EF. \$3250

The Cohortes Speculatorum

528831. The Triumvirs. Mark Antony. Autumn 32-spring 31 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.64 g, 6h). Legionary type. Patrae(?) mint. Praetorian galley right; ANT AVG above, III VIR • R • P • C below / Three signa decorated with wreaths and rostra; CHORTIS • SPECVLATORVM around above. Crawford 544/12; CRI 386; RSC 6; Sydenham 1214; RBW 1837. Toned. Good VF. Rare with a complete legend. \$3500

Ex Leo Benz Collection (Lanz 88, 23 November 1998), lot 853.

Serving as scouts and messengers, the *cohortes speculatorum* filled the role of spies within each legion. Normally ten in number per legion, Mark Antony created a special group of *cohortes* who specifically served around him, carrying out personal instructions and protecting his well-being, essentially acting as an early secret service—a concept that was further developed during the empire under Augustus.



531646



536859



531924



528832



528835



528831



528572. The Triumvirs. Octavian. Spring-early summer 36 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.95 g, 5h). Southern or central Italian mint. Bare head right, wearing slight beard; IMP • CAESAR DIVI • F • III • VIR • ITER • R • P • C around / Temple of Divus Julius: statue of Julius Caesar, holding lituus, within tetrastyle temple set on podium; DIVO IVL on architrave, star within pediment, figures along roof line; lighted altar to left; COS • ITER • ET • TER • DESIG around. Crawford 540/2; CRI 315; Sydenham 1338; RSC 90 (Augustus); RBW 1829. Beautiful deep cabinet tone, small area of weak strike. Choice EF. \$7500

Ex LHS 103 (5 May 2009), lot 216.



528838. The Triumvirs. Octavian. Autumn 32-summer 31 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.56 g, 9h). Italian (Rome?) mint. Bust of Venus right, wearing stephane, pendant earrings, and necklace / Octavian advancing left on ground line, extending right arm and holding spear in left hand; CAESAR DIVI • F across field. RIC I 251; CRI 397; RSC 70; BN 1-4. Iridescent old cabinet tone, slightly off center. Superb EF. A spectacular coin with a beautifully detailed bust. \$6750

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE



531925. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (20.5mm, 3.85 g, 6h). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Caesaraugusta?). Struck 19-18 BC. Head left, wearing oak wreath / CAESAR above, AVGVSTVS below, two laurel branches (or trees) upright. RIC I 33b; RSC 48; BMCRE 318-20 = BMCRR Gaul 144-6; BN 1285-6. Areas of attractive golden tone. Superb EF. Wonderful portrait. \$6750

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection; Gasvoda Collection (Part II, Numismatica Ars Classica 94, 6 October 2016), lot 55, purchased from Ed Waddell.

Extensively Pedigreed Rarity



528840. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.81 g, 3h). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?). Struck circa 18 BC. CAESARI AVGVSTO, laureate head right / S • P • Q • R • in exergue, triumphal quadriga right; the chariot is ornamented with Victories at front and on side, and in it is an aquila and a miniature, galloping quadriga right. RIC I 108a; RSC 274; BMCRE 392 = BMCRR Rome 4429; BN 1177-8 and 1180-1. Beautifully toned. Choice EF. Well struck in excellent metal. Likely the finest known example of this rarity. \$12,500

Ex Alba Longa Collection; Leo Benz Collection (Lanz 94, 22 November 1999), lot 82; Ariadne Galleries/Gallerie des Monnaies (9 December 1981), lot 384; V. J. E. Ryan Collection (Glendining, 2 April 1952), lot 1999A; Clarence S. Bement Collection (Neville VIII, 25 June 1924), lot 509.



531585. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.70 g, 10h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck 2 BC-AD 12. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, Gaius and Lucius Caesar, on left and right, standing facing, each togate and resting a hand on one of two shields set on ground between them; behind the shields, two crossed spears; above, on left, simpulum right, and on right, lituus left; C L CAESARES in exergue. RIC I 207; Lyon 82; RSC 43; BMCRE 519-33; BN 1651-7. Beautifully toned, a couple of faint hairlines. EF. Well centered, with a great portrait. \$2975

Ex Alba Longa Collection.



531926. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.72 g, 7h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck AD 13-14. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head right / TI CAESAR in exergue, AVG F TR POT XV above, Tiberius, standing right, driving triumphal quadriga, holding eagle tipped scepter in left hand and laurel branch and reins in right; two horses facing right and two left. RIC I 224; Lyon 92; RSC 301; BMCRE 509-10; BN 1690. Handsomely toned, a few light scrapes. EF. Rare. \$3500

Ex Prof. David R. Beatty Collection; Triton II (1 December 1998), lot 753.



537103. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Cistophorus (25mm, 11.92 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. Struck circa 24-20 BC. IMP • CAESAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, garlanded and filleted altar decorated with stags standing vis-à-vis. RIC I 482; Sutherland Group VIγ (unlisted dies); RPC I 2215; RSC 33; BMCRE 694-5 = BMCRR East 262-3; BN 922-6. Wonderful deep iridescent tone, some minor marks under tone on reverse. EF. \$1500



531647. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Cistophorus (30mm, 11.61 g, 11h). Ephesus mint. Struck circa 24-20 BC. IMP. CAE SAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, altar hung with wreaths and garlanded; on front are two hinds standing right and left facing one another; all within linear border. RIC I 482; Sutherland Group VIγ, 442a (O174/R95); RSC 33; RPC I 2215; BMCRE 694-5; BN 922-6. Light iridescent tone, minor double strike on reverse. Superb EF. A lovely coin, struck on a broad flan. \$7500

Ex Numismatica Genevensis SA 10 (3 December 2018), lot 28; Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 471; Numismatica Ars Classica 29 (11 May 2005), lot 434.



531611. Gaius (Caligula), with Germanicus. AD 37-41. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.78 g, 10h). Rome mint. Struck AD 37-38. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT, laureate head of Gaius (Caligula) right / GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. RIC I 18; Lyon 172; RSC 2; BMCRE 19; BN 28-9. Deep blue-iridescent toning, a few small, faint marks. Choice EF. Well centered and struck on a broad flan. Among the finest known specimens of this historic type. \$29,500

Ex Heritage 3030 (5 January 2014), lot 23928.



531586. Claudius. AD 41-54. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.76 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck AD 41-42. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P, laureate head right / CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI, Constantia, raising right hand, seated left on curule chair, feet on footstool. RIC I 14 (Rome); von Kaenel Type 9; Lyon 19; RSC 6. A few marks on obverse. EF. Well centered on a round flan. Quite pleasing in hand. \$10,500

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection; Barry Feirstein Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 45, 2 April 2008), lot 87, purchased from Harlan J. Berk Ltd.



539244. Claudius. AD 41-54. Æ As (28mm, 10.20 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 42-43. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP P P, bare head left / LIBERTAS AVGVSTA, Libertas standing right, holding pileus in right hand and extending left hand. RIC I 113; von Kaenel Type 77; BMCRE 202-5; BN 230-2. Glossy green and red-brown patina. Near EF. \$1750

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; CNG Inventory 730919 (April 2002).



539245. Nero. AD 54-68. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.40 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA, Nero, holding patera and scepter, and Statilia Messalina, holding patera and cornucopia, standing left. RIC I 45; RSC 43. Lightly toned, a couple of small deposits on reverse. Good VF. Broad flan. \$2500

Ex Benito Collection.

Statilia Messalina was Nero's third wife, after Octavia and Poppaea Sabina. She was descended from a prominent senatorial family and was married to an ex-consul, Marcus Julius Vestinus Atticus, who was originally one of Nero's sycophants. Nero, after the death of his wife Poppaea, fixed his eye upon Messalina and decided he must wed her, so Atticus was induced to commit suicide. Messalina managed to survive Nero's downfall and Otho even planned to marry her before his own rapid demise. Her eventual fate is unknown.



540406. Nero. AD 54-68. AR Denarius (16mm, 3.38 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 67-68. IMP NERO CAES[AR] AVG P P, laureate head right / Aquila between two signa. RIC I 68; RSC 356. Attractive iridescent toning, light scrape on reverse, minor marks. Good VF. \$1750

Ex Prof. David R. Beatty Collection; CNG Inventory 713385 (July 1999).



531558. Titus. As Caesar, AD 69-79. AV Aureus (18.5mm, 7.37 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Vespasian, AD 72-73. [T] CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT, laureate head right / NEPTVNDVS, Neptune, naked except for cloak on left shoulder, standing left, right foot set on globe, holding acrostolium in right hand and vertical scepter in left. RIC II.1 365 (Vespasian); Calicó 743; BMCRE —; BN 65-7; Triton XXI, lot 736 (same rev. die). Underlying luster. Near EF. Well centered. \$12,500



531930. Titus. As Caesar, AD 69-79. Æ Dupondius (26mm, 12.49 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Vespasian, AD 72. T CAESAR VESPASIANVS IMP PONTIFEX TR POT COS II, radiate head right / FELICITAS PVBLICA, S C across field, Felicity, draped, standing left, holding winged caduceus upright in right hand and cornucopia in left. RIC II.1 465 (Vespasian); BMCRE 639 var. (obv. legend; Vespasian); BN 628 (Vespasian). Attractive hard green patina. Near EF. Rare. \$3250



531559. Titus. As Caesar, AD 69-79. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.34 g, 8h). Rome mint. Struck under Vespasian, AD 77-78. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS, laureate head right / COS VI in exergue, Roma, helmeted, in military dress, seated right on two oval shields, right foot advanced, left foot drawn back, holding spear in left hand, right hand on lap; to left and right, eagle flying; on ground to right, she-wolf and twins. RIC II.1 954 (Vespasian); Calicó 738 (same rev. die as illustration); BMCRE —; BN 197-8 (Vespasian); Biaggi 364. EF. Bold portrait. \$19,500



532757. Titus. AD 79-81. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.47 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck January-June AD 80. IMP TITVS CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG P M, laureate head right / TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P, dolphin coiled around anchor. RIC II.1 112; RSC 309; BMCRE 72-5; BN 60-3. Lightly toned. Good VF. \$750

Ex Manuela Etcheverria Collection.



531563. Domitian. AD 81-96. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.44 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 82. IMP CAESAR DOMITIANVS AVG P M, laureate head right / TR POT IMP II COS VIII DES VIII P P, bust of Minerva left, wearing crested helmet and aegis. RIC II.1 139; Calicó 937 (same dies as illustration); BMCRE p. 304, 33 note; BN 37; Biaggi —. Much luster remaining, scratch on obverse. Good VF. \$18,000

Ex Provence Collection.

For unknown reasons, Minerva was highly favored by Domitian and became virtually the only Roman deity honored on his silver and gold coinage as Augustus. He also founded a legion in her name, Legio I Minervia.



525619. Nerva. AD 96-98. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.24 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head right / SALVS PVBLICA, Salus seated left on throne, holding grain ears. RIC II 9; RSC 132. Attractive old collection tone. Near EF. Fabulous portrait. \$1250



536862. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.31 g, 7h). "Travel series" issue ("Provinces cycle") – Restitutor type. Rome mint. Struck circa AD 130-133. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, laureate head right / RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE, Hadrian standing left, holding volumen and raising up kneeling Hispania who shoulders olive branch; rabbit between them. RIC II.3 1582; RSC 1260a. Lightly golden iridescent tone. Choice EF. Rare. \$3250

Ex Künker 257 (10 October 2014), lot 8520; Lanz 150 (13 December 2010), lot 299.



507019. Antoninus Pius. AD 138-161. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.36 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 151-152. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XV, laureate head right / COS IIII, Fortuna standing right, holding rudder set on globe and coruncopiae. RIC III 205; RSC 267. Lustrous, and perfectly struck. In NGC encapsulation 3990782-008, graded Choice MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$625



521326. Marcus Aurelius. AD 161-180. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.18 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 164. ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS, laureate and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P • XVIII • IMP II COS III, Victory, winged and draped, standing right, setting on palm tree shield inscribed VIC/ AVG in two lines. RIC III 90 var. (bust type); MIR 18, 94-2/35; Calicó 1888; BMCRE 270 note; Biaggi 862 var. (bust type). Some residual luster. Near EF. \$8950

Ex Provence Collection.



509823. Marcus Aurelius. AD 161-180. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.39 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 166. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P XX IMP III COS III, Victory standing right, holding palm frond and round shield inscribed VIC/ PAR set on palm tree. RIC III 163; MIR 18, 141-4/30; RSC 878. Satin surfaces. In NGC encapsulation 4284929-002, graded Ch MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1250



509830. Lucius Verus. AD 161-169. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.29 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 166. L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX, laureate head right / TR P VI IMP III COS II, Pax standing left, holding olive branch and cornucopia, PAX in exergue. RIC III 561 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 140-14/30; RSC 126. Lustrous. In NGC encapsulation 4284928-019, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$775



531568. Septimius Severus. AD 193-211. AV Aureus (20mm, 7.10 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 196-197. L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, laureate bust right, slight drapery / P • M • TR P III C OS II • P • P, Victory advancing left, holding wreath with her extended right hand, cradling palm frond in her left arm. RIC IV 86 var. (bust type); Calicó 2495 (same obv. die as illustration); BMCRE 146 note; Biaggi 1087 (same obv. die). Lustrous, a few light scratches. Near EF. \$22,500

Ex Provence Collection.



539256. Septimius Severus, with Caracalla. AD 193-211. AR Denarius (20mm, 2.90 g, 6h). Dynastic issue. Rome mint. Struck AD 200-201. SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, laureate head of Septimius Severus right / ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right. RIC IV 157; RSC 2b. Toned. Good VF. Rare. \$3250

Ex Benito Collection; Künker 216 (8 October 2012), lot 1119; Numismatica Ars Classica 54 (24 May 2010), lot 1208; Numismatica Ars Classica 51 (5 March 2009), lot 350.

Severan Dynasty At A Glance



531566. Septimius Severus, with Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. AD 193-211. AV Aureus (19.5mm, 7.19 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 202. SEVERVS PIVS AVG P M TR P X, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FELICITAS above, SAECVLI below, draped bust of Julia Domna facing between a laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right vis-à-vis a bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust of Geta left. RIC IV 181b; Calicó 2590 (same dies as illustration); BMCRE 379; Biaggi 1125 (same dies). Lightly toned, underlying luster, a few light marks and scratches, typical weakness to Domna's nose. Near EF. Rare and popular type. \$49,500

Ex Provence Collection.

The reign of Septimius Severus was unique for the production of a remarkable series of coins depicting various members of the Imperial family in a variety of combinations, many of great beauty and exceptional iconographic interest. Among the rarest of this series is this beautiful aureus, which combines a forceful obverse portrait of Severus with a facing bust of his wife Julia Domna, between confronting busts of their two sons Caracalla and Geta. The legend FELICITAS SAECVLI, "happy age," completes the propaganda message of a secure new dynasty. In reality, the dysfunctional family dynamic led to a very brief run for the Severan clan.



539257. Julia Domna, with Caracalla. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.69 g, 12h). Dynastic issue. Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 201-206. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right / ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, laureate and draped bust of Caracalla right. RIC IV 544 (Septimius); RSC 1. Toned, small edge split. VF. Rare. \$1750

Ex Benito Collection.



539258. Julia Domna, with Geta as Caesar. Augusta, AD 193-217. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.27 g, 12h). Dynastic issue. Rome mint. Struck under Septimius Severus, circa AD 201-205. IVLIA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Julia Domna right / P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, bareheaded, draped, and cuirassed bust of Geta right. RIC IV 571 (Septimius); RSC 1. Toned, minor porosity. VF. Rare. \$1500

Ex Benito Collection.

The Dacian Imperial Guard



531906. Caracalla. AD 198-217. Æ Sestertius (30mm, 23.78 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 214. M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P XVIII IMP III COS IIII P P, “Adlocutio” scene: Caracalla, in military dress, standing right on low platform on left, raising right hand; with him on platform, to his left, officer standing right, to his right, officer standing facing; to right, Dacian bodyguard in short tunic and cloak standing right, holding *falx*, a second *falx* behind; to far right, two soldiers, helmeted in military dress, standing left, each holding a signum in right hand and oblong shield in left; vexillum behind, S C in exergue. RIC IV 525c; Banti 58; BMCRE p. 480, †. Brown and green patina, brassy highlights, hairline flan crack. Near EF. Rare. \$4950

In AD 214, the emperor Caracalla mustered a large legionary force intent on invading the rival Parthian Kingdom, which was riven by dynastic disputes. This sestertius depicts Caracalla and his officers atop a platform, addressing his soldiers prior to battle. An interesting feature is the presence of a guardsman standing at the foot of the platform, armed with a long, curved weapon, facing the mass of soldiery. The presence of another weapon behind implies there are several such bodyguards present. These are certainly a Dacian imperial guard, armed with their native weapon, a deadly two-handed sickle sword called the *falx*. Little is known about this elite unit aside from their appearance on coins and monuments of the late second and third centuries AD. The first Dacian unit in the Roman Army was Cohors I Aelia Dacorum, raised by Hadrian and stationed in northern Britannia. The Dacians depicted here, however, are clearly a different unit serving specifically as imperial guards, perhaps as a counterweight to the Praetorians. In the first century BC/AD, the German guard had performed a similar function. The Dacian guards are seen in a similar pose on the Column of Marcus Aurelius, indicating the unit was in place by the AD 170s.



535407. Severus Alexander. AD 222-235. Æ Sestertius (29mm, 19.64 g, 12h). Rome mint. Special emission, AD 229. IMP SEV ALE XANDER AVG, laureate bust right, slight drapery / P M TR P VIII COS III P P, Severus Alexander driving triumphal quadriga right, holding eagle-tipped scepter and reins, S C in exergue. RIC IV 495; BMCRE 575; Banti 93. Dark brown patina with spots of red. EF. \$2250

Ex JB Collection; CNG inventory 793918 (June 2007).

This issue was struck in commemoration of Alexander’s assumption of his third consulship.



497902. Philip I. AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 3.91 g, 7h). Rome mint, 4th officina. 2nd emission, AD 244. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SALVS AVG, Salus standing right, feeding from patera a snake held in her arms. RIC IV 46b; RSC 209. Lustrous. In NGC encapsulation 4284622-015, graded Ch MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. Exemplary condition. \$375



531654. Philip I. AD 244-249. Æ Sestertius (28mm, 19.24 g, 12h). Rome mint, 5th officina. 3rd emission, AD 246-24. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ANNONA AVGG, S C across field, Annona standing facing, head left, holding grain ears with her right hand over modius to left, cradling cornucopia with her left arm. RIC IV 168a; Banti 9. Attractive dark green patina with touches of red. EF. Powerful portrait. \$3500

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection, purchased from Freeman & Sear, September 1998.



509842. Philip I. AD 244-249. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 4.47 g, 7h). *Ludi Saeculares* (Secular Games) issue, commemorating the 1000th anniversary of Rome. Rome mint, 2nd officina. 9th emission, AD 248. IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SAECVLARES AVGG, she-wolf left, suckling the twins Remus and Romulus; II. RIC IV 15; RSC 178. Lightly toned with underlying luster. In NGC encapsulation 4284928-016, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$675



525497. Philip II. AD 247-249. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 4.03 g, 12h). Antioch mint. Struck AD 247. IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P III COS P P, Felicitas standing left, holding long caduceus and cornucopia. RIC IV 232; Bland Study 80; RSC 33a. Lustrous, small flan flaw on reverse. Superb EF. Rare. \$325



497904. Tacitus. AD 275-276. Antoninianus (23mm, 4.24 g, 6h). Rome mint, 1st officina. 2nd emission, November-December AD 275. IMP C M CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / PROVIDENTIA AVGG, Providentia standing left, holding baton over globe set on ground at feet to left and cornucopia; XXIA. RIC V 92; BN 1555. In NGC encapsulation 4284622-014, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5, silvering. \$375



531569. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AV Aureus (17mm, 5.42 g, 12h). Aquileia mint. Struck circa AD 294-303. DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONCORDIA AVGG ET CAESS NNNN, Concordia seated left on high-backed throne, holding patera with right hand, cradling double cornucopia with left; AQ. RIC VI 2a; P&Z 1; Depeyrot 1/2; Calicó 4425; Biaggi 1693. Lustrous. Good VF. High relief portrait. \$13,500

Ex Provence Collection.



506896. Galerius. AD 305-311. AR Argenteus (18.5mm, 3.23 g, 6h). Serdica mint, 5th officina. Struck AD 305-306. MAXIMIA NVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; • SM • SDC •. RIC VI 11b; Gautier 26 var. (officina); RSC 228†a. Lustrous. In NGC encapsulation 4284622-018, graded Ch AU Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Rare issue as Augustus. \$1050

Ex William Whetstone Collection.

Rare Large Camp Gate Follis



537529. Galerius. AD 305-311. Æ Follis (28.5mm, 7.08 g, 6h). Cyzicus mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 308. IMP GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, camp gate with open arched entrance with raised gate, surmounted by four tripod beacons; MKB. RIC VI 39. Dark dark green/black patina, some minor deposits. EF. Rare. \$1450

Ex Jack A. Frazer Collection; Berk BBS 100 (29 January 1998), lot 546 (paid \$2,000).

The various depictions of camp gates on Roman coinage feature a few puzzling details. Some gates are clearly crenelated, with squarish projections at the top. In this case and many others, though, the top of the gate is flat, surmounted by between two and four globular objects, each resting on tripod legs. These are almost certainly not projecting “turrets,” as they are often described. In fact they most resemble the tripod lebes (also seen on many Roman coins) used to perform sacrifices. Since a sacrificial function seems unlikely in this military context, it is plausible to suppose that these represent either lamps or signaling beacons.



528211. Constans. AD 337-350. AR Siliqua (19mm, 3.37 g, 6h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 347-348. FL IVL CON STANS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA DD NN AVGG, Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm frond; TR. RIC VIII 176; RSC 152†a. In NGC encapsulation 5769053-013, graded MS, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5, die shift. \$1650



535408. Julian II. AD 360-363. Æ (29mm, 8.47 g, 12h). Cyzicus mint, 2nd officina. Struck AD 361-363. D N FL CL IVLI ANVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / SECVRITAS REIPVB, Bull standing right, two stars above; CYZB. RIC VIII 127; LRBC 2511. Attractive olive brown patina. Choice EF. Exceptional portrait. \$875



527946. Theodosius II. AD 402-450. AR Light Miliarensis (25mm, 4.28 g, 11h). Constantinople mint. Struck circa AD 408-420. D N THEODO SIVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust facing half-right, head left / GLORIA ROMANORVM, Theodosius II, nimbate, wearing military attire and draped, standing facing, head left, gesturing with raised right hand and holding globe in left; *I-/CON. RIC X 370; RSC 20A. In NGC encapsulation 5769054-001, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Well struck, with mirror-like fields. \$3750



496247. Valentinian III. AD 425-455. AV Solidus (22mm, 4.39 g, 12h). Ravenna mint. Struck circa AD 430-445. D N PLA VALENTI NIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Valentinian standing facing, with left foot set upon human-headed serpent, holding long cross in right hand and Victory on globe in left; R-V//COMOB. RIC X 2018-9; Ranieri 96 and 98; Lacam 11; Depeyrot 17/1; DOCLR 841-3; Biaggi 2349. Underlying luster. In NGC encapsulation 4284264-004, graded MS, Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$1850

Ex WRG Collection, purchased from William B. Porter, June 1996.

BYZANTINE COINAGE



523687. Anonymous Folles. *temp.* Basil II & Constantine VIII, circa 1020-1028. Æ Follis (26mm, 10.63 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Bust of Christ Pantokrator facing / + IHS XPS / XRISTOS / BASILEVS / BASILE in four lines; ornament above and below. DOC A2.39; SB 1818. Green-brown patina. In NGC encapsulation 5769053014, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. An exceptionally detailed example. \$875

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection.

EARLY MEDIEVAL COINAGE

Extremely Rare Visigothic Mint in Portugal



531992. VISIGOTHS, Spain. Leovigild. 568-586. AV Tremissis (17mm, 1.28 g, 6h). Class 2. Elvora mint in Portugal. Struck circa 584. **DIU LIVVICILDVVS**, diademed and draped bust right; on drapery, ~ above ✱ / **ELVOR ✱ A REX**, Latin cross pattée set on four steps; **ONIO**. CNV 46; Pliego 52b6 (*this coin cited*); Miles, *Visigoths* 36a; MEC 1, 210; ME 73. Lightly toned, minor marks and flan flaws on reverse. Near EF. Extremely rare. \$14,500

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins; Caballero de la Yndias (Part III, Aureo & Calicó, 21 October 2009), lot 1243.

Special Offer: An Iconic Medieval and Crusader Type

In 1095, Pope Urban III issued a call for knights throughout Christendom to attack the powerful Islamic Caliphate and reclaim Jerusalem, launching the era of the Crusades. Over the next four centuries, great armies of Islam and Christianity would engage in a titanic struggle for control of vast stretches of the Mediterranean world, including the Holy Land, Egypt, and Spain. While these deadly cultural clashes caused untold suffering and destruction, they also helped to expand the horizons of the formerly cloistered medieval world, created new heroes and mythologies, and ultimately helped to forge the national identities we still live with today.

Following the First Crusade (1096-1099), the knightly armies of the Latin west formed four autonomous Crusader States on the Levantine lands seized from the Islamic Caliphate: The Kingdom of Jerusalem, the Counties of Edessa and Tripoli, and the Principality of Antioch. At their 12th century peak, these kingdoms were an exotic blend of East and West, Christian and Muslim, and a host of ethnicities, creating a sparkling polyglot culture unlike anything seen before or since. This world disappeared forever with the fall of Acre to the reconquering Mamluk armies in 1291.

Naturally the Crusader Kingdoms struck their own coinage, patterned on the Medieval Latin silver denier, but with designs reflecting the conflicts and concerns of the region. The deniers of Bohémond III, ruler of the Principality of Antioch, are among the most iconic. The obverse depicts the bust of a contemporary Crusader knight, wearing the distinctive Norman-style chain mail coif and helmet with nasal. The reverse bears the cross pattée with equidistant, flaring arms, within a circle, a motif often found in Crusader architecture. No medieval or Crusader collection is complete without an example of this attractive type.

The Principality of Antioch was ruled by an Italo-Norman dynasty descended from the Norman conquerors of Sicily. Among these rulers, Bohémond III (circa 1148-1201), surnamed 'the Child' or the 'Stammerer', succeeded his father as Prince while still a child. In 1163, when he attained his majority, Bohémond exiled his mother, who until then had acted as regent.

Among the Crusader elite his career was typically convoluted, one might even say "Byzantine" – indeed Byzantium played a major role in his stewardship of Antioch. In 1164, Bohémond waged an ill-advised war on the Seljuq governor of Syria, Nur ad-Din, leading to his capture and that of the Crusader leaders of Tripoli and Edessa. The Byzantines negotiated his release, after which Bohémond travelled to Constantinople and paid homage to the emperor Manuel I Comnenus. Bohémond remained a Byzantine vassal until Manuel's death in 1180; once freed of this he catapulted himself into a number of internal disputes among the Crusader kingdoms and the allied Kingdom of Cilician Armenia. These squabbles preoccupied the Crusaders and wasted their energies while the Muslims found a champion in one of the great military geniuses of the age, al-Nasir I Salah al-Din Yusuf, better known as Saladin. Following Saladin's smashing victory over the Kingdom of Jerusalem at the Battle of Hattin in 1187, all the Crusader states were put on the defensive. Nevertheless, through astute diplomacy and the timely arrival of the Third Crusade in 1189 to distract Saladin, Bohémond managed to maintain Antioch's independence. Bohémond rule lasted until his death in 1201, while the Principality of Antioch finally fell to Islam in 1268.



Sample
obverse
(1.5:1)



Sample
reverse
(1.5:1)

554572. CRUSADERS, Antioch. Bohémond III. 1163-1201. BI Denier. Antioch mint. Struck circa 1163-1188. + BOAIVIVDVS, bust left, wearing Norman helmet decorated with cross pattée and chainmail coif; crescent to left, star to right / + ANTIOCHIA, cross pattée; crescent in second quarter. Cf. **Grierson, *Coins of Medieval Europe* 229** (for type); cf. Metcalf, *Crusades* 381-2 (same); cf. CCS 65 (same). Good VF or better. Well struck for issue. An iconic medieval and Crusader type. **Special offer – you will receive one (1) example of our choice.** \$145



Sample
obverse
(1.5:1)



Sample
reverse
(1.5:1)

554573. CRUSADERS, Antioch. Bohémond III. 1163-1201. BI Denier. Antioch mint. Struck circa 1163-1188. + BOAIVIDVS, bust left, wearing Norman helmet decorated with cross pattée and chainmail coif; crescent to left, star to right / + ANTIOCHIA, cross pattée; crescent in second quarter. Cf. Metcalf, *Crusades* 381-2 (for type); cf. CCS 65 (same). VF to Good VF, usual minor striking issues. An iconic medieval and Crusader type. **Special offer – you will receive one (1) example of our choice.** \$95

Dealer Lots Available



Sample
obverse
(1.5:1)



Sample
reverse
(1.5:1)

554574. CRUSADERS, Antioch. Bohémond III. 1163-1201. BI Denier. Antioch mint. Struck circa 1163-1188. + BOAIVIDVS, bust left, wearing Norman helmet decorated with cross pattée and chainmail coif; crescent to left, star to right / + ANTIOCHIA, cross pattée; crescent in second quarter. Cf. Metcalf, *Crusades* 381-2 (for type); cf. CCS 65 (same). UNC. An iconic medieval and Crusader type. **Special offer – you will receive one (1) example of our choice.** \$65

Dealer Lots Available



531993. CRUSADERS, Lusignan Kingdom of Cyprus. Henry I. 1218-1253. EL Bezant – Hyperpyron (27mm, 3.82 g, 6h). Type 3B, 2. Christ Pantokrator enthroned facing; barred IC XC across field; stars on throne back / HENRICI REX CIPRI, Henry standing facing, holding long cross with crescent on shaft, and patriarchal cross on globus. M&P Type 3B, 2, 7-8 (dies G/f); Metcalf, *Crusades*, 636; Schlumberger, pl. VI, 7; CCS 17. Toned. EF. An exceptional example. \$6750

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins; Baldwin's 94 (6 May 2015), lot 1046.

WORLD COINAGE



531996. ITALY, Bergamo. 1236-early 14th century. AR Grosso da quattro denarii (19mm, 1.38 g, 12h). *nomine* Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (1220-1250). **IMPRT FREDERI/CV**, laureate and draped bust right / **P/G/K** down left, **M/V/M** down right, domed building, with two towers flanking; all above crenellated archway set on rocks; stars flanking cross atop dome. Cf. CNI IV 138; cf. MIR 16a; cf. Biaggi 351 (all refs for heavier issues). Deep iridescent toning. Near EF. \$2250

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins, purchased from Charles H. Wolfe, III, 1997.



531995. ITALY, Papale (Stato pontificio). *John VIII.* 872-882. AR Denaro (22mm, 1.29 g, 6h). *nomine* Charles II or Charles III, Holy Roman emperor. Rome mint. *** KAROLVS IMP**, monogram / **S/C/S** to left, **P/E/TR/VS** to right, half-length bust of St. Peter, wearing *mantum* and stole, facing slightly left, holding cross-tipped scepter. CNI XV 5; MIR 47; Muntoni 2; Berman 36; MEC 1, 1053. Deeply toned. Good VF. Good metal for issue. Very rare. \$2750

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins; Künker 254 (6 October 2014), lot 1130.

The Papacy at Avignon – Babylonian Captivity – 1309-1376



531997. ITALY, Papale (Stato pontificio). *John XXII.* 1316-1334. AR Grosso – Carlin (25mm, 3.81 g, 6h). Pont-de-Sorgues (Avignon) mint. Struck 1317-1321. **IOH'ES : PTPP : XXII DOMES : VANDSINI**, John seated facing, holding cross and raising right hand in benediction, on throne composed of two lions / *** TGIW' : TIBI : GRAT' : OMNIPOTENS DAVS**, cross fleurée. CNI XV, 4; MIR 190; Muntoni 7; Berman 176; Duplessey, *Féodales* 1771. Toned. Good VF. \$975

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins; Triton XXII (8 January 2019), lot 1288.



531998. ITALY, Perugia. AR Grosso (21mm, 1.61 g, 3h). *** S : ERCVLIVS**, cross pattée; leaf at end of legend / *** DE : PERVSIA**, large ornate P; leaf at end of legend. CNI XIV 75; Finetti 38; Biaggi 1870. Toned. Good VF. Good metal. \$575

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection of Medieval European Coins, purchased from Charles H. Wolfe, III, 1998.

BRITISH COINAGE



531941. ANGLO-SAXON, Pale Gold Phase. Circa 645-665/70. Pale AV Thrymsa (13mm, 1.26 g, 4h). 'Oath-taking' or 'Constantine' type. Uncertain mint, possibly in East Anglia. Diademed bust right, arm extending right with open hand on cross / IANMN ANN+ , stylized trophy within double-pelleted wreath. Marsden 2-6 (dies I/b); Sutherland 26 (same obv. die); SCBI 63 (BM), 22 (same obv. die); A&W type V.xxiv; Metcalf p. 47; MEC 8 table 3, 26; North 17; SCBC 766. Slightly wavy flan, some marks. VF. Very rare. \$11,750



536200. ANGLO-SAXON, Transitional/Pre-Primary Phase. Circa 665/70-670/5. Pale AV Thrymsa (11.5mm, 1.25 g, 9h). 'Pada' series (Rigold PaIA). Mint in Kent. Helmeted bust right; annulets flanking helmet, DTA LN clockwise around from lower left / Standard inscribed KFM (PADA in Runic); above, cross with annulet terminals flanked by uncertain letters; A to left and right; below, tufa decorated with pellet and two annulets, flanked by $\omega \omega$. Sceatta List 1-10; MEC 8 table 3, 31; North 151; SCBC 768. Lightly toned. Good VF. Well centered. Rare. \$7250

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular CXVI.3 (June 2008), no. HS 3375.

With the handsome bust derived from a Constantinian prototype, and the distinctive runic inscription in the center of the standard on the reverse, type 1a is the earliest, and stylistically the finest, of the enigmatic PADA issues.



536202. ANGLO-SAXON, Secondary Sceattas. Circa 720-735. AR Sceatt (11.5mm, 1.03 g, 9h). Series K, type 33. Mint in Essex or Kent. Diademed and draped bust right; cross to right / Lion head right, with protruding tongue. Metcalf & Walker 7; Sceatta List 38-10, O3; EMC 8 Series Ka; North 89; SCBC 803D. Toned. Good VF. An imposing piece. Rare. \$2750

Ex Dix, Noonan, Webb 102 (18 September 2012), lot 2426.

Fine Style Offa Portrait



541947. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of Mercia. Offa. 757-796. AR Penny (17mm, 1.08 g, 3h). Light coinage, portrait type. London mint; Eadhun, moneyer. Struck circa 785-792/3. OFFA REX , bust right with elaborate hairstyle / E: AD: HV: H: in the angles of a lozenge cross crosslet with central small cross. cf. Chick 32g; EMC 2019.0266 (*this coin*); North 303; SCBC 905. Slight crimp and some very light porosity under light tone. Otherwise a full coin. Near EF. Unique and struck from dies of the finest style. \$13,950

This superb portrait piece, which depicts Offa sporting an extraordinary 'Glam Rock' hairstyle, belongs to the very beginning of English coin portraiture. It is the work of an engraver or atelier identified by Derrick Chick as supplying the 'finest portrait dies' to the moneyers who participated in the primary phase of the issue in the late 770s. Chick noted that 'the workmanship is inevitably discernible particularly in the unenclosed busts [by] the exceptional balance of the design, the relationship between the bust and the letters of the inscription, and in particular, the characteristic treatment of the head with its proud, often elevated stance, its junction with the bust and the detail of modelling in the face.' After this brilliant first flowering numismatic portraiture in England would not attain these heights again until the Renaissance, many centuries later.

Choice Coenwulf Penny



536201. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of Mercia. Coenwulf. 796-821. AR Penny (19mm, 1.40 g, 6h). Large portrait type. Canterbury mint; Sigeborht, moneyer. Struck circa 810-821. ✠ **COENVVLF REX** ꝥ, diademed and draped bust right / ✠ **SIGEBERHT** ꝥ **ONETAT**, cross pattée with wedges in angles. Naismith C27.1d = BLS 29a (*this coin*); North 350; SCBC 915. Richly toned. Near EF. A superb specimen. Rare. \$11,250

Ex The Millennia Collection (Part I, Goldberg 46B, 26 May 2008), lot 188; R. C. Lockett (English Part IV, 26 April 1960), lot 3835; H. M. Reynolds (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 4 May 1914), lot 10; Spink Numismatic Circular 167 (October 1906), no. 31653; F. McClean ["Astronomer"] (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 11 June 1906), lot 97; A. B. Richardson (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 22 May 1895), lot 12; The Hon. R. W. Marsham (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 19 November 1888), lot 72; E. Wigan (acquired by Rollin & Feuardent in 1872).

Exceptional Edward the Elder



531596. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of Wessex. Edward the Elder. 899-924. AR Penny (22mm, 1.71 g, 10h). Bust Diademed (BD) type (BMC iii). Mint in East Anglia (derivative); Tila, moneyer. ✠ **EDDRENOVAE** ✠, diademed bust left / **TIL I H / ONELV** in two lines; three crosses pattée between, trefoils above and below. Vatican Hoard 451 = SCBI 20 (Mack) 751 (*this coin*); cf. CTCE 40; North 651; SCBC 1084. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Near EF. Characterful East Anglian portrait. Very rare. \$11,250

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular CVIII.6 (December 2000), no. HS0007; R. P. Mack (Part I, Glendining's, 18 November 1975), lot 117; R. C. Lockett (Part III, Glendining, 4 November 1958) lot 2713; "Rome Hoard" (Part II, Glendining, 13 November 1930), lot 54; 1928 Vatican Hoard.



540413. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (19.5mm, 1.41 g, 9h). Crux type (BMC iiiia, Hild. C). London mint; Beorhtlaf, moneyer. Struck circa 991-997. ✠ **ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR**, draped bust left; trefoil-tipped scepter before / **+ BYRHTLAF H-O LVN**, voided short cross; **GRV** ✠ in quarters. SCBI 7 (Copenhagen), 732; North 770; SCBC 1148. Deep iridescent tone. VF. \$575

Ex James & Martha Robertson Collection; Classical Numismatic Group 64 (24 September 2003), lot 1614.

538036. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (20mm, 1.52 g, 6h). Crux type (BMC iiiia, Hild. C). London mint; Sweting, moneyer. Struck circa 991-997. ✠ **ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR**, draped bust left; trefoil-tipped scepter before with pellet at bottom / **+ SPETINC H-O LVN**, voided short cross; **GRV** ✠ in quarters, pellet on inner circle. SCBI —; North 770; SCBC 1148. Slight double strike in obverse legend. A couple of peck marks. Toned. Good VF. Unusual and rare variety with pellet at base of scepter and another on inner circle of reverse. \$650

539296. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (19.5mm, 1.41 g, 9h). Small Crux type (BMC iiiia, Hild. C). Canterbury mint; Leofstan, moneyer. Struck circa 991-997. ✠ **ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR**, draped bust left; trefoil-tipped scepter before / **+ LEOFSTAN H-O CÆNT**, voided short cross; **GRV** ✠ in quarters. SCBI 25 (Helsinki), 150 (same dies); North 770; SCBC 1149. Minor pecks. Richly toned. Good VF. A well made coin. \$825



538041. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Harthacnut. 1035-1042. AR Penny (18mm, 1.07 g, 6h). Arm and Scepter type (BMC [Cnut] xvii, Hild. [Cnut] I). Lincoln mint; Authgrimr, moneyer. Struck in the name of Cnut, 1040-1042. **✠ EIVT REX AH**, diademed bust left, holding scepter / **✠ OÐGRIM OH LIHEOL**, quadrilateral, pellet in center, over voided short cross. Mossop pl. LXIV-LXV, – (dies B/b, unlisted die combination); SCBI 40 (Stockholm), 1837; SCBI 36 (Berlin), 818 (same obv. die); Hild 1718; BMC 356; North 799; SCBC 1169. Toned. Good VF. Well struck. \$2950

Ex Richard A. Jourdan Collection; CNG Inventory 867335 (April 2010); William J. Conte (Triton VI, 14 January 2003), lot 1422; Captain "Peter" Arnot (Buckland, Dix, and Wood, 21 March 1995), lot 246; Spink Numismatic Circular XC.3 (April 1982), lot 1642.

Choice Harold II Penny – Published in the BNJ



514973. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Harold II. 1066. AR Penny (19mm, 1.21 g, 3h). Pax type (BMC i, Hild. A). Steyning mint; Deorman, moneyer. **✠ HAROLD REX ANGLOR**, crowned head left; scepter to left / **✠ DERMON OM STENI, P T X** across central field. King 40 (*this coin cited and illustrated*); King, Steyning 29 (*this coin cited and illustrated*); SCBI 2 (Hunterian), 1209 (same dies); North 836; SCBC 1186. Attractive cabinet toning. Near EF. Handsome portrait. Rare. \$9750

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 41 (19 March 1997), lot 2909; H. Lestocq ("Coins of the Sussex Mints," Glendining, 14 October 1985), lot 201; Horace H. King Collection.

The Harold II Penny of Steyning in the Alan Williams collection, struck from the same dies and of similar grade, realised \$22,000.

Very Rare Double Inscription Type Ex Pimprez Hoard



546650. NORMAN. Henry I. 1100-1135. AR Penny (21mm, 1.42 g, 3h). Double Inscription type (BMC xi). Oxford mint; Ægelnoth, moneyer. Struck circa 1115. **[h]EIR RE**, crowned bust left, holding scepter; two quatrefoils before / **✠ A ILN OT .ON+ OXINFOD**!, small cross pattée; quatrefoils-in-annulets in outer legend. Pimprez 17 (*this coin*); North 867; SCBC 1272. Official edge snick. Bold portrait and clear mint signature. Good VF. One of only two known specimens for this type at Oxford. \$4250

Ex Pimprez Hoard (Spink 170, 6 October 2004), lot 397.



538770. YORK. Edward IV. First reign, 1461-1470. AV Ryal – Rose Noble (35mm, 7.73 g, 9h). Light Coinage. London mint; im: –/crown. Struck 1466-1468. **ED WTRD' • DI GR• REX • ANGL' • F • FRANC • DNS' • I B' •**, Edward standing facing in ship with bowsprit, holding sword and shield; large rose on hull and banner with large **E** in stern; no pellet by shield / **✠ IHC' • TVT' TRANSIENS • PER • MEDIVM • ILLO RVN • I • BAT' •**, radiant sun, with rose in center, over cross with lis at ends; crowned lion passant in each quarter; all within polylobe with trefoil on cusps and in each spandrel. Blunt & Whitton type VIII(A); Schneider –; North 1549; SCBC 1951. Struck on a full flan. Toned with underlying luster. Near EF. A pleasing specimen. \$7250



541941. YORK. Edward IV. First reign, 1461-1470. AV Half Ryal (27.5mm, 3.82 g, 11h). Light Coinage. London mint; im: –/crown. Struck 1466-1468. **ED WTRD • DI GR• REX • ANGL' [...] FRAN**, Edward standing facing in ship with bowsprit, holding sword and shield; large rose on hull and banner with large **E** in stern / **✠ DOMINE • NE • IN EVRORE • TVO TRCVTS • ME •**, radiant sun, with rose in center, over cross with lis at ends; crowned lion passant in each quarter; all within polylobe with trefoil on cusps and in each spandrel. Blunt & Whitton Type VIIIB; Schneider –; North 1554; SCBC 1959. Legend weak in part as usual. A couple of very light marks. Full weight. Near EF. Rare. \$3950

Struck from an Altered Die of Richard III



531942. TUDOR. Henry VII. 1485-1509. AV Angel (28mm, 5.14 g, 5h). Type I. Tower (London) mint; im: lis over halved sun & rose/halved sun & rose. Struck 1485-1487. (lis over halved sun & rose) **HENRIC' • DI • GR• REX • ANGL' • F • FRANC •** (HENRIC over RICARD), Archangel Michael slaying dragon / (halved sun & rose) **PER • CRVC• • TVT' • SALVT • NOS • XPC' • R•DEMPT**, ship bearing coat-of-arms and cross, **D** and rose flanking cross. Potter & Winstanley dies lis on sun & rose 1/sun & rose 2 (unlisted combination); SCBI 23 (Ashmolean) –; Schneider 503 (same obv. die); North 1694; SCBC 2180. Lightly toned, slightly off center. VF. Extremely rare. \$9500

Ex Arthur M. Fitts III Collection.; Spink Numismatic Circular XCVIII.8 (October 1990), no. 5885; Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin 599 (July 1968), no. G1064.

Richard III was slain at the Battle of Bosworth on 22 August 1485. Here we find an Angel obverse die prepared for Richard but repurposed for use by the victor at Bosworth, Henry Tudor; hENRIC has been engraved over RICARD.

Extremely Rare Pattern Shilling Ex Norweb Collection



546649. TUDOR. Edward VI. 1547-1553. Pattern AR Shilling (28mm, 5.84 g, 12h). Tower (London) mint; im: rose. Dies by Anthony Levens(?). Dated 1547 (*in Roman numerals*). (rose) EDWARD⁹ · VI · REX · ANGL · FRANC · HIBER · 3C, crowned and mantled bust right / (rose) TIMOR · DOMINI · FONS · VITÆ · M · D · XLVII, coat-of-arms; E R flanking. J. Bispham, "The Base Silver Shillings of Edward VI," in *BNJ* 55 (1985), pl. 2, 1 (same dies); North 1953. Some very light marks. Toned. VF. A superb Renaissance portrait piece. Extremely rare. \$22,500

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular C.10 (December 1992), no. 7479; Emery May Norweb (Part IV, Spink 59, 17 June 1987), lot 1394.



536871. TUDOR. Edward VI. 1547-1553. AR Threepence (21mm, 1.52 g, 12h). Third period, fine silver issue. Tower (London) mint; im: tun. Struck 1551-1553. EDVVAR · VI · D · G · AGL · FRA · Z · hIB · REX, crowned bust facing slightly left; rose to left, III (mark of value) to right / POSVI DEV · A DIVTOR · mEV · , coat-of-arms over cross fourchée. North 1940; SCBC 2485. Attractively toned. Good VF. A charming little portrait coin. Rare. \$3250

Ex G.W. Bower Collection (Glendining, 16 June 1977), lot 335; Dr. E. C. Carter Collection, dispersed by A.H. Baldwin (acquired 1954).

Borden & Brown Plate Coin



529522. TUDOR. Elizabeth I. 1558-1603. AR Sixpence (26.5mm, 2.94 g, 6h). Milled coinage. Tower (London) mint; im: star. Dated 1562. ELIZABETH · D · G · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB REGINA, crowned Borden & Brown bust D left; rose to right; border of fine pellets / POSVI DEVM · AD IVTORE M · MEVM, coat-of-arms over long cross pattée; · 15 62 · (date) above shield; border of fine pellets. Borden & Brown 31-O1/31-R1 (*this coin cited and illustrated*); North 2028; SCBC 2598. Richly toned. Near EF. Extremely rare. \$3750

Ex Mark Freehill Collection; Noble 53 (11 April 1997), lot 1090; R. C. Lockett (Part II, Glendining's, 11 October 1956), lot 2049 (part of).

The pellet border is usually encountered on milled Sixpences dated 1563 or 1564. Borden and Comber assume it was introduced very late in 1562 accounting for the extreme rarity of examples which bear this date. This coin is almost certainly the finest example in private hands.



537584. STUART. James I. 1603-1625. AV Unite (38mm, 9.94 g, 11h). Second coinage, crown gold. Tower (London) mint; im: rose. Struck 1605-1606. ✠ · IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX ·, crowned and armored half-length bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter in right hand and globus cruciger in left (second bust) / ✠ · FACIAM · EOS · IN · GENTEM · VNAM ·, crowned coat-of-arms; I R flanking. Schneider 22 var. (im: lis); North 2083; SCBC 2618. Reverse a little soft in parts otherwise struck on a full flan. Lightly toned. Good VF. \$5250

Schneider Plate Coin



525027. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AV Unite (33.5mm, 9.01 g, 3h). Group F ('Briot Group'), Class IIa. Tower (London) mint; im: triangle-in-circle. Struck 1641-1643. · CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX ·, sixth 'Briot's bust' left; XX (mark of value) to right / FLORENT · CONCORDIA · REGNA ·, crowned oval coat-of-arms, shield in ornate frame; crowned C and R flanking shield. Schneider, *Tower*, pl. XVI, 15 (*this coin*); cf. Brooker 114; Schneider –; North 2155; SCBC 2694. Lightly toned. Near EF. An excellent example of a Group F Unite. Very rare thus. \$8500

Ex Ridgemont Collection (Spink 69, 20 April 1989), lot 189; J. G. Brooker Collection (sold before the compilation of the Sylloge); with Spink before 1957.



536872. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Crown (43mm, 29.76 g, 1h). Group II, second horseman, type 2a. Tower mint; im: harp. Struck 1632-1633. CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX ·, Charles, armored, on horseback left, holding rein and raising sword; plume on horse's head / (mark) CHRISTO (4 marks) AVSPICE (4 marks) REGNO (4 marks), oval coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée; shield in ornate frame; C R above. Cooper, *Silver*, 3 (dies XII/XVII); Brooker 250 (same dies); North 2193; SCBC 2755. Some minor metal flaws. Richly toned. VF. The horseman well struck up. Rare with this obverse die. \$4500

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular LXXXV.3 (March 1977), no. 2269.



547734. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Groat (23.5mm, 1.98 g, 4h). Declaration type. Bridgnorth-on-Severn mint; im: plumelet. Dated 1646. CAROLVS · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB · REX ·, crowned and draped bust left; plumelet to left, IIII (mark of value) to right / EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI ·, REL · PRO · / LEG · ANG · / LIB · PAR · in three lines; above, three plumelets above ornaments; below, 1646 below dividing line. Morrieson, *Lundy*, dies A/- (unlisted rev. die); Brooker 1133 (same obv. die); North 2525; SCBC 3042. Slightly double struck in part on obverse. Mesmerising deep old cabinet tone. EF. Excellent portrait. Rare. \$2750

Ex A. Morris Collection, purchased from A.H. Baldwin; V. J. E. Ryan Collection (Glendining, 2 April 1952), lot 1218 (part of).



536873. STUART, Siege money. Newark. 1645-1646. AR Shilling (32x39mm, 5.63 g, 12h). Dated 1645. Crown; C R flanking, XII (mark of value) below / OBS · NEWARKE / 1645 in three lines. Hird 251 (same dies); Brooker 1224; North 2640; SCBC 3142. A few light marks on reverse under rich cabinet tone. Good VF. \$2950



546563. STUART, Siege money. Pontefract. 1648-1649. AR Shilling (30mm, 4.35 g, 12h). In the name of Charles II. Dated 1648. CAROLVS II D G MAG BR ET H REX, crown; below, HANC DE VS DEI IT 1648 in three lines / POST MORTEM PATRIS PRO FILIO, castle gateway with flag; OBS to left, PC above, cannon protruding to the right. Brooker 1235 (same dies); North 2649; SCBC 3151. Attractive old cabinet tone. Good VF. Rare and most pleasing. \$10,950

Ex Marvin Lessen Collection; Coin Galleries Numismatic Review VI.1 (1965), no. A406 ('Nice Very Fine' \$150).

Pontefract was seized in early June 1648 by Colonel John Morrice, who declared it for Charles I. Over that summer, the city became the base for a number of Royalist raids in the surrounding countryside. In retaliation, Parliamentarian forces were brought to bear to take Pontefract, and by August, with Oliver Cromwell himself in command, heavy artillery was brought up to reduce its defenses. The long siege continued and, by October, Pontefract remained one of the only two castles (the other being Scarborough) that still held out for the king.

Even after the execution of Charles I on 30 January 1648/9, Pontefract still would not surrender. Now, Colonel Morrice declared for Charles II and the city's motto – *Post mortem patris pro filio* – a motto which also appears on this siege issue, refers to that support. On 24 March 1649, almost two months after Charles was beheaded and after a siege of almost nine months, Colonel Morrice and his garrison finally capitulated. To ensure that the castle would not serve as a base for any future rebellion and, on the pleadings of the local populace weary of war, Parliament had the remains of the castle demolished later that same year.



531943. STUART (ORANGE). William III. 1694-1702. AV Half Guinea (21mm, 4.21 g, 6h). Tower (London) mint. Dated 1695. GVLIELMVS III DEI GRA, laureate head right / MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1695, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around central arms of Nassau; scepters in angles. MCE 189; SCBC 3466. Minor haymark above head. Toned with some luster. Near EF. \$2950

Ex James & Martha Robertson Collection; Spink Numismatic Circular CIX.2 (April 2001), no. MG0270.



545946. SCOTLAND. David I. 1124-1153. AR Penny (18mm, 1.05 g, 12h). Cross moline (Watford) type. Phase A. Carlisle mint; Hudard, moneyer. Struck in the name of Stephen of England, 1136-early 1140s. + STEPH REX, crowned bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter / + WUODARD[ALD : ON E[]ARD, cross moline. SCBC 5002. Tiny edge crack. VF. Very rare, especially for this moneyer. \$3950

This coin shares an obverse die with CNG 114, 1365, a coin of the same type but struck by the moneyer Erebalde.

Beautifully Toned Proof Six Shillings



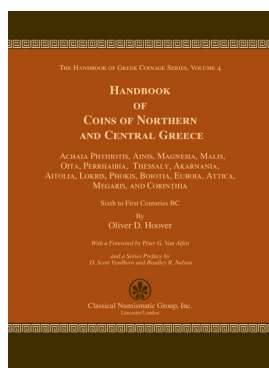
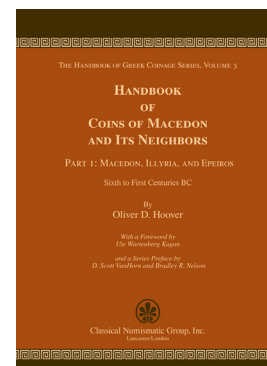
529367. IRELAND. George III. 1760-1820. Proof AR Six Shillings (42mm, 26.91 g, 12h). Soho (Birmingham) mint. Dated 1804. GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX., laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / BANK OF IRELAND TOKEN SIX SHILLINGS, Hibernia seated left on outcrop, holding palm frond and resting arm on harp set on ground; 1804 below. SCBI 22 (Copenhagen) 467; D&F 616; SCBC 6615. Spectacular mottled tone. In NGC encapsulation 4768011-001, graded PF 64. \$4450

THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by
Oliver D. Hoover

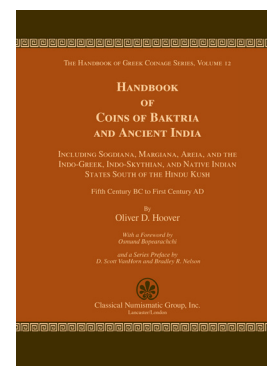
More than three decades have passed since David Sear published *Greek Coins & Their Values*, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that now *Greek Coins & Their Values* would require a complete revision to include all of the most current numismatic information available, list the many new types and varieties unknown to Sear, and determine an approximate sense of rarity for all of these issues. In order to encompass this new material and create a viable reference for the beginning and specialized collector, such a handbook would have to be more than the two volumes which Sear found necessary. As a result, Classical Numismatic Group is publishing *The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series*, written by Oliver D. Hoover, in a series of 13 volumes, each covering a specified area of Greek coinage with the first being *The Handbook of Syrian Coins: Royal and Civic Issues, Fourth to First Centuries BC* (Volume 9 in the series). This series is designed to aid the user in the quick, accurate, and relatively painless identification of Greek coins, while providing a cross-reference for each entry to a major work, which will allow the inquirer to pursue more in-depth research on the subject. The subject-matter of each volume is arranged chronologically for royal issues, and regionally for the civic issues; within each region, cities are listed directionally, depending on the region. For those rulers or cities that issued coins concurrently in all three metals, these issues will be arranged in the catalog with gold first, followed by silver, and then bronze; each metal is arranged by denomination, largest to smallest. Known mints for the royal coinage are listed below the appropriate type, making an easy search for a specific mint. Each entry will include a rarity rating based on the frequency with which they appear in publications, public and private collections, the market, and/or are estimated to exist in public or private hands. No valuations are listed, since such values are generally out of date by the time of publication. An online valuation guide at will allow interested individuals the opportunity to gauge the market, and reduce the need for repeated updates of this series. Whether one purchases the entire set for their reference library, or the individual volume pertaining to one's area of specialization, *The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series* should provide a useful staging-point from which collectors and interested scholars can pursue their research and interests.

Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of Macedon and Its Neighbors. Part I: Macedon, Illyria, and Epeiros, Sixth to First Centuries BC** [*The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 3*]. 2016. lxxviii and 431 numbered pp. Hardbound. (GR332) \$65



Hoover, Oliver D. **Handbook of Coins of Northern and Central Greece: Achaia Phthiotis, Ainis, Magnesia, Malis, Oita, Perrhaibia, Thessaly, Akarnania, Aitolia, Lokris, Phokis, Boiotia, Euboea, Attica, Megaris, and Corinthia**. [*The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 4*]. 2014. lxxvii + 563 numbered pages (GR333) \$65

Hoover, Oliver D. **HANDBOOK OF COINS OF BAKTRIA AND ANCIENT INDIA Including Sogdiana, Margiana, Areia, and the Indo-Greek, Indo-Skythian, and Native Indian States South of the Hindu Kush. Fifth Century BC to First Century AD**. [*The Handbook of Greek Coinage Series, Volume 12*]. 2013. lxxxiv + 389 numbered pages. (GR341) \$65



Please see our website for additional volumes.



CNG
Classical Numismatic Group, LLC

US OFFICE

PO Box 479, Lancaster, PA 17608-0479
Phone (717) 390.9194 Fax (717) 390.9978

UK OFFICE

20 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QA, UK
Phone +44.20.7495.1888 Fax +44.20.7499.5916

EMAIL & WEBSITE

Email cng@cngcoins.com
Website www.cngcoins.com