



Classical Numismatic REVIEW

Volume XLV, No. 1 • Winter 2020- • Lancaster Pennsylvania, London England

Classical Numismatic Group, LLC
www.cngcoins.com

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Classical Numismatic Review

Volume XLV, No. 1

Winter 2020

Welcome to the latest edition of the Classical Numismatic Review. As many of you know, we have had a very busy year, with many new features within our office and on our website. Our staff continues to grow and many of you will have the chance this week to meet Kate Rill, our newest addition. She is managing customer relations and will be assisting with registrations for our Triton auction. Please take a moment to introduce yourself and say hello to her.

CNG is growing and we continue to search for the right people to add to our staff. We are presently looking for a cataloger, photographer, and office assistant. All of this is in an effort to bring you the best service possible in the shortest possible time. As CNG continues to expand, we are excited for what the future holds in store. We think you will be too.

By now, if you follow our auctions, you know that we have upgraded our auction platform to Auction Mobility. There were several reasons for this change. The most obvious will be your ability to follow live auctions from prebidding right into the live sale itself, all without the need to reregister or change web platforms. If you haven't registered through Auction Mobility please stop by and see us at the New York International Numismatic Convention (NYINC). We'll be happy to get you set up.

Most important of our coming changes, we will be converting our spring and fall print sales from "Mail Bid" status to live auctions with an auctioneer. These sales will run much the same as our Triton sale held in New York prior to the NYINC. The spring sale is already set to take place in Lancaster, PA at the Marriott Hotel on May 13 & 14. It's a great time of year to be in Lancaster and we hope you will plan to join us there. If you can't be present in Lancaster, you may participate live online through Auction Mobility.

This edition of the Classical Numismatic Review (CNR) continues a tradition begun last year of giving NYINC attendees the first chance to see the new coins. Attendees will have the first day of the show to view our list. The CNR won't go live on the website until the end of the first day of the show (Thursday, Jan. 16). We feel this is important for those who have taken the time to travel to the show. It is only fair that they get some reward from us for making this effort.

And speaking of the CNR, what a great group of coins it is! This list has something for everyone. It has been carefully assembled over the preceding twelve months. We are sure you won't be disappointed with what you find inside. If you are here at the NYINC, we hope you will get by our tables early, even if just to take a look at all the great coins we have brought with us. If you are only stopping by to say hello, we will appreciate that as well. New York is such a great chance for us to catch up with old friends, and new. We appreciate your business and we would love the chance to tell you that in person.

As a final note, I would be remiss to close this introduction without thanking Wayne Kimber for his excellent article on the travel series coinage of Hadrian, which graces the pages that follow. Wayne is a connoisseur and dedicated student of the coinage of Hadrian. I think you will agree his expertise shows in his article. Thank you, Wayne, for this fine work.

As always, Happy Collecting!

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

48th New York International

January 16-19, 2020

Grand Hyatt Hotel

109 East 42nd Street, New York

January 16, Noon-7PM Preview

January 17-19, 10AM-7PM (3PM on the 19th)

Long Beach Numismatic Expo

February 20-22, 2020

Long Beach Convention Center

Long Beach, CA

Table 1039

Whitman Coin Expo

March 19-21, 2020

Baltimore Convention Center

Baltimore, MD

Central States Numismatic Society Convention

April 22-25, 2020

Schaumburg Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center

Schaumburg IL

Feature Auction Schedule

Triton XXIII - 14-15 January 2020

A Public Auction in New York, NY

CNG 114 - 13-14 May 2020

A Public Auction in Lancaster, PA

CNG 115 - 16 September 2020

Triton XXIV - 12-13 January 2021

A Public Auction in New York, NY

Consignment Deadlines

Feature Auction Consignment Deadlines

CNG 114 - 24 January 2020

CNG 115 - June 2020

Triton XXIV - October 2020

Deadlines for Electronic Auction Consignments

Ongoing - About 90 days before scheduled sale

Contact us early, as sales quickly reach capacity.

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

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The Travel Series Coinage of Hadrian

By Wayne Kimber

(Editor's Note: Triton XXIII, held in New York City, January 14-15, 2020, featured an extensive offering of Hadrianic coinage, including 15 coins related to Hadrian's famous travels. Wayne Kimber, a dedicated collector of Hadrian's coinage, consented to write an article on the travel series for CNG's Classical Numismatic Review. We thank him for his excellent and concise review of this fascinating series.)



TRITON XXIII LOT 733 (Hispania)

Publius Aelius Hadrianus Augustus, popularly known as Hadrian, was born on 24 January AD 76, either in Rome or his ancestral hometown of Italica in Spain. Regardless of his birthplace, his family roots ensured he would always be considered a Spaniard. Hadrian ruled from 10 August 117 to 10 July 138 and was the third of the Roman Empire's 'Five Good Emperors,' after Nerva and Trajan (another Spaniard).

Except for flare-ups at the beginning and end of his reign, Hadrian presided over a largely peaceful, prosperous empire. He is widely known for his building projects, such as the well-preserved Pantheon in Rome, his beautiful villa in Tivoli, and Hadrian's Wall in the north of England. He is perhaps even more famous for his extensive travels around the Roman Empire, which are documented in a series of coins now called the "Travel Series."



TRITON XXIII LOT 723 (Trajan / Divus Trajan)

Hadrian traveled widely as a private citizen and imperial officer, and was serving as governor of Syria when the dying Trajan adopted him as his successor in AD 117. He undertook a roundabout route back to Rome that took him through several endangered provinces on the Rhine-Danube frontier before finally arriving at the capital the following year. He did not remain there long. While emperor, Hadrian undertook two further great journeys. The first, AD 121-125, covered Gaul, the Rhine frontiers, Germany, Britain, Spain, Mauretania, Asia Minor, Greece and the Danube. The second, AD 128-132, covered Africa, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and Cyrene. As emperor, the only province Hadrian looks certain *not* to have visited is Lusitania (modern Portugal). However, his upbringing in Spain makes it plausible that he at least passed through this province during his youth. The new Roman Imperial Coins (RIC) Vol 2.3 places the minting of the main part of the Travel Series during 130-133 AD, toward the end of the second journey.

The Travel Series is popular chiefly because the coins provide the collector with a direct link to the idea of traveling around the Roman Empire, accompanying Hadrian on his journeys. They also provoke thoughts as to the motivation for Hadrian's wanderlust. Was it to improve conditions in the provinces as the coins imply, or to escape Rome and the hostility of the Senate, or to satisfy his intellectual curiosity, or all of the above? Or did something else drive him to visit nearly every province of the vast Roman Empire?



TRITON XXIII LOT 735 (Nile)

The Travel Series includes gold aurei, silver denarii, brass sestertii and dupondii, and copper asses, with some of the series being produced across all denominations and others being limited to only a subset. Not all provinces he visited are recognized in the series. We can only speculate as to why some were omitted. However, most of the more significant provinces are depicted, usually in the form of a female or male personification carrying some attribute particular to the region. Also shown are the city of Alexandria and the river Nile (RIC 2.3 #1549, Triton XXIII, lot 735). Certainly Egypt, Alexandria, and the Nile had a special significance to Hadrian, perhaps due to their connection with the death of his handsome young lover, Antinous, who drowned in the Nile under mysterious circumstances during his final journey.

The Travel series types can be broken down into four main categories: 1) Representations of provinces such as Africa (RIC 2.3 #1490, Triton XXIII, lot 732) or Germania (RIC 2.3 #1519, Triton XXIII, lot 742); 2) Provincial *Adventus* types for the arrival of the Emperor to the provinces, such as Africa (RIC 2.3 #1552, Triton XXIII, lot 736); or Italia (RIC 2.3 #1562 Triton XXIII, lot 744); 3) *Restitutor* types with Hadrian restoring the province, such as Achaia (RIC 2.3 #1564, Triton XXIII, lot 737); and 4) *Exercitus* (army) types where Hadrian, on horseback or standing, addresses a group of soldiers representing the legions of the province.



TRITON XXIII LOT 737 (Achaiae)

The following table summarize the provinces in each of the four categories by denomination:

Type ¹	Aurei	Denarii	Sestertii, dupondii and asses
Provinces	Aegyptos, Africa, Hispania, & Nilus	Aegyptos, Africa, Alexandria, Asia, Germania, Hispania, Italia & Nilus	Aegyptos, Africa, Alexandria, Britannia, Cappadocia, Dacia, Hispania, Mauretania, Sicilia & Nilus
Provincial Adventus	Africae, Alexandriae & Italiae	Hispaniae	Africae, Alexandriae, Arabiae, Asiae, Bithyniae, Ciliciae, Galliae, Hispaniae, Italiae & Iudaeae
Restitutor	Achaiae & Africae	Achaiae, Africae, Galliae & Hispaniae	Achaiae, Africae, Arabiae, Asiae, Bithyniae, Galliae, Hispaniae, Italiae, Macedoniae, Nicomediae, Phrygiae and Siciliae
Exercitus	-	-	Alexandri(cus?), Britannicus, Cappadocicus, Dacicus, Delmanticus, Germanicus, Hispanicus, Mavretanicus, Moesicus, Noricus, Raeticus, Syriacus and Thracie ²

Notes: (1) Table lists the provinces recorded, not variations of legend or detail.

(2) Noted as doubtful in RIC Volume II.3, p. 207, n. 1003.

The travel series was largely minted in the period AD 130-133, but prior to that, in AD 119-120, Hadrian struck a scarce copper *as* with Britannia on the reverse (RIC vol. 2.3, 41), possibly to note the suppression of a native uprising and/or the commencement of construction on the frontier fortification that would come to be known as Hadrian's Wall. In addition to the types that name provinces, there are other types which also allude to the emperor's travels. These other Adventus types feature Hadrian clasping hands with some deity or personification (RIC vol. 2.3, 1993, Triton XXIII lot 743), or reference the journey in some other way, for example depicting a galley (RIC vol. 2.3, 1301, Triton XXIII lot 728).



TRITON XXIII LOT 728 (Galley)

The rarity of the various travel coins varies greatly. Some provinces, such as Egypt, Africa and Hispania, are fairly common in all metals, while others, such as Britannia, are rarely seen, and then in only a single denomination. The Adventus and Restitutor issues are generally scarce. Most of the Exercitus issues are rare, some – Britannia again – excessively so.

As a virtual tour of the Roman Empire at its early second-century AD peak, the Travel Series of Hadrian provides a great service, and hours of enjoyment, to modern collectors and historians alike.



TRITON XXIII LOT 742 (Germania)

For further reading, the brand-new **Roman Imperial Coins Volume 2, part 3** (Spink, 2019), written and compiled by Richard Abdy and Peter Mittag, is a once-in-a-lifetime update that brings the study of Hadrian's imperial coinage into the 21st century. In addition, Anthony Birley's **Hadrian, the Restless Emperor**, originally published by Routledge in 1997 and now available as a Kindle book, remains an excellent biography, as is Anthony Everitt's more recent **Hadrian and the Triumph of Rome** (Random House, 2010).

The Triton XXIII auction in New York January 14-15, 2020, has an extensive offering of Hadrian's travel coins in all metals, and provided most of the illustrations for this article.

GREEK COINAGE



523160. CAMPANIA, Neapolis. Circa 320-300 BC. AR Nomos (23mm, 7.61 g, 3h). Head of nymph right, hair bound in tainia, wearing triple-pendant earring, \bigcirc/\wedge below neck truncation / Man-headed bull walking right; above, Nike flying right, placing wreath on bull's head; \bigcirc -AY-M between legs below, $[\text{NEO}]\Gamma\bigcirc\wedge\text{IT}[\text{H}\Sigma]$ in exergue. Sambon 451; HN Italy 571. Lightly toned, faint scratch and minor die break on reverse. Near EF. Struck on a broad flan from dies of marvelous style. \$13,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 78 (26 May 2014), lot 178; Numismatica Ars Classica II (29 April 1998), lot 4.

Exceptionally Detailed Strike



525516. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 302 BC. AR Nomos (21mm, 7.84 g, 12h). Nude youth, holding rein in left hand and crowning himself with wreath held aloft in right, on horseback right; below, $\Sigma\Lambda$ above Ionic capital / Phalanthos, holding serpent in extended right hand, riding dolphin left; $\text{TAPA}\Sigma$ to right, KON below. Fischer-Bossert Group 75, 947 (V368/R733); Vlasto 657; HN Italy 942. Lightly toned, underlying luster. Superb EF. Well struck from fresh dies of exemplary style. \$15,000

The silver coins of Tarentum, perhaps the wealthiest of all Greek cities on the Italian mainland, were struck over a span of nearly three centuries, most of them bearing the familiar types of a horseman on the obverse and a male figure, either Taras or Phalanthos, riding a dolphin on the reverse. Though not rare in general, a few coins in the series display exceptional artistry and production standards, including the present example. Seldom does one encounter a Tarentum nomos so perfectly struck that the individual toes of the dolphin-rider are clearly delineated and details of the horse's harness, bridle and carefully braided main stand out in sharp relief.

Wonderful Tarentum Stater



529775. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 281-276 BC. AV Stater (18.5mm, 8.53 g, 12h). Youthful head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Taras(?), holding reins in right hand, trident in left, driving fast biga right; star above; below horses, KΛH above dolphin downward. Fischer-Bossert G20 (V17/R20); Vlasto, *Or* Type O 1 [a]; Vlasto 18 (same dies); HN Italy 955; Hirsch 85 (same dies); McClean 600 (same dies). Lustrous. Superb EF. Well centered and struck. \$87,500

There is a divergence of opinion concerning the dating of this attractive gold issue of Tarentum, which displays a youthful head of Herakles resembling the Macedonian issues of Alexander III the Great and a reverse depicting a nude male youth holding a trident, probably Taras / Phalanthos, driving a biga. The lack of a civic ethnic and the control letters KΛH on the reverse led N. K. Rutter, in *Historia Nummorum Italy*, and Oliver Hoover in *Handbook of Greek Coins Vol. I*, to place their minting during the expedition of the Spartan commander Kleonimos, who crossed to Italy at Tarentum's invitation circa 302 BC, to pay his large mercenary army. Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert, citing the support of S. Garraffo and G.K. Jenkins, places the issue during the more famous Italian expedition of Pyrrhos of Epiros, circa 281-276 BC. The type's great rarity means there is little in the way of hoard evidence to support either side. However, their similarity to Pyrrhic bronze issues in Sicily and Pyrrhos's strong desire to emulate Alexander the Great argue for the latter dating, in which case the KΛH refers to a magistrate rather than to Kleonimos.



523148. CALABRIA, Tarentum. Circa 280-272 BC. AR Nomos (20mm, 6.50 g, 11h). Reduced standard. Nude youth, holding rein in left hand and crowning horse with wreath held in his right, riding right; ΙΩ to left, NEY/MH below / Phalanthos, nude, holding helmet in extended right hand, legs crossed, riding dolphin left; stars flanking, [ΓΟΛΥ to upper right], TAP[AΣ] below. Vlasto 739-45; HN Italy 1006. Deep iridescent tone. Near EF. Wonderful style and quite attractive. \$1575

Ex Matthew Curtis Collection; Triton III (30 November 1999), lot 48.

Sternberg Plate Coin



529333. LUCANIA, Laos. Circa 480-460 BC. AR Nomos (17mm, 8.11 g, 4h). Man-headed bull standing left, head right; λ-AΛ above / Man-headed bull standing right; λ-AΛ above. Sternberg 9.1 (V8/R8 – *this coin, illustrated*); HN Italy 2275; SNG ANS 135; SNG Fitzwilliam 445; SNG München 920; Weber 728 (all from the same dies). Toned, minor die break on reverse. Near EF. Boldly struck. An attractive example. Rare. \$15,000

Ex Peus 366 (25 October 2000), lot 14; Hess-Divo 283 (10 May 2000), lot 25; Leu 42 (12 May 1987), lot 28; Leu 2 (25 April 1972), lot 43.

Gorini Plate Coin – Ex Moretti Collection



525522. LUCANIA, Poseidonia. Circa 530-500 BC. AR Half-Nomos – Drachm (21.5mm, 3.34 g, 12h). Poseidon advancing right, preparing to throw trident; ΓΟΜ to left / Incuse of obverse, but ΓΟΜ retrograde and in relief. Gorini 6 = Basel 160 (*this coin*); HN Italy 1108; SNG ANS 619. Old cabinet tone. Near EF. Exceptional for type. \$12,750

Ex Gemini X (13 January 2013), lot 8; Athos D. Moretti Collection (Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998), lot 160.

Poseidonia, later called Paestum, was a coastal city on the front instep of the Italian “boot.” Founded circa 600 BC by colonists expelled from nearby Sybaris, it took its name from a shrine to Poseidon they erected on the Tyrrhenian coast. The site today features three beautifully preserved Doric temples. The incuse coinage of Poseidonia, consisting of silver nomoi (or staters) and fractions, offers some of the best examples of archaic Greek art to be found in Magna Graecia. This striking half-nomos or drachm is notable in depicting a young, beardless Poseidon brandishing his trademark trident. The striding profile-yet-frontal pose owes much to the conventions of Egyptian figural iconography.



525517. LUCANIA, Sybaris. Circa 510-475 BC. AR Nomos (27mm, 7.86 g, 12h). Bull standing left, head right; VM in exergue / Incuse bull standing right, head left. S&S Class B, pl. XLVIII, 4–8; Gorini 2; HN Italy 1729; SNG ANS 828–44; SNG Lloyd 449–50; Basel 168–9; Bement 213; Dewing 406–7; Gillet 215. Light golden tone. Near EF. Excellent metal, and with a particularly detailed incuse reverse. \$5750

Sybaris, located on the bottom of the Italian boot, was founded circa 720 BC and quickly amassed great wealth due to its fertile fields and active port. Descriptions of the city’s sumptuous festivals and luxurious dwellings abound in ancient literature, and “Sybarite” became a synonym for any lover of luxury and pleasure. The silver coinage of Sybaris follows the remarkable relief / incuse pattern employed by other cities of Greek southern Italy in the sixth and early fifth centuries BC, which required careful flan preparation and precise alignment of dies. The bull of Sybaris, with its reverted head, exerted a powerful influence on modern artists, including Picasso.



525382. LUCANIA, Sybaris. Circa 510-475 BC. AR Third Nomos – Drachm (18.5mm, 2.55 g, 12h). Bull standing left, head right; VM in exergue / Incuse bull standing right, head left. S&S Class B, pl. XLVIII, 10–1; Gorini 4; HN Italy 1736. Lightly toned, slightly ragged edge. Near EF. Good metal quality, exceptional for issue. \$1250



529340. BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia. Circa 525-500 BC. AR Nomos (30mm, 8.33 g, 12h). Apollo advancing right, holding branch aloft in right hand, left arm extended, upon which a small daimon, holding branch in each hand, runs right; ΚΑΥΛ to left; to right, stag standing right, head reverted; dot-and-cable border / Incuse of obverse, but daimon, branch, and stag's antlers in outline, and no ethnic; radiate border. Noe, *Caulonia*, Group A, 5-6 (same obv. die); Gorini 3; HN Italy 2035; SNG ANS 142 (same obv. die); SNG München 1396 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 119 (same obv. die); Hermitage Sale II 163 (same obv. die); Hunterian 2 (same obv. die). Attractive old cabinet tone, thin flan crack, typical spots of weak strike. EF. \$14,000

Ex Nomos 13 (7 October 2016), lot 116; Monetarium 47 (Spring 1987), no. 5.

Kaulonia was founded in the 7th century BC by Achaean Greeks. The location, on the underside of Italy's "toe," has long since disappeared beneath the waves, but underwater archaeologists have located more than 100 fluted columns, likely for a large shrine to Apollo, the deity depicted on the city's beautiful coinage. On this exceptional piece, Apollo's nude body is shown striding to right, with a small winged daimon on his left arm; to his right stands a stag, sacred to both Apollo and his sister Artemis. The unusual fabric of this piece follows a style peculiar to Greek southern Italy in the archaic period: A broad, thin flan, obverse depicted in relief, the reverse repeating the obverse motif but incuse, and reversed. The reasons for the popularity of this fabric are poorly understood; some scholars have postulated a connection to the mathematician-philosopher Pythagoras, who was active in Italy during this period.

526710. BRUTTIUM, Kaulonia. Circa 525-500 BC. AR Nomos (30.5mm, 7.93 g, 12h). Apollo advancing right, holding branch aloft in right hand, left arm extended, upon which a small daimon, holding branch in each hand, runs right; ΚΑΥΛ to left; to right, stag standing right, head reverted; dot-and-cable border / Incuse of obverse, but daimon in outline and no ethnic; radiate border. Noe, *Caulonia*, Group A, 10 (same dies); Gorini 3; HN Italy 2035; SNG ANS 146 (same dies); Boston MFA 172 = Warren 138 (same dies); Jameson 408 (same dies). Attractive old collection tone, minor die rust on obverse. EF. A splendid example of archaic Greek artistry. \$17,500

Ex Tony Hardy Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 69, 8 June 2005), lot 58.



494565. BRUTTIUM, Kroton. Circa 425-350 BC. AR Nomos (21.5mm, 7.76 g, 9h). Eagle standing left, head raised and wings spread, on ground line / Tripod with high neck; leaf to left, QP O to right. Attianese 107 var. (eagle on serpent; same rev. die as illustration); HN Italy 2149 var. (eagle on branch); SNG ANS 353 var. (same); SNG Ashmolean 1509 var. (eagle on serpent; same rev. die as illustration); SNG Milan 183 (same dies). Old cabinet tone, a few minor marks under tone, a little off center on obverse. Near EF. Extremely rare with eagle standing on ground line. \$5250

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 8 January 2019), lot 92; Jonathan K. Kern Collection (Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015), lot 333; Deyo Collection (Triton XV, 3 January 2012), lot 1035; Classical Numismatic Group 42 (29 May 1997), lot 87.



494566. BRUTTIUM, Kroton. Circa 280-277 BC. AR Nomos (22mm, 6.48 g, 3h). Reduced standard. Eagle standing right, head left, on thunderbolt; K to left, wreath to right / Tripod with high neck [surmounted by wreaths], legs terminating in lion's feet; KP O to left; to right, Nike flying left, [placing wreath on tripod]. Attianese 130 corr. (monogram, not K; same obv. die as illustration); HN Italy 2184 corr. (same); SNG ANS 407 (same obv. die); SNG Gale 1100 (same obv. die); SNG Lloyd 630 (same dies); McClean 1733 (same obv. die). Attractive even gray tone with light golden hues around the devices, slight doubling. EF. Overstruck on an uncertain type. \$5500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 8 January 2019), lot 103; Hess-Divo 329 (17 November 2015), lot 14; Paul H. Gerrie Collection (Triton XII, 6 January 2009), lot 55; Numismatica Ars Classica 23 (19 March 2002), lot 1067.



528290. SICILY, Himera. Circa 425-409 BC. Æ Hemilitron or Hexonkion (25mm, 15.87 g, 1h). Gorgoneion facing, with protruding tongue / Six pellets (mark of value). Kraay, *Bronze* 1a; CNS 24; HGC 2, 472; SNG ANS 177; BMC 28-9; Hirsch 425. Earthen pale green patina. EF. \$3000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 190 (11 October 2010), lot 49.



529341. SICILY, Katane. Circa 461-450 BC. AR Litra (10mm, 0.86 g, 7h). Head of Silenos left / Winged thunderbolt; two shields flanking, KAT-ANE around. Boehringer, *Kataneische*, Series I, Li 2; Mirone 21; HGC 2, 587 corr. (head left or right); SNG ANS —; Jameson 536; Rizzo pl. IX, 16. Dark iridescent tone, some roughness. Good VF. Elegant style. Rare. \$950

Ex Nomos 9 (20 October 2014), lot 46.



525515. SICILY, Messana. 420-413 BC. AR Tetradrachm (27mm, 17.27 g, 3h). The nymph Messana, holding kentron in left hand and reins in both, driving slow biga of mules right; ΑΒΑΞ-ΞΜ counterclockwise from right, two dolphins confronted in exergue / Hare springing right; ΜΕΞ-ΞΑ-Ν-Ι-Ο-Ν around; below, dolphin right. Caltabiano Series XIV, 533 (D210/R227); HGC 2, 792; SNG ANS 362; Pozzi 490 (same dies). Light golden tone over satin surfaces displaying residual luster around devices, minor die wear. Superb EF. Well struck from detailed dies on a broad flan. \$19,500

Messana, located on the northwest corner of Sicily, chose as its civic badges a chariot pulled by a pair of mules (biga) and a leaping hare. The symbolism of the mule biga is obvious: In 484 or 480 BC, a mule team from Messana won the Olympic Games in the event known as the *anape*. Here, the biga is driven by the female personification of the city itself. The two dolphins nose-to-nose below the chariot likely refer to Messana's military alliance with Syracuse. As for the leaping hare, this animal was sacred to the god Pan, who had a temple in Messana. The dolphin below the hare harks back to the original name of Messana, Zankle ("sickle"), so named for its crescent harbor, recalling the leaping dolphin's arched shape.

Signed by Eumenes and Eukleidas



494996. SICILY, Syracuse. Second Democracy. 466-405 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 17.37 g, 1h). Obverse die signed by Eumenes, reverse die signed by Eukleidas. Struck circa 415-409 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in extended right hand and reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with laurel wreath held in both hands; $[\text{E}]-\text{VMHNOV}$ in exergue / Head of Arethousa left, wearing hoop earring and pearl necklace; $[\text{ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΞ}]$ above, ΕΥΚΛΕΙΔΑ in two lines on diptych below chin, four dolphins swimming around. Fischer-Bossert, *Coins* 24a (V9/R16 – *this coin*); Tudeer 24; HGC 2, 1328; SNG ANS 259; SNG Lloyd 1368; BMC 193; Boston MFA 401–2 = Warren 371–2; Gillet 612; Hunterian 60; de Luynes 1207; Ognina 287; Rizzo pl. XLII, 13 (all from the same dies). Attractive even gray tone with light golden hues around the devices, a little die rust, minor lamination. Near EF. \$24,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 8 January 2019), lot 142; Gorny & Mosch 240 (10 October 2016), lot 39; Triton XIX (5 January 2016), lot 53; Künker 226 (11 March 2013), lot 242; Numismatica Ars Classica 64 (17 May 2012), lot 722; Numismatica Ars Classica 52 (7 October 2009), lot 75; LHS 102 (29 April 2008), lot 88; Numismatica Ars Classica 29 (11 May 2005), lot 115.

The magnificent artistic flowering in Sicily in the 5th century BC has its origins in times of great strife. By the middle of the century, the situation began to resemble that of Renaissance Italy, where local princes engaged in continual warfare among themselves while employing the finest artists and craftsmen of their time. The result was the patronizing of some of the most talented coin engravers in history. In Syracuse, by the late 5th century BC these engravers were proudly signing their work, preserving the names of Kimon, Euainetos, Eumenes, Sosion, Herakleidas, Eukleidas and others for posterity. Their handiwork included several collaborative efforts, including coins with obverse and reverse dies signed by different artists, as seen here. Indeed Eukleidas was so proud of his effort, he carefully placed his signature on a small raised two-paneled plaque below his serene head of Arethousa.

Signed by Eukleidas



494994. SICILY, Syracuse. Dionysios I. 405-367 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 17.26 g, 4h). *Reverse die signed by Eukleidas.* Struck circa 400/395-390 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron in extended right hand and reins in both, driving fast quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with laurel wreath held in both hands; dolphin left in exergue / Head of Arethousa left, hair in band ornamented with stars, wearing double earring and linear necklace with pearl pendant; EYKAEI on unrolled scroll below neck, four dolphins swimming around, [ΞΥ-Ρ-Α-ΚΟ-ΞΙΩ]-N along right edge. Fischer-Bossert, *Coins* 88j (V33/R60) = Jameson 807 = Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 14 (*this coin*); Tudeer 88; HGC 2, –; SNG ANS 295; SNG Ashmolean 2007 = ACGC 812; SNG Lloyd 1403; BMC 194 = Basel 474; Gillet 661–2; Kraay & Hirmer 124; de Luynes 1183; McClean 2719 (all from the same dies). Deep old collection tone. EF. Among the finest of this issue. \$37,500

Ex Gasvoda Collection (Triton XXII, 8 January 2019), lot 150; Numismatica Ars Classica 92 (23 May 2016), lot 502; New York Sale XXX (9 January 2013), lot 56; Leu 36 (7 May 1985), lot 68; Robert Jameson Collection; H. C. Hoskier Collection (J. Hirsch XX, 13 November 1907), lot 161; J. Hirsch XII (17 November 1904), lot 77.

This remarkable tetradrachm is widely viewed as Eukleidas's masterpiece. On the reverse, the hair of the aquatic nymph Arethousa flutters and streams as though trailing after her in the swirling water. As with the previous coin, Eukleidas finds an interesting way to sign his piece by placing his name on an unrolled scroll.

Superb Agathokles Tetradrachm



525514. SICILY, Syracuse. Agathokles. 317-289 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25.5mm, 17.04 g, 7h). Struck circa 317-310 BC. Head of Arethousa left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and pearl necklace; three dolphins around, NI below neck / Charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast quadriga left; counterclockwise triskeles above, [Ξ]ΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ and Α in exergue. Ierardi 34 (O6/R24); BAR issue 2; HGC 2, 1348; SNG Lloyd 1479 (same dies). Lightly toned. Superb EF. Well struck from fresh dies of refined style. \$19,500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 218; Künker 115 (25 September 2006), lot 94; Gorny & Mosch 138 (7 March 2005), lot 24.

Carthaginian Gold



529322. CARTHAGE. Circa 350-320 BC. AV Stater (19mm, 9.42 g, 4h). Carthage mint. Head of Tanit left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring, and necklace with nine pendants / Horse standing right on exergual line; three pellets in triangle to right. Jenkins & Lewis Group IIIg, 67; CNP 1.5m; MAA 4. Toned, minor die wear. EF. \$7500

The North African metropolis of Carthage was the great rival of Rome for dominance in the post-Hellenistic Ancient World. Led by an exiled priestess from Tyre named Dido, Phoenician colonists from the Levant first colonized the Tunisian coast of North Africa in 814 BC. According to legend, upon landfall of her wandering band, Dido approached the local Berber chieftain requesting a bit of land for their refuge. The chief said she could have “as much land as could be encompassed by an oxhide.” Dido cleverly cut the hide into thin strips and stretched them around a large hill, which became the citadel called *Byrsa*, or “hide,” an alternate name for Carthage. Dido went on to become the first queen of Carthage, which quickly grew in wealth to become a maritime powerhouse in the western Mediterranean.

By the sixth century BC, Carthage had become a Republic run by a “senate” and two elected chief magistrates called *suffets*. Military and naval leadership was concentrated in a few wealthy families, mainly the Magonids and Barcids. In the 480s BC, Carthage sought to wrest control of Sicily from the Greeks, leading to two centuries of bitter warfare. By 270 BC, Carthage controlled most of the island, as well as southern Spain and Sardinia. Fortresses and mints were established at diverse places to produce coins used to pay the largely mercenary army.

Gold Coinage

Carthage struck its first gold staters between 350 and 320 BC. These were of a nearly pure alloy and, at about 9.4 grams, weighed about 15% more than the contemporary Macedonian gold staters of Philip II and Alexander III the Great. The obverse bore the image of the goddess Tanit, chief deity of Carthage, her hair wreathed in grain ears and her neck encircled by a multi-pendant necklace. The reverse depicted a free horse standing, symbolic of Carthage’s much-feared cavalry arm. Varying numbers of pellets provided quality control at the mint. These beautiful coins represented a huge amount of buying power and attracted thousands of professional soldiers from many cities and tribal affiliations into Carthaginian service.

As time went on, Carthaginian staters were debased with silver and reduced in weight—hence the much more numerous Carthage staters produced after 320 BC are now termed electrum. Carthage also struck silver, billon and bronze coins, both at its main North African mint and at its fortress cities in Sicily and Spain. The Sicilian issues, based on Greek designs, are now termed “Siculo-Punic” (“Punic” is a Latin term for “Phoenician”) coins. The main purpose of all these coins was to pay the Carthaginian army and navy.

War With Rome

The stage was now set for the collision with Rome, newly dominant in Italy. Starting in 265 BC, Carthage and Rome fought three titanic wars that produced more death and destruction than any other world conflict before the 20th century. After its defeat in the First Punic War (265-241 BC), Carthage lost control of Sicily but compensated by conquering much of Spain, so that by 220 BC the city was once again ready to challenge Rome. In the Second Punic War (218-201 BC), the great Carthaginian general Hannibal nearly destroyed Roman power with a string of devastating victories, but he was unable to deliver the *coup de gras* and eventually lost the final battle, and the war, at Zama on the outskirts of Carthage in 202 BC. Despite a punitive peace treaty, Carthage once again recovered its prosperity and Rome responded by preemptively attacking and utterly destroying the city in 149-146 BC.



522595. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. *Lysimachos*. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 16.91 g, 12h). Lysimacheia mint(?). Struck early-mid 3rd century BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, spear diagonally in background; to inner left, head of lion left above M ; K in exergue. Thompson –; Müller –; Meydancikkale 2687 var. (control marks, but same obv. die). Attractive light toning, traces of die wear, small patch of find patina on obverse. Choice EF. Well centered on a broad flan. Fine style, with excellent detail. \$6750

Meydancikkale placed their coin at Pella, based on a loose association of the control marks with that of Thompson 255. However, C. Marinescu has conclusively reattributed that issue to Byzantion, based on a distinct portrait style that links a number of the early Byzantion series, which is significantly different from the style found here. In contrast, the control markings and portrait style are similar to a number of coins that Seyrig placed under posthumous issues at Lysimacheia (in the ANS photofile). As there are no notes explaining his placement, and a detailed study of Lysimacheia is lacking, Seyrig's attribution must be regarded as speculative.

Hellenistic Masterpiece



525504. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. *Lysimachos*. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31mm, 16.97 g, 1h). Lampsakos mint. Struck circa 297-281 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, spear diagonally in background; Δ to inner left, crescent in exergue. Thompson 49; Müller 399; SNG France 2548-9. Light tone highlighted by subtle golden hues around the devices, minor marks on edge. Superb EF. Perfectly centered on a broad flan. A masterpiece of Hellenistic style. \$14,500

Ex Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan Collection (Gemini VII, 9 January 2011), lot 310; Classical Numismatic Group 78 (14 May 2008), lot 295.

In the aftermath of Alexander the Great's death in May of 323 BC, powerful Macedonian generals began to carve up his immense new empire into spheres of influence, although maintaining the fiction of a unified leadership. Territorial disputes soon led to civil wars, with the rival warlords contending for supreme power. Chief among these was Lysimachos, who at various times controlled Thrace, Macedon and much of Asia Minor. For the obverse of his silver coinage, Lysimachos claimed the mantle of Alexander by choosing the image of the conqueror himself, now shown as a god wearing the ram's horn of the Greco-Egyptian deity Ammon. The image is one of the earliest true portraits to appear on a coin, and one of the finest. A few die engravers working at mints in Asia Minor produced truly stunning portraits on par with the greatest masterpieces of Hellenistic sculpture, including this and the following examples. The reverse, depicting Athena enthroned, likewise proved extremely influential throughout history, forming the archetype for the figure of Britannia on modern English coins.



526712. KINGS of THRACE, Macedonian. Lysimachos. 305-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (32mm, 16.91 g, 12h). Pergamon mint. Struck circa 287/6-282 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon; K below / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena Nikephoros seated left, left arm resting on shield, spear diagonally in background; herm to outer left, cult image to inner left, ⚭ in exergue. Arnold-Biucchi, *Pergamene* 37-40 corr. (obv. die O9A); Thompson 220 var. (crescent not herm); Müller 294 var. (same); SNG BN –; Hunterian 46 (same obv. die). Beautiful iridescent golden toning around devices. Near EF. Obverse die of exceptional style. \$9500

Ex Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan Collection (Nomos 2, 18 May 2010), lot 42; Classical Numismatic Group 75 (23 May 2007), lot 113; Triton VII (13 January 2004), lot 174.

Arnold-Biucchi incorrectly lists obverse die 9 for her die combinations 37-47 and 49. While 37-40 are struck from a single obverse die, a slightly different die is used on 41-47 and 49. As none of 37-40 are illustrated in her study, while 41-47 and 49 are, we have chosen to amend the listing of 37-40 to reflect a different obverse die, 9A. (It should also be noted that the plate coin marked 40b is actually 42b.)

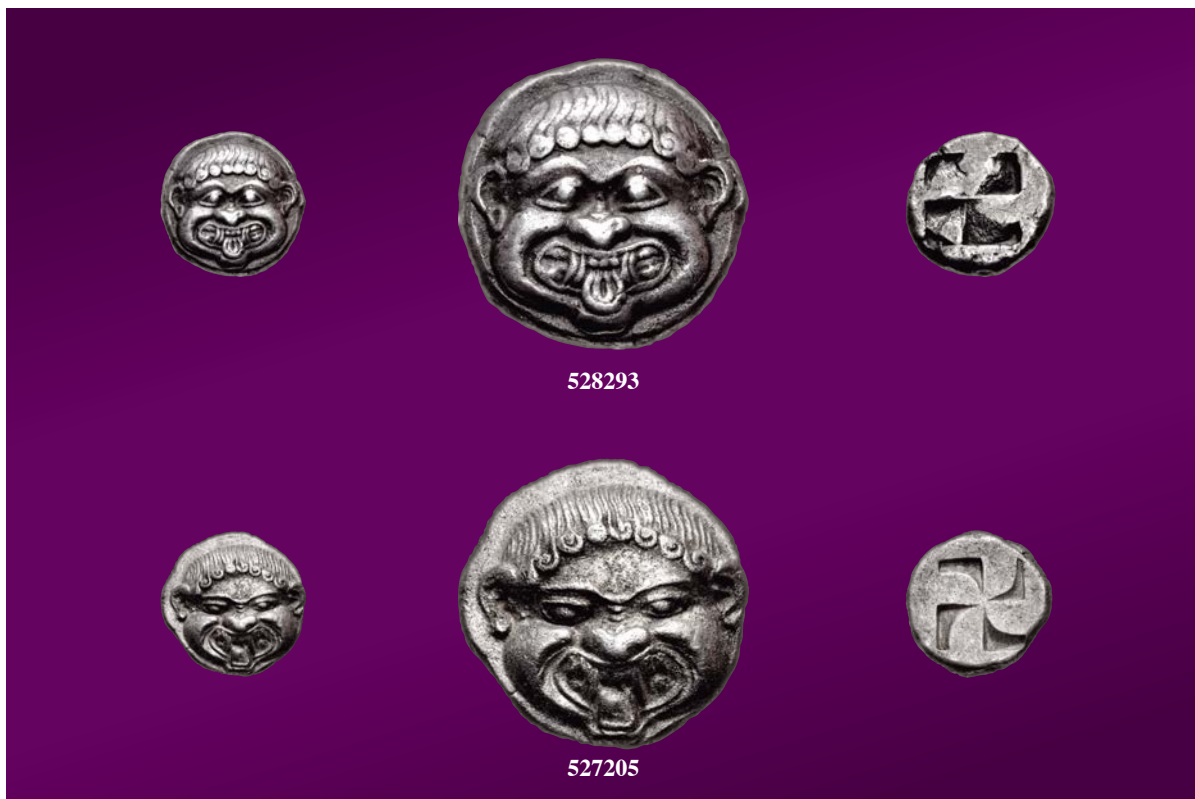


526713. MACEDON, Chalkidian League. Circa 383/2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25mm, 14.47 g, 3h). Olynthos mint. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Kithara; X-A-Λ-KIΔ-EQN around; all within incuse square. Robinson & Clement Group H, – (unlisted dies); HGC 3, 498; CNG 108, lot 48 (same dies). Beautiful blue-gray iridescent toning. EF. Struck in high relief. \$14,500

Ex Roma 6 (29 September 2013), lot 528.

Although the dies were not known to Robinson & Clement, they were likely engraved by the same hand(s) as obverse die A22 and reverse dies P21, P23, and P24.

A Pair of Fearsome Gorgons



528293. MACEDON, Neapolis. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Stater (19.5mm, 9.47 g). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue, hair in parallel waves curled at the ends / Quadripartite incuse square with rough “mill sail” pattern. AMNG III/2, 6; HPM pl. IX, 31; HGC 3, 583. Attractive old cabinet tone. Near EF. Perfectly centered and well struck. Good metal for issue. \$10,500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 244 (6 March 2017), lot 138; Collection of Comte Rene Philipon (1870-1936).

In Greek mythology, the Gorgons were three sisters whose terrible visages and gaze could turn one to stone. The mythology dates back to Minoan times, where they seem to have originated as sea deities. About 700 BC, Hesiod names the three Gorgons as Stheno, Euryale and Medusa; he describes them as the offspring of the sea monsters Keto and Phorcys. Of the three, Medusa is shown with writhing snakes instead of hair; the other two are often depicted with grotesque grins, fang-like boar's tusks, and protruding tongues. Medusa was famously slain by the hero Perseus and her severed head used as a weapon to turn his enemies to stone. Images of Gorgons appear frequently in Greek art as talismans of protection. The motif is very popular on Greek coinage, appearing as the primary design for numerous cities, including Athens, Cyzicus and Neapolis, between the sixth and third centuries BC.

Neapolis, which is well known for its apparently large issues of silver in the 5th-early 4th centuries BC, is relatively unknown outside of numismatics. Its exact location remains a mystery, though a site that has been under excavation near modern Polychronon may be Neapolis. The city was likely founded as a settlement by colonists from Mende in the 6th century BC. Like many of the other cities in the region, Neapolis supplied troops and ships to Xerxes during the Greco-Persian Wars, and afterward became a member of the Delian League. Its coinage consists of two large series of silver coins, both featuring a facing gorgoneion on the obverse. The first series, with a simple quadripartite incuse reverse, began late in the Archaic period, circa 500 BC, and lasted until circa 480 BC. This is followed by a dual-sided coinage of drachms and hemidrachms featuring a female head on the reverse, which ran from the late 5th century BC until the early 4th century BC.

527205. MACEDON, Neapolis. Circa 500-480 BC. AR Stater (19mm, 9.19 g). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue, hair in parallel waves curled at the ends / Quadripartite incuse square with refined “mill sail” pattern. AMNG III/2, 6; HPM pl. IX, 35; HGC 3, 583. Toned, slightly granular surfaces. Near EF. \$6250

Krenides Refounded as Philippi



529354. MACEDON, Philippi. Circa 356-345 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 14.42 g, 6h). Hera-, magistrate. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / Tripod with three large filleted rings surmounting each leg; laurel branch above, club to left, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ to right, ΗΡΑ below. Bellinger, *Philippi* 21; HGC 3, 629; Berlin 8; Hermitage Sale II 1935; Weber 1990. Attractive light toning, minor die break on obverse, light graze on reverse. EF. Well centered, with sharp details. Very rare. \$57,500

Until the fifth century BC, the important gold mines of Skapté-Hylé belonged to Thasos, when they were appropriated by Athens. With the collapse of the Athenian empire in the late fifth century, this district reverted to the control of the local people. Around 360 BC, Thasos, at the urging of Athens and backed by an Athenian fleet, mounted a successful offensive and recaptured the mines of Skapté-Hylé, refounding the Thasian city of Daton and renaming it Krenides. In the spring of 356 BC, the Thracian king Kersobleptes prepared to attack Krenides. Athens, involved in the Social War, could not provide help to the colonists of Krenides, so they appealed to Philip of Macedon, who had recently taken possession of Amphipolis, for help. Philip successfully repelled this attack, and recolonized Krenides under the name Philippi, which he strongly fortified and provided many new colonists. The town issued a multid denominational series of coinage in gold, silver, and bronze, with all featuring the head of Herakles on the obverse and a tripod on the reverse. The gold coinage was struck on the Attic standard, likely to facilitate its use in international trade, while the silver was struck on the local Light Macedonian standard. Surprisingly, the silver coinage is much rarer than the gold in the market today.

First Issue of Alexander I



525578. KINGS of MACEDON, Alexander I. 498-454 BC. AR Oktadrachm (31mm, 29.35 g). Struck circa 492-480/79 BC. Horseman, wearing chlamys and petasos, and holding two spears, standing right behind horse advancing right / Quadripartite incuse square. Raymond pl. II, 4; AMNG III p. 49, 7 (Bisaltai); HPM pl. XII, 2 (Bisaltai); SNG ANS 1; SNG Lockett 1270 (same dies). Attractively toned, with golden iridescence. EF. An impressive piece struck on a broad flan. \$15,750

This massive coin type has been previously ascribed to the Bisaltai, one of the Thracio-Macedonian tribes that struck coinage in the late 6th and early 5th centuries. The weight of the evidence now points to it being the earliest issue of the Macedonian king Alexander I, whose double-dealing between the Persian Empire and the Greek city states was an important factor in the Greco-Persian wars of 490-479 BC. Alexander claimed descent from the Argive Greeks and modeled his government on that of pre-democratic Athens. He eventually adopted the title Philhellene ("lover of the Greeks"). Although nominally a Persian vassal, Alexander provided material aid and important intelligence to the Greeks at crucial times during the conflict. After the battle of Plataea in 479 BC, his army attacked and destroyed the retreating Persian forces at the Strymon River, effectively winning Macedon its independence. The weighty silver coins he struck depict a Macedonian horseman wearing the trademark broad-brimmed sun hat, or petasos, and his muscular steed.



529342. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip II. 359-336 BC. AR Tetradrachm (23mm, 14.50 g, 2h). Amphipolis mint. Struck circa 349/8-343/2 BC. Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, nude youth, holding palm frond in right hand and rein in left, on horseback right; rose below raised foreleg. Le Rider 214a (D101/R182 – *this coin*); SNG ANS 494–5 (same obv. die). Lovely old collection tone, tiny flan flaw on reverse. Good VF. \$2500

Ex Dr. Walter Stoecklin (†1975) Collection, acquired from the estate of Dr. L. Naegli (Zürich, †1951); Petsalis Collection.

Wonderful Lifetime Alexander Tetradrachm



525518. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 17.22 g, 10h). Lampsakos mint. Struck under Kalas or Demarchos, circa 328/5-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, Artemis Phosphoros standing facing, holding two torches; monogram below throne. Price 1355; ADM II Series V. Lustrous surfaces. Choice EF. Perfectly centered and struck from dies of exceptional style. \$4750



525519. KINGS of MACEDON. Alexander III 'the Great'. 336-323 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 17.25 g, 11h). Damaskos mint. Struck under Menon or Menes, circa 330-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; in left field, forepart of ram right; below throne, pellet between struts, ΔΑ below. Price 3203. Attractively toned. Choice EF. Well struck from dies of pleasing style. \$3950

As noted by the illustrations in Price for 3203, he makes no distinction between a single pellet above a single strut or between two struts.



526707. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaios. 323-317 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 14.44 g, 6h). In the name and types of Philip II. Amphipolis mint. Struck under Polyperchon, circa 318-317 BC. Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, youth, holding branch, on horseback right; dolphin below, Γ below raised foreleg. Le Rider pl. 46, 9 & 19; Troxell, *Studies*, Group 9, 331-2; HGC 3, 988. Minor deposit below horse. Choice EF. Struck in high relief. \$1950

Ex Aureo & Calicó 318 (17 October 2018), lot 1005.



523164. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip III Arrhidaios. 323-317 BC. AV Stater (17mm, 8.60 g, 3h). In the types of Philip II. Pella mint. Struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, circa 323-318/7 BC. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving fast biga right; trident below. Le Rider Group IIIA, 495 (D186/R361); SNG ANS 177 (same obv. die). In NGC encapsulation 3819246-002, graded MS★, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5, Fine Style. \$19,500



526714. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Philip III – Kassander. Circa 323/2-315 BC. AV Stater (17mm, 8.64 g, 1h). In the name and types of Philip II. Pella mint. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer, holding kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving biga right; thunderbolt below. Le Rider – (D188/R321 [unlisted die combination]); SNG ANS 165-71. Lustrous. Choice EF. Well struck from dies of high classical style. \$7500



529338. KINGS of MACEDON. temp. Philip III – Antigonos I Monophthalmos. Circa 323-310 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24.5mm, 17.27 g, 8h). Contemporary or early posthumous imitation of Kolophon mint. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; kithara in left field, Α below throne. Price B13 (same dies as illustration). Toned. EF. High quality imitation. Extremely rare, Price lists two examples, none in CoinArchives. \$1250

Ex Numismatics Fine Arts XVIII (31 March 1987), lot 117.

While there are no tetradrachms for Kolophon mint during this period, the style is clearly imitating the drachms of Price 1769 and P44, which is likely why Price placed this issue under 'Colophon' prototypes. The prototypes are dated to the reign of Philip III, but this imitation may have been struck slightly later.



526708. KINGS of MACEDON. Antigonos I Monophthalmos. As Strategos of Asia, 320-306/5 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 17.11 g, 7h). In the name and types of Alexander III. Babylon mint. Struck under Peithon, circa 315-311 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin / [B]ΑΞΙΛΕΩ[Ξ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus Aëtophoros seated left; ☉ in left field, Μ below throne. Price 3742. Lightly toned. EF. \$1250

Ex Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 425 (25 July 2018), lot 80.



529343. KINGS of MACEDON. Philip V. 221-179 BC. AR Didrachm (25mm, 8.22 g, 10h). Pella or Amphipolis mint; Zoilos, mintmaster. Struck circa 184-179 BC. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, club; ⚡ (mintmaster's monogram) above, Μ and Σ below; all within oak-wreath; trident to outer left. Mamroth, *Philip* 22; HGC 3, 1059; Boston MFA 718 (same obv. die). Attractively toned. Good VF. Well centered and struck on a broad flan. \$1750

Ex LHS 102 (29 April 2008), lot 148.



521110. KINGS of MACEDON. Perseus. 179-168 BC. AR Tetradrachm (32mm, 16.72 g, 12h). Attic standard. Pella or Amphipolis mint; Zoilos, mintmaster. Struck circa 174–173 BC. Head right, wearing diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ, eagle, wings spread, standing right on thunderbolt; ⚭ above, Ε to right, Ξ below; all within oak wreath; below, plow right. Mammoth, *Philip* 5; HGC 3, 1091; SNG Saroglos 958–60; Bement 793; Boston MFA 721 = Warren 672; McClean 3674 (same obv. die). Dark find patina with an attractive, subtle iridescence. EF. \$3250

Larissa

Inhabited since Paleolithic times, Larissa was an important agricultural center and in antiquity was particularly renowned for its horses. Like many other towns in the Pelasgiotis region of Thessaly, its name was of Pelasgian origin meaning “citadel”. According to the Scholiast on Apollonios (1.1, v.40), Larissa at the time of Homer was called Argissa, and it is thought to be where the famous Greek physician Hippocrates and the famous philosopher Gorgias of Leontini died. The city was home to the most important of Thessaly’s aristocratic families – the Aleuadai, who before 369 BC frequently furnished the ταγός. The principal rivals of the Aleuadai were the Scopadai of Krannon. Larissa was the birthplace of Meno, who, along with Xenophon (among others), led the ill-fated expedition of Greek mercenaries in 401 BC to help Cyrus the Younger overthrow his elder brother Artaxerxes II and take the throne of Persia. Meno is also the subject of a Platonic dialogue of the same name.

Larissa was directly annexed by Philip II of Macedon in 344 BC. In 302 BC, Demetrios Poliorketes gained possession of Larissa for a time. It was in Larissa that Philip V of Macedonia in 197 BC signed a treaty with the Romans after his defeat at Kynoskephalai. In 192 BC, Antiochus III won a great victory there during the Roman-Syrian War. In 196 BC, Larissa became an ally of Rome and was the headquarters of the Thessalian League. Pompey sought refuge at Larissa after his defeat at Pharsalos in 48 BC.

Pedigreed to 1937



523149. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 450/40-420 BC. AR Drachm (18.5mm, 6.06 g, 6h). Thessalos, nude but for petasos and cloak tied at neck, holding band across horns of bull leaping left, trailing rein; ΛΑΡΙ/ΣΑΙΑ above and below; all within incuse square. Lorber, *Thessalian* 52 var. (ethnic); BCD Thessaly II 175 (*this coin*); HGC 4, 420. Beautiful old collection tone. Good VF. \$3750

Ex Roma IV (30 September 2012), lot 126; *BCD Collection* (Triton XV, 3 January 2012), lot 175; *G. Hirsch* 156 (25 November 1987), lot 115; *Ball FPL* 39 (April 1937), no. 339.

The *taurokathapsia* was a form of bull fighting that was popular in the ancient Greek world, and particularly in Crete and Thessaly. Scenes of this event are depicted on coins from various cities of Thessaly, but the type is especially prevalent in the 5th century BC coinage at Larissa, which provides much of the current evidence about the *taurokathapsia* today. In the Thessalian version of the event, a man on horseback was to chase down and subdue a bull. He first rode alongside the running bull, then grabbed the bull by the horns and jumped from his steed onto the back of the bull. Still holding the horns, the rider then dismounted the bull, and attempted to wrestle it to the ground.

Ex Lockett Collection



523150. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 370-360 BC. AR Drachm (19mm, 5.99 g, 1h). Bull leaping right; $\Lambda\text{A}\Pi\text{I}\Sigma\text{A}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ above / Thessalian horseman, wearing tunic, chlamys, and petasos, holding lance, galloping right. Lorber, *Thessalian* 101; BCD Thessaly II 186; HGC 4, 449; SNG Lockett 1566 (*this coin*). Old collection tone. Good VF. Rare. \$4500

Ex Baldwin Maull Collection; Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (Part VI [Greek Part II], Glendining, 12 February 1958), lot 1429; Münzhandlung Basel IV (1 October 1935), lot 662.

Refined Style



523162. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 365-356 BC. AR Drachm (20mm, 6.02 g, 6h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, hair in ampyx, wearing plain necklace / Horse standing right, preparing to lie down; $\Lambda\text{A}\Pi\text{I}\Sigma\text{A}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ above and below. Lorber, *Hoard*, Phase L-II, 32 (same obv. die); BCD Thessaly II 315-6; HGC 4, 454 corr. (illustrations for 453 and 454 switched). Lovely light golden tone, short scuff on reverse. Choice EF. Struck from dies of refined style. \$5750



523161. THESSALY, Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. AR Stater (24.5mm, 12.13 g, 11h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, hair in ampyx, wearing plain necklace / Bridled horse prancing right; $\Lambda\text{A}\Pi\text{I}\Sigma\text{A}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ around. L-S Type 2, Series A, dies O2/R3; BCD Thessaly II 308 (same dies); Lorber, *Hoard* 68 (same dies); HGC 4, 409. Tiny nick on obverse, small scratch and die shift on reverse. EF. Struck on a broad flan, with lustrous fields. \$9750

Ex Heritage 3049 (8 September 2016), lot 30082.



529330. THESSALY, Pherai. Circa 460-440 BC. AR Drachm (20mm, 5.87 g, 9h). Thessalos, nude but for petasos tied at neck, standing right in background, holding band across horns of bull leaping right; ΑΛ(?) to upper left / Bridled horse running right, trailing rein below; to upper left, lion-headed fountain right, from which water pours; Φ-Ε-Ρ-Α-Ι clockwise around from upper left; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly II 682 = Jameson 1105 (same dies); HGC 4, 546; SNG Lockett 1608 (same rev. die). Lightly toned, a hint of porosity, a couple light marks on reverse. Good VF. Among the finest of these very rare early drachms of Pherai. \$2500

Ex Dutch Numismatic Auction E-Auction 2 (28 October 2018), lot 169.



523163. LOKRIS, Lokri Opuntii. Circa 350-340 BC. AR Stater (25mm, 12.06 g, 4h). Head of Persephone right, wearing wreath of grain ears, earring with rosette and five pendants, and pearl necklace / Ajax, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, holding sword in right hand, shield decorated with palmette and griffin on left arm, advancing right on ground line; ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ to left; below, spear left. H&D Group 21, 150d (O22/R57 – *this coin*); BCD Lokris 70 (same dies); HGC 4, 991; SNG Lockett 1693 (same obv. die); Gulbenkian 495–6 (same obv. die). Lovely old collection tone. Good VF. Beautiful style. \$5500

Ex Giessener Münzhaltung 55 (14 May 1991), lot 211.



509539. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24.5mm, 17.19 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, ΑΘΕ to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 8; HGC 4, 1597; SNG Copenhagen 31; SNG München 49; Dewing 1611–22. Attractive light golden tone. Superb EF. Struck from a fresh obverse die. \$1950



509638. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (23.5mm, 17.20 g, 5h). 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. Multihued iridescent toning. EF. Interesting style, showing Athena with a long face and an “archaic scowl” instead of smile. \$1750



509664. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24.5mm, 17.23 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. Steel blue iridescent toning, tiny metal flaws on obverse. Near EF. Well struck. \$1500



529344. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 454-404 BC. AR Drachm (14mm, 4.27 g, 9h). Head of Athena right, with frontal eye, wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a palmette on the bowl / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig to left, AΘE to right; all within incuse square. Kroll 10; HGC 4, 1631; SNG Copenhagen 41–3; SNG München 60–4; Dewing 1599-602. Deeply toned, a little die rust, light mark on obverse. Good VF. A lovely example of this typically worn denomination. \$6500

Ex 51 Gallery (17 October 2014), lot 27.



523153. ATTICA, Athens. Circa 165-42 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31.5mm, 16.85 g, 12h). New Style coinage. Miki-, and Theophras-, magistrates. Struck 137/6 BC. Head of Athena Parthenos right, wearing single-pendant earring and triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasos and floral pattern / Owl standing right, head facing, on amphora; ΑΘΕΩΦΑ across upper field, ΜΙ/ΚΙ in two lines to left, ΘΕΩ/ΦΡΑ in two lines to right above Nike driving fast quadriga right; K on amphora, ΜΕ below; all within wreath. Thompson 321c; HGC 4, 1602. Lightly toned, slight doubling on obverse. EF. An attractive example in hand. \$2450

Ex Garth R. Drewry Collection (Classical Numismatic Group 67, 22 September 2004), lot 578.

The Paris Master



529334. ARKADIA, Arkadian League. Circa 460-450 BC. AR Hemidrachm (14mm, 2.90 g, 6h). Dies by the 'Paris Master'. Tegea mint. Zeus Lykaios, nude but for chlamys wrapped around his legs, seen partially from behind, seated right on throne with swan-headed backrest, holding scepter in left hand; eagle alighting right from his outstretched hand / Head of Kallisto, hair tied in a bun with tainia, wearing necklace with pendant, facing slightly right; ΙΟΛΙΔΑΧΡΑ around; all within incuse square. Williams, *Confederate*, Period III, 185 (O126/R117); BCD Peloponnesos (Tegea) 1713 (*this coin*); HGC 5, 1036. Old collection tone, typical granularity, old scratch in field on obverse. Good VF. Well centered and struck from dies of fine style. \$12,000

Ex BCD Collection (LHS 96, 8 May 2006), lot 1713; Hess 257 (12 November 1986), lot 107.

The engraver of the facing head of Kallisto on the present coin has been identified as the same person who produced the dies for an exceptional coin now residing in the BN. The portraits engraved by this 'Paris Master' have been recognized as being among the finest early classical facing heads from the Greek mainland.

Fine Hellenistic Style Among the Rarest of Mithradates' Tetradrachms



529353. KINGS of PONTOS. Mithradates VI Eupator. Circa 120-63 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 16.59 g, 2h). Amaseia or Sinope mint. Struck circa 115/4 BC. Diademed and bearded head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, Pegasus grazing left; star-in-crescent to left, ⚡ below, harpa on exergual line. Callataÿ unlisted dies, but cf. D3/R3 for dies of similar style; RG 11; HGC 7, –; SNG BN 783 = Waddington 116; Winterthur 2388. Lightly toned, minor edge loss, light scratches on obverse. Good VF. Fine Hellenistic style. Extremely rare, one of only four tetradrachms known from this first issue of tetradrachms under Eupator, and the only example not in a public collection. \$32,500

Mithradates is the Hellenistic monarch par excellence, his career driven by megalomaniacal ambitions leading to murderous assaults upon family and followers and disastrous foreign adventures against superior forces. His portraiture attempts to mimic the gods with its bold staring gaze and unruly, free-flowing hair, but at its most extreme is a personification of hysteria in its Dionysiac sense.

At the age of 18, Mithradates overthrew his mother's regency and embarked on a career of conquest, bringing most of the lands around the Black Sea into his domain. His expansionist aims inevitably brought him into conflict with Rome, and in preparation for the coming war he built up the largest army in Asia, unleashing it in 88 BC in what would be the First Mithradatic War. He sought to undermine the Roman power base by ordering the massacre of every Roman citizen in Asia in which nearly 80,000 people perished.

The Romans were not intimidated, and when Mithradates crossed over to Greece proper as 'Liberator', the Roman legions under Sulla smashed his army. Mithradates retreated to Pontus, from where he continued to skirmish with the Romans, suffering more defeats to the general Lucullus. In 63, having suffered a final defeat by Pompey and facing a revolt by his own son Pharnakes, the elderly king tried to commit suicide by taking poison, but he had inured himself to its affects by years of small counterdoses, and so had to be stabbed to death by one of his mercenaries.

Amastris, Princess of Persia – Pedigreed to 1923



526716. PAPHLAGONIA, Amastris. Circa 285-250 BC. AR Stater (23mm, 9.50 g, 12h). Head of Mên right, wearing Phrygian cap decorated with laurel branch and star / ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΩΝ, Aphrodite seated left, cradling lotus-tipped scepter in left arm and holding in extended right hand Nike, who crowns her with wreath; rose to left. Callataÿ, *Premier*, Group 2, 36c (D16/R14 – *this coin*); RG 5; HGC 7, 356; SNG von Aulock 152 (same dies); Boston MFA 1361 (same obv. die). Pleasing old cabinet tone. Good VF. Well centered, good metal. \$3250

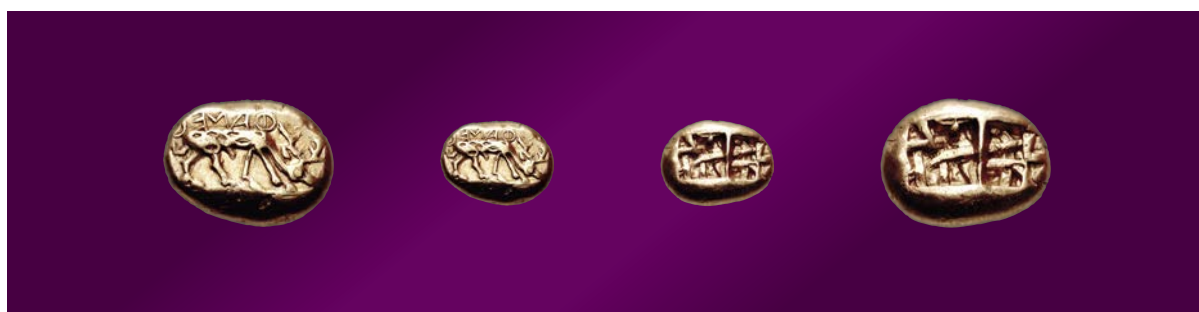
Ex G. Hirsch 182 (4 May 1994), lot 196; Münzen und Medaillen AG FPL 571 (January 1994), no. 20; A. Hess 207 (1 December 1931), lot 522; Naville V (18 June 1923), lot 2405.

There is speculation that the obverse of this coin actually depicts Amastris, a niece of Darius III of Persia, who became a significant player in the complex dynastic quarrels that followed the death of Alexander. She was first taken as a wife by Alexander's general Krateros, but was dismissed when Krateros arranged a marriage for himself with the daughter of Antipater. Amastris then married Dionysos, tyrant of Herakleia, by whom she had three children before his death in 306 BC. In 302 BC, she married Lysimachos of Thrace, who soon acquired a more profitable alliance by wedding Arsinoë, the daughter of Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt. Amastris then retired to the territory of Herakleia, where she founded a new city named after herself. She was not destined to find peace, however; in 288 BC her two covetous sons had her drowned and seized her city for themselves.



523165. AEOLIS, Kyme. Circa 155-143 BC. AR Tetradrachm (32mm, 16.53 g, 12h). Stephanophoric type. Metrophanes, magistrate. Head of the Amazon Kyme right, wearing tainia / Horse prancing right; one-handled cup below raised foreleg. KYMAIΩN to right, MHTPOΦANHΞ below; all within wreath. Oakley obv. die 7; SNG Copenhagen 104; BMC 74 (same obv. die). Toned with golden iridescence around devices. EF. \$2250

Phanes at the Dawn of Coinage Ex Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection



528289. IONIA, Ephesos. Phanes. Circa 625-600 BC. EL Trite – Third Stater (14mm, 4.71 g). Stag grazing right, its dappled coat indicated by indentations on the body; [P]OΦANH above / Two incuse squares flanking central incuse rectangle, each with raised intersecting lines within. Weidauer 40; SNG München 14; ACGC 54; Adams III 2056 (*this coin*); GPCG p. 98, 3 = Kraay & Hirmer 585; Zhuyuetang 8. Well struck on an oblong flan. Near EF. Very rare, among the finest of fewer than 20 known specimens. \$95,000

Ex Dr. Lawrence A. Adams Collection (Part III, Triton XIX, 6 January 2016), lot 2056; Classical Numismatic Group Inventory 922163 (May 2012).

The famous early electrum staters and third-staters (or trites) bearing a stag and a retrograde inscription in archaic Greek naming the issuer as “Phanes” are among the most historically important, and mysterious, of all coins. The early date of the issue is confirmed both by the archaic artwork and legend (die engravers had not yet learned to reverse their inscriptions in the die so as to read correctly on the struck coin). The discovery of a fraction from the same series in a votive deposit in the foundations for the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, which commenced construction prior to 550 BC, provide a terminal date. If indeed a person, the “Phanes” named on this piece was likely a Carian or Ephesian treasury minister of the later 7th century BC, or a private individual wealthy enough to strike his own coinage. Contra the theory that “Phanes” is the issuer, W. Kastner, in *SNR* 65 (1986), points out that, grammatically, “Phaneos” (as rendered on electrum trites) cannot be the genitive of the male name Phanes. He theorizes that the legend refers to a goddess called “Phano” or a place name. An alternative reading of the legend as “I am the tomb of light” has also been proposed, supporting the possibility that the name and types refer to a divinity, perhaps Apollo-Phaneos (light-bringer) or Artemis (due to the stag).

Balcer Plate Coin – Ex Von Aulock Collection



529332. IONIA, Teos. Late 6th-early 5th century BC. AR Stater (20mm, 11.63 g). Griffin seated right, raising forepaw / Quadripartite incuse square. Matzke Series Bc1; Balcer Group I, 4a (A4/P6) = SNG von Aulock 2251 (*this coin*); SNG Copenhagen –; de Luynes 495. Old cabinet tone, overstruck on a stater of Aegina. Good VF. \$6500

Ex Hess-Divo 335 (6 December 2018), lot 47; Hans von Aulock Collection (Leu 13, 29 April 1975), lot 244.

Teos Gold Issue – One of Two Known



529324. IONIA, Teos. Circa 400-387 BC. AV Trihemiobol (8.5mm, 0.96 g, 6h). Amphi–, magistrate. Griffin seated right, raising forepaw / Shallow incuse circle, quartered by two thick lines inscribed TH-I and AMΦI. Kinns 2 (O2/R2) = Head, *HN*, p. 595 = J. Hirsch XXV, lot 2225 (same dies). A couple of faint marks. VF. Well centered. Extremely rare, one of two known. \$11,500

Ex Sincona 10 (27 May 2013), lot 150; James & Sneja Velkov Collection (Vinchon, 24 November 1994), lot 144.

The Beginnings of Coinage



528294. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 650-600 BC. EL Trite – Third Stater (12mm, 4.65 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Plain globular surface / Two incuse squares. Cf. Weidauer Group I (unlisted denomination); Karwiese, *Artemision*, Type I.1; Elektron I 3; Rosen –; *Traité* I 11; SNG Kayhan 673; SNG von Aulock 7762. Circular banker's mark on edge. As made. Very rare. \$4500

Other than the literary tradition ascribing the origin of coinage to the kings of Lydia, there is little evidence for a more exact chronology of early Greek coinage. The tradition, buttressed by limited archaeological studies, does confirm Asia Minor as the place of origin, most likely Lydia or Ionia, and a date somewhere around 650-625 BC. The alloy used was a mixture of gold and silver known to the Greeks as *elektron*. Although ancient sources indicated that this alloy was a natural ore found in nugget form in many riverbeds in the region, recent studies have concluded that this was actually not the case, and that the electrum used in coinage was, in fact, man-made. The earliest coins were of a globular shape and without design; later, simple striated and punched patterns of squares, rectangles, and swastikas were included. The earliest true types may have developed from the use of personal seals, the most widely known being the stater of Ephesos with a stag bearing the inscription "I am a seal of Phanes". These devices later took on the characteristics of civic symbols, although it would be dangerous to link a specific symbol to a particular city in this early period. The most secure form of classification has been by weight standard, based on two major, and several lesser-used, standards. The Milesian standard, with a stater of roughly 14 grams, saw circulation in Lydia and parts of Ionia. The Phokaic standard of roughly 16 grams was also used in Ionia as well as Mysia. Persic, Aeginetan, and Euboic standards saw scattered use in early coinage, limited in time and extent of circulation. The intrinsic value of the early electrum, even down to the 1/96 stater, was too high for use in everyday commerce, and early coinage must have been used only for the transfer of large sums of money, such as mercantile transactions, payment of government expenses (mercenaries, tribute and such), and donatives, either for services rendered to individuals or the state, or to religious foundations. The Artemision deposits, hoards of early electrum found at the site of the temple of Artemis at Ephesos, are examples of the latter.



529323. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 650-600 BC. EL Trite – Third Stater (15mm, 4.70 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Plain globular surface / Two incuse squares. Cf. Weidauer Group I (unlisted denomination); Karwiese, *Artemision*, Type I.1; Elektron I 3; Rosen –; *Traité* I 11; SNG Kayhan 673; SNG von Aulock 7762. As made. Very rare. \$5000



528296. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 650-600 BC. EL Hemihekte – Twelfth Stater (6.5mm, 1.18 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Flattened striated surface / Incuse square. Weidauer Group II, 9; Karwiese, *Artemision*, Type I.6; Elektron II 13-4; SNG Kayhan 681. Toned. VF. \$2500



528295. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 650-600 BC. EL Trite – Third Stater (14mm, 4.66 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Globular surface with cluster of pellets / Incuse rectangle, laterally bisected. Weidauer –; Traité I 3; Elektron –; Rosen 253; SNG Kayhan –; SNG von Aulock 7761; Boston MFA 1749; Pozzi 2350. As made. \$4500

Extremely Rare Series



528291. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 650-600 BC. EL Hemistater (15.55mm, 8.73 g). Samian-Euboeic standard. Rough typeless surface / Two incuse squares. Unpublished in the standard references. Good VF. One of two known hemistaters from this series (the other: CNG 69, lot 428). \$20,000

Ex Triton VIII (11 January 2005), lot 439.

This coin is from a subgroup within plain type series of electrum characterized by a small bipartite incuse square punch, rather than the traditional double incuse square punch. The first recorded example from this group was a third stater that appeared in Berk BBS 135 (10 December 2003), lot 4 (referenced to Boston MFA 1749, a coin from the usual double incuse subgroup). Although the plain type series is traditionally attributed to an uncertain mint in Ionia, Berk suggests that this may be an issue from Samos, whose archaic issues often exhibit an incuse bisected by a thick band. Of particular interest is that all known coins of this group are struck with the same reverse punch, suggesting a short multi-denominational issue. In addition to the Berk coin, the other previously known coins are a stater, hemistater, and third stater in Triton VIII (lots 438-440, respectively), and a hemistater in CNG 69 (lot 428). Interestingly, no further examples of this particular electrum series appear to have reached the market in the 15 years since they were last offered.



528292. IONIA, Uncertain. Circa 600-550 BC. EL Trite – Third Stater (13mm, 4.77 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Schematic head of lion right / Two incuse squares. Weidauer Group XIX, 117 (same rev. punches); Traité I 56 var. (obv. type left); cf. Elektron I 26 (hemihekte); cf. Rosen 278 (hemihekte); SNG Kayhan 1552; SNG von Aulock –; Linzalone LN1096 (*this coin*). Lightly toned. EF. Very rare as a trite. \$13,500



528092. KINGS of LYDIA. Kroisos. Circa 564/53-550/39 BC. AR Stater (20mm, 10.46 g). Sardes mint. Confronted foreparts of lion right and bull left / Two incuse squares of unequal size, small countermark. Berk 19–20; Traité I 407–8; SNG Kayhan 1018; SNG Ashmolean 760; SNG von Aulock 2874; Sunrise 10. Toned, typical granular surfaces, a few light marks. Good VF. Well centered and struck. \$4750



526717. CARIA, Alabanda. Circa 167/6 BC. AR Tetradrachm (34mm, 16.97 g, 12h). Dated CY 1. Head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Pegasos alighting right; ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ above, Α (date) below. Meadows, *Alabanda*, Series 4, 1a (A1/P1 – *this coin*); Waggoner, *New*, Series 4; HN Online 451; DCA 361; SNG von Aulock 8050 (same obv. die). Attractive old collection tone, very minor double strike. EF. \$6250

Ex De la Tour Collection (Hess-Divo 314, 4 May 2009), lot 1176; Numismatica Ars Classica 2 (21 February 1990), lot 198.

Unique



529331. ISLANDS off CARIA, Kos. Circa 370/60-345 BC. AR Tetradrachm (24mm, 15.10 g, 6h). Kidaridas, magistrate. Bearded head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin / Crab; ΚΩΙΩΝ above, club and ΚΙΔΑΡΙΔΑΣ below; all in dotted square. Stefanaki, *Kos I*, Series V, 9th Emission var. (unlisted magistrate); Pixodarus 12 and 20 var. (magistrate, but same obv. die [O5]); HGC 6, 1302 var. (unlisted magistrate). Lightly toned, minor die wear, traces of porosity. Near EF. Well centered on a broad flan. Apparently unique with this magistrate, a name that is not listed in Leshhorn for any city. \$17,500



525513. PAMPHYLIA, Aspendos. Circa 465-430 BC. AR Stater (21.5mm, 10.88 g, 6h). Warrior, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, advancing right, shield on left arm, holding spear in right hand / Triskeles; Ε-ΞΓ above; below, lion standing right; all within incuse square. SNG BN –; SNG von Aulock –; SNG Copenhagen –; BMC 9 = *Traité II* 869, pl. XXIII, 20 (same rev. die); Boston MFA 2095 = Warren 1235 (same dies). Light golden hues around the devices. Near EF. Exceptional for type and very rare with lion advancing right. \$4500

Enigmatic Obverse Legend



525512. PAMPHYLIA, Aspendos. Circa 380/75-330/25 BC. AR Stater (23.5mm, 10.96 g, 11h). Two wrestlers grappling; FM between, $\text{MENETV} \leq \text{EAV}\Phi\text{A}$ in exergue / Slinger in throwing stance right; $\text{E} \leq \text{TFE}\Delta\text{IIY} \leq$ to left, counterclockwise triskeles to right; all within dotted square border. Tekin Series 4; SNG BN 97-8; SNG von Aulock 4568 (same obv. die); Arslan & Lightfoot 92 (same dies); Izmir 195 (same obv. die). Lightly toned, slight die shift. EF. A wonderful example with full facial details on all three figures. \$3500

As renderings of athleticism and action, the coins of Aspendos have seldom been matched. Aspendos was a colony of Argos located at the southern coast of Asia Minor on the navigable River Eurymedon, which made it an important emporium and naval base. Its famous wrestler coinage commences circa 410 BC. Wrestling was one of the premier events of Greek sports, practiced at the Olympic Games and at gymnasia throughout the ancient world. Poses of the wrestlers vary greatly. Sometimes, as here, they grasp each other's arms; in other cases one tries to punch or trip the other. This specimen is notable for the tiny inscription below the wrestlers, which seems to spell out two complete names. They could represent mint magistrates; however, one 19th century scholar speculated that they referred to the wrestlers, naming one as Menetos ("Stalwart") and the other as Elypsas ("Slippery").



525520. CILICIA, Kelenderis. Circa 430-420 BC. AR Stater (21mm, 10.76 g, 7h). Nude youth, holding whip in right hand, dismounting from horse rearing left; A below horse's belly / Goat kneeling left, head right; $\text{KE}\Lambda$ and branch with ivy leaf and berries above; all within shallow incuse circle. Casabonne Type 2; Celenderis Series I, 3 (O15/R15); cf. SNG BN 46; SNG Levante —. Dark iridescent tone, with deep blue hues. EF. \$3250



529348. CILICIA, Tarsos. Pharnabazos. Persian military commander, 380-374/3 BC. AR Stater (23mm, 10.83 g, 1h). Struck circa 380-379 BC. Baal of Tarsos seated left, his torso facing, holding lotus-tipped scepter in extended right hand, left hand holding chlamys at his waist; B'LTRZ in Aramaic to right / Bearded head left, wearing crested Attic helmet, drapery around neck; PRNBZW in Aramaic to left, KLK in Aramaic to right. Casabonne Series 4; Moysey Issue 2, dies 36/a; SNG BN —; SNG Levante 71 (same obv. die); SNG von Aulock 5932 (same dies). Attractive iridescent tone. EF. Sharp details. Very rare with olive leaves above helmet visor. \$5250

Ex Nomos 11 (9 October 2015), lot 122; Triton XVIII (6 January 2015), lot 694.



507017. KINGS of GALATIA. Amyntas. 36-25 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 15.70 g, 12h). Side (Pamphylia) mint. Dated RY 12 (26/5 BC). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; Α to left / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ, Nike advancing left, holding in right hand scepter with diadem, ΙΒ (date) to inner left. Arslan, *Coins* K6/1; HGC 7, 778; DCA 370; RPC I 3501; SNG BN 2353 = de Luynes 2789. Toned, a few minor surface marks, double strike on reverse. Good VF. Very rare. \$1850

Ex Medicus Collection.

Amyntas was son of the Galatian king Brogitarus (reigned circa 60-53 BC), but was initially passed over for the succession. He became a military adventurer, enlisting in the Roman army and serving as an auxiliary commander under Brutus and Cassius. Adroitly switching sides, he gained the favor of Mark Antony and was granted the Kingdom of Galatia, but deserted Antony before Actium, aligning himself with Octavian. His death in 25 BC came at the hands of the widow of a local prince he had slain; his kingdom was annexed as a Roman province. His rare coinage during his 12-year stint as King of Galatia is clearly patterned on that of Side in Pamphylia, with his own name and royal title interposed.

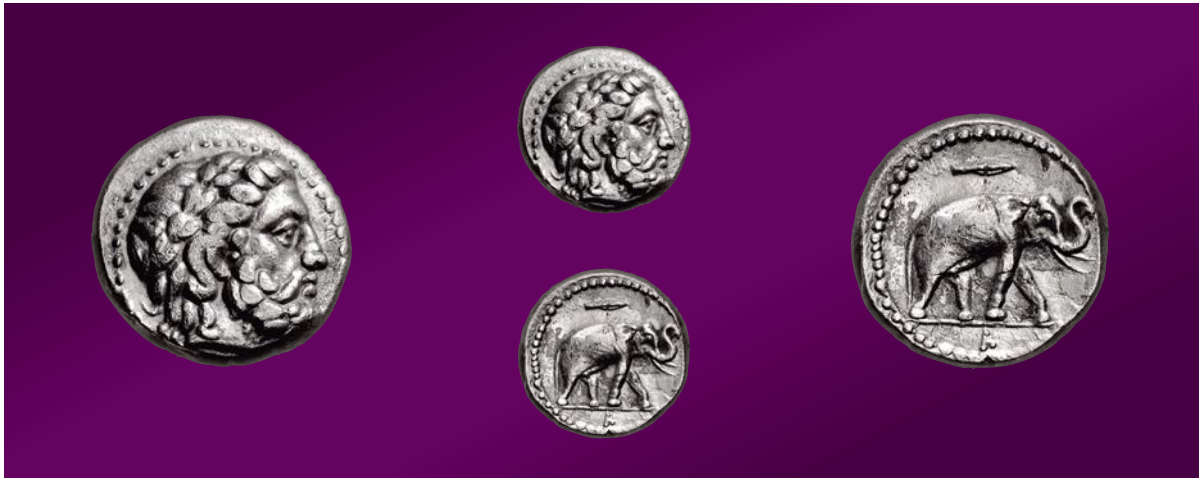


529346. LEVANTINE REGION, Uncertain. Mid 4th-3rd centuries BC. AR Unit (7mm, 0.96 g, 12h). Imitating Athens. Head of female(?) right, wearing schematic headdress or helmet / Owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig to left, ΑΟΕ. Unpublished. Toned, compact flan. EF. Well centered. Unique. \$850



527471. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AR Tetradrachm (25.5mm, 17.11 g, 5h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint II. Struck circa 296/5-281 BC. Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Athena, brandishing spear overhead in right hand, shield on left arm, in quadriga of elephants right; anchor above, ΓΣ in exergue. SC 130.2a; ESM 30 (dies A32/P99); HGC 9, 18a. Toned. Good VF. \$2450

A Great Seleukid Rarity



527475. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Seleukos I Nikator. 312-281 BC. AR Stater (22.5mm, 16.55 g, 4h). Susa mint. Struck circa 288/7 BC. Head of Zeus right, wearing laurel wreath / Elephant advancing right; above, spearhead right; K below. SC 187.1b; ESMS ElSt.5-6 var. (unlisted dies); ESM 330; HGC 9, -; CNG 91, lot 354 (hammer \$32,500). Underlying luster, minor roughness, a couple flan flaws and shallow cut on reverse. Good VF. Extremely rare, one of only 11 coins known for the type, the fourth with these control marks (two of which are in a public collection [Berlin]). \$27,500

As at the great mint of Babylon, the mint of Susa struck coinage of both royal Seleukid type (on the Attic standard) and local native type (on a local standard). The native types mostly comprise the Ba'al/Lion types similar to those found at Babylon, but also this very rare Zeus/Elephant type. Although the extant examples are well cataloged, very little is known about the circumstances of the issue. As with all the 'native' coinage, we can only assume that they were used for a special localized purpose. Newell hypothesized that they were a temple or local trade currency.



528239. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos II Theos. 261-246 BC. AR Drachm (19mm, 4.28 g, 1h). Magnesia on the Maeander mint. Diademed head of Antiochos I right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing bow in his right hand, seated left on omphalos; Ε to outer left. SC 541.1a; WSM 1475; HGC 9, 248. EF. Fine style and excellent metal. Very rare, particularly in this grade. \$1250



525392. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos Hierax. Circa 242-227 BC. AR Tetradrachm (34mm, 16.76 g, 12h). Alexandria Troas mint, Workshop B. Series II, Group B. Head right, wearing winged diadem / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right, seated left on omphalos; Κ to outer left, Κ to inner right (over erased prior monogram); in exergue, horse grazing left. SC 879.1 var. (secondary control [outer right]); WSM 1586γ var. = Jameson 1675 var. = ANS 1949.27.58 var. (monogram to outer right; same rev. die); HGC 9, 405g. Lightly toned, die break on obverse (diagnostic for die). Near EF. Fine style. Unpublished variety. \$1975

Although the reverse is a die match for the Jameson/ANS coin, the right side control mark is off the flan on that piece, so it is uncertain whether the monogram had been re-engraved at the time that coin was struck, even though it was clearly from an earlier die state.

Unpublished Variety



528234. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos III 'the Great'. 222-187 BC. AR Tetradrachm (27mm, 17.00 g, 1h). Uncertain mint 56, probably in western Asia Minor (Sardes?). Struck circa 192/0-187 BC. Diademed head right (Type E) / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{Z}$ ANTIOXOY , Indian elephant walking right; M to left, to right. SC 986.1 var. (obv. bust type D); Houghton, *Elephants*, Groups 5-7, var. (obv. die A3, but control marks of Group 1, 5); HGC 9, 453a. Some die wear. Good VF. Excellent metal and well struck. Apparently unique and unpublished variety. \$9750

Combat elephants, sometimes described as the “tanks” of ancient warfare, were introduced to the Hellenistic world by the Persians, who used 15 at the battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC. Five years later, the Indian king Porus deployed a much larger force of 100 elephants at the Battle of Hydaspes. Although Alexander the Great’s Macedonians won both battles, the gigantic Indian elephants, carrying fighting towers manned by spearmen and bowmen, made an enormous impression on the Greeks. Pachyderms thus became an important element in the armies of Alexander’s successors. Seleucus I Nicator gained an advantage in this arms race by concluding a treaty with the northern Indian ruler Chandragupta, by which he secured 500 trained war elephants for the Seleucid army. A century later, Antiochos III used elephants in his Anabasis campaign, and secured another 150 trained beasts from the Indian king Sophagasenus, an event perhaps commemorated by this remarkable tetradrachm type.

Ex MNL, Rider, Wilkinson, Lockett, and Pozzi Collections



527467. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos III 'the Great'. 222-187 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31mm, 17.25 g, 12h). Tarsos mint. Diademed head right / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{Z}$ $\text{ANTI}\text{-OXOY}$, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right, seated left on omphalos; to outer left, A above torch; NK to outer right, club in exergue. SC 1026.3; WSM 1263ε = SNG Lockett 3115 = Pozzi 2949 (*this coin*); HGC 9, 447r; Walcher de Molthein 2910 (same dies). Toned, a few cleaning marks under the tone. VF. \$4950

Ex MNL Collection (Triton XXII, 7 January 2019), lot 308; Dennis Rider Collection (Classical Numismatic Group Electronic Auction 375, 1 June 2016), lot 433; Dr. J. S. Wilkinson Collection (Malter 49, 15 November 1992), lot 869; Richard Cyril Lockett Collection (Greek Part IV, Glendining, 21 February 1961), lot 2573; Prof. S. Pozzi Collection (Naville I, 14 March 1921), lot 2949.



528236. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos III 'the Great'. 222-187 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29mm, 17.11 g, 12h). “Rose” mint (Edessa?). Struck circa 213-211 BC. Diademed head right / $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\text{Z}$ $\text{ANTI}\text{-OXOY}$, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right, seated left on omphalos; rose to outer left, P to outer right. SC 1121.2b; ESM 394, dies A2/P- (unlisted rev. die); HGC 9, 447bb. Attractive light toning. Good VF. Pleasing early bust style. \$1250



528235. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos III ‘the Great’. 222-187 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29mm, 17.16 g, 12h). “Rose” mint (Edessa?). Struck circa 211-209/8 BC. Diademed head right (Type B) / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right, seated left on omphalos; rose to outer left, Α to outer right. SC 1122.1b; ESM 395 var. (portrait type Aii); HGC 9, 447bb. Toned. Good VF. Well struck. \$975

528237. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Seleukos IV Philopator. 187-175 BC. AR Tetradrachm (29.5mm, 17.05 g, 1h). Antioch on the Orontes mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo Delphios seated left on omphalos, testing arrow in his right hand and holding bow in his left; filleted palm frond to outer left, Μ in exergue. SC 1313.6h; Le Rider, *Antioche* 189–204 (obv. die A19); SMA 37; HGC 9, 582d. Lightly toned. Good VF. High relief portrait. \$795



527469. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Antiochos IV Epiphanes. 175-164 BC. AR Tetradrachm (26.5mm, 16.99 g, 8h). Susa mint. Diademed head right / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo Delphios, nude, testing arrow in his right hand, left hand holding tip of bow set on ground to right, seated left on omphalos; Α to outer left. SC 1529 var. (monogram); Le Rider, *Suse* 53–4 var. (same; same obv. die); HGC 9, 615m. Iridescent tone, typical rough dies for mint. Good VF. High relief. Unpublished variety. \$2450

Referenced in SC – Ex MNL and Raymond



527468. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Demetrios II Nikator. First reign, 146-138 BC. AR Tetradrachm (32.5mm, 16.76 g, 12h). Soloi mint. Diademed head right within laurel wreath / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟ-Σ, Tyche enthroned left, holding crowning Nike in extended right hand and resting left arm on grounded shield to right; to outer left, ⌘ above Α above owl standing right on grape bunch. SC 1892.1 (*this coin referenced*); Houghton, *Royal* –, HGC 9, 864. Deeply toned, underlying luster, slightly off center. EF. Extremely rare, none in CoinArchives. \$5750

Ex MNL Collection (Triton XXII, 7 January 2019), lot 324; Jencek Historical Enterprise Inventory Y04021 (November 2012); W. K. Raymond Collection.



523155. SELEUKID EMPIRE. Demetrios II Nikator. Second reign, 129-125 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28mm, 16.77 g, 1h). Damaskos mint. Dated SE 184 (129/8 BC). Diademed head right / [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑ-ΤΟΡΟΣ, Zeus Nikephoros seated left; ⚡ below throne, ΔΠΡ (date) in exergue. SC 2181.2a; Schwei Group 2, 14 (A3/P9); HGC 9, 1116d; DCA 223. Toned. Good VF. Rare. \$1750

Ex John L. Cowan Collection; Classical Numismatic Group 100 (7 October 2015), lot 1566.



523154. PHOENICIA, Sidon. Ba'alšillem (Sakton) II. Circa 401-365 BC. AR Dishekel (32mm, 27.74 g, 11h). Phoenician galley left; 𐤁 (B in Phoenician) above, waves below / Persian king and driver in chariot left; to right, king of Sidon, in Egyptian style garments, holding cultic scepter and votive vase, walking left. E&E-S Group IV.1.1.a, 629 (D36/R49); Rouvier 1096; Betlyon 18; HGC 10, 236. Lightly toned, minor roughness. Good VF. Struck on a broad flan. Exceptional for issue. \$3950

Ex Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan Collection (Triton XX, 10 January 2017), lot 356.



528533. PHOENICIA, Tyre. 126/5 BC-AD 65/6. AR Shekel (27mm, 14.32 g, 1h). Dated CY 24 (103/2 BC). Laureate head of Melkart right, aegis around neck / Eagle standing left on prow; palm frond in background; to left, ΔΚ (date) above club; ΔΚ to right; 𐤁 (Phoenician B) between legs; ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ around. DCA-Tyre 76; HGC 10, 357; DCA 919. Toned, some find patina on obverse. EF. Well centered and struck. \$3250



528598. JUDAEA, Jewish War. 66-70 CE. AR Shekel (22mm, 13.51 g, 11h). Jerusalem mint. Dated year 2 (67/8 CE). Omer cup; ש"ב ("Year 2" in Hebrew = date) above, שְׁקֶל לְיִשְׂרָאֵל ("Shekel of Israel" in Hebrew) around / Sprig of three pomegranates; יְרוּשָׁלַיִם הַקְּדוּשָׁה ("Jerusalem the holy" in Hebrew) around. Deutsch 100 (O7/R95); Meshorer 193; Kadman 8; Hendin 1358; Bromberg I 63–4; Shoshana I 20202–4; Sofaer 5–8; Spaer 167 (same obv. die). Even light toning. EF. \$9500



521044. JUDAEA, Bar Kochba Revolt. 132-135 CE. AR Sela – Tetradrachm (25.5mm, 15.57 g, 1h). Jerusalem mint. Dated year 2 (133/4 CE). Façade of the Temple at Jerusalem; showbread table within, cross above, יְרוּשָׁלַיִם ("Jerusalem" in Hebrew) at sides / Bundle of lulav; etrog to left, שְׁנֵי שָׁנִים לְחֵירוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל ("Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel" in Hebrew) around. Mildenberg 20 (O4/R10'); Meshorer 229; Hendin 1387; Bromberg I 85 (same obv. die); Shoshana II 20161 (same dies); Sofaer 31–4; Spaer 190. Lustrous, slight die shift and traces of undertype on reverse. EF. \$14,500

Fine Style Daric



527474. PERSIA, Achaemenid Empire, temp. Xerxes II to Artaxerxes II. Circa 420-375 BC. AV Daric (15mm, 8.37 g). Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes mint. Persian king or hero, wearing *kidaris* and *kandys*, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance right, holding spear and bow / Incuse punch. Carradice Type IIIb, Group C (pl. XIV, 42); cf. Meadows, *Administration* 323; BMC Arabia pl. XXV, 12; Sunrise 28. Underlying luster. EF. Well centered and struck. Fine style. \$7500



529345. UNCERTAIN EAST. Mid 5th-4th centuries BC. Fourrée Tetradrachm (23mm, 15.83 g, 6h). Imitating Athens. 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. Unpublished. Lightly toned, patches of find patina, plating broken in spots along edge. Near EF. Apparently unique. \$2500

This fourrée tetradrachm is a faithful copy of the Athenian frontal eye issues of the mid-late 5th century BC, a type that was imitated throughout the Levant and East. The relatively linear style of the obverse suggests a mint in Arabia, but there are no parallels for the large, bulbous owl in that area, so a definitive placement for the issue must await further research.



520877. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphos, with Arsinoë II, Ptolemy I, and Berenike I. 285-246 BC. AV Half Mnaïeion – ‘Tetradrachm’ (20.5mm, 13.87 g, 1h). Alexandria mint. Struck circa 272-261/0 BC. Conjoined busts of Ptolemy II and Arsinoë II right; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Arsinoë is diademed and veiled; AΔEΛΦΩΝ above, shield to left / Conjoined busts of Ptolemy I and Berenike I; Ptolemy is diademed and draped, Berenike is diademed and veiled; ΘEΩΝ above. CPE 314; Svoronos 604; Olivier & Lorber dies 42/– (unlisted rev. die); SNG Copenhagen 133; Adams III 2084; Boston MFA 2275; Dewing 2753-4; Noeske 38. A couple edge bumps, minor cleaning marks. Good VF. \$6750



526718. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoë II Philadelphos. Died 270/268 BC. AV Mnaïeion – ‘Oktadrachm’ (27mm, 27.82 g, 11h). Alexandria mint. Struck under Ptolemy II, circa 254/3-253/2 BC. Head right with ram’s horn, veiled and wearing stephanos; lotus-tipped scepter in background, ☉ to left / APΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet. CPE 388; Svoronos 460; Olivier & Lorber dies 1/11; SNG Copenhagen 134; Noeske 39; Hirsch 1808; Jameson 1811; Pozzi 3221–2 (all from same obv. die). Minor die wear on obverse, trace deposits. EF. \$17,500

Unpublished Dated Issue



529325. PTOLEMAIC KINGS of EGYPT. Arsinoe II Philadelphos. Died 270/268 BC. AV Mnaïeion – ‘Oktadrachm’ (25mm, 27.82 g, 12h). Ptolemaïs (Ake) mint. Dated RY 30 of Ptolemy II (256/5 BC). Head right with ram’s horn, veiled and wearing stephanos; lotus-tipped scepter in background / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet; Λ (date) to lower right; below, Π (mint) monogram above Ο. CPE 652 var. (date, extra monogram); Svoronos 779 var. (same); otherwise unpublished. Toned, edge marks from prior bezel, scattered field marks. Good VF. Lovely portrait of Arsinoe. Apparently unique example with this date. \$8500



525572. KINGS of MAURETANIA. Juba II. 25 BC-AD 24. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 2.93 g, 6h). Caesarea mint. REX IVBA, diademed head right / Eagle, with wings spread, standing right on thunderbolt; scepter to right. Mazard 204–5; MAA 86; SNG Copenhagen 583. Areas of dark find patina. EF. Well centered and struck. \$3500

Reportedly ex 1907 Banasa Hoard (IGCH 2307).

Kleopatra Selene - Daughter of Kleopatra VII



525575. KINGS of MAURETANIA. Juba II, with Kleopatra Selene. 25 BC-AD 24. AR Denarius (19mm, 2.62 g, 5h). Caesarea mint. Struck circa AD 11-23. REX IVBA, diademed head of Juba right / ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ, draped bust of Kleopatra Selene left. Mazard 361; MAA 108; SNG Copenhagen 566. Toned. Near EF. Well struck on a broad flan. \$5250

Reportedly ex 1907 Banasa Hoard (IGCH 2307).

Juba II was born about 50 BC, the son of King Juba of Numidia who lost his kingdom and his life following Caesar’s victory over the Pompeians at Thapsus in 46 BC. The child was brought to Rome to adorn the dictator’s triumph and then remained in the capital, where he received his education and was later granted Roman citizenship. During this time, he became a close friend of Octavian, thirteen years his senior. In 25 BC, Octavian, now Rome’s first emperor under the name of Augustus, granted his friend Juba the North African Kingdom of Mauretania, which had been annexed by the Romans following the death of Bocchus III in 33. About five years later, Juba II married the 20-year-old Kleopatra Selene, daughter of Mark Antony and Queen Kleopatra VII of Egypt, who had been brought up by the emperor’s sister, Octavia, following her parents’ suicide in Alexandria in 30 BC. Their rule over Mauretania was benevolent, and quite prosperous, though there was constant border security problems. Juba survived to an advanced age and was eventually succeeded by Ptolemy, his son by Kleopatra Selene, in AD 24.

CELTIC COINAGE



529321. CENTRAL EUROPE, Helvetii. 2nd century BC. Pale AV Stater (22mm, 7.10 g, 1h). Imitating Philip II of Macedon type. Celticized head of Apollo right, wearing laurel wreath / Charioteer driving devolved biga left; two parallel lines below. D.F. Allen, "The Philippus in Switzerland and the Rhineland" in *SNR* 53 (1974), 4d, pl. 11, 67–8; Basel –; Flesche –; KMH –; Muret & Chabouillet 8912; Zürich –. Typical weak strike, minor edge splits. Good VF. Very rare. \$4500



529339. GAUL, Southern. Cenomani. Late 2nd-1st centuries BC. AR Drachm (15mm, 3.20 g, 2h). Imitating Massalia. Female head right / "Lion" right; pseudo-legend above. Flesche 276; CCCBM II 5. Attractive old collection tone. Choice EF. Well struck for issue. Rare this nice. \$1500

Ex Nomos 9 (20 October 2014), lot 20.

ORIENTAL GREEK COINAGE

Among the Finest Known



528571. KINGS of PARTHIA. Mithradates I. 165-132 BC. AR Tetradrachm (30mm, 14.74 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Tigris mint. Struck circa 141/0 BC. Diademed and draped bust right, within bead-and-reel border / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓ ΑΛΟ Υ ΑΡΣΑ ΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗ ΝΟΣ, diademed and beardless young Herakles standing left, holding skyphos in extended right hand and cradling club in lion skin-draped left arm; ΧΡ in exergue. Sellwood 13.2; Sunrise 260; Shore 35. Lightly toned with areas of minor porosity. EF. Beautifully centered. One of the finest known. \$14,500

Mithradates I was the first Parthian king to assume the old Achaemenid title King of Kings, an honorific fully justified by his accomplishments. Under Mithradates, the Parthian state grew from a small rebel satrapy into a multi-national empire strong enough to challenge and defeat the other Hellenistic kingdoms. Taking advantage of Seleukid weakness and disunity, in 141 BC he seized the great city of Seleukeia on the Tigris and turned its mint to his own use, producing tetradrachms of purely Hellenistic style bearing a powerful bearded portrait. The reverse image of Herakles, equating the mighty deeds of the demigod with those of Mithradates, is surrounded by legends naming him "Great King Arsakes" (the name of his ancestor and founder of the kingdom) and "Friend of the Greeks," surely to mollify the Greek denizens of his newly conquered realms.



525391. KINGS of ELYMAIS. Kamnaskires III, with Anzaze. Circa 82/1-73/2 BC. AR Tetradrachm (28mm, 16.07 g, 12h). Seleukeia on the Hedyphon mint. Dated SE 233 (80/79 BC). Conjoined busts of Kamnaskires III, diademed and draped bust and wearing long beard and torque, and Anzaze, draped and wearing stephane and necklace, left; anchor symbol to right / $\Lambda\Omega\Lambda\epsilon\Omega$ above, $[K]\Lambda M N A C K I I O Y$ to right, $K A I \Lambda C I A I C C H [C]$ to left, $\Lambda N Z A Z H C$, Zeus-Belos enthroned left, holding Nike, standing right and holding palm fronds, in outstretched right hand and scepter in left; $\Pi\Lambda K E \Delta \Omega N$ to inner left; $\Gamma \Lambda \Sigma$ (date) in exergue. van't Haaff Type 7.1.1-4 var. (CAKEΔΩN); Alram 454. Trace of deposits. Choice EF. Exceptional for issue. \$4750



52578. BAKTRIA, Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. Antimachos I Theos. Circa 180-170 BC. AR Tetradrachm (31mm, 17.05 g, 12h). Diademed and draped bust right, wearing kausia / $[B]A \Sigma I \Lambda E \Omega \Sigma \Theta E O Y$ to right, $ANTIMAXOY$ to left, Poseidon, laureate, standing facing, holding trident in right hand and cradling filleted palm in left arm; Θ to inner right. Bopearachchi 1D; Bopearachchi & Rahman 176-8; SNG ANS 276-7; MIG Type 124b; HGC 12, 106. Toned. EF. \$5500

To the obscure Baktrian King Antimachos I Theos ("the God") belongs the honor of striking one of the most distinctive of all Hellenistic portraits. Of the man himself, or how he came to power, we know next to nothing. Despite the grandiosity of his title, he wears the humble Macedonian felt sun hat, or kausia, which serves to humanize him. There is also something kindly and fatherly in his slight smile and in the fleshy contours of his face, rendered with astonishing skill by die engravers more than 1,500 miles removed from the Greek homeland.

ROMAN PROVINCIAL COINAGE



528353. MOESIA INFERIOR, Nicopolis ad Istrum. Caracalla. AD 198-217. $\mathcal{A}E$ (30mm, 14.81 g, 1h). Flavius Ulpianus, *legatus consularis*. Struck AD 210-211. AV K • M • AVP ANTΩNINOC, laureate and cuirassed bust right, slight drapery on shoulder / $V \Phi \Lambda \bullet O \Lambda \Pi \Pi \Lambda N N I K O \Pi \Pi O \Lambda I$, T • ΠPOC I in exergue, Zeus enthroned left, holding phiale and scepter. H&J, *Nikopolis* 8.18.1.4; AMNG I 1565; Varbanov 3154. Hard dark green and brown patina, a few light cleaning marks. Near EF. Attractive coin in hand. \$975

Ex E.L. Collection; Lanz 109 (27 May 2002), lot 611.

Hercules as Founder of Heraclea Pontica



521049. BITHYNIA, Heraclea Pontica. Pseudo-autonomous issue. Circa AD 200-250. Æ (35mm, 21.82 g, 6h). TON KTICTAN (*for the founder*), heroic bust of Hercules left, wearing taenia and lion skin, holding club over shoulder; quadrate C in legend / [H]PA[K]A[EΩ]TA[N] MATPOC AΠOIKΩN ΠO VTΩN [*sic*](*of Heraclea Pontica, the mother of colonies*), Hercules seated left on rocks draped with lion skin, resting hand and extending other to Eros kneeling right, holding club; behind, tree containing second Eros right, drawing bow. RG 78 (same dies); LIMC 3448; cf. Tradart December 2014 Auction, lot 133 (for obv.; same die). Green and red-brown surfaces. Near EF. Very rare. \$5250

Scenes of Hercules interacting with Erotes were widely produced in various media from the Hellenistic through Roman periods, although their meaning is not always clear. While no exact literary parallels are known, some have suggested that such motifs may have functioned as abbreviations of mythological scenes such as a Hercules dallying with Omphale, queen of Lydia, or the hero in the Garden of the Hesperides (where the Erotes would stress the idyllic nature of the Garden). Others have instead interpreted the scenes as being allegorical in nature, illustrating how the power of love could conquer brute strength. Such an interpretation would fit well with scenes of Erotes binding Hercules' hands or legs or, as on this piece, carrying off his weapon.

The obverse names Hercules as the *ktistes*, or founder, of the city of Heraclea. It was believed that the hero entered the underworld at a cave at nearby Cape Baba.

Antinoüs, Favorite of Hadrian



529336. LYDIA, Sala. Antinoüs. Died AD 130. Æ Assarion (22.5mm, 6.60 g, 8h). G. Valerius Andro(nicus), magistrate. ANTINOOC HPΩC, bareheaded and draped bust right / ΕΠΙ Γ ΟΥΑΛ ΑΝΔΡΟ CΑΛΗΝΩΝ, Dionysus standing right with legs crossed, leaning on low column, holding grape bunch and cantharus. RPC III 2447.18 (*this coin, illustrated in online version*); Blum 1; SNG München 459. Olive-green patina, minor flan preparation marks. EF. An attractive coin, sharply struck. Very rare. \$5000

Antinoüs was a handsome young man from Bithynia, who became the beloved companion of the Emperor Hadrian between AD 123/4 and 130, when the youth's mysterious death occurred during an imperial tour of Egypt. In his (now lost) memoirs, Hadrian insisted Antinoüs had drowned in the Nile by accident; hostile historians implied that the emperor had sacrificed the youth in some rite to restore his failing health, or that Antinoüs had committed ritual suicide. More recently, it has been suggested that Antinoüs was murdered by Hadrian's jealous wife Sabina and her female traveling companions. Whatever the truth, Antinoüs was extensively honored on the Roman provincial coinage of the East, particularly in Bithynia and Egypt, but was totally absent from the official Roman coinage, since the Romans regarded their emperor's display of "Greek love" as an embarrassment.



525646. GALATIA, Ancyra. Antinoüs. Died AD 130. Æ (35mm, 25.46 g, 8h). Julius Saturninus, *legatus Augusti*. ANTINOOC ΘEOC, bare head right / IOYΛIOC CATOP[NINOC] ANKYRANOIC, the god Mên standing left wearing cloak and Phrygian cap, crescent on shoulder, holding anchor and scepter. RPC III 2838.5 (*this coin, illustrated in online version*); Blum –; Arslan –; SNG BN 2445 var. (draped bust): BMC –; SNG von Aulock –; SNG Copenhagen 108. Dark brown surfaces, light overall porosity. Good VF. Very rare, RPC Online cites only five examples, including this coin. \$6750



528365. CILICIA, Tarsus. Maximinus I. AD 235-238. Æ (38mm, 24.55 g, 6h). AVT • K • Γ • IOV • OVH • MAΞIMЄINOC • CE •, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right; Π Π across fields / TAPC O V MHTPO, AMKΓ • in exergue, the Three Graces (Charites) standing with arms around one another; central figure seen from behind; B to right. SNG BN 1605 (same dies); SNG Levante 1096 var. (obv. bust type & arrangement of rev. legend). Green and brown patina, minor roughness. Near EF. Perfectly centered with a fabulous reverse composition. \$1950

The Three Graces (or Charities) were goddesses of beauty, charm, and amusement, the embodiment of loveliness in all its aspects. Although their names varied from place to place, the most commonly encountered are Aglaea (“Beauty”), Euphrosyne (“Cheer”), and Thalia (“Flowering”). Over time an artistic convention of depicting the Graces developed: the three deities were shown undraped, each with one arm placed on the figure adjacent to them, the central figure standing facing the opposite direction as the others. This is the convention that one finds in numismatic depictions of the goddesses.



529349. SELEUCIS and PIERIA, Antioch. Septimius Severus. AD 193-211. AR Tetradrachm (26mm, 12.99 g, 12h). Struck circa AD 205-207. AVT • KAI • CEOVHPOC CE B •, laureate head right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ • ΕΞ • VΠΑΤΟ • Γ •, eagle standing facing on thigh of sacrificial animal, head and tail right, with wings displayed, holding wreath in beak. McAlee 659a (same obv. die as illustration); Prieur 200. Near EF. An attractive, well centered example. \$1350

Ex Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), lot 262; Nomos 9 (21 October 2014), lot 260; Classical Numismatic Group 85 (15 September 2010), lot 629.



523157. PHOENICIA, Tyre. Caracalla. AD 198-217. AR Tetradrachm (25.5mm, 12.72 g, 12h). Struck circa AD 215-217. AYT KAI AN TWINOC CE, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ · Δ ·, eagle standing facing on club right, head left, with wings spread and wreath in beak; murex shell between legs. Prieur 1551; Bellinger 305. Minor die rust, much underlying luster remaining. EF. Bold portrait. \$875

ROMAN REPUBLICAN COINAGE



521117. Anonymous. 211-208 BC. AR Victoriatus (16mm, 3.09 g, 7h). Luceria L (second Crawford series). Luceria mint. Laureate head of Jupiter right, with free-flowing hair; all within bead and reel border / Victory standing right, placing wreath on trophy; L between. Crawford 97/1a; Sydenham 121; RSC 36e*; RBW 394. In NGC encapsulation 4374460-012, graded MS. \$975



525584. L. Saufeius. 152 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.60 g, 7h). Rome mint. Helmeted head of Roma right; X (mark of value) to left / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding reins in left hand and whip in right; L • SAV below; ROMA on tablet in exergue. Crawford 204/1; Sydenham 384; Saufeia 2; RBW 874. EF. \$1200



525648. P. Maenius Antiaticus M.f. 132 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.96 g, 4h). Rome mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; ✕ (mark of value) to left / Victory driving galloping quadriga right, holding reins and palm frond in left hand and wreath in right; P • MÆ AV below; ROMA in exergue. Crawford 249/1; Sydenham 492; Maenia 7; RBW 1023. Lustrous. Superb EF. \$925

Ex ArtCoins Roma 3 (31 May 2011), lot 173.



525586. M. Aburius M.f. Geminus. 132 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.96 g, 11h). Rome mint. Head of Roma right, wearing winged helmet ornamented with griffin's head; GEM to left, ✕ (mark of value) below chin / Sol, holding whip in right hand and reins in left, driving quadriga right; M • ABVI below, ROMA in exergue. Crawford 250/1; Sydenham 487; Aburia 6; RBW 1027. Lustrous. Superb EF. \$1495

From the Andrew McCabe Collection. Ex Künker 262 (13 March 2015), lot 7450.



525588. C. Fabius C.f. Hadrianus. 102 BC. AR Denarius (21mm, 3.98 g, 12h). Rome mint. Turreted and veiled bust of Cybele right; E • X A • PV upward to left / Victory driving galloping biga right, holding reins in left hand and goad in right; below horses, • E and stork standing right; C • FAB • C • F in exergue. Crawford 322/1b; Sydenham 590; Fabia 14; RBW 1177. Iridescent toning. EF. Struck on a broad flan. \$1850

Ex Nomisma 36 (26 March 2008), lot 90; Numismatica Ars Classica/Spink Taisei 51 (1 June 1994), lot 112; Numismatica Ars Classica 5 (25 February 1992), lot 287.

Social War Denarius



525587. The Social War. Coinage of the Marsic Confederation. 90-88 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.67 g, 10h). Bovianum(?) mint. Series 9b, 89 BC. Laureate head of Italia left, wearing single drop earring and pearl necklace; $\text{VITELI}\text{V}\text{S}$ (*viteliu* in Oscan) to right / Soldier standing facing, head right, foot on uncertain object, holding spear and sword; recumbent bull to right; sideways V (= Oscan C) in exergue. Campana, *Monetazione* 124 (D85/R108); Sydenham 627; cf. RBW 1218. Lightly toned, some minor die rust. Superb EF. Exceptional and among the finest known. \$12,500

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection; Mayflower (Sukenik) Collection (Heritage World Coin Auctions, CICF Signature Sale 3019, 25 April 2012), lot 23260 (hammer: \$10,000); Classical Numismatic Auctions IX (7 December 1989), lot 272.

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.

Ulysses Returns



525590. C. Mamilius Limetanus. 82 BC. AR Serrate Denarius (18mm, 3.58 g, 6h). Rome mint. Draped bust of Mercury right, wearing winged petasus; to left, A above caduceus / Ulysses, wearing pileus and mariner's dress, walking right, leaning on staff in left hand and extending his right hand toward his dog, Argus, who advances toward him; C • MAMIL down to left, LIMETAN up to right. Crawford 362/1; Sydenham 741; Mamilia 6; RBW 1370 var. (obverse control letter). Lightly toned with traces of underlying luster. EF. \$1375

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection, purchased in 2001 for €500.

The obverse and reverse of this coin refer to the lineage of the gens Mamilia, who claimed their descent from Mamilia, the daughter of Telegonus, the son of Ulysses and Circe, and a descendant of Mercury. The reverse scene depicts the moment when, returning home from his long wanderings in the guise of a beggar so as to surprise and kill the many suitors of his wife Penelope, Ulysses' aged dog Argus recognizes him:

Soon as he perceived
Long-lost Ulysses nigh, down fell his ears
Clapped close, and with his tail glad sign he gave
Of gratulation, impotent to rise,
And to approach his master as of old.
Ulysses, noting him, wiped off a tear
Unmarked.

... Then his destiny released
Old Argus, soon as he had lived to see
Ulysses in the twentieth year restored. (Hom. *Od.* 17.290 [Cowper's translation]).

At last, seeing his master after so many years, the old dog dies.



525591. L. Censorinus. 82 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.52 g, 6h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right / Marsyas standing left, raising hand and holding wineskin over shoulder; to right, column surmounted by statue of Minerva(?) standing right; L • CENSOR downward to left. Crawford 363/1d; Sydenham 737; Marcia 24; RBW 1372. Iridescent toning, small die break on reverse. EF. \$1150

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection; Numismatica Ars Classica 15 (18 May 1999), lot 104.



525651. C. Hosidius C.f. Geta. 64 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.86 g, 6h). Rome mint. Diademed and draped bust of Diana right, with bow and quiver over shoulder; III VIR downward to left, GETA downward to right / Calydonian boar standing right, pierced by spear and attacked by dog; C HOSIDI C F in exergue. Crawford 407/2; Sydenham 903; Hosidia 1; RBW 1456. Light iridescent toning, underlying luster, minor hairlines. EF. \$1475

Ex Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection; Nomisma 18 (11 April 2001), lot 72.

Clio – Muse of History



525592. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (17.5mm, 3.85 g, 9h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; volumen to left / Clio, the Muse of History, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing left, holding and reading from an open scroll, resting left elbow on draped column; Q • POMPONI downward to right, MUSA downward to left. Crawford 410/3; Sydenham 813; Pomponia 11; RBW 1485. Attractive cabinet toning with traces of underlying luster, obverse struck slightly off center. EF. \$5750

Ex Triton IX (10 January 2006), lot 1299; William C. Boyd Collection (Baldwin's 42, 26 September 2005), lot 152 (part of), purchased from Spink, 8 August 1896.

Clio, the Muse of History, is depicted in most representations holding and reading aloud from a scroll. She is one of nine Muses, all daughters of Zeus/Jupiter by the Titaness Mnemosyne. In her role as the proclaimer and glorifier of great deeds, she has become the symbol and namesake of many modern organizations, companies, and brands, including the Clio Awards for excellence in advertising.

Thalia – Muse of Comedy



525593. Q. Pomponius Musa. 56 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.75 g, 12h). Rome mint. Laureate head of Apollo right; sandal to left / Thalia, the Muse of Comedy, wearing long flowing tunic and peplum, standing left, holding comic mask in right hand, resting left elbow on draped column; Q • POMPONI downward to right, M'VSA downward to left. Crawford 410/9b; Sydenham 821; Pomponia 19; RBW –. Lightly toned, lustrous. EF. \$7500

Ex Alan J. Harlan Collection, purchased from Freeman & Sear.

The Temple of Venus at Eryx



506278. C. Considius Nonianus. 56 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.88 g, 5h). Rome mint. Laureate and draped bust of Venus Erycina right, wearing stephane and earring; C • CONSIDI • NONIANI downward to left, S • C upward to right / Temple on summit of rocky mountain surrounded by wall with towers on each side and gate in center; ERVC above gate. Crawford 424/1; Sydenham 886; Considia 1; FFC 586 (this coin). Lustrous surfaces, with exceptional detail. In NGC encapsulation 4284628007, graded MS 5/5 - 3/5. \$3450

Ex Alba Longa (Jose Fernandez Molina) Collection.

Describing Mt. Eryx and its temple complex, the Greek historian Polybius of Megalopolis writes: *On its summit, which is flat, stands the temple of Venus Erycina, which is indisputably the first in wealth and general magnificence of all the Sicilian holy places. The city extends along the hill under the actual summit, the ascent to it being very long and steep on all sides.* World History, 1.55

The End of the Jugurthine War



525594. Faustus Cornelius Sulla. 56 BC. AR Denarius (18mm, 4.08 g, 3h). Rome mint. Diademed and draped bust of Diana right, wearing cruciform earring, necklace of pendants, and her hair collected into a knot at back of head, which is decorated with jewels; lituus to left, FAVSTVS downward to right / Sulla, togate, seated left on raised seat; on left, Bocchus, king of Mauretania, kneeling right, offering an olive branch; to right, Jugurtha, king of Numidia, kneeling left, his hands tied behind him; FELIX downward to upper right. Crawford 426/1; Sydenham 879; Cornelia 59; RBW 1525. Lightly toned. Choice EF. \$3750

Ex Nomisma 18 (11 April 2001), lot 65.

Faustus was the son of Lucius Cornelius Sulla, the famous general and dictator of Rome (138-78 BC). The coin portrays Sulla's first great victory, in which he ended the Jugurthine War. Jugurtha, grandson of Massinissa of Numidia, had claimed the entire kingdom of Numidia and divided it between several members of the royal family, in defiance of Roman decrees. Rome declared war on Jugurtha in 111 BC, but for five years the wily king frustrated all efforts to bring him to heel. Finally, in 106 the popular general Marius was assigned command, with Sulla as quaestor in charge of cavalry. Before Marius could take to the field against the enemy, however, Sulla arranged with his ally Bocchus of Mauretania to have Jugurtha ambushed and captured. Sulla was acclaimed for the bloodless end of the war, gaining his first victory and the eternal enmity of Marius.

Enigmatic Bacchius The Jew



522580. A. Plautius. 55 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 4.05 g, 5h). Rome mint. Turreted head of Cybele right, wearing cruciform earring, hair in knot, locks falling down neck; A • PLAVTIVS downward to right, AED • CVR • S • C downward to left / Bacchius kneeling right beside his camel, holding reins in left hand and extending olive branch upward in right; IVDAEVS upward to right, BACCHIVS in exergue. Crawford 431/1; Sydenham 932; Plautia 13; RBW 1540. Hint of iridescent toning. EF. Exceptional reverse. \$2250

The enigmatic “Bacchius the Jew” depicted in supplication on the reverse has been plausibly identified by Michael Harlan as the Judaeen high priest Aristobulus II, who was deposed by Pompey the Great after his siege of Jerusalem in 63 BC. Aristobulus was taken captive and later marched through the streets of Rome in Pompey’s triumph. In 57 BC, he escaped captivity and returned to Judaea, where he led a failed insurrection against Pompey’s choice for high priest, Hyrcanus. Captured again by Pompey’s general Gabinus, Aristobulus was shipped back to Rome in chains in 56 BC. The moneyer, Aulus Plautius, is known to have been a partisan of Pompey’s and was elected Curule Aedile in 55 BC; his choice of coin types suggests he served under Pompey in the eastern campaign. As Harlan points out, Aristobulus was surely the most famous Jew in Rome at the time of this coin’s issue and the most likely candidate for the kneeling figure on the reverse.



525595. Q. Pompeius Rufus. 54 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 4.02 g, 6h). Rome mint. Bare head of the consul Q. Pompeius Rufus right; Q • POM • RVFI downward to right, RVFVS • CO[S] downward to left / Bare head of Sulla right; SVLLA • COS downward to right. Crawford 434/1; Sydenham 908; Pompeia 4; RBW 1544; FFC 1024 (*this coin*). Light iridescent toning, tiny edge test. EF. \$6250

Ex Alba Longa (Jose Fernandez Molina) Collection.

The moneyer chose to depict both his maternal grandfather, the dictator Sulla, and his paternal grandfather, Quintus Pompeius Rufus, consuls in 88 BC. Pompeius was an ardent supporter of the dictator, and their alliance was further cemented by the marriage of Pompeius’ son to Sulla eldest daughter, Cornelia Sulla. The marriage produced two children, the moneyer responsible for this denarius and Pompeia, second wife of Julius Caesar (whom Caesar famously divorced following the scandal associated with the festival of Bona Dea in 62 BC).



521053. C. Coelius Caldus. 53 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.86 g, 3h). Rome mint. Bare head of the consul C. Coelius Caldus right; to left, signum inscribed HIS; below chin, boar atop signum; [C • COEL • CALDVS] downward to right, COS below neck / Veiled figure seated left on lectisternium inscribed L • CALDVS/VII • VP • EPV in two lines; trophies flanking; C • CALDVS vertically to outer left, [IMP • A • X] vertically to outer right, CALDVS • III [• VIR] in exergue. Crawford 437/2a; Sydenham 894; Coelia 7; RBW 1551. Hint of light iridescent toning, lustrous. Superb EF. \$5500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 92 (23 May 2016), lot 372.

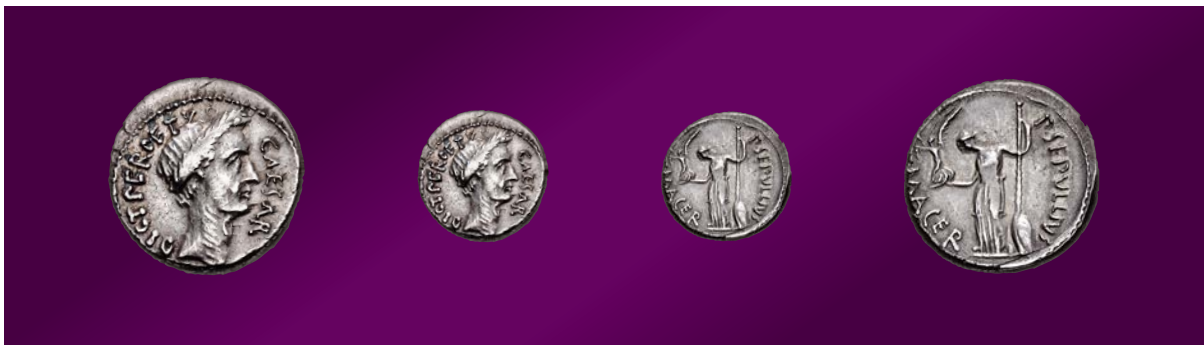


521046. The Caesarians. *Julius Caesar*. April-August 49 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.84 g, 1h). Military mint traveling with Caesar. Elephant advancing right, trampling on horned serpent; CAESAR in exergue / Emblems of the pontificate: simpulum, aspergillum, securis, and apex. Crawford 443/1; CRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49; RBW 1557. Lightly toned. EF. Well centered and struck. \$3250



522442. The Caesarians. *Julius Caesar*. Late 46-early 45 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.88 g, 6h). Military mint traveling with Caesar in Spain. Diademed head of Venus right, wearing triple-drop earring and pendant necklace, Cupid at her shoulder behind / Trophy of Gallic arms, composed of helmet and cuirass, oval shield and *carnyx* in each hand; two seated captives at base, the one on left a female in attitude of dejection, the one on right a bearded male with hands bound behind him; CAESAR in exergue. Crawford 468/1; CRI 58; Sydenham 1014; RSC 13; RBW 1639. Deeply toned with a hint of iridescence. EF. Well centered. \$1950

Ex Niggeler Collection – Alföldi Plate Coin



529782. The Caesarians. *Julius Caesar*. February-March 44 BC. AR Denarius (17mm, 3.88 g, 6h). Rome mint. P. Sepullius Macer, moneyer. Wreathed head of Caesar right; CAESAR downward to right, DICT PERPETVO upward to left / Venus Victrix standing left, holding Victory in outstretched right hand and with left, resting on vertical scepter set on shield; P SEPVLIVS downward to right, MACER downward to left. Crawford 480/10; Alföldi Type VIII, 25 (dies A12/R3 – *this coin, illustrated on pl. LXVIII*); CRI 107a; Sydenham 1073; RSC 38; RBW –. Lightly toned. Near EF. Well centered. Great portrait. \$19,500

Ex Walter Niggeler Collection (Part 2, Bank Leu/Münzen und Medaillen AG, 21 October 1966), lot 935.

Imperial Prophecy



529326. The Republicans. C. Cassius Longinus. Spring 42 BC. AV Aureus (21mm, 7.99 g, 12h). Military mint (Smyrna?). M. Aquinus, legate. Diademed head of Libertas right; M • AQVINVS • LEG • LIBER AS around / Tripod surmounted by the cortina and two laurel-branches; fillet on each side; C • CASSI upward to left, IMP upward to right. Crawford 499/1; CRI 218; Sydenham 1303; Bahrfeldt 57; Calicó 64; RBW 1760. Some digs and scuffs on both sides, perhaps spade marks. EF. Well struck from fresh dies. \$20,000

C. Cassius Longinus was one of the principal conspirators against Julius Caesar. Following the assassination, he moved to the east, where he sought to amass an army. His prior reputation of military success against the Parthians while governing the province of Syria proved invaluable, and by 43 BC his army boasted nearly twelve legions. He was able to stave off Antony's general Dolabella, secured his base in Syria, and begin preparations for an invasion of Egypt. At the same time, Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus formed the triumvirate, and this posed too great a threat to ignore. Cassius halted his impending invasion of Egypt and moved west to meet up with Brutus' forces at Smyrna. The two regicides agreed to take joint action against the triumvirs, and began by attacking their allies in Asia. The following year, having successfully secured their rear in Asia, the pair moved into Thrace, and chose a position outside Philippi to meet the approaching army of Antony and Octavian. Brutus moved against Octavian with great success, capturing the young Caesarian's camp, but Cassius' army was routed by Antony. Unaware of his partner's success, Cassius thought the entire cause was lost, and had his freedman Pindarus slay him.

This issue was likely struck by Cassius just prior to his meeting with Brutus in Smyrna. The obverse type of Libertas was a prominent theme in many of the tyrannicides' coinage. The tripod on the reverse is a reference to Apollo in his role as the god of prophecy. His support would have been important to ensure the victory of the liberators over the Caesarians. The type may also be a personal reference to Cassius' membership in the college of the *quindecimviris sacris faciundis*, one of whose responsibilities was the custody of the Sibylline Books, which would also have a prophetic connotation for the future plans of Brutus and Cassius regarding the Roman state. Another interesting aspect of this issue is that it is the first of Cassius' coinage to designate him as *imperator*. His previous issues named him as *proconsul*, and this change may reflect his sizeable military command, as well as an intent to claim overall command of both the tyrannicides' forces.

Important Roman Rarity Quintus Labienus



520919. The Republicans. Labienus. Early 40 BC. AR Denarius (20mm, 3.80 g, 5h). Uncertain mint in Syria or southeastern Asia Minor. Bare head right; Q • LABIENVS PARTHICVS • IMP around / Horse standing right on ground line, wearing saddle with quiver attached and bridle. Crawford 524/2; Hersh 21 (dies G/18); CRI 341; RSC 2; Sydenham 1357; RBW 1809. Toned. Near EF. Well centered and struck. One of the great rarities in the Roman Imperial series. \$150,000

Quintus Labienus' father, a loyal Republican despite his distinguished service to Caesar in Gaul, died at the battle of Munda in 45 BC. His son joined the Republican cause and was sent to Persia to negotiate a pact of assistance with Orodes I, remaining at the Parthian court after the defeat of Brutus and Cassius in 42 BC. Orodes, concerned about the growing Roman presence in Asia and learning of growing dissatisfaction in the provinces, sent his son Pacorus and a large and heavily armored cavalry force with Labienus on an invasion of Syria in 40 BC. Labienus quickly subdued Syria and Cilicia and sent forces into Lycia and Caria before Ventidius Bassus arrived from Greece with eleven legions. Labienus and his allies were driven back to Cilicia, where the Parthian cavalry was routed at Mt. Taurus and Labienus was killed. Labienus, the last of the Republicans, died a traitor to Rome, and all but a handful of his coinage was melted down after his defeat.

The First Portrait of Octavian



525596. The Triumvirs. Octavian. April-July 43 BC. AR Denarius (16.5mm, 3.74 g, 6h). Military mint traveling with Octavian in Cisalpine Gaul. Bare head right; C • CAESAR upward to left, IMP downward to right / Equestrian statue of Octavian left, his right hand raised; [S • C] in exergue. Crawford 490/1; CRI 131; Sydenham 1318; RSC 246 (Augustus); RBW —. Attractively toned with some iridescence, struck slightly off center. EF. In an exceptional state of preservation for the issue. \$4500

Struck after Octavian lifted the siege of Mutina. This equestrian statue was awarded to him, under force, by the Roman senate. It reportedly was erected at one of the Roman gates to be seen by all who entered the city. This is the first appearance of the portrait of Octavian on a coin.



525597. The Triumvirs. Octavian. 42 BC. AR Denarius (17.5mm, 3.94 g, 12h). Rome mint. L. Livineius Regulus, moneyer. Bare head right, wearing slight beard; C • CAESAR III • VIR • R • P • C • around / Victory standing right, holding wreath with right hand and palm frond over left shoulder; L • LIVINEIVS downward to right, REGVLVS downward to left. Crawford 494/25; CRI 157; RSC 443; Sydenham 1107; RBW 1731. Attractively toned with some iridescence, trace deposits. EF. An exceptional portrait of Octavian. Rare. \$4500



527589. The Triumvirs. Octavian. Autumn 32–summer 31 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 4.06 g, 9h). Uncertain Italian mint, possibly Rome. Diademed head of Pax right; cornucopia to left, olive branch to right / Octavian, in military attire, walking right, holding transverse spear in left hand over left shoulder, and raising right hand in *adlocutio*; CAESAR DIVI • F across field. CRI 400; RIC I 253; RSC 72; BMCRE 611, 613-4 = BMCRR Rome 4329, 4331-2; BN 6-11. Hint of iridescent toning over lustrous surfaces, slightly off center on obverse. EF. \$3750

Ex Roma XIII (23 March 2017), lot 708.

Rare ‘Aegypto Capta’ Denarius



527590. The Triumvirs. Octavian. 28 BC. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.67 g, 5h). Uncertain mint, perhaps in Cyrenaica(?). Bare head right; lituus behind; CAESAR upward to left, COS • VI downward to right / Crocodile standing right with jaws open; AEGVPTO above, CAPTA below. CRI 430; RIC I 275a; RSC 2; BMCRR East 243-4; RBW —. Lightly toned, very thin flan crack, a few marks. Good VF. Well centered for issue. Rare. \$9500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 59 (4 April 2011), lot 1824.

Following the decisive battle of Actium, in August of 30 BC Octavian invaded Egypt and founded the Prefecture of Egypt, leaving intact the Ptolemaic structures in culture and administration. Octavian struck this issue to commemorate the event; the reverse depicts a crocodile which was the symbol of the country and, locally, an important deity.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINAGE

Calicó Plate Coin – Pedigreed to 1911 Ex Adda and Caruso Collections



527472. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AV Aureus (20mm, 7.82 g, 12h). Uncertain Spanish mint (Colonia Patricia?). Struck 19-16/15 BC. Bare head right / AVGVSTVS, capricorn right, holding globe attached to rudder between front hooves; cornucopia above its back. RIC I 125; Calicó 164 (*this coin illustrated*); BMCRE 344 var. (capricorn left) = BMCRR Rome 4377 var. (same); BN 1264; Adda 7 (*this coin*); Biaggi 83 (same dies). Toned, surface marks. EF. \$47,500

Ex Sotheby's (7 March 1996), lot 148; Property of a Lady (Christie's, 9 October 1984), lot 2; Victor A. Adda Collection; Caruso Collection (Canessa, 28 June 1923), lot 149; J. Hirsch XXX (11 May 1911), lot 862.

According to Suetonius, Augustus had been born while the moon was in the sign of Capricorn. Seeing this as a sign of his great destiny, Augustus associated the symbol closely with himself by striking it on coins and incorporating it into numerous works of art, so that it became a standard part of the imperial iconography. In order to legitimize their own claims, his successors periodically employed the capricorn imagery on their own coinage.



525599. Augustus, with Tiberius as Caesar. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.68 g, 12h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck AD 13-14. CAESAR AVGVSTVS • DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right / [TI CA]ESAR • AVG • F • TR • POT • XV [•], bare head of Tiberius right. RIC I 226; Lyon 88/4a (D422/R458 – same dies); RSC 2 (Tiberius and Augustus); BMCRE 507; BN 1682 (same dies). EF. Very rare. Among the finest known examples. Struck with dies of artistic merit. \$7500

From the PML Collection.



525644. Augustus. 27 BC-AD 14. AR Cistophorus (28mm, 11.79 g, 12h). Ephesus mint. Struck circa 25-20 BC. IMP. CAE SAR, bare head right / AVGVSTVS, altar hung with wreaths and garlanded; on front are two lions standing right and left facing one another; all within linear border. RIC I 482; Sutherland Group VIγ; RPC I 2215; RSC 33. EF. \$6500



521282. Tiberius, with Divus Augustus. AD 14-37. AV Aureus (20mm, 7.58 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck AD 14-16. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / DIVOS AVGVSTI DIVI F, laureate head of Divus Augustus right; six-pointed star above. RIC I 24; Lyon 118/2 (D-/R1 [unlisted obverse die]); Calicó 311; BMCRE 29; BN 1-2; Biaggi 167; Jameson 32 (same rev. die); Mazzini 3 (Tiberius and Augustus). Light edge and surface marks, slight wave to flan. Near EF. Rare. \$17,500

From the Provence Collection.



521280. Tiberius. AD 14-37. AV Aureus (18mm, 7.74 g, 9h). "Tribute Penny" type. Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Group 4, AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS in small letters, large laureate head right; one ribbon on shoulder / PONTIF MAXIM, Livia (as Pax) seated right on chair, feet on footstool, holding scepter in right hand and olive branch in left; ornate chair legs, single line below. RIC I 29; Lyon 149; Calicó 305a; BMCRE 46; BN 22-6; Biaggi 168. A few light marks, some residual luster. Good VF. A wonderful young portrait of Tiberius. \$9500

From the Provence Collection.



522586. Tiberius. AD 14-37. Æ Dupondius (30.5mm, 15.20 g, 12h). Commagene mint(?). Struck AD 19-20. TI CAESAR • DIVI AVGVSTI • F • AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / PONT • MAXIM • COS • III • IMP • VII • TR • POT • XXII, winged caduceus between two crossed cornucopias. RIC I 90; RPC I 3869. Dark brown patina. EF. \$950

The Temple of Janus Nero's Short Lived Closing of the Doors



528232. Nero. AD 54-68. Æ Sestertius (35mm, 28.45 g, 6h). Lugdunum (Lyon) mint. Struck circa AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head right, globe at point of neck / PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, S C across field, Temple of Janus with latticed windows to left and garland hung across closed double doors to the right. RIC I 438; WCN 419; Lyon 109; BMCRE 319; BN 73. Dark green patina, light earthen deposits. EF. Wonderful portrait. \$7500

The Temple of Janus was one of Rome's most ancient centers of worship. It was said that Romulus had built it after he made peace with the Sabines, and that it was king Numa who decreed that its doors should be opened during times of war and shut during times of peace. In all of Roman history until the reign of Nero, the temple doors had been shut perhaps five or six times – once under king Numa (who originated the tradition), once at the end of the Second Punic War, three times under Augustus, and, according to Ovid, once under Tiberius.

In AD 65, when peace had been generally established in the Empire, Nero understandably requested the closing of the temple's doors. He marked the event with great celebrations and trumpeted his policy of peace by issuing a large and impressive series of coins. The inscription on this issue announces "the doors of Janus have been closed after peace has been procured for the Roman People on the land and on the sea." The doors of the temple probably remained closed for less than a year, being opened again with the onset of strife in Judaea in 66.

The Colossus of Nero



525616. Nero. AD 54-68. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.44 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR, laureate head right / AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS, Nero, radiate, togate, standing facing, left knee slightly bent, holding branch in right hand and Victory on globe in left. RIC I 47; WCN 54; RSC 45; BMCRE 60; BN 206. Attractive light cabinet tone. Choice EF. \$8500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 101 (24 October 2017), lot 138 (hammer CHF 7,000); Leu 61 (17 May 1995), lot 243.

The reverse depicts Nero's Colossus, a roughly 120 foot tall bronze statue of the emperor as Sol that was created by Zenodorus for the vestibule of the *Domus Aurea*, or Golden House, the massive palace constructed by Nero after the fire of AD 64. Hadrian moved Zenodorus' work, by this point altered so that it no longer represented Nero, closer to the Favian Amphitheatre. The sculpture's memory was retained in the popular name of that amphitheatre - the Colosseum.



520864. Nero. AD 54-68. AR Denarius (17.5mm, 3.41 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 64-65. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head right / IVPPIETER CVSTOS, Jupiter, naked to the waist, cloak around lower body, seated left on ornate throne, holding thunderbolt in right hand and long scepter in left. RIC I 53; RSC 119. Iridescent tone, minor flan flaw on obverse. EF. Great portrait and a wonderful coin in hand. \$2500

Ex Hunt Collection



529783. Civil War. AD 68-69. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.60 g, 7h). Uncertain mint in Southern Gaul. Group IV, AD 69. I O M CAPITOLINVS, bust of Jupiter, showing bare chest and left shoulder with mantle, head diademed, bearded left; to left, palm frond / VESTA P R QVIRITIVM, Vesta, veiled and draped, seated left on throne, holding patera in right hand and torch in left. RIC I 125a; AM 96; RSC 432; BMCRE 72; BN 78-9. Superb old cabinet tone. Good VF. Very rare. \$6750

Ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection (Part IV, Sotheby's, 19 June 1991), lot 707; Dr. E. P. Nicolas Collection (Kampmann, 9 March 1982), lot 214.



529350. Galba. AD 68-69. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.33 g, 7h). Rome mint. Struck circa July AD 68 - January AD 69. IMP SER GABLA AVG, bare head right / S P Q R / O • B / C S in three lines within oak wreath. RIC I 167; RSC 287; BMCRE 34 corr. (head described as laureate); BN 76-7. Beautiful old cabinet tone, some deposits on reverse, edge test mark. EF. Powerful portrait. \$3000



521043. Vespasian. AD 69-79. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.20 g, 6h). "Judaea Capta" commemorative. Rome mint. Struck circa 21 December AD 69-early AD 70. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head right / IVDAEA in exergue, trophy; to right, Judaea, veiled and draped, seated right on ground in attitude of mourning, knees drawn up, head resting on left hand which is propped on knees, right arm in lap. RIC II 2; Hendin 1479; RSC 226. Lightly toned, a few minor marks. Good VF. Struck on a broad flan. \$1975



527206. Vespasian. AD 69-79. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.26 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 73. IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS, laureate head right / PONTIF MAXIM, Vespasian, togate, seated right, feet on stool, holding vertical scepter in right hand and branch in left. RIC II 546; RSC 387. Good metal, underlying luster. Choice EF. \$1475

RIC Plate Coin



525617. Vespasian. AD 69-79. AR Denarius (18mm, 3.32 g, 6h). Ephesus mint. Struck AD 69-70. IMP • CAES VESPAS • AVG, laureate head right / CONCORDIA AVG, Ceres seated left on ornate, high-backed chair, holding poppy and grain ears in right hand and cornucopia in left; sideways (ΦΙ) monogram in exergue. RIC II 1400 (*this coin cited and illustrated*); RPC II 809; RSC 65c; cf. BMCRE 434A. Light iridescent tone. Choice EF. Struck from dies of artistic merit. Rare. \$2500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 126 (14 October 2003), lot 2325.



521303. Domitian. As Caesar, AD 69-81. AV Aureus (18mm, 7.42 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Vespasian, AD 77-78. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, laureate head right / COS V in exergue, Parthian kneeling right, extending left hand and holding out signum, with vexillum attached, in right. RIC II 959 (Vespasian); Calicó 819; BMCRE 231-3 (Vespasian); BN 205-6 (Vespasian); Biaggi 396-7. Toned, shallow scratch on obverse. Near EF. \$12,500

From the Provence Collection.

This reverse type repeats an issue of Augustus struck by several moneymers circa 19/8 BC (RIC 288) celebrating the recovery of the standards lost to the Parthians by Crassus in 53 BC at the battle of Carrhae. The return of the standards (SIGNIS RECEPTIS) featured prominently in Augustan propaganda as a diplomatic and military triumph. The Flavian rulers frequently reused Augustan imagery on their coinage, seeking to legitimize their dynasty by association.



525618. Nerva. AD 96-98. AR Denarius (18.5mm, 3.15 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, laureate head right / CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped right hands, holding aquila set on prow. RIC II 3; RSC 25; BMCRE 8-9. Old cabinet tone, some iridescence, a few scratches under tone on obverse. EF. \$1175

From the Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection.

The Alimenta Italiae



521308. Trajan. AD 98-117. AV Aureus (19.5mm, 7.27 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 111. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / COS • V • P • P • S • P • Q R OPTIMO PRINC, ALIM • ITAL in exergue, Trajan, togate, standing left, holding volumen in left hand, extending right hand to young boy and girl standing right. RIC II 93 corr. (bust type); Allen Series 4, Type XII.5 (dies – [unlisted obv. die]/xii.5); Woytek 345f¹ (same dies); Calicó 984; BMCRE 378 (same rev. die); Biaggi 462-3. Attractive reddish tone, some faint marks under tone. Near EF. Bold portrait. \$17,500

From the Provence Collection.

This type commemorates a welfare program instituted by Trajan to provide aid to Italy's orphaned and destitute children, specifically in the way of food and subsidized education.



521456. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AV Aureus (19.5mm, 7.30 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 3, late AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / P M TR P COS III, Jupiter, naked to waist, seated left on low seat, holding thunderbolt in right hand and vertical scepter in left. RIC II.3 513; RIC II 64; Strack 93; Calicó 1304c var. (break in obv. legend); BMCRE 108; cf. Biaggi 630-1; Mazzini 1060. Toned. EF. \$25,000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 59 (4 April 2011), lot 991.



506047. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.36 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 3, late AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate bust right, drapery on far shoulder / P M TR P COS III, galley left, no oarsmen: at the bow a mast raking forward with sails attached but not unfurled, at the stern is a stern-post and an arched cabin under a curved apluster. RIC II.3 526; RIC II 113b; Strack 105; RSC 1174a. Attractively toned. In NGC encapsulation 4284628-006, graded MS★, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5, Fine Style. A superb example. \$4750



525654. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.39 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 3, late AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate and draped bust right / P M TR P COS III, CONCORD in exergue, Concordia, draped, seated left on throne, holding patera in extended right hand and resting left arm on statuette of Spes. RIC II.3 552; RIC II 118 var. (bust type); RSC 255 var. (same); BMCRE 257-8 var. (same). Beautiful light cabinet tone. Superb EF. \$1500

From the Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection. Ex Asta Internazionale del Titano 71 (30 November 1997), lot 220.



525621. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AR Denarius (19.5mm, 3.38 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 3, late AD 121-123. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate head right / P M TR P COS III, Roma, helmeted, dressed as Amazon in short tunic, standing left, holding Victory in right hand and inverted spear in left. RIC II.3 597; RIC II 76; RSC 1108; BMCRE 147. Toned. Superb EF. \$1450

Ex Dr. Klaus Berthold Collection, acquired before 1996.

Exquisite Portrait



525655. Hadrian. AD 117-138. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.27 g, 6h). Rome mint. Group 5, circa AD 125-126/7. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate bust right, slight drapery / COS III, Hadrian, raising right hand, riding horse pacing right. RIC II.3 781; RIC II 186; Strack 150; Calicó 1215a; BMCRE 430-3; Biaggi 588. Toned. EF. With an exquisite bust. \$25,000

From the Dr. Nicholas Lowe Collection. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 10 (9 April 1997), lot 625; Auctiones AG 20 (8 November 1990), lot 1509.



521324. Antoninus Pius, with Marcus Aurelius as Caesar. AD 138-161. AV Aureus (19.5mm, 7.15 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck circa AD 141-143. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, laureate head of Pius left / AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG P II F COS, bare head of Aurelius right. RIC III 421a; Calicó 1720a; BMCRE –; Biaggi 796; Jameson 120. Small flan flaw on reverse. VF. Rare. \$9500

From the Provence Collection.



529337. Divus Antoninus Pius. Died AD 161. Æ Sestertius (35mm, 25.05 g, 6h). Consecration issue. Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161. DIVVS ANTONINVS, bare headed bust right, slight drapery / CONSECRATIO, S C across field, eagle standing left on globe, head right. RIC III (Aurelius) 1264 var. (bust type); MIR 18, 26-6/12; Banti 68; BMCRE (Aurelius and Verus) 870 var. (same). Attractive dark brown and green patina, flan crack, traces of smoothing, scratch and some roughness on reverse. EF. Very rare. \$5500



521329. Marcus Aurelius. AD 161-180. AV Aureus (20mm, 7.18 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 178. • M • AVREL • ANTONINVS • AVG •, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / TR P XXXII • IMP VIII COS III P P, Annona, draped, standing left, holding two grain ears in lowered right hand over modius filled with grain ears to left, and holding cornucopia in left hand; prow of ship to right. RIC III 389; MIR 18, 419-2/37; Calicó 2020 (same obv. die as illustration); BMCRE 771 (same obv. die); Biaggi 905 (same obv. die); Mazzini 957 v. * (same dies). Lustrous. Choice EF. Wonderful portrait. \$12,500

From the Provence Collection.



529327. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AV Aureus (19mm, 7.17 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 152-153. FAVSTINA AVG P II AVG FIL, draped bust left, hair waved and coiled on back of head / CONCORDIA, dove standing right. RIC III 503b (Pius); Calicó 2044d (same dies as illustration); BMCRE 1090; Biaggi 920-2. Traces of earthen deposits. Good VF. \$6000



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



521330. Faustina Junior. Augusta, AD 147-175. AV Aureus (18mm, 7.23 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck under Antoninus Pius, circa AD 154-157. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust right, hair waved and fastened in bun on back of head / AVG • VSTI P II FIL, Diana, draped, standing left, holding arrow in extended right hand and bow in left. RIC III 494a (Pius); Calicó 2040; BMCRE 1096 (Pius); Biaggi 915; NAC 54, lot 456 (same rev. die). Lustrous. Near EF. \$6500

From the Provence Collection.



521333. Lucius Verus. AD 161-169. AV Aureus (19.5mm, 7.15 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 161. IMP CAES L AVREL VERVS AVG, bareheaded bust right, wearing aegis / CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TRP, COS II in exergue, Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius, togate, standing facing each other, clasping right hands, each holding a *volumen* in left. RIC 453; MIR 18, 15-12/11; Calicó 2115 (same dies as illustration); BMCRE 32 (same obv. die); cf. Biaggi 949. Good VF. \$8750

From the Provence Collection.



521444. Lucilla. Augusta, AD 164-182. AV Aureus (18mm, 7.31 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161-162. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F, draped bust right, hair waved and drawn into small chignon at nape of neck / PIETAS, Pietas, veiled, draped, standing left, holding *acerrum* (incense box) in left hand, extending right hand over lighted altar to left. RIC III 774 (Aurelius); MIR 18, 11-2a; Calicó 2214 (same obv. die as illustration); BMCRE 316 (Aurelius and Verus; same obv. die); Biaggi 976 (same obv. die). Attractively toned. Near EF. Lovely portrait. \$14,500

From the Provence Collection.



521548. Septimius Severus. AD 193-211. AR Denarius (19.5mm, 3.06 g, 12h). Laodicea mint. Struck AD 198-200. L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX, laureate head right / IVST ITIA, Justitia, draped seated left on low seat, holding patera in extended right hand and vertical scepter in left. RIC IV 505; RSC 251; BMCRE 660-1. Toned, some iridescence. Superb EF. \$1250

Dramatic Portraiture



521449. Caracalla. AD 198-217. AV Aureus (21mm, 6.42 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 216. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, laureate and cuirassed bust left / P M TR P XVIII COS IIII P P, Sol, radiate, naked except for cloak flying behind him, standing left in act to mount quadriga of horses, prancing left, holding reins in right hand and whip in left. RIC IV 282d; Calicó 2749; BMCRE 174 (same dies); Biaggi 1198. Lustrous. EF. \$21,000

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Severus, known to history by the nickname Caracalla after a type of hooded cloak he wore, reigned for nearly 20 years in total, both as co-emperor with his father Septimius Severus and brother Geta, and as sole ruler following the murder of Geta in late 211. Despite his legendary cruelty, his reign was also notable for his extension of Roman citizenship to all denizens of the empire and for great achievements in the arts, particularly portraiture. Marble busts of Caracalla wearing a soul-revealing scowl are among the most compelling pieces of sculpture ever created. His numismatic portraits, including the powerful left-facing and cuirassed bust on this gold aureus, have seldom been matched. The reverse image of Sol mounting his chariot marks an increasing interest in solar worship fostered by the Severan campaigns in the east.



528093. Geta. AD 209-211. AR Denarius (19mm, 3.54 g, 6h). Rome mint. Struck AD 211. P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG BRIT, laureate head right / FORT RED TR P III COS II P P, Fortuna, draped, reclining right, resting right elbow on wheel and holding cornucopia in left. RIC IV 77; RSC 62; BMCRE 10-11. Toned. EF. Well struck from artistic dies. \$625

This attractive denarius celebrates Geta's "fortunate return" (FORTVNA RED) from the British campaign of AD 208-211, during which Septimius died and left the Roman Empire split between his warring sons, Caracalla (the elder) and Geta. The sentiment on the reverse turned out to be ironic, as the return to Rome was anything but fortunate for Geta, who was murdered by Caracalla's centurions on December 26, AD 211 even as he sought refuge in his mother's arms.



529351. Balbinus. AD 238. AR Antoninianus (22mm, 5.23 g, 6h). Rome mint. 2nd emission. IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, radiate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / FIDES MVTV AVGG, clasped right hands. RIC IV 11; BMCRE 71–3; RSC 6. Lightly toned. Near EF. \$1250



521430. Trajan Decius. AD 249–251. AV Aureus (20mm, 4.93 g, 12h). Rome mint, 5th officina. 2nd–3rd emissions, late AD 249–mid AD 250. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGG, Victory, winged and draped, advancing left, holding wreath in right hand and palm frond in left. RIC IV 29a var. (bust type); Calicó 3300; Biaggi 1398 var. (same). Lustrous, light hairlines. EF. \$14,500

From the Provence Collection.

Exceptional Hostilian Aureus



521532. Hostilian. As Caesar, AD 250–251. AV Aureus (19mm, 3.95 g, 6h). Rome mint, 5th officina. 5th emission of Trajan Decius, AD 251. C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, bareheaded and draped bust right / PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, Hostilian standing left, holding signum in right hand and vertical spear reversed in left. RIC IV 181b; Calicó 3316 (same rev. die as illustration); Biaggi 1405 (same obv. die). Lustrous. Superb EF. \$65,000

Ex Maison Palombo 17 (20 October 2018), lot 99 (hammer 95,000 CHF); Numismatica Ars Classica 52 (7 October 2009), lot 551; Numismatica Ars Classica 25 (25 June 2003), lot 554.

Gaius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus was the younger son of Trajan Decius, who rose to prominence in the Roman Senate during the chaotic third century AD. His mother was Herennia Etruscilla, a noblewoman of Etruscan descent. Hostilian was probably 11 or 12 when, in AD 249, his father assumed the purple. Early in AD 250, the Goths and Carpi breached the Danube defenses and plundered the Balkans. To meet the threat, Decius took the field himself, and so he named Hostilian Caesar and left the youth and his mother in charge of Rome while he marched north. However, Decius and Herennius both perished in Summer AD 251 in a Gothic ambush at Abrittus. The surviving general, Trebonianus Gallus, was hailed as emperor by the troops. Despite whispers he had conspired in Decius' death, Gallus asked the Senate to confirm Hostilian as co-Augustus, while naming his own son Volusian as Caesar. Gallus arrived in Rome a few weeks after Abrittus and warmly greeted his young co-ruler. Alas, his returning army also brought a virulent plague, which ravaged the population of the capital. A few months later, Hostilian caught the disease and quickly succumbed, probably in October or November of 251. Thus the “dynasty” of Trajan Decius lasted barely two years.

Due to the brevity of his reign, gold coins of Hostilian are extremely rare in the Roman series. The empire's weakened economy is revealed by the severely reduced weight of 3.95 grams. Hostilian's tender age is quite evident on the obverse portrait, while the reverse proclaims him “Prince of Youth.”

Extremely Rare Cornelia Supera – Pedigreed to 1933



526726. Cornelia Supera. Augusta, AD 253. AR Antoninianus (20.5mm, 3.66 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck under Aemilian. C CORNEL S VPERA AVG, draped bust right, wearing stephane, set on crescent / VESTA, Vesta standing left, holding patera in extended right hand and transverse scepter in left. RIC IV 30 (Aemilian); RSC 5; Hunter 1. Toned. Good VF. Extremely rare. \$17,500

Ex Künker 270 (2 October 2015), lot 8922; Numismatica Ars Classica 46 (2 April 2008), lot 656; Numismatica Ars Classica 15 (18 May 1999), lot 442; Hess (18 December 1933), lot 911.

Gaia Cornelia Supera was the wife of Aemilian. Like the wife of Gallienus, Julia Cornelia Salonina, Supera was descended from the illustrious *gens Cornelia*. Nothing else is known about her, apart from what can be gleaned from the coins struck in her name.

Impressive Aurelian Heavy Aureus



528210. Aurelian. AD 270-275. AV Heavy Aureus (22mm, 6.44 g, 12h). Siscia mint. 9th emission, autumn AD 274-spring AD 275. IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG, radiate and cuirassed bust right / ORI EN S AVG, Sol, radiate, naked but for chlamys hanging from shoulders, standing left, raising right hand and holding globe in left; IL. RIC V Online 2345; RIC V 188 var. (stop in mint mark); BN 887 (same obv. die); Calicó 4015. Lustrous, a few shallow marks and faint hairlines. Choice EF. Extremely rare. \$37,500

After decades of disaster and dissolution, the reign of Aurelian (AD 270-275) witnessed a remarkable revival in Roman fortunes. A formidable general, Aurelian led the legions to victories over barbarian foes and secessionist states alike, restoring the empire's unity and military reputation. Aurelian also paid close attention to the coinage and, circa 273-275, instituted changes that he hoped would stabilize the economy. The gold aureus, which had fallen in weight to below 4 grams under previous rulers, was stabilized and given a stylistic makeover. In addition to the laureate "standard" aureus of about 4.5 to 5 grams, radiate gold pieces were issued on a somewhat heavier standard of 6 to 8 grams. It has been proposed these were intended to circulate as double aurei or "binios," but there are also laureate aurei that approach this weight and it is perhaps safest to refer to them as "heavy aurei." The formula IL in the exergue indicates this issue was struck at a theoretical 50 to the Roman pound ("50 to one"), about 6.45 grams, comporting well with its actual weight of 6.44 grams.



521434. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AV Aureus (19mm, 4.70 g, 12h). Cyzicus mint. Struck AD 286. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / IOVI CON SERVA TORI AVGG, Jupiter, naked but for chlamys over shoulders, standing left, holding thunderbolt in right hand and scepter in left. RIC V 143; Depeyrot 3/1; Calicó 4518 (same obv. die as illustration); Biaggi -. Lustrous. EF. Very rare. \$8750



521736. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (19mm, 3.32 g, 11h). Antioch mint. 5th emission, circa AD 297. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate without doors; ANT•H. RIC VI 39a; RSC 520h. Attractively toned. EF. \$1150

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection; Manhattan Sale III (3 January 2012), lot 203.



521737. Diocletian. AD 284-305. AR Argenteus (20mm, 3.29 g, 12h). Alexandria mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 295-296. DIOCLETIANVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate; no doors; -IB//ALE. RIC VI 10a ; VanHorn Emission 5d-e; RSC 520j. Attractive iridescent tone. EF. Rare. \$1175

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection, purchased from Freeman & Sear, circa 2003-4.



521446. Constantius I. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AV Aureus (19mm, 5.34 g, 11h). Antioch mint. Struck AD 293. CONSTANTINVS NOB CAES, laureate head right / HERCVLI CONS CAES, Hercules, naked, standing left, holding club in right hand set on ground to left and apples and lion skin in left; •SMA(retrograde Σ). RIC VI 7 var. (no stop in mint mark); Depeyrot 11/1 (same dies as illustration); Calicó 4831 var. (same); Biaggi 1829 var. (same). Lustrous. Superb EF. Well struck. Very rare, Depeyrot notes only one example (in St. Petersburg [Leningrad]), none in Coin Archives. \$27,500

From the Provence Collection.

Flavius Valerius Constantius was a native of Naissus in modern Serbia. He found escape from his low social standing in the Roman army and rose steadily through the ranks. By AD 284, Constantius had been made military governor of Dalmatia. He supported Diocletian's bid for power and was rewarded with a series of important posts in the new regime. In March of AD 293, Diocletian and Maximian appointed him Caesar of the West and charged him with recapturing Britain and northern Gaul, then under the rebel rule of Carausius, which he achieved in mid-AD 296. He won the reputation of a just and compassionate ruler during his years as Caesar. This splendid gold aureus of the Antioch mint depicts Hercules on the reverse, placing Constantius in the "Herculean" lineage of Maximian, rather than the "Jovian" house of Diocletian.



521753. Constantius I. AD 305-306. AR Argenteus (20mm, 3.54 g, 12h). Serdica mint, 4th officina. CONSTAN TIVS AVG, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate, no doors; •SM•SDA•. RIC VI 11a var. (officina); Gautier 25; RSC 304A corr. (rev. legend). Lustrous surfaces, minor scrape on reverse. Superb EF. Well struck. Bold portrait. \$1350

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.



521749. Galerius. As Caesar, AD 293-305. AR Argenteus (21mm, 3.16 g, 12h). Thessalonica mint, 2nd officina. Struck circa AD 302. MAXIMIA NVS NOB C, laureate head right / VIRTVS MILITVM, three-turreted camp gate without doors; •T•S•B•. RIC VI 16b; RSC 223d. Some toning freckles, traces of deposits on reverse. EF. \$1175

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection.

Constantine's Dynastic Hopes



528372. Constantine I, with Crispus and Constantine II Caesars. AD 307/310-337. AR Miliarens (21.5mm, 4.09 g, 6h). Sirmium mint. Struck AD 320. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, bare head of Constantine I right / CRISPVS ET CONSTANTINVS CC, confronted bareheaded busts of Crispus and Constantine II; SIRM. RIC VII 14; Gnecci p. 59, 1 & pl. 29, 8; Bastien, *Donativa*, p. 76, note 11; RSC 3. Toned, minor edge chip. EF. Rare. \$7750

This rare dynastic type, struck at the Danubian mint of Sirmium, depicts on the reverse Constantine's two elder sons — Flavius Julius Crispus, the issue of his liaison with one Minervina (his first wife or perhaps concubine), and Flavius Claudius Constantinus, the eldest of his three sons by Flavia Maxima Fausta, daughter of the emperor Maximianus. The bust of Crispus, who was probably aged between 18 and 25 at the time of the issue, is depicted larger and more mature than that of his half-brother, who was likely only three or four. This base silver coin, which is sometimes described as a 'small medallion' or a 'multiple,' is of an experimental denomination, which preceded the reintroduction of pure silver coinage circa AD 325. It should probably be called a miliarens (or miliarensis), which is the name applied to the pure silver coin of similar weight (4.5 grams = 1/72 of a pound) struck regularly after AD 325. Constantine's dynastic hopes for Crispus were dashed six years after this issue when he abruptly ordered his eldest son's execution under circumstances that remain mysterious.

“Eyes to God” Solidus



528240. Constantine I. AD 307/310-337. AV Solidus (22mm, 4.49 g, 6h). *Tricennalia* issue. Nicomedia mint, 2nd officina. Struck AD 335. Rosette-diademed head right, eyes to God / VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG, Victory, winged and draped, seated right on cuirass, holding shield with left hand, inscribing VOT/ XXX on shield in two lines with stylus in right hand; to right, Genius, winged, standing left, supporting shield with both hands; SMNC. RIC VII 175; Alföldi 616; Depeyrot 44/1; Biaggi 2025 var. (officina). In NGC encapsulation 4632493-001, graded MS, Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$29,750

Ex Phil Peck (Morris) Collection; Leu 91 (10 May 2004), lot 691; Leu 10 (29 May 1974), lot 409.

Like the emperor Augustus before him, Constantine I adjusted his public image to meet the changing status of his political career. With Constantine's defeat of Licinius I at Chrysopolis in AD 324, the empire was once again a unified state under a single emperor, a situation that had not existed since the accession of Diocletian some forty years earlier. As Constantine worked to re-establish peace and stability within a restored empire over the next several years – first, by establishing a new imperial capital at the Greek city of Byzantium (dedicated in AD 330 as Constantinople); second, by convening and overseeing an ecumenical council of Christian bishops in AD 325 at Nicaea to address trouble produced by the Arian controversy in the eastern portion of the empire; and third, by enacting a number of reforms aimed at civil administration – a new imperial visage began to emerge on the coinage. This new portrait depicted Constantine wearing a diadem, a feature that was adopted in AD 324 in place of the laurel wreath that previous emperors wore in their role as commanders-in-chief. It also showed the emperor looking slightly upward, as if in the attitude of prayer. This new depiction, which seems to have been intentionally ambiguous, could be viewed by various groups within the empire in the context of their own hopes and aspirations (For a discussion of Constantine's use of deliberately ambiguous language and imagery, see T.G. Elliott, “The Language of Constantine's Propaganda,” *TAPA* 120 [1990], pp. 349-353 and H.A. Drake, *Constantine and the Bishops: The Politics of Intolerance* [Johns Hopkins, 2000], *passim*).

For the Christians within the Roman Empire, who had suffered under a series of persecutions during the early fourth century AD, this new image could be interpreted as the culmination of God's plan to defeat the pagans and create a new Christian Roman Empire. Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea and biographer of the emperor, in his *Vita Constantini* (IV.15), specifically mentions these coins as an indication of Constantine's piety: “The great strength of the divinely inspired faith fixed in his soul might be deduced by considering also the fact that he had his own portrait so depicted on the gold coinage that he appeared to look upwards in the manner of one reaching out to God in prayer. Impressions of this type were circulated throughout the entire Roman world.” This new imagery was also replicated on statues erected throughout the empire, a fact also mentioned by Eusebius: “His portrait also at full length was placed over the entrance gates of the palaces in some cities, the eyes upraised to heaven, and the hands outspread as if in prayer.” For contemporary Christians, this portrait was a clearly visible sign of imperial support for them. Likewise for Eusebius, whose imperial biography was intended in part to present Constantine as the paradigm of the new Christian emperor and is the source for this interpretation of the coins, this new image served to validate his argument that Constantine was truly a Christian prince.

For non-Christians too, this new image could be interpreted in the context of their own viewpoints. The diademed portrait without the accompanying obverse legend recalls those royal Hellenistic portraits seen on the silver coinage of the successors of Alexander the Great and subsequent eastern monarchs (R.R.R. Smith, “The Public Image of Licinius I: Portrait Sculpture and Imperial Ideology in the Early Fourth Century,” *JRS* 87 [1997], p. 187 and note 99). Symbolizing royal authority, it appeared not only on the coinage of various Greek monarchies, but also on Roman Republican coinage where the mythical early Roman kings were depicted (cf. Marcia 28, showing Ancus Marcius). The use of the diadem, which appeared in an array of designs – from a simple plain band to ones which were more detailed and complex, eventually becoming an elaborate and jewel-encrusted construction – served to refigure Constantine in his role now as a Greek βασιλεύς, rather than a purely Roman *princeps*. Like Alexander the Great before him, Constantine also tried to balance the various and seemingly disparate elements of his new empire. Given that Constantine ruled over both Christian and non-Christian populations – neither of which he wished to alienate – his new portrait on these coins could appeal to the viewpoints of both.

Calicó Plate Coin



521442. Constantine I. AD 307/310-337. AV Aureus (20mm, 5.25 g, 12h). Antioch mint. Struck AD 311. CONSTAN TINVS P F AVG, laureate head right / CONSVL P P PROCONSVL, Constantine (or Maximinus II?) standing left, holding globe in right hand and scepter in left; (crescent)SMAΣ*. RIC VI 127b; Depeyrot 26/3; Calicó 5159 (*this coin illustrated*); Biaggi 1963 (same obv. die). Some light hairlines, slight die shift on reverse. Choice EF. High-relief portrait of artistic merit. Very rare. \$35,000

Ex Áureo & Calicó 300 (9 November 2017), lot 197; Images Imperatorum (Áureo & Calicó 241, 8 February 2012), lot 336 (hammer €60,000).

Constantine I's elevation from overlooked prince to the rank of Augustus took place against the backdrop of a crumbling Tetrarchic regime, frantic negotiations between rival contenders for power, and multiple civil wars. This superb gold aureus of Constantine provides key evidence that Constantine sought, and gained, support from Maximinus II Daza, who ruled in the Roman East and controlled the crucial mint of Antioch. Like Constantine, Maximinus had been Caesar in the short-lived Third Tetrarchy, and he was passed over for elevation at the Conference of Carnuntum in 308, with the previously unranked Licinius being raised to Augustus over them at the behest of the "senior" Augustus Galerius. Both Constantine and Maximinus were angered at this settlement and, in mid-AD 310, mutually recognized each other as Augusti. This aureus, struck in early 311, styles Constantine as P F AVG and depicts him in late Tetrarchic style, with his distinctive "fringe" haircut and a vestigial beard and mustache. The reverse depicts either Constantine or Maximinus in consular robes (the portrait more closely resembles Maximinus) and lists the titles of Consul, Proconsul and Pater Patriae; Maximinus was Consul for the second time in 311, while Constantine had served two years previously and would do so again in 312. Though Constantine had already introduced the lighter gold solidus at mints under his direct control, this issue of Antioch was struck at the weight of a Tetrarchic aureus. The mark of value Σ in the exergue indicates it was struck at a weight of 60 to the Roman pound, theoretically 5.46 grams but in practice typically a bit lighter.

Ex Montagu Collection – Pedigreed to 1896



521365. Constantius II. AD 337-361. AV Solidus (22mm, 4.67 g, 6h). Treveri (Trier) mint. Struck AD 345. CONSTANTI VS AVGVSTVS, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG, two Victories standing facing one another, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT/ XX/ MVLT/ XXX in four lines; TR. RIC VIII 132; Depeyrot 6/1. Lustrous, a few light marks. EF. \$3750

From the Provence Collection. Ex Hyman Montagu Collection (Rollin & Feuardent, 20 April 1896), lot 873.

Hyman Montagu (1844-1895) was one of the great British numismatists of the 19th century. A prominent lawyer, he was vice-president of the Royal Numismatic Society in the 1880s and acquired several coin collections intact over his collecting career, including those of Addington, Brice, and the Vicomte Ponton d'Amecourt. His vast collections of British and Ancient coins were sold by Spink and Feuardent in the late 1890s, many of which were acquired by the British Museum.



521367. Julian II. AD 360-363. AV Solidus (21.5mm, 4.45 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. Struck AD 361-363. FL CL IVLIA NVS PP AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VIRTVS EXERCITVS ROMANORVM, Soldier standing right, head left, holding trophy over shoulder and hand on head of captive crouching right; (palm)CONSP(palm). RIC VIII 157; Depeyrot 8/1. Lustrous, a few light marks. EF. \$8750

From the Provence Collection.

Julian II, also known as the Apostate, Philosopher, or Hellene, ranks as one of the more controversial Roman emperors, as his attempt to stand against the rising tide of Christianity makes him a villain to some and a hero to others. On the numismatic front, his adoption of a long “philosopher’s beard” on his coin portraits was an innovation that had not been seen for more than a century. It struck his subjects as a quaint affectation and was ridiculed by some, to which Julian responded with a satirical pamphlet called *Misopogon*, or “Beard Hater,” while in residence at Antioch.



521048. Jovian. AD 363-364. Æ (28mm, 7.75 g, 6h). Thessalonica mint, 2nd officina. D N IOVIANVS P P AVG, laurel and rosette-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA ROMANORVM, Jovian standing right, holding in right hand vexillum emblazoned with Christogram and, in left, Victory on globe; TESB. RIC VIII 235; LRBC –. Dark green patina, small pit on obverse. EF. Bold details on reverse. \$875

The billon and bronze coinage of the mid-fourth century AD presents a rather confusing picture as several regimes attempted “reforms” that rapidly fell victim to familiar patterns of debasement. Julian II (AD 360-363) introduced a large billon coin, perhaps a revival of the Tetrarchic follis, in the last year of his reign. The silver content seems to have been somewhat less than 2%, equivalent to the late folles issued 50 years before, but the surface was originally brightly silvered, though most surviving examples have acquired a dark patina. Sometimes referred to as a *maiorina* or *double maiorina*, its relationship to the gold, silver and smaller bronze coins in circulation at the time is uncertain. His Christian successors, Jovian, Valentinian and Valens, continued to strike the large billon piece for a few years, replacing Julian’s vaguely pagan bull reverse with an image of the emperor in military garb holding a vexillum, usually emblazoned with the overtly Christian chi-rho symbol, or Christogram, as seen on this specimen. It was discontinued circa AD 364 and was the last billon coin struck by the Roman state.



521378. Honorius. AD 393-423. AV Solidus (20.5mm, 4.46 g, 12h). Rome mint. Struck AD 404-416. D N HONORI VS P P AVG, pearl-diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust right / VICTORIA AVGGG, Honorius standing right, foot on captive, holding labarum and Victory on globe; RIM//COMOB. RIC X 1252; Depeyrot 34/2; Biaggi 2321. Some residual luster. EF. \$1250

From the Provence Collection.



521391. Leo I. AD 457-474. AV Solidus (20mm, 4.44 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, 8th officina. Struck AD 462 or 466. D N LEO PE RPET AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust facing slightly right, holding spear and shield / VICTORIA AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross; star to right; H//CONOB. RIC X 605; Depeyrot 93/1. Toned, light graffito on obverse. Good VF. \$1250

From the Provence Collection.

BYZANTINE COINAGE

Earliest Numismatic Portrait of Christ



525384. Justinian II. First reign, 685-695. AV Solidus (18mm, 4.36 g, 6h). Constantinople mint, uncertain officina. Struck 692-695. IHS CRISTOS REX RESNANTIPM, facing bust of Christ Pantokrator / D IYSTINI AN VS SERVS CHRISTI, Justinian standing facing, holding cross potent on steps in right hand and akakia in left; [...]//CONO P. DOC 7; MIB 8a; SB 1248. Minor softness of strike. EF. \$5250

Ex Sincona 3 (25 October 2011), lot 3371; Numismatica Ars Classica 33 (5 April 2006), lot 656; Leu 36 (7 May 1985), lot 386.

This portrait of Christ is the earliest numismatic representation of Jesus, and marks a new development in Christian iconography. At the Trullan Synod, called by Justinian in AD 692 in an attempt to reconcile the growing religious rift between Constantinople and Rome, the issue of how Christ was to be portrayed was debated. The council's subsequent ruling (Canon 82) decreed that henceforth Christ should be seen in human form, rather than the symbolic representations which had prevailed during Christianity's earlier period. It is not known whether Justinian's introduction of the portrait on his coins was the result of this decree, but the Synod generally followed the thinking of the court in Constantinople. The split between the Pope and the Emperor only widened, as did the dispute between those who favored the use of such religious imagery (εικονοδουλοι, "image worshippers") and those who opposed its use (εικονοκλαστοι, "image smashers"), a dispute that also played a role in the expanding ideological confrontation between Christianity and Islam, with al-Malik introducing aniconic coin types at about the same time as Justinian was placing Christ on the Byzantine solidus.



529328. Isaac II Angelus. First reign, 1185-1195. EL Aspron Trachy (29mm, 3.54 g, 6h). Constantinople mint. The Theotokos enthroned facing, holding head of the Holy Infant on lap; MP ΘV, each with macron above, across fields / ICAAKIOC up left, Isaac, holding cross-tipped scepter and akakia standing facing, being crowned by St. Michael the Archangel, holding jeweled scepter; +M to right; pellet in annulet in upper field. DOC 2c; SB 2002. Lightly toned, edge slightly irregular. EF. \$1600

Ex Nomos 15 (22 October 2017), lot 316; Obolos 5 (26 June 2016), lot 1005.

WORLD COINAGE



529352. ARMENIA, Cilician Armenia. Royal. Hetoum I. 1226-1270. AR Tram (24mm, 2.98 g, 2h). Citing the Seljuk of Rum Kaykhusraw II. Sis mint. Dated AH 641 (AD 1243/4). + *het'owm t'agawor hayoy* (= *Hetoum king of Armenia* in Armenian), Hetoum on horseback riding right, head facing, holding lis-tipped scepter and reins; cross to left, crescent to upper right / *al-sultān al-a'zam/Ghiyāth al-Dīn wa al-Dunya/Kaykhusraw bin Kayqubād* (*The great Sultan Ghiyāth al-Dīn wa al-Dunya/Kaykhusraw bin Kayqubād* in Arabic) in four lines; in outer margin, *zarb bi-sis sanat ihdā wa arba'īn wa sitt mi'at* (*struck in Sis year one and forty and six hundred* in Arabic). AC 326 var. (additional star on obv.). Light deposits, slightly double struck. EF. Overstruck on an uncertain Islamic dirham. \$625



529329. MALTA, Knights of Rhodes (Knights Hospitaller). Fabrizio del Carretto. 1513-1521. AV Ducat (22mm, 3.50 g, 4h). S/·I/O/A/N/N[I/S] M/F/⊗ F · FABRICII · D · CA, St. John standing right, presenting banner to Grand Master kneeling left / · SIT · T XPC · DAT · Q · TV · REGIS · ISTE · DV, Christ standing facing, raising hand in benediction and holding Gospels, surrounded by mandorla containing nine stars; pellet between feet. Cf. Schlumberger pl. XI, 14 (for type); cf. Gamberini 386-7 (same); cf. Ives pl. IX, E (same); cf. CCS 58 (same); Friedberg 11. Toned, struck with slightly worn dies, slightly worn flan. Near EF. \$1500

WORLD MEDALS

Biblical Allegory



529784. AUSTRIA, Holy Roman Empire. temp. **Josef I.** Emperor, 1705-1711. AR Medal (49mm, 37.17 g, 12h). The Recovery of Lille by Prince Eugene of Savoy and John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Dated 1708. CONFVNDAMVS LINGVAM EORVM VT NON AVDIAT VNVSQVISQVE VOCEM/PROXI MI SVI ·, the Building of the Tower of Babel and the Confusion of Tongues (*Gen.* 11:1-9); RYSEL VEL INSVLAE PER/PRINCIPEM EVGENIVM OB-SESSA 22 · AVG · ET 23 · /OCT · RECEPTA/1708 · in five lines in exergue / SISTE SOL IN GIBEON ET LVNA IN VALLE AIALON, aerial view of the Siege of Lille; radiate sun to left; to right, moon above *cittadella*; CASTELLVM RYSEL OBSES · /SVM XXVII OCT · RECEPTVM/VERO IX DEC · in three lines in exergue. Edge: · VNITA VIRTVS VALET ·. Popelka 131; Senk 244; Julius 702; Montenuovo –; van Loon IV 544. Toned, small rim nick. EF. \$2750

The Siege of Lille occurred during the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), a long and convoluted conflict that saw the Grand Alliance of Great Britain, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Dutch Republic pitted against France and Bourbon Spain, mainly to prevent the Bourbon dynasty from controlling the lion's share of Europe. The protracted Siege of Lille was carried out by two of the Alliance's best commanders, Prince Eugene of Savoy and John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough (and ancestor of Winston) versus a spirited defense carried out by France's Marshal Boufflers. The siege of 1708 took 120 days and cost both sides thousands of lives, ending with the Alliance seizing the city but permitting the French to withdraw under honorable terms. This medal, struck in Vienna to honor the Alliance victory, equates the siege with Biblical account in Genesis 11:1-9 in which God prevented the completion of the Tower of Babel by confusing the tongues of men. The Tower of Babel, here rendered as a grand Renaissance edifice recalling the paintings of Bruegel and Valckenborch, represents the monstrous concept of a unified Bourbon monarchy ruling nearly all of continental Europe.

BRITISH COINAGE



524646. CELTIC, North-Eastern series ('Corieltavi'). Uninscribed. Circa 50 BC - AD 30. AV Stater (19mm, 6.15 g, 6h). North East Coast (Corietauvian B) type. Devolved head of Apollo right / Disjointed horse left; multiple pellets above, pellet below, zigzag pattern in exergue. Van Arsdell 804-1; ABC 1722; SCBC 29. Some luster. Near EF/Good VF. \$1650

Ex Alan Harrison Collection (Dix Noonan Webb A10, 22 June 2011), lot 1260.



528003. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (20mm, 1.48 g, 8h). First Hand type (BMC iia, Hild. B1). Ipswich mint; Leofman, moneyer. Struck circa 979-985. +ÆDELRED REX ANGLOR, diademed and draped bust right / + LEOMTH M-O GIIP, manus Dei descending from clouds; barred A W flanking. Sadler 50, dies 1/2 (*this coin illustrated*); North 766; SCBC 1144. A couple of light marks under rich old tone. Good VF. Rare. \$1295

Ex B.R. Osborne Collection (Glendining's & Baldwin's, 23 April 1991), lot 2.



507499. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (20mm, 1.52 g, 1h). Long Cross type (BMC iva, Hild. D). Stanford (Stamford) mint; Cristin, moneyer. Struck circa 997-1003. +ÆDELRED REX ANGL, draped bust left; pellet behind neck / + CRI STIN M-O STAN, voided long cross, with pellet at center and triple crescent ends; pellets in third and fourth quarters. SCBI 7 (Copenhagen), 1123 (same dies); Hild 3460; BMC -; North 774; SCBC 1151. Slight crimp and a few pecks on reverse. Golden toning. Near EF. Lovely portrait. \$595

Ex Alan Williams Collection, purchased from A.H. Baldwin, July 1994.

The moneyer's name, Cristin, is of Latin derivation and is unusual to find among all the Anglo-Saxon names of this period.



510637. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Æthelred II. 978-1016. AR Penny (20mm, 1.77 g, 3h). Long Cross type (BMC iva, Hild. D). Gloucester mint; Wihtsige, moneyer. Struck circa 997-1003. +ÆDELRED REX ANGL, draped bust left; pellet behind bust / + PIH TSIG E M-O GLEA, voided long cross, with pellet at center and triple-crescent ends. SCBI 24 (West County), 526 (same dies); Hild 1129; North 774; SCBC 1151. Toned, some very minor die rust. Well struck. EF. Neat Wessex style bust. Rare. \$1350

Ex Dr. Erik Miller Collection, purchased from A.H. Baldwin, 21 May 1965 for £20.



526882. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (2mm, 1.37 g, 2h). Pointed Helmet type (BMC vii, Hild. F). London mint; Ælfwine, moneyer. Struck 1053-1056. ✠ E•DPR•D REX, crowned bust right, scepter before / ✠ ÆLFINE ON LVNDE, voided cross, arms terminating in inward-facing crescents; straight line across lower limb. Freeman 126; North 828; SCBC 1182. Toned. Good VF. \$1150

Ex Baldwin's 18 (12 October 1998), lot 1740; Seaby Coin & Medal Bulletin 518 (July 1961), no. 6520.



522422. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (20mm, 1.27 g, 12h). Sovereign/Eagles type (BMC ix; Hild. H). Winchester mint; Anderoda, moneyer. Struck 1056-1059. EADPEARD REX ANGL • •, Edward enthroned facing, head right, holding scepter in right hand and globus cruciger in left; cross composed of four pellets / ✠ ANDERODA • ON PINC, voided cross, with eagle in each quarter. Biddle 171; North 827; SCBC 1181. Toned, traces of deposits. VF. Remarkable provenance. \$1495

Ex Shelley Collection (Noble 121, 30 July 2019), lot 1822; Oulton, Staffordshire Hoard of 1795 (CCH 266; see S. Green, BNS Research Blog, 7 August 2019).

Iconic Transitional Pyramids Type



520350. ANGLO-SAXON, Kings of All England. Edward the Confessor. 1042-1066. AR Penny (19mm, 1.19 g, 1h). Transitional Pyramids type (BMC xiv, Hild. Ia). Dover mint; Wulfwurd, moneyer. Struck circa 1065. EADPARD REX A, crowned facing bust, cross on breast, holding scepter and orb / ✠ WULFWURD ON DOF, voided cross with "pyramids" in quarters. EMC 1992.0283 = Coin Register 1992, 283 (*this coin*); Freeman 89; North 835; SCBC 1185. Glossy dark find patina. Good VF. Extremely rare. \$14,750

Found Little Mongeham, Kent, 5 September 1992.

The handsome obverse design of this extremely rare, late issue of Edward the Confessor is derived from the reverses of Byzantine gold nomisma of the early 11th century which depict the emperor facing, holding sceptre and orb. On this penny from the Dover mint the saintly king wears a pectoral cross instead of the annular brooch otherwise encountered. Only the coin offered here and one other fragment are known with the king depicted thus. When Edward the Confessor's tomb in Westminster Abbey was opened in 1685, a richly enamelled cross on a long gold chain was found amongst the bones and presented to the then king, James II. This cross was reportedly lost along with the Crown Jewels when James fled London following the invasion of William of Orange.

**Previously Unknown Type for the Winchcombe Mint
Ex 1795 Oulton Hoard**



522426. NORMAN. William I ‘the Conqueror’. 1066-1087. AR Penny (19mm, 1.24 g, 3h). Bonnet type (BMC ii). Winchcombe mint; Goldwine, moneyer. Struck circa 1068-1070. **✚ PILLEIMVS REXI**, crowned facing bust / **✚ GOLDPINE ON PI**, voided cross with annulet in center, pellet between crescents at end of limbs; pile in angles. SCBI –; BMC –; North 842; SCBC 1251. Old dark tone with some iridescence. Bold VF. A previously unknown type for this very rare mint. \$4750

Ex Shelley Collection (Noble 121, 30 July 2019), lot 1831; Oulton, Staffordshire Hoard of 1795 (CCH 266; see S. Green, BNS Research Blog, 7 August 2019).

**Extremely Rare Variety
Ex Lockett, Carlyon-Britton, Lawrence, Montagu & Allabone**



525011. NORMAN. William I ‘the Conqueror’. 1066-1087. AR Penny (19mm, 1.31 g, 6h). Two Stars type (BMC v). Norwich mint; Edwold, moneyer. Struck 1074-1077. **✚ PILLELM REX IIII**, crowned facing bust; stars flanking / **✚ EDWOLD ONORPII**, cross bottonnée with central annulet over quadrilateral with incurved sides; all within beaded inner circle. P.W.P. Carlyon Britton, “A Numismatic History of William I. and II.” in *BNJ IX* (1912), pl. XXVI, 4 (*this coin*); BMC 358 var. (rev. legend, but with beaded inner circle); North 845 var. (same); SCBC 1254 var. (same). Richly toned, VF. An extremely rare variety with beaded inner circle on reverse. \$2950

Ex R. C. Lockett Collection (English Part IV, 26 April 1960), lot 3852; P.W.P. Carlyon-Britton Collection (Part II, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 20 November 1916), lot 1240; L. A. Lawrence (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 24 February 1903), lot 58 (purchased by Robert Ready); H. Montagu Collection (Part V, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 16 November 1897), lot 75 (second specimen, purchased by Spink); Allabone Collection.



525021



529892

525021. NORMAN. William I ‘the Conqueror’. 1066-1087. AR Penny (19mm, 1.44 g, 6h). Paxs type (BMC viii). Southwark mint; Osmund, moneyer. Struck circa 1083-1086. **✚ PILLELM REX**, crowned facing bust, holding lis-tipped scepter in right hand; trefoil on shoulder / **✚ OSMUND ON SIID**, cross pattée; letters of **P T X S** in annulets within quarters. BMC 974; North 848; SCBC 1257. Lightly toned. Near EF. Well struck. \$1950

529892. NORMAN. Henry I. 1100-1135. AR Penny (17mm, 1.48 g, 12h). Quadrilateral on Cross Fleurée type (BMC xv). Carlisle mint; Ere[m]bald, moneyer. Struck 1125-1135. **[✚] HENRICVS**, crowned bust facing slightly left, holding scepter / **✚ EREMBALD** [: **ON : C**] **TR**, quadrilateral with incurved sides and fleurs at limbs; all over cross fleurée. Mattinson & Cherry 2 (*this coin*); BMC –; North 871; SCBC 1276. Typical areas of flat strike. VF. Very rare. \$1150

Ex Dix Noonan Webb 147 (12 June 2018), lot 505; P. Cherry Collection (Dix Noonan Webb 124, 16 September 2014), lot 2230; Pimprez Hoard (Spink 170, 6 October 2004), lot 422.



507504. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (20mm, 1.31 g, 2h). Cross moline (Watford) type (BMC i). Richmond Castle mint; Bertoaldus, moneyer. Struck circa 1136-1145. ✠ **S|TIEFNE RE✠**, crowned bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter / ✠ **B|ERTOAL**[...], cross moline. Mack 8 corr. (mint); SCBI 48 (Northern), 1174; North 873; SCBC 1278. Toned. Fine. Clear portrait and moneyer's name. Very rare mint. \$995

Ex Alan Williams Collection, purchased from A.H. Baldwin, May 1992.



507505. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (20mm, 1.43 g, 12h). Cross moline (Watford) type (BMC i). Thetford mint; Baldwin, moneyer. Struck circa 1136-1145. ✠ **STIEFNE RE✠**, crowned bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter / ✠ **B|A|LDEPIN : TETF**, cross moline. North 873; SCBC 1278. Medium gray toning. VF. Excellent metal and portrait. \$1250

Ex Alan Williams Collection; Spink 90 (16 March 1992), lot 320.



507502. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (18mm, 1.39 g, 1h). Cross moline (Watford) type (BMC i). Hereford mint; Sibem, moneyer. Struck circa 1136-1145. [✠ **S|TIEFNE RE✠**], crowned bust right, holding lis-tipped scepter / ✠ **SIBE[...]|O[...]|HER|EF**, cross moline. North 873; SCBC 1278. Deeply toned, slight bend in flan. VF. \$895

Ex Alan Williams Collection; Dix Noonan Webb 72 (28 September 2006), lot 540.



507510



507519

507510. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (19mm, 1.49 g, 2h). Profile/Cross and Piles type (BMC vi). London mint; Tierri D, moneyer. Struck circa 1150-1154. ✠ **STIE F N|E RE✠**, crowned bust left, holding scepter / ✠ **T|IE|RR| : D : ON • LVND**, cross fleurée, with saltire cross at center and piles surmounted by trefoils in each quarter. North 879; SCBC 1281. Typical weak strike for type. Good Fine. \$695

Ex Alan Williams Collection; Wicklewood Hoard (Christie's, 15 May 1990), lot 109.

Tierri D stands for Tierri son of Dereman. Dereman was a moneyer who also struck coins for Henry I and Stephen.

Ex Mack Collection

507519. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (18mm, 1.20 g, 2h). Cross Pommée (Awbridge) type (BMC vii). Norwich mint; Thor, moneyer. Struck circa 1154-1158. ✠ **S|TIEFNE |RE✠**, crowned bust facing slightly left, holding scepter / ✠ [...] **ON • NORPI**, voided cross within quatrefoil, with inward-facing fleur in each quarter. SCBI 20 (Mack) 1623 (*this coin*); North 881; SCBC 1282. Broad, slightly wavy flan. Toned. Near VF. \$725

Ex Alan Williams Collection; R. P. Mack Collection; H. A. Parsons (Glendining, 11 May 1954), lot 257.

The mint attribution is based on the SCBI entry for this coin: 'From same dies as coin Seaby had in 1969 with full reading.'

Ex Elmore-Jones



507522. NORMAN. Stephen. 1135-1154. AR Penny (19.5mm, 1.43 g, 2h). Cross Pommée (Awbridge) type (BMC vii). Thetford mint; Hakon, moneyer. Struck circa 1154-1158. ✠ **STIEF[NE R]E**., crowned bust facing slightly left, holding scepter / ✠ ...**ACH...O]N : TEF**], voided cross within quatrefoil, with inward-facing fleur in each quarter. North 881; SCBC 1282. Some weakness, deep gray toning. Near VF. Strong portrait. Very rare. \$1250

Ex Alan Williams Collection; Spink Numismatic Circular C.4 (May 1992), no. 2571; F. Elmore Jones Collection (Glendining's, 13 April 1983), lot 1110; Christie's (14 June 1977), lot 328.

Choice Edward III Pre-Treaty Noble



522559. PLANTAGENET. Edward III. 1312-1377. AV Noble (33mm, 7.69 g, 1h). Pre-Treaty period, Series E. Tower (London) mint. Struck 1354-1355. **E DWARD • DEI • GRA • REX • ANGL' • F • FRANC • D N • B**, Edward standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; ornaments 1-11-11-, ropes 3/3, quatrefoils 3/3, lis 3 / **† IHC • LVTEM • TRINIDATIS • P • MEDIUM • ILLO RVN • IBAT**, voided short cross potent over cross fleurée; in each angle, crown over lion passant; at center, E within quadrilobe; all within polylobe, with trefoil in each arch; lis in second quarter. Cf. Lawrence dies Y/49; cf. Schneider 30; North 1160; SCBC 1488. Golden tone with underlying luster. EF. Most handsome. Rare thus. \$9750

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 102 (18 May 2016), lot 1504; 'The Property of a Lady' (Spink 168, 15 April 2004), lot 133; Glendining (13 March 1975), lot 2.



517645



517650

517645. PLANTAGENET. Richard II. 1377-1399. AV Half-noble (3.45 g, 10h). Type IB. Tower (London) mint. **RICARDVS DI G REX ANGL FFRANC D h**, Richard standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; ornaments: 1-1-1; quatrefoils: 3/4; no annulet above sail / **DOMINVS DE IN EVRORE TVO TRGVTS ME**, cross fleury over voided short cross potent; at center, **R** within quatrefoil; in each angle, crown above lion passant; all within double polylobe; trefoils in spandrels. Webb Ware 1b; Schneider 135 (same dies); North 1310 var. (annulet over sail); SCBC 1655. Small scuff on reverse, clipped. Good Fine. Clear portrait and full name of king. Rare. \$1550

Ex Baldwin's 43 (11 October 2005), lot 2265; St. James's I (13 October 2004), lot 86; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge (7 December 1915), lot 46 (part of).

Henry V/IV Mule

517650. LANCASTER. Henry V. 1413-1422. AV Quarter-noble (19mm, 1.30 g, 9h). Class B/Henry IV Mule. Tower (London) mint; im: pierced cross/trilobe. (pierced cross) **HENRIC DI GRX REX ANGL FFRANC D h**, royal coat-of-arms; **+** above shield. **+** to left and right; all within tressure of eight arcs; each arc ending in **+** / **EXALTABITVR IN GLORIA**, cross fleury; **+** at center within angled quadrilobe and end of each crossbar; in each quarter, lion passant left over trefoil; all within tressure of eight arcs. Cf. Schneider 222 (for obv.); North 1381/2/1357 (obv./rev.); SCBC 1754/1717 (same). Some marks, a little clipped. Near VF. Very rare. \$1350



524649. LANCASTER. Henry VI. First reign, 1422-1461. AV Noble (33mm, 6.93 g, 5h). Annulet issue. Tower (London) mint; im: lis. Struck 1422-1427. **HENRIC DI GRX REX ANGL FFRANC D h**, Henry standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; annulet to left of hand; ornaments: 1-1-1; quatrefoils: 3/3; n type 2, F type 1 / **IN CVT TRVNSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORV IBAT**, cross fleury over voided short cross potent; at center, **h** within quatrefoil; in each angle, crown above lion passant; all within double polylobe, with annulet in one spandrel and trefoil (type 2) in all others; n type 1, P type 1. Whitton, *Heavy* 4f; Schneider 279; North 1414; SCBC 1799. Some very light die rust. Near EF. \$5950



525058. LANCASTER. Henry VI. First reign, 1422-1461. AV Half-noble (27mm, 3.45 g, 1h). Annulet issue. Tower (London) mint; im: lis. Struck 1422-1427. **HENRIC DI GRX REX ANGL FFRANC D h**, Henry standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; annulet to left of hand; ornaments: 1-1-1; quatrefoils: 3/3; F type 1 / **DOMINVS DE IN EVRORE TVO TRGVTS ME**, cross fleury over voided short cross potent; at center, **h** within quatrefoil; in each angle, crown above lion passant; all within double polylobe, with annulet in one spandrel and trefoil (type 2) in all others; n type 1, P type 1. Whitton, *Heavy* 4f; Schneider 293; North 1417; SCBC 1805. Minor deposits in devices. Good VF. \$4250



525490. LANCASTER. Henry VI. First reign, 1422-1461. AR Groat (29mm, 4.03 g, 11h). Cross-pellet issue, Class B. London (Tower) mint; im: cross fleury/-. Struck 1454-1461. * **hENRIC' ★ DI' GRAT' REX ANGL [E ER]LANC'**, crowned facing bust, + on neck, pellets flanking crown; all within tressure of arches; fleurs on cusps (except over crown) / **POSVI ★ DEVM A DIVTOR E' MEVM/CIVI TAS LON DON**, long cross pattée; triple pellets in quarters; additional pellet in first and fourth quarters. Whitton, *Heavy* 77a; North 1517; SCBC 1935. A little weak in part of legend, traces of lacquer. EF. Bold portrait. \$1425



524659. YORK. Edward IV. First reign, 1461-1470. AV Ryal – Rose Noble (35mm, 1h) (3mm, 7.70 g, 1h). Second (Light) coinage, type VIII(A). London mint; im: -/crown. Struck 1466-1467. **ED WTRD' ★ DI ★ GRAT' ★ REX ★ ANGL' ★ S ★ FRATRO' ★ A ★ DRS' ★ I ★ B' ★**, Edward standing facing in ship, holding sword and shield; E on banner at stern, rose on hull / **hC' ★ TYT' ★ TRINSES ★ PER ★ MEDIVM ILLO RVN : IBTT**, radiant sun, with rose in center, over floreate cross with lis at ends; in each quarter, crown above lion passant left; all within tressure of eight arches, with trefoils in spandrels. Webb Ware dies 29/VIII; Schneider 361/365 (obv./rev.; same dies); North 1549; SCBC 1950. Very slight crimp and trace of deposit. Richly toned. Good VF. \$5950

Ex Spink 190 (27 September 2007), lot 537.

Ex Carlyon-Britton Collection



524666. YORK (Restored). Richard III. 1483-1485. AR Groat (25mm, 2.98 g, 8h). Type 1. London (Tower) mint; im: halved sun and rose 1. Struck 27 June - 20 July 1483. **RICARD' ★ DI × GRAT' ★ REX ANGL' ★ E ERLANC**, crowned facing bust in tressure of arches; fleurs on cusps (except over crown); L1 / **POSVI DEVM A DIVTOR E' MEVM/CIVI TAS LON DON**, long cross pattée; triple pellets in quarters. Winstanley 1; North 1679; SCBC 2154. Toned. Good VF. This reverse die is also found with Edward IV/V obverses. \$4250

Ex Triton XIV (4 January 2011), lot 1648; R. C. Carlyon-Britton Collection (Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin 490, March 1959), no. 4469.



528002. TUDOR. Edward VI. 1547-1553. AR Shilling (33mm, 6.14 g, 9h). Third period; fine silver issue. Tower mint; im: tun. Struck 1551-1553. · EDWARD · VI · D · G · AGL · FRA · Z · hIB · REX ·, crowned bust facing slightly left; rose to left, XII (mark of value) to right / POSVI DEV · A DIVTOR E · MEV ·, royal coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. North 1937; SCBC 2482. Small striking split and a few marks under rich old tone. Good VF. A handsome portrait piece. \$1750

Ex Succession Bernard (Poindessault & Burgan, 25 May 2018), lot 333.



525026. TUDOR. Edward VI. 1547-1553. AR Sixpence (33mm, 6.14 g, 9h). Third period; fine silver issue. Tower mint; im: tun. Struck 1551-1553. EDWARD · VI · D · G · AGL · FRA · Z · hIB · REX ·, crowned bust facing slightly left; rose to left, VI (mark of value) to right / · POSVI DEV · A DIVTOR E · MEV ·, royal coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. North 1938; SCBC 2483. Lightly toned. Pleasing VF. \$1450

Ex Dr. John Tooze Collection; S.A Bole Collection (Dix Noonan Webb 93, 26 September 2011), lot 1365.



522427. TUDOR. Mary. 1553-1554. AR Groat (24mm, 2.02 g, 10h). Tower (London) mint; mm: pomegranate. MARIA D · G · ANG · FRA · S · hIB · REGI ·, crowned bust left; double annulet stops / VERITA S TEM PORIS FILIA, coat-of-arms over long cross fourchée. North 1960; SCBC 2492. Richly toned. VF. Pleasing profile. \$950

Ex Baldwin's FPL (Summer 2014), no. BH163.



525672. STUART. James I. 1603-1625. AV Rose Ryal – 30 Shillings (42mm, 13.75 g, 9h). Second coinage, fine gold. Tower (London) mint; im: escallop. Struck 1606-1607. IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIBER' · REX · , James enthroned facing, head slightly left, wearing crown and mantle, holding scepter in left hand and orb in right; portcullis below; all within tressure of nineteen arcs; trilobe at end of each arc / · A · DNO' · FACTVM · EST · ISTVD · ET · EST · MIRAB' · IN · OCVLIS · NRIS · , coat-of-arms set on decorative rose. Stewartby dies A/e; Schneider –; North 2079; SCBC 2613. Toned, slight weakness of strike to top of portcullis and left hand upright of throne. Toned. Good VF. Impressive. \$27,500

Ex Glendining's (14 June 1995), lot 104 (illustrated on back cover).



529652. STUART. James I. 1603-1625. AR Shilling (32mm, 5.93 g, 1h). Third coinage. Tower (London) mint; im: lis. Struck 1623/4. IACOBVS D : G : MAG : BRI : FRA : ET HI : REX, crowned sixth (large) bust right; XII (mark of value) to left / QVÆ DEVS CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET :, crowned coat-of-arms; plume over shield. North 2125; SCBC 2669. Toned. VF. A pleasing example. \$1450

Unrecorded Over Mark on a Fine Work Shilling

525040. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Shilling (31mm, 6.13 g, 2h). Group D, Type 3a. Tower (London) mint; im: crown over bell/crown. Struck 1635. · CAROLVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRI' · FR' · ET · HIB' · REX, fourth bust left; XII (mark of value) to right / ∴ CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO ∴, oval coat-of-arms; shield in ornate frame. Sharp E2/2; cf. Brooker 492 (for obv. with over mark) and 502 (for rev.); North 2225; SCBC 2791. Toned. VF. A piece of fine work struck on a specially prepared flan. Extremely rare with over mark. \$4250

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. \$7750

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

Ex Brooker and Archbishop Sharp



529654. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Halfcrown (35mm, 14.89 g, 3h). Declaration type. Bristol mint; im: plumes/ (BR). Dated 1644. · CAROLVS D : G : MAG : BR : FR : ET · HI · REX ·, Charles on horseback left, holding reins and raised sword; plumes to right / · EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISIPENTVR · INIMICI ·, RELIG : PROT/LE : AN : LI : PA in two lines between two parallel lines; plumes above, I644 below. Morrieson B-1; Brooker 979 (*this coin*); North 2489; SCBC 3007. Attractively toned with traces of luster. Good VF. Bold horseman. \$4250

Ex P. Finn Inventory, circa 2000; P. Earthy Collection; J.G. Brooker Collection, purchased from Spink; Archbishop Sharp (1644-1714) Collection (Glendining's, 5 October 1977), lot 75.

Dr. John Sharp (1644-1714) was a clergyman who rose through the offices of the Church of England to become Archbishop of York in 1691. Sharp started collecting coins in 1687 and focused his energies primarily on the issues of the British Isles, acquiring many highly important rarities. Sharp was in contact with several other leading numismatists of his age, including Ralph Thoresby, to whom he addressed his manuscript, *Observations on the Coinage of England*, published in 1785. The great 19th Century numismatist, Rogers Ruding, regarded this work as, "the first systematic treatise ever composed on the subject." On Sharp's death, the collection was left to his son and was kept together for some 250 years by his descendants. In the words of the late Harry Manville, 'Sharp pedigrees are among the oldest available in British numismatics.'



529894. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Threepence (18.5mm, 1.11 g, 4h). Declaration type. Bridgnorth-on-Severn mint(?); im: plumelet/-. Dated 1646. CAROLVS · D · G · M · B · F · ET · HI · REX, crowned bust left; plumelet to left, III (mark of value) to right / · EXVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIPENTVR · INIMICI, REL · PROT :/LEG : AN :/LIB : PA : in three lines; plumelet and scroll above, 1646 below. Brooker 1134; North 2526; SCBC 3043. Toned. Bold VF. Rare. \$1450

Ex Dr. J. Hullet Collection, purchased from P.F. Purvey, 2 January 1985; Spink Numismatic Circular XC1.6 (July 1983), no. 4798; Spink Numismatic Circular LXXXIX.10 (October 1981), no. 7292.



522558. STUART. Charles I. 1625-1649. AR Halfcrown (34mm, 14.66 g, 12h). Contemporary imitation of a Salopia (Shrewsbury) mint issue. CAROLVS · D · G · MA · BRI FR A[N ET] HI R[X], Charles left on horseback, holding sword and reins / · CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO ·, crowned oval coat-of-arms; shield in ornate frame. Bull F29 (*this coin, illustrated*); cf. Brooker 1165 ('SA' mint); cf. North 260 (same); SCBC 3122/3124. Toned. Near VF. Of good silver and weight. Very rare and unusual. \$1950

Ex Dix Noonan Webb 79 (24 September 2008), lot 3705.



529650. STUART. Charles II. 1660-1685. AV Two Guineas (31mm, 16.66 g, 6h). Tower (London) issue. Dated 1664. CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRATIA, laureate first bust right / MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 16 64 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around central design of four interlocked monograms; scepters in quarters. MCE 31; SCBC 3333. Lightly toned, traces of underlying luster. VF. Very rare with no elephant below bust. \$7950



529655. STUART (ORANGE). William III. 1694-1702. AR Shilling (25mm, 5.98 g, 6h). Norwich mint. Dated 1697. GVLIELMVS · III · DEI · GRA ·, First bust right; no wreath ties; N below / MAG BR · FRA ET · HIB REX · 16 97 ·, crowned cruciform coats-of-arms around central arms of Nassau. ESC 1185; SCBC 3501. Iridescent toning, some very light adjustment marks, traces of underlying luster. EF. Rare thus. \$1250



529664. SCOTLAND. William II (III of England). 1694-1702. AR Twenty Shillings (30mm, 9.20 g, 12h). Edinburgh mint. Dated 1698/7. GVLIELMVS · DEI · GRATIA ·, laureate and draped bust left; 20 (mark of value) below / MAG · BRIT · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · 1698(7) ·, crowned coat-of-arms. Cf. SCBI 3535 (Ashmolean & Hunterian) 1749; SCBC 5686. Toned, some light adjustment marks. Good VF. \$1350

Ex Clonterbrook Trust (Glendining, 7 June 1974), lot 360; R. C. Lockett Collection (Scottish II, 26 October 1960), lot 965 (part of).

BRITISH MEDALS



525051. STUART. James II. In exile, 1688-1701. AR Touch Piece Medalet (19.5mm, 1.55 g, 1h). Paris mint. Dies by N. Roettiers. Struck after 1695. IAC · II · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX ·, *The Prince*, viewed from astern, under sail right / SOLI · DEO · GLORIA ·, Archangel Michael slaying the Dragon. Woolf, *Sovereign* 47 (dies O1/R1); MI 611/20. Most attractively toned. Choice EF. Holed for suspension. \$1250



526906. STUART. Anne, with Prince George. 1702-1714. AR Medal (42.5mm, 36.75 g, 12h). Prince George, Lord High Admiral. By J. Croker. Struck 1702. ANNA · D · G · MAG · BR · FRA · ET · HIB · REGINA ·, diademed and draped bust of Anne left, wearing necklace; no earring / GEO · DAN · PR · M · ADM · ET DVX · SVP · ANGLIÆ ·, draped and armored bust of George left. MI 233/14; Eimer 392. Lightly toned with considerable brilliance. Much as struck. An exceptional example of this handsome double portrait medal. \$1650

Reportedly from an old collection formed circa 1880 to 1890.



525052. STUART. Anne. 1702-1714. AV Touch Piece Medalet (21mm, 3.24 g, 12h). ANNA · D · G · M · BR · F · ET · H · REG ·, *Sovereign of the Seas/Royal Sovereign* under sail left / SOLI · DEO · GLORIA ·, Archangel Michael slaying the Dragon. Woolf, *Sovereign* 42/45 (dies O8/R2); MI 242/28. Lightly toned. Near EF. Holed for suspension. \$1650

Attempted Invasion of Great Britain



526907. STUART. James III (The Old Pretender). 1688-1766. AR Medal (38mm, 18.51 g, 12h). Peace Negotiations at Geertruidenberg. By N. Roettiers. Struck circa 1710. CVIVS · · · · · EST · · ·, laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right / Aerial view of the British Isles, along with London, each identified by abbreviation; around, numerous water craft representing invading force; above, REDDITE · on curved titulus. Woolf 23:1a; MI 313/133; Eimer 449a; van Loon V 98. Most attractively toned, a couple of very light hairlines. As struck. Prooflike fields. Rare. \$1850

Reportedly from an old collection formed circa 1880 to 1890.



526915. STUART. James III (The Old Pretender). 1688-1766. AR Medal (50mm, 39.22 g, 12h). Memorial of Princess Louisa Mary (1692-1712), the sister of James III. By N. Roettiers. Dated 1712. IACOBVS · III · D · G · M · B · F · ET · H · REX ·, draped and cuirassed bust of James III left; · N · R below bust / PRINCEPS · LVD · SER · M · B · REGIS · SOROR ·, draped and cuirassed bust of Louisa Mary left; · N · R ·/1712 below bust. Woolf 25:2; MI 388/241; Eimer 454a. Usual light die rust on obverse. Lightly toned. EF. A very rare medal in the Jacobite series. \$3250

Reportedly from an old collection formed circa 1880 to 1890.



526909. STUART. James III (The Old Pretender). 1688-1766. Cast AR Medal (50mm, 39.22 g, 12h). Peace of Utrecht. After N. Roettiers. Undated, but manufactured after 1713. CVIVS EST, draped and cuirassed bust left on pebbled field / Aerial view of the British Isles, along with London, each identified by abbreviation; capitals of Dublin and London each represented by letter; around, numerous water craft representing invading force; above, REDDITE IGITVR · on curved titulus. Woolf 26:1a; MI 314/135; Eimer 460Ab; Baldwin's 69, lot 28 var. ([NR] below bust). Toned, some edge marks, chased and enhanced immediately after casting. Much as made. Of fine work. \$2950

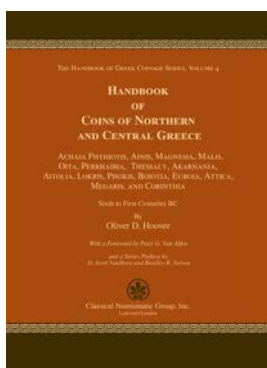
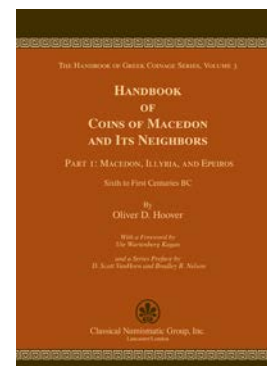
Reportedly from an old collection formed c. 1880 to 1890.

THE HANDBOOK OF GREEK COINAGE SERIES

by
Oliver D. Hoover

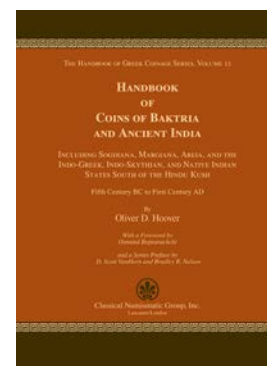
More than three decades have passed since David Sear published *Greek Coins & Their Values*, his revision of Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Greek Coins* published by B. A. Seaby in 1951. Since then, the field of ancient numismatics and the hobby of collecting ancient coins have changed so much that 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 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, Aina, 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.



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