

# A U C T I O N

100

29 May 2017

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG  
ZÜRICH - LONDON

# **AUCTION 100**

29 May 2017

## **An Important Selection of Greek, Roman and Byzantine Coins**

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## Auktionsbedingungen

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

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizerfranken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80%, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch auf elektronischem Weg) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld von 20.0% zu entrichten - Telefonbieter und Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1.5% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 8,0% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus Aufgeld und auf allen andern vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellten Beträgen) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MWST befreit.**  
Bei Ausfuhr des ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit dem erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist bei der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das ersteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers. Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand- und Versicherungskosten erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Empfängers. Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. **Das Auktionshaus garantiert vorbehaltlos und zeitlich unbeschränkt für die Echtheit der Münzen.** Alle Angaben im Katalog sind nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt.
9. Die zur Versteigerung gelangenden Objekte werden für Rechnung Dritter versteigert oder sind Eigentum des Auktionshauses. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) hat keinen Anspruch auf Bekanntgabe des Einlieferers und ist damit einverstanden, dass das Auktionshaus auch von diesem eine Provision erhält.
10. Die vorstehenden Bedingungen sind Bestandteil eines jeden einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Abänderungen sind nur schriftlich gültig. Sofern Teile dieser Auktionsbedingungen der geltenden Rechtslage nicht mehr oder nicht vollständig entsprechen sollten, bleiben die übrigen Teile in ihrem Inhalt und ihrer Gültigkeit unberührt. Massgebend ist die deutsche Fassung dieser Auktionsbedingungen.
11. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist am Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

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## Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call has legally bought the lot. Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can bid up to 24 hours before the start of the auction by writing, telephone or electronically. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not accept liability for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently be registered. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason, and furthermore reserves the right to combine or split up catalogue lots, or to offer them out of sequence or omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 20.0% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1.5%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 8,0% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**

If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by the Swiss Customs.

6. Payment is in Swiss Francs and is immediately due upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will incur a monthly default interest of 1%. Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on his account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay. If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment and within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder by NAC to the buyer, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information about any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. **The Auction House offers an unconditional and unlimited guarantee for the authenticity of coins.** All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are the property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
10. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
11. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

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## Conditions de la vente aux enchères

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

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire priseur et qui constitue une obligation. La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes sont réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 20.0% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères par téléphone ou en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1,5%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 8,0 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**  
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjugé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté lors de la remise de l'objet adjugé. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet l'objet adjugé à l'acquéreur pas avant paiement. Une éventuelle remise de l'objet n'a cependant pas de l'influence ni sur la propriété du vendeur ni sur l'obligation de l'acquéreur de payer.  
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acheteur. Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. **La salle des ventes garantit l'authenticité des monnaies sans réserve et sans limitation dans le temps.** Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi.
9. Les objets mis aux enchères le sont pour le compte de tierces personnes ou bien sont la propriété de la salle des ventes. L'acquéreur (enchérisseur) n'a aucun droit d'obtenir communication du nom de la personne qui met en vente et se déclare en accord avec le fait que la salle des ventes perçoive une provision de cette dernière.
10. Les présentes conditions font partie intégrante de tout contrat de vente conclu dans le cadre de la vente aux enchères. Les modifications ne sont valables que par écrit. Le fait que des parties des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères venaient à ne plus correspondre, ou du moins plus intégralement, à la situation juridique en vigueur, n'affecte en rien les autres parties, ni dans leur contenu, ni dans leur validité. La version en langue allemande constitue la référence des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères.
11. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

## Condizioni di vendita

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

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Chi trasmette la propria offerta telefonicamente presta il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. I partecipanti, per concorrere all'asta, dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di non permettere a un soggetto la partecipazione all'asta.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 20.0%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1,5%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 8,0%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**  
In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA dietro consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di ritardato pagamento il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che la NAC non riceverà il pagamento a saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore. Se il compratore non paga subito e nel caso in cui egli non effettui il pagamento entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata, scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) su cui ricade la responsabilità per la conoscenza delle norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'aste non assume alcuna responsabilità per l'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. **La casa d'asta offre una garanzia incondizionata e senza riserva di tempo sull'autenticità delle monete.** Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive e sono espresse in buona fede.
9. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
10. Le condizioni sopra menzionate costituiscono parte integrante di ciascun contratto individuale di vendita concluso nell'asta. Eventuali modifiche saranno ritenute valide solo se fatte in forma scritta. Nel caso in cui una parte delle presenti Condizioni di Vendita dovesse essere non più totalmente conforme alla vigenti disposizioni di legge, cioè non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
11. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

## US IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON COINS OF ITALIAN AND GREEK TYPE

None of the coins offered in this sale are subject to any kind of US import restrictions, since we are in possession of the necessary documentation for importation into the United States.

Nevertheless, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG endeavours to provide its American clients with the best service possible and we will therefore take it upon ourselves whenever possible to carry out all of the customs formalities for importation into the USA and will then ship the lots to each individual client from within the United States.

**TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA****Monday, 29 May 2017****14:00 – 19:30****51 – 784****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

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**London – At our premises**

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20 April – 12 May 2017

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

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**Zurich**

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At the Zurich premises (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor):Thursday, 25 May 2017  
Friday, 26 May 2017  
Saturday, 27 May 201709:30 – 17:30  
09:30 – 17:30  
By appointment

At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:

Sunday, 28 May 2017  
Monday 29 May 201711:30 – 18:00  
09:00 – 11:30**Please visit our auction online at [www.arsclassicacoins.com](http://www.arsclassicacoins.com)****Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.**

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



When Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG held its first auction in 1989, the director of one of the top auction houses at the time commented that “the Italians” would close down within three years. In spite of that damning prediction, today Numismatica Ars Classica celebrates its 100<sup>th</sup> auction and can proudly claim to be classed as a one of the most, if not the most, prestigious auction houses in the world for classical numismatics. Not only has no other auction house in the world in the last twenty-five years produced a turnover comparable to ours, for this market niche, but also nobody can boast such a consistent series of important auctions. We have sold countless important collections over the years and in some sectors, such as the coinage of Magna Graecia and Sicily, the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire-gold coinage in particular-no other auction house in the history of modern numismatics, not even Bank Leu, can claim to have provided an offering of coins comparable to that presented by Numismatica Ars Classica in its public auctions.

Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG’s operations extend beyond the commercial field, however. In order to promote research and publicise numismatics, over the course of the last twenty-five years we have been involved in the promotion, publication and funding of innumerable publications and scientific initiatives, in a spirit of co-operation with the academic world. We are particularly proud of our activities in this area and it demonstrates the short-sighted and unproductive nature of opposition between the commercial and the academic world.

Obviously, the greatest credit for this success belongs to the person who founded Numismatica Ars Classica and directed the company until his passing in 2012; my father, Roberto Russo.

In this foreword, I would like to include the following excerpt from the biography that I wrote in *Essays in Honour of Roberto Russo*, a festschrift that we published posthumously. This publication fills me with pride as many of the most eminent scholars wished to contribute, thereby demonstrating the respect that my father enjoyed, not only in the commercial sphere but also in the academic community.

“Roberto Russo, my father, was born on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1945 in Vico Equense, a small town on the Sorrentine peninsula. His father was a teacher of Naval Science and his mother was a housewife. In 1953, his father’s work took the family to Camogli in Liguria. The first years there were rather difficult for Roberto, 1950s Italy being very different from today. At the time it was typical for a child from the South to be considered an outsider by his fellow pupils in the North. Fortunately, as the years passed, things improved. But such experiences shaped his life forever, toughening his (already strong) character and spurring him on to want to keep his home and family in Naples, despite the fact that his business activities largely kept him abroad.

Roberto’s time in Camogli marked the birth of his love of history, thanks to a neighbour who was engaged to tutor him in all subjects. But Roberto, taking advantage of his passion for history, somehow managed to convince him to talk of nothing else! In the early 1960s Roberto’s family returned to Naples, his father having been appointed Chair of Nautical Science at Naples’ Parthenope University. Having completed his high school, Roberto decided to enrol in the Engineering faculty at the Università Federico II di Napoli, more out of a desire to please his parents than a real interest in the subject. It was during his time at university that he had his fortuitous encounter with coins. His father’s salary as a Professor afforded a dignified life, but no extravagance, therefore during his college years my father did what he could to increase his personal income. Among other ventures, he would often go to Naples’ money changers to buy and sell very small amounts of bullion. On one such visit Roberto happened to meet a gentleman who wanted to sell some 100 lire coins of Vittorio Emanuele II, but the money changer, not knowing the coins, didn’t want to buy them. So Roberto, who had no idea how much they could be worth decided to buy them “on a hunch”.

The profit my father made from the sale of these coins persuaded him to start looking for coins of numismatic interest and in 1970 he had an encounter which would change his life. One day a collector, whom Roberto had met at a convention, introduced him to Giuseppe de Falco and his son Alberto. This moment marked the start of a friendship, or rather, brotherhood that would last for the rest of his life. My father, who at the time was completely new to numismatics, would spend entire days at the de Falcos’ shop trying to, as we say in Naples, “steal the job”. Giuseppe and Alberto were two extraordinary numismatists who had inherited Naples’ 200 year long tradition of producing some of the best numismatic scholars and dealers in the world such as the likes of Fiorelli, Santangelo,

Sambon, Gabrici, the Canessa brothers and de Ciccio. These years would prove to be of fundamental importance to my father as he developed not only a commercial interest, but also, as was the tradition for finest dealers at the time, a scientific interest in numismatics. In the meantime, Roberto made an extremely courageous decision. Not only did he quit his studies, but he also decided to void the exams he had already finished. So, despite having successfully completed two thirds of his degree, he irrevocably burned his academic bridges.

And so Roberto went on to begin his career as a professional numismatist with capital of one million lire (the equivalent of \$625 at the time) which he had received as a gift from his aunt. The first years were difficult, but thanks to a great deal of strong will combined with an innate commercial flair, his efforts brought about the initial fruits of success. In 1973 he married, finding in his wife Maria Gabriella the support that allowed him to concentrate almost completely on his work, nevertheless they started a family and ultimately had four children, me (Arturo) born in 1974, Adriana in 1977, Livio in 1979 and Giuliano in 1985. But, in the early days he spent more time away from home than with his family. No holiday (I remember eating our Christmas day dinner alone one time because my father had to leave) or other commitment could distract him from the commercial objectives that he had set out for himself.

During this time Roberto began, thanks to introductions from the de Falcos', to frequent the establishments of the great numismatists of the time: Pierre Strauss, Leo Mildenberg, Silvia Hurter, Mario and Marco Ratto and Jean Vinchon among others. Straightaway he managed to win their trust and respect. One event in particular serves to illustrate how he built his relationship with Leo Mildenberg and Silvia Hurter. One day Leo, undoubtedly the most charming dealer of the twentieth century, showed Roberto a tetradrachm of Agrigento. My father, a young and minor dealer at the time, told him impulsively that it was a fake. Mildenberg smiled and Silvia, somewhat miffed, gave him a condescending look. But my father insisted on his opinion explaining that he had seen the "mother coin" at a collector's house but he had been asked an excessive amount for it, in his opinion. Mildenberg proposed that Roberto should buy the coin that he had seen for slightly more than the amount the collector had originally asked. My father accepted immediately. But the cost of the coin was higher than his entire capital, equally divided between coins and cash. Not wanting to lose face with Mildenberg, he asked his uncle for a loan and promptly bought the coin.

The week that passed between the purchase and delivery of the coin was terrible. If it turned out that Roberto was wrong, he would have been practically ruined. Fortunately, his "eye" did not betray him, and when Mildenberg and Silvia saw the coin they turned pale, recognising that the coin really was the "mother" of the piece they had shown Roberto. This marked the beginning of Roberto's very close collaboration with Bank Leu which lasted until the founding of Numismatica Ars Classica.

During the second half of the 1970s, a second encounter occurred which would play a crucial role in Roberto's life and professional career: his introduction to Dr. Athos Moretti, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, collectors of his time. Over the course of just a few years my father earned his trust and became his only advisor. However, Moretti was always much more than a client for Roberto: he was more like a second father to him. The trust and advice that Moretti generously bestowed on Roberto allowed him to develop a much broader vision of numismatics and helped him to take some vital decisions for the furthering of his career. For example, my father had always been an avid collector and at the beginning of his career, among other things, he collected coins from Magna Graecia and Sicily. One day, while showing coins to Moretti, he told him that two of them were not available since they formed part of his own collection. Doctor Moretti didn't say anything to him at the time, but that evening as Roberto was leaving, Moretti stopped him at the door and told him that a successful dealer could not collect the same coins as his clients because he would inevitably offer them a second choice rather than the best pieces. My father reflected on Moretti's words all night and the next morning he decided to sell him not only the two coins he had shown him the night before, but his entire collection of Greek coins.

This is the reason why Roberto decided to curb his thirst for collecting, limiting himself just to coins of the Roman Republic because at the time he did not have clients in that field. When, at the end of the 1980s, he understood that some conflicts of interest in this area were beginning to arise, he decided to sell the silver component of his collection, a part of which was sold in NFA's sale XXVII in 1991. Roberto's collection was thereafter confined to the struck bronze coinage of the Roman Republic and over the course of many years he assembled the world's finest and most complete collection of such coins, since his only two serious competitors were more than clients, they were his friends: Richard Schaefer and Rick Witschonke.

Rick deserves a special mention here as the fondness and respect that bound their friendship during these years was beyond imagination. Rick's contribution to this volume has been absolutely extraordinary and extremely touching. Both Rick and my father were animated by such a passion for numismatics, which in my life I have only seen in only one other collector-BCD. Despite having met each other many years before, my father and BCD only got to really know one another while preparing NAC's auction catalogue of BCD's coins of Lokris and Phokis. This proved to be a true revelation for my father and he deeply regretted not having gotten to know better this great collector earlier in his career.

After Moretti's death, there was only one other collector for whom my father was advisor and with whom he was able to establish, albeit on completely different grounds, an equally strong relationship. This individual must remain anonymous but my father found him incredibly stimulating to converse with about everything, but in particular numismatics and history, finding their discussions extremely gratifying.

The commercial success of Numismatica Ars Classica is well-established and its position as one of the world's foremost auction houses is well known to collectors and dealers alike. NAC is primarily the fruit of tireless labour by my father, but special thanks are also due to Roberto's great friends PdB and VK whose contribution to the success of the business should not go unmentioned. NAC was founded in 1998 in Zurich, a city which at the time was the most prestigious hub for a numismatic company. In addition to the Zurich office, in 2003 a London branch was opened in order to better serve the company's European clientele and increase sales activity which in Switzerland had begun to wane. In 2005 the Milan office, which still deals exclusively with the sale of Italian coins, was opened [...].

In the final years of his life Roberto was much more interested in his studies, and also in spending time with his two granddaughters Lucrezia and Lorenza (my wife was pregnant with our youngest daughter Roberta when he died so, sadly, they never met) rather than in the commercial side of his activities. While it is true to say that anything important that happened at NAC took place under Roberto's close inspection, the majority of his time was dedicated to study and research. Some of his scholarly articles have already been published and others will follow thanks to the invaluable contribution of Andrew McCabe, a passionate collector and student with whom my father started a fruitful collaboration a few years ago. My father dedicated over twenty-five years to the study of Roman Republican struck bronze coinage and the manuscript of his massive corpus of this series was almost complete at his untimely passing. Again, thanks to Andrew's essential help with its completion, the book should be published in the not too distant future.

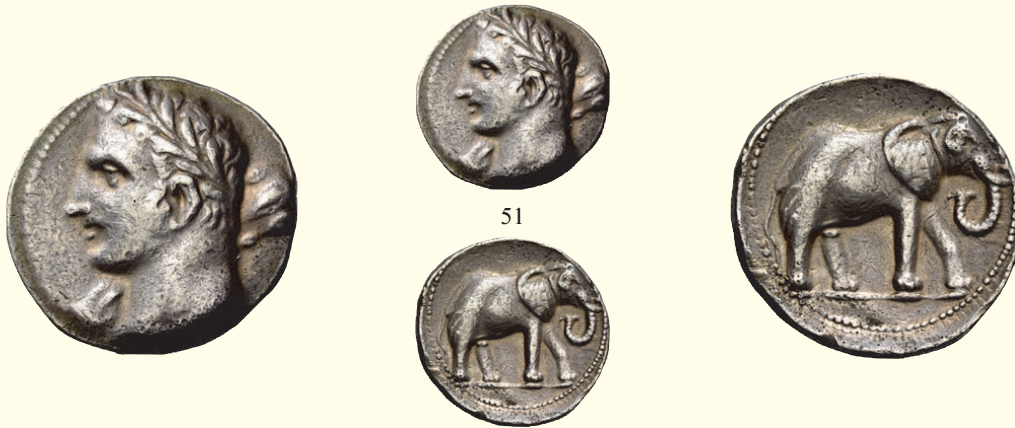
Together with Frank Kovacs, David Hendin and Alan Walker, my father was probably one of the last of a long line of dealers who married the commercial side of numismatics with a keen interest and dedication to the academic study of this fascinating subject. The spirit of mutual collaboration among dealers, academics and collectors has always been fundamental to the development of numismatics. By tradition, shrewd dealers have always shared with academics any important information the market offered. Countless publications have been written by dealers; one need only think of the works published over the years by Sambon, Herzfelder, Herbert Cahn, Leo Mildenberg and Silvia Hurter. The partial divide that has been created in recent years between the commercial and scholarly world is the worst thing that could happen for the future and progress of numismatic study. [...]"

My father's story demonstrates how a strong will, matched with unquestionable competence matured through study and an innate sensibility, can take a man who started with nothing to being one of the most successful coin dealers in the history of modern numismatics. That said, my father often claimed that before holding his first auction, over twenty years into his career, he had closely observed the work of the most successful auction houses, trying to understand their virtues and remembering to avoid repeating their mistakes. It is impossible not to give him credit for being the first to understand the importance of provenance and the fact that the market would place a premium on coins coming from collections.

The result of my father's work is for all the world to see and I hope that he would be pleased to see that after his death, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG has continued, in line with his teaching, to present auctions at the highest level, maintaining its prestigious position in the market.

## Greek Coins

### Iberia, Cartago Nova (Carthagera)



- 51 *Hispano-Carthaginian issues*. 1 ½ shekel circa 221-206, AR 11.06 g. Laureate head (Melqart or Hannibal) l., with club over r. shoulder. Rev. Elephant r. Robinson, Essays Mattingly pp.37-38 and pl. II 6(c) (this obverse die). CNH 14. De Navascues 9 (this obverse die). ACIP 554 (these dies). Burgos 486.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light tone, two insignificant marks on reverse edge, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

From a private Swiss collection.

### Campania, Capua



- 52 Biunx circa 216-211, Æ 11.90 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, two pellets. Rev. Diana in fast biga r.; above, two stars. In exergue, *kapu* in Oscan characters. SNG Copenhagen 333. SNG ANS 206. SNG France 498. Giard, Capuoe, op. cit., p. 249, 11. Historia Numorum Italy 488.

A wonderful enamel-like light green patina, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 750

Ex Leu 79, 2000, 193 and NAC 27, 2004, 6 sales. From the A.D.M. Collection.



# Apulia, Teate



- 53 Quincunx circa 225-200, Æ 16.28 g. Head of Minerva r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, five pellets. Rev. TIATI Owl standing r. on bar, head facing, in exergue, five pellets. SNG ANS 745. SNG France 1422. Historia Numorum Italy 702. Wonderful light green and about extremely fine 350

# Calabria, Tarentum



- 54 Nomos circa 344-340, AR 7.92 g. Horse r.; behind, helmeted warrior holding spear and shield. In r. field, close to the horse's breast, ⚡. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider l., dismounting with trident and shield; beneath dolphin A and waves. Vlasto 518 (this obverse die). McClean 591 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert 683 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 889.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of lovely style and with a superb iridescent tone, almost invisible traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 6, 1993, 25.



- 55 Obol under Alexander the Molossian circa 334-333, AV 0.65 g. Radiate head of Helios facing. Rev. AA / EE Thunderbolt. Vlasto 1864. SNG ANS 976. Historia Numorum Italy —. In superb condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 1'500



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

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. Of superb style and perfectly centred on a full flan. About extremely fine / extremely fine

20'000

From a Swiss private collection.

In 314 BC, the Sicilian city of Akragas requested Spartan assistance to oppose the growing power of Agathokles, the tyrant of Syracuse. The Spartans responded to this request by dispatching Akrotatos, the son of the Spartan king Kleomenes, at the head of a mercenary army. Akrotatos and his mercenaries sailed from the Peloponnesos to Tarentum in preparation for the planned war against Agathokles and Syracuse, where they convinced the Tarentines to join the campaign with a contribution of twenty ships and an unspecified number of men.

This gold stater was probably struck as part of the Tarentine financial support for the projected Sicilian campaign. The goddess depicted on the obverse has been variously identified as Hera, Amphitrite, or Persephone, but of these three Persephone seems the most likely candidate. The stephane and diaphanous veil seem more appropriate to this underworld goddess, although the dolphins may suggest Amphitrite. Still, also supporting the Persephone identification is the fact that she had an important cult in Tarentum. The worship of Hera and Amphitrite, on the other hand is not so well attested.

The reverse type features the Dioskouroi, Kastor and Polydeukes, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda. According to Greek myth, the Spartan queen Leda was seduced by Zeus in the form of a beautiful swan. The Dioskouroi who resulted from this union were not born in the usual human way, but rather hatched from an egg along with their twin sisters Helen and Klytemnestra. They went on to experience many adventures, including the hunt for the Kalydonian Boar and the expedition of the Argonauts to bring back the Golden Fleece. Since the Dioskouroi were patrons of Sparta, the mother city of Tarentum, one might be tempted to associate the type with the city's origin. However, the fact that Tarentine coinage tended to focus on depictions of Tarentine cavalymen and Phalanthos/Taras, the mythical founder of the city, they types of this coin suggest that the Dioskouroi appear here in specific reference to the presence of the Spartan mercenary army at Tarentum in 314 BC.

Unfortunately, as it turned out, the Tarentines had erred in placing their faith in Akrotatos. When he arrived at Akragas, he reportedly behaved in such a cruel and tyrannical manner that the Akragantines expelled him from their city as an enemy. The Tarentines then abandoned the Sicilian war and returned home with their ships.



57



57

- 57 Nomos circa 302-280 BC, AR 7.88 g. Boy rider r., crowning his horse; above, ΣΑ and below horse, APE / ΘΩΝ. Rev. TAPAE Oecist riding dolphin l., holding tripod; below, PAΣ. Vlasto 666. SNG ANS 1050 (these dies). SNG France 1870. Historia Numorum Italy 957. Extremely fine 750



58



58

- 58 Nomos circa 281-270, AR 7.79 g. Nike restraining horse prancing l.; the rider holds shield and spear. Rev. TAPAE Dolphin rider l., rising from his mount, outstretching r. hand and holding in l. spear and shield inscribed E. In inner l. field, IOP and below, waves. Vlasto 681. SNG Ashmolean 302. SNG ANS 1057. SNG France 1874. Historia Numorum Italy 963. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 18.



59



- 59 Stater circa 276-272, AV 8.57 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Taras in prancing biga r., wearing chlamys and holding trident; above, star and, beneath horses, dolphin r. Vlasto 16 (these dies). Gulbenkian 34 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 21. Historia Numorum Italy 955 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare and possibly the finest specimen known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine

30'000

From a Swiss private collection.



60



- 60 Nomos circa 240-228 BC, AR 6.80 g. Cuirassed and cloaked soldier on horse l., raising r. hand; in upper r., TPK monogram and *pileus*. In lower field,  $\Xi\epsilon$  – NOKPA / T – H $\Sigma$  Rev. TAPAC Oecist riding dolphin l., holding trident in r. hand and raising drapery in l.; in r. field, monogram; in lower field, waves. Vlasto 956. SNG Lockett 257. SNG ANS 1256. Historia Numorum Italy 1058.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

1'500

From a Swiss private collection.

### Lucania, Heraclea



61



- 61 Nomos circa 360-320, AR 7.86 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; before head, EY. Rev. [HPA – KA]HIQ[N] Heracles standing facing, trunk twisted r., strangling the Nemean lion; between his legs, jug. In l. field, [AΠOΛ] and club. Work 46. McClean 431. Van Keuren 51 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1378.

In superb condition for the issue. Unusually complete and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine

4'500

From the A.D.M. collection.



62



- 62 Nomos circa 276-250 BC, AR 6.09 g. HPAKAEIQN Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet, decorated with griffin. Rev. Heracles standing facing, holding lion's skin, club and skyphos over burning altar; in r. field, thunderbolt. Van Keuren 134. SNG ANS 94. Historia Numorum Italy 1431.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'500

From a Swiss private collection.



## Metapontum



63



63

- 63 Nomos circa 440-430, AR 7.82 g. META Ear of barley. Rev. M – E – T – A – Π Star formed by five grains of barley. Johnston-Noe 310. Jameson 264 (these dies). McClean 915 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1182 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1490 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking,  
otherwise very fine / good very fine

3'500

Ex Triton I, 1997, 85 and Busso Peus Nachf. 407, 2012, 87 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.



64



64

- 64 Nomos circa 400-380, AR 7.61 g. Head of Dionysus I., wearing diadem with leaves; beneath neck truncation, ΣΠ. Rev. META[Π] Barley-ear with leaf at r. De Luynes 477 (this obverse die). Jameson 296 (this obverse die). Johnston-Noe 458. Historia Numorum Italy 1531.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity,  
otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Triton II, 1998, 73 and Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 23 sales. From the A.D.M. collection



65



- 65 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.89 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet; on neck-guard, S and below neck truncation, ΕΠΙ. Rev. META Ear of barley, with stalk l., upon which smaller ear of barley. Leaf to r. BMC photo file cabinet 83 PJD 2129, 21. Johnston Forgeries 9 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. Toned,  
minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 499

This coin deserves a brief note. A few years ago, whilst in the process of writing a catalogue, the authors came across a coin, which was illustrated in Johnston's work on Metapontum as a forgery. Although the authors were convinced that the piece was genuine, they decided not to include it in the auction to avoid entering into long debates surrounding its authenticity. This decision enraged my father, who, with his usual resolution, maintained that the coin was undoubtedly genuine and that Johnston's choice to list it in the forgery section of her book was a huge mistake. Despite my father's insistence, the authors kept to their decision not to insert it in the sale. Subsequently we were consigned a small collection of coins of Magna Graecia and Sicily among which was the specimen offered here which is unquestionably authentic. Therefore despite Johnston the authenticity of this issue can definitely be confirmed.



- 66 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.79 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, AMI. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., above which, thunderbolt. SNG Copenhagen 1214 (these dies). Johnston B 4.4. Historia Numorum Italy 1577.  
Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500



- 67 Nomos circa 330-290, AR 7.89 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing earring and barley wreath. Rev. META Ear of barley, with leaf to l. which passes between ΔA – fork. Johnston C5.13 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1582.  
Magnificent old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

From the A.D.M. collection.



- 68 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.89 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing earring and barley wreath; behind, ΔI (?). Rev. META Ear of barley, with leaf to r. on which spindle. Johnston D5.1.2 (not this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1612.  
Struck on sound metal and good extremely fine 2'000

## Thurium



- 69 Nomos circa 443-400 BC, AR 7.88 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet; above, [Φ]. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull walking r.; below, bird. In exergue, tunny fish r. Jameson 351 (this coin). SNG ANS 952. Historia Numorum Italy 1772.

A masterpiece of classical style, perfectly centered, with a delightful old cabinet tone and outstanding *pedigree*. About extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500

Ex Leu-M&M December 1965, Niggeler, 63; Auctiones 7, 1977, 56; NAC 8, 1995, 71; Hirsch 194, 1997, 61; NAC M, 2002, 2081; Astarte 6, 2000, 58 and Tom Cederlind, 2007, 16 sales. From the Evans and Jameson collections.

Thourian coinage is renowned for the fine artistry of its dies. This particular coin has been traditionally considered as an early work of the great master engraver Phrigillos, who signed dies at Syracuse and whose work has also been identified at Terina and even at Pharsalos. As a matter of fact, the bird stamp is traditionally considered as alluding to his own name (φρυγίλλος = finch) as is also proven by the fact that on other issues by the Master we will find the letters "Φ" or "ΦΡΥ" next to the bird (the letter "Φ" also appears on some of the most finely styled contemporary coins from other Magna Graecian cities such as Herakleia, Velia and Terina).

The severe dignity of Athena's face is a beautiful example of classical coinage at its best, while the standing bull, probably derived from the old badge of Sybaris, shows a tremendous, yet restrained, power typical of the city's earliest coins.



- 70 Nomos signed by Molossos circa 400-350, AR 7.54 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla scanning. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; on exergue line, signature [MO]ΛΟΣΣΟΣ. In exergue, fish r. SNG Ashmolean 942 (these dies). SNG ANS 1023 (these dies). SNG Lockett 500 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1784.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Art Monaco 7 November 1977, 30; M&M 54, 1978, 64 and Triton IV, 2000, 58 sales. From the Hans Berquin collection.



## Velia



- 71 Drachm circa 440-425, AR 3.81 g. Head of nymph l., hair bound with fillet, wearing necklace. Rev. YEΛH Owl standing l., with closed wings, perched on olive-twig; in exergue, [A]. SNG Ashmolean 1135 (these dies). Williams 171. Historia Numorum Italy 127.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 565.

## Bruttium, Croton



- 72 Nomos circa 480-430, AR 7.99 g. OPQ Tripod with legs ending in lion's paws. Rev. Eagle flying l., incuse. SNG ANS 292 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 2108.

Old cabinet tone, almost invisible traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

From a private Swiss collection.

## Sicily, Agrigentum



- 73 Tetradrachm circa 415, AR 17.01 g. AKPAΓ – ANTIN – O – N Eagle l., with wings spread, perched on dead hare lying on rock against which murex and cockle-shell. Rev. Crab; on l. field, a cockle-shell; beneath, a large fish (*polyprum cernium*) swimming l. Rizzo pl. I, 16 (these dies). Seltman, NC 1948, pl. I, i (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 164 (these dies). AMB 257 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 173 (this obverse dies). Extremely rare. Surface somewhat porous and irregular flan, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Nomos I, 2009, 17 and NAC 64, 2012, 659 sales.





74

- 74 Tetradrachm circa 407, AR 17.22 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by Nike holding *kentron* and reins; beneath the further horse loose bridle. Above, tablet inscribed ΑΚΡΑΓ / ΙΟ – ΙΙΤΙΑ (ON off tablet) and, in exergue, long thin club. Rev. Two eagles, one raising head and screaming, the other with head lowered, both perched on dead hare which lies upon a rock; in l. field, bull's protome. Rizzo pl. III, 5 (these dies). Seltman, NC 1948, 15 and pl. II, Jv.

Of the highest rarity, very few specimens known. A masterpiece of Sicilian art, work of a very skilled master-engraver. Struck in high relief on exceptionally fresh metal, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

60'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 126 and NAC 23, 2002, 1077 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

This stunning tetradrachm belongs to a dark time in the history of Greek Sicily. Although Punic forces had not pressed their advantage in their war against Silenos and Himera in 410-409 BC. They mounted a major punitive expedition in 407 BC in response to the attacks of the rogue Syracusan mercenary commander Hermokrates. Realizing that Hermokrates' operations in western Sicily would provoke such a Punic response, Akragas immediately prepared for it by hiring a mercenary army led by the Spartan commander Dexippos and by repairing the walls of the city. All of this required money and Akragas responded to this requirement by striking tetradrachms like the present coin. When the Punic assault came things initially went badly for Akragas. By 406 BC, the city found itself under close siege by the Punic army. The Akragantines within the walls (some 200,000 people) would have faced certain starvation if not for the outbreak of a plague in the Punic camp and the timely arrival of a Greek relieving force from Syracuse.

The obverse type follows the old Sicilian Greek tradition of depicting victorious chariots. It was a fitting allegory for the constant jockeying for position of the Greek cities of Sicily. Here Nike whips her team into a fury as the quadriga hurtles towards certain victory in the race. Although Akragas was a frequent enemy of Syracuse, this dynamic obverse type reflects similar types employed at Syracuse in the same period. This is not entirely surprising since some of the same great artists are known to have cut dies for both cities in the fifth century BC. A further nice touch here is the placement of the city ethnic on a tablet hanging on a hook. This treatment illustrates the artistic experimentation of Sicilian engravers during this period. However, on this die the engraver has misjudged the space for the ethnic, forcing him to include the last two letters outside the frame of the tablet.

The dramatic depiction of the eagles on the reverse is a vivid reminder of the close relationship between human beings and the natural world in classical antiquity — something that it is not always so easily appreciated in modern times. The die engraver has captured a moment in time, almost like a photograph. Although the two eagles with their prey was an oft repeated badge of the city, the skill of the engraver here is so great that one gets the impression that he must have witnessed the scene himself outside or watching from the window of his workshop. Otherwise it seems impossible that he could have imbued the eagles with such life and detail. One can almost hear the ululating cry of the triumphant eagle in the foreground as his partner leans forward to begin tearing at the hapless hare below. It is truly a masterpiece of Greek numismatic art.



- 75 Hemidrachm circa 410, AR 1.84 g. Eagle flying l., perching on hare held in its talons. Rev. A – K – [R] – A Crab seen from above; below, fish r. Rizzo pl. I, 18. SNG Copenhagen 58 (these dies). SNG ANS 1003, cf. 1009 (this obverse die). Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

From an American private collection.

### Camarina



- 76 Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 16.16 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, heron flying l. Rev. KAMA[PINAI – ON] Bearded head of Herakles l., wearing lion's skin headress. Rizzo pl. V, 9 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 867 (these dies). Gulbenkian 174 (these dies). AMB 311 (these dies). Westermarck-Jenkins 142. Rare. Of exquisite style and with some minor areas of porosity. Good very fine 7'000

Ex Vinchon sale 13 April 1985, 72.



- 77 Litra circa 410-405, AR 0.85 g. KAMAPINA Head of nymph Kamarina l., wearing sphendone decorated with star, ampyx, spiral earring and necklace. Rev. Swan swimming l. with raised wings and curved neck; below, waves and a fish swimming l. Weber 1251 (these dies). Jameson 529 (these dies). Westermarck-Jenkins 171. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'250

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 88.

## Catana



- 78 Hemidrachm circa 410-405, AR 1.91 g. Head of Silenus facing. Rev. KATANAIΩ – N Laureate head of Apollo r. Salinas pl. 19, 16. Mirone 94, 101. SNG Fitzwilliam 960. Jameson 555. AMB 333 (these dies).  
Very rare. Two enchanting portraits, work of a very skilled master engraver struck in high relief. Toned and extremely fine / about extremely fine 12'000

Ex Stack's 14 January 2008, Lawrence Stack, 2082 and NAC 72, 2013, 305 sales.



- 79 Tetradrachm circa 405, AR 17.27 g. KATAN – A – IΩN Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, KATANAIΩN / fish l. Rizzo pl. XIV, 9 (these dies). Gulbenkian 194 (these dies). SNG ANS 1261 (these dies).  
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone, almost invisible traces of overstriking and slightly off-centre on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Stack's sale 14 January 2008, Lawrence R. Stack, 2083.

## Gela



- 80 Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 17.44 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown the horses. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG ANS 93 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1000 (these dies). Jenkins 473.  
Rare. A superb reverse perfectly struck in the finest Classical style. The obverse, as usual, from a worn die, otherwise good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Nomos FPL 3, 2010, 11 and NAC sale 64, 2012, 682.





81

- 81 1/3 litra circa 415-406, AV 1.16 g. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) l. Rev. ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ Female head l., wearing sphendone and necklace. Rizzo pl. XIX, 8. Weber 1329 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1009 (these dies). SNG ANS 103 (these dies). Jenkins, Gela 492.  
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 683. Privately purchased from Michele Baranowsky in the 40's.

## Himera



82



83



- 82 Heavy hemilitra circa 430-409, Æ 31.04 g. Gorgoneion facing with protruding tongue. Rev. Six pellets vertically disposed; between them, above and below, two wedges. Calciati 15. Kraay, "The Bronze Coinage of Himera", Suppl. AIN 25, 1 (a) and pl. VI, 6.

Rare. Lovely green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'000

From an American private collection.

- 83 Hemilitra circa 420-410, Æ 6.29 g. Nude rider on goat r., holding whip and conch; below, Corinthian helmet. Rev. Nike flying l., holding open wreath and hem of cloak; to l., six pellets. Below, IMEPA – IO – N. SNG Copenhagen 318. Kraay, "The Bronze Coinage of Himera", Suppl. AIN 25, 2 (a) and pl. VI, 10. Calciati 27.

Lovely green patina and extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG 66, 2004, 106 and CNG e-sale 249, 2011, 16 sales.

## Leontini



84



84

- 84 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion type circa 470, AR 17.14 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, lion springing r. Rev. LEO – NTIN – O – N Laureate head of Apollo r.; hair plaited behind the neck. Around, three laurel leaves; below neck truncation, lion springing r. Rizzo pl. XXII, 14 (this obverse die). Randazzo 89 (these dies). SNG ANS 217 (these dies). Dewing 623 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone, traces of double-striking on obverse, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Stack's sale 14 January 2008, Lawrence R. Stack, 2086.





- 85 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 17.62 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LEO – NTI – NO – N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Dewing 625 (these dies). SNG ANS 221 (this obverse die). Boehringer, *Studies Price*, pl. 11, 35 (this obverse die).  
Lightly toned, minor porosity on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gemini I, 2005, 26 and NAC 59, 2011, 520 sales.

#### Messana



- 86 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 17.15 g. ΜΕΣ – ΣΑΝΑ retrograde Biga of mules driven r. by charioteer, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands and kentron in r.; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑΝ – Ι – ΟΝ Hare leaping r.; below, dolphin r. Boston 292 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 362 (this reverse die). Caltabiano 534. Old cabinet and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Pegasi sale XXV, 2011, 48.

## Naxos



- 87 Tetradrachm, circa 415, AR 17.14 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., hair bound with stephane adorned with ivy-wreath. Rev. Bearded, naked Silenus, with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, squatting on rock, facing; r. leg raised and l. folded to the side. He turns l. towards cantharus in his r. hand, while holding thyrsos in his l. In l. field, ivy plant creeps upward, behind which his long tail is visible; to r., NAΞION. Rizzo pl. XXX, 1 (this reverse die). Jameson 677 (these dies). Gulbenkian 232 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1113 (these dies). Dewing 663 (this obverse die).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this spectacular and desirable issue.

A wonderful portrait in full Classical style and a very appealing reverse composition. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

200'000

Ex Triton XV sale, 2012, 1007.

Founded in 736 BC by colonists from Euboian Chalkis, Naxos was one of the oldest Greek settlements on Sicily. As time progressed, Sicily came to be home to many Chalkidian and Dorian Greek colonies, which often came into conflict with one another. Thus, when the Athenians determined that an assault on Dorian Syracuse could be a key to victory in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) the Naxians lent their enthusiastic support. Upon their arrival in 415 BC, the Naxians furnished the Athenians with supplies and the use of their city as a base for prosecuting the war against Syracuse. They remained staunch supporters of the Athenian cause through the Syracusan campaign until the defeat and massacre of the Athenian fleet at the Assinaro River (413 BC) brought it to a horrific end.

This particular Naxian issue was probably struck at the beginning of the disastrous campaign and is very highly regarded in the Sicilian series for the quality of its artistry. The exceptionally well-preserved Hirsch specimen in the collection of the Royal Library of Belgium has been described and published as "the Coin of Coins."

The types follow established models in the coinage of Naxos, but are now infused with the dynamism of a high classical style, throwing off the stiffer archaic-influenced style of earlier issues. The head of Dionysos is more naturalistic and human, whereas his visage on earlier issues tended to include elements familiar from the masks of Greek tragedy. The squatting Silenos, however, is a skillfully-executed masterpiece of Greek numismatic art.



- 88 Tetras circa 415, Æ 2.43g. Laureate youthful male head r. Rev. N – A Kantharos; around, three pellets. Calciati II, p. 193, 1. SNG Laffaille 189. SNG Winterthur 765. Cahn, Naxos 146 ("Trias").  
Green patina and good very fine 800

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 139.

#### Panormus



- 89 Hemilitron circa 415-400, Æ 12.72 g. *Sys* in Punic, characters Cockerel r. Rev. Six pellets vertically disposed. Jenkins, Punic Sicily, SNR 50, pl. 24, 18. SNG Morcom 650. SNG ANS 532. Calciati 1.  
Very rare. Green patina somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

From an American collection and privately purchased from Pegasi in January 2012.

#### Stiela



- 90 Drachm circa 400, AR 4.02 g. Laureate youthful head l.; to l., branch. Rev. ΣΤΙΑ Forepart of man-headed bull l. Mirone, Stiela, pl. 3, 3 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 60, 16. AMB 420 (these dies).  
Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 8'000

From a private American collection.

This extremely rare drachm was struck by the obscure Sicilian Greek city of Stielane. Although the city is often called Stiela in numismatic references it has been pointed out that the city must be Stielane on the basis of the silver litrai which include the full city ethnic. The precise location of the city remains unknown, but based on known findspots for the coins and the typological relationship with coins of Katane it has been suggested that Stielane was probably founded by the Katanaiaans shortly after they were deported by Hieron I of Syracuse in 476 BC.

Both of the types refer to the local river-god. On the obverse he appears in human form as a youthful male deity while on the reverse he appears as a man-faced bull, a local avatar of Acheloös, the taurine father of all rivers in Greek mythology. Acheloös, whose original home was in Akarnania, famously fought against the hero Herakles. Despite his power to change his shape and his prodigious strength, Acheloös was finally bested by the son of Zeus. The emphasis on river deities and particularly the use of the man-faced bull iconography belongs to a long-established numismatic tradition in Greek Sicily.

# Syracuse



- 91 Didrachm circa 485-483, AR 8.38g. Rider leading a second horse to r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ – ΣΙ – ΟΝ partly retrograde Head of Arethusa l., wearing pearl diadem, earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins swimming counterclockwise. *Traité* II, 2279 and pl. LXXVI, 6 (these dies). SNG München 924 (this obverse die). Boehringer 52.

Very rare. Of superb Archaic style and with a light iridescent tone. Good very fine

7'000

Ex Gemini sale VI, 2010, 36.



- 92 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.35 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. Σ – ΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙ – Ο – Ν Head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl-diadem; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Jameson 273 (these dies). SNG ANS 72 (these dies). Boehringer 213.

Of appealing Archaic style and with an exquisite iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu 59, 1994, 66 and NAC 9, 1996, 206 sales.



- 93 Litra circa 466-460, AR 0.85 g. Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r. Rev. ΣΥ – Ρ – Α Cuttlefish. SNG ANS 132. Boehringer obv. –, cf. 227/ rev. 305.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

1'000

From a private American collection.





- 94 Tetradrachm circa 460-440, AR 17.44 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses; in exergue, sea-monster r. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣ – IO – N Head of Arethusa r., hair bound with fillet, wearing earring and necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. McClean 2663 and pl. 92, 8 (these dies). SNG München 1018 (these dies). Gillet photo file 570 (this coin). Boehringer 540. Light tone and extremely fine 12'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 715. Privately purchased from Bank Leu in 1975 and from the Charles Gillet collection.



- 95 Tetradrachm signed by Eu... and Eukleidas circa 410, AR 17.27 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins and leaning forward to restrain horses; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath horses, the signature EY; in exergue, dolphin swimming r. pursuing a fish (the latter off flan). Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of Arethusa l, wearing hook earring and necklace; hair is caught up at the back and styled in serpentine waves. Beneath chin, not visible, a diptych with inscribed tablets ΣΥΚΑ / ΣΙΑΑ. At either side of head, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rizzo pl. 42, 16 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 100 (this reverse die). AMB 457 (these dies). Tudeer 30.

Rare. A very attractive issue, the work of two celebrated master-engravers. Minor traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 12'000

From an American private collection.



96

- 96 Tetradrachm signed by Euth... and Phrygillos circa 405, AR 17.38 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by naked and winged *daimon* holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, Scylla, dog-girdled, followed by dolphin and with trident over l. shoulder, pursues r. fish which she tries to seize with outstretched free hand; above fish, EYΘ. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ Ι – ΟΝ Head of Demeter l., hair rolled up in a wreath composed by corn ears, oak leaves and a poppyhead; she wears a double-hook earring and a plain necklace with a pendant in the form of a small vase; below, signature ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛ/ΟΣ. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. 43, 12 (these dies). Giesecke, *Sicilia Numismatica*, 1923, pl. 13, 10 (this coin). Kent-Hirmer pl. 37, 107 (these dies). Gulbenkian 280 (these dies). SNG ANS 274 (these dies). Tudeer 47g (this coin).

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this desirable issue, the work of two excellent master engravers. Struck in high relief and with a beautiful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Hirsch VIII, 1903, 988; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 116; NAC 8, 1995, 163; The New York sale III, 2000, 101 sales. From the Giesecke and Gillet collections.

The signed tetradrachms of Syracuse are easily one of the most celebrated coinages of the fifth-century Sicilian series. Struck during the Second Democracy (ca. 466-405 BC), these coins represent the pinnacle of classical numismatic art in Sicily. Most contemporary (and later) Greek dies are anonymous, leaving no indication as to the artists who engraved them, but the Syracusan engravers of this period seem to have been well aware of the extreme beauty of their miniature artworks and were justifiably proud. They therefore added their names (in full or abbreviated) to their dies.

This particular tetradrachm is signed by Euth... (probably to be completed as Euthydemus) on the obverse and by Phrygillos on the reverse. One can fully understand the pride of these engravers in their exemplary work. The treatment of Euth[ydemos]' quadriga is reminiscent of the horses found on the very best of Classical Greek architectural monuments, like the Parthenon of Athens. It is also worth pointing out that it is driven not by a mortal charioteer or by Nike (often the driver on Syracusan tetradrachms of the period), but by an uncertain winged male deity — possibly Agon, the personification of competition. Nike flies above to crown him while the sea monster, Scylla, swims in the exergue. According to Greek tradition, she inhabited the Strait of Messina between Italy and Sicily opposite the home of the equally monstrous Charybdis. Between the two of them they ground to splinters many a ship passing through, sending their cargo and crews to the watery depths.

Likewise, Phrygillos' treatment of the head of Persephone on the reverse reflects the highest level of Classical idealism. This grain goddess — here probably assimilated with Arethusa, the patron nymph of Syracuse, as indicated by the surrounding dolphins — symbolized the importance of Syracuse (and indeed all of Sicily) as an important grain producer and exporter to the rest of the Greek world.

This tetradrachm series may have been struck during the struggle of Syracuse against the Athenians in 415-413 BC or in the years that followed the resounding victory of the Syracusans over the Athenian fleet at the Assinaro River (413 BC). The cost of defending Syracuse and the wars against the neighboring Chalkidian cities that followed the withdrawal of the Athenians required money to fund them. Likewise, the victory at the Assinaro River must have put plunder into the hands of the Syracusans that would have been most useful melted down and restruck as Syracusan coin.



- 97 Tetradrachm unsigned work of Parmenides circa 405, AR 17.20 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Below the horses' legs, ivy leaf and in exergue, ear of corn l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ-Ω-N Head of Arethusa l., wearing large band decorated with stars, a double-hook earring and a necklace; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. 48, 12 (these dies). SNG ANS 290 (these dies). Tudeer 82.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone, weakly struck on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex M&M 89, 2000, Sutter, 81 and New York VII, 2004, Bayer, 14 sales.



- 98 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 17.26 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. The second horse from l. has a loose bridle; in exergue, ear of barley l., with stalk and leaf. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ-N Large head of Arethusa l., wearing double hook earring and necklace with four pearl-shaped pendants; hair bound by *ampyx* and *sphendone* whose lower border bears a zig-zag pattern. Rizzo pl. 47, 17 (this obverse die). Boston 415 (these dies). Gulbenkian 288 (these dies). AMB 471 (these dies). Tudeer 69.

Very rare. A portrait of exquisite style, the work of a talented master engraver. Light iridescent tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Tkalec 24 October 2003, 39 (illustrated on the front cover page); Gemini VII, 2011, 164 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.





99

- 99 Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 404-400, AR 43.33 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. On the exergual line, to the l., in minute letters, [KIMΩN]. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and beneath, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with ampyx, on which the signature K, and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; on its body, the signature KIMΩN. Regling Syrakus 3. Rizzo pl. LII, 3 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1409 (these dies). Gulbenkian 303 (these dies). Dewing 869 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 42, 118 (this reverse die). AMB 479 (these dies). Mildenberg, Essays Kraay-Mørholm, pl. XLIV, 6 (these dies). Jongkees 3.

Extremely rare. An attractive specimen of this celebrated issue with the usual reverse die break on the eye at a very early stage. Struck on a very broad flan with the obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

100'000

Ex NFA XXX, 1992, 21 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 72, 2013, Hunter, 4021 sales.

Scholars have long attempted to ascribe Kimon's decadrachms to an historical event as they seem in every way to be commemorative medallions. The Syracusan defeat of the Athenian navy in 413 at first seems an ideal choice, though current thought on the dating of this issue favours the victorious actions of Syracuse in the otherwise devastating invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians from 406 to 405 B.C.

The most compelling reason to associate the Kimonian decadrachms with a military victory is the display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue along with the inscription ΑΘΛΑ, which indicates 'prizes', or at least 'agonistic contests'. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that practice and what we observe here.

The obverse scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend is devoted entirely to victory. Despite their inherent dissimilarities, the four elements of the scene exist in harmony: the driver is calm and composed, the horses toss their heads wildly as they charge forward, Nike floats above as if undisturbed by the great contest below, and the display of arms and armour is fixed, as if monumental. If possible, the head of Artemis-Arethusa on the reverse is even more impressive. This die is especially important, as it is signed twice by Kimon: his initial K on the ampyx near her forehead and his full name KIMΩN on the body of the dolphin below her neck. Considering his signature also occurs in miniature letters on the exergual line on the obverse, we have a coin that the artist must have considered to be among his best creations.





100

- 100 Decadrachm unsigned work by Kimon circa 404-400, AR 43.42 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and beneath, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ[ΚΟΣΙ]ΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with ampyx and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Regling, Syrakus 11c (this coin). Seltman, Greek Coins, pl. 24, 1 (this coin). Rizzo pl. L, 6 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 307 (these dies). Mildenberg, Essays Kraay-Mørkholm, pl. XLIV, 11 (these dies). Jongkees 11c (this coin).

Very rare. A spectacular specimen of this important and desirable issue. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete. Of superb Classical style and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

200'000

Ex Hirsch XXXIV, 1914, 196; Naville V, 1923, 112; Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 337; CNG 50, 1999, 509 sales and Nomos FPL 2012, 5.



101

101

- 101 Double decadrachm circa 400, AV 5.79 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of goddess l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented sphendone, wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; below chin, pellet and behind the head, eight-rayed star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. Gulbenkian 325 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 330 (this obverse die). Bérend, Denis I, D13/R19.

Rare. Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

7'500



102

- 102 Decadrachm signed, by Euainetos circa 400 BC, AR 42.71 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [A]ΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑ – Κ – [Ο – ΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, ΕΥ – ΑΙΝΕ. SNG Copenhagen 689 (this reverse die). Dewing 880 (these dies). Gallatin C.IV/R.III.

Rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

50'000

Ex Tkalec sale 8 September 2008, 20.

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



103

- 103 Tetras or dionkia, circa 390, Æ 2.55 g. Female head, wearing *ampyx*, facing slightly l., hair floating freely. Rev. Octopus; in field, two small pellets. SNG Copenhagen 679. C. Boehringer, *Essays Thompson* pl. 39, 26. SNG München 1107. AMB 491. Calciati II, 29.

Dark green patina and good extremely fine

750

From a private American collection.



104

- 104 Corinthian stater, 344-337, AR 8.51 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG Lloyd 1442. SNG Oxford 2032 (these dies). AMB 495. Calciati II, 1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

From a private American collection.



105

- 105 Corinthian stater, 344-337, AR 8.59 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG Lloyd 1442. SNG ANS 504 (these dies). Calciati II, 1/2.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, light marks on cheek, otherwise extremely fine

750



106

106

- 106 Dilitron, circa 344-337 or 332, Æ 20.01 g. ZEYΣ EΛ[EYΘE]PIOΣ Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑ – K Horse prancing l., in exergue ΟΣΙΩ and to l., N. SNG ANS 534. AMB 500. SNG Morcom 718. Calciati II, 185-190.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A spectacular portrait of magnificent style struck in high relief and a superb green patina gently smoothed on reverse. Extremely fine

6'000





107

- 107 Decadrachm, circa 317-310, AV 4.30 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; before chin, pellet and behind head, ear of barley. Rev. ΣΥΡ – ΑΚ – ΟΣΙ – ΩΝ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below, *triskeles*. Jameson 858 (this coin). du Chastel 159 (this coin). SNG München 1189. SNG ANS 552. A very rare variety. Well centred on a full flan, minor marks on cheek, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sambon December 1907, 334; NAC 9, 1996, 235 and NAC 64, 2012, 735 sales. From the Jameson, du Chastel and A.D.M. collections.



108

- 108 Tetradrachm, circa 317-310, AR 16.85 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring with triple pendant and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NK (?). Around, three dolphins. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles* l. Beneath heavy exergual line, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ / ΑΙ ligate. SNG Lloyd 1477 (these dies). SNG ANS 637 (this obverse die). Ierardi, AJN 7-8, 10. Of superb style and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

From the E. J. Haeberlin collection.



109

110

111

- 109 Bronze, circa 317-305, Æ 3.76 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone l.; behind, *cantharus*. Rev. Bull butting l.; above, dolphin l. / Σ. In exergue, letter or monogram within wreath. SNG Morcom 735 var. Calciati type 100, but this symbol unrecorded. Dark brown tone and good extremely fine 500

From a private American collection.

- 110 Decadrachm, circa 295-289, AV 2.81 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below, *triskeles*. In exergue, YE ligate. Gulbenkian 337. Bérard, Essays Price, pl. 9, 11 (these dies). Extremely fine 3'000



## The Carthaginians in Sicily and in North Africa



111



111

- 111 Stater, Carthago (?) 350-320, AV 9.28 g. Head of Tanit I., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earrings and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis Group IIIh, 82-85.  
Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Ceresio 1, 1987, 60 and H.D. Rauch / La Galerie Numismatique 11 January 2009, 34 sales.



112



112

- 112 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320, AR 17.09 g. Barley wreathed head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Head of horse I.; behind, palm tree with clusters of dates; beneath truncation of the neck, 'mmhnt in Punic characters. Boston 490 (this reverse die). SNG Ashmolean 2158 (this reverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 145.  
Of lovely style, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 4'000

From the A.D.M. collection.

## Macedonia, Acanthus



113



113

- 113 Tetradrachm, circa 525-470, AR 16.74 g. Lion I., attacking bull kneeling r. and biting into its hindquarters; above, A and in exergue, acanthus leaf. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS —, cf. 3. Desneux —, cf. 3-7.  
An apparently unrecorded variety. Well struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 12'000

## Neapolis



- 114 Drachm, late 5th to 4th century BC, AR 3.76 g. Gorgoneion head facing, with tongue protruding. Rev. N – E – O – Π Laureate head of Parthenos r., wearing earring and necklace; all within shallow incuse surface. Boston 545. SNG Berry 40. SNG ANS 424.  
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'500

## Olynthus



- 115 Tetradrachm, circa 479-450 BC, AR 17.08 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; large pellet above. Rev. Eagle flying l. within incuse square at centre of larger incuse square. AMNG III/2, p. 141, 43. Jameson 955 (these dies). Boston 612 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1377 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 396. Kunstfreund 34 (these dies).  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 8'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 56 and Triton XVII, 2014, 129 sales. From the RAJ collection.



- 116 Tetradrachm, circa 410-401, AR 14.45 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ / ΚΙΔ / ΕΩΝ Eight-stringed cithara. SNG Lockett 1308 (this obverse die). Robinson-Clement A23-P20.  
A bold portrait struck in high relief with a light iridescent tone, good extremely fine 15'000

**Kings of Macedonia, Philipp II, 359 – 336**



- 117 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342-336, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΟΥ Horseman at pace r., holding palm branch and bridles; below, vertical thunderbolt. SNG ANS 379. Le Rider 199.

A portrait of exquisite style, the work of a talented engraver.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

10'000

Ex The New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 296. Previously purchased from A. H. Baldwin 11 May 1985.



- 118 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342-336, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΟΥ Horseman at pace r., holding palm branch and bridles; below, horizontal thunderbolt and, in exergue, N. SNG ANS 385 ff. Le Rider 233.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 193 and Leu 103, 2009, 70 sales.

**Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues**



- 119 Stater, Babylon circa 325-323, AV 8.30 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] – ΒΑ – ΣΙΑΕΩΣ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; in lower l. field, M and monogram. Price –, cf. 3594 (misses ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; Bowl is decorated with sphinx; on reverse, monogram / M).

An apparently unrecorded variety. Good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Leu sale 25, 1980, 112.





120



120



- 120 Stater, uncertain mint in Greece or Macedonia circa 310-275, AV 8.60 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; in l. field, ant / eight-rayed star. SNG Lockett 1429 (this obverse die). Price 831.

Extremely fine 2'000



121



- 121 Tetradrachm, Tarsus circa 327-323, AR 17.23 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, plough. Below throne, ivy leaf upwards. Newell, Tarsos, 32. Price 3023. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M fixed price list 518, 1989, 6; Hess-Divo sale 307, 2007, P.A. collection, 1139 and NAC 78, 2014, 239 sales.

### Antigonus II Gonatas, 277 – 239



122



- 122 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 277-239, AR 17.17 g. Macedonian shield decorated in centre with head of Pan l., with *pedum* over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena standing l., hurling thunderbolt and holding shield decorated with gorgoneion; at her sides, in lower field, Macedonian helmet – EMP ligate. Boston 712. Dewing 1204. Merker, ANSMN 9, p. 46.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500





- 123 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 277-239, AR 17.12 g. Macedonian shield decorated in centre with head of Pan I., with *pedum* over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΦΟΝΟΥ Athena standing l., hurling thunderbolt and holding shield decorated with gorgoneion; at her sides, in lower field, Macedonian helmet – EMP ligate. Seyrig, Trésors, 1.68. Meydancikkale 2588. Merker, ANSMN 9, p. 46.  
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250

#### Thraco-Macedonian Tribes, Siris or Lete



- 124 Stater, circa 540-520, AR 10.04 g. Nude ithyphallic satyr grasping r. arm of nymph, trying to move away from him; in field l. and r. and above, three pellets. Rev. Rough incuse square. AMNG III, pl.14,31. Svoronos, L'Hellénisme Primitif, pl. VII, 21 (this obverse die). Rosen 152. Kunstfreund 39 (this coin). SNG ANS 950.

Very rare. A wonderful specimen of this interesting and desirable issue. Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 45'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 39 and Morton & Eden 24 October 2011, 70 sales.

For a coinage that clearly was important in its time, and which today is known in a considerable variety of styles, it is remarkable that the mint identification is still a matter of debate. Even if we do not know where in the Thraco-Macedonian region these coins were struck, in some cases we know where they ended up since they have been found in documented hoards from Thrace, Rhodes, Syria, Jordan, Bactria, Egypt, and Southern Italy (where 18 were amongst the coins of the 1911 Taranto hoard; ICGH 1874). On the rare occasions that inscriptions are present on these coins, they seem to be retrograde and are faintly engraved, and thus are difficult to read. An apparent mis-reading in the 19th Century as 'Letaion' led to an enduring attribution to Lete, a Macedonian city about 15 miles north of Thessalonica. That tentative identification has been used by generations of scholars. However, more recently some authorities have come to accept Svoronos' reading as 'Sirinon', the ethnic of Siris, a town in the region of Mt. Pangaeus. Kraay agreed with Svoronos' reading, and thus associated these coins with the Satrai, a tribe also in the Pangaion region.

## Thrace, Apollonia Pontica



- 125 Tetradrachm, circa 350, AR 16.73 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. [Σ]OKPATHΣ Anchor upright; in field, A – crayfish. SNG Berry 393 var. (different magistrate name). SNG BM Black Sea 165 var. (different magistrate name). Lexicon –. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 7'000

## Islands of Thrace, Samothrace



- 126 Didrachm, circa 500-465, AR 6.35 g. ΣA retrograde and backwards Sphinx seated l., wearing plumed cap; she raises her r. forepaw and scratches her side with her l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* I, 989 and pl. XXVIII, 12. Svoronos, *L'Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. 17, 15 (this obverse die). Jameson 2441 (this coin). Schwabacher, *Fund 1a* (this coin).  
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known and the only one in private hands. Of magnificent Archaic style and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund* 45; Leu 42, 1987, 154; Leu 81, 2001, 137 and *Nomos* 6, 2012, 35 sales. From the Kiourpet (Chora on Samothrace) Hoard of 1930 (IGCH 696) and the Jameson collection.

This didrachm is a rare example of the Archaic coinage of Samothrace. The sphinx on the obverse was a mythical composite creature part woman, part lion, and part eagle. Although the model for the Greek sphinx must be sought in the guardian sphinxes of Egypt, the Greek sphinx had a reputation as a destructive monster sent by the gods as a punishment to mortals. The monstrous quality of the sphinx is even indicated by her name, which derives from the Greek verb *sphingo* ("to throttle"). Most famously, the sphinx was visited upon Boiotian Thebes as a terrible curse. She killed all passersby who could not answer her riddle correctly, until the tragic hero Oedipus gave the correct response and broke her power.

Despite the infamous tradition of the Theban sphinx, one suspects that the prominent sphinx on the coins of Samothrace (and perhaps of Chios as well) have a closer connection to the original Egyptian model and represent protective spirits. On Samothrace the leonine sphinx also may have had some special relationship to the Great Mother (the chief deity of the Samothracian pantheon) who was regularly depicted associated with lions.

# Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 323 – 281



- 127 Stater, uncertain mint circa 297-281, AV 8.20 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, monogram. In exergue, monogram. Müller 512. Thompson –. SNG Copenhagen 1084. Extremely fine 4'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1979.



- 128 Tetradrachm, Pergamon circa 287/6-282, AR 16.63 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon, K below neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding in r. hand Nike which crowns the king's name and resting l. elbow on shield; behind, herm in outer left field, archaic *xoanon* (cult image) in inner l. field, ΖΩ monogram in exergue. Thompson, *Essays Robinson*, 220 var.; Newell, *The Pergamene Mint after Philetaerus*, pl. I, 1 var.; Müller, *Die Münzen des thrakischen König Lysimachos*, 287 var. Struck on a large round flan and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Of exceptional artistic quality on both obverse and reverse. Extremely fine 2'500

Lysimachos, a close associate of Alexander the Great, received the province of Thrace and northwest Asia Minor upon the latter's death. Like the other Diadochi, he initially ruled as a satrap but soon assumed the title and role of an independent king. He began to issue money in his own name in 306 B.C. and, about a decade later, he instituted coin types of his own which, however, clearly advertised his connection with Alexander by displaying the first numismatic portrait of the great conqueror with the horn of Ammon.

Pergamon, one of the mints opened by Lysimachos, struck gold staters and silver tetradrachms bearing the best and most beautiful portraits of Alexander that have come down to us. They show the King with the horn of Ammon, thus emphasizing his divine descent, looking upward with just a touch of pathos, with slightly unruly hair and with the well-known lock over the forehead – an irresistible image of an ideal king and leader.

According to H.A. Cahn ("Frühhellenistische Münzkunst, Kleine Schriften zur Münzkunde und Archäologie", Basel 1975, p. 121-126), the engraver of this wonderful type could have been the same talented artist who designed, for the same mint, the dies of the famous portrait of Seleukos I on the silver tetradrachms of Philetairos.



### Thessaly, Larissa



129



129

- 129 Drachm, circa 479-460, AR 5.09 g. Horse grazing l.; above, upside down bird. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ-ΣΑ[Ι]Ο-Ν counterclockwise from lower l around sandal of Jason l.; above, double-axe r. All within shallow incuse square. BCD Thessaly I –. BCD Thessaly II – (but cf. 130/129 for obv./rev.). Hermann –. Traité –. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / very fine 2'500

Ex CNG e-sale 292, 2012, 1. From the BCD collection.

### Thessalian League (after 197 BC)



130



- 130 Stater, Mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century, AR 6.31 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, ΠΕ ligate. Rev. ΦΙΛΟΞΕΕ – ΝΙΔΗΣ Athena Itonia striding r., hurling javelin and holding spear; in field vertically, ΘΕΣΣΑ – ΛΩΝ and, in exergue, ΔΑΜΟΘΟΙΝΟΣ. McClean 4770 and pl. 177, 16. BCD Thessaly II, 871.3 (these dies). Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250

### Islands off Thessaly, Skyros



131



131

- 131 Didrachm, circa 485-480, AR 8.67 g. Two goats, standing opposed vertically, back to back, with their heads turned inwards and their legs extended; between them, five-lobed fig leaf. Rev. Stellate design composed of a large central globule surrounded by four smaller ones and by two rays and two three-lobed fig leaves; all within incuse square. Jameson 2122 (this coin). Balcer, SNR 1978, 18 and pl. 26, 18 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1367 (these dies).

Extremely rare and an issue of tremendous fascination. Old cabinet tone, a minor metal flaw at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex Hess-Leu 4 April 1954, 133 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD Thessaly 809 sales. From the Jameson and BCD collections.

The rugged island of Skyros off the coast of Thessaly was never a place of great importance, although it became a base for Dolopian pirates in the early fifth century BC. The Dolopians are variously described as a Thessalian or Aitolian Greek people who were much given to maintaining themselves through plunder. It is tempting if perhaps a little speculative to suggest that the somewhat crude Archaic silver coinage attributed to Skyros might have been struck by the Dolopians of Skyros from the plunder that they took attacking unwary vessels in the Aegean Sea.

Dolopian piracy was brought to a sudden end in c. 475 BC when the Athenian fleet under Kimon rooted the Dolopians out of Skyros and replaced them with Athenian cleruchs (colonists who retained citizen rights at Athens). The Athenians claimed justification in colonizing the island as it was said to be the burial place of the great Athenian hero, Theseus. As proof of this, Kimon reportedly found his bones and carried them back for reburial in the Theseion at Athens.



## Boeotia, Thebes



- 132 Stater, circa 480-460, AR 12.23 g. Boiotian shield. Rev. Square incuse with anticlockwise mill-sail pattern; ⊕ in centre. Head, Boeotia p. 16, vii, pl. I, 7. De Sartiges 248 (this coin). Rosen 178. Myron Hoard pl. A, 16. Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'250

Ex Triton sale XV, 2006, BCD Boiotia, 344. From the De Sartiges collection.

## Attica, Athens



- 133 Tetradrachm of the "Wappenmünzen series" circa 515, AR 17.15 g. Gorgoneion with open mouth and protruding tongue. Rev. Facing head and forepaws of panther within incuse square. Seltman 324. Svoronos-Pick pl. 1, cf.73. Nicolet-Pierre, RN 25, p. 17 and pl. IV, D9/R-. ACGC 173.  
Extremely rare. An issue of tremendous fascination, perfectly centred on a full flan.  
Obverse from a weak and rusty die, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine 40'000

From the traditions represented in the works of Aristotle and Plutarch, Athenian coinage was introduced by Solon, who became Archon of Athens in 594/3 B.C. However, hoard evidence shows that these literary references cannot be accurate, as they speak of a time long before coinage was first produced in Athens. The references either must be to drachm weights of silver (rather than, specifically, to coined silver) or the original texts were subjected to later revisions.

The first coinage of Athens, known as Wappenmünzen ('heraldic coins'), appears to have been introduced in about 545 B.C., near the start of the tyranny of Peisistratus. It would seem that local elites were the driving force behind this coinage as the variety of designs, fourteen in all, likely represent shield-like family badges. The small number of dies employed and the rarity of the coins both indicate that these were not substantial issues.

Sometime between c.525 and c.515 B.C., during the tyranny of Hippias (527-510), the Wappenmünzen coinage was superseded by the Gorgoneion series, of which an example is offered here. Gorgoneion tetradrachms are among the most significant coinages of Athens, if for no other reason than their denomination. Prior to this coinage the Athenians had struck nothing larger than a didrachm – a coin equal in weight to a Corinthian stater. The introduction of double-weight coins perhaps indicates that the Athenians planned to start using coins for the purpose of large transactions and international trade, rather than principally for local use.

An equally important innovation of this coinage is the fact that its reverse bore an artistic design. With the exception of a truly remarkable Wappenmünzen didrachm struck with a reverse die that incorporates a facing lion or panther head within one of the quadrants of the incuse punch, all Athenian coins struck prior to this issue were essentially uniface. This may be the first instance at any mint in the western world when a full reverse type was employed. This, of course, would have a profound effect on the evolution of Greek coinage.

The use of an obverse and a reverse design made it possible for the Athenians to move ever closer to issuing a true 'state coinage' as opposed to an eclectic coinage on which a variety of personal designs were employed. With the obverse now bearing the facing head of the Gorgon – an emblem, albeit oblique, of the city's patron goddess Athena – any rotation of personal types (in this case just two, the facing heads of a lion or panther, and a bull) could be isolated to the reverse. This provided Athenian coinage with a sense of uniformity that sometime between circa 520 and circa 510 B.C. found its ultimate expression in the replacement of the Gorgoneion tetradrachms with those bearing the familiar Athena-owl design and the ethnic ΑΘΕ.



134

- 134 Decadrachm, circa 467-465, AR 41.98 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. A – Θ – E Owl standing facing, with spread wings; in upper field l., olive-twigg with two leaves and berry. The whole within incuse square. ACGC 188. Starr Group II C 61 (this obverse die). Svoronos pl. 8, 14 (this obverse die). Seltman pl. XXI, A 207 (this die). Kraay-Hirmer 358 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert The Athenian Decadrachm 28a (this coin).

Extremely rare and of the highest numismatic and historical interest, undoubtedly one of the most prestigious Greek coins. Metal slightly porous and a die-break on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

200'000

Ex Berk 109, 1999, 191 and NAC 39, 2007, 41 sales.

Athens decadrachms rank high among the prizes of ancient Greek coinage, with few examples existing in public or private collections. The purpose of these massive coins, and their dating, has long excited debate among scholars. In recent years a careful study of hoard evidence has shattered some enduring myths, and these coins are now attributed to a period of perhaps several years in the mid-460s B.C., making them contemporary with the 'Demareteion' decadrachms of Syracuse. According to Herodotus, this denomination was used to pay bonuses to Athenian citizens for surpluses from the nearby silver mines at Laurium. Had this been true, the decadrachms would have been struck in the years following the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C. It is interesting that both ancient literary accounts concerning decadrachms – Herodotus for Athens and Diodorus Siculus for the 'Demareteion' issue of Syracuse – are incorrect, and have caused a great deal of misunderstanding. The purpose of decadrachms has also been debated. Barclay Head, writing nearly a century ago, echoed the thoughts of his contemporaries when he said decadrachms were "...chiefly issued on special occasions or for the personal gratification of Tyrants or Kings, and not for common currency." In fact, we now know the decadrachms of Athens and the Syracusan issues in the style of Kimon and Euainetos had legitimate and enduring roles in the monetary system, though never a commonplace one. The large silver coins of Northern Greece (principally octadrachms and dodecadrachms) were purely commercial coins, quite often struck for export. The decadrachms of Acragas, and possibly the 'Demareteion Master' decadrachms of Syracuse, may be exceptional in this regard, as the latter may have a yet-unrecognized commemorative purpose, and the former almost certainly commemorates a charioteer's victory at the 92nd Olympiad in 412 B.C.

## Aegina



- 135 Stater, circa 510-485, AR 12.14 g. Sea-turtle seen from above, with thin collar and dots running down the back. Rev. Union Jack pattern, incuse. *Traité* II/1, 1012, pl. XXIX, 7. SNG Delepierre 1501-1503. R. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, 1925, pl. 1, 2. Selinus Hoard 46-51. M.M. Bendenoun, *Coins of the Ancient World, A Portrait of the JDL Collection*, 20 (this coin).

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

Struck in high relief, old cabinet tone and extremely fine 9'000

Ex Emile Bourgey, June 1959, lot 353; Alain Weil October 2004, 92 and NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 288 sales. From the Chandon de Briailles collection.

## Corinthia, Corinth



- 136 Stater, circa 405-345, AR 8.23 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; above, to l., *aphlaston*. Ravel 163. SNG Delepierre 1873. Calciati, *Pegasi* 163.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750



- 137 Stater, circa 345-307, AR 8.58 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet and necklace; behind, chimera. Below, A - P. Ravel 1010. Calciati, *Pegasi* 428.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 500



- 138 Stater, circa 345-307, AR 8.53 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet and necklace; behind, boar l. Below, A – P. Ravel 1017. Dewing 1753. Calciati, Pegasi 435.  
Of supreme late Classical style, wonderful light iridescent tone  
and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 121, 2003, 144; Hess-Divo 311, 2008, 368 and NAC 78, 2014, 271 sales.

#### Crete, Gortyna



- 139 Stater, circa 330-270, AR 11.69 g. Europa seated r. in tree, head propped on her l. hand in pensive attitude. Rev. [ΛΟ]DTVNS retrograde Bull standing r., head reverted. Svoronos Crète, 58 and pl. XIV, 5 (these dies). Dewing 2018.  
Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Art Coins Roma 6, 2012, 417.

#### The Cyclades, Kythnos



- 140 Drachm, circa 490-480, AR 3.92 g. Head of boar r. Rev. Small incuse square. Regling, Antike Münzen, pl. VII, 173. Sheedy cf. 27.  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Hirsch 188, 1995, 322 and Busso Peus 407, 2012, 399 sales.



## Paros



141



141

- 141 Drachm, circa 500-497/5, AR 5.92 g. Goat kneeling r. Rev. Rough incuse square. Cahn, Monnaies grecques archaïques fig. 12 (these dies). HGC 6, 653 (this coin illustrated). Sheedy 63b (this coin illustrated).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 264; Leu 81, 201, 228; LHS 102, 2008, 247; Peus 399, 2009, 140; Peus 401, 2010, Wiegandt 348; Nomos 6, 2012, 81 and Triton XVII, 2014, 236 sales.

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



142



142

- 142 Tetradrachm, circa 111-96/5, AR 18.30 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑ ΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent and monogram. All within ivy wreath. Pollak, ANSMN 16, 1 and pl. VI, 1 (this coin). de Callatay D5/R.1a and pl. 1, D5/R1a (this coin).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone, minor metal flaw on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'500



143



143

- 143 Stater, January 74, AV 8.48 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑ ΤΟΡΟΣ Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent and Δ: in exergue, monogram. All within wreath. Boston 1358. de Callatay pl. 1, D11/R1. Very rare. Several minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex M&M Fixed price list 457, 1983, 11.



- 144 Tetradrachm, 76-75, AR 17.58 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ / Θ Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent / monogram – monogram / monogram. All within ivy wreath. SNG von Aulock 8 var. (different month). de Callataŷ pl. X, D34/R8.

Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 3'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 36, 1987, 179; Vinchon 17 November 1990, 29 and Triton II, 1998, 403 sales.

#### Mysia, Cyzicus



- 145 Hecte, circa 550-500, EL 2.62 g. Bearded male head l., with long hair; beneath neck truncation, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 66. Rosen 447. SNG France 194.

A portrait of superb Archaic style. Extremely fine 2'500



- 146 1/12 of a stater, circa 550-500, EL 1.32 g. Dolphin swimming l.; below, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze –. Boston –. SNG von Aulock –. SNG France –. Rosen –.

Apparently unrecorded. Extremely fine 1'500



- 147 Hecte, circa V-IV century BC, EL 2.59 g. Boy seated facing, head r., legs splayed to l., holding in his r. hand a tunny fish by the tail. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 169 (stater). Jameson 2201. SNG France 316 (stater).

Very rare. Of superb style, a banker's mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex Lanz 66, 1993, 236; Triton XV, 2012, 1199 and Triton XVII, 2014, 264 sales.



148



148

- 148 Stater, circa 500-475, EL 16.08 g. Heracles kneeling r., holding club over his head and bow; behind, tunny fish upright. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 106. Boston 1462. Kunstfreund 6 (this coin).  
Very rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known of this issue and among the best  
staters of Cyzicus in existence. Of masterly Archaic style, perfectly struck in high  
relief, light reddish tone and good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Schlessinger 13, 1935, duplicates of Hermitage, 1160; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 6 and Morton & Eden 24 October 2011, 131 sales.

Heracles was revered at Cyzicus for having taken part in the Argonautic expedition to Colchis – an event that constitutes one of the main design themes for the staters of Cyzicus. During their mythical journey the Argonauts docked at Cyzicus and were treated hospitably, though after leaving their vessel was blown back toward the city, only to be mistaken for an enemy. Hostilities soon broke out and Cyzicus, the leader of the Aeolians who then occupied the city, was killed in combat by Jason or Heracles. With this connection to Heracles locked firmly into the earliest period of Cyzicene 'history' it is hardly surprising to find the demi-god so frequently represented on the city's coinage.

On Cyzicene electrum Heracles is shown in various manners, including as an infant, where he holds a tunny, wrestles two serpents, or performs that same feat with his brother Iphicles. As a mature hero he is honoured with a portrait stater, is shown wrestling the Nemean lion, or holding a club and a horn. In this case he holds a club, bow and two arrows. A variant of this type exists, on which the hero is depicted as a young man, un-bearded, his club is lowered and the arrows are absent. In both instances he is presented in the trademark crouching-bending position of Cyzicus as he advances with bent legs so as to allow this vigorous design to better fit the shape of the round planchet.



149



- 149 Tetradrachm, circa 350, AR 15.26 g. Σ – ΩΤ – ΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore-Soteira I., wearing barley wreath and with hair bound in saccos. Rev. KYZIKHN – ΩΝ Lion's head l. with open jaws and tongue protruding; behind, cantharus and below, tunny fish. Traitè II, 2812 and pl. CLXXVIII, 20 (this coin). von Fritze 24 and pl. 5, 37. SNG von Aulock 1220 (this obverse die). Kunstfreund 215 (this coin).

Of an exceptionally fine style. Struck on a very broad flan and  
with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Brüder Egger 7 January 1908 ff., Prince Chattenowskoi, 534; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 215 and Leu 42, 1987, 283 sales. From the Chattenowskoi and Gillet collections.

## Lampsacus



- 150 Stater, circa 350, AV 7.90 g. Laureate head of Zeus I., with lotus-tipped sceptre on far shoulder. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r.; all within shallow and partially incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos 29 and pl. II, 33. Boston 1595. SNG France 1137 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 202, 729.

Rare. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief and an exquisite light reddish tone. Good extremely fine

30'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the late 70's.

The staters of Lampsacus are among the most appealing of all ancient gold coinages; not only is their artistry of a very high standard, but there is a considerable variety in obverse types, all of which are paired with the standard reverse depicting the forepart of a winged horse. This particular coin, struck at the end of the Classical period, bears the head of Zeus, the supreme deity of the Greeks. In her masterful study of 1924, Brett documents 41 issues of staters for a period of 50 or 60 years, leading us to conclude that the gold coinage of Lampsacus was as exciting in ancient times as it is today. We may generalise by saying that Greek gold coins fall into two broad categories: imperial and civic. The former, when well managed, was struck consistently and in large quantities. The civic coinages tended to be struck only periodically in response to crises, and this is the case even at some of the most prolific mints, such as Syracuse and Tarentum. However, Lampsacus seems to have issued a regular gold coinage, just as it had done in earlier times using electrum. Comparisons between Lampsacus, Cyzicus, Mytilene and Phocaea can readily be made except that the latter three mints continued to issue electrum long after the Archaic age had closed.



- 151 Stater, circa 350, AV 8.37 g. Laureate head of Hekate I., hair rolled at back and gathered up into a knot on top of head, wearing earring and necklace; behind, torch. Rev. Forepart of pegasus r. Baldwin, Lampsakos 34 and pl. III, 19-20. Weber 5103 (these dies). Boston 1598 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A very interesting portrait, an almost invisible trace of double-striking on obverse, minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 282; Giessener Münzhandlung 50, 1990, 323; Numismatica Genevensis 2, 2002, 48 and Hess-Divo 299, 2004, 73 sales.



### Islands off Troas, Tenedos



152



152

- 152 Drachm, after 189, AR 3.73 g. Janiform male and female heads, respectively laureate and diademed. Rev. TENEΔΙΩΝ Double axe; below, monogram and grapes – tripod. All within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 524 var. (different symbol). de Callatay, Tenedos, Essays Price 48 (this obverse die).  
Very rare. Dark tone and extremely fine 2'500



153



154



155



### Lesbos, Mytilene

- 153 Hecte, circa 521-478, EL 2.34 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws. Rev. Cockerel's head l., incuse. de Luynes 2544. SNG Copenhagen 302. Bodenstein Em. 7.  
Good extremely fine 2'000

### Ionian, Uncertain mint

- 154 Hecte, circa 650-600, EL 2.34 g. Flower. Rev. Incuse punch. SNG von Aulock –, cf. 7786 (trite).  
Extremely rare. Good very fine 750

Ex Gorny and Mosch 211, 2013, 336 (Colophon) and NAC 84, 2015, 1534 sales.

- 155 Hecte, circa 600-550, EL 2.20 g. Athena or Artemis standing facing, head l., holding with both hands long thin object across her waist. Rev. Irregular incuse punch. Rosen 264 (these dies).  
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. Extremely fine 3'500  
Ex Leu 76, 1999, 165 and NAC 84, 2015, 652 sales.

### Caria, Caunus



156



156

- 156 Stater, circa 470-450, AR 11.47 g. Winged female figure running l., head r., holding *kerykeion* in r. hand and wreath in l. Rev. Baetyl (?) with small horn-like projection (handles?) on apex; all within incuse square with granulated surfaces. Troxell, Winged Karians 24. Konuk 79. SNG Kayhan 790. Kunstfreund 166 (this coin).  
Struck on excellent metal and with a light old cabinet tone. Flan-crack at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu-M&M, 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund 166; Triton VII, 2004, 257 and Triton XVII, 2014, 332 sales.

## Chersonesus



- 157 Drachm, circa 510-480, AR 5.80 g. Forepart of lion r. Rev. Bucranium within incuse square. Cahn, Knidos p. 205, X 19 and pl. 10, X19 (this coin).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Auctiones 18, 1989, 766 and Hess-Divo 321, 2012, 169 sales.

## Dynasts of Caria, Maussolus, 377 – 353



- 158 Tetradrachm, Halicarnassus after 367, AR 15.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters r. Rev. MAYΣΣΩΛΛ[O] Zeus Labraundus standing r., holding double axe and spear. *Traité* II/2, 90, pl. XC, 2. BMC Caria 181, 1 – 2. SNG von Aulock –, cf. 2358–2360 (letters in field). SNG Copenhagen 590. Gulbenkian 2, 781. K. Konuk, *The Coinage of the Hekatomnids of Caria*, unpublished DPhil, Oxford, 1998, 236, 26, and pl. 13, 26 (this coin). M. Bendenoun, *A portrait of the JDL Collection*, Tradart, 27 (this coin).

A sublime portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master engraver.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex Numismatic Auction Ltd 1, 1982, 118 and NAC-Tradart 79, 2014, JDL part I, 14 sales.

The Hecatomnid dynasty, comprised of a founding father, two daughters and three sons, was something of a political marvel, for it endured nearly sixty years under the authority of four Persian Kings. Early in the 4th Century B.C. the dynastic founder, Hecatomnus, was installed as satrap of Caria by King Artaxerxes II. Being so distant from Persepolis, the seat of the Persian administration, the Carian satrap enjoyed a great deal of autonomy – a blessing which posed problems of its own, and which demanded crafty and enterprising leadership to survive.

The coinage of the dynasty began under Hecatomnus, who initially found inspiration in the types of Miletus, but who soon introduced Rhodian-weight tetradrachms with a personal type showing on their obverse the standing figure of Zeus Labraundus, and on their reverse a lion ready to pounce. Though the lion type was abandoned by Hecatomnus' successor, Maussollus, in favour of the facing head of Helios, Zeus was retained as the standard reverse type for all of the major coinages of the dynasty in precious metal.

This particular Zeus, who holds a sceptre and a double-axe (labrys), was avidly worshipped at a picturesque sanctuary at Labraunda, a remote village along a mountain pass some distance from Hecatomnus' home town of Mylasa. Though several ancient literary accounts, including those of Strabo, Herodotus and Callimachus, name the cult at Labraunda as that of Zeus Stratios ('warlike'), inscriptions at the site typically identify the god as Zeus Labraundus.

Of all Carian satraps, Maussollus is the best remembered because his name is embedded in "mausoleum", a word inspired by this satrap's elaborate burial structure at Halicarnassus, which was canonized as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. When Maussollus died in 353 an interesting chain of succession was initiated. Power was assumed by his sister-wife Artemisia, who two years later is said to have died of grief; then one of Maussollus' brothers, Hidrieus, assumed the title of Satrap, and upon Hidrieus' death, his sister-wife, Ada, came to power, only to be ousted by her last sibling, Pixodarus.

### Islands of Caria, Lindos



159



159

- 159 Stater, circa 515/510-475, AR 13.45 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and protruding tongue. Rev. Rectangular incuse square, with uneven surfaces, divided by a thick band. SNG von Aulock 2782. Cahn Charites, Lindos, Group D. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul Weber, 3240; Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philippsen, 2431; Hirsch XXX, 1911, 579; Naville I, 1921, Pozzi 2674; Naville VII, 1924, Bement 1546; Vinchon, 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 187; M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 323 and Morton & Eden sale 24 October 2011, 159 sales.

### Samos



160



160

- 160 Didrachm, circa 512, AR 5.92 g. Panther's head facing within dotted square frame. Rev. Quadripartite incuse, partially filled. Barron, Samos p. 175, triobols 1, pl. v, 1a (same obverse type, but ox reverse). Cf. Rosen 610 (same type of Barron). Gemini sale IV, 2008, 192 (this coin).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an exceedingly rare type.

Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Gemini sale IV, 2008, 192.

### Kings of Lydia, Time of Croesus, 561-546 or later.



161



161

- 161 Double siglos, Sardes circa 550-520, AR 10.72 g. Confronted foreparts of lion, with extended r. foreleg, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse squares of unequal size. SNG von Aulock 2873. Carradice BAR 343, pl. X, 2. . Bendenoun, A portrait of the JDL Collection, 30 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually well struck and complete, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Vinchon sale April 1999, 212 and NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 292 sales.

## Cilicia, Soloi



- 162 Stater, circa 410-375, AR 10.64 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with griffin. Rev. ΣΟ – ΑΕ – [ΩΝ] Grape bunch within incuse square; ivy leaf on vine at sides. All within shallow incuse circle. Jameson 1607 (this coin). SNG France 171 (this reverse die). Casabonne type 4.  
Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul Weber 1878; Hess-Leu 14 April 1954, 174 and Triton XVI, 2013, 525 sales. From the Jameson collection.

## Tarsus, Mazaïos, 361 – 344.



- 163 Daric, AV 8.21 g. 'Baaltars' in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated l., r. hand holding long sceptre, l. holding ear of barley and grape bunch of grapes on vine. Rev. Lion l., grasping the back of stag recumbent l. and biting into its neck; in upper r. field, letter. All in linear square frame within shallow incuse square; in upper l. field, G in Aramaic characters. British Museum, *Forgotten Empire*, cf. 357 = Robinson, NC 1948, pl. V, 12.  
An apparently unrecorded variety of an exceedingly rare type. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good very fine 25'000

Mazaïos was appointed satrap of Cilicia around 361 BC, but the territories under its administration were later expanded to include the entire province of *Abar nahanâ* ("Across the River"), which included Cilicia, Syria, Phoenicia, and Palestine. When Sidon led the cities of Phoenicia in revolt against Artaxerxes III in 343 BC, Mazaïos crushed the rebellion. Much of the satrap's coinage may have been struck in the context of this conflict. Thanks to his successes, under Artaxerxes' successor, Dareios III, Mazaïos was promoted and became satrap of Babylonia.

Although Mazaïos could not have known it when he introduced his Tarsian coinage, this stater and the related silver series were destined to have an incredible impact on the development of Greek numismatic iconography. Although the enthroned city god of Tarsos, called Ba'al-tars ("the Lord of Tarsos") in Aramaic inscriptions, had appeared on the satrapal coinages of Cilicia since the early fourth century BC, the treatment of the deity on the coinage of Mazaïos is distinct compared to the preceding issues of Datames and Pharnabazos. Here Ba'al-tars sits with his torso facing the viewer and his head in profile while he holds his scepter perfectly straight vertically behind him.

In 333 BC, Alexander the Great reached Tarsos on his way to face Dareios III at the Battle of Issos. During an extended stay at the city due to illness, the Macedonian king is thought to have been exposed to coins with Mazaïos' types (although by this time he was satrap of Babylonia). Inspired by the depiction of Ba'al-tars, whose appearance was almost indistinguishable from that of Greek Zeus, Alexander subsequently introduced his famous imperial tetradrachms with enthroned Zeus reverse since the type was an image of divine power easily recognizable to the Greeks and Macedonians he already ruled as well as to the Iranian and Semitic peoples he was in the process of conquering. Thus, Mazaïos' type became an iconographic bridge between the dying Persian Empire and the Macedonian Empire that was soon to be fully born. Mazaïos the man was himself a similar bridge. After the battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC struck the killing blow against the Persian Empire, Mazaïos surrendered Babylon to Alexander. Recognizing the satrap's administrative skills, the Macedonian king confirmed him in his post as satrap of Babylonia, a position he retained until his death in 328 BC. Mazaïos' iconography long outlived him in the form of Alexander's Zeus type, which continued to be struck by kings and cities into the first century BC.



**Cyprus, Amathus, King Zotimos (?), circa 385 – 380**



- 164 Stater or didrachm, AR 6.49 g. Lion recumbent r.; above, eagle, with spread wings, flying r.; in exergue, Cypriote legend off flan. Rev. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding; between jaw and paws, *zo ti mo* in Cypriote characters. Traité II 1266, pl. CXXXII, 23 (these dies). Jameson 1622 (this coin). Amandry, Amathonte 130, Ia.1 (this coin). Tziambazis 7.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 15'000

Ex Hirsch XVI, 1906, 672; Leu-M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 448; M&M 54, 1978, 346; Triton XV, 2012, 1259 and Triton XVII, 2014, 354 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Due to the existence in Boston of a stater of Entimos with the same obverse die, the attribution of this specimen to King Zotimos requires further evidence.

Amathus was an enigmatic settlement on Cyprus founded around 1100 BC. This is not especially old when we consider that most cities of Cyprus were already well established in the Bronze Age. The comparative youth of Amathos has been a cause of some perplexity among scholars because of a Greek tradition that the inhabitants were autochthonous and the indisputable fact that they spoke an Eteocypriot language written down using the Cypriot syllabic script. This same script — a descendent of the Linear A script of the Bronze Age Minoan culture — appears on the reverse of this coin, naming the obscure local king, Zotimos. Despite the use of the local script his name indicates a Greek origin.

Amathus was known in antiquity for its local cult of Aphrodite, which was notable for its inclusion of a bearded male counterpart called Aphroditos by Greek authors. The city also seems to have had a cult of Herakles, which has been linked to the possible influence of the Phoenician deity Melqart, who was regularly syncretized with Greek Herakles already in the early fifth century BC. The lions depicted on the present coin may perhaps allude to Herakles, who was of course well known for slaying the Nemean lion and wearing its skin in his subsequent tasks and adventures. On the other hand the lions might also be simple emblems of royal power and majesty easily recognizable to both Greek and Semitic elements of the population on Cyprus.

**Lapethus, Uncertain King**



- 165 Stater, circa 425, AR 10.93 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a floral motif on the bowl. Rev. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress, all within incuse square. Boston Suppl. 253 (these dies). Kraay, NC 1962, p. 11, 8 and pl. 2, 16. ACGC 1094.

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone, a minor die-break on reverse, otherwise good very fine 8'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 189; Triton XV, 2012, 1263 and Triton XVII, 2014, 355 sales.

The site of Lapethus is thought to have been inhabited as early as 3000 BC, but according to Greek tradition the city of the historical period was supposedly founded by Lakonian colonists from the Peloponnesos led by their king, Praxandros. A conflicting tradition recorded by the geographer Strabo made it a Phoenician settlement. It is possible that it was an original Phoenicia colony that was resettled by Greeks. Lapethos was certainly included in the alliance of Greek cities that opposed Persian domination during the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC) and the typology of the present stater is almost purely Greek.

The coin depicts the head of the goddess Athena on the obverse and the hero Herakles in a charming Archaic style on the reverse. Both feature the hallmark almond shaped-eyes and slight smile of the Archaic style while Athena's plaited hair mimics the hairstyle familiar from Archaic Kore statues. The lotus ornament on the bowl of Athena's helmet gives away the eastern origin of the coin while the depiction of Herakles may perhaps allude to the supposed Lakonian origin of Lapethus as the Lakonians were Dorian Greeks who claimed descent from the sons of Herakles.

### Salamis, King Pnytagoras, circa 351 – 331



- 166 Stater, circa 351-331, AV 8.23 g. Draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing turreted crown, triple-pendant earring, and beaded necklace; behind, IIN. Rev. Draped male bust l., wearing crown decorated with semicircular plates and torque; behind, BA. Jameson 1631. Gulbenkian 813. Markou 419. Mildenberg, Essays Price, p. 285, 54 and pl. 60, 54 (these dies). Tziambazis 132.  
Very rare. Two very appealing portraits, several edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

### Seleucid Kings, Demetrius I Soter, 162 – 150



- 167 Tetradrachm, Seleucia on the Tigris 161-150, AR 15.97 g. Jugate busts r. of Demetrius I, diademed, and Laodicea, draped and wearing stephane. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated l. on backless throne supported by winged tritoness, holding sceptre and cornucopiae; in outer l. field, HP ligate and in outer r. field P retrograde. In exergue, ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. SC 1689.3.  
Of the highest rarity, only one specimen listed by Houghton Lorber with these control marks. Two interesting portraits well-centred on a full flan. Good very fine 15'000

Prior to becoming a Seleucid king, Demetrius I was held hostage in Rome in keeping with the terms of the Treaty of Apamea of 188 B.C. During his detention a succession of kings ruled the Seleucid world, including Demetrius' father Seleucus IV, his uncle Antiochus IV and his young cousin Antiochus V. At a time when the Romans were punishing Antiochus V for treaty violations, Demetrius escaped captivity, raised an army and landed in Syria in the fall of 162 B.C. He found quick support, and his rival Antiochus V was soon executed, leaving Demetrius the new Seleucid king.

With all of the political intrigue unfolding in Syria, the Romans represented their interests by encouraging Timarchus, the satrap of Media (and/or Babylonia), to revolt against Demetrius. (In fact, the Romans may have merely lent their support to a revolt that already had been active since c.163/2 against Demetrius' predecessor, Antiochus V.) It is difficult to say how much progress Timarchus made, other than that he certainly captured Seleucia on the Tigris, where he struck some of his revolt coins. Upon learning of the revolt, Demetrius marched eastward early in 161; when their armies clashed in the spring, perhaps not far from Babylon, Timarchus was killed.

Though the troubles of his reign were far from over, Demetrius was once again the sole Seleucid king. If the coinage of Seleucia on the Tigris is any indication, important events took place in the aftermath of the battle. The Babylonians conferred upon Demetrius the epithet Soter ('saviour') and he seems to have married his sister Laodicea, with whom he eventually had three children (two of whom, Demetrius II and Antiochus VII, would be kings). The first coins Demetrius struck at Seleucia – including this tetradrachm – were of a victorious and commemorative nature, and bore his new epithet. They appear to celebrate his marriage, as they are the only coins of his reign that portray Laodicea. The fact that so many (if not all) of these tetradrachms are overstruck on coins of Timarchus probably reflects the hurried circumstances of their production and, simultaneously, a desire to erase the memory of the rebellion.

### Demetrius II Nicator second reign, 129 – 126/5



- 168 Drachm, Tyre 126-125, AR 3.08 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on ship's ram, palm branch over r. shoulder; in inner l. field, A/ PE / monogram over club and in inner r. field, A monogram / ΙΠΡ. Between eagle's legs, M. SNG Spaer 684 var. SC 2197.4.  
Extremely rare. A lovely portrait well-centred on a full flan. About extremely fine 3'000

## The Jewish War, 66 – 70



- 169 Shekel, year 2 (67-68 AD), AR 13.66 g. 'Shekel of Israel year 2' in Paleo-Hebrew characters, Temple vessel with date above. Rev. 'Jerusalem the Holy' in Paleo-Hebrew characters, Stem with three pomegranate fruits. AJC I, 8. Meshorer 208. Hendin 1358. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000



- 170 Shekel, year 5 (70 AD), AR 13.30 g. 'Shekel of Israel year 5' in Paleo-Hebrew characters, Temple vessel with date above. Rev. 'Jerusalem the Holy' in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. AJC I, 31. Meshorer 215. Sotheby's sale 9 June 1983, 108 (these dies). Superior sale 10 November 1992, Bromberg II, 309 (these dies). Extremely rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 125'000

Ex Leu 91, 2004, 288 and Heritage 3003, 2012, 20221 sales.

This shekel of the First Jewish Revolt against Rome was struck in the disastrous fifth year of the rebellion. Although the Jewish rebels had enjoyed some early successes, by AD 70 the holy city of Jerusalem was under close siege by the Roman forces commanded by Titus and the rebel leadership was falling apart under the pressure. Conflict broke out between the Zealot leader, Eleazar ben Simon, the Galilean leader, John of Giscala, and the Idumaeen leader, Simon bar Giora at Passover, when John forcibly took possession of the Temple from Eleazar. John then wanted to make a sortie against the Romans, but ultimately did nothing out of fear that if he led his forces out of the city, Simon would shut the gates behind him. Meanwhile, the city, which was overflowing with pilgrims and the regular population of Jerusalem was suffering from acute hunger and the Romans were constructing ramparts and siege towers in order to storm the last defenses. The Kidron and Hinnom Valleys were filling up with starved corpses and many common people attempted to surrender in order to get a little bread to fill their empty stomachs.

In early July, the Romans seized the Fortress of Antonia overlooking the Temple and by early August the Temple was in Roman hands. The temple was desecrated and destroyed, with many of its priceless holy implements carried off to adorn Titus' triumph in Rome as depicted on the Arch of Titus. The Roman victory was an unmitigated disaster for the Jewish people, which resulted in the deaths of some 1.1 million non-combatants and the enslavement of a further 97,000 according to the historian Josephus. The fall of Jerusalem and the fate of the Temple is still mourned to this day as part of the Jewish observance of *Tisha B'Av*.

This shekel continues the established types used by the Jewish rebels featuring the Omer Cup used in Temple observances and what is usually described as a stem with three pomegranates. As pomegranates they serve as symbols of the priestly class of Jerusalem, but an older interpretation has been resurrected recently in which the object depicted is understood as the miraculous almond-wood rod of Aaron. According to Biblical accounts, this rod turned into a serpent when Moses demanded the freedom of the enslaved Israelites from Pharaoh and later sprouted and flowered as a sign that the tribe of Levi was to provide priests for the Tabernacle. If this interpretation is correct, then the "pomegranates" are actually flower buds.



## The Bar Kokhba War



171

- 171 Large bronze, year 1, Judah 132/3 AD,  $\text{AE}$  15.72 g. 'YRW/SLM' (Jerusalem) in paleo-Hebrew, within wreath. Rev. 'SBLHR YSR' L (year of the freedom of Israel) Amphora with two handles. AJC II, 38b. Treasury 255b. Mildenberg Bar Kokhba 13. Hendin 1375.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with an olive brown-green patina. Very fine

8'000



172

- 172 Zuz, year 2, Judah 133/4 AD, AR 3.19 g. 'SHIM' in Paleo-Hebrew characters within wreath. Rev. 'ELEAZAR THE PRIEST' in Paleo-Hebrew characters. AJC II, 17 (this reverse die). Treasury 234 (these dies). Mildenberg Bar Kokhba 5. Hendin 1384.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

3'000

## Kings of Persis, Bagadat early – mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC



173

- 173 Tetradrachm, early – mid 3rd century BC, AR 16.27 g. Diademed head of Bagadat r., wearing *kyrbasia* and pendant earring. Rev. Aramaic legend on two lines; Fire temple of Ahura-Mazda; to l., Bagadat standing r. and, to r., standard. Alram 515. BMC Arabia p.196, 2.

Rare. A wonderful portrait unusually well struck for the issue, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

12'000



### Persia, Achaemenids Kings



174



174

- 174 Daric, mid-fourth century BC, AV 8.29 g. The Great King kneeling r., holding bow and spear. Rev. Oblong incuse with striated pattern. BMC 78. Carradice 50.  
Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'000

### Alexandrine Empire. Mazaios, satrap of Babylon, circa 331-328



175



- 175 Double daric, Babylon 331-328, AV 17.20 g. Baaltars seated half-l., head and torso facing, r. hand holding long sceptre l., holding ear of barley and bunch of grapes on vine, upon which stands an eagle r. with folded wings. Rev. Lion l., grasping the back of a bull recumbent l. and biting into its neck; all inside linear square frame within shallow incuse square. F. Holt & O. Bopearachchi, *The Alexander Medallion* (2011), note 106 (this coin). *ibid.* figs. 51-2 var. = Miho Museum-\*, *Treasures of Ancient Bactria* (2002), 44 a-b var. (rev. type right). Exceedingly rare, apparently only four specimens known of this type and two of this variety. Struck on a very broad flan and good very fine 25'000

Ex Triton X, 2007, 412 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2073 sales. From the Adams collection.

### Ptolemies Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305



176



176

- 176 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 332-323, AR 17.18 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in inner l. field, rose and below throne, ΔΙ – Ο. Müller 124. Zervos, *ANSMN* 13, series A2 pl. 1, 3 (this obverse die). Price 3971.  
In exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'500



- 177 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 332-323, AR 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in inner l. field, rose and below throne, ΔΙ – O. Müller 124. Zervos, ANSMN 13, series A2 pl. 1, 3 (this obverse die). Price 3971.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500

#### Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



- 178 Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 285-272, AV 17.72 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with *aegis*. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle, with folded wings, standing l., on thunderbolt; in l. field, H / club. Svoronos 636. BMC 74.

Rare. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine

15'000



- 179 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265 BC, AV 27.74 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and, Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and, Berenice I, diademed and veiled; in field l., shield. Svoronos 603. Boston 2274. SNG Copenhagen 132. Dewing 2752.

Good very fine

7'500

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 416.



180



180

- 180 ***In the name of Arsinoe II.*** Octodrachm, Salamis circa 261-253, AV 27.75 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet; below, ΣΑ. Svoronos cf. 521 and pl. XV, 3 (different style). Troxell Arsinoe p. 63, 11. Leu sale 18, 1977, 274.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known of this variety.

Traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 658.



181



181

- 181 ***In the name of Arsinoe II.*** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 253/2-246, AV 27.79 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r.; behind, Θ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet. Svoronos 460 and pl. XV, 12. SNG Copenhagen 134. Troxell Arsinoe p. 43, Group 2 and pl. 6, 3.

About extremely fine / good very fine

7'500



182



182

- 182 ***In the name of Arsinoe II.*** Octodrachm, Tyre circa 244-243, AV 27.56 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet; in l. field, Δ and below, between the fillets, monogram – TYP ligate. Svoronos –, cf. pl. XXXI, 6. Troxell Arsinoe p. 51 var.

An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. Of lovely style,

almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise good very fine

12'500

From a private English collection.





183



184



185



#### Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221-204

- 183 *In the name of Ptolemy III.* Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.76 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below in field, Δ. Svoronos 1117α.  
An extremely rare variety (Δ instead of ΔΙ). Struck in high relief and extremely fine 15'000

- 184 *In the name of Ptolemy III.* Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.81 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. BMC 103. SNG Copenhagen 196. Kraay-Hirmer 803.  
Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 12'000

#### Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 BC or Ptolemy VIII Evergetis, 145 – 116 BC

- 185 *In the name of Arsinoe II.* Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 27.74 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruits and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 18. Boston 2293. SNG Copenhagen 322.  
Struck in high relief, minor edge marks and an area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 7'000

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 421.

#### Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 BC



186



- 186 Didrachm, Alexandria 180-170, AR 6.57 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with *aegis*. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1490 (Ptolemy VIII). Noeske 194.  
Extremely fine 500



183 1:1,5



185 1:1,5



184 1:1,5



## The Roman Republic

The mint is Rome unless otherwise stated



187



187

- 187 Didrachm, Neapolis circa 276-270, AR 7.29 g. ROMANO Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Horse galloping r.; above, star of sixteen rays. Sydenham 4. RBW 9. Crawford 15/1b. Historia Numorum Italy 275.  
Rare and in unusually good condition for this difficult issue. Good very fine 2'000

From a private American collection.



188



- 188 Didrachm, circa 241-235, AR 6.68 g. Helmeted head of beardless Mars r., bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ROMA Bridled horse's head r.; behind, sickle. Sydenham 24. RBW 38. Crawford 25/1. Historia Numorum Italy 297.

Rare and among the finest specimens known. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

From a private American collection.



189



- 189 Didrachm, circa 230-226, AR 6.63 g. Helmeted head of beardless Mars r.; behind, club. Rev. Horse galloping r.; above, club. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 23. RBW 52. Crawford 27/1. Historia Numorum Italy 314.  
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. About extremely fine 7'500

From a private American collection.



190



190

- 190 Double bronze, circa 230-226, Æ 6.91 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Pegasus r.; above, club and below, ROMA. Sydenham 7. RBW 54. Crawford 27/3. Historia Numorum Italy 316.  
Lovely dark green patina and about extremely fine 500



191



- 191 Quadrigatus, circa 225-214, AR 6.64 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 63. Crawford 28/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a wonderful light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

6'000

From a private American collection.



192



- 192 Quadrigatus, circa 225-214, AR 6.84 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 64. Crawford 28/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

A wonderful old cabinet tone, a hairline flan crack at nine o'clock on obverse and an almost invisible metal flaw on neck, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



193



- 193 Quadrigatus, circa 225-214, AR 6.71 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga r. driven by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. Crawford 29/3. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

Struck on a very broad flan, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 21, 2001, 147.



194



194

- 194 Quadrigatus, circa 225-212, AR 6.85 g. Laureate Janiform head of Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter in quadriga r. driven by Victory; in exergue, ROMA in relief in linear frame. Sydenham 65. RBW 80. Crawford 31/1.

An unusual and rare style. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



195



- 195 Anonymous 60 Asses, circa 211-207, AV 3.33 g. Bearded and draped head of Mars r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, mark of value,  $\nabla$ X. Rev. Eagle standing r., with spread wings, on thunderbolt. Below, ROMA. Sydenham 226. Bahrfeldt 4. RBW 160. Crawford 44/2.

Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000

Ex CNG mail bid XXVI, 1993, 392 and Stack's 3 December 1996, Michel F. Price, 307 sales. From the Dr. Alfred R. Globus collection.



196



- 196 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 3.64 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Dioscuri galloping r.; behind, Victory with wreath. Below, ROMA on tablet. Sydenham 147. RBW 251. Crawford 61/1.

Rare. Old cabinet tone, a metal flaw and a die break at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex Stacks May 1978, Knobloch 73 and NAC 72, 2013, JDL II, 996 sales.





- 197 Denarius, Central Italy circa 211-208, AR 4.17 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, rostrum tridens and ROMA in partial linear frame. Sydenham 146. RBW 260. Crawford 62/1. Rare. Light iridescent tone, minor area of porosity on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 350



- 198 Semis, Sicily circa 214-212, Æ 26.68 g. Laureate head of Saturn r.; behind, S. Rev. ROMA Prow r.; above, corn-ear and below, S. Sydenham 195a. Crawford 72/5. Very rare. Lovely dark green patina, areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine / very fine 800

Ex Nomisma sale 22, 2003, 62.



- 199 Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 3.88 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, C-AL and ROMA in linear frame. Babelon Aelia 2. Sydenham 198. RBW 319. Crawford 75/1a. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000



- 200 Denarius, Sicily circa 209-208, AR 4.49 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, staff and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 208. RBW 326. Crawford 78/1. Scarce. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex SKA 3, 1985, 329 and NAC 33, 2006, 204 sales.





201

- 201 Denarius, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.29 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, dolphin to r. and ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 214. RBW 328. Crawford 80/1a. Scarce. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 350

Ex Astarte sale 2, 1999, 159.



202



203



- 202 Denarius, Sicily (?) circa 209-208, AR 4.73 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham -. RBW 329. Crawford 80/1b. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 200

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.

- 203 Victoriatus, Luceria circa 214-212, AR 3.91 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r. Rev. Victory crowning trophy; in lower field, L and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 121. RBW 394. Crawford 97/1a. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300



204



- 204 Quinarius, Apulia 211-210, AR 2.34 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., curl on l. shoulder; behind, V. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, MT ligate and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 183. RBW 465 (these dies). Crawford 103/2b. Scarce. Struck on a broad flan, hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Kress sale February 1956.



205



205

- 205 Denarius, Central Italy (?) circa 211-208, AR 4.08 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; above, wreath and below, ROMA in partial linear frame. Sydenham 278. Crawford 110/1a. Scarce. Lightly toned and good very fine / very fine 500

Ex Hirsch 92, 1975, 205 and NAC 72, 2013, JDL part II, 1044 sales. Privately purchased in 1975



206



- 206 Denarius, circa 206-195, AR 4.06 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, knife and ROMA in partial tablet. Sydenham 255. RBW 548. Crawford 120/2.  
Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 800

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 220.



207



207

- 207 Denarius, circa 206-195, AR 3.27 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, dog r. In exergue, ROMA in linear frame. Sydenham 249. RBW 562. Crawford 122/2.  
Rare. Light tone and good very fine 750

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 221.



208



- 208 Denarius, uncertain mint circa 206-200, AR 4.05 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, shield and *carynx* and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Decia 1. Sydenham 290. RBW 579. Crawford 128/1.  
Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan, wonderful dark tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor part II, 42.



209



- 209 Denarius, uncertain mint circa 199-170, AR 4.33 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, ear and in exergue, ROMA. Sydenham 286. RBW 727. Crawford 170/1.  
Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Light iridescent tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 556.



- 210 *Ti. Quinctius Flamininus*. Stater, Chalkis (?) circa 196, AV 8.45 g. Bare head of Titus Quinctius Flamininus r. Rev. Nike, standing l., holding palm branch in l. hand and crowning with wreath in extended r. hand, T QVINCTI upwards. Babelon Quinctia 1. Bahrfeldt 9b. Kraay-Himer 579. Carson BMQ 1955, 11. Kent-Hirmer 29 var. (T QVINCTI downwards). C. Botrè, RIN XCVI, p. 49. C. Botrè, SNR 76 p. 68, fig. A<sup>14</sup> (these dies). Campana Flamininus 7. Crawford 548/1b.

Of the highest rarity, only eleven specimens known of which four are in museums. An issue of great historical importance, bearing the first portrait of a living Roman.

An unusually good portrait of the Consul in fine Hellenistic style.

Several minor marks, otherwise good very fine

70'000

From a private English collection.

This specimen is struck on the same weight standard as the almost contemporary Macedonian issues made for local circulation; its considerable historical interest derives from its bearing the portrait of a living Roman more than a century before it was to be acceptable to a republic which at that time was only just beginning to allow magistrates' monograms to appear on the Roma head denarii. It was surely struck immediately after the victory of T. Quinctius Flamininus over the troops of Philip V of Macedon in June 197 at Cynoscephalae. The most likely explanation of the issue is to be sought in a desire to publicise, in a land accustomed to seeing the heads of its kings upon the coinage, the appearance of the conquering Roman general, not as part of a personality cult (unthinkable for a Roman of the time), but rather in order to convey through the medium of coinage, here certainly used for the time by the Romans in so dramatic a way, yet in a fashion wholly comprehensible to the native population, the importance of Roman victory. Portraiture has long been recognized as the hallmark of Roman coinage, and since the gold staters of T. Quinctius Flamininus are the forerunners of that tradition, they are understandably among the great prizes of ancient coinage. The coin portrait was a Persian invention of the late 5th Century B.C. that was embraced by the Greeks about a century later, and was reluctantly adopted by the Romans in the 40s B.C. Once that Roman taboo was shattered by Julius Caesar and his successors, coin portraits became a tradition in which no Roman could find fault or shame. But the gold staters of Flamininus predate this by more than 150 years, and it is that quality, in concert with their beauty, historical context and rarity that make them the object of such admiration. Only a remarkable circumstance could account for such an issue, and we find it in 196 B.C., in the aftermath of the Roman defeat of the Macedonian army of King Philip V. It was a moment of great triumph, Rome's international prestige reached a new height. The Romans had first encountered a professional Greek army in Southern Italy when they fought Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, late in the 3rd Century B.C. Later still, the Romans defeated the Illyrians in 228 and 219, securing their first foothold in the Balkan peninsula. In doing so, however, they aroused the suspicions of the Macedonian King Philip V, who opened a second front against Rome in the midst of its terrifying war with Hannibal. Rome forged alliances with the Aetolians and other Greeks to keep Philip V at bay while they remained focused on Hannibal. Only in 205, after Rome had turned the tide against Carthage, were they in a position to negotiate peace with the Macedonians. The Romans had not forgotten the liberties Philip took during their time of weakness, and in 200 they intervened in his affairs at the request of their own allies in Greece and Asia. The consul Galba and his successor made little headway over the course of two years, but when Flamininus became a consul in 198 he fought with great vigour in Greece and Macedon. Upon learning that his consular powers would be renewed for the following year, Flamininus sabotaged the Macedonian diplomatic efforts so he could exact a more favorable settlement through his anticipated military success. His gamble paid off, and Flamininus roundly defeated the Macedonian at Cynoscephalae in 197. If possible, the terms for peace were more devastating than the battle: though Philip remained king of Macedon, he had to free every Greek city from his yoke, to pay an indemnity of 1,000 talents, and to forfeit all but six vessels from his navy. Thus we find the context for this gold stater: when Flamininus, on behalf of himself and the senate of Rome, proclaimed the freedom of all the cities of Greece. It is likely these coins were struck as a donative to the victorious army, though we probably will never know if the coins were produced by Flamininus or by the thankful Greeks. At least a portion of the mintage was paid to Roman legionnaires, since several of the known specimens have been found in Italy, and presumably were brought home by veterans of the Second Macedonian War (who returned to Italy almost immediately). In all but its Latin inscription, this coin is Greek. Its denomination is the attic-weight stater, its style and fabric are consistent with Greek coins of the period, its use of a portrait on the obverse (even if not diademed in a regal fashion) derives from the legacy of Greek royal portraiture and, finally, its reverse design is based upon the gold staters of the type introduced by Alexander the Great. They probably were distributed at the Isthmian Games in the summer of 196, the deadline by which Philip was to have withdrawn his garrisons from all Greek cities; it was an ideal occasion for Flamininus to proclaim his universal freedom, for Greeks had gathered there from throughout the Mediterranean world.





- 211 Denarius 149, AR 4.07 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Victory in biga prancing r.; below, NATTA and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Pinaria 1. Sydenham 390. RBW 891. Crawford 208/1.  
Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300



- 212 *C. Iunius C. f.* Denarius 149, AR 3.87 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, C·IVNI·C·F and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Junia 1. RBW 893. Sydenham 392. RBW 893. Crawford 210/1.  
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

Ex Kress February sale 1956.



- 213 Denarius 148, AR 3.99 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, SARAN (downwards) and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, M·ATIL and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Atilia 8. Sydenham 398a. RBW 893. Crawford 214/1a. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300



- 214 *Q. Marcius Libo.* Denarius 148, AR 3.84 g. Helmeted head of Roma r., behind, LIBO and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, Q·MARC and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Marcia 1. Sydenham 395. RBW 915. Crawford 215/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.





- 215 *M. Iunius*. Denarius 145, AR 4.19 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ass's head and below chin, X. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below, M·IVNI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Junia 8. Sydenham 408. RBW 944. Crawford 220/1. Light iridescent tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine 200

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.

- 216 *T. Annius Rufus*. Denarius 144, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, X. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r., holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt; below, AN RVF and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Aurelia 19. Sydenham 409. RBW 945. Crawford 221/1. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



- 217 *C. Curiatius*. Denarius 142, AR 4.21 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, TRIGE and below chin, X. Rev. Juno, crowned by Victory, in prancing quadriga r.; below, C·CVR and in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Curiatia 1. Sydenham 436. RBW 948. Crawford 223/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 400

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 449.



- 218 *L. Iulius*. Denarius 141, AR 3.74 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping r.; below horses, L·IVLI and ROMA in partial tablet. Babelon Julia 1. Sydenham 443. RBW 949. Crawford 224/1. Extremely fine 350

Ex Schulman 1976, 320 and NAC 25, 2003, 260 sales.



- 219 *C. Valerius Flaccus*. Denarius 140, AR 3.96 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, XVI (downwards). Rev. FLAC Victory in biga r.; below horses, C·VAL·C·F. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Valeria 8. Sydenham 441. RBW 956. Crawford 228/1. Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Exceptionally complete and with a lovely iridescent tone, good extremely fine 750

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 451.



220

- 220 *M. Aurelius Cotta*. Denarius 140, AR 3.92 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind X and before, COTA. Rev. Hercules in biga of centaurs r., holding reins and club; each centaur carries a branch in l. hand. Below, M·AVRELI and in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Aurelia 16. Sydenham 429. RBW 958. Crawford 229/1a.  
Scarce and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'250



221

- 221 *T. Veturius*. Denarius 137, AR 4.04 g. TI·VET ligate. Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r.; behind neck, X. Rev. Oath-taking scene: youth kneeling l. between two warriors pointing with their swords to a pig which he holds. Above, ROMA. Babelon Veturia 1. Sydenham 527. RBW 969. Crawford 234/1.  
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500



222

- 222 *Sex. Pompeius*. Denarius 137, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X. In l. field, jug. Rev. SEX·PO [FOSTLVS] She-wolf suckling twins; behind, *figus Ruminalis* with one bird on trunk and two on upper branches; in l. field, the shepherd Faustulus leaning on staff. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Pompeia 1. Sydenham 461a. RBW 972. Crawford 235/1c.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

350



223

- 223 *C. Servedius M. f.* Denarius 136, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, wreath and mark of value \*. Below, ROMA. Rev. The Dioscuri galloping apart, with spears reverted; in exergue, C·SERVEILI·M·F. Babelon Servilia 1. Sydenham 525. RBW 984. Crawford 239/1.

Perfectly centred and exceptionally complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

750

Ex Busso Peus sale 355, 1998, 1134. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1998. From the Hippikon collection.



- 224 *L. Trebanius*. Denarius 135, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, mark of value X. Rev. Jupiter in quadriga r., holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt; below horses, L·TREBAN[I]. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Trebania 1. Sydenham 456. RBW 994. Crawford 241/1a.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone,  
virtually as struck and almost Fdc

600

Ex NAC sale 25, 2003, 262.



- 225 *C. Minucius Augurinus*. Denarius 135, AR 3.93 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X and behind, ROMA. Rev. C·A – VG Ionic column surmounted by statue holding staff in r. hand; on either side, togate figure and ear of barley set on forepart of lion. Babelon Minucia 3. Sydenham 463. RBW 399. Crawford 242/1.

Exceptionally well struck and complete for the issue,  
lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Kricheldorf 29, 1975, 237; NAC 72, 2013, JDL collection, 448 and NAC 84, 2015, 778 sales.



- 226 *C. Numitorius C. f. Lem.* Denarius 133, AR 2.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ROMA and below chin, \*. Rev. Victory in prancing quadriga r.; in exergue, C·NVMITORI. Babelon Numitoria 1. Sydenham 466. RBW 1012. Crawford 246/1.

Extremely rare. Minor marks on cheek, otherwise very fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 178.



- 227 *L. Minucius*. Denarius 133, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, \*. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r., hurling thunderbolt and holding sceptre; below horses, ROMA and in exergue, L·MINVCI.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.





- 228 *P. Maenius M. f. Antias or Antiaticus*. Denarius 132, AR 3.93 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, \*. Rev. Victory in prancing quadriga r.; below, P·MAE ANT. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Maenia 7. Sydenham 492. RBW 1023. Crawford 249/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350



- 229 *M. Aburius M. f. Gem*. Denarius 132, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, \* and behind, GEM. Rev. Sol in quadriga r., holding whip and reins; below, M·ABVRI. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Aburia 6. Sydenham 487. RBW 1027. Crawford 250/1.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

250

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 230 *M. Opimius*. Denarius 131, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, \* and behind, tripod. Rev. Apollo, with quiver over shoulder, in biga r., holding bow with arrow and reins; below, M·OPEIM[I]. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Opeimia 16. Sydenham 475. RBW 1037. Crawford 254/1.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor area of oxidation, otherwise good extremely fine

300



- 231 *M. Acilius M. f.* Denarius 130, AR 3.87 g. M·ACI[LIVS·M·F] within double border of dots, around helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, \*. Rev. Hercules in quadriga r., holding reins and trophy in l. hand and club in r.; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Acilia 4. Sydenham 511. RBW 1039. Crawford 255/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

300



- 232 *Q. Caecilius Metellus*. Denarius 130, AR 3.95 g. Helmeted head of Roma; below chin, \* and behind, Q·METE. Rev. Jupiter in slow quadriga r., holding thunderbolt and branch. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Caecilia 21. Sydenham 509. RBW 1042. Crawford 256/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



- 233 *M. Vargunteius*. Denarius 130, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, M·VARG and below chin, \*. Rev. Jupiter in slow quadriga r., holding thunderbolt and branch. In exergue, ROMA. Babelon Vargunteia 1. Sydenham 507. RBW 1048. Crawford 257/1.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

300



- 234 *Anonymous series with elephant's head*. Denarius 128, AR 3.84 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, \*. Rev. Goddess in biga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and branch in r.; below horses, elephant's head with bell attached / ROMA. Babelon Caecilia 38. Sydenham 496. RBW 1060. Crawford 262/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

250



- 235 *T. Didius*. Denarius 113 or 112, AR 3.92 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, ROMA in monogram. Below neck truncation, \*. Rev. Fight between two gladiators; in exergue, T·DEIDI. Babelon Didia 2. Sydenham 550. RBW 1134. Crawford 294/1. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Sternberg XV, 1985, 249 and CNG 43, 1997, 1616. From the Goodman collection.



- 236 *T. Manlius Mancinus, Appius Claudius Pulcher and Q. Urbinius.* Denarius 111 or 110, AR 3.90 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, quadrangular device. Rev. Victory in triga r.; in exergue, T·MANL·AP·CL·Q·VR. Babelon Manlia 2 and Claudia 3. Sydenham 570a. RBW 1142. Crawford 299/1b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250

- 237 *P. Porcius Laeca.* Denarius circa 110 or 109, AR 3.93 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; below chin, X. Behind, P·LAECA. Rev. Military governor standing l., placing hand over citizen before him; after him, attendant standing r. and holding rods; in exergue, PROVOCO. Babelon Porcia 4. Sydenham 571. RBW —. Crawford 301/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250

Ex Tkalec sale 24 October 2003, 466.



- 238 *L. Valerius Flacco.* Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.97 g. Draped bust of Victory r.; below chin, \*. Rev. L·VALERI / FLACCI Mars walking l., holding spear and trophy over l. shoulder; before, apex and behind, corn-ear. Babelon Valeria 11. Sydenham 565. RBW 1147. Crawford 306/1. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, extremely fine 450

- 239 *M. Herennius.* Denarius 108 or 107, AR 3.97 g. PIETAS Diademed head of Pietas r. Rev. M·HERENNI One of the Catanean brothers running r., carrying his father on his shoulder; in r. field., H/·. Babelon Herennia 1. Sydenham 567. RBW —. Crawford 308/1b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300



- 240 *Q. Minucius M. f. Ter.* Denarius 103, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of Mars l. Rev. Roman soldier fighting enemy in protection of fallen comrade; in exergue, Q·THERM·MF. Babelon Minucia 19. Sydenham 592. RBW 1174. Crawford 319/1. Old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400





241

- 241 *L. Appuleius Saturninus*. Denarius 104, AR 3.94 g. Helmeted head of Roma l. Rev. Saturn in quadriga r., holding reins and harpa; below horses, O. In exergue, L·SATVRN. Babelon Appuleia 1. Sydenham 578a. RBW 1171. Crawford 317/3b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300



242

- 242 *P. Servilius M.f. Rullus*. Denarius 100, AR 3.82 g. Helmeted bust of Minerva l.; behind, RVLLI. Rev. Victory, holding palm branch, in prancing biga r.; below, P. In exergue, P·SERVILI·M·F. Babelon Servilia 14. Sydenham 601. RBW 1185. Crawford 328/1. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300



243

- 243 *P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus*. Denarius circa 100, AR 4.08 g. Bust of Hercules, seen from behind, with lion's skin over shoulder and head turned r.; club over far shoulder. In l. field, shield and below chin, E. Rev. Roma standing facing, holding spear, crowned by male figure standing l. and holding cornucopiae in l. hand; in l. field, E. In exergue, LENT·MAR·F. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Cornelia 25. Sydenham 604a. RBW —. Crawford 329/1b. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 350



244

- 244 *L. Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus and Q. Servilius Caepio*. Denarius 100, AR 4.07 g. PISO·CAEPIO – Q Laureate head of Saturn r.; above star (?), behind, harpa. Rev. Two male figures seated on subsellium; on either side, corn ear. In exergue, AD·FRV·EMV / EX·S·C. Babelon Calpurnia 5 and Servilia 12. Sydenham 603a. Crawford 330/1b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250



245

- 245 *L. Pomponius Molo*. Denarius 97, AR 3.95 g. L·POM PON·MOLO Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Numa Pompilius holding lituus behind lighted altar to which victimarius leads goat. In exergue, NVMA·POMPIL. Babelon Pomponia 6. Sydenham 607. RBW 1194. Crawford 334/1.  
Struck on a full flan and unusually well centred and complete. Extremely fine 400



246



247

- 246 *C. Publicius Malleolus, A. Postumius Sp. f. Albinus and L. Metellus*. Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.90 g. L·METEL – A·ALB·S·F Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, star. Rev. C·MALL Roma seated l. on shields, holding sceptre, crowned by Victory standing behind her; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Publicia 3, Postumia 3 and Caccilia 46. Sydenham 611a. RBW 1201. Crawford 335/1b.  
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.

- 247 *C. Publicius Malleolus*. Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.71 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. C·MALL Roma seated l. on shields, holding sceptre, crowned by Victory standing behind her; in exergue, ROMA. Babelon Publicia 4. Sydenham 614. RBW 1202. Crawford 335/2.  
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 250



248



- 248 *A. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius 96 (?), AR 3.95 g. Diademed head of Diana r., bow and quiver on shoulder; below, [ROMA]. Rev. Three horsemen charging l. before fallen warrior; in exergue, [A]·ALBINVS[S·F]. Babelon Postumia 4. Sydenham 613. RBW 1210. Crawford 335/9.  
Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine 300



249



- 249 *The Bellum Sociale*. Denarius, Corfinium circa 90, AR 3.95 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, ITALIA. Rev. Oath-taking scene: Eight soldiers, four on each side, pointing their swords at pig held by kneeling youth; in the background, standard. In exergue, M. Sydenham 621. Campana 69. Historia Numorum Italy 408 (these dies).  
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 6'000



250

- 250 *The Bellum Sociale*. Denarius, Bovianum (?) circa 89 (?), AR 3.86 g. Laureate head of Italia l.; behind, *viteliu* retrograde in Oscan characters. Rev. Soldier in helmet and cloak, standing facing, head r., holding reversed spear; his l. foot is placed on a Roman standard; by his side, on r., recumbent bull. In exergue, J. Sydenham 627. Campana 132a (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 407.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, an almost invisible edge mark,  
otherwise about extremely fine

2'500

Ex M&M sale 52, 1975, 326.



251

- 251 *L. Piso Frugi*. Denarius 90, AR 3.95 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, bow and quiver. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding palm-branch; above, M and below, L PISO FRVGI. Babelon Calpurnia 11. Sydenham 664b. Crawford 340/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



252

- 252 *Q. Titius*. Denarius 90, AR 3.84 g. Head of Mutinus Titinus r., wearing winged diadem. Rev. Pegasus prancing r.; below, Q·TITI in linear frame. Babelon Titia 1. Sydenham 691. RBW 1274. Crawford 341/1.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

350



253

- 253 *C. Vibius C. f. Pansa*. Denarius 90, AR 3.85 g. PANSA Mask of bearded Silenus r.; below, thyrsus tied with fillets. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F Mask of bearded Pan r.; before, uncertain symbol (flute?). Babelon Vibia 8. Sydenham 689. Crawford 342/1.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Exceptionally complete  
and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Usual minor areas of  
weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

1'250





- 254 *C. Vibius C. f. Pansa*. Denarius 90, AR 3.94 g. PANSA Laureate head of Apollo r.; below chin, \*. Rev. C·VIBIVS·C·F Ceres walking r., holding torch in each hand; before, pig. Babelon Vibia 6. Sydenham 683. RBW —. Crawford 342/3b.

Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

500



- 255 *C. Vibius C. f. Pansa*. Denarius 90, AR 4.02 g. PANSA Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Minerva in fast quadriga r., holding spear and reins in l. hand and trophy in r.; in exergue, C·VIBIVS·[C·F]. Babelon Vibia 1. Sydenham 685a. Crawford 342/5b var. (control-mark before chin).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

300

- 256 *M. Cato*. Quinarius 89, AR 2.10 g. M·CATO Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r.; below, corn ear. Rev. Victory seated r., holding patera in r. hand and palm-branch in l.; in exergue, VICTRIX. Babelon Porcia 7. Sydenham 597. Crawford 343/2b.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

200



- 257 *L. Tituri L. f. Sabinus*. Denarius 89, AR 4.00 g. SABIN Head of King Tatius r.; below chin, palm. Rev. Tarpeia stands facing between two soldiers, who are about to kill her; in upper central field, star and crescent. In exergue, L·TITVRI. Babelon Tituria 4. Sydenham 699. RBW 1301. Crawford 344/2b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

450

Ex M&M sale XVII, 1957, 229.



- 258 *Gar, Ogul, Ver.* Denarius 86, AR 3.90 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing oak wreath; below, thunderbolt. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r., holding reins and hurling thunderbolt; above, F. Below, on exergual line, GAR and in exergue, [OG]VL·VER ligate. Babelon Gargilia 1, Ogulnia 5 and Vergilia 3. Sydenham 721. RBW 329. Crawford 350A/1a.

Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

350



- 259 *Gar, Ogul, Ver.* Denarius 86, AR 4.28 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; below neck truncation, thunderbolt. Rev. Jupiter in fast quadriga r., holding reins and hurling thunderbolt. Sydenham 723. RBW 1333. Crawford 350A/2.  
Struck on a very broad flan with a wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300
- 260 *Gar, Ogul, Ver.* As 86, Æ 14.75 g. Laureate head of Janus; above, mark of value. Rev. VER OGVL GAR Prow l.; before M. Babelon Vergilia 8, Ogulnia 12 and Gargilia 12. Sydenham 722e. RBW 1340. Crawford 350A/3f.  
Dark green and good very fine 250



- 261 *Mn. Fonteius.* Denarius 85, AR 3.89 g. MN·FONTEI Laureate head of Apollo r.; below, thunderbolt and below chin, C·F. Rev. Cupid on goat r.; on either side, *pileus*. In exergue, *thyrsus*. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Fonteia 11. Sydenham 724b. RBW 1352. Crawford 353/1d.  
Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 300



- 262 *P. Fourius Crassipes.* Denarius 84, AR 3.97 g. AED·CVR Turreted head of Cybele r.; behind, foot upwards. Rev. Curule chair inscribed P·FOVRIVS; in exergue, CRASSIPES. Babelon Furia 19. Sydenham 735. Crawford 356/1a.  
Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 350



- 263 *C. Norbanus.* Denarius 83, AR 3.87 g. C·NORBANVS Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, VII. Rev. Prow-Stem, *fasces* with axe, caduceus, and corn ear. Babelon Norbana 1. Sydenham 739. Crawford 357/1a.  
Scarce. Light tone and about extremely fine 300



- 264 *L. Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius, mint moving with Sulla 84-83, AR 3.61 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; in r. field, Cupid standing l., holding palm branch; below, L·SVLLA. Rev. IMPER Jug and *lituus* between two trophies; below, ITERV. Babelon Cornelia 30. Sydenham 761a. Crawford 359/2.  
Scarce. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 400  
Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 330.



- 265 *P. Crepusius*. Denarius 82, AR 3.77 g. Laureate head of Iovis Axur r., sceptre on far shoulder; behind, K and below chin, sea turtle. Rev. Horseman r., brandishing spear; behind, CCCCXXXV. In exergue, P·CREPVSI. Babelon Crepusia 1. Sydenham 738a. Crawford 361/1c  
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 250  
This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 266 *L. Marcius Censorinus*. Denarius 82, AR 3.72 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. L·CENSOR Marsyas walking l. with r. arm raised and holding wine-skin over l. shoulder; behind, column bearing statue on top. Babelon Marcia 24. Sydenham 737. RBW 1372. Crawford 363/1d.  
Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300



- 267 *Q. Antonius Balbus*. Denarius serratus 83-82, AR 3.97 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C and below chin, H·. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; in exergue, Q·ANTO·BALB / PR. Babelon Antonia 1. Sydenham 742a. Crawford 364/1c.  
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 300  
From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.





268

- 268 *Q. Antonius Balbus*. Denarius serratus 83-82, AR 3.91 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm-branch in l. hand and wreath in r.; below horses, L and in exergue, Q·ANTO·BALB / PR. Babelon Antonia 1. Sydenham 742b. Crawford 364/1d.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

400

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.



269

- 269 *C. Val Fla Imperat*. Denarius, Massalia 82, AR 3.80 g. Draped bust of Victory r.; behind, prow-stem. Rev. C·VAL·FLA – IMPERAT Legionary eagle between standard maniple of *hastati*, on l., and standard maniple of *principes*, on r.; below, EX· – S·C. Babelon Valeria 12. Sydenham 747a. Crawford 365/1a.

Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine

400



270

271

- 270 *C. Annius T. f. T. n. Pro Cos*. Denarius, North-Italy 82-81, AR 3.82 g. C·ANNI·T·F·T·N· [PRO·C] OS·EX·S·C Diademed and draped female bust r.; behind, caduceus, before, scales and below, staff with double hook. Rev. Victory in quadriga r., holding reins and palm branch; above horses, Q·. In exergue, L·FABI·L·F·HISP. Babelon Annia 2 and Fabia 17. Sydenham 748. Crawford 366/1a.

Lovely iridescent tone, an insignificant metal flaw at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

300

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.

- 271 *L. Cornelius Sulla Imperator with L. Manlius Torquatus Proquaestor*. Brockage denarius, mint moving with Sulla 82, AR 3.85 g. L·MANLI – [P]RO Q. Helmeted head of Roma r. Rev. Same type, incuse. Babelon Manlia 7 and Cornelia 42. Sydenham 759. Crawford 367/3.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

300

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.



272

- 272 *L. Cornelius Sulla Imperator with L. Manlius Torquatus Proquaestor*. Denarius, mint moving with Sulla 82, AR 3.88 g. L·MANLI – PRO Q. Helmeted head of Roma r. Rev. *Triumphator*, crowned by Victory flying l., in quadriga r., holding reins and caduceus; in exergue, L·SVLLA·IMP. Babelon Manlia 4 and Cornelia 39. Sydenham 757. Crawford 367/5.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

400



- 273 *C. Servilius Vatia*. Denarius 82-80, AR 3.92 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, *lituus* and B, below chin, \*. Below neck truncation, ROMA. Rev. Horseman galloping l., holding round shield inscribed with M, spearing another horseman. In exergue, C SERVEIL. Babelon Servilia 7. Sydenham 720. RBW 1390. Crawford 370/1b.

Scarce. Exceptionally well struck and complete, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

750

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 214 and NAC 9, 1996, 655 sales.



- 274 *A. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 4.03 g. HISPAN Veiled head of Hispania r. Rev. A – POST·A·F – ·S·N – ALBIN Togate figure standing l., raising hand; to l., legionary eagle and to r., *fasces* with axe. Babelon Postumia 8. Sydenham 746. RBW 1393. Crawford 372/2.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

600

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 275 *A. Postumius Albinus*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.86 g. HISPAN Veiled head of Hispania r. Rev. A – POST·A·F – ·S·N – ALBIN Togate figure standing l., raising hand; to l., legionary eagle and to r., *fasces* with axe. Babelon Postumia 8. Sydenham 746. RBW 1393. Crawford 372/2.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

600



- 276 *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius*. Denarius 81, AR 3.91 g. Diademed head of Pietas r.; before, stork. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; in exergue, IMPER. All within wreath. Babelon Caecilia 44. Sydenham 751. RBW 1397. Crawford 374/2.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

300



- 277 *L. Volteius L. f. Strabo*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, F. Rev. Europa seated on bull charging l.; behind, winged thunderbolt and below, ivy-leaf. In exergue, L·VL·O·L·F·STRAB. Babelon Volteia 6. Sydenham 743. Crawford 377/1.  
Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500



- 278 *C. Marius C. f. Capito*. Denarius serratus 81, AR 3.97 g. Bust of Ceres r.; behind, CAPIT·CIIII. Below chin, torque. Rev. Ploughman with a yoke of oxen l.; above, CIIII. In exergue, C·MARI·C·F / S·C. Babelon Maria 9. Sydenham 744b. Crawford 378/1c. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



- 279 *L. Procilius*. Denarius 80, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of Jupiter r.; behind, S·C. Rev. L·PROCILI / F Juno Sospita standing r., holding shield and hurling spear; at her feet, snake. Babelon Procilia 1. Sydenham 771. RBW 1406. Crawford 379/1. Light iridescent tone, obverse struck from a weak die, otherwise good extremely fine 250

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.

- 280 *L. Procilius*. Denarius 80, AR 3.96 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Juno Sospita in prancing biga r., holding shield and hurling spear; below horses, snake and in exergue L·PROCILI·F. Babelon Procilia 2. Sydenham 772. RBW 1407. Crawford 379/2. Extremely fine 250

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 281 *C. Naevius Balbus*. Denarius serratus 80, AR 4.07 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing triga r.; above, LXX and in exergue, C·NAE·BALB. Babelon Naevia 6. Sydenham 769b. Crawford 382/1b. Old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250

- 282 *Ti. Claudius Nero*. Denarius serratus 79, AR 3.97 g. Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder; before chin, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing biga r., holding palm branch and reins in l. hand and wreath in r.; below horses, XXVIII. In exergue, TI·CLAUD·TI·F / AP·N. Babelon Claudia 5. Sydenham 770a. Crawford 383/1. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300

Ex Sternberg XXVII, 1994, 299 and NAC 10, 1997, 502 sales.





283

- 283 *L. Papius*. Denarius serratus 79, AR 3.84 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, *dolium*. Rev. Gryphon leaping r.; below, *hydria*. In exergue, L·PAPI. Babelon Papia 1. Sydenham 773. Crawford 384/1 and symbol 10. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300



284

- 284 *M. Volteius M.f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.92 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Erymanthian boar r.; in exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 2. Sydenham 775. RBW 1415. Crawford 385/2. Extremely fine 600



285

- 285 *M. Volteius M.f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.84 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. Ceres in biga of snakes r., holding torch in each hand; behind, lyre-key. In exergue, M·VOLTEI·M·F. Babelon Volteia 3. Sydenham 776. RBW —. Crawford 385/3. Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000  
Ex NAC 5, 1992, 312 and NAC 73, 2013, Student and his Mentor Part II, 117 sales.



286



286

- 286 *L. Cassius Q. f.* Denarius 78, AR 3.78 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Liber r., with thyrsus over shoulder. Rev. L·CASSI·Q·F Vine-wreathed head of Liber l. Babelon Cassia 6. Sydenham 779. RBW —. Crawford 386/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



287

- 287 *P. Satrienus*. Denarius 77, AR 4.00 g. Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind,  $\perp$ XXXIII. Rev. ROMA She-wolf l., r. forepaw raised; in exergue, P·SATRIE / NVS. Babelon Satriena 1. Sydenham 781a. RBW –. Crawford 388/1b. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 400

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.



288

- 288 *C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n. Maxumus*. Denarius serratus 75, AR 3.99 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus r., with Cupid perched on shoulder; behind, MAXSVMVS. Rev. Libertas in slow biga l., crowned by Victory flying r.; behind, *pileus*. In exergue, C·EGNATIVS·CN·F / CN·N. Babelon Egnatia 1. Sydenham 786. RBW 1426. Crawford 391/1a.

Very rare and exceptionally complete for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 134, 2004, 2470.



289

- 289 *L. Farsuleius Mensor*. Denarius 75, AR 4.04 g. MENSOR Diademed and draped bust of Libertas r.; behind, X $\downarrow$ VIII / *pileus*. Below chin, S·C. Rev. Warrior in biga r., holding spear and reins, assists togate figure into biga; below horses, scorpion. In exergue, L·FARSVLEI. Babelon Farsuleia 1. Sydenham 789. RBW –. Crawford 392/1a. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 750

Ex NAC 2, 1990, 354 and NAC 6, 1993, 260 sales.



290

- 290 *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*. Denarius, Spain (?) 76-75, AR 3.96 g. Draped bust of the *Genius Populi Romani* r., hair tied with band and sceptre over shoulder; above, G·P·R. Rev. Sceptre with wreath, globe and rudder; at sides, EX – S·C. Below, CN·LEN·Q. Babelon Cornelia 54. Sydenham 752. RBW 1432. Crawford 393/1a. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 291 *C. Postumius*. Denarius 74, AR 3.98 g. Draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Hound running r.; below, spear and in exergue, C-POSTVMI / TA. Babelon Postumia 9. Sydenham 785. RBW 1434. Crawford 394/1a. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 120.



- 292 *Q. Crepereius M.f. Rocus*. Denarius serratus 72, AR 3.92 g. Draped bust of Amphitrite seen from behind, with head turned r.; behind, squid. In r. field, F. Rev. Neptune in biga of sea-horses r., holding reins and brandishing trident; above, F and below, Q-CREPERM·F / ROCVS. Babelon Crepereia 2. Sydenham 796a. RBW -. Crawford 399/1b. Very rare. Extremely fine 2'500



- 293 *Mn. Aquillius*. Denarius serratus 71, AR 3.89 g. VIRTVS - III VIR. Helmeted and draped bust of Virtus r. Rev. MN AQVIL - MN·F MN·N Warrior, holding shield in l. hand and lifting up fallen figure with r.; in exergue, SICIL. Babelon Aquillia 2. Sydenham 798. RBW 1443. Crawford 401/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 294 *Q. Fufius Calenus and Mucius Cordus*. Denarius serratus 70, AR 3.66 g. Jugate heads of Honos and Virtus r.; in l. field, HO and in r. field, VIRT. Below, KALENI. Rev. Italia, holding cornucopia, and Roma, holding fasces and placing r. foot on globe, clasping their hands; at sides, winged caduceus / ITAL - RO. In exergue, CORDI. Babelon Fufia and Mucia 1. Sydenham 797. RBW 1445. Crawford 403/1.

Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, almost invisible mark on obverse r. field, otherwise extremely fine

400





- 295 *T. Vettius Sabinus*. Denarius serratus 70, AR 3.96 g. Bearded head of King Tatius r.; below chin, TA ligate and behind, SABINVS. In r. field, S·C. Rev. IVDEX Togate figure in slow biga l.; behind, corn ear. In exergue, T.VETTIVS. Babelon Vettia 2. Sydenham 905. RBW 1446. Cr. 404/1.  
Scarce. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Sternberg & Apparuti 18, 1986, 343 and NAC 15, 1999, 123 sales.



- 296 *M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus*. Denarius 69, AR 3.77 g. Draped female bust r.; behind, unidentified symbol. Rev. M PLAETORI CEST S·C Half-length bust of Sors facing on tablet inscribed SORS. Babelon Plaetoria 10. Sydenham 801. RBW –, Crawford 405/2.  
Rare. Lovely iridescent tone, light scratch on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 500

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 297 *M. Plaetorius M. f. Cestianus*. Denarius 69, AR 3.95 g. Male head r., with flowing hair; behind, scroll. Rev. M·PLAETORI – CEST·EX·S·C Winged caduceus. Babelon Plaetoria 5. Sydenham 807. RBW 1453. Crawford 405/5.  
In exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000



- 298 *P. Sulpicius Galba*. Denarius 69, AR 3.74 g. Veiled and diademed head of Vesta r.; behind, S·C. Rev. AED – CVR Knife, *culullus* and axe. In exergue, P·GALB. Babelon Sulpicia 6. Sydenham 839. RBW 1454. Crawford 406/1.  
Extremely fine 350

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 299 *C. Hosidius C. f. Geta*. Denarius 68, AR 3.96 g. GETA – III·VIR Diademed and draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C·F. Babelon Hosidia 2. Sydenham 904. RBW 1456. Crawford 407/1.  
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 350

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 300 *C. Hosidius C. f. Geta*. Denarius 68, AR 3.92 g. GETA – III·VIR Diademed and draped bust of Diana r., with bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. Boar r. wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C·HOSIDI C·F. Babelon Hosidia 2. Sydenham 904. RBW 1456. Crawford 407/1.  
Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 301 *C. Piso L. f. Frugi*. Denarius 67, AR 3.81 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, N. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding branch; above, G and below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 851i. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 118. RBW —. Crawford 408/1a.  
Of exquisite style and with a lovely light iridescent tone, good extremely fine 750

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 133.



- 302 *C. Calpurnius L. f. Frugi*. Denarius 67, AR 4.00 g. Head of Apollo r., hair bound with fillet; behind, lizard. Rev. Horseman galloping r.; below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV / Λ. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 841f. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 144. RBW —. Crawford 408/1b.  
Extremely fine 350



- 303 *C. Calpurnius L. f. Frugi*. Denarius 67, AR 3.90 g. Head of Apollo r., hair bound with fillet; behind, sequence mark. Rev. Horseman galloping r., holding palm branch; above, sequence mark and below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV / sequence mark. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 841f. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 325. RBW –. Crawford 408/1b. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief, lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 350

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli.



- 304 *C. Piso L. f. Frugi*. Denarius 67, AR 3.81 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, N. Rev. Horseman running r., holding branch; above, G and below, C·PISO·L·F·FRV. Babelon Calpurnia 24. Sydenham 851i. C. Hersh, NC 1976, 118. RBW –. Crawford 408/1a. Of exquisite style and with a lovely light iridescent tone, good extremely fine 750



- 305 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 3.91 g. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band. Rev. HERCVLES – MVSARVM Hercules standing r., wearing lion skin and playing lyre; in lower r. field, club. Babelon Pomponia 8. Sydenham 810. RBW –. Crawford 410/1. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and of superb style. Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Santamaria 1 January 1949, Conte Alessandro Magnaguti II, 206 and NAC 15, 1999, 136 sales.



- 306 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 3.81 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, scroll. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Clio standing l., holding scroll in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 11. Sydenham 813. RBW 1485. Crawford 410/3. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.





307



- 307 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 4.03 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, star. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Urania standing l., holding rod which she points to globe resting on tripod. Babelon Pomponia 22. Sydenham 823. RBW 1488. Crawford 410/8.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

450



308



- 308 *Q. Pomponius Musa*. Denarius 66, AR 3.76 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, sandal. Rev. Q·POMPONI – MVSA Thalia standing l., holding comic mask in r. hand and resting l. elbow on column. Babelon Pomponia 19. Sydenham 821. RBW –. Crawford 410/9b.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

300



309



- 309 *L. Manlius Torquatus*. Denarius 65, AR 3.97 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Sybil r.; below neck truncation, [SIBYLLA]. Rev. L·TORQVAT / III·VIR Tripod on which stands amphora flanked by two stars. All within torque. Babelon Manlia 12. Sydenham 835a. RBW 1490. Crawford 411/1b.

Rare. A portrait of exquisite style and a lovely light iridescent tone. An almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Sternberg XXII, 1989, 211; NAC 5, 1992, 325; NAC 9, 1996, 695 and NAC 15, 1999, 142 sales.



310



- 310 *L. Roscius Fabatus*. Denarius serratus 64, AR 3.76 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, serpent on staff (?) and below neck truncation, L ROSCI. Rev. Girl standing r., facing serpent; in l. field, *decempeda* (?). In exergue, FABATI. Babelon Roscia 3. Sydenham 915. RBW–. Crawford 412/1 and symbols 239 (?).

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

300



- 311 *L. Roscius Fabatus*. Denarius serratus 64, AR 3.89 g. Head of Juno Sospita r.; behind, bee and below neck truncation, L ROSCI. Rev. Girl standing r., facing serpent; in l. field, flower. In exergue, FABATI. Babelon Roscia 3. Sydenham 915. RBW —. Crawford 412/1 and symbols 10.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



- 312 *L. Cassius Longinus*. Denarius 63, AR 3.82 g. Diademed and veiled head of Vesta l.; below chin, L. In r. field, dish. Rev. LONGIN·III·V Voter standing l., dropping tablet inscribed V into *cista*. Babelon Cassia 10. Sydenham 935. RBW 1493. Crawford 413/1. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



- 313 *L. Furius Cn. F. Brocchus*. Denarius 63, AR 3.88 g. III – VIR Head of Ceres r.; at sides, corn ear and barley grain. Below, BROCCHI. Rev. L·FVRI / CN·F Curule chair; on either side, *fascēs*. Babelon Furia 23. Sydenham 902. RBW 1495. Crawford 414/1.

Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and perfectly centred.

Old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

400

Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 393.



- 314 *L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus*. Denarius 62, AR 4.02 g. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS – CONCORDIA Diademed and draped bust of Concordia r. Rev. Trophy; to r., togate figure (L. Aemilius Paullus) and to l., three captives (King Perseus of Macedon and his sons). Above, TER and in exergue, PAVLLVS. Babelon Aemilia 10. Sydenham 926. RBW 1497. Crawford 415/1.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

250



- 315 *L. Scribonius Libo*. Denarius 62, AR 3.87 g. BON EVENT – LIBO Diademed head of Bonus Eventus r. Rev. PVTEAL – SCRIBON Scribonian well; hammer set on base. Babelon Scribonia 8. Sydenham 928. RBW 1500. Crawford 416/1a. Extremely fine 250
- 316 *L. Scribonius Libo*. Denarius 62, AR 4.04 g. BON EVENT– LIBO Diademed head of Bonus Eventus r. Rev. PVTEAL – SCRIBON Scribonian well; tongs set on base. Babelon Scribonia 8. Sydenham 928. RBW 1501. Crawford 416/1b. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 250
- 317 *M. Lepidus*. Denarius 61, AR 4.02 g. Laureate and diademed female head r.; behind, wreath and below chin, *simpulum*. Rev. [AN·XV] PR·H·O·C·S Horseman r., carrying trophy over shoulder. In exergue, M LEPIDVS. Babelon Aemilia 22 var. Sydenham 830b. RBW 1509. Crawford 419/1d. A rare variety. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 318 *P. Plautius Hypsaeus*. Denarius 60, AR 3.92 g. P.YPSAE·S·C Draped bust of Leuconoe r.; behind, dolphin swimming downwards. Rev. Jupiter in quadriga l., holding reins and hurling thunderbolt; in exergue and in r. field, C·YPSAE ·COS / PRIV – CEPIT. Babelon Plautia 12. Sydenham 911. RBW 1515. Crawford 420/2a. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 350
- Ex NAC 7, 1994, 618 and NAC 23, 2002, 1374 sales.



- 319 Denarius 59, AR 3.98 g. SVFENAS – S·C Head of Saturn r.; in l. field, *harpa* and conical stone. Rev. PR·L·V·P·F Roma seated l. on pile of arms, holding sceptre and sword, crowned by Victory standing behind her; in exergue, SEX·NONI·. Babelon Nonia 1. Sydenham 885. RBW 1517. Crawford 421/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 300





- 320 *C. Considius Nonianus*. Denarius 57, AR 4.04 g. C·CONSIDI·NONIANI Diademed and laureate bust of Venus r.; below chin, S·C. Rev. ERVC above gate in wall surrounding mountain on which stands temple. Babelon Considia 1. Sydenham 887. RBW 1522. Crawford 424/1.

Rare. Old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise  
about extremely fine / extremely fine

350

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 321 *L. Marcius Philippus*. Denarius 56, AR 4.03g. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius r.; behind, *lituus* and below, ANCVS. Rev. PHILIPPVS Equestrian statue standing on aqueduct; at horse's feet, flower. Below, AQVA MAR ligate within the arches of the aqueduct. Babelon Marcia 28. Sydenham 919. RBW 1524. Crawford 425/1.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

350



- 322 *L. Marcius Philippus*. Brockage denarius 56, AR 3.94 g. Diademed head of Ancus Marcius r.; behind, *lituus* and below, ANCVS. Rev. Same type, incuse. cf. Babelon Marcia 28. Sydenham 919. RBW 1524. Crawford 425/1.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

300



- 323 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 3.92 g. FELIX Diademed male bust r. (Hercules), wearing lion's skin. Rev. Diana in prancing biga r., holding reins and *lituus*; around, three stars and below horses, FAVSTVS. Babelon Cornelia 60. Sydenham 881a. RBW 1526. Crawford 426/2.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'000



324



- 324 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 4.03 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion's skin; in l. field, S·C FAVSTVS in monogram. Rev. Globe surrounded by four wreaths; at bottom, *aplustre* on l. and corn ear on r. Babelon Cornelia 61. Sydenham 882. RBW —. Crawford 426/4a.

Scarce. Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Of lovely style and good extremely fine

750



325



- 325 *Faustus Cornelius Sulla*. Denarius 56, AR 3.89 g. Head of Hercules r., wearing lion skin; in l. field, S·C. Rev. Globe surrounded by four wreaths; beneath, *aplustre* on l. and corn ear on r. Babelon Cornelia 62. Sydenham 883. RBW 1530. Crawford 426/4b.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

450

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 163.



326



- 326 *C. Memmius C. f.* Denarius 56, AR 3.90 g. C·MEMMI·C·F· – QVIRINVS Laureate head of Quirinus r. Rev. MEMMIVS·AED·CERIALIA·PREIMVS·FECIT Ceres l. seated r., holding torch in l. hand and corn ear in r.; at her feet, snake. Babelon Memmia 9. Sydenham 921. RBW 1532. Crawford 427/2.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

600

Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 418.



327



- 327 *Q. Cassius Longinus*. Denarius 55, AR 3.64 g. Q·CASSIVS – VESTA Veiled head of Libertas r. Rev. Temple of Vesta with curule chair inside; in l. field, urn and in r. field, tablet inscribed AC. Babelon Cassia 9. Sydenham 917. RBW —. Crawford 428/1.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

400



328

- 328 *Q. Cassius Longinus*. Denarius 55, AR 4.01 g. Head of *Genius Populi Romani* r.; sceptre over shoulder. Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt r.; in l. field, *lituus* and on r., jug. Below, Q·CASSIVS. Babelon Cassia 7. Sydenham 917. RBW 1535. Crawford 428/3. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 400



329

- 329 *P. Fonteius P. f. Capito*. Denarius 55, AR 3.97 g. P·FONTEIVS·P·F – CAPITO·III·VIR Helmeted and draped bust of Mars r., with trophy over shoulder. Rev. MN – FONT·TR·MIL Horseman thrusting spear at enemy who is about to slay unarmed captive; in r. field, helmet and oval shield. Babelon Fonteia 17. Sydenham 900. RBW 1536. Crawford 429/1. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Hirsch sale 168, 1990, 434.



330

- 330 *P. Licinius Crassus*. Denarius 55, AR 3.76 g. Laureate, diademed and draped bust of Venus r.; behind, S·C. Rev. P·CRASSVS· – M·F Female figure leading horse l. with r. hand and holding spear in l. hand; at her feet, cuirass and shield. Babelon Licinia 18. Sydenham 929. RBW 1539. Crawford 430/1. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 300

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



331

- 331 *Cn. Plancius*. Denarius 55, AR 3.85 g. CN·PLANCIVS – AED·CVR·S·C Female head r., wearing *causia*. Rev. Cretan goat r.; behind, bow and quiver. Babelon Plancia 1. Sydenham 933. RBW 1541. Crawford 432/1. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.





- 332 *M. Iunius Brutus*. Denarius 54, AR 4.22 g. LIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. The consul L. Junius Brutus walking l. between two lectors preceded by an *accensus*. In exergue, BRVTVS. Babelon Junia 31. Sydenham 906. RBW 1542. Crawford 433/1. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 333 *Q. Pompeius Rufus*. Denarius 54, AR 3.80 g. SVLLA·COS Head of Sulla r. Rev. Q·POM·RVFI Head of Q. Pompeius Rufus r.; behind, RVFVS·COS. Babelon Cornelia 48 and Pompeia 4. Sydenham 908. RBW 1544. Crawford 434/1. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000



- 334 *C. Coelius Calvus*. Denarius, AR 3.84 g. C·COEL·CALDVS Head of C. Coelius Calvus r.; below, COS and, behind, tablet inscribed L·D. Rev. CALDVS·IIIIVIR Head of Sol r.; behind, S / oval shield decorated with thunderbolt; before, Macedonian shield. Babelon Coelia 4. Sydenham 892. RBW —. Crawford 437/1b. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750



- 335 *P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus*. Denarius 50, AR 3.67 g. MARCELLINVS Bare head of consul M. Claudius Marcellus r.; behind, *triskeles*. Rev. MARCELLVS - COS QVINQ The consul carrying trophy in front of tetrastyle temple. Babelon Claudia 11 and Cornelia 69. Sydenham 1147. RBW 1554. Crawford 439/1. Very rare. Exceptionally well struck and centred and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale X, 2007, 534.



- 336 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.90 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Perfectly struck on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 500

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.

- 337 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.79 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 500



- 338 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar 49-48, AR 3.79 g. Pontifical emblems: *culullus*, *aspergillum*, axe and *apex*. Rev. Elephant r., trampling dragon; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 9. C 9. Sydenham 1006. Sear Imperators 9. RBW 1557. Crawford 443/1.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 181.



- 339 *Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius*. Denarius, mint moving with Pompey 49, AR 4.13 g. Q·SICINIVS – III·VIR Head of Apollo r., hair tied with band; below, star. Rev. C·COPONIVS – PR·S·C Club upright on which hangs lion's skin with head r.; in l. field, arrow and in r. field, bow. Babelon Sicinia 1 and Coponia 1. Sydenham 939. Sear Imperators 3. RBW 1558. Crawford 444/1a. Extremely fine 350



- 340 *L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus*. Denarius, Apollonia and Asia 49, AR 3.77 g. *Triskeles* with winged head of Medusa in centre and corn ears between legs. Rev. LENT – MAR / COS Jupiter standing facing, holding thunderbolt and eagle. Babelon Cornelia 64 and Claudia 9. Sydenham 1029. Sear Imperators 4. RBW 1562. Crawford 445/1b.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Sternberg sale XXI, 1988, 303.



- 341 *Cn. Pompeius Magnus and Cn. Calpurnius Piso*. Denarius, mint moving with Pompey 49, AR 3.74 g. CN·PISO·PRO – Q Bearded head of Numa Pompilius r., wearing diadem inscribed NVMA. Rev. MAGN Prow r.; below, PRO·COS. Babelon Pompeia 8 and Calpurnia 30. C 4. Sydenham 1032. Sear Imperators 7. RBW 1565. Crawford 446/1. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 600

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.



- 342 *L. Hostilius Saserna*. Denarius 48, AR 3.93 g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500



- 343 *L. Hostilius Saserna*. Denarius 48, AR 3.67 g. Bearded male head r.; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS Naked Gallic warrior in fast biga driven r. by charioteer, holding whip; below horses, SASERN. Babelon Hostilia 2. Sydenham 952. Sear Imperators 18. RBW 1569. Crawford 448/2a. Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 1'250



- 344 *L. Hostilius Saserna*. Denarius 48, AR 4.07 g. Female head r. with long hair; behind, *carynx*. Rev. L·HOSTILIVS – SASERNA Artemis standing facing, holding spear and placing r. hand on head of prancing stag. Babelon Hostilia 4. Sydenham 953. Sear Imperators 19. RBW 1570. Crawford 448/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500





- 345 *C. Vibius C.f. Cn. Pansa Caetronianus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.58 g. Mask of bearded Pan r.; below, PANSA. Rev. [C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N] – IOVIS AXVR Jupiter, laureate, seated l., holding patera and sceptre. Babelon Vibia 18. Sydenham 947. Sear Imperators 20. RBW 1571. Crawford 449/1a.  
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250



- 346 *D. Iunius Brutus Albinus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.91 g. Helmeted head of young Mars r. Rev. ALBINVS – BRVTI·F Two Gaulish trumpets in saltire; above, oval shield and below, round shield. Babelon Junia 26 and Postumia 11. Sydenham 941. Sear Imperators 25. RBW 1576. Crawford 450/1a.  
Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



- 347 *D. Iunius Brutus Albinus*. Denarius 48, AR 3.98 g. PIETAS Head of Pietas r. Rev. Two hands clasped round winged caduceus; below, ALBINVS·BRVTI·F. Babelon Junia 25 and Postumia 10. Sydenham 942. Sear Imperators 26. RBW 1577. Crawford 450/2. Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 350



- 348 *D. Iunius Brutus Albinus*. Denarius 48, AR 4.03 g. A·POSTVMIVS – COS Bare head of A. Postumius r. Rev. ALBINV / BRVTI·F within wreath of corn ears. Babelon Postumia 14 and Junia 29. Sydenham 943a. Sear Imperators 27. RBW –. Crawford 450/3b.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale 5, 1992, 346.



- 349 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar circa 48-47, AR 3.92 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak-wreath; behind,  $\perp$ II. Rev. CAE-SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and cornucopia; in field r., axe. Babelon Iulia 26. C 18. Sydenham 1009. RBW —. Crawford 452/2. Good extremely fine 650  
Ex NAC sale 6, 1999, 316.



- 350 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, mint moving with Caesar circa 48-47, AR 3.79 g. Female head r., wearing diadem and oak-wreath; behind,  $\perp$ II. Rev. CAE-SAR Trophy with Gallic shield and cornucopia; in r. field, axe. Babelon Iulia 26. C 18. Sydenham 1009. RBW —. Crawford 452/2. Old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 500



- 351 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius 47, AR 3.88 g. Head of Medusa facing; with coiled snake on either side; below, L-PLAVTIVS. Rev. Victory facing holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 15. Sydenham 959. Sear Imperators 29. RBW 1583. Crawford 453/1a. Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500



- 352 *L. Plautius Plancus*. Denarius 47, AR 3.83 g. Head of Medusa facing with dishevelled hair; below, [L-PLAVTIVS]. Rev. Victory facing, holding palm branch in l. hand and leading four horses; below, PLANCVS. Babelon Plautia 14. Sydenham 959b. Sear Imperators 29a. RBW 1586. Crawford 453/1c. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 300



353

- 353 *A. Licinius Nerva*. Denarius 47, AR 3.89 g. FIDES – NERVA Laureate head of Fides r. Rev. Horseman galloping r., dragging with r. hand naked warrior who holds shield and sword; behind, III and below, A LICINI – VIR. Babelon Licinia 24. Sydenham 954a. Sear Imperators 30. Crawford 454/1.  
Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine 600



354



354

- 354 *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio*. Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.80 g. Q·METEL Laureate head of Jupiter r.; below, PIVS. Rev. SCIPIO Elephant r.; in exergue, IMP. Babelon Caecilia 47. Sydenham 1046. Sear Imperators 45. RBW 1601. Crawford 459/1.  
A wonderful iridescent tone, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 300



355



- 355 *Q. Metellus Pius Scipio with P. Licinius Crassus*. Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.90 g. CRASS·IVN – LEG·PRO·PR Turreted female head r.; above and below respectively, uncertain object and *rostrum tridens*. On l. and r. respectively, ear of corn and caduceus. Rev. METEL·PIVS – SCIP·IMP Trophy between lituus and jug. Babelon Caecilia 52 and Licinia 22. Sydenham 1049. Sear Imperators 42. RBW 1603. Crawford 460/3.  
Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 194.



356



- 356 *Q. Metellus Scipio and Eppius Legatus*. Denarius, Africa 47-46, AR 3.76 g. Q·ME[TELL] – SCIP·IMP Laureate head of Africa r., wearing elephant skin; in r. field, ear of corn and below, plough. Rev. EPPIVS – LEG·F·C Hercules standing facing with r. hand on hip and resting l. on club draped with a lion's skin. Babelon Caecilia 50 and Eppia 1. Sydenham 1051. Sear Imperators 44. RBW 1605. Crawford 461/1.  
Rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 800





357

- 357 *Mn. Cordius Rufus*. Denarius 46, AR 4.28 g. RVFVS Owl perched on Corinthian helmet r. Rev. MN CO[RDI]VS Aegis decorated with head of Medusa. Babelon Cordia 4. Sydenham 978. Sear Imperators 64. RBW 1607. Crawford 463/2.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

350



358

- 358 *Mn. Cordius Rufus*. Denarius 46, AR 4.00 g. RVFVS·S·C· Diademed head of Venus r. Rev. Cupid on dolphin r.; below, MN·CORDIVS. Babelon Cordia 3. Sydenham 977. Sear Imperators 65. RBW 1608. Crawford 463/3.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

400



359

- 359 *T. Carisius*. Denarius 46, AR 4.05 g. Head of Sybil r. Rev. T·CARISIVS Sphynx r.; in exergue, III·VIR. Babelon Carisia 11. Sydenham 983a. Sear Imperators 49. RBW 1613. Crawford 464/1.

Superb iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

400



360

- 360 *T. Carisius*. Denarius 46, AR 4.01 g. MONETA Head of Iuno Moneta r. Rev. T·CARISIVS Coining implements. All within laurel wreath. Babelon Carisia 1. Sydenham 982. Sear Imperators 70. RBW 1614. Crawford 464/2.

Unusually well-centred for the issue and with a pleasant old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

300

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



361

- 361 *T. Carisius*. Denarius 46, AR 3.99 g. Draped bust of Victory r.; behind, S·C. Rev. Victory in prancing quadriga r., holding reins and wreath; in exergue, T·CARISI. Babelon Carisia 3. Sydenham 985. Sear Imperators 73. RBW 1618. Crawford 464/5.

Exceptionally complete for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, good extremely fine

1'000

Ex NFA sale XXVII, 1991, 570.



362

- 362 *Iulius Caesar and A. Hirtius Praetor*. Aureus 46, AV 8.03 g. C·CAESAR – COS TER Veiled head of Vesta r. Rev. A·HIRTIVS·PR Lituus, jug and axe. C 2. Babelon Hirtia 1 and Julia 22. Bahrfeldt 19. Sear Imperators 56. Calicó 36a. Crawford 466/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred. Good extremely fine / extremely fine

7'500



363

- 363 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, Sicily (?) 46, AR 3.76 g. COS·TERT – DICT·ITER Head of Ceres r., wearing wreath of barley. Rev. AVGVR Culullus, aspergillum, jug and lituus; in outer r. field, D and below, PONT·MAX. Babelon Julia 16. C 4. Sydenham 1023. Sear Imperators 57. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RWB 1637. Crawford 467/1a.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



364

- 364 *Iulius Caesar*. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 4.07 g. Diademed head of Venus r.; behind, Cupid. Rev. Two captives seated at sides of trophy with oval shield and *carnyx* in each hand; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 11. C. 13. Sydenham 1014. Sear Imperators 58. RBW 1639. Crawford 468/1.

Lovely iridescent tone, slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex NAC sale 15, 1999, 203.



- 365 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.95 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus l., with star in hair and Cupid perched on shoulder. In l. field, *lituus* and in r. field, sceptre. Rev. A female and a male Gaulish captive at foot of trophy; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 12. C 14. Sydenham 1015. Sear Imperators 59. RBW 1640. Crawford 468/2. Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 1'500



- 366 *Julius Caesar*. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.97 g. Diademed and draped bust of Venus l., with star in hair and Cupid perched on shoulder. In l. field, *lituus* and in r. field, sceptre. Rev. A female and a male Gaulish captive at foot of trophy; in exergue, CAESAR. Babelon Julia 12. C 14. Sydenham 1015. Sear Imperators 59. RBW 1640. Crawford 468/2. Unusually well-centred and about extremely fine 1'000



- 367 *Cn. Pompeius Magnus and M. Poblcius*. Denarius, Spain 46-45, AR 3.91 g. M·POBLICI·LEG Helmeted head of Roma r.; behind, PRO – PR. Rev. CN·MAGNVS·IMP Female figure standing r., with shield slung on back, holding two spears in l. hand and presenting palm branch to soldier standing l. on prow of ship. Bead and reel border. Babelon Pompeia 9 and Poblucia 10. C 1. Sydenham 1035a. Sear Imperators 48a. Crawford 469/1a. Scarce. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000



- 368 *L. Papius Celsus*. Denarius 45, AR 4.05 g. Laureate head of Triumphus r. with trophy over shoulder; below TRIVMPVS. Rev. CELSVS·III·VIR Wolf r., placing stick on fire; on the r. eagle fanning flames. In exergue, L·PAPIVS. Babelon Papia 3. Sydenham 965. Sear Imperators 83. RBW 1649. Crawford 472/2. Scarce. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy.





369

- 369 *Lollius Palikanus*. Denarius 45, AR 4.10 g. LIBERTATIS Diademed head of Libertas r. Rev. PALIKANVS Rostra on which stands *subsellium*. Babelon Lollia 2. Sydenham 960. Sear Imperators 86. RBW 1652. Crawford 473/1.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

750



370

- 370 *L. Valerius Acisculus*. Denarius 45, AR 3.82 g. ACISCVLV – S Radiate head of Sol r.; behind, *acisculus*. Rev. Luna in prancing biga r.; in exergue, L·VALERIVS. Babelon Valeria 20. Sydenham 1002. Sear Imperators 94. RBW 1662. Crawford 474/5.

Scarce and among the finest specimens known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500



371

371

- 371 *Sextus Pompeius and Q. Nasidius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 42 to 38, AR 3.91 g. NEPTVNI Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; below head, dolphin and in r. field, trident. Rev. Galley sailing r.; in l. field, star. Below, Q·NASIDIV[S]. Babelon Pompeia 28 and Nasidia 1. C 20. Sydenham 1350. Sear Imperators 235. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1698. Crawford 483/2.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait struck on exceptionally bright metal and with a light iridescent tone. Insignificant areas of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc

5'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 846.



372

- 372 *P. Accoleius Lariscolus*. Denarius 41, AR 3.68 g. P·ACCOLEIVS – LARISCOLVS Draped bust of Diana Nemorensis r. Rev. Triple cult statue of Diana Nemorensis; behind, cypress grove. Babelon Accoleia 1. Sydenham 1148. Sear Imperators 172. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1701. Crawford 486/1.

Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

500



- 373 *Petillius Capitolinus*. Denarius 41, AR 3.95 g. PETILLIVS Eagle on thunderbolt r., with open wings; below, CAPITOLINVS. Rev. Hexastyle temple with decorated roof; between central four columns, hanging decoration. Babelon Petillia 2. Sydenham 1150. Sear Imperators 174. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1704. Crawford 487/2a. Scarce. Struck on a very broad flan and about extremely fine 500



- 374 *P. Clodius M.f. Turrinus*. Aureus 42, AV 8.19 g. Radiate head of Sol r.; behind, quiver. Rev. P·CLODIVS / M·F Crescent surrounded by five stars. Babelon Clodia 16. Bahrfeldt 31. Sydenham 1114a. Sear Imperators 181a. Crawford 494/20a. Calicò 9.

Very rare and in exceptionally good condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred. Extremely fine / good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hirsch 27 May 1907, Dr. Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer, 156 and NAC 18, 2000, 347 sales.



- 375 *P. Clodius M. f. Turinus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.17 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, lyre. Rev. P.CLODIVS - M·F Diana standing facing, with bow and quiver over shoulder, holding lighted torch in each hand. Babelon Clodia 14. Sydenham 1117. Sear Imperators 184. RBW 1727. Crawford 494/23.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

600



- 376 *C. Caesar Octavianus and L. Livineius Regulus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.72 g. C·CAESAR – III·VIR·R·P·C· Head of Octavian r. with light beard. Rev. L·LIVINEIVS – REGVLVS Victory standing r., holding palm branch over l. shoulder and wreath in r. hand. Babelon Livineia 4 and Julia 82. C 443. Sear Imperators 157. RBW 1731. Crawford 494/25.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Irregular flan, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Brand part III, 229 and NAC 83, 2015, Student and his Mentor part III, 468 sales.



- 377 *C. Vibius Varus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.02 g. Head of Liber r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. VARVS Panther l. springing up towards garlanded altar on which rests mask and against which rests thyrsus; in exergue, C·VIBIVS. Babelon Vibia 24. Sydenham 1138. Sear Imperators 192. RBW 1739. Crawford 494/36.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

600



- 378 *L. Musidius Longus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.07 g. Laureate head of Caesar r. Rev. L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS Rudder, cornucopiae on globe, caduceus and apex. Babelon Julia 58 and Mussidia 8. Sydenham 1096a. Sear Imperators 116. RBW 1742. Crawford 494/39a.

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and complete, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'500





- 379 *L. Mussidius Longus*. Denarius 42, AR 4.06 g. Draped bust of Victory r. Rev. L·MVSSIDIVS Victory in prancing biga r.; below, LONGVS. Babelon Mussidia 4. Sydenham 1095. Banti 6/2 (this coin illustrated). Sear Imperators 186. RBW 1743. Crawford 494/40.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a delightful old cabinet tone. An almost invisible banker's mark on obverse fiesd, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Cahn-Hess 17 July 1933, Haeblerlin 2943 and Leu 17, 1977, Nicolas, 802 sales.



- 380 *L. Mussidius Longus*. Denarius 42, AR 3.60 g. CONCORDIA Diademed and veiled bust of Concordia r.; below chin, star. Rev. L·MVSSIDIV[S·LONGVS] Shrine of Venus Cloacina, the platform inscribed CLOACIN. Babelon Mussidia 6. Sydenham 1093a. Sear Imperators 188a. RBW —. Crawford 494/42b.

Scarce. Superb iridescent tone, slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

450



- 381 *M. Aemilius Lepidus and C. Caesar Octavianus*. Denarius, Italy 42, AR 3.74 g. LEPIDVS·PONT·MAX — III·V·R·P·C Bare head of M. Lepidus r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP (ligate)·III· — VIR·R·P·C Bare head of Octavian r.. Babelon Aemilia 35 and Julia 71. Sydenham 1323a. Sear Imperators 140. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1752. Crawford 495/2a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete for the issue. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

5'000



382

- 382 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, *castrensis moneta* in Italy (?) 42, AR 3.84 g. Head of Marcus Antonius r. with light beard; behind, *lituus*. Rev. [M ANT]ONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C Radiate head of Sol r. Babelon Antonia 29. C 149. Sydenham 1170. Sear Imperators 127. Woytek Arma et Nummi p. 558. RBW 1754. Crawford 496/2. Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

From the collection of E.E. Clain-Stefanelli.



383

- 383 *C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.56 g. C· – CASSI·IMP Tripod with *cortina*, decorated with two laurel branches and fillets. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 14 and Cornelia 76. C 7. Sear Imperators 219. RBW 1761. Crawford 500/1. Rare. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



384

- 384 *C. Cassius Longinus with Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.83 g. C·CASSI·IMP – LEIBERTAS Diademed head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. C 4. Sydenham 1307. Sear Imperators 221. RBW 1762. Crawford 500/3. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500



385

- 385 *C. Cassius and Lentulus Spint*. Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.76 g. C·CASSI·IMP – LEIBERTAS Veiled head of Libertas r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Cassia 18 and Cornelia 73. C 6. Sydenham 1305. Sear Imperators 223. RBW 1764. Crawford 500/5. Scarce. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000



386



- 386 *Q. Caepio Brutus and Lentulus Spint.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.93 g. BRVTVS Axe, *culullus* and knife r. Rev. Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT. Babelon Junia 41 and Cornelia 71. C 6. Sydenham 1310. Sear Imperators 198. RBW 1766. Crawford 500/7.

Rare. Good extremely fine

1'500



387



- 387 *Q. Junius M. Caepio Brutus.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus 43-42, AR 4.19 g. LEIBERTAS Head of Libertas r. Rev. CAEPIO·BRVTVS·PRO·COS Plectrum, lyre and laurel branch tied with fillet. Babelon Junia 34. C 5. Sydenham 1287. Sear Imperators 199. RBW 1767. Crawford 501/1.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500



388



- 388 *C. Cassius and M. Servilius.* Denarius, mint moving with Brutus and Cassius 43-42, AR 3.76 g. C·CASSEI·IMP Laureate head of Libertas r. Rev. M·SERVILIUS – LEG Crab, holding *aplustre* in its claws; below, rose and untied diadem. Babelon Cassia 19 and Servilia 40. C 10. Sydenham 1313. Sear Imperators 226. Crawford 505/3.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.  
Struck on very fresh metal and about extremely fine

16'500





- 389 *Sextus Pompeius*. Denarius, Sicily circa 42-40, AR 3.80 g. MAG – PIVS – IMP – ITER Head of Cn. Pompeius Magnus r.; behind, jug and before, *lituus*. Rev. PRAEF Neptune standing l., r. foot on prow, holding aplustre; on either side one of the Catanaean brothers carrying his father on his shoulder. In exergue, CLAS – ET – OR – / [MARIT – EX – S – C]. Babelon Pompeia 27. C 17. Sydenham 1344. Sear Imperators 334. Woytek, *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. RBW 1785. Crawford 511/3a.

Rare. A superb portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan and on excellent metal. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1433; NAC 27, 2004, 284 and NAC 84, 2015, 863 sales.



- 390 *L. Servius Rufus*. Denarius 43, AR 3.59 g. L·SERVIVS – RVFVS Male head (Brutus) r. Rev. Dioscuri standing facing, both holding spears and with swords hanging from waist. Babelon Sulpicia 10. Sydenham 1082. Sear Imperators 324. Woytek, *Arma et Nummi* p. 558. RBW 1793. Crawford 515/2.

Very rare. Struck on unusually fresh metal, minor area of weakness, otherwise good very fine

3'000



- 391 *Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius*. Aureus, mint moving with M. Antonius 41, 8.01 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Bare head of Octavian r. Babelon Antonia 50 and Barbatia 1. C 7. Bahrfeldt 77. Sydenham 1180. Sear Imperators 242. RBW 1797. Crawford 517/1a. Calicó 109.

Rare. Two interesting portraits struck on a full flan, minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

18'000



- 392 *Marcus Antonius and C. Caesar Octavianus with M. Barbatius.* Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 41, AR 3.84 g. M·ANT·IMP·AVG·III·VIR·R·P·C·M BARBAT ·Q·P Head of M. Antony r. Rev. CAESAR IMP PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C Head of Octavian r. with slight beard. Babelon Antonia 51, Julia 96 and Barbatia 2. C 8. Sydenham 1181. Sear Imperators 243. RBW 1798. Crawford 517/2.  
In an exceptional state of preservation. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 3'000



- 393 *Marcus Antonius and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus.* Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius 40, AR 3.81 g. ANT·IMP·AVG III VIR·R·P·C Head of M. Antony r.; behind, *lituus*. Rev. CN·DOMIT·AHENOBARBUS ·IMP Prow r.; above, star. Babelon Antonia 56 and Domitia 23. C 10. Sydenham 1179. Sear Imperators 258. RBW 1805. Crawford 521/2. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000



- 394 *Q. Voconius Vitulus.* Denarius 40? or later, AR 3.99 g. DIVI IVLI Laureate head of J. Caesar r.; behind, *simpulum*. Rev. Q·VOCONIVS Calf walking l.; in exergue, VITVLVS Babelon Voconia 2 and Julia 122. C 46. Sydenham 1132. Sear Imperators 329. RBW —. Crawford 526/2.  
Very rare. A wonderful portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan, almost invisible mark on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine 8'000



- 395 *Q. Voconius Vitulus*. Denarius 40? or later, AR 3.89 g. Laureate head of J. Caesar r. Rev. Q·VOCONIVS / S – C Calf walking l.; in exergue, VITVLVS·Q· / DESIGN Babelon Voconia 1 and Julia 121. C 48. Sydenham 1133. Sear Imperators 331. RBW 1813. Crawford 526/4.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

In 40 B.C., the conflict between Octavian and Marc Antony reached a new peak and found an uneasy resolution in the Pact of Brundisium. Octavian had returned from the Battle of Philippi with the hard task of settling some 40,000 veterans on their promised lands. As Octavian acquired land in Italy by force, his popularity was threatened. While Antony was away in the East, his wife Fulvia and brother Lucius Antonius preyed upon Octavian's misfortune by harassing him with political attacks that stirred the veterans of Antony against those of Octavian. Lucius gathered his brother's veterans and gained permission to wage war on Octavian, who was able to intercept Lucius' northward trek and force him to take refuge in Perusia. The Perusine War (41–40 B.C.), which had all of the potential to become a new civil war, was reduced to a brief event when the threat of starvation caused Lucius to surrender in February of 40 B.C. Though Octavian took revenge upon the Perusians, he took no direct action against Lucius or Fulvia. Indeed, he pardoned Lucius and soon assigned him to a promagistracy in Spain, where he died soon thereafter. Fulvia also died in the aftermath of the war. The siege in Perusia, the deaths of his brother and wife, and perhaps more importantly, Octavian's assumption of power in Gaul upon the death of Antony's governor there, alarmed Antony who sailed West in October of that year. Upon arriving at the port of Brundisium in the spring of 40 B.C., Antony was refused entry to the harbor by Octavian's commander. Antony responded by besieging Brundisium and strengthening his ties with Sextus Pompey, Octavian's nemesis in the West. Hoping for damage control, Octavian hastily divorced his wife Claudia, married Sextus Pompey's sister-in-law, and led an army to the southern port. Fortunately for Rome, cool heads prevailed, and the triumvirs ironed out their differences. The resulting pact confirmed Antony's control of the East and Octavian's control of the West, and bound the men through the ultimately incendiary marriage of Antony and Octavian's sister, Octavia. The two men were now able to focus on their regional goals: Antony received legions from Octavian for his planned invasion of Parthia, and Octavian received war vessels from Antony to use against Sextus Pompey.

This rare denarius of the moneyer Q. Voconius Vitulus was struck in the midst of these alarming events. The reverse type of a standing calf is strictly personal, being a punning allusion to the cognomen Vitulus, which means calf.



- 396 *Octavianus and Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with Octavian 39, AR 3.81 g. M·ANTON·IMP·III VIR·R·P·C Head of M. Antonius r.; below, star. Rev. CAESAR·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C· Head of Octavian r., slightly bearded; below neck, dot. Babelon Antonia 38. C 1. Sydenham 1193. Sear Imperators 261. RBW —. Crawford 528/2a.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000





- 397 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius in 38, AR 3.78 g. M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TER·M. Antonius, veiled and togate, standing r., holding *lituus* in r. hand. Rev III·VIR·R·P·C·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT Radiate head of Sol r. Babelon Antonia 80. C 13. Sydenham 1199. Sear Imperators 267. RBW 1820. Crawford 533/2.

Scarce. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

600



- 398 *Octavianus*. Bronze, Italy 38, Æ 16.95 g. CAESAR – DIVI·F Bare head of Octavian r. Rev. DIVOS – IVLIVS Laureate head of Julius Caesar r. Babelon Julia 98. C 3. Sydenham 1336. Kent-Hirmer pl. 33, 115. Sear Imperators 308. RBW 1822. Crawford 535/1. RPC 620.

Two delightful portraits and a lovely light green patina.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 21, 2001, 322 and NAC 54, 2010, 283 sales.



- 399 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antonius, AR 3.97 g. ANT·IMP·TER·III·VIR·R·P·C· Bare head r. Rev. Military trophy holding two oblong shields; at base two round shields and two spears. In field, AV – GVR. Babelon –. C –. Sydenham –. Sear Imperators –. RBW –. Crawford –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A bold portrait struck on very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone, a banker's mark on neck, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000



400



- 400 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 36, AR 3.73 g. ANTONIVS·AVGV·COS·DES·ITER·ET·TERT· Head of M. Antony r. Rev. IMP· – TERTIO·III· – VIR·R·P·C Armenian tiara; behind, bow and arrow in saltire. Babelon 94. C 19. Sydenham 1205. Sear Imperators 297. RBW 1828. Crawford 539/1. Very rare. Light iridescent tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 3'000



401



- 401 *Cleopatra and Marcus Antonius*. Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem Syriae secondary mint (?) circa 36, AR 12.9 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΚΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ Diademed bust of Cleopatra r. Rev. ANTONIVS AVGVS COS DES Bare head of M. Antonius r. C 2. BMC 53. RPC 4094. Prieur 27. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 220, 809. Butcher, *Coinage in Roman Syria* p. 57, fig. 8.1. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Two wonderful portraits struck on a full flan, minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

As the struggle between Mark Antony and Octavian dragged on in the 30s B.C., the geographical and political lines became ever more defined. Antony had become entrenched in the Eastern Mediterranean, and in doing so had allied himself with Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, whose original supporter in Rome, Julius Caesar, had been murdered years before. She had his son, Caesarion, at her side, but she needed an ally like Antony if she hoped to preserve Egypt from the ever-widening grasp of Rome. Importantly, Antony was easier to manipulate than Octavian, who had no sympathy for Cleopatra's motives.

Although this woman of blinding intellect may have found her marriage to Antony a degrading experience, personally, she was crafty enough to realise it was her only chance at survival. Hence, she was probably eager to issue dual-portrait coins, such as the billon tetradrachm offered here. The level of concession is clear, especially on this example: Cleopatra's portrait has taken on the facial features of Antony in a very strong way, yet she retains for herself the position of dominance by placing her portrait on the obverse. Little more indication is necessary to recognise that Cleopatra had effectively dominated her husband, the Roman warlord Antony.

The date and mint of these coins is uncertain, as the coins themselves provide no substantial clue. They are typically described as having been struck at Antioch, though there is good reason to believe that they were produced further south, in Cleopatra's Phoenician territory. The date c. 36 B.C. has been suggested, and is generally believed appropriate. If so, we might see this coinage as supporting Antony's invasion of Parthia – a colossal failure that cost the lives of many thousands of Roman soldiers.



402



- 402 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 32-31, AR 3.55 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – II *Aquila* between two standards. Babelon Antonia 105. C 27. Sydenham 1216. Sear Imperators 349. RBW 1838. Crawford 544/14. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000





403

- 403 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 32-31, AR 3.68 g. ANT AVG – III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – V *Aquila* between two standards. Babelon Antonia 110. C 32. Sydenham 1221. Sear Imperators 354. RBW 1840. Crawford 544/18.  
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000



404

- 404 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 32-31, AR 3.65 g. ANT AVG - III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – VI *Aquila* between two standards. Babelon Antonia 111. C 33. Sydenham 1223. Sear Imperators 356. RBW 1841. Crawford 544/19.  
Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750



405

- 405 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 32-31, AR 3.77 g. ANT AVG - III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – VII *Aquila* between two standards. Babelon Antonia 113. C 34. Sydenham 1224. Sear Imperators 357. RBW 1842. Crawford 544/20.  
Lovely iridescent tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine 750



406

- 406 *Marcus Antonius*. Denarius, mint moving with M. Antony 32-31, AR 3.77 g. ANT AVG - III·VIR·R·P·C Galley r., with sceptre tied with fillet on prow. Rev. LEG – XXI *Aquila* between two standards. Babelon Antonia 136. C 58. Sydenham 1244. Sear Imperators 381. RBW –. Crawford 544/37.  
Minor marks otherwise about extremely fine 600



407

- 407 *M. Antonius with M. Pinarius Scarpus*. Denarius, Cyrenaica 31, AR 3.53 g. M·ANTO COS III – IMP IIII Head of Jupiter Ammon r. Rev. ANTONIO / AVG – P / SCARPVS IMP] Victory standing r., holding palm branch and wreath tied with fillet. Babelon Antonia 98 and Pinaria 10. Sydenham 1280. Sear Imperators 390. RBW 1852. Crawford 546/2a. Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500



# The Roman Empire

The mint is Roma unless otherwise stated

## Octavian, 32 – 27 BC



- 408 Denarius, Brundisium or Roma circa 32-29, AR 3.77 g. Bust of Victory r., with spread wings. Rev. CAESAR – DIVI F Naked male figure (Neptune?) standing l., r. foot on globe, holding aplustre and sceptre. C 60. BMC 615. RIC 256. CBN 12. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex G. Hirsch, April 1954, 112 and M&M 38, 1968, 299 sales.



- 409 Denarius, Brundisium or Roma 29-27 BC, AR 3.78 g. Victory standing r. on prow, holding wreath and palm branch. Rev. Octavian in quadriga r., holding reins and branch; in exergue, IMP CAESAR. C 115. BMC 617. RIC 264. CBN 98. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500  
Ex LHS sale 102, 2008, 333.

- 410 No lot.

## Octavian as Augustus, 27 BC – 14 AD



- 411 Sestertius, Pergamum circa 25, Æ 24.06 g. AVGVSTVS Bare head r. Rev. C·A in dotted circle within laurel wreath. C 570. BMC 713. RIC 50. CBN 958. RPC 2233 (Asia). Howgego, NC 1982, p. 3, 2.

In exceptional condition for the issue. An unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan. Olive brown-green patina and about extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 874 (expertly conserved since).



412

- 412 *P. Carisius*. Denarius, Emerita circa 25-23 BC, AR 3.85 g. IMP CAESAR – AVGVST Bare head l. Rev. P CARISI – VS – LEG PRO PR Circular city-wall with EMERITA inscribed above gate. C 398. BMC 291. RIC 9b. CBN 1039. In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a pleasant light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 1'500



413

- 413 Denarius, Colonia Patricia circa 18 BC, AR 3.36 g. S P Q R PAR[EN] / CONS SVO *Toga picta* over *tunica palmata* between aquila, on l., and wreath, on r. Rev. CAESARI / AVGVSTO Slow quadriga r. with ornamented panels surmounted by four miniature galloping horses. C 78. BMC 397. RIC 99. CBN 1191. Light iridescent tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 1277.



414



414

- 414 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 19 BC, AR 3.81 g. CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Bare head l. Rev. SPQR Victory to front, with spread wings, holding shield inscribed [CL] V. C –, cf. 287 (head r.). BMC –, RIC –, cf. 95 (head r.). CBN –, cf. 1127 (head r.).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. A lovely portrait struck on a very broad flan, an almost invisible nick on obverse field and areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

5'000



415



- 415 Denarius, Colonia Patricia circa 18 BC, AR 3.84 g. CAESARI – AVGVSTO Laureate head l. Rev. Tetrastyle dome temple within which triumphal *currus* r.; shaft up containing *aquila* up and four miniature galloping horses; in exergue, SPQR. C 281. BMC 388. RIC 117. CBN 122.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan, good extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500



- 416 Aureus, Colonia Patricia circa 18-17/16, AV 7.87 g. Bare head r. Rev. Capricorn r., holding globe over rudder; above, cornucopiae. Below, AVGVSTVS. C 20. Bahrfeldt 114. BMC 62 note \*. RIC 125. CBN 1264. Calicó 164.

Very rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A bold portrait struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Unobtrusive area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Vinchon 9 December 1983, 188 and NAC 21, 2001, 355 sales.

The brilliantly executed portrait used for this aureus was created by a master engraver not long after Gaius Octavian — the adopted son of Julius Caesar and victor over Antony and Cleopatra — assumed the title of Augustus and became the first Roman Emperor. This idealized and classicizing portrait type was Augustus' preferred personal image for coins and statuary in the early years of his reign and influenced such iconic representations as the Prima Porta Augustus. The title DIVVS FILIVS ("son of the god [i.e. Julius Caesar]") had loomed large during Octavian's propaganda war against Caesar's assassins and later against Antony, but it disappeared from coin inscriptions after he became Augustus. Nevertheless, while the words may have vanished, the idealized beauty of the portrait still managed to convey the Emperor's transcendence and his quality as something greater than a mere man.

The reverse type is the personal seal of Augustus, representing the zodiacal sign with which he was closely associated. It is often described as the sign of his birth on the morning of September 23, 63 B.C., but there remains some scholarly controversy over whether it actually represents his rising or moon sign, since his sun sign was actually Libra. According to Suetonius, the sign of Capricorn became important to the future Augustus already in 44 B.C., just after the murder of Caesar. At this time, he and his close lieutenant, Marcus Agrippa, had their horoscopes cast by a Greek astrologer. Agrippa went first and had amazing things predicted of him. Octavian feared that his future could not possibly be as impressive as Agrippa's and initially resisted having his horoscope cast, but when he relented the astrologer bowed and recognized him as the future master of the Mediterranean world. This recognition is indicated by the globe and rudder associated with Capricorn here as a sign that Augustus' star-sanctioned power extended over both land and sea.

In addition to Suetonius' anecdote regarding Capricorn as the herald of Octavian's destiny to become Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, it has been suggested that Augustus had further propagandistic reasons for advertising this zodiacal sign. Capricorn had some association with stern moral authority, which tied into Octavian's attempts to contrast himself with Antony — usually characterized as debauched and corrupted by eastern luxury — and to his desire, as Augustus, to reform and cure the perceived moral ills of Roman society. Capricorn was also associated with the planet and god Saturn. According to Roman mythology, Saturn lived in Italy for a time after he was driven from heaven by Jupiter. His reign on earth, later celebrated in the revelries of the Saturnalia at the winter solstice, were considered a golden age of happiness for mankind. The reign of Augustus was cast in a similar golden Saturnian light by no less a figure than the poet Virgil.



- 417 Denarius, Colonia Patricia circa 18-17/16, AR 3.69 g. Bare head r. Rev. Capricorn r., holding globe over rudder; above, cornucopiae. Below, [A]VGVS TVS. C 21. BMC 346. RIC 126. CBN 1266.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500





- 418 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 18-17/16 BC, AR 3.83 g. Bare head r. Rev. Capricorn l., holding globe attached to rudder, cornucopiae above its back; below, AVGVSTVS. C 21. BMC 345. Mazzini 25 (this coin). RIC 128. CBN 278 (atelier auxiliaire).

Rare. Old cabinet tone, minor chip and mark on the edge at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000



- 419 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 18-17/16 BC, AR 3.99 g. S P Q R CAESARI - AVGVSTO Bare head r. Rev. QVOD - VIAE MVNITAE SVNT Triumphal arch on viaduct, surmounted by Augustus, driving quadriga of horses right; Victory standing behind Augustus, crowning him; to l. and r. of arches a rostrum. C 233. BMC 433. RIC 144. CBN 1257.

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this interesting issue. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete. Good extremely fine

6'000



- 420 Denarius, Colonia Patricia (?) circa 18 BC, AR 3.80 g. CAESARI - AVGVTSO Laureate head r. Rev. MAR - VLT Aquila between two standards within domed round hexastyle temple. C 190. BMC 373. RIC 105a. CBN 1202.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

2'500



- 421 Aureus, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AV 7.79 g. AVGVSTVS - DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. IMP X Apollo Citharoedus wearing long drapery, standing l., holding *plectrum* in r. hand and lyre in l.; in exergue, ACT. C 143. Bahrfeldt 204. BMC 459. RIC 170. Calicó 215a.

A light mark on neck, insignificant area of weakness and a banker's mark on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

8'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1731



- 422 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13 BC, AR 3.89 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. IMP – X Apollo Citharoedus standing l., holding plectrum and lyre; in exergue, ACT. C 144. BMC 461. RIC 171. CBN 1397.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



- 423 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13, AR 3.87 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting r.; in exergue, IMP X. C 13. BMC 451. RIC 167a. CBN 1373.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



- 424 Denarius, Lugdunum 15-13, AR 3.90 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Bare head r. Rev. Bull butting r.; in exergue, IMP X. C 13. BMC 451. RIC 167a. CBN 1373.  
Good extremely fine 2'000



- 425 Aureus, Lugdunum 8 BC, AV 7.83 g. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head r. Rev. C CAES Caius Caesar galloping r., holding reins, sword and shield; behind, legionary eagle between two standards. In exergue, AVGVSTVS F. C 9. Bahrfeldt 233. BMC 498. RIC 198. CBN 1466. Calicó 174.  
Very rare. A lovely portrait and a light reddish tone, about extremely fine 12'500



- 426 **Divus Augustus.** Dupondius circa 22/23-26(?), Æ 14.12 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER Radiate head l. Rev. S C within wreath. C 252. BMC Tiberius 143. RIC Tiberius 79. CBN 150.

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1744. Lovely green patina and extremely fine 750

- 427 **Divus Augustus.** Dupondius 37-41, Æ 16.00 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS Radiate head l.; in field, S – C. Rev. CONSENSV SENAT ET EQ ORDIN P Q R Augustus (?), laureate and togate, seated l. on curule chair holding branch. C 87. BMC Gaius 88. RIC Gaius 56. CBN Gaius 134.

Enamel-like dark green patina and about extremely fine 1'200

#### Tiberius, 14 – 37



- 428 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.62 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with plain legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 30. RIC 25. CBN 14. Calicó 305d.

A very delicate portrait of fine style perfectly struck on a full flan and a finely detailed reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 335; Antiqua VIII, 2000, 108 and NAC 86, 2015, 95 sales.



- 429 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.83 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with plain legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 39. RIC 27. CBN 17. Calicó 305.

A bold portrait and a wonderful reddish tone, good extremely fine 9'000





- 430 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-37, AV 7.80 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 46. RIC 29. CBN 27.  
A lovely portrait and a superb light reddish tone. Good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Bowers and Ruddy Galleries sale 30 January 1975, 1770. From the Newport collection.



- 431 Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.71 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 48. RIC 30 (misdescribed, see photo). CBN 28.  
A very gentle portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 750



- 432 Denarius, Lugdunum 14-37, AR 3.85 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM Draped female figure (Livia as Pax) seated r. on chair with ornamented legs, holding long sceptre and branch. C 15. BMC 48. RIC 30 (misdescribed, see photo). CBN 31.  
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 750

**In the name of Drusus, son of Tiberius**



- 433 Sestertius 22-23, Æ 26.84 g. Confronted heads of two little boys on crossed cornucopias with caduceus between. Rev. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II around S C. C 1. BMC Tiberius 95. Kent-Hirmer pl. 45, 156. RIC Tiberius 42. CBN Tiberius 72.  
Rare and probably the finest specimen known. Struck on an exceptionally large  
flan with two delicate portraits. Brown-green patina and good extremely fine 30'000

Ex Millon Paris 8 June 2007, 74; NAC 51, 2009, 171 and NAC 84, 2015, 907 sales. From the William James Conte and Hans Berquin collections.

The crossed-cornucopias design is familiar on ancient coinage, and here the cornucopias, grape clusters, grape leaves and pine cones seemingly allude to Bacchus or Liber in a reference to fecundity. In terms of dynastic appeal, the design boasts of the prosperity and fruitfulness of the Tiberian line, with the caduceus symbolizing Mercury as the messenger of the gods and the bringer of good fortune. Despite the hopefulness represented by this series of coins, tragedy struck on two fronts. The 'Tiberian dynasty' collapsed within months of its being announced when both Drusus and his son Germanicus Gemellus (the boy whose head is shown on the right cornucopia) died in 23.

Poor fates awaited the remaining two members: Drusus' wife Livilla became increasingly associated with Tiberius' prefect Sejanus, and she died shamefully in the aftermath of his downfall in 31, and the second grandson, Tiberius Gemellus, survived long enough to be named co-heir of Tiberius with Caligula, but after Tiberius' death he was pushed into a subsidiary role and soon was executed by Caligula, who would not tolerate a second heir to the throne.



- 434 Sestertius 22-23, Æ 27.35 g. Confronted heads of two little boys on crossed cornucopias with caduceus between. Rev. DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II around S C. C 1. BMC Tiberius 95. Kent-Hirmer pl. 45, 156. RIC Tiberius 42. CBN Tiberius 72.  
Struck on a broad flan and with a pleasant Tiber tone, slightly double struck on reverse,  
otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 4'000

**In the name of Nero and Drusus caesares**



435



435

- 435 Dupondius circa 40-41, Æ 15.31 g. NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES Nero and Drusus on prancing horses r., cloaks flying. Rev. C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P IIII P P around S C. C 2. BMC Gaius 70. RIC Gaius 49 (misdescribed). CBN Gaius 120.

In exceptional condition for the issue and with a finely detailed obverse. Dark green patina gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

2'500

**In the name of Agrippina Senior, mother of Gaius**



436



436

- 436 Sestertius circa 50-54, Æ 27.93 g. AGRIPPINA M F GERMANICI CAESARIS Draped bust r.; hair falling in long plait at the back. Rev. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P around S C. C 3. BMC Claudius 219. RIC Claudius 102. CBN 236.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A very elegant portrait struck on a broad flan and a pleasant brown tone. Good extremely fine

25'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 486.

**Gaius, 37 – 41**



437



- 437 Denarius, Lugdunum 37-38, AR 3.76 g. [C] CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT [COS] Bare head of Gaius r. Rev. Radiate head of Augustus r., between two stars. C 11. BMC 4. RIC 2. CBN 3.

Two impressive portraits and a lovely iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

5'000



**Claudius, 41 – 54**



- 438 Aureus 46-47, AV 7.72 g. TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI Laureate head r. Rev. PACI – AVGUSTAE Pax-Nemesis, winged, advancing r. and pointing winged caduceus at snake r., while raising fold of drapery to her face. C 57. BMC 39. RIC 38. CBN 49.

A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 505.

By the time the emperor Claudius came to the throne after the murder of his depraved nephew Caligula, he had been properly schooled in how terribly people can treat one another. Indeed, it was his enduring, impotent position in the eye of the Julio-Claudian storm that made him the central character in Robert Graves' classic work of historical fiction, "I, Claudius". As a child he could not benefit from his father, who died before he reached his first year, and he apparently suffered a lack of love from his mother, the otherwise admirable Antonia, who, according to Suetonius (Claudius 3) described him as "a monster: a man whom nature had not finished but had merely begun". In the bigger picture, Claudius' physical disabilities served him well, for he survived the treacherous reigns of Tiberius and Caligula (though not unscathed, for he suffered through the aftermath of many deplorable acts). His 13-year reign was entirely unexpected. In one of Tacitus' most memorable and personal passages, he states about Claudius: "The more I think about history, ancient or modern, the more ironical all human affairs seem. In public opinion, expectation, and esteem no one appeared a less likely candidate for the throne than the man for whom destiny was secretly reserving it." For most Romans, Claudius' reign was a pleasant departure from the more oppressive reigns of Tiberius and Caligula, both of whom were generally disliked. Claudius seems to have been popular with the people and often with the army, but he usually was at odds with the senate, from whom he demanded hard work and dedication.



439

439

- 439 Sestertius circa 50-54, Æ 27.29 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P Laureate head r. Rev. EX SC / P P / OB CIVES / SERVATOS within oak-wreath. C 38. BMC 185. RIC 112. CBN 207.

A bold portrait struck on a broad flan, pleasant brown tone and good very fine

4'000

Ex Leu sale 33, 1983, 25.

**In the name of Britannicus, son of Claudius**



440

- 440 Sestertius, Thracian mint circa 50-54,  $\text{AE}$  26.57 g. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG F BRITANNICVS Bareheaded and draped bust l. Rev. S – C Mars, helmeted and cuirassed, advancing l., holding shield and spear. C 2. BMC Claudius 226. RIC p. 130 note. CBN –. von Kaenel, SNR 63, pl. 21, 8.  
Very rare and in extraordinary condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely dark green patina. About extremely fine 60'000

Julio-Claudian history is rife with promising young heirs who did not live long enough to succeed their fathers as emperor: eleven had perished before Britannicus was born, and he would be the last of the Julio-Claudian heirs to die at the hands of a rival. Even though Britannicus was the legitimate son of Claudius, he was never his father's preferred heir. It is difficult to know whether this was due to Claudius' personal misgivings or if, as the ancient sources indicate, Claudius had succumbed to the will of his niece and final wife Agrippina Junior, who wanted her own son Nero to succeed him. Whatever his motivation, Claudius promoted Nero strongly: he married Nero to Britannicus' sister Claudia Octavia and adopted him as his son, and since Nero was older than Britannicus it made him Claudius' principal heir. Few coinages were struck for Britannicus, and this sestertius is the only one that may be described as an imperial issue. It belongs to a series of sestertii and dupondii struck at an imperial branch mint in the Balkans, and though in the past some scholars have described it as a memorial issue under Titus, that view has been abandoned in favour of a Claudian vintage. It is linked with four other rare bronzes: sestertii and dupondii of Nero and Agrippina Junior. The five issues clearly represent a mintage under Claudius while Nero held the title of Caesar, and Britannicus was the imperiled back-up heir. The style and fabric of the issue is consistent with Balkan mint bronzes, especially those of Perinthus, though it is always possible that it emanated from a mint in nearby Bithynia. Marking this Britannicus sestertius as an imperial issue is the fact that Latin is used for its inscription, and the reverse bears the traditional formula SC (although this feature is not shared by all of the coins ascribed to this emission). Von Kaenel notes it may have been a special issue for the creation of Thracia as a province in about the year 46, though a date toward the end of Claudius' reign, c. 50-54, is more generally accepted.

**Nero caesar, 50 – 54**



441



441

- 441 Cistophoric tetradrachm, Ephesus 51, AR 11.17 g. NERONI CLAVD CAES DRVSO GERM Bareheaded and draped bust l. Rev. Laurel wreath enclosing shield inscribed COS DES / PRINC / IVVENT. C 82. BMC 236. RIC 121. CBN 307. SNG von Aulock 6576 (this coin). RPC 2225.9 (this coin).

Very rare. A gentle portrait of superb style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

4'000

Ex Leu sale 30, 1982, 306. From the von Aulock collection.

**Nero, 54 – 68**



442



442

- 442 Denarius end 54, AR 3.55 g. AGRIPP AVGV DIVI CLAVD NERONIS CAES MATER Confronted busts of Nero, bare, and Agrippina II, draped. Rev. [NE]RONI CLAVD DIVI F CAES GERM IMP [TR P] around oak-wreath, within which EX S C. C 7. BMC 3. RIC 2. CBN 8.

Two lovely portraits struck in high relief and a light iridescent tone.

Reverse slightly off-centred, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000



443



- 443 Aureus 57-58, AV 7.59 g. NERO CAESAR – AVG IMP Bare head r. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P P P around oak-wreath, within which EX S C. C 208. BMC 15. RIC 14. CBN 20. Calicó 424.

Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Roma sale 2, 2011, 589.





- 444 Tetradrachm, Antiochia 63-64, AR 14.85 g. ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Laureate bust r., wearing aegis. Rev. BIP.I Eagle standing facing on thunderbolt, head r., wings spread; in r. field, palm branch and in exergue, ΕΤΟΒΖ. BMC 200. Prieur 89. RPC 4189. McAlee 265.  
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000



- 445 Dupondius, Lugdunum circa 65, Æ 13.65 g. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P Laureate head l. with globe at point of neck. Rev. Frontal view of the Macellum Magnum flanked by two-story wings with porticoes; above the step in centre, male figure standing facing, holding long sceptre. C -. BMC -. RIC 400. CBN 86. Rare. Green patina, surface somewhat porous on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 2137.



- 446 Aureus circa 65-66, AV 7.35 g. NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. Salus seated l. on throne, holding patera in r. hand and resting l. at her side; in exergue, SALVS. C 313. BMC 82. RIC 59. CBN 226. Calicó 443.  
Wonderful reddish Boscoreale tone and extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 29. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.



447

- 447 Sestertius, Lugdunum circa 67, Æ 25.32 g. IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P Laureate head r., with globe at point of neck. Rev. ANNONA – AVGVSTI – CERES Ceres, veiled and draped, seated l., holding corn ears and torch, her feet on stool, facing Annona standing r., r. hand resting on hip and l. holding cornucopiae; between them, modius on garlanded altar. In the background, ship's stern. In exergue, S – C. C 19. BMC –. RIC 569. CBN 186.

A bold portrait struck on a full flan and a lovely untouched dark green patina.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, good extremely fine

10'000

#### Galba, 68 – 69



448

448

- 448 Sestertius late Summer 68, Æ 26.17 g. IMP SER SVLP GALBA – CAES AVG TR P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. LIBERTAS – PVBLICA S – C Libertas standing l., holding *pileus* and sceptre. C 130. BMC 71. RIC 309. CBN 147. M.M. Bendenoun, A portrait of the JDL collection, 52 (this coin).

Rare. A bold portrait and a very attractive green patina, about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Vinchon Montecarlo 1986, Trampitsch, 63 and NAC-Tradart 79, 2014, JDL 26 sales. From the collection of Hans Berquin.



449



449

- 449 Denarius July 68-January 69, AR 3.28 g. IMP SER GALBA – CAESAR AVG Laureate head r. Rev. DIVA – AVGVSTA Livia standing l., holding patera and vertical sceptre. C 55. BMC 8. RIC 186. CBN 84.  
Extremely fine 2'000



450



450

- 450 Bronze, Antiochia Syriae 68-69, Æ 14.98 g. [IM SER SVL GALABA CAE] Laureate head r. Rev. S C within laurel wreath. BMC 203. RPC 4314. Butcher 146i.  
A magnificent portrait and an appealing green patina, extremely fine 2'000  
Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 520.

#### Otho, 15th January - April 69



451



- 451 Aureus 15 January-Mid April 69, AV 7.28 g. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECV – RI – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 16. BMC 13. RIC 7. CBN 7. Calicó 531.

Very rare. A superb portrait of masterly style struck in high relief, an edge nick at eleven o'clock on obverse and a minor mark on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 30'000

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





452



452

- 452 Denarius 15 January-Mid April 69, AR 3.46 g. IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P Bare head r. Rev. SECV – RI – TAS P R Securitas standing l., holding wreath and sceptre. C 17. BMC 18. RIC 8. CBN 10.  
A bold portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 3'500

#### Vitellius, January - December 69



453



453

- 453 Aureus circa late April to December 69, AV 7.22 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head of Vitellius r. Rev. L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR Laureate and draped bust of L. Vitellius, eagle-tipped sceptre to his l. C 55 var. (also branch in the hand of L. Vitellius). BMC 23. RIC 94. CBN 54. Calicó 265a.  
Very rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Stack's sale 31 January 1974, 18.



454



- 454 Denarius circa late April to December 69, AR 3.47 g. [A VITELL]IVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head of Vitellius r. Rev. L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR Laureate and draped bust of L. Vitellius, eagle-tipped sceptre to his r. C 2. BMC 26. RIC 99. CBN 58.  
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Two pleasant portraits and a lovely light iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

The elder Vitellius, who is shown on the reverse of this denarius struck by his son, the emperor Vitellius, was a familiar figure at court during the reign of Claudius, and was the most successful politician of his age. This was, however, a dubious distinction: during his lifetime it earned him praise and rewards, but afterward, Tacitus tells us he was despised for his methods. Despite his mixed legacy, this denarius shows that Vitellius used his father as proof of his own fitness to be emperor – a fact that sheds much light on Vitellius' own faulty moral compass.

When entering the Imperial presence Lucius Vitellius would uncover his head, prostrate himself and avert his gaze. He pursued and flattered Imperial ladies, including Antonia (who he apparently tried to marry) and Messalina, the third wife of Claudius, before whom he would grovel and request the honour of removing her shoes so he could kiss them. He was supportive of some of the most grotesque excesses of the Julio-Claudians, including the practice of Caligula's worship as a god and Claudius' final marriage to his niece Agrippina Junior. For Lucius Vitellius, it seems, no idea was too far-fetched and no cost too high if it benefited him: he even volunteered a son, the future emperor, for the troop of male prostitutes who served Tiberius during his self-exile on Capri.

On the less scandalous side, the elder Vitellius helped lead the Roman armies in Armenia in 18, served as Legate of Syria from 35 to 37 (during which he deposed Pontius Pilate in Judaea) and he was consul three times: in 34, 43 and 47. Two of those consulships were held under Claudius, under whom he reached the zenith of his career; indeed, he virtually ran the government while Claudius was helping to lead the invasion of Britain. An attempt to prosecute Lucius Vitellius failed in 51, and it is believed that he died soon thereafter.



- 455 Denarius circa late April to December 69, AR 3.47 g. A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P Laureate head of Vitellius r. Rev. LIBERTAS – RESTITVTA Libertas standing facing, head r., holding *pileus* and long rod. C 47. BMC 31. RIC 105. CBN 69. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

#### Vespasian, 69 – 79



- 456 Sestertius 72-73, Æ 23.63 g. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M TR P P P COS IIII Laureate head r. Rev. IVDAEA – CAPTA Palm tree; on l., Emperor standing r., with spear and *parazonium* and with foot on helmet; and to r., captive standing l. In exergue, S C. C –. BMC –. RIC 376. CBN –. Cahn, NC 1946, pl. I, 5 (these dies). Hendin 1517 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only the fourth specimen known and by far the finest. A very interesting type and a pleasant brown-green patina. Very fine / good very fine

5'000



- 457 Dupondius 76, Æ 12.22 g. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M T P COS VII Radiate head r. Rev. FELICIT – AS – PVBLICA S – C Felicitas standing facing, head l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 155. BMC 723. RIC 887. CBN 752.

A bold portrait struck in high relief and a pleasant dark green patina. Extremely fine

750



- 458 **Divus Vespasianus.** Aureus 80-81, AV 7.26 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. Slow quadriga l., with *tensa* surmounted by two Victories; in exergue, EX SC. C 145. BMC Titus 118. Hendin 1580 (a denarius illustrated in the plate). RIC Titus 360. Calicó 629.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. One of the most difficult aurei of the Judean series. Struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine

12'500

Despite his having ended a civil war and then reigned admirably as emperor for a decade, Vespasian's most significant achievement (from the Roman perspective, at least) was his role as general in the Jewish War of A.D. 66-70. The campaign was difficult and costly, and though the victory was not complete when Vespasian made his bid for power, he was able to entrust the last part of the campaign to his eldest son Titus. The victory achieved by Vespasian and Titus was essential for Rome to maintain power over its vast empire. It also brought in considerable spoils and a great many slaves, and provided a theme in which Romans could find common ground in the aftermath of a terrifying civil war. When Vespasian died in 79 he was promptly deified by the senate, which confirmed Titus as Rome's next emperor. Titus issued a large quantity of coins in honour of his deified father, including this aureus which shows a triumphal quadriga with *tensa* surmounted by two Victories – a clearly allusion to their shared Judean victory.



- 459 **Divus Vespasianus.** Denarius 80-81, AR 3.58 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. Slow quadriga l., with *tensa* surmounted by two Victories. In exergue, EX SC. C 146. BMC Titus 119. RIC Titus 361. CBN Titus 94.

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

1'500



**Titus, 79 – 81**



- 460 **Divu Titus.** Sestertius 81-82, Æ 25.92 g. Aerial view of the Flavian amphitheatre (the Colosseum); on l., *Meta Sudans* and on r., porticoed building. Rev. DIVO AVG T DIVI VESP F VESPASIAN Titus seated l. on curule chair, holding branch and roll; around, arms; below, S – C. C 399. BMC 191 note. RIC Domitian 131. CBN Domitian 543. Elkin, NC 2006, p. 217, 9.

Extremely rare, only the eleventh specimen known of this prestigious and important issue, which is much more rare with Titus as Divo rather than Emperor. A very detailed and clear obverse composition and a pleasant brown-green patina. As usual weakly struck on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / very fine

75'000

From the Aba Neeman collection.

The most famous monument of Italy – if not of all Europe – is the Amphitheatrum Flavium, the Colosseum in Rome. Named after the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 69-79), who began its construction in 71, it was Rome's first permanent structure of the type, as all such events in Rome had previously been held in wooden structures.

Vespasian was still alive when the first three levels of his colosseum were completed and dedicated in 75. However, the final product – including the fourth and fifth levels, which are clearly represented on this sestertius – was not finished for another five years, at which point it was formally dedicated by his eldest son Titus in June, 80.

The engraver went to great effort to represent the Colosseum in detail. Not only are the statues and other ornaments on the exterior shown with considerable clarity, but the interior is well represented down to the smallest features, such as spectators, staircases and what we must presume is the viewing box reserved for the emperor. Flanking the amphitheatre on the right is the *Meta Sudans* fountain and an uncertain structure that has been identified as the Baths of Titus, the porch of Nero's Golden House (*Domus Aurea*), or perhaps a temple.

Various improvements were made to the Colosseum by later emperors, such as Trajan and Antoninus Pius, but little else is recorded until it was struck by lightning in 217. A conflagration resulted, and Dio reports that the damage was severe. Elagabalus began repairs in 218, and by 223 limited use of the amphitheatre was possible; it was at this point that the new emperor Severus Alexander celebrated its reopening.

Restoration was completed by 244, at the end of the reign of Gordian III, after which the amphitheatre was used well into the Christian era. We have reports of it being damaged by earthquakes in 442 and 470, and of further restorations in 508 and 523 by the Germanic occupants who had overthrown the Romans. However, no effort was made to restore it after an earthquake in 847.

From the numismatic perspective, the colosseum is among the least collectible of Roman monuments, for it only occurs on coinage three times – and in each instance the coins are famous rarities. It first appears on sestertii of Titus, the emperor under whom it was completed, and later on coins of Severus Alexander and medallions of Gordian III. The latter pieces are of unusual interest as the artist, in showing the monument from above, depicts a battle between wild beasts occurring within.

Domitian, 81 -96



461

- 461 Sestertius, Eastern mint (Thrace ?) 82, Æ 25.65 g. CAES DIVI AVG VESP F DOMITIANVS COS VII Laureate head r. Rev. PAX – AVGVSTI S – C Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae. C 343. BMC 516. RIC 837. CBN 548. RPC 530.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known.

A wonderful enamel-like dark green patina, extremely fine / good extremely fine

15'000



462

- 462 Aureus 82-83, AV 7.74 g. IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M Laureate head r. Rev. IVPPITER CONSERVATOR Eagle, with spread wings and head l., standing facing perched on thunderbolt. C 319. BMC 51. RIC 143b. CBN 49 var. (wings raised). Calicó 895.

Very rare. A lovely portrait and a very interesting reverse type.

Struck on a very broad flan and good extremely fine

20'000



463

- 463 Sestertius 86, Æ 27.44 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM – COS XII CENS PERP P Laureate bust r., with *aegis*. Rev. Domitian, in military attire, standing. l. with thunderbolt and spear, crowned by Victory at his r.; in exergue, S C. C 510. BMC 381. RIC 474. CBN 406.

A bold portrait struck on an exceedingly broad flan and an absolutely enchanting light green patina delicately smoothed on reverse. Extremely fine

8'000



464

- 464 Denarius 87, AR 3.37 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VI Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XIII COS VIII CENS P P P Minerva standing l., holding sceptre and resting hand on hip. C 213. BMC 107. RIC 511. CBN 107.

Good extremely fine

500



465

- 465 Quinarius 88, AR 1.69 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VII Laureate head r. Rev. IMP XIII COS XIII CENS P P P Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch. C 239. BMC 127. RIC 589. King 11.

Light iridescent tone, light scratch on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

500





466



466

- 466 Sestertius 92-94, Æ 25.77 g. IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM – COS XVI CENS PER P P Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI – VICTORI Jupiter seated l. on throne, holding Victory and sceptre; in exergue, S C. C 315. BMC 464. RIC 751. CBN 491.

A bold portrait struck in high relief and a wonderful untouched dark green patina, an insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 18, 2000, 496.

#### Nerva, 96 – 98



467



- 467 Denarius 97, AR 3.44 g. IMP NERVA CAES AVG – P M TR P COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. AEQVITAS – AVGVST Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 6. BMC 24. RIC 13. CBN 13.

Good extremely fine

500



468



- 468 Denarius 97, AR 3.47 g. IMP NERVA CAES – AVG P M TR POT Laureate head r. Rev. COS III PATER PATRIAE Pontifical implements. C 48. BMC 33 RIC 24. CBN 24.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

From the collection of E. E. Clain-Stefanelli

Trajan, 98 – 117



469

- 469 Denarius, February 98, AR 3.41 g. IMP NERVA CAES TRAIAN AVG GERM P M Laureate head r. Rev. TR P COS II – P P Pax seated l., holding branch and sceptre. C 589. BMC 52. RIC 29. CBN 5. Woytek 15a. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 400



470



- 470 Sestertius, circa 104/105-107, Æ 25.08 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan on horseback r., spearing down fallen Dacian; in exergue, S C. C 504 var. (no drapery). BMC 834. RIC 534. CBN 217. A superb portrait well-struck in high relief and an interesting reverse composition.

A spectacular light green patina very gently smoothed on reverse around the exergual line, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000



471



471



- 471 Sestertius, circa 104/105-107, Æ 25.08 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Trajan on horseback r., spearing down fallen Dacian; in exergue, S C. C 504 var. (no drapery). BMC 834. RIC 534. CBN 217. M.M. Bendenoun, a portrait of the JDL collection, 57 (this coin). Woytek 203bB.

A pleasant brown-green and about extremely fine

2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 117, 2001, 556 and NAC-Tradart 79, 2014, JDL, 29 sales. From the collection of Hans Berquin.



472

- 472 Sestertius 107-108, Æ 24.14 g. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS C P P Laureate bust r. with drapery on far shoulder. Rev. CON GIA – RIVM TERTIVM Trajan seated l. on platform, before him, officer seated on steps, a man in toga advancing towards him; in background, statue of Liberalitas and tripod; in exergue, S C. C 45. BMC 769. RIC 469. CBN 318. Woytek 312b.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful green patina and a finely detailed reverse composition. Extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC sale 21, 2001, 434.



473

- 473 Aureus circa early 113-summer 114, AV 7.20 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Genius standing to front, head l., holding patera and corn ears; in lower field l., altar. C 399 var. (not draped and cuirassed). BMC 432 var. RIC 278. Woytek 413f. Calicó 1093.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan, almost invisible mark on edge, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Ciani-Vinchon sale 6-7 May 1955, 332.





- 474 Denarius circa early 113-summer 114, AR 2.70 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. S P Q R OPTI – MI PRINCIPI Trajan's column. C 558. BMC 452. RIC 292. CBN 746. Woytek 425v. Extremely fine 400

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 638.

- 475 Denarius circa early 113-summer 114, AR 3.19 g. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI Legionary eagle between standard and vexillum. C 577. BMC 458. RIC 295. CBN 750. Woytek 419b<sup>1</sup>. Good extremely fine 300

#### Diva Marciana, sister of Trajan



- 476 Denarius September 112-117, AR 3.35 g. Draped bust r., hair elaborately dressed, above which crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle with spread wings walking l. on sceptre, head to r. C 4. BMC Trajan 650. RIC Trajan 743. CBN Trajan 756. Woytek 719<sup>3</sup>. Very rare. Surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

#### Matidia, niece of Trajan



- 477 Sestertius 112-117, Æ 27.81 g. MATIDIA AVG DIVAE – MARCIANAE F Draped bust r., hair arranged in coils on crown of head, surmounted with crescent-shaped diadem. Rev. PIETAS AVGVST Matidia as Pietas standing facing, placing her hands on heads of Sabina and Matidia the younger; in exergue, S C. C 11. BMC Trajan 1088. RIC Trajan 761. CBN Trajan 932. Woytek 730.1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this very difficult issue. A magnificent portrait of masterly style, dark green patina and about extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 936.



478

- 478 Aureus 117, AV 7.20 g. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO AVG G D PART Laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. DIVO TRAIANO – PATRI AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan r. C 2. BMC 44. RIC 24a. Calicó 1412 (these dies).

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known. Two superb portraits perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

Ex M&M 43, 1970, 337 and Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist 23 sales.

Early in his reign Hadrian struck a variety of coins that testified to his legitimacy as Rome's new emperor. His most direct link to legitimacy was his adoption by Trajan, and on this rare aureus he has on the obverse his own portrait, and on the reverse that of the deified Trajan, whom he describes as his father. The first aureus struck by Hadrian that featured a portrait of Trajan on the reverse is attributed to 117 (see NAC 24, 2002, lot 80) when Hadrian held the rank of Caesar; it does not describe Trajan as deified and it must have been struck shortly before Trajan died. Unlike that first aureus, this one was struck after Hadrian's regime had been firmly established, thanks to the support (or possible foul play) of Trajan's widow Plotina, who for many years had been a supporter of Hadrian.



479

- 479 Aureus 119-122, AV 7.19 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN – HADRIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T R P – COS III Jupiter seated l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 1060. BMC 107. RIC 64. Calicó 1304a.

A pleasant portrait struck in high relief, two minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

10'000



- 480 Denarius 119-122, AR 3.71 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HA – DRIANVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P – COS III Minerva advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield. C 1062 var. (bust draped). BMC 120. RIC 69. Extremely fine 300

Ex Sternberg sale III, 1973, 126. This coin is sold with an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy



- 481 Denarius 119-122, AR 3.34 g. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN H – ADRIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M T R – P COS III Roma seated l. on cuirass, holding Victory and spear. C 1099. BMC 144 var. (bust draped). RIC 78. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500



- 482 Denarius 125-128, AR 3.42 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. COS – III Modius and corn ears. C 470 var. (no drapery). BMC 452. RIC 197. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 300



- 483 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.16 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head l. Rev. ROMAE – AETERNAE Roma seated l. on chair, holding *palladium* and spear; beside chair, shield. C 1313. BMC 708 note. RIC 265. Calicó 1362.

Very rare. A very interesting portrait struck in high relief, minor edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise extremely fine

7'500





- 484 Aureus 134-138, AV 7.32 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bare head r. Rev. G – EN – I – O P R  
Genius standing l., sacrificing out of patera over altar and holding cornucopia. C 800. BMC 656. RIC 249.  
Calicó 1269 (these dies).

A bold portrait of refined style struck in high relief and a finely engraved  
reverse composition. Good extremely fine

25'000

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



- 485 Denarius 134-138, AR 3.33 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Laureate head r., with drapery on l.  
shoulder. Rev. FELICITATI Galley l.; in exergue, AVGVSTI. C 712 var. (no drapery). BMC 624. RIC  
240. Extremely fine 300



- 486 Denarius 134-138, AR 2.99 g. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. CO – S – III  
Abundantia seated l., holding hook and cornucopiae; at her feet, modius with corn ears. C 380. BMC 488.  
RIC 338. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

From a private American collection.



487

- 487 Sestertius 134-138, Æ 26.66 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. EXERCITVS Hadrian on horseback r., haranguing three soldiers, of which the first holds an *aquila* and the other two, standards. In exergue, DACICVS / S C. C 571. BMC p. 499, 1675 note. RIC 915.  
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An historically and important issue, a bold portrait and a superb reverse composition. Wonderful and almost intact green patina. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Sternberg XIV, 1984, 326; NAC 9, 1996, 867 and NAC 18, 2000, 528 sales.

This reverse of this sestertius depicts the emperor addressing the troops (*adlocutio* in Latin), which he did on important occasions and which finds its numismatic expression since the time of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. While on early *adlocutio* scenes the troops in question are often the Praetorian Guard whose support was necessary for the stable reign of an emperor, here Hadrian is shown speaking to the Dacian Army, as is indicated by the legend the *exercitus dacicus* and represented by three standard bearers. The one closest to the emperor is the *aquilifer* who carries the legionary eagle (*aquila*), followed by the *vexillarius* who carries a standard topped with a banner (*vexillum*), and behind him a *signifer* who carries a standard adorned with metal disks (the *signum*). While *aquilifers* and *vexillarii* marched as the focal point for entire legions, the *signifer* marched before the individual cohorts that composed the legion.

Dated to the period AD 134-138, the *adlocutio* represented on this coin must indicate an otherwise undocumented visit to the Dacian *limes* (frontier forts) or, at the least, an intended visit at this time. As such, it may be included as an adjunct to Hadrian's much-beloved travel series of coins depicting the provinces and cities he visited on his several tours throughout the empire. Earlier in his reign, Hadrian had reorganized the Dacian territories so recently conquered by his predecessor, Trajan, giving up to the Roxolani Sarmatians to rule as a client kingdom on behalf of Rome much of the Dacian territory that had been added to Moesia Inferior. Trajan's sweeping conquests along the Danube frontier as well as in the East had greatly extended Rome's borders, but Hadrian correctly saw the impractical nature of the additional strain this imposed on the Empire and quickly shored them.



488

- 488 Dupondius 134-138, Æ 14.55 g. HADRIANVS – AVG COS III P P Laureate head r. Rev. Emperor, in military attire, standing r., holding reverted spear and *parazonium* and setting l. foot on crocodile; in field, S – C. C 1383. BMC 485. RIC 830.

Very rare. A portrait of exquisite style and a finely engraved reverse, a lovely untouched green patina. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

#### Aelius Caesar, 136 – 138



489

- 489 Denarius 137, AR 2.94 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. TR POT – COS II Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 50. BMC 968. RIC 430.

In an exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest denarii of Aelius in existence.

A bold portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 232, 2015, 437.





- 490 Sestertius 137, Æ 29.07 g. L AELIVS – CAESAR Bare head r. Rev. T – R POT – COS II Salus seated l., feeding out of patera snake coiled round altar; in field, S – C and, in exergue, SALVS. C 44. BMC Hadrian 1926. RIC Hadrian 1063.

Rare and in superb condition for this issue. An impressive portrait struck in very high relief and an untouched enamel-like dark-green patina. An absolutely unobtrusive area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 400.

Aelius Caesar, formerly known as L. Ceionius Commodus (Aelius Spartianus recounts his life in Historia Augusta) was of Etruscan origin. He became consul in AD 136, having been adopted by Hadrian in the summer of that year. His appointment came as a general surprise: according to the gossip, Hadrian chose him for his beauty, or perhaps because he considered him a suitable caretaker who would make way for his own favourite, M. Annius Verus, just fifteen years old at the time. In the opinion of Carcopino, Aelius had been adopted because he was Hadrian's illegitimate child. A wan figure with a delicate constitution, he suffered a heavy fall while making an address of thanks for Hadrian and died of a haemorrhage. The Historia Augusta (Vita Ael 7) tells us that "Hadrian had gigantic statues raised to Aelius Verus in all regions of the empire, temples too in some cities, and desired that Aelius' son Verus, who had remained within the imperial family after his father's death, be adopted as his grandson, by Antoninus Oius together with Marcus."

#### Antoninus Pius, 138 – 161



- 491 Aureus 139, AV 7.22 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT – COS II Pietas standing l. by altar, raising r. hand and holding box of incense. C 862 var. (head bare). BMC 111. RIC 53b. Calicó 1644. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 6'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 633.



- 492 Aureus 140, AV 7.60 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. of Antoninus r. Rev. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust of M. Aurelius l. C 26 var. (omits TR P). BMC 168. RIC 418b. Calicó 1730.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Two finely executed portraits perfectly centred on a full flan. Almost invisible marks,

otherwise good extremely fine 20'000

Although Antoninus Pius succeeded Hadrian as emperor of Rome, he truly was third or fourth down the line of preference. Hadrian's first choice as successor was the nobleman Aelius, who was hailed Caesar in 136, but who died unexpectedly after a year in office. Hadrian then determined he would pass the throne to Aelius' son Lucius Verus – then only seven years old – and to the 17-year-old Marcus Aurelius, who was a distant relative and a close companion. In truth the middle aged Antoninus Pius was merely a surrogate emperor in the eyes of Hadrian, and he remained truthful to his promise to act as guardian for Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Indeed, he was so faithful to the memory of Hadrian that he earned his surname "Pius" because he fought so diligently to convince the Senate to deify Hadrian. Over the years of his own principate, Antoninus Pius groomed both as his eventual successors, and thus continued the tradition of adoptive succession. He enjoyed a productive and mostly peaceful reign, and unlike Hadrian, who travelled extensively, Antoninus Pius never once left Italy in his twenty-two years on the throne. Unlike the great variety of Hadrian's coinage on which he celebrates his extensive travels, Antoninus' reverse types are localized, and on occasion they reflect the attention he paid to the betterment of Rome and Italy. This aureus is one of his more interesting types, as it bears the portrait of Antoninus Pius on the obverse and that of his elder heir Marcus Aurelius on the reverse.



- 493 Sestertertius 140-144, Æ 24.77 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P COS III Laureate head r. Rev. ANNONA AVG S – C Annona standing facing, head r., holding cornucopiae and corn ears over modius; behind, prow of ship. C 34. BMC 1226. RIC 597.

Green patina gently smoothed, otherwise extremely fine

1'500



- 494 Aureus 145-161, AV 7.25 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Bareheaded and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. TR PO – T – COS IIII Roma seated l., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 936. BMC 555. RIC 147b var. (Roma holds Victory, in error?). Calicó 1654a (these dies).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500



- 495 Aureus 145-161, AV 7.31 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. TR PO – T – COS IIII Roma seated l., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 934 var. (no drapery). BMC 558. RIC 147d var. (Roma holds Victory, in error?). Calicó 1656.  
Good extremely fine 7'500



- 496 Sestertius 145-161, Æ 22.89 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P Laureate head r. Rev. Antoninus in slow quadriga l. holding eagle-tipped sceptre; in exergue, COS IIII / S C. C 320. BMC 1669 (this coin). RIC 767a. M.M. Bendenoun, Coins of the Ancient World. A portrait of the JDL collection, 63 (this coin).  
Rare. A very interesting portrait and a finely executed reverse composition.  
Brown-green patina and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sternberg 10, 1980, 392 and NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 309 sales. From the duplicates of the British Museum and the collection of Hans Berquin.



- 497 Denarius 148-149, AR 3.26 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P TR P XII Laureate head l. Rev. C – OS – IIII Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 242. BMC 654 note. RIC 177d.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250





498

- 498 Aureus 150-151, AV 7.22 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XIII Bareheaded and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. LAETITIA – COS – III Ceres standing r., holding corn ears and, to r., Proserpina standing facing, head l., holding pomegranate. C 476 (laureate only). BMC 724. RIC 199b. Calicó 1558 (misdescribed, this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition. Wonderful reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'000



499

- 499 Aureus 151-152, AV 7.40 g. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XV Laureate head l. Rev. COS – III Antoninus standing l., holding globe, l. arm at side. C 305. BMC 771. RIC 206. Calicó 1518.

A portrait of excellent style and a finely detailed reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 531 and Leu 93, 2005, Perfectionist, 29 sales. From the duplicates of the ANS collection.



500

501

- 500 Denarius 151-152, AR 3.41 g. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS PIVS P P Laureate head r. Rev. TR POT XV – C- OS III Pietas standing r. by altar, holding hind and basket of fruit; in exergue, PIETAS. C 617. BMC 754. RIC 217.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250

- 501 Denarius 152-153, AR 3.03 g. ANTONINVS AVG PI – VS P P TR P XVI Laureate head r. Rev. COS – III Vesta standing l., holding *simpulum* and *palladium*. C 197. BMC 782. RIC 219.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

200



502

502

- 502 **Divus Antoninus.** Denarius 161?, AR 3.61 g. DIVVS – ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing r., head l., on garlanded altar. C 155. BMC M. Aurelius 48. RIC M. Aurelius 431.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250



503



503

- 503 **Divus Antoninus.** Sestertius 161 or later?, Æ 23.40 g. DIVVS – ANTONINVS Bare head r. Rev. CONSECratio Pyre of four tiers, decorated with garlands and hangings, surmounted by quadriga; in exergue, S C. C 165. BMC M, Aurelius 873. RIC M, Aurelius 1266.  
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely enamel-like dark green patina,  
a flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 4'000

#### Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius



504



- 504 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 7.29 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AETER- R – NITAS Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and globe. C 5. BMC A. Pius 359. RIC A. Pius 348. Calicó 1747 (these dies).  
In an exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500



505



- 505 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 7.20 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AETER – NITAS Hexastyle temple containing seated figure of Faustina I. C 64. BMC A. Pius 383. RIC A. Pius 354. Calicó 1755.  
Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A very interesting and  
finely detailed reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 42.

The daughter of consul and prefect Marcus Annii Verus and Rupilia Faustina, Faustina the Elder married Antoninus Pius between AD 110 and 115, before he became emperor in AD 138. They appear to have had a happy marriage, producing four children including Faustina the Younger and another daughter and two sons, all except Faustina the Younger dying before their father's elevation. When Faustina the Elder died in AD 140, Antoninus Pius was grief stricken and took several steps to publicly honor her memory.

He arranged for the Senate to declare her deification, as indicated by the obverse legend of this aureus. Here the wife of the emperor is not named as Faustina Augusta as in life, but as Diva Faustina — the Divine Faustina. Gold and silver statues of the new goddess were also placed in prominent locations, like the spina of the Circus Maximus and in the Forum, and a charity for orphaned girls (the *puellae Faustinae*) was established in her name. The most impressive honor paid by Antoninus Pius to his dead wife was the foundation of a new temple dedicated to the cult of the Diva Faustina.

The temple is depicted on the reverse of this aureus as it looked around AD 150. By this time, its original appearance as seen on the dedication coinage of AD 141 had been modified. An ironwork fence was added, apparently to keep the crowds from the Forum from gathering on the steps or possibly to protect the building from defacement — ancient graffiti has been detected on the surviving columns. The cult statue of the divine Faustina is now clearly visible between the columns. She appears to hold a staff in her left hand and an elongated object in her right, the latter perhaps a phoenix on a globe which would of course refer to her divine apotheosis.



- 506 **Diva Faustina.** Aureus after 141, AV 7.38 g. DIVA AVGVS – TA FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. REV. PIE – TAS AVGV Pietas, veiled, standing l., dropping incense on altar and holding box. C 232. BMC A. Pius 334. RIC A. Pius 394c. Calicó 1794.

Almost invisible marks on field and on edge, otherwise good extremely fine

6'000



- 507 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AR 3.26 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AETER – NITAS Providentia (?) standing l., veil blown out behind head, holding globe. C 32. BMC A. Pius 373. RIC A. Pius 351.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

250



- 508 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AV 3.51 g. DIVA FAV– STINA Draped and veiled bust l., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. AVGV – STA Ceres, veiled, standing l., holding corn ears and torch. C 78 var. BMC A. Pius 415. RIC A. Pius 360.

Very rare. An unusually elegant portrait struck in high relief, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000





- 509 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AR 3.37 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. C – E – RES Ceres, veiled, standing l., holding corn ears and torch. C 136. BMC A. Pius 461. RIC A. Pius 378. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



- 510 **Diva Faustina.** Denarius after 141, AR 3.33 g. DIVA – FAVSTINA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on top of head. Rev. CONSECRATIO Peacock walking r., head l. C 175. BMC A. Pius 475. RIC A. Pius 384. Good extremely fine 200

#### Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161

- 511 Denarius 140-144, AR 3.56 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F COS Bare head r. Rev. HO – NOS Honos, togate, stading l., holding branch and cornucopiae. C 236. BMC A. Pius 264. RIC A. Pius 422. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250



- 512 Denarius 148-149, AR 3.42 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F Bare head r. Rev. TR POT III – COS II Minerva standing r., holding spear and resting l. hand on shield. C 618. BMC A. Pius 683. RIC A. Pius 444. Light iridescent tone, a perfect Fdc 250

#### Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 - 180



- 513 Bronze medallion 161 (?), Æ 23.82 g. Confronted heads of Marcus Aurelius l. and L. Verus r. Rev. Salus seated l. feeding snake coiled around altar. Gneccchi cf. for obverse p. 43, 3 and pl. 70, 2 and pl. 71, 2. Szaivert cf. Em. 3 pp. 176-177.

Extremely rare. A very interesting medallion with two superb portraits of fine style.

Dark tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine / good very fine

4'500

Ex NAC sale 87, 2015, 269.



514

- 514 Aureus 161-162, AV 7.23 g. IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG P M Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AVGVSTOR TR P XVI M. Aurelius and L. Verus standing facing and clasping hands; the one on the l. holds a roll. In exergue, COS III. C 72. BMC 187 note. RIC 45. Calicó 1830. Rare. A very interesting reverse type and a bold portrait well-struck in high relief. Almost invisible marks in field and on edge, otherwise good extremely fine 12'000



515

- 515 Denarius 165-166, AR 3.21 g. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P XX IMP III COS III Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopiae; in exergue, PAX. C 435. BMC 401. RIC 159. Good extremely fine 250



516

- 516 Dupondius 174-175, Æ 15.41 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARMATICVS Radiate head r. Rev. TR P XXIX – IMP VIII COS III S – C Annona standing l., holding corn-ears and cornucopiae; at her feet, modius with corn ears and poppy. C 922. BMC 1515 note. RIC 1156. In exceptional condition. A bold portrait and a wonderful untouched green patina. Good extremely fine 2'000

**Faustina II, daughter of A. Pius and wife of M. Aurelius**



- 517 Aureus 147-149, AV 7.13 g. FAVSTINAE AVG – PII AVG FIL Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VE – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder with dolphin twined around. C –, cf. 266 (denarius). BMC A. Pius 1063. RIC A. Pius 517c. Calicó 2097c (this obverse die).

A coin of extraordinary quality and undoubtedly one of the finest aurei of Faustina II in existence. A portrait of exquisite style struck in high relief, a perfect Fdc

20'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 865. From the de Guermantes collection.



- 518 Denarius 147-149, AR 3.39 g. FAVSTINAE AVG – PII AVG FIL Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VE – NVS Venus standing l., holding apple and rudder with dolphin twined around. C 266. BMC A. Pius 1075. RIC A. Pius 517a. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250



- 519 Aureus 161-176, AV 7.19 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. MATRI – MAGNAE Cybele seated r. between two lions, holding drum. C 168. BMC M. Aurelius 133. RIC M. Aurelius 704. Calicó 2071. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500

Ex Vinchon sale 14 December 1999, 734. From the Patrick Devaux collection.





520

- 520 Aureus 161-176, AV 7.24 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTAE Salus seated l., feeding snake twined around altar. C 198. BMC M. Aurelius 151. RIC M. Aurelius 716. Calicó 2073b (this obverse die). Extremely fine 7'500



521

522

- 521 Denarius 161-176, AR 3.46 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVNDITAS Fecunditas standing r., holding sceptre and infant. C 99. BMC M. Aurelius 91. RIC M. Aurelius 677. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250

- 522 Denarius 161-176, AR 3.47 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VENVS GENETRIX Venus standing l., holding Victory, l. hand on shield, at base of which a seated captive (?). C 280. BMC M. Aurelius 172 note. RIC M. Aurelius 734. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 250



523

524

- 523 Sestertius 161-176, Æ 23.74 g. FAVSTINA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. FECVND – AVGVSTAE S – C Fecunditas standing l. between two girls and holding two infants in her arms. C 96. BMC M. Aurelius 902. RIC M. Aurelius 1635.

A gentle portrait struck on a very broad flan, lovely green patina and extremely fine

3'500

- 524 ***Diva Faustina.*** Sestertius after 175, Æ 25.45 g. DIVA FAV – STINA PIA Veiled and draped bust r. Rev. AETERNITAS Faustina, holding sceptre, seated on a decorated car drawn by two elephants l., each with rider; in exergue, S C. C 11. BMC M. Aurelius 1569. RIC M. Aurelius 1698.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan, dark tone somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Lucius Verus, 161 – 169



525



- 525 Denarius March-December 161, AR 2.86 g. IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG Bare head r. Rev. PROV DEOR TR P COS II Providentia standing l., holding globe and cornucopiae. C 144. BMC M. Aurelius 35. RIC M. Aurelius 463. Good extremely fine 250



526



526

- 526 Sestertius March-December 161, Æ 26.32 g. IMP CAES L AVREL – VERVS AVG Bare head r. Rev. CONCORD AVGVSTOR TR P II S – C M. Aurelius and L. Verus standing facing and clasping hands; the one on the l. holds a roll. In exergue, COS II. C 27. BMC M. Aurelius 856 var. (drapery on l. shoulder). RIC M. Aurelius 1281.

Struck on a very broad flan and with an interesting reverse composition.

A lovely untouched light green patina and extremely fine

6'000



527



- 527 Aureus 161-162, AV 7.32 g. IMP CAES L VERVS AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P III Salus standing l., holding sceptre and feeding snake coiled around altar; in exergue, COS II. C 169. BMC M. Aurelius 208 note. RIC M. Aurelius 486. Calicó 2156.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500





- 528 Aureus 163-164, AV 7.24 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P III – I – IMP II COS II L. Verus seated l. on platform; behind and before him respectively, officer and soldier. Below platform, king Soahemus standing l. and raising r. hand to his head. In exergue, REX ARMEN / DAT. C 158. BMC M. Aurelius 300. RIC M. Aurelius 512. Calicó 2154 (these dies).

A lovely light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 871. From the de Guermantes collection.



- 529 Aureus 163-164, AV 7.30 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Bare head r. Rev. TR P IIII – IMP II COS II Victory standing r., placing on palm-tree a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C 248. BMC M. Aurelius 294. RIC M. Aurelius 522. Calicó 2174 (these dies).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Triton II, 1998, 922 and NAC 41, 2007, 105 sales.



- 530 Aureus 163-164, AV 7.33 g. L VERVS AVG – ARMENIACVS Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P IIII IMP II COS II Victory, half-draped, standing r., placing on a palm-tree a shield inscribed VIC / AVG. C 247 var. BMC M. Aurelius 296 note. RIC M. Aurelius 525. Calicó 2177.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Wonderful reddish tone and a perfect Fdc

15'000





- 531 Denarius 165-166, AR 3.45 g. L VERVS AVG ARM – PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. PAX AVG TR P VI COS II Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopiae. C 127. BMC M. Aurelius 420. RIC M. Aurelius 555. Virtually as struck and Fdc 250
- 532 Denarius 165-166, AR 3.52 g. L VERVS AVG ARM – PARTH MAX Laureate head r. Rev. TR P VI – IMP III COS II Victory standing r., holding palm branch and placing on palm tree a shield inscribed VIC / PAR. C 279. BMC M. Aurelius 431. RIC M. Aurelius 566. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200

**Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and wife of Lucius Verus**



- 533 Denarius 164-169 or later, 183?, AR 3.30 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. CONCORDIA Concordia seated l., holding patera and resting her elbow on statue of Spes; under seat, cornucopiae. C 6. BMC M. Aurelius 305. RIC M. Aurelius 757. Virtually as struck and Fdc 250



- 534 Denarius 164-169 or later, 183?, AR 3.35 g. LVCILLA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. PVDIC – ITIA Pudicitia, veiled, seated l. and placing her r. hand on breast. C 62. BMC M. Aurelius 349. RIC M. Aurelius 781. Extremely fine 200

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 2303.



- 535 Denarius 164-169 or later, 183?, AR 3.29 g. LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG F Draped bust r., hair waved and coiled on back of head. Rev. VOTA / PVBL[I] / CA within wreath. C 98. BMC M. Aurelius 329. RIC M. Aurelius 791. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 200



- 536 Aureus 177, AV 7.29 g. IMP L AVREL COMM – ODVS AVG GERM SARM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P II – COS P P Two captives seated l. and r. at foot of trophy; in exergue, DE SARM. C 98. BMC M. Aurelius 758 and pl. 69, 3 (these dies). RIC M. Aurelius 634. Calicó 2239

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this intriguing issue.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

This aureus celebrates Roman victories on the empire's northern frontier in a series of wars known as the Bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum. These annual confrontations demanded the presence of the emperor Marcus Aurelius while his young son Commodus remained in Rome, largely unaffected. His later experiences at his father's side on the battlefield may have convinced Commodus to entrust such campaigns to his generals while he remained in Rome to enjoy the comforts of his palace and the spectacles of the circus and the Colosseum. When this aureus was struck in 177, Commodus had just been raised from the rank of Caesar to co-Augustus with his father, though as yet he had not personally witnessed the terrors of war on the Rhine and Danube; that would be reserved until 178, when the heir-apparent joined his father to help wage the second Marcomannic War. Even without battle experience, Commodus none the less shared in his father's hard-earned titles of Germanicus and Sarmaticus, both of which are included in his inscription. The reverse relates to these campaigns with the inscription DE SARM beneath a military trophy flanked by two bound and mourning captives. Many other types celebrate Roman victories in this theatre, and they are the centrepiece of coin propaganda of the era. Considering these wars were not only a source of financial strain, but annually cost the lives of young Romans, it was essential for the imperial family to show success in the form of attractive coin types with bound barbarians, trophies, and piles of captured shields, weapons and trumpets.



- 537 Sestertius 183, Æ 29.14 g. M COMMODVSAN – TONINVS AVG PIVS Laureate head r. Rev. T R P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P / S – C Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae. C –. BMC 514 note. RIC 372. A very impressive portrait and a pleasant brown- green tone, light smoothing

and minor traces of re-engraving on the legend, otherwise extremely fine

5'000



538

- 538 Aureus 186-187, AV 7.17 g. M COMM ANT P – FEL AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. NOBILIT AVG P M TR P XII IMP VIII COS V P P Nobilitas standing r., holding sceptre and statuette of Minerva (?). C 384 var. (laureate only). BMC 216. RIC 155a. Calicò 2291 (this reverse die).  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 424.



539

539

- 539 Sestertius 183-184, Æ 27.25 g. M COMMODVS AN – TONINVS AVG PIVS Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P S – C Hercules standing r., with lion's skin over l. shoulder, holding bow and resting r. hand on club set over ground. C 433. BMC 526. RIC 399a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely untouched light green patina,  
an insignificant area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Few Roman coins excite as much commentary as those of Commodus which show him possessed of Hercules. Not only do they present an extraordinary image, but they offer incontrovertible support to the literary record. The reports of Commodus' megalomania and infatuation with Hercules are so alarming and fanciful that if the numismatic record was not there to confirm, modern historians would almost certainly regard the literary record as an absurd version of affairs, much in the way reports of Tiberius' depraved behaviour on Capri are considered to be callous exaggerations. Faced with such rich and diverse evidence, there can be no question that late in his life Commodus believed Hercules was his divine patron. Indeed, he worshipped the demigod so intensely that he renamed the month of September after him, and he eventually came to believe himself an incarnation of the mythological hero.



540

- 540 Denarius 191, AR 2.76 g. L AVREL – COMM AVG P FEL Head r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. HERCVLI ROMANO AVG Bow, club and quiver with arrows. C 195. BMC 343. RIC 253.  
Good extremely fine 750



Septimius Severus, 193 – 211



- 541 Aureus 200-201, AV 6.93 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAX Laureate head r. Rev. FVNDATA – T – OR PACIS Severus, veiled, standing l., holding branch and book. C 202. BMC 189. RIC 160. Calicó 2459.  
An exquisite portrait in the finest style of the period. Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 15'000



- 542 Aureus 201, AV 7.24 g. SEVERVS PIVS AVG – P M TR P VIII Laureate head of Septimius Severus r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of Caracalla, l., laureate, draped and cuirassed and Geta, r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed. C 4 var. (omits P M TR P). BMC 254. RIC 174. Calicó 2602.  
Very rare. Three wonderful portraits of fine style, minor edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Busso Peus 333, 1992, 824; Busso Peus 337, 1993, 435; Schweizerischer Bankverein 35, 1994, 156 and Triton VI, 2003, 126 sales.

This aureus of Septimius Severus is really the companion piece and model for the dynastic medallion of Constantine the Great that also appears in this sale. It belongs to a larger Severan dynastic coinage series struck in gold, silver, and bronze in A.D. 201 to advertise the (supposed) end of civil war and the establishment of a stable imperial family in Rome. Here, a superb portrait of Septimius Severus graces the obverse, complete with his trademark Serapis curls (adopted after his tour of Egypt in AD 199-200), while the reverse depicts his two sons, Antoninus (popularly known as Caracalla after a type of Gallic tunic that he habitually wore on campaign) and Geta.

The depiction of the emperor and his two sons was intended to illustrate that when Severus died there would be a smooth transition of power to Caracalla and Geta, not the bloody free-for-all that had broken out when Commodus was assassinated without any designated heir. The reverse legend AETERNIT IMPERI ("Eternity of [Roman] Rule") associated with the portraits of Severus' sons implies the expected long continuation of the Severan house as the source of legitimate emperors. Indeed, Severus also made this clear in his public policy. He had appointed Caracalla as joint Augustus with him already in AD 198 while Geta held the lesser title of Caesar. The eternal quality of the dynasty was planned for in advance with Caracalla to succeed his father and with Geta to succeed his brother.

The disparity of power between Caracalla and Geta became a source of jealousy that divided the brothers. After more than a decade of discord, Severus finally gave in to Geta's demands for equal authority and appointed him Augustus as well in AD 209. This only made matters worse because just as Geta had envied Caracalla's power, now Caracalla resented sharing it with his younger brother. The two came to hate each other and when Severus died in AD 211, they were completely incapable of sharing power. Before the year was over Caracalla murdered Geta and ruled as sole Augustus. The stable happy family of the coins was really only the stuff of Severus' dreams and propaganda machine.



543

- 543 Aureus 201, AV 7.34 g. SEVERVS AVG – PART MAX Laureate bust of Septimius Severus r., draped in lion-skin. Rev. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of Julia Domna r. C 1. BMC S. Severus 192. RIC 161b. Calicó 2587 (this obverse die). Two exquisite portraits of superb style struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 40'000

Ex M&M XIII, 1954, 729 and Leu 86, 2003, 890 sales. From the de Guermentes collection.

Like several other Severan issues in this sale, this attractive aureus belongs to the dynastic series struck by Septimius Severus in A.D. 200-201. The purpose of the series was to advertise the stability of the imperial family and the preparations for a smooth transition of power from Severus to his sons that would save the Roman world from yet another destructive civil war. Here, Severus depicts his loyal and strong-willed wife, Julia Domna, on the reverse. She was an important figure throughout Severus' reign. During his campaigns against the rival emperors Clodius Albinus and Pescennius Niger, she had followed her husband to war and was proclaimed *Mater Castrorum* (Mother of the Camp) and later *Mater Patriae* (Mother of the Fatherland). Later, when the mutual jealousy of her sons Caracalla and Geta threatened to destabilize Severus' work, Julia Domna was the mediator between them. Indeed, this role was deemed so important by Severus that he stipulated in his will that when he died and full imperial power devolved upon Caracalla and Geta, Julia Domna would continue to have power to mediate in their disputes. Unfortunately, she was quickly relieved of this duty when Caracalla had Geta killed less than a year after the death of Septimius Severus (AD 211).

Severus' portrait on the obverse is also notable, not only for the wonderful execution of the hair and beard, but for the message that it is intended to convey. The imperial titulature identifies Severus as Parthicus Maximus, a title he was awarded after the successful eastern campaigns that he undertook in AD 197. These saw Roman assaults on the important Parthian cities of Seleucia on the Tigris, Babylon, and the western Parthian capital at Ctesiphon, and the formation of a new Roman province of Mesopotamia. Upon his return to Rome, Severus celebrated a great triumph. This was commemorated by the Arch of Septimius Severus which still stands in the Roman Forum today. The portrait of the emperor goes a step further and depicts him wearing a large aegis — the scaly goatskin shield of Jupiter and Minerva emblazoned with the head of Medusa. Severus wears it here not so much to illustrate the protection accorded to him by these deities but to associate himself with Alexander the Great, the most famous conqueror of eastern lands. One of the popular portrait types of the Macedonian conqueror in the Hellenistic and Roman periods was that of Alexander Aegiochos (*Alexander wearing the aegis*) in which Alexander the Great wears a chlamys-sized aegis. Here we seem to have Severus Aegiochos as the victor over a latter-day Persian Empire.



- 544 Aureus 202, AV 7.19 g. SEVER P AVG P M – TR P X COS III Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. A – DVNT AVGG Severus, Caracalla and Geta galloping r., raising their r. hand in salute. C 2 var. (not cuirassed). BMC 230 note\*. RIC 177b. Calicó 2424.

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this interesting issue.

A bold portrait and a finely detailed reverse composition

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

30'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2005, 296.

The reverse of this beautiful aureus features the mounted figures of Severus in the center and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, at his sides. They raise their arms in a gesture of greeting or salute. Presumably they are meant to be greeting the unseen people of Rome since this coin was struck in AD 202 to celebrate the triumphant return of the emperor and his family to Rome. During this important visit to the imperial capital, Severus assumed the consulship for the third time (the first time alongside Caracalla) and celebrated his *decennalia* (ten-year anniversary) of his reign.

There is an important disconnection between the reverse legend and the type that underlies the deep animosity that we know existed between Severus' sons. While the type depicts both Geta and Caracalla with their father, the legend only mentions Severus and Caracalla — the two Augusti (AVGG). Severus' youngest son Geta, who only held the position of Caesar (i.e., junior emperor) at the time this coin was struck, is ignored. This disparity of power led to jealousy and discord between the brothers. In an attempt to alleviate the tension between the two, Severus at last elevated Geta to Augustus in A.D. 209, but this failed to solve the problem. Less than a year after Severus died in AD 211, the resentful Caracalla had arranged the murder of his younger brother.

While the obverse portrait is well-executed with the wonderful deep drilling of the curls of hair typical of Severan sculptural art, the reverse is most impressive for the level of detail achieved on the small figures of the imperial family. Even at this small scale, Severus is clearly identified in the center by his beard. The pleats of the riders' cloaks and the manes of the horses are also fully engraved.





- 545 Aureus 202-210, 7.29 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIAE Victoria, holding whip, in prancing quadriga r.; in exergue, AVGG. C 712. BMC 369. RIC 299. Calicó 2559.  
A nick at eight o'clock and one abrasion at ten o'clock on obverse and on edge at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 31, 2005, 68.



- 546 Aureus 203, AV 7.32 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. INDVLGENTIA AVGG The Dea Caelestis riding r. on lion, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; below, water gushing from rock; in exergue, IN CARTH. C 227. BMC 335 note. RIC 266. Calicó 2464.  
Very rare. A superb portrait and a very interesting reverse composition, wonderful reddish tone, an almost invisible mark on edge, otherwise good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Triton sale X, 2007, 657.

This interesting type, INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH ('the indulgence of the Augusti towards Carthage'), suggests Septimius Severus and Caracalla made improvements to Carthage, the North African capital to the west of the imperial family's native Tripolitana. The evidence is slim, but it seems the imperial family and its entourage crossed to Africa in 202, a few months after they had returned to Rome from a five-year absence in the East. The family apparently wintered in Lepcis Magna, Severus' home town (which he may not have visited for about thirty years) and they returned to Rome in the following year. In addition to touring the region and overseeing building projects, the Severan entourage was in North Africa to deal with military matters, including a campaign against the tribes who raided Roman provinces from the deserts to the south and east. The reverse depicts a towered goddess sitting upon a lion that springs from a rocky outcrop from which water flows. This latter feature has led to the suggestion that aqueducts or waterworks of some kind in Carthage were constructed or repaired at state expense. A similar scene appears on imperial coins struck by Commodus in 191/2, and earlier still on rare imperial bronzes of Faustina Senior, though in both cases without the rocks and flowing water. The goddess riding the lion is Cybele (Mater Deum; 'mother of the Gods') or Dea Caelestis ('celestial goddess'), essentially the Roman identification of Tanit (the patron goddess of Carthage), who may be more precisely understood as a moon-goddess, who the Romans equated with Juno Caelestis or Cybele. On this aureus she holds a sceptre and a musical instrument that is a tympanum (a small drum or tambourine) or a crotalum (castanets or cymbals), although on some other coins from the series she holds a sceptre and thunderbolt. Curiously, more than a decade later Elagabalus chose to marry his Emesan sun-god Heliogabalus to the Carthaginian moon-goddess Dea Caelestis, thus uniting sun and moon deities and symbolically linking the Syrian and North African ancestries of the Severan dynasty.



- 547 Aureus 207, AV 7.28 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P XV – COS III P P  
 Helmeted and draped bust of Minerva r. C 486. BMC 528. RIC 206. Calicó 2512.

Very rare. Two very interesting portraits perfectly struck and centred on a full flan,  
 almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu sale 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 59. Privately purchased in 1962 and from the Karnak hoard of 1901.

Septimius Severus' obverse portrait and associated titulature attempt to cast the military emperor in the image of the philosopher emperors of the second century. Despite its flamboyant Serapis curls, his beard recalls those adopted by rulers like Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius as a sign of their philhellenism. The use of the cognomen Pius in his titulature leaves no doubt that he was trying to present himself as a latter-day Antonine. The connection to this philhellenic dynasty may also explain the use of a decidedly Greek model for the depiction of Minerva on the reverse.

Minerva was a member of the Capitoline Triad (with Jupiter and Juno) who was associated with wisdom, warfare, commerce, and the arts. Although she was originally a native Italic lunar deity, by the second century B.C. the Romans had equated her with Greek Athena and adopted Athena's mythology for Minerva. The representation of the goddess here illustrates the closeness of Minerva to Greek Athena for her triple-crested Attic helmet recalls the same style of head defense worn by the famous cult statue of Athena Parthenos in the Parthenon of Athens. This image was sculpted from gold and ivory by the acclaimed artist Phidias in the fifth century BC. Her helmeted image was widely popularized in the second century B.C. when it was used on the obverse of Athenian New Style tetradrachms. Through the diffusion and influence of this coinage, the head of Athena Parthenos became an oft-repeated type in both Greek and Roman coinage and a symbol of classical artistic greatness.

Septimius Severus rose to power because he was as skilled military man who was able to defeat his rivals in the civil war of AD 193-196 and therefore it is not surprising that he should honor Minerva on his coinage. In her aspect as a war goddess, she presided over the important *Quinquatrus* festival. This five-day festival began every year on March 19<sup>th</sup> and officially opened the campaign season for the Roman army.



- 548 As 211, Æ 10.39 g. SEVERVS – PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. VICT BRIT P M TR P XIX COS III P P S – C Victory standing holding *vexillum* in both hands; on each side of her a seated captive. C 724 var. (bust r.). BMC 264. RIC 812b.

Very rare. Wonderful untouched light green patina and extremely fine

750

**Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus**



549

- 549 Aureus 201, AV 7.23 g. IVLIA – AVGVSTA Draped bust of Julia Domna r. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI Confronted busts of Caracalla, l., laureate and draped and Geta, r., bareheaded and draped. C 1 var. (busts also cuirassed). BMC Severus and Caracalla 3 note. RIC 540. Calicó 2653c.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Three exquisite portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a full flan and a superb reddish tone. Virtually as struck and Fdc

70'000

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 598. Possibly from the Karnak hoard of 1901.

An impressive series of dynastic coins was issued for the Severans throughout 201 and into the early part of 202, presumably marking the fifth anniversary of the dynasty that Septimius Severus had formed by early 196. After so many years of civil war, Severus must have thought it appropriate to publicise his dynasty, and to advertise the stability that it represented to the Roman people. The variety of types is considerable, with the portraits of family members being shown in many combinations. This aureus was struck in the name of Julia Domna, and on the reverse portrays her two sons, Caracalla and Geta. It is tailor-made as a dynastic type since the inscription AETERNIT IMPERI ('the eternity of the empire') equates the continuity of the empire with the continuity of the dynasty. The positioning of the boys' portraits is exactly as would be expected: the elder, Caracalla, is in the honorary position on the left wearing a laurel wreath to indicate his senior status as Augustus, and the younger, Geta, is shown bare-headed on the right to denote his lesser status as Caesar. The dynastic coins issued in the name of Julia Domna are much less common than those issued in the names of her husband and elder son. The empress hailed from Syria and was noted both for her education and her political influence. Here she is depicted as a beautiful matron with her hair pulled into a bun on the back of her head with the hair in front and sides in large curls which were the typical fashion of the day. The stately portrait hints at not only her imperial status as the wife of Septimius Severus and mother of his two sons, but also as the mother of the state or fatherland (MATER PATRIAE, a title she was accorded).



550

- 550 Denarius 211-217, AR 3.25 g. IVLIA PIA – FELIX AVG Draped bust r. Rev. VESTA Vesta, veiled, seated l. holding *simpulum* and sceptre. C 226. BMC Caracalla 31. RIC Caracalla 391.

Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

250



**Caracalla, 198 -217**



- 551 Aureus 201-206, AV 7.23 g. ANTONINVS PIVS – AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT PART MAX Victory striding l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 660. BMC 295. RIC 144a. Calicó 2843. A gentle portrait struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 18'000

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 515; Rauch 86, 2010, 950 and NAC 59, 2011, 1050 sales. From the Paulo Leitão collection.



- 552 Aureus 209, AV 7.15 g. ANTONINVS – PIVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONTIF – TR P XII – COS III Mars striding l., holding branch and trophy. C –. BMC p. 358 note\*. RIC 109b. Biaggi 1209 (this coin). Calicó 2787.

Rare. An unusual portrait of superb style struck on a very large flan and an interesting reverse composition. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hirsch VIII, 1903, 2559; Hess-Leu 41, 1969, 329; NAC 23, 2002, 1609 and NAC 41, 2007, 120 sales.



- 553 Sestertius 210, Æ 26.74 g. M – AVREL ANTONI – NVS PIVS AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. PONTIF TR P XIII COS III Caracalla and Geta standing facing each other sacrificing out of patera over altar; in background, Concordia, veiled. In exergue, S C. C 489. BMC 207. RIC 452.

Rare. A wonderful enamel-like green patina, insignificant traces of double-striking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

4'500

Ex NAC sale 87, 2015, 301.



554

- 554 Sestertius 213, Æ 24.21 g. [M AV]REL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P S – C Mars standing facing, head l., holding Victory in r. hand and resting l. on shield, spear against l. arm; at feet to l., captive. C 217. BMC 244. RIC 496b. Biaggi 466 (this coin, the reverse illustrated on the front cover).

A bold portrait and an untouched enamel-like brown-green patina, about extremely fine

5'000

#### Plautilla, wife of Caracalla



555

- 555 Aureus 202-205, AV 7.33 g. PLAVTILLA – AVGVSTA Draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA – AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C 4. BMC Caracalla 416. RIC Caracalla 364. Calicó 2867a.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest aurei of Plautilla in existence. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

80'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 67.

Plautilla's marriage in 202 to the 14-year-old emperor Caracalla was an act of political expedience rather than love; we are told she despised her husband so much that she would not even dine with him. Plautilla's father Plautianus had for five years been Caracalla's praetorian prefect, and by this marriage he sought to strengthen his ties to the Imperial family. He had prepared his daughter well, sparing no expense along the way. Dio, who attended the wedding, tells us that Plautianus had castrated one hundred Romans of good birth just so his daughter would have a suitable number of eunuchs to school her in the finer arts of life, and that the dowry he offered was fifty times the normal amount for a royal woman. Plautianus' wealth, power and ego grew immensely, and he even held the consulship in 203. This alone would have infuriated Caracalla, but the additional insult was that Geta, the brother who Caracalla hated perhaps even more than Plautianus, was his colleague in that consulship. The prefect had become virtual co-emperor with Septimius Severus, the senior emperor and Caracalla's father. But, as history has shown Caracalla was no shrinking violet, and as his own power and independence grew he became less tolerant of Plautianus and Plautilla. By early 205 he had assembled enough evidence to murder Plautianus and to banish his wife to Lipari, a volcanic island north of Sicily. Plautilla remained there for the better part of a decade until, upon becoming sole Augustus, Caracalla had her murdered.

**Geta caesar, 198 – 209**



556

- 556 Aureus 201, AV 7.25 g. P SEPT GETA – CAES PONT Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIAE AETERNAE Jugate busts r. of Severus, radiate and draped, and Julia, diademed and draped, on crescent. C –. BMC p. 196 note\*. RIC 7b. Calicó 2927 (these dies).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. Three portraits of exquisite style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Superb reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

100'000

Ex Leu sale 86, 2003, 915. From the de Guermantes collection. Possibly from the Karnak hoard of 1901.

The Severans, not unlike previous emperors, often associated themselves with certain deities. In general terms Septimius Severus likened himself to Serapis, Caracalla to Hercules, and Geta to Bacchus. On this dynastic aureus we find entirely different associations: Septimius wears a radiate crown, equating himself with the sun-god Sol, and Domna's bust rests upon a crescent moon, equating her with the moon-goddess Luna, the celestial consort of Sol. Such imagery reinforces the long-held idea that the very nature of men and women is polar: night and day. This form of expression for that distinction extends through much of Roman coinage, especially later in the empire when double-denominations are indicated, in which case if it is a coin depicting a male, typically he wears a radiate crown, and if the coin bears the portrait of a female, her bust usually rests upon a crescent.

The youthful portrait of Geta here depicts a young man around twelve years of age. He is bareheaded, denoting his rank as Caesar, and is depicted wearing a military cloak of a soldier of high rank over a protective cuirass, indicated by the pteruges at the shoulders. Severan propaganda was at pains to promote not only an image of a happy family sharing the responsibilities of rule, but also a dynasty capable of dealing with the military threats to the Roman Empire. In fact, Severus' aim was for his two sons to rule jointly after his death, assigning each with command responsibilities (Caracalla with military command, Geta with administrative command). As events turned out, however, the two boys detested one another and were incapable of ever working together, with Caracalla finally having Geta murdered in front of his mother.





557



- 557 Denarius 209, AR 3.29 g. P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES Bareheaded and draped bust r. Rev. PONTIF COS II Genius standing l., holding corn ears and sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar. C 114 var. (no drapery). BMC 584. RIC 59a. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 250

#### Macrinus, 217 – 218



558



- 558 Denarius 217-218, AR 3.16 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS TE – MPORVM Felicitas standing l., holding short caduceus and sceptre. C 19. BMC 9. RIC 62. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 350



559



- 559 Denarius 217-218, AR 3.30 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 33. BMC 17 var. (younger features). RIC 73. Virtually as struck and Fdc 350



560 Aureus March-July 218, AV 6.88 g. IMP C M OPEL SEV – MACRINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae. C 3. BMC 58 note. RIC 52. Calicó 2933.

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait in the finest style of the period, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 80'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 1414 and Leu 91, 2004, 611 sales.

A trusted administrator under the Severans, Macrinus rose to become one of two praetorian prefects under the emperor Caracalla. He took a leading role in the plot to murder his benefactor, having himself enlisted the assassin. Three days after Caracalla's assassination, Macrinus was nominated Augustus by the soldiers after pretending to show sorrow for his master's death. For a time he continued the war against the Parthians, but soon tired of it and sued for peace, offering the enemy large payments in exchange for a non-aggression pact. This did not bode well with the soldiers, who perhaps wanted to pursue the campaign and have an opportunity to claim their share of the legendary wealth of the East. Thus, many soldiers soon deserted to the cause of a new rival, the 14-year-old grandnephew of Julia Domna, Elagabalus, who was alleged to be an illegitimate son of Caracalla. When the opponents finally clashed near a small Syrian village outside Antioch, the forces of Elagabalus got the upper hand and Macrinus fled the field. He made his way in disguise as far as Calchedon before he was captured and executed.

The coin portraiture of Macrinus depicts the emperor with both a short-cropped beard and a long, flowing beard. Previously, numismatic scholars believed the beard length indicated place of manufacture, with the short-cropped bearded portraits hailing from Rome and those with the longer beard from Antioch. Curtis Clay has disproven this idea, however, and shown that the coins were all struck at the mint in Rome (see "The Roman Coinage of Macrinus and Diadumenian," NZ 1979: 21-40). The beard length seems simply to have been a result of unfamiliarity with the new emperor's likeness: Macrinus never made entry into Rome after ascending the throne, having remained based at Antioch in order to finalize settlements with the Parthians.

**Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander**



561



561

- 561 Denarius 218-222/3, AR 3.66 g IVLIA MAESA AVG Draped bust r. Rev. FECVNDITAS AVG Fecunditas standing l., holding cornucopiae and extending her hand over a child at her side. C 8. BMC Elagabalus 61. RIC Elagabalus 249. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 300

**Severus Alexander, 222 – 235**



562



- 562 Aureus 226, AV 6.15 g. IMP C M AVR SEV – ALEXAND AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. P M TR P V – COS – II P P Mars advancing r., holding spear and trophy. C 280. BMC 352. RIC 52d. Calicó 3106 (these dies). Virtually as struck and Fdc 10'000

From a private American collection.



563



- 563 Aureus 228, AV 5.69 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. VIRTVS – AVG Romulus walking r., carrying spear and trophy. C 583 var. (no drapery). BMC 521 var. (no drapery). RIC 223 var. (no drapery). Calicó 3144 (this obverse die). Virtually as struck and Fdc 8'000

From a private American collection.



564



- 564 Aureus 230, AV 6.29 g. IMP SEV ALE – XAND AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. P M TR P VIII – CO – S – III P P Romulus walking r., carrying spear and trophy. C –. BMC 620. RIC 103. Calicó 3121 (these dies). Virtually as struck and Fdc 7'500





565



- 565 Quinarius 231, AR 1.51 g. IMP ALEXAN – DER PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. P M TR P – X[I] – COS III P P Sol standing l., raising r. hand and holding globe. C 428 var. (draped and cuirassed). BMC –. RIC 113 var. (draped). King 30.  
Extremely rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 1'500

#### Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander



566



566

- 566 Sestertius circa 230, Æ 24.88 g. IVLIA MAMA – EA AVGVSTA Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. FELICITAS PVBLICA Felicitas seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in exergue SC. C 26. BMC S. Alexander 661. RIC S. Alexander 679.  
Wonderful untouched light green patina and good extremely fine 2'000

#### Gordian I, March – April 238



567



567

- 567 Denarius March-April 238, AR 2.99 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M T – R P COS P P Emperor togate, standing l., holding branch and *parazonium*. C 1. BMC 1. RIC 2.  
Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 3'500

#### Gordian II, March – April 238



568



568

- 568 Denarius March-April 238, AR 3.25 g. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – AVGG Virtus standing l., r. hand on shield, l. leaning on reversed spear. C 14. BMC 30. RIC 3.  
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine 4'500

## Gordian III, 238 – 244



- 569 Aureus end of July 238-end of July 239, AV 4.47 g. IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch. C 356 var. (laureate only). RIC 11. Calicó 3238. Extremely rare 3'500



- 570 Aureus 240, AV 5.04 g. IMP CAES GORDIANVS PIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. P M TR P II COS P P The Emperor, veiled, standing l., holding short sceptre and sacrificing out of patera over altar. C 209 var. (laureate only). RIC 43. Calicó 3216. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'500

## Tranquillina, third wife of Gordian III



- 571 Antoninianus or double-denarius 241, AR 3.79 g. SABINA TRANQVILLINA AVG Diademed and draped bust r., on crescent. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C 1. RIC Gordian 249. Very rare. An appealing portrait and a lovely light iridescent tone, extremely fine 6'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 114, 2002, 385 and NAC 87, 2015, 321 sales.

The coins of Tranquillina are inexplicably rare. They include the full range of denominations then being struck for her husband in silver and bronze, lacking only gold coins or medallions. Though Tranquillina's series shows every sign of being the first output of a substantial coinage, it must have ceased after the initial issue. Tranquillina was the daughter of Timesitheus, whom Gordian III made commander of his praetorian guards in 241; his appointment must have occurred contemporarily, or just prior, to the royal wedding in May 241. Celebrations were probably brief as Gordian, Timesitheus and Tranquillina soon marched east at the head of an army to answer the invasion of Roman Syria by the Persian king Shapur.

To have arranged his own high appointment and the marriage of his daughter to the emperor, we may be sure Timesitheus held sway over the timid boy-emperor. It remains a mystery why Tranquillina's coinage ended as soon as it began, for Timesitheus remained praetorian prefect until his death two years later, and Gordian remained married to Tranquillina for the remaining three years of his own life.



- 572 Denarius 241-244, AR 2.54 g. SABINA TRANQVILLINA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C —. RIC Gordian 252. Delbrueck p. 74. Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Weakly struck on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 8'000
- Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1106.

#### Trajan Decius, 249 – 251



- 573 Aureus 249-251, AV 3.58 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GENIVS EXERC ILLVRICIANI Genius standing l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; in r. field, standard. C 48. RIC 16a. Calicó 3290. In an exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc 15'000



- 574 Aureus 249-251, AV 3.97 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PANNONIAE The two Pannoniae, veiled and draped, standing to front, heads turned l. and r. away from one another, each holding standard pointed outwards. C 85. RIC 21a. Calicó 3295. Extremely fine 9'000





575

- 575 Double sestertius 249-251, Æ 32.41 g. IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG radiate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. FELICITAS SAECVLI S – C Felicitas standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae. C 39. RIC 115a. Kraay-Hiermer pl. 127, 462 (obverse). M.M. Bendenoun, A portrait of the JDL collection, 83 (this coin).

Rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. An extraordinary portrait, the work of a very talented master engraver. Wonderful brown-reddish tone and good extremely fine

70'000

Ex M&M 8, 1949, 957; M&M 52, 1975, 733; Leu 22, 1979, 333; Vinchon November 1994, 460 (illustrated on the back cover page); Tradart 1995, 222 and NAC-Tradart 74, 2013, JDL part I, 318 (illustrated on the back cover page) sales. From the collection of Hans Berquin.

For an emperor who came to the throne through rebellion and inherited the overwhelming political, economic and military chaos of the age, it is remarkable that Trajan Decius had any interest in reforming the aes coinage. The brevity of his reign and the instability that followed the massacre of Decius' army by the Goths assured there was no easy path for his reform to take root. But even if Decius had ruled for a lengthy period, it likely would have failed, for the integrity of the coinage continued its precipitous slide. Indeed, by the reign of Decius the intrinsic value of the double-denarius had fallen enough for it to be practical to strike new double-denarii over Severan denarii without concern for a perceived reduction in value. Like his immediate predecessors, Decius continued to strike the sestertius in large quantities and the dupondius and as on a modest scale. However, he expanded the repertoire of aes coinage with a double-sestertius and a small copper piece, usually called a semis, but which may have been a reduced-weight as. His other numismatic creation was a series of double-denarii portraying eleven of Rome's deified emperors, from Augustus through Severus Alexander, which presumably was meant to celebrate the state religion, which included emperor worship. The novelty of the series – unparalleled by anything other than the 'restored' coinage of his adopted namesake, Trajan – seems a frivolous luxury in this difficult era. Perhaps even more interesting is his selection of emperors since, for example, he omits Claudius yet includes Commodus. Both choices defy explanation from a modern point of view, yet they likely reflected common opinion at the time.

**Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Trajan Decius**



- 576 Aureus 249-251, AV 3.88 g. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG Pudicitia veiled, seated l., holding sceptre and drawing veil with r. hand. C 18 var. (omits drapery). RIC Decius 59a. Calicó 3308. Good extremely fine 12'000

**Trebonianus Gallus, 251 – 253**



- 577 Binio, AV 5.83 g. IMP CAE C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG Concordia standing l., holding patera and double cornucopiae. C 28. RIC 6. Calicó 3331. Very rare. Minor edge scuff at five o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu 65, 1996, 457 and NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 186 sales.

**Volusian, 251 – 253**



- 578 Binio 251-253, AV 5.41 g. IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PIETAS AVGG Pietas veiled, standing l. and raising both hands; to l., altar. C 82 var. (star on reverse). RIC 151. Calicó 3365 (these dies). Very rare. Exceptionally well struck and centred on a full flan, good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Triton sale VII, 2004, 1020.

Valerian I, 253 – 260



- 579 Aureus 253-254, AV 2.62 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LAETITIA AVGG laetitia standing l., holding wreath and anchor. C 100 var. (laureate only). RIC 41. Biaggi 1438 (this coin). Göbl 46a. Calicó 3423 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of lovely style, extremely fine

25'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, B.d.B., 362



- 580 Aureus 253-254, AV 2.08 g. IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVGG Liberalitas standing l., holding tesserae and cornucopiae. C –. RIC 43. Göbl 66a. Calicó 3245.

Very rare. Extremely fine

16'000



- 581 Aureus 257, AV 2.55 g. IMP C P VALERIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. ORIE – N – S AVGG Sol standing l., r. hand raised and holding whip in l. hand. C 133 var. (not cuirassed). RIC 46d. Göbl 75a. Calicó 3430.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unobtrusive scratch on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1128.



## Gallienus sole reign, 260 – 268



582



582

- 582 Binio 260-261, AV 4.95 g. GALLIENVS AVG Radiate head r. Rev. VIRTVS AVG Mars standing l., holding globe and sceptre; in r. field, P. C 1220. RIC 90. Göbl 407c. Calicó 3642.

A spectacular portrait of magnificent style. Irregular flan and hairline flan crack at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

12'500

Ex Rauch sale 99, 2015, 259.



583



- 583 Antoninianus, Siscia 265-266, Billon 3.03 g. GALLIENVS AVG Radiate head r. Rev. SISCIA AVG Siscia seated l. on bank of river Savus in which is swimming a river nymph. C 977. RIC 582. Göbl 1416i.

Extremely rare. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine

500

## Quiteus, 260 – 261



584



- 584 Aureus, Antiochia 260-261, AV 4.38 g. IMP C FVL QVIETVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGG Victory advancing r., holding wreath and palm branch. C 15. RIC 1. Calicó 3705. Göbl pl. 125, 1744a (this reverse die).

Of the highest rarity, only the fifth specimen known. Pierced, otherwise about very fine

25'000

When Valerian I was captured by the Sasanian king Shapur I in the spring or summer of 260 the Roman east was shattered. Not only had their emperor been subjected to the unthinkable, but Shapur followed up with an invasion of Syria, sacking Antioch more completely than it had been seven years earlier, when Uranius Antoninus revolted. Though Valerian's son Gallienus was still the legitimate emperor, he was bogged down defending Europe from a host of calamities. In that sense we may see the uprising of Macrianus and Quietus as less of a revolt than a response to dire circumstances.

The eastern legions sparked a revolt at Antioch in September, turning to the praetorian prefect Callistus (nicknamed Ballista, meaning 'catapult') and the quartermaster-general Macrianus Senior for leadership. Though neither man assumed the purple himself, they proposed Macrianus' two sons, Macrianus and Quietus, as emperor candidates. The revolt was well received throughout the Eastern provinces and Egypt, for Macrianus Senior controlled Valerian's treasury and Callistus had led the Roman legions to a follow-up victory over the Persians.

Gallienus entrusted his subordinates with the task of deposing Macrianus and Quietus some six months after their revolt had begun, which caused the rebels to divide their forces; Callistus and Quietus remained in the East while father and son Macrianus led an army westward, seemingly in hopes of overthrowing Gallienus. In the spring of 261 the Macriani were defeated in Illyricum by one of Gallienus' commanders, Aureolus or Domitianus. In the East, Callistus and Quietus held out for eight months, spending their final days at Emesa, where the citizens murdered them when the city was besieged by Odaenathus, the king of Palmyra and Gallienus' vice-regent in Asia Minor.

Aurei of these two usurpers are extremely rare. Strangely of the five aurei of Quiteus known, only two are not pierced and the same happens for the aurei of his brother Macrianus.

Postumus, 259 – 268



- 585 Sestertius, Colonia Agrippina 261, Æ 19.90 g. IMP C POST – VMVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICT – OR IA AVG Victory striding l., holding wreath and palm-branch; at foot, captive. C 387. RIC 172. Bastien cf. 97.

Exceptionally well-struck for the issue and with a very interesting portrait. Good extremely fine

3'500

This coin is sold with an export license from the Republic of France.



- 586 Aureus, Colonia Agrippina 263-264, AV 5.17 g. POSTVMVS – PIVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. QVINQVENNALES POSTVMI AVG Victory standing r., l. foot on cuirass, writing X on shield set on her knee. C 308. RIC 34. Schulte 86. Calicó 3773.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty in the finest style of the period. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

90'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, Distinguished American Collector, 249 and Tkalec 7 May 2006, 224 sales.

In AD 260, the Roman legions stationed in Gaul ceased to recognize the authority of Gallienus and proclaimed Postumus, an obscure commander of possible Germanic (Batavian) origin, as their preferred emperor. This event marked the creation of a separate Gallic Empire that survived as a distinct political entity until it was reabsorbed into the Roman Empire by Aurelian in AD 274. Postumus was immediately recognized in Gaul and the two Germanias, but by AD 261 his separatist empire had grown to include Britannia, Hispania, and Gallia Narbonensis as well. The empire survived and grew under Postumus through the strong support of the Gaulish nobility and the continued weakness of Gallienus in Rome.

This aureus celebrates the *quinquennalia* (five-year anniversary) of Postumus' reign as indicated by the reverse legend with the number X that Victory inscribes on a shield looking forward to his *decennalia*. Indeed, Postumus had much to celebrate at his *quinquennalia*. In five years he had not only managed to restore peace and security to the western provinces in the face of threats by the Franks and other Germanic peoples, but he had also defeated an attempt by Gallienus to forcibly restore the Gallic Empire to Roman control.

The superb quality of the engraving and the full weight of the coin illustrate the level of success that Postumus enjoyed at the five-year mark. He controlled the mines of Hispania and Britannia, thereby giving him access to the precious metals needed for a coinage of quality. Likewise, the peace that his early reign established allowed for the careful work of a skilled artist required to create such a wonderful obverse portrait. War debases all things, including the weight of coins and their artistry.

## Claudius II Gothicus, 268 – 270



- 587 Medallion 268-270, Æ 20.54 g. IMP C CLAUDIVS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. M – ONETA – AVG The three Monetae standing facing, heads l., each holding scales and cornucopiae; at their feet, heaps of coins. C 181. Gneecchi 5. BMC Medallion 3.

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of fine style, small traces of the original silvering. Traces of tooling and a small hole on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / very fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale N, 2003, 2145.

## Tacitus, 275 – 276



- 588 Aureus, Siscia November 275-June 276, AV 4.01 g. IMP C M CL TACITVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONSERVAT – OR AVG Castor standing l. and placing hand on neck of horse standing beside him. C 30. RIC 111 (Ticinum). CBN –, cf. pl. 93, 393. Estiot 26. Calicó 4069 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare, only five specimens known of which only two are in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan, several light marks and bent and straightened out, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 735.

The Dioscuri, the heavenly twins Castor and Pollux who were credited with miraculously saving a Roman army at the battle of Lake Regillus in 484 BC, appeared frequently on coins of the Roman Republic, but rarely on those of the empire. In that respect this aureus of Tacitus is intriguing, not only for its artful depiction of Castor, but for its use of that divinity so late in Imperial history. Even more remarkable, though, is the fact that Castor appears on a coin of an emperor who was no juvenile heir to the throne, but an elderly man who had enjoyed a long and distinguished career in the government and the military. If literary references are any measure, interest in the Dioscuri was still reasonably strong in the early years of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, when male heirs often were likened to the Dioscuri. Subjects of that comparison include Gaius Caesar and his brother Lucius Caesar, Tiberius and his brother Nero Claudius Drusus, Tiberius' first two heirs Germanicus and Drusus (who, in fact, was nicknamed Castor), Germanicus' eldest sons Nero Caesar and Drusus Caesar, and the twin sons of Drusus and Livilla. Thereafter, adoration of the Dioscuri faded, with references to them being rare. Except for the purposefully anachronistic 'restoration series' of Trajan, no image of Castor or the Dioscuri appears on coins for the more than two centuries between aurei issued in 41 BC for L. Servius Rufus and sestertii issued for Commodus in AD 177, during his first year as co-emperor with his father, Marcus Aurelius.

Next to portray Castor was Septimius Severus on aurei, denarii, quinarii, sestertii, dupondii and asses that he struck on behalf of his youngest son, Geta, in the period 200-202. For the sake of accuracy, we note rare issues for the Gallic rebels Postumus (aurei and double-denarii showing Castor standing beside a horse) and Victorinus (an aureus using the Dioscuri as the symbol for the tenth legion Gemina).

After this lone aureus of Tacitus, on which Castor is described as the emperor's conservator (protector), the only remaining issues of this kind were struck in the Tetrarchic period. An aureus of Constantius I Chlorus, struck as Caesar at Aquileia, shows the Dioscuri standing, and the rebel Maxentius produced a significant issue at Ostia from 309 to 312. That series, inscribed AETERNITAS AVG N, recalls the era of Rome's foundation by showing the Dioscuri standing beside their horses, sometimes accompanied by a miniature scene of Romulus and Remus being suckled by the she-wolf.





- 589 Antoninianus, Serdica January to June 276, Billon 3.94 g. IMP TACITVS INVICTVS P F AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRO VIDENTEOR Providentia standing r., holding two ensigns, facing Sol standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe; in lower centre field, star and, in exergue, KAA C 95. RIC 197. CBN —. Good extremely fine 500

#### Probus, 276 – 282



- 590 Aureus, Antiochia 276-282, AV 6.41 g. IMP C M AVR – PROBVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in slow quadriga l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, AVG / A. C 783. RIC 916. Biaggi 1629 (this coin). Calicó 4244 (this coin).  
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Glendining's 16-21 November 1950, Platt Hall II, 1962 and NAC 40, 2007, 823. From the Biaggi collection.



- 591 Antoninianus, Siscia 276-282, Billon 2.86 g. IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SISCIA PROBI AVG Siscia seated between two river gods (Savus and Colapis), holding diadem in her hands. C 635. RIC 765. Very rare. Extremely fine 750



592

- 592 Aureus, Lugdunum November-December 276, AV 6.79 g. IMP C M AVR PROBUS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. HERCVLI ROMANO AVG Hercules standing l. with club and lion skin and placing his r. hand on top of trophy. C 298 var. (also draped). RIC 4. Bastien Lyon, 157 (this obverse die). Calicó 4161.

Very rare. A bold portrait and an interesting reverse composition  
well-struck and centred on a full flan. Extremely fine

20'000

From a private American collection.

Like many of Probus' coins, the reverse type of this aureus is devoted to Hercules, inviting comparison between the seemingly impossible tasks undertaken and overcome by the famous hero and those surmounted by the emperor. Like the life of Herakles, Probus' reign was full of difficult tasks to overcome.

In AD 278, the emperor and his generals faced and defeated a three-pronged Germanic invasion of the Germanias and Gaul by the Alamanni, Longiones, and the Franks. In AD 279-280, he fought the Vandals in Raetia, Illyricum, and Lycia while his generals defeated an invasion of Egypt by the Blemmyes, a powerful nomadic people from Nubia (modern Sudan). In AD 280-281, Probus faced and put down no less than three separate revolts by Julius Saturninus, Proculus, and Bonosus. Probus was indeed a kind of imperial Hercules, although his record of success was also tempered by some serious losses, like the abandonment of the limes Germanicus and the withdrawal of Roman forces to the Rhine and Danube frontiers.

Also like Hercules, Probus attempted to be a benefactor to his fellow men. Rather than allowing the army to be idle between barbarian invasions and usurpations, the emperor put soldiers to work building bridges and planting crops for the benefit of the provinces where they were stationed. As it turned out, many soldiers enjoyed their former down time and became increasingly annoyed with the public services that Probus required of them. At last, in AD 282, some of the disgruntled troops rebelled and assassinated the emperor.

While the reverse type compares Probus to the greatest hero of the Graeco-Roman world, it also connects him to the Antonine dynasty. The type of Hercules erecting a trophy originally appeared on a coin series struck under Commodus, the last Antonine emperor in AD 191-192. Ironically, it was the excesses of his reign and assassination that kicked off the cycle of civil war that debilitated the Roman Empire through much of the third century, yet Commodus was viewed by many of the military emperors — beginning with Septimius Severus — as a source of legitimacy. Thus, Hercules on this coin is an emblem of Probus' right to rule as a distant successor of Commodus. His association with the Antonine dynasty is further underlined by his use of M. Aurelius — the name of Commodus' father — in his obverse titulature.



593

- 593 Aureus, Serdica 280, AV 6.65 g. IMP C M AVR PROBUS P – AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear over r. shoulder and shield. Rev. VICTORIAE Victory in slow quadriga l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, AVG. C 784. RIC 831. Calicó 4222a.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait perfectly struck in high relief and a wonderful light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 534 and LHS 100, 2007, 546 sales.

Probus' predecessor, Aurelian, paid close attention to coinage, and at great risk and expense succeeded in reforming his empire's ailing coinage by increasing purities, weights, and by re-introducing old denominations. Though Probus did not attempt any such reform of the core denominations, he more or less abandoned Aurelian's re-introduced denominations. Probus' coinage reform did not involve purity or weight, but rather design and tenor: Probus introduced the militant bust on a scale that never before had been seen on Roman coinage. Prior to his reign it was unusual to see an armoured bust with spear and shield (for an example, see the Gordian III medallion in this sale), and especially to see the emperor wearing a helmet. Here we have the terrifying bust of an emperor ever-prepared to attack or defend on behalf of his empire. The helmet is elaborately decorated and crowned with a laurel wreath; the spear is in the prone position, and the shield is raised in defence.

The impact of this war regalia is amplified by the 'heroic bust' composition, which harkens back to earlier numismatic prototypes. Probus' intention, no doubt, was to demonstrate the strength of his regime and to show the possessor of this beautiful aureus that Rome's future was secured by the strength of his command.

If the obverse was meant to communicate Probus' unquestioned military supremacy, the elegant, noble reverse suggests the same level of confidence in the emperor's legislative authority.



594

- 594 Antoninianus, Lugdunum January-August 282, Billon 6.89 g. IMP C PROBUS P F AVG Radiate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. COME – S AVG Minerva standing l., holding olive branch and spear, resting l. hand on shield; in l. field, A. C 105. RIC 115. Bastien, Lyon, 374.

Unusual weight. Extremely fine

750



**Carus, 282 – 283**



595



595

- 595 Denarius 282-283, Billon 2.64 g. IMP CAR – VS P F AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PROVID – E – AVGG Providentia standing l., holding wand over globe and sceptre. C –. RIC 53.  
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark tone and good extremely fine 2'000



596



- 596 **Divo Caro.** Aureus, Lugdunum end 284, AV 4.41 g. DIVO CA – RO PIO Laureate head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle with spread wings standing r. on globe, looking l. C 14 var. (no globe). RIC 4 var. (no globe). Bastien Lyon, 620 (these dies). Calicó 4262 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

18'000

From a private American collection.

**Carinus caesar, 282 – 283**



597



- 597 Aureus, Siscia 282, AV 4.44 g. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield decorated with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. MARS V – LTOR Mars striding r., holding spear and shield. C 50. RIC 188. Calicó 4349 (these dies).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A spectacular portrait and a lovely reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

From a private American collection.

Carinus is, perhaps, one of the underrated evil-doers of the Roman Empire. If the words of the historian Eutropius are of any value, this emperor's reputation was terrible: "He put to death very many innocent men on false charges, seduced the wives of nobles and even ruined those of his school fellows who had taunted him at school, even with trivial banter." (Breviarium IX.19). The histories are persistent about his seemingly insatiable desire for women. The Historia Augusta reports that he was married and divorced nine times, and that he abandoned some of his wives while they were pregnant. We must, of course temper our view, as it is a fact that history is written by the victor. Considering Carinus was overthrown by Diocletian, who subsequently ruled with unquestioned supremacy for two decades, we might suspect that Carinus was unfairly maligned to add greater justification for the revolt of Diocletian who, after all, was little more than just another usurper when his army hailed him emperor against the legitimate emperor Carinus.



598

- 598 Aureus, Siscia ? 282-283, AV 4.30 g. M AVR CARINVS NOB CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust l., r. hand raised; the *lorica* decorated with *aegis*. Rev. VICTO-RIA AVG Victory standing l. on globe, holding wreath, palm-branch and trophy (?). C —, cf. 199 for reverse (wreath and trophy). RIC —, cf. 190 for reverse (wreath and trophy). Calicó —.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A spectacular and unusual portrait, the work of a very skilled master engraver, wonderful reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

45'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 February 2005, 368 (illustrated on the front cover page).

This aureus was struck in AD 282 to celebrate the elevation of Carinus to the status of Caesar (i.e. junior emperor) by his father, the emperor Carus. As Caesar, Carinus was charged with defending the western provinces while Carus prosecuted a remarkably successful war against the Sasanian Persians. Carinus is known to have inflicted defeats on the Germanic Quadi while serving as Caesar, which may account for the military flavor of the obverse type and the depiction of the victoriola on the reverse.

Carinus is shown wearing a full breastplate adorned with a gorgoneion on the chest, which gives him a much more heroic appearance than the scaled cuirass he normally wears on his coinage. The engraver has done a masterful job of picking out the details of the rivets, the drapery, and the tassels at the ends of the shoulder *pteruges*. Curiously, he has made a mistake in the treatment of the hand. While Carinus appears to extend his left arm, the hand at the end giving the salute is actually his right hand.

The victoriola was a statue of Victory on a globe that symbolized the power and prestige that devolved upon an emperor following the defeat of the enemy. In later Roman coin iconography deities — most frequently Jupiter — are shown bestowing the victoriola on the emperor.

While the coin presents the auspicious beginning of Carinus' imperial career, things quickly began to fall apart. In AD 283, Carinus celebrated a triumph in Rome and was elevated to the status of Augustus to rule in partnership with his father. Later that year Carus died in the East from either disease or a lightning strike, leaving Carinus and his younger brother Numerian, behind. Numerian had been campaigning alongside his father in the role of Caesar, but became Augustus upon his death. However, Numerian's new title lacked power over the army and the soldiery forced him to give up the Persian campaign, which had already sacked the Sasanian capital at Ctesiphon, and begin the long march home. On the way, Numerian fell ill and died under suspicious circumstances, leaving the cavalry commander Diocletian to take up the imperial purple for himself.

When Carinus learned of these events, he immediately assembled an army and marched against Diocletian. The forces of Carinus and Diocletian met at the Margus River in Moesia to decide the fate of the Empire. According to one account, the forces of Carinus fought well against Diocletian, but were broken when Carinus was suddenly assassinated by a military tribune seeking revenge for the seduction of his wife. Others report that Carinus was deserted by his army, thereby granting Diocletian total victory. The hapless Carinus was killed and his name and image was ordered stricken from all monuments in the proceeding known as *damnatio memoriae*.

### Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus



- 599 Aureus 280-284, AV 4.48 g. MAGNIA VRBICA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENERI VICTRICI Venus standing r., holding apple and raising robe over shoulder. C 8. RIC Carus 340. Calicó 4409. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. An exquisite portrait of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 30'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 89.

Known principally from her coinage, Magna Urbica is not mentioned by the ancient authors. She certainly was the wife of Carinus, whom she probably married in 283, as both of their busts appear on quinarii and gold medallion. However, considering she was one of nine wives the Historia Augusta reports Carinus to have had, we cannot be certain she is the natural mother of Carinus' son Nigrinianus.

### Divo Nigriniano, son of Carinus (?)



- 600 Antoninianus 283-284, Billon 3.60 g. DIVO NIGRINIANO Radiate head r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing facing with spread wings, head l.; in exergue, KA dot over crescent A. C 2. RIC Carus 472. Dark green patina and extremely fine 3'000



- 601 Antoninianus 283-284, Billon 3.40 g. DIVO NIGRINIANO Radiate half-bust r. Rev. CONSECRATIO Eagle standing facing with spread wings, head l.; in exergue, KAA. C 3. RIC Carus 472. Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. An enchanting portrait struck on a very broad flan, extremely fine / good extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC 41, 2007, 136; NAC 62, 2011, Markoff, 2079 and NAC 84, 2015, 1155 sales.



Diocletian, 284 – 305



- 602 Aureus, Lugdunum 285-286, AV 4.41 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate and draped bust r. Rev. M – ARS V – I – CTOR Mars walking r., holding spear and trophy. C 313. RIC 2b. Bastien, Lyon 1. Lukanc 2. Depeyrot 1/1. Calicó 4543 (these dies).

Wonderful reddish tone, an almost invisible mark on obverse,  
otherwise good extremely fine

8'000

From a private American collection.



- 603 Aureus, Lugdunum 286, AV 4.69 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONS – E – RVATORI Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; at his feet, eagle l., head r. C –. RIC –. Bastien –. Lukanc –. Depeyrot –. Calicó –.

Apparently unrecorded. Virtually as struck, almost Fdc

10'000



- 604 Aureus, Cyzicus 286, AV 4.56 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VATORI Jupiter standing l., holding Victory on globe and sceptre. C 248. RIC 295. Lukanc 10. Depeyrot 2/2. Calicó 4482.

In exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

9'000

From a private American collection.



- 605 Aureus, Cyzicus 286, AV 5.30g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI ORBIS Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 282. RIC 299. Lukanc 14. Depeyrot –, cf. 2/3 (Jupiter holding Victory). Calicó 4525 (these dies).  
Struck on a very large flan, minor marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex NAC sale 88, 2015, 486.

Due to its heavy weight we have decided to date this coin in 286 after the monetary reform of Diocletian that increased the weight of the aureus from 1/70 ounce to 1/60 ounce. Interestingly, this is only the second heavy specimen to be recorded for this type.



- 606 Aureus, Cyzicus 290, AV 5.41 g. DI – OCLETIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL IIII – P P PRO COS Emperor togate, standing l., holding globe. C 46. RIC 285. Lukanc 1. Depeyrot 11/1. Calicó 4434.

A bold portrait and a lovely light reddish tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex M&M sale 93, 2003, Bally-Herzog, 264. Privately purchased from Bruder Egger on 27 March 1906.



- 607 Aureus 293-294, AV 4.81 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, P ROM. C 221 var. (no mintmark). RIC –. Lukanc 22. Depeyrot 9/2. Calicó 4473b (this obverse die).

An apparently unrecorded variety. A lovely unusual portrait struck in high relief, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 8'000

From a private American collection.



- 608 Aureus, Aquileia 294-303, AV 5.28 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. CONCORDIA AVGG ET CAESS NNNN Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae; in exergue, AQ. C 26 var. (CAES). RIC 2a. Lukanc p. 231, 1. Paolucci-Zub 1. Calicó 4425.  
Extremely rare. Struck in high relief, almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000



- 609 Argenteus circa 294, AR 3.28 g. DIOCLET – IANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTUS – MILITVM The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure. C 516. RIC 27a. Sisak 40b.  
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500



- 610 Argenteus, Ticinum circa 294, AR 2.96 g. DIOCLETI – ANVS AVG Laureate head r. VIRTUS – MILITVM The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure. C 516. RIC 14a. Sisak 24.  
Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

From a private American collection.





611

- 611 Aureus, Treviri 302, AV 5.21 g. DIOCLE – TIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI Laureate bust of Jupiter r.; beneath bust, TR. C –. RIC 54 (this coin mentioned). Beaurains 250 (this coin). Lukanc 14. Depuyrot 7A/3. Calicó 4513 (this obverse die).

Two portraits of absolutely enchanting beauty and a superb reddish tone.

Absolutely unobtrusive areas of weakness, otherwise Fdc

50'000

Ex Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Sir. A.J. Evans 1816; J. Schulman 243, 1966, R.J. Graham 2198 and Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 99 sales. From the Arras hoard.

This beautiful gold aureus pairs the portrait of Diocletian with the image of Jupiter, the supreme god of the Roman pantheon and a deity with which the emperor closely associated himself beginning around AD 287. At this time he began to style himself as *Jovius* and his co-emperor, the Caesar Maximianus, as *Herculius* to reflect their roles in administering the empire. Diocletian would be like Jupiter, giving orders and making plans, while Maximianus would be his heroic agent, like Hercules.

This explicit association emphasized the divine qualities of the emperor and undercut the ability of the army to manipulate the imperial power. It is easy to proclaim a new general as emperor if an emperor is merely an illustrious head of state, but more difficult if the emperor is truly viewed as the earthly agent of the gods. Through the sanctification of their authority, Diocletian and Maximianus elevated themselves beyond the reach of most potential military usurpers and ushered in a new age of imperial ideology. This was destined to come into major conflict with and to inform the development of Christianity in the late third century.

The style of this coin serves to illustrate that the reign of Diocletian was a real watershed moment, not only in the political and religious spheres, but also in art. In this aureus we are on the cusp of the change from old to new. The obverse portrait of the emperor reflects the beginning of the flat, simplified style that evolved into the more abstract Tetrarchic style as the reign of Diocletian and Maximianus progressed. The reverse, however, still attempts to treat the head of Jupiter in a more classical vein.

#### Maximian Herculus first reign, 286 – 305



612

- 612 Quinarius 285-286, AR 1.99 g. IMP MAXIMI – ANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSER – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 352. RIC 520. King 34.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Brown tone and about extremely fine

750



- 613 Aureus, Siscia 286, AV 5.89 g. VIRTVS MAXI – MIANI AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., holding a spear in his r. hand and two more in his l. Rev. VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM Hercules standing r., holding club, lion's skin and bow. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot 1/17. Hurter 498 (this coin). Calicó 4745 (this coin).

Extremely rare, only five specimens known. A spectacular portrait in the finest style of the period, an insignificant scuff on reverse and two minor marks on edge, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 386 and Leu 97, 2006, European Scholar, 87 sales.

Although the precise year that this impressive aureus was struck is uncertain, based on stylistic grounds it is quite easy to identify the mint as Siscia and the period to circa AD 285-295. The figure of Hercules on the reverse seems to be closely related to the depiction of Hercules on RIC 572 and 573 – that is, if the peculiar description there of Hercules' bow and lion's skin resting on a rock is indeed accurate (if the description is in error and we remove the rock, then the reverse here is identical). The obverse design, however, is entirely unique for the mint of both Diocletian and Maximianus, although a few other interesting obverse designs do exist (for example, see RIC 247, an aureus of Diocletian with helmeted bust left, holding spear and shield; and RIC 579, an antoninianus of Maximianus with radiate but right, holding spear and shield).

The portrait of Maximianus here is quite impressive, which is further enhanced by the wonderfully centered strike and strong, crisp details. The emperor's demeanor is somewhat pensive with his gaze slightly raised, yet the broad shoulders, close-cropped haircut and neatly trimmed beard give a forceful appearance suggesting an iron will. In his right hand, the emperor holds a short sceptre, and in his left two spears or javelins. The legend form VIRTVS MAXIMIANI AVG, which declares Maximianus as brave, although straying from the ordinary is certainly not without precedent. In fact, most of the emperors since Tacitus employed it, including both the usurpers Carausius and Allectus as well as Maximianus himself on other issues.

A cornerstone of the Tetrarchy that Diocletian created in A.D. 293 was a division of religious houses of affiliation, one for each of the augusti and their respective caesars. Diocletian and Galerius belonged to the Jovian house, while Maximianus and Constantius I belonged to the house of Hercules. Promoting this concept is the figure of Hercules on the reverse, shown standing facing to the right, resting his right hand atop the handle of his club, which is grounded, and in his left hand he holds his bow. Over his left forearm is draped the pelt of the Nemean lion. The legend, VIRTVS AVGVSTORVM, similar to the obverse which promotes just Maximianus, proclaims the bravery of all the tetrarchs.



- 614 Aureus 286, AV 5.50 g. IMP M AVR VAL MAXIMIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CO – NSE – R – VAT AVGG Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. C 348. RIC 492. Depeyrot 28/3. Calicó 4688.

A portrait of magnificent style struck on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine

10'000

From a private American collection.



615

- 615 Aureus, Cyzicus 286-287, AV 5.35 g. IMP C M A MAXIMIANVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCOR – DIAE – MILITVM Concordia standing l., holding two standards; in exergue, SC\*. C 60. RIC 603 var. (not cuirassed). Depeyrot 6/1. Calicó 4614.

Struck on a very large flan. Minor marks on edge, otherwise good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 129, 2004, 354.



616

- 616 Aureus, Antiochia circa 293-295, AV 5.31 g. MAXIMIANVS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. CONSVL IIII – P P PRO COS Maximian standing l., holding globe and baton; in exergue, SMAZ\*. C 80. RIC 4. Depeyrot 9/2. Calicó 4625.

An absolutely spectacular portrait struck in high relief. Minor mark on reverse field, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

From a private American collection.





617

- 617 Aureus 294, AV 5.43 g. MAXIMIA – NVS P F AVG Head r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. HERCVLI – DEBELLAT Hercules standing r., about to club Hydra coiled around his l. leg.; in exergue, P ROM. C –, cf. 254 (Hercules l.). RIC –. Beaurains 166 (this obverse die). Depeyrot 9/6 (obverse) and 9/7 (reverse, misdescribed). Calicó 4661a (this coin).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait and a very interesting reverse composition.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex Tkalec 25 October 1996, 273 and Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 102 sales.

Around the time the Tetrarchy was formed in 293 minting in the empire began to increase, partly because the size of the imperial bureaucracy had perhaps doubled, and the needs of the army were not lessened. Furthermore, there were donatives for Diocletian's decennalia and the courts and bodyguards of the new Caesars Constantius I and Galerius had to be established. All of these expenses carried into 294, when this aureus was struck at the Rome mint, about the time Diocletian implemented his monetary reform. In the West the increase in expenses was piqued in 293 with the mounting of a fresh offensive against Carausius, the naval commander-turned-rebel who since 286 (or possibly early 287) had ruled Britain and controlled much of the north-western coast of Gaul. All this meant that the mint at Trier resumed production (in 293/4) after a 20-year hiatus, and that in 293 a temporary mint was established at Iantium (Meaux). If recent events were any guide, the success of this new venture was far from guaranteed. Maximian already had failed twice to defeat Carausius: in the spring of 289 he suffered a great naval disaster when moving against the rebel, and two years later a second attempt seems to have been thwarted, though no details of it survive. This was a source of great embarrassment to Maximian, who ultimately had to answer to Diocletian, the senior emperor in the East. It also took a great toll on the resources of the Western provinces, and threatened to inspire other would-be rebels. Thus, when the new campaign was mounted in 293, success was essential. Maximian was relying on Constantius, his former praetorian prefect and new Caesar, who had proven his skills as a commander in the previous years. He'd registered impressive (if somewhat brutal) victories against Carausius' Frankish allies in the estuaries of the Rhine, trekking as far as the shores of the North Sea. Now, without the luxury of a fleet, he had to focus on defeating the rebel's allies in Gaul. The campaign was fraught with hardship and uncertainty, but Constantius emerged victorious after he forced the surrender of Bononia (Boulogne), Carausius' major stronghold in Gaul. Constantius blocked the entrance to this port-city by a feat of engineering that seems to have given way to the rising tide only hours after the city had capitulated. It is not known if Carausius was in the city and escaped, or if he had been in Britain throughout the siege, but the loss of Bologne and the consequent surrender of the rest of the Continental allies caused his murder, seemingly by his successor Allectus. Several coin types refer to this campaign, including the reverse of this aureus, which is dedicated "to Hercules the vanquisher" who is shown in the midst of his second labor, the defeat of the Lernaean Hydra. The message is clear, for Hercules was the patron deity of the ruling house of Maximian and Constantius, and the allusion of this coin type to this fresh and inspiring victory cannot be missed.



618

- 618 Medallion 297-298,  $\text{AE}$  26.02 g. VIRTVS MAXIMIANI AVG Laureate half bust of Maximianus I., wearing cuirass with aegis on breastplate and holding with his r. hand the reins of the forepart of a horse and with a shield ornamented with the Roman Wolf and Twins motif over his l. shoulder. Rev. The three Monetae standing facing, heads l., each holding scales and cornucopiae; at their feet, heaps of coins. C 405. BMC Medallions 4. Gnechi 18 and pl. 127, 6 (these dies).

Extremely rare. An impressive medallion with a very interesting portrait. Almost intact gilding, a hairline flan crack, otherwise very fine

8'000

The dramatic military portrait of Maximianus on this stunning gold medallion has been connected by Bastien to victories personally won by the tetrarchic emperor in Mauritania and to his triumphal celebration at Carthage (A.D. 297). It may have been struck as largesse for the army at the time of the triumph in order to guarantee its loyalty for the conclusion of the Mauritanian campaign.

The depiction of Maximianus armored with the aegis and carrying shield and spear belongs to a long Roman tradition of representing the conquering emperor as a latter-day Alexander the Great. This tradition may perhaps be underlined by the added depiction of Maximianus' horse here — a new Bucephalus? On the other hand, the horse could also allude to Carthage, a city that had used the head of a horse as its badge since at least the first century B.C.

While depictions of the singular Dea Moneta, the personification of money and the Roman mint, are not uncommon on Roman Imperial coins of the third and early fourth centuries AD, the representation of three Monetae is somewhat less common. The original numismatic model for this triple depiction seems to have been sestertii struck by Commodus (RIC 500), but Maximianus' gold medallion — and related coinages of Diocletian and Maximianus — most probably take their iconographic cue from the more recent use of the type on coins of Probus, Claudius II Gothicus, and Carinus. Probus struck a silver medallion with a similar military obverse bust (Bastien, *Buste*, pl. 119, 2).

The three Monetae visually represent the traditional monetary system, which consisted of coins struck in the three primary metals: gold, silver, and *aes*. The latter included issues struck in bronze and brass alloys. They also allude to the old triple organization of the Roman mint under the Republic and still even in the early Augustan Age, when the job of coining for the state was allotted to three junior magistrates known officially as the *tresviri aere argento auro flando feriundo* ("three men for striking and casting, bronze, silver, and gold [coins]") or simply as the *tresviri monetales* ("three money men").

These allusions to old-time Roman minting practices were particularly opportune for Maximianus when this medallion was struck because, only a few years before, in AD 294, his senior imperial colleague, Diocletian, had reformed the coinage. Over the course of the third century, Roman coinage had become increasingly debased to the point that true silver coinage had all but disappeared from circulation, replaced by billon radiates — essentially bronze coins with increasingly minimal silver content. The reformed coinage system involved full weight gold *aurei*, new silver *argentei* (equivalent to *denarii* under Nero), and billon *folles*. Thanks to Diocletian and Maximianus it could be claimed that the old happy days of coinage in three metals was back. Unfortunately, it was not destined to remain. Continued inflation in the fourth and fifth centuries again largely destroyed silver as part of the regular Roman coinage. By the dawn of the Byzantine period coinage was virtually bimetallic in nature, involving gold and bronze.



619

620

- 619 Argenteus, Antiochia circa 298, AR 3.28 g. MAXIMIA – NVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM Three-turreted camp-gate, open, without doors; in exergue, \*ANTH\*. C 627. RIC 42b.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

750

- 620 Argenteus, Treviri circa 298-299, AR 3.03 g. MAXIMI – ANVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure; in exergue, club. C 623. RIC 123b.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

500

**Constantius Chlorus caesar, 293 – 305**



- 621 Aureus, Nicomedia circa 294, AV 5.39 g. **CONSTANTI – VS NOB CAES** Laureate head r. Rev. **HERCVLI – VICTORI** Hercules standing l., holding lion skin and club; in exergue, SMN. C 149 var. (Hercules r., SMN\*). RIC 4 var. (Hercules r.). Depeyrot 2/3 var. (Hercules r.). Calicó 4842 var. (Hercules r.).  
An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. An impressive portrait and a very interesting reverse composition. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Ex Pecunem sale 24, 2014, 650.

**Constantius Chlorus augustus, 305 – 306**



- 622 Aureus, Aquileia 305-306, AV 5.18 g. **CONSTANT – IVS P F AVG** Laureate head r. Rev. **CONCORDIA AVGG NOSTR** Concordia seated l., holding patera and double cornucopiae; in exergue, AQ. C 19. RIC 41a. Depeyrot 6/1. Paolucci-Zub 66. Calicó 4892.  
Very rare. A very pleasant portrait, minor edge marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000



- 623 Argenteus, Serdica 305-306, AR 3.34 g. **CONSTAN – TIVS AVG** Laureate head r. Rev. **VIRTUS – MILITVM** Three-turreted camp-gate, open, without doors; in exergue, 'SM·SDΓ'. C –. RIC 11a.  
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

From a private American collection.



**Galerius caesar, 293 – 305**



- 624 Argenteus, Siscia circa 294-295, AR 3.75 g. MAXIMIAN – VS CAESAR Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS – MILITVM The four princes sacrificing over tripod before gate in six-turreted enclosure. C 220. RIC 47b. Sisak 17b. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 800

From a private American collection.

**Galerius augustus, 305 – 311**



- 625 Aureus, Nicomedia 305-306, AV 5.43 g. MAXIMIA – NVS AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVATORI NK (ligate) Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, SMN. C 374 (Maximian Hercules). RIC 33. Depeyrot 9/2. Calicó 4926. Extremely fine 12'500  
Ex NAC sale 67, 2012, Huntington part I, 221. Ex HSA 22139.

**Maximinus II Daia caesar, 305 – 308**



- 626 Aureus, Serdica 305-306, AV 5.28 g. MAXIMINVS – S NOB CAES Laureate head r. Rev. PRINCIPI IVV – ENTVTIS Prince standing l., raising r. hand, l. leaning on sceptre; behind, two ensigns. In l. field, Σ (reverted) and, in exergue, 'SM·SD'. C 143. RIC 8b. Alföldi 412. Depeyrot 1/4 (this coin mentioned). Calicó 5028. A superb portrait of fine style, an edge mark at twelve o'clock on reverse and an almost invisible graze on the standard, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500  
Ex Hirsch XXIV, 1909, Weber 2541 and M&M 93, 2003, Bally-Herzog, 272 sales.

## Maxentius, 307 – 312



627

- 627 Quaternio circa 308, AV 21.41 g. IMP C M VAL MAXENTIVS P F AVG Bare head l. Rev. Roma, holding Victory on globe and sceptre, seated on shield decorated with she-wolf and twins; in exergue, P R. C –. Gnechi –. RIC –, cf. 166 (this reverse type). Carson, A Treasure of Aurei and Multiples from the Mediterranean –, cf. 106-108 (this obverse die, different reverse types). Carson, The Greatest Discovery of Roman Gold Pieces Since the Great Find of Arras, London Illustrated News, 14 November 1959, p. 650, fig. 1. Cf. Bastien Donativa, p. 71 note 6. Depeyrot p. 153. Drost 37 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only two specimens known. An impressive medallion with a magnificent portrait of Maxentius and a stunning reverse with the goddess

Roma. An almost invisible scratch on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

250'000

Ex Vinchon 24 November 1994, 324 and NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 264 sales. From the R. Jameson collection.

Over and above its numismatic value, this impressive medallion is of high artist and historical significance. Its reverse side is the most accurate miniature-image of the most sacred symbol of the roman pantheon: the statue of goddess Roma revered in Hadrian's *Urbis Veneris* temple. The spectacular image, undoubtedly the work of a renowned artist, evidences the capacity to "think small", prima skillof a great coin engraver. In all her majesty, helmeted Roma holds a sceptre and a Victory upon a globe, and sits next to an oval shield emblazoned with the she-wolf suckling the twins Romulus and Remus in the grotto of the Lupercal. The heroic semi bar-breasted posture of the goddess and the lower part of her garment marked with ripples are in perfect archaic style. The statue, of imposing size, was, in the critical opinion of Apollodorus, much too tall for the hosting cubiform cella: "In fact," he said, "if the goddesses (Roma and Venus) decided to get up and leave their cellae, they could not". (*Dio Cassius*, Roman History LXIX.4).

The temple, whose majestic ruins are still visible, was Rome's largest and occupied the area of the Velia hill between the Maxentius basilica and the Colosseum over the former atrium of the *Domus Aurea* where Nero's colossal statue was once located. Designed by emperor Hadrian himself to celebrate the deification of Rome and its noble origins, the temple was inaugurated in AD 135: an innovative construction with two opposite facades, one overlooking the Forum the other the Colosseum, while the two cellae, adjoined one another in opposite directions, hosted respectively the statue of Roma and of Venus. This unusual structure was harshly criticized by Apollodorus the great architect of Damascus, and Hadrian, deeply offended, put him to death. In the mind of Hadrian, the two goddesses next to each other symbolized the twin celestial origin of the city and the empire – Romulus descended from Mars while Venus was mother of Aeneas and founder of the Julio-Claudian dynasty – legitimizing the divine power of Rome and its emperors. The temple hosted the festive celebrations in honor of Venus on April 1<sup>st</sup> and of Rome 21<sup>st</sup>, was one of the most important shrines of antiquity, sttod intact for one hundred and seventyone years, and was damaged by fire in Maxentius' first year of reign. Restoration works were initiated in AD 307 and ended in 309 with a grandiose ceremony and the issuance of commemorative coins such as this one. The reverse inscription CONSERVATOR VRBIS SVAE – restorer of his city – dates the coin and was traditionally used by emperors who undertook major restoration works in Rome. (See Septimius Severus dupondius C 610; RIC 757; Nelson Bunker Hunt collection n. 763, issued on occasion of the Pantheon's restoration). The statue of goddedd Roma went through the fire miraculously unscathed, while Maxentius, probably aware of Apollodorus' criticism, rebuilt the two opposite cellae in apsidal form with vaulted ceilings, the classical architectural style of his age. The remaining part of the Venus cella is still visible from the Colosseum, while that of Roma, the best preserved, is incorporated in the former convent of Santa Francesca Romana, now the Roman Forum Antiquarium. The brick basement of Roma, striped of its porphyry marbles, can also be admired in the same location.



2,5:1







628



628

- 628 Reduced follis, Ostia beginning 310-end 312, Æ 2.91 g. MAXENTI – VS P F AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield. Rev. VICTORIA A – ETERNA AVG N Victory standing r., l. foot on base of cippus supporting shield which she inscribes VOT / XX / FEL; at her feet, captive and, in exergue, MOSTP. C 123. RIC 63. Drost 89d.  
Rare. Wonderful brown-green patina and good extremely fine 300

#### Alexander, 308 – 310



629



- 629 Follis, Carthago 308-309, Æ 5.46 g. IMP ALEXANDER P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. ROMAE AETERNAE Roma standing l., holding Victory on globe and sceptre; in exergue, P K. C 9. RIC 71.  
Extremely rare. Unusually well struck and centred, good extremely fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1198.

#### Licinius I, 308 – 324



630



- 630 Aureus, Nicomedia later part of 313, AV 5.29 g. LICINIUS – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. VOTIS V – MVLTIS X Victory standing r., holding on cippus shield inscribed VI / CTO / RIA / AVG; in l. field \* / .. and, in exergue, SMN. C –, cf. 204. RIC 6. Alföldi cf. 715 (Heraclea). Depeyrot 16/2. Calicó 5145 (these dies).  
Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc 20'000

Ex Helios 7, 2011, 146 and Rauch 99, 2015, 299 sales.



631

- 631 Aureus, Nicomedia 320, AV 5.30 g. LICINIVS AVG OB D V FILII SVI Draped and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. IOVI CONS – LICINI AVG Jupiter seated facing on platform holding Victory on globe and sceptre; at feet, eagle with wreath. The platform is inscribed SIC X / SIC XX. In exergue, SMNA. C 128. RIC 41. Alföldi 262. Depeyrot 31/1. Calicó 5094.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest specimens known.

A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

45'000

Ex Tkalec sale 24 October 2003, 412.

The facing portrait on Roman coins was an extremely rare occurrence until the reign of Constantius II, who eventually adopted the form as his standard obverse type at eastern mints. However, the form he used was simplistic in comparison to earlier attempts: the face of the emperor was small and inarticulate, with the true impact of the design being derived from the form and the ornamentation of the armoured, helmeted bust, which could be easily replicated on a large scale. By contrast, this aureus of Licinius represents an impressive attempt to capture the spirit of the emperor as an individual, not merely as a universal being. Four important issues of gold with facing busts were produced from c. 310 to c. 321. The first was by Maxentius on aurei of c. 310-312, and the second by Constantine on solidi of 316; the former was shown bare-headed and bearded, in the guise of a model Tetrarch, the latter was shown nimbate and clean-shaven, as a reflection of his unique brand of monotheism, which embraced solar worship and the Christian faith. Similarities in the style of the two issues make it possible that both were the work of the same artist, who initially worked for Maxentius, and who remained in Italy after Constantine's takeover and produced a facing-head for his new master. Following these two coinages are the solidi of c. 321 struck for Licinius I and Licinius II, and we should not doubt that they were inspired by one or both of the predecessor issues. The Licinian solidi mark a special event, the taking of imperial vows. The statue of Jupiter rests upon a monumental base inscribed SIC X SIC XX, a substitute for the usual votum, in which Licinius gives thanks for ten years of rulership and demonstrates a desire to reign for twenty. Based on this alone, the issue might be attributed to 317, when those vows were taken on the occasion of Licinius' decennialia, but a formula cleverly integrated into the obverse inscription, OB D V (ob diem quinquennialium), alludes to the quinquennialia (fifth anniversary) of his son Licinius II, for whom a companion issue of facing-head solidi was struck. Thus, we must date this aureus to c. 320/321. Equally worthy of comment is the reverse type, on which Jupiter makes one of his last appearances on Roman coinage. This can be seen as evidence of the simmering hostilities between Constantine and Licinius, who not only were co-emperors, but were brothers-in-law. Their rivalry increasingly took on a religious tone, with Constantine now favouring Christianity and Licinius embracing the supreme pagan god – partly because of his own beliefs, partly in opposition to Constantine. Licinius had initially adopted religious ambiguity in 313 as a token of good faith toward Constantine, who early in that year had issued the 'Edict of Milan' in both of their names. Here that position is rejected: the inscription describes Jupiter as the protector of Licinius, and the god is represented by an especially powerful and ancient image, seemingly derived from Phidias' famous gold and ivory statue in the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.

#### Licinius II caesar , 317 – 324



632

- 632 Aureus, Nicomedia 320, AV 5.32 g. DN VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C Draped and cuirassed bust facing. Rev. IOVI CONSER – VATORI CAES Jupiter seated facing on platform holding Victory on globe and sceptre; at feet, eagle with wreath. The platform is inscribed SIC V / SIC X. In exergue, SMNE. C 28. RIC 42. Alföldi 254 var. (off. Δ). Depeyrot 31/2. Calicó 5150.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation, one of the finest specimens known.

A magnificent portrait well struck in high relief. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Ex Tkalec sale 24 October 2003, 413.

**Constantine I, 307 – 337**



- 633 Solidus October 312-circa May 313, AV 4.33 g. CONSTANT – INVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTORIA CON – STANTINI AVG Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm branch; at feet, captive and, in exergue, P R. C 601. RIC 285a. Alföldi 576. Depeyrot 17/9.

Extremely rare, only five specimens listed in RIC. A very attractive portrait, light scratch on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex UBS 33, 1993, 890 and UBS 78, 2008, 1952 sales.



- 634 Solidus, Treviri early 316, AV 4.40 g. CONSTANT – NVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VICTO – RE – AV – G – N Victory seated r. on cuirass, shield, behind, inscribing X / XX on shield set on knee; to r., trophy between two captives seated on ground. In exergue, P TR. C 576. RIC 86. Alföldi 535. Depeyrot 22/6.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000



- 635 Heavy miliarenses, Sirmium 320-324, AR 4.76 g. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Bare head of Constantine r. Rev. CRISPVS ET CONSTANTINVS CC Confronted heads of Crispus, l., and Constantine II, r.; in exergue, SIRM. C 3. Gnechi I, p. 59, 1 and pl. 29, 8. RIC 14.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on unusually good metal and with three interesting portraits. Good extremely fine

4'500



- 636 Solidus, Antiochia 324-325, AV 4.42 g. CONSTANT – INVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. ADVENTVS – AVGVS TI N Emperor on horseback l., cloak flying, raising r. hand and holding spear in l.; in exergue, SMAN\*. C 11. RIC 48 (this coin mentioned). Alföldi 5. Depeyrot 41/1.

Extremely rare. Several light marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

12'500

Ex M&M XIII, 1954, 762; Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 356; Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 645 and Leu 91, 2004, 689 sales.





- 637 Medallion of 1 1/2 solidi, Antiochia 326, AV 6.59 g. D N CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. Rev. CONSTANTINVS ET CONSTANTIVS NOBB CAESS Confronted laureate busts of Constantine II and Constantius II, each wearing consular trabea and holding eagle-tipped sceptre in one hand and globe in the other; in exergue, SMAN. RIC 70. Gneccchi p. 23, 1 and pl. 8, 15. Alföldi 63. Toynbee p. 197. Kent-Hirmer pl. 162, 643. Depuyrot p. 155. Bastien, Donativa, p. 79 note 13.

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only three specimens known of this fascinating issue. Well struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine / extremely fine

75'000

Ex Sternberg XXIX, 1995, 528 (illustrated on the front cover page); Triton I, 1997, 1698; NAC 24, 2002, European Nobleman, 279 and NAC 54, 2010, 616 sales.

Taking a page from the Severan numismatic playbook of the early third century, this fabulous gold medallion serves to illustrate Constantine the Great's concern for the welfare of the late Roman Empire. It advertises his sons, Constantine II and Constantius II, as Caesars (i.e. junior emperors) who would succeed him when he died and carry on the established administration. In short, the medallion presents an image of dynastic stability and implies a smooth transition of power from one ruler to his sons, thereby sparing the exhausted Roman people of yet another destructive civil war. This was important to emphasize since the Tetrarchic system, introduced by Diocletian and Maximianus to solve the same problem in A.D. 286 was ultimately a failure that plunged the Roman world into a series of civil wars between A.D. 309 and 324. The types here attempt to convince us that the tried and true method of smooth dynastic succession from father to sons would save the day in the end.

The medallion was struck, perhaps not coincidentally, almost 125 years after the dynastic series of Septimius Severus. Constantine the Great's radiate crown seems to be a deliberate throwback to the third century. This medallion was probably distributed as largesse to the army on the occasion of Constantine's *vicennalia* (twentieth anniversary as emperor) celebrations that began in mid-A.D. 325 and continued until the final celebration at Rome in July of A.D. 326. In A.D. 326, Constantine the Great shared the consulship with Constantius II for the first time and it is for this reason that the latter is depicted here wearing ornate consular robes and holding the eagle scepter of office. Constantine II had previously served as consul with his father and therefore also appears in his consular attire to complete the symmetry of the reverse type.

Unfortunately, while this medallion is very Severan in its attempt to present the image of a stable and happy dynastic household, it really serves only to plaster over the serious cracks in the house of Constantine. Just as the dynastic coinage of Septimius Severus covered up the deep hatred between his sons, the types of this medallion give no hint that later in A.D. 326 Constantine the Great would order the public execution of his eldest son, Crispus, and the secret drowning of his wife, Fausta.



638

- 638 Solidus, Ticinum 326, AV 4.50 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANTINVS AVG Interlaced wreaths; above, star and, in exergue, SMT. C 105. RIC 192. Alföldi 39. Depeyrot 19/1.

Very rare. A minor trace of restoration on the obverse, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC 11, 1998, 546 and Lanz 146, 2009, 624 sales.



639

- 639 Solidus, Thessalonica 326, AV 4.59 g. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VIRTVS CON – STANTINI AVG The Emperor, in military attire, standing l. and holding trophy and shield; at his feet, two captives. In exergue, SMTS. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot cf. 12/1 (diademed head, no legend on obverse). Bastien, Donativa p. 78, a. Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 701 (these dies).

An exceedingly rare variety. In exceptional condition, virtually as struck and Fdc

15'000



640

- 640 Solidus, Thessalonica circa 326, AV 4.51 g. Diademed head r. Rev. VIRTVS CO – NSTANTINI AVG The Emperor, in military attire, standing l. and holding trophy and shield; at his feet, two captives. In exergue, SMTS. C –. RIC –. Depeyrot 12/1. Bastien, Donativa p. 78, a.

Rare. A spectacular portrait of fine style struck on a full flan, good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC sale 27, 2004, 512.



641

641

- 641 Light miliarenses, Thessalonica 326-327, AR 4.45 g. D N CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust r., with drapery on l. shoulder. Rev. FELICITAS ROMANORVM Emperor standing l. among three sons, under arch; all of them in military attire, holding sceptre and globe. In exergue, SMTS. C 150 var (Nicomedia). RIC p. 489.

Very rare. A metal flaw on cheek and a flan crack at four o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Ex NAC sale 72, 2013, 769.



642



642

- 642 Siliqua, Antiochia 329, AR 2.98 g. Diademed head r. Rev. CONSTANT – INVS AVG Victory advancing l., holding trophy and palm branch; in exergue, SMAN. C, cf. 101 (different mint). RIC –, cf. 83 for reverse type (solidus). Spink sale 4018, 2004, 257.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. An interesting portrait struck on a very broad flan, minor edge mark at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'500



643



643

- 643 *Anonymous issues, time of Constantine I.* Third siliqua, Constantinopolis circa 330, AR 1.01 g. Helmeted and draped bust of Roma r. Rev. Large P. Göbl, AN, 145. Kent, Essays Sutherland, p. 112 and pl. 13, 29. Bendall p. 140 and pl. XI, 2. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

#### Helena, first wife of Constantine I



644



644

- 644 Follis, Thessalonica 318-319, Æ 3.41 g. HELE – NA N F Draped bust r. Rev. Eight-rayed star within wreath. C 14. RIC 50. Wonderful dark green patina and good extremely fine 500

#### Crispus caesar, 317 – 326



645



- 645 Medallion or medallion heavy miliarensis, Siscia circa 320-321, AR 5.08 g. IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VOTA ORBIS ET VRBIS SEN ET P R Cippus inscribed X / XX / CAES set on square base; on either side, star. In exergue, SIS. C –. Gnechi –. RIC –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. Attractively toned and with a strong portrait. Two flan-cracks at twelve and seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 52, 2009, 613.





646

- 646 Reduced follis, Aquileia 321, Æ 2.91 g. CRISPVS NOB CAES Laureate and cuirassed bust l., shield on l. arm, holding horse by bridle with l. hand. Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM around wreath within which VOT / X. In exergue, •AQS•. C 43. RIC 98. Paolucci-Zub 303.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An interesting and unusual portrait. Brown tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000

Ex NAC sale 2, 1990, 840.



647

- 647 Solidus, Antiochia 324-325, AV 4.46 g. FL IVL CRIS – PVS NOB CAES Laureate and nude bust l., seen from behind, shield on l. arm held by baldric and spear pointing forward. Rev. CONCORD – IA AVGG N N Concordia seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae; in r. field, star and, in exergue, SMAN. C 56 var. (also cuirassed). RIC 50 (this coin cited). Alföldi 20. Depeyrot 42/1.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very interesting portrait, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

35'000

Ex Hirsch XXII, 1908, 198; Hess-Leu 41, 1969, V. M. Brand, 569 and Leu 87, 2003, Perfectionist, 120 sales.

Much like Germanicus three centuries earlier, Crispus was a young man of tremendous potential who was cut down in his prime due to family intrigues. As the eldest son of Constantine – and the only one from his early association with Minervina – Crispus was at least twenty years older than any of the three stepbrothers his father later had sired by Crispus' stepmother Fausta. Needless to say, this greatly concerned Fausta, who not only wanted the throne for her three boys, but who no doubt feared for their safety until they became old enough to defend themselves. Making matters worse for Fausta was the obvious talents of Crispus. In the First Licinian War (316-317) he had distinguished himself as a skillful naval commander by winning a great victory that allowed his father to defeat Licinius much sooner than might otherwise have been expected. Crispus clearly had an enemy in Fausta, and one that proved more difficult to defeat than an armada. By popular account Fausta accused her stepson of making uninvited advances on her, which so incensed Constantine that he called for a trial in which Crispus was found guilty of the charge and was executed. Constantine later came to regret his hasty decision, for he soon put Fausta to death on the belief that she had invented the charge, and he erected a large golden statue of Crispus, honoring him as "the son whom I unjustly condemned".

### Delmatius caesar, 335 – 337



- 648 Solidus, Constantinopolis 336–337, AV 4.54 g, FL DELMATIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI – IV – VE – NTVTIS Delmatius standing l., in military attire, holding vexillum in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in r. field, two standards. In exergue, CONS. C 15 var. (in exergue, TSE). RIC 113. Alföldi 406. Depeyrot 7/10.

Extremely rare. Several scratches and nicks, otherwise very fine

15'000

Ex Naville III, Evans, 1922, 199; NAC 33, 2006, 601 and NAC 52, 2009, 614 sales.

Though Constantine the Great made many impressive and correct decisions in his three decades as emperor, one must seriously question his plan for succession. Not only did he divide the empire among his remaining three sons, but he added to the mix two of his half-nephews, Delmatius and Hanniballianus. With the benefit of hindsight we know this arrangement failed, but even at the time it must have seemed half-baked: only in a fantasy world could five young noblemen share an empire. Constantine tested his theory by having all five of his successors installed by 335 so during the remaining two years of his life the ageing emperor could shepherd them. Arguably, he had created a new Tetrarchy, but unlike Diocletian's merit-based model of two emperors and two caesars, all four of Constantine's choices were family members holding the title Augustus, and a fifth member, Hanniballianus, was given a special title ('King of Kings') and function on the Persian border. After Constantine's death in May of 337, his three sons wasted little time in murdering Delmatius and Hanniballianus along with many members of that branch of the family, (among the few survivors were Julian II and Constantius Gallus, both of whom emerged later). If the brief reign of Delmatius represents anything, it is that the level-headed and practical Constantine – despite his decades of cynical decision making – still harboured a naive hope that his descendants could rule more wisely and generously than he.

### Constantine II caesar, 316 – 337



- 649 Solidus, Antiochia 324, AV 4.47 g. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C Laureate, draped and cuirassed half-bust l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l. Rev. PRINCIPI I – VVENTVTIS The Prince, in military attire, holding spear and globe; in exergue, SMAN. C 144. Mazzini 144 (this coin). RIC 684. Alföldi –, cf. 371 (bust instead of half-bust). Depeyrot 39/6.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the third specimen known. An interesting and unusual bust perfectly centred on a full flan. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 324, 2013, 103. From the Mazzini collection.

**Constantine II augustus, 337 – 340**



650



- 650 Solidus, Constantinopolis 337-340, AV 4.70 g. DN CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed head r. Rev. VICTORIA CONSTANTINI AVG Victory seated l. on cuirass, behind which is a shield; she supports on her l. knee a shield inscribed VOT / XX. Before her, a small winged genius also supporting the shield with both hands; in exergue, CONS. C 207. RIC 3. Depeyrot 1/3 (this coin cited).  
Very rare. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M sale XI, 1953, 166.



651



- 651 Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 4.51 g. CONSTAN – TINVS AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass holding shield, supported by winged genius, inscribed VOT / XXX. In exergue, SMANA\*. C 598 (Constantine I). Depeyrot 4/1. Biaggi 2008 (this coin).  
Extremely rare. Good extremely fine 8'000

Ex NAC sale 49, 2008, Biaggi, 486.

**Constans augustus, 337 – 350**



652



- 652 Solidus, Aquileia 340-350, AV 4.39 g. CONSTANS – AVGVSTVS Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. All within wreath border. Rev. VICTORIAE D D N N AV GG Two victories facing one another, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XX; in exergue, SMAQ. All within wreath border. C -. RIC 45. Depeyrot 4/2.  
Rare. Light reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500





- 653 Medallion of four heavy siliquae or three light miliarenses, Aquileia 340-350, AR 13.22 g. F L IVL CONS – TANS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE – DD – NN AVGG Victory seated r. on cuirass, holding shield inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XV; in exergue, \*AQ. C – . Gnecci – . RIC – . Toynbee – . Paolucci-Zub – .

Apparently unique and unrecorded. An impressive medallion with a pleasant old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive small area of porosity on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

50'000

Ex Tkalec May 2009, 207; NGSA VI, 2010, 203; NAC 72, 2013, 4615 and NAC 78, 2014, 1165 sales.

This impressive silver medallion of Constans commemorates, or at least alludes to, the death of his brother and competitor for imperial power, Constantine II. He was killed by agents of Constans in an ambush near Aquileia in AD 340. This was a macabre event to celebrate, but perhaps not surprising since both brothers had begun their reigns drenched in the blood of their relatives.

Their father, Constantine the Great died in AD 337, leaving the Roman Empire to his three sons, Constantius II, Constantine II, and Constans, and their half-cousins, Delmatius and Hanniballianus. Not wishing to share the inheritance, the brothers ordered the murder Delmatius, Hanniballianus and their families. Rome and the western provinces were subsequently ruled by Constans while Constantius II claimed Antioch and much of the East. Constantine II, however, was left with little territory of his own and demanded Italy and North Africa from Constans. When these demands were refused, Constantine II invaded Italy, only to die near Aquileia.

The reverse inscription VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG ("for the Victory of Our Lords the Augusti"), which recognizes only two emperors (DD NN AVGG), certainly reflects the new reality in which only Constans and Constantius II reigned. However, if the medallion was actually produced a little after AD 340, the victory in question might also refer to Constans' successes against the Germanic Franks in AD 341-342.

Constantine II was at last avenged on Constans on January 12, AD 350, when the latter was overthrown by his guard commander, Magnentius, while campaigning in Gaul. Constans escaped and tried to make for Hispania, but was hunted down and killed before he could cross the Pyrenees.



- 654 Solidus, Treviri 347-348, AV 4.47 g. CONSTANS – AVGVSTVS Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AV GG Two victories facing one another, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / X / MVLT / XX; in exergue, TR. C 171. RIC 135. Depeyrot 6/3.

Good extremely fine

2'500

**Constantius II caesar, 324 – 337**



655

- 655 Solidus, Thessalonica 330-331, AV 4.43 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. PRINCIPI – IVVE – NTVTIS Prince, in military attire, standing l., holding vexillum in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in r. field, two standards. In exergue, MTS. C 162 var. (NOB C). Depeyrot 14/3 var. (NOB C). RIC 176 var. (NOB C).

Extremely rare. An insignificant edge mark, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Christie, Manson & Woods 7 October 1986, 272 and NAC 75, 2013, 330 sales.



656

- 656 Solidus, Constantinopolis 335-336, AV 4.38 g. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust l. Rev. CONSTANT – IVS CAESAR Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONS. C 16. RIC 96. Depeyrot 5/5.

Very rare. A very elegant portrait well-struck on a full flan  
light reddish tone and good extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 1225.

**Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361**



657

- 657 Solidus, Thessalonica 337-340, AV 4.59 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITVM Emperor, in military attire, standing l. holding trophy and resting hand on shield; on either side, a seated captive. In exergue, TES. C–. RIC 32 var. (pearl-diademed). Depeyrot 4/6. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex Auktionen Muller Solingen sale 25, 1979, 475.





- 658 Solidus, Thessalonica 337-340, AV 4.49 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITVM Emperor, in military attire, standing l. holding trophy and resting hand on shield; on either side, a seated captive. In exergue, TES. C–. RIC 32 var. (pearl-diademed). Depeyrot 4/6. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500  
Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 704.



- 659 Solidus, Constantinopolis 337-340, AV 4.64 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Laureate head r. Rev. Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which is a shield; she supports on her l. knee a shield inscribed VOT / XV. Before her, a small winged genius also supporting the shield with both hands; in exergue, CONS. C 255. RIC 4. Depeyrot 1/4. Very rare. An unusually nice portrait, lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 4'000  
Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, 1564.



- 660 Siliqua, Siscia 337-340, AR 3.64 g. CONSTANTI – VS P F AVG Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GAVDIVM POPVLI ROMANI around wreath inscribed SIC / X / SIC / XX; in exergue, SIS dot over crescent. C–. RIC 71. A hairline flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



- 661 Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 4.46 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS ROMANORVM around wreath inscribed VOTIS / XV / MVLTIS XX; in exergue, SMANI. C 76. RIC 30. Depeyrot 5/8. Good extremely fine 2'500





662

- 662 Solidus, Antiochia 337-347, AV 4.45 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITAS ROMANORVM around wreath inscribed VOTIS / X·V / MVLTIS XX; in exergue, SMANI. C 76 var. (FL IVL). RIC 30 var. (FL IVL). Depeyrot 5/8 var. (FL IVL).  
Possibly a barbaric imitation. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex New York sale XIV, 2007, 455.



663

- 663 Solidus, Siscia 340-350, AV 4.37 g. CONSTANTINVS – AVGVSTVS Laurel and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Wreath border. Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG Two victories facing one another, holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, oSIS'. Wreath border. C –. RIC 131. Depeyrot 12/1.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500



664

- 664 1 1/2 scripulum, Antiochia 347-355, AV 1.53 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, writing VOT/XXX on shield supported by winged Genius; in exergue, SMAN. C 244. RIC 97. Depeyrot 8/5.  
Very rare. Extremely fine 2'500



665

- 665 Solidus, Constantinopolis 351-355, AV 4.49 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand and ornamented shield in l. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, CONS\*. C 116. RIC 98. Depeyrot 4/1.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000



666

- 666 Light miliarens, Constantinopolis 351-355, AR 4.32 g. D N CONSTAN – TIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VIRTVS – EXERCITVS Soldier standing facing, head r, holding inverted spear and resting l. hand on shield; in exergue, C·B. C 326. RIC 100.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

3'000



667

- 667 Solidus, Antiochia 355-361, AV 4.49 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand and ornated shield in l. Rev. GLORIA – DEI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting a wreath between them inscribed VOT / XXX / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue, SMANH. C 112. RIC 165. Depeyrot 10/1.

Extremely fine

1'500



668

- 668 Semissis, Nicomedia 355-361, AV 2.16 g. CONSTAN – TIVS AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. by cuirass and shield, holding shield inscribed VOT / XXXX supported by Genius; in exergue, SMN. C –. Depeyrot 7/1. RIC 101.

Extremely rare. Small scratch on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Leu 7, 1973, 441; NAC 33, 2006, 604; NAC 54, 2010, 628 and NAC 75, 2013, 338 sales.



669

- 669 Solidus 357, AV 4.47 g. FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust l., wearing consular robe and holding *mappa* in r. hand and sceptre in l. Rev. FELICITAS – RO – MANORVM Roma seated facing, holding spear in l. hand, and Constantinopolis seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand and resting foot on prow, both supporting between themselves a shield inscribed VOT / XXXV / MVLT / XXXX; in exergue RSMP branch. C –. RIC 298. Depeyrot 15/3.

Very rare. A very interesting portrait, insignificant trace of double-striking on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Triton sale VIII, 2005, 1255. From the M. W. Heckmann collection.



# Vetranio, 350



670

- 670 Solidus, Siscia March-December 350, AV 4.60 g. D N VETRA – NIO P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVATOR – REI – PVBLICAE Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head l, holding *labarum* inscribed with Christogram and transverse sceptre; behind him, Victory advancing l. to crown him. C 7. RIC 260. Depeyrot 17/1.

Exceedingly rare and possibly the finest solidus of Vetranio in existence.

A bold portrait struck on a full flan, good extremely fine

125'000

Ex Tkalec 28 February 2007, Bolla, 111 and NAC 62, 2011, Markoff, 2103 sales.

In January 350 the ruling family, descended from Constantine the Great, was reduced to just one emperor when Constans was murdered in southern Gaul. This put at risk both empire and dynasty, as the family had for decades relied upon two or more family members to rule the vast empire. The coup must have been a shock to the only remaining, legitimate emperor, Constantius II, who ruled the East and was embroiled in a protracted war with the Persians. In the West, power had been seized by Magnentius, the field commander of the senior palatine units of the western army. Constantius, who was preparing for a renewed campaign against the Sasanians, was powerless at that moment to oppose him. Magnentius established his regime by taking full control of the West and advancing into Italy, perhaps with the intention of marching further eastward to challenge Constantius himself. Upon arriving, however, Magnentius was unable to forge an alliance with Vetranio, the emperor's Master of the Infantry in Pannonia. Vetranio decided to support Constantius, the only surviving son of his old commander, Constantine the Great. Vetranio's decision was not easy, and he wavered before taking sides. Indeed, he might even have considered taking his own side, for his troops hailed him emperor at Mursa on March 1; this strategy, however, seems to have been formulated by the emperor's sister, Constantina, who herself had refused a marriage proposal from Magnentius. The crisis was complicated further when Magnentius lost Italy for a few weeks to the counter-revolution of Nepotian, a half-cousin of Constantius. During that reversal, it does not seem that Vetranio took action. In fact, during the ten months Vetranio held the title of Augustus he seems to have had no significant conflict with Magnentius, but merely contained the rebel until Constantius could arrive late in the fall of 350. Constantius and Vetranio met at Nassium on Christmas day, when Vetranio abdicated peacefully. The ceremony must have been laden with dynastic symbolism, for it was held in the city that reputedly was the birthplace of Constantine the Great. Thereafter Constantius waged war on Magnentius, defeating him in 353. Vetranio, who already was an elderly man, retired to an estate Constantius provided for him at Prusa in Bithynia, dying perhaps five years later. Vetranio struck coins only at Siscia and Thessalonica, both cities in his realm, where he issued a variety of coin types in own name and that of Constantius II. Some issues from Siscia depict on their reverse Victory crowning an emperor holding a labarum and sceptre (or spear); the billon coins are inscribed HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS ('by this sign you shall conquer') and solidi SALVATOR REIPVBLICAE ('saviour of the state'). It is impossible to know which emperor is being crowned by Victory – Vetranio, Constantius II or Constantine the Great. The unprecedented use of HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS suggests Constantine, for it is a reference to the vision he is said to have experienced prior to the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. That prospect is dampened, however, by the use of SALVATOR REIPVBLICAE with that same reverse type, for that probably refers to Vetranio or Constantius II as a saviour against the aggression of Magnentius. Alternatively, it could refer in a historical sense to Constantine as the saviour of the state by virtue of his support of Christianity, his unification of the empire and his foundation of the dynasty that still was in power at the time.





- 671 Siliqua, Siscia 350, AR 2.99 g. D N VETRA – NIO P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM victory advancing l., holding wreath and trophy; in exergue, SIS dot on crescent. C 9. RIC 269. Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 7'500

Ex NGSA sale 8, 2014, 160. From the Biaggi collection.

### Magnentius, 350 – 353



- 672 Solidus, Treveri January-February 350, AV 4.12 g. IM CAE MAGN – ENTIVS AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting a trophy between them; the latter holds a sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, T R. C 46. RIC 247. Depyrot 8/2. Bastien, Magnence 7.

Very rare. Attractive reddish tone, minor metal flaw on chin, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

6'000

Ex Triton IV, 2000, 719 and NAC 52, 2009, 626 sales.



- 673 9 siliquae, Aquileia 351, AV 1.56 g. D N MAGNEN – TIVS AVG Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICI – TA – S PERPETVA Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm; in exergue, SMAQ. C 2. RIC 138. Depyrot 7/2. Bastien, Magnence 345. Paolucci-Zub 546 (this coin). Biaggi 2193 (this coin).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. Good very fine / about extremely fine

8'000

### Decentius caesar, 351 – 353



- 674 Solidus, Treveri 353, AV 4.56 g. D N DECENTI – VS FORT CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA' AVG' LIB' ROMANOR Victoria standing r. and Libertas standing l., supporting a trophy between them; the latter holds a sceptre in l. hand. In exergue, T R. C –, cf. 26. RIC 278. Depeyrot 10/2. Bastien, Magnence 63.

Of the highest rarity, apparently the third specimen known and one of the finest solidi of Decentius known. An interesting portrait of unusually fine style. Extremely fine

35'000

Ex Künker sale 273, 2016, 953.

The revolt of Magnentius in 350 followed those of previous rebels in the West, two of whom, Postumus and Carausius, were able to establish their own empires modelled after Rome. In all three cases these men hailed from obscure, peasant origins and rose through successful military careers. The background of Magnentius, perhaps the son of a Frankish father and a British mother, was so obscure that he is said to have been a slave before he was a soldier; eventually he became a field commander of the senior palatine units of the Western army. Magnentius soon realized he needed help to defend his fledgling empire, for he not only was contending with the army of the legitimate emperor Constantius II, but also with Germans across the Rhine who had been stirred up by Constantius' agents. Thus, he raised a certain Decentius – variously described as his brother or a cousin – to the rank of Caesar and placed him in charge of the Rhine defence. This probably occurred in July or August of 350, but some scholars believe he was hailed Caesar sometime between March and July of 351, in response to Constantius having raised Gallus to the rank of Caesar in the East. Defending the Rhine would be a daunting task even for the most capable of soldiers, and it proved too great for Decentius, whose resources were so limited that he could do little more than scramble from one emergency to another. The Germanic raids across the Rhine, some led by Chnodomarius of the Alemanni, were devastating, and laid waste to much of the Roman lands. They even caused the defection of Cologne to Constantius II, seemingly in 353, not long before Magnentius and Decentius committed suicide as the armies of Constantius advanced. This solidus belongs to the first issue of Decentius at Trier. It includes not only solidi, but gold multiples that must have been distributed (along with solidi) as an accession bonus and a celebration of the Caesar's first consulship, for there are gold medallions showing both Magnentius and Decentius in consular garb. The obverse inscription is of some interest, for it describes Decentius as Fortissimus Caesar, (strong, vigorous, brave) and the inscription and type on the reverse combine to celebrate the rebels as victors and liberators.

### Constantius Gallus caesar, 351 – 354



- 675 Solidus, Thessalonica 351-354, AV 4.41 g. D N CONSTANTI – VS NOB CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis enthroned facing, the latter turned to l., supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT / V / MVLT / X; in exergue, TES. C 25 var. (\*TES\*). RIC 151 var. (•TES•). Depeyrot 10/2 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Light reddish tone and good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Credit Suisse FPL Autumn 1986 and NAC sale 84, 2015, 1243.



676

- 676 Solidus, Nicomedia 351-354, AV 4.35 g. D N FL CL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma seated facing, holding spear in l. hand, and Constantinopolis seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand and resting foot on prow, both supporting between themselves a shield inscribed VO / TIS / V; in exergue, SMNE. C 24. RIC 75. Depeyrot 5/3.

Very rare. A pleasant portrait of fine style, good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 711.

#### Julian II caesar, 355 – 360



677

- 677 9 Siliquae, Antiochia 355-361, AV 1.66 g. IVLIAN – VS CAES Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, holding shield, supported by small genius, inscribed with a star. In exergue, ·SMAN·. C 56 (?). Depeyrot 13/4. RIC 178.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the fourth specimen known of this issue. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 75, 2013, 343.

#### Julian II augustus, 360 – 363



678

- 678 Solidus, Sirmium 361-363, AV 4.48 g. FL CL IVLIA – NVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., with medium-length beard. Rev. VIRTVS EXERCITI – TVS ROMANORVM Soldier standing r., head l., holding trophy over l. shoulder and placing r. hand on head of kneeling captive; in exergue, branch SIRM wreath. C 78. RIC 99A. Depeyrot 2/1.

In exceptional condition. Virtually as struck and Fdc

10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 24 October 2003, 427.





679

- 679 Solidus, Antiochia 361-363, AV 4.46 g. FL CL IVLIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., with long beard. Rev. VIRTUS EXERCITI – TVS ROMANORVM Soldier standing r., head l., holding trophy over l. shoulder and placing r. hand on head of kneeling captive; in exergue, ANTA. C –. RIC 197. Depeyrot 15/2. An interesting portrait and a light reddish tone. Extremely fine 7'000



680



680

- 680 Æ 1, Sirmium 361-363, Billon 8.99 g. DN FL C L IVLI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB Bull standing r.; above, two stars. In exergue, \*ASIRM wreath. C 38 var. RIC 106. Brown tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600  
Ex Italo Vecchi 1, 1996, 801 and NAC 8, 1995, 954 sales.



681



- 681 Æ 1, Sirmium 361-363, Billon 8.22 g. DN FL C L IVLI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB Bull standing r.; above, two stars. In exergue, \*ASIRM palmette. C 38. RIC 107. Dark tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

#### Jovian, 363 – 364



682



- 682 Solidus, Sirmium 363-364, AV 4.46 g. DN IOVIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SECVRITAS – REIPVBLICE Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head l., holding standard with Christogram and globe; to his l., a bound captive seated l., with head turned towards the Emperor; in exergue, \*SIRM\*. C 16. RIC 110. Depeyrot 23/1. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2010, 205.

**Valentinian I, 364 – 375**



683

- 683 Solidus, Nicomedia 364-367, AV 4.44 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum ornamented with Christogram in r. hand and Victory on globe in l.; in exergue, SMNI. C 28. Depeyrot 10/1. RIC 2b. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



684

- 684 1 1/2 scripula, Antiochia circa 364-367, AV 1.68 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated on cuirass, supporting shield inscribed VOT / X / MVL / XX. In exergue, ANT. RIC –. Depeyrot 39/7.

Exceedingly rare, apparently only the third specimen known. A few light marks and from rusty dies, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Triton III, 1999, 1228 and NAC 78, 2014, 1204 sales.



685

- 685 Solidus, Treviri 367-375, AV 4.49 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR - IA AVGG Two Emperors seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TROBS. C 43. RIC 17b. Depeyrot 43/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500



686



686

- 686 Solidus, Treveri 370, AV 4.42 g. D N VALENTIN – IANVS P F AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield on which is represented a horseman charging over an enemy. Rev. VICTORE – S – AVGVSTI Valentinian and Gratianus seated facing, holding together a globe; between them, Victory flying l. to crown them. In exergue, TROB. C 39. RIC 16b var. (VALENTINI – ANVS). Depeyrot 36/1.

Very rare. A very interesting and unusual bust, two insignificant marks on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Leu sale 25, 1980, 449.



Valens, 364 – 378



- 687 Solidus, Antiochia 366-367, AV 4.47 g. D N VALENS – PER F AVG Pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum with Chistogram and Victory on globe; in exergue, ANTΔ. C 31. RIC 2d. Depeyrot 27/3.

In an exceptional state of preservation. A perfect Fdc

1'500

Ex Leu sale 15, 1976, 398 and Leu 91, 2004, 720.



- 688 Solidus, Thessalonica 364-367, AV 4.48 g. D N VALEN – S P F AVG Pearl diademed bust l., wearing imperial mantle and holding mappa and short sceptre. Rev. SALVS – REIP Emperor standing facing, head r., holding *labarum* and Victory on globe and spurning with r. foot captive kneeling l.; in field r., two stars. In exergue, SMTES. C 43. RIC 3b. Depeyrot 31/2.

Rare. A very interesting portrait, good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Rauch sale 95, 2014, 697.



- 689 Æ 1, Aquileia 364-367, Billon 8.53 g. D N VALEN – S P F AVG Pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVTOR – REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing facing, head r., holding labarum with Chistogram and Victory on globe; in exergue, SMAQS C 28. RIC 26b. Paolucci-Zub 658.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Green patina and extremely fine

1'500



Procopius, 365 – 366



690

- 690 Solidus, Cyzicus 365-366, AV 4.46 g. D N PROCO – PIVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. REPARATI – O FEL TEMP Emperor, in military attire, standing facing, head r., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. on shield; in exergue, SMKA. C 5. RIC 1. Depeyrot 5/1.  
Very rare and undoubtedly the finest solidus of Procopius known. A portrait of unusually fine style struck on a full flan, a perfect Fdc 100'000

Ex Tkalec sale 28 February 2007, Bolla, 113. Privately purchased from Ratto in Lugano in 1981.

In Procopius we have one of the more legitimate rebels in Roman history. When Julian II was killed in battle against the Persians in the summer of 363, it was Procopius, a relative of Julian II and one of his campaign commanders, who bore his body back to Cilicia for burial. Furthermore, it was rumoured that he had been named successor. Despite all this, the divided army did not recognize Procopius' claim and selected Jovian, who seems to have been neutral in the east-west divide within the ranks. Another reason Procopius might have been denied was his probable sympathy toward paganism, which we might presume from his close association with Julian and his choice to wear a beard. Because of his prominence, Procopius was in grave danger and so went into hiding, emerging only when the new eastern emperor Valens was travelling to Syria. Much was working in favour of Procopius: not only was Valens far away, but the locals in Constantinople were desperate for relief from Petronius, the corrupt father-in-law of Valens who had been left behind in command. Procopius' revolt was easily sparked, but proved impossible to maintain. The contemporary historian Ammianus reports that Procopius tried to extend his rule into the strategically important Illyricum through the offer of an accession donative, but apparently even this failed. With the passage of time Procopius' support in the army eroded until he left the capital with what remained of his army to confront Valens. The pitched battle which Procopius no doubt considered his only chance for survival never materialized, as he was handed over to Valens after the battle of Nacolia in the summer of 366 and was executed.

Gratian, 367 – 383



691

- 691 Solidus, Treviri 367-375, AV 4.48 g. D N GRATIANVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR - IA AVGG Two emperors seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TROB $\Phi$ . C 38. RIC 17g. Depeyrot 43/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000



692

- 692 1 1/2 scipula, Constantinopolis 374, AV 1.72 g. D N GRATIA - NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA - D N AVG Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; in exergue, CONS. C -. RIC -. Depeyrot -. Apparently unique and unrecorded. Almost invisible mark in field and a graze on obverse legend, otherwise extremely fine 3'500

Ex Berk Buy or Bid sale 111, 1999, 39; Triton VI, 2003, 1118 and Triton XIV, 2011, 859 sales. From the William H. Williams collection.



693

- 693 Solidus, Thessalonica 378-383, AV 4.49 g. D N GRATIA - NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR - IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate, both with l. leg bare, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm-branch; in exergue, COM. C 38. RIC 34h. Depeyrot 2/1 (North Italian mint). A perfect Fdc 2'000



694

- 694 Solidus, North Italian mint 380-382, AV 4.49 g. D N GRATIA - NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR - IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm-branch; in exergue, COM. C 38. RIC 5d (Mediolanum). Depeyrot 1/1. A very appealing portrait. A perfect Fdc 2'500

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 729.



695

- 695 Solidus, North Italian mint 380-382, AV 4.40 g. D N GRATIA – NVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, COM. C 38. RIC 5d (Mediolanum). Depeyrot 1/1. Extremely fine 1'500

#### Valentinian II, 375 – 392



696

- 696 Solidus, Treviri 375-378, AV 4.42 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, TROBS. C 36. RIC 39e. Depeyrot 45/3. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000



697

- 697 Solidus, Mediolanum 378-383, AV 4.50 g. D N VALENTINIANVS IVN P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, seated facing and the one on the r. smaller, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, MDOB. C 36. RIC 5c. Depeyrot 6/3. Very rare. A perfect Fdc 2'000



698

- 698 Solidus, Lugdunum 383-388, AV 4.43 g. D N VALENTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors nimbate, seated facing and the one on the r. smaller, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in field, L – D and in exergue, COM. C 37. RIC 38a. Depeyrot 17/1. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'500



Theodosius I, 379 – 395



- 699 Solidus, Mediolanum 379, AV 4.46 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing holding globe together; the one on r. holds a *mappa* in l. hand. Above, Victory facing with spread wings between them. Below, a palm branch; in exergue, MDOB. C 37. RIC 5b. Ulrich-Bansa 13. Depeyrot 6/2.

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

2'500



- 700 Solidus, Sirmium 379-383, AV 4.45 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR - IA AVGG Two emperors, seated facing, together holding globe; behind and between them, the upper part of Victory with outspread wings. Below, on exergual line, palm branch; in exergue, SIROB. C 39. RIC 10a. Depeyrot 28/3.

Several light scratches on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000



- 701 Semissis, Mediolanum 384-385, AV 2.20 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory seated r. on cuirass, holding shield on which she is writing VOT / X / MVL / T / XV; behind cuirass, shield and in lower r. field, Christogram. In exergue, MDOB. C -. RIC -. Depeyrot 7/7.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known.

Several marks in field and on edge, otherwise very fine

1'000

Ex Rauch sale 92, 2013, 1485.

Arcadius, 383 – 408



- 702 Solidus, Constantinopolis 387, AV 4.47 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGGH Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., r. foot on prow, holding sceptre and shield inscribed VOT / V / MVL / X; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 70c. LRC 77 var. (different officina). Depeyrot 47/2 note. Good extremely fine 1'000



- 703 Solidus, Mediolanum 394-395, AV 4.45 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGG Emperor, in military attire, holding labarum and Victory on globe, spurning captive at his feet. RIC 35b. Ulrich Bansa 60. LRC 265. Depeyrot 16/1. Good extremely fine 1'500



- 704 Solidus, Constantinopolis 402-403, AV 4.49 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. NOVA SPES REIPUBLICAE B Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which shield, supporting on her l. knee a shield inscribed XX / XXX; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 2. LRC 250. Depeyrot 57/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 746.



- 705 Solidus, Ravenna 402-408, AV 4.44 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., l. foot on captive, holding standard and Victory on globe; across field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. RIC 1286. LRC 272. Depeyrot 7/2. Ranieri 2. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 1335.

# Aelia Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius



- 706 Solidus, Constantinopolis 402-circa 403, AV 4.47 g. AEL EVDO – XIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r., crowned by the hand of God. Rev. SALVS RE – IPVBLICAE Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which shield, supporting on her l. knee a shield inscribed with Christogram; in exergue, CONOB. RIC Arcadius 28. LRC 273. Depeyrot 55/4. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex M&M sale 28, 1964, 502.

# Eugenius, 392 – 394



- 707 Solidus, Treveri 392–394, AV 4.46 g. D N EVGENI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA AVGG Two emperors, nimbate, seated facing on throne; the emperor on r. holding *mappa* and the two together holding globe. Above, Victory facing with spread wings; below, palm branch. In outer l. and r. field, T – R; in exergue, COM. C 6. RIC 101. Depeyrot 55/1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest solidi of Eugenius known. A superb portrait of fine style, Light reddish tone and good extremely fine 35'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 324, 2013, 134.

History records little of Eugenius, a professor of Latin and rhetoric who gave up teaching to occupy the throne of the Western Roman Empire for two years and a few days. The very fact that he was not qualified to be emperor made him the perfect candidate, for the Frankish general Arbogast wanted him as a puppet. It was a perfect follow-up to his murder of Valentinian II – the young Western emperor whom Theodosius had entrusted to Arbogast's regency. Afterwards the throne remained vacant for three months as Arbogast sought a replacement. Although only Theodosius I, the senior reigning emperor in the East, had the constitutional right to appoint the next emperor in the west, this did not deter Arbogast, who was firmly in control of the West. The elevation of Eugenius was of value to Arbogast on some level, for the old professor was not prone to religious fanaticism, and (as his bearded effigy attests) he was tolerant of pagans. When the army backing Eugenius seized Italy in 393, Theodosius responded with a campaign of his own, and routed them in September 394. In the aftermath Eugenius was executed and the former Master of Infantry, Arbogast, was driven to flight and soon took his own life. During the six months between the defeat of Eugenius and Theodosius' natural death in January of 395, he remained in Milan and from there ruled over a united empire. Unity occurred on only two occasions after the empire had been divided by Valentinian I and Valens in 364, both of which were equally as brief and transient. With the death of Theodosius the temporary unity of east and west ceased, and the empires entered a period of great unrest under his two incompetent sons, Arcadius and Honorius, who promptly divided the empire between themselves.





708



708

- 708 Tremissis, Mediolanum 392–394, AV 1.44 g. D N EVGENI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm branch; across field, M – D; in exergue, COM. C 10. RIC 29. Ulrich-Bansa 44. Depeyrot 11/2. Extremely rare. A very attractive portrait, about extremely fine 5'000  
Ex Roma sale IV, 2012, 691.

#### Honorius, 393 – 423



709



709

- 709 Semissis, Mediolanum 395–402, AV 2.23 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM M – D Victory seated r. on cuirass, holding shield on which she is writing VOT / V / MVL / X; below shield, winged genius supporting it. In exergue, COMOB. C –. RIC 1211 (this coin). Ulrich-Bansa 77 (this coin). Depeyrot 17/1. Extremely rare. An almost invisible scrape on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000  
Ex M&M list 491, 1986, 48 and Gemini VIII, 2011, 479 sales.



710



710

- 710 Solidus, Thessalonica 408–420, AV 4.35 g. D N HONORI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with Victory and two prisoners motif. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne ornamented with lions' heads, holding sceptre and Victory on globe, r. foot on prow; in field l., eight-rayed star. In exergue, TESOB. RIC 354. MIRB 55a. Depeyrot 48/1. An extremely rare variety. Good extremely fine 1'000

#### Constantine III, 407 – 411



711



- 711 Solidus, Treveri 408–411, AV 4.47 g. D N CONSTAN – TINVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – AA AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., spurning captive with his l. foot; in exergue, TROBS. C 5. RIC 1515. LRC 796. Depeyrot 57/2. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. A portrait of unusual fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 17'500  
Ex Künker sale 193, 2011, 1039.

Theodosius II, 408 – 450



712

- 712 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 416, AV 1.39 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTOR – IA – AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing to front, head l., holding wreath and *globus cruciger*; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 213. LRC 319. MIRB 45. Depeyrot 70/1.

Good extremely fine

400



713

- 713 Solidus, Thessalonica 424-425, perhaps to 430, AV 4.40 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. GLOR ORVI – S TERRAR Emperor, in military attire, standing facing holding standard and *globus cruciger*; in l. field, star and in exergue, TESOB. RIC 362. LRC 364. MIRB 58. Depeyrot 51/1.

Good extremely fine

1'500

From a private American collection.



714

- 714 Solidus, Constantinopolis 430-440, AV 4.47 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VOT XXX – MVLT XXXX Constantinopolis seated on throne l., l. foot on prow, holding *globus cruciger* and sceptre, a shield by the throne; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. RIC 257. LRC 387. MIRB 25a. Depeyrot 81/1.

Good extremely fine

1'000

From a private American collection.



715

- 715 Solidus, Constantinopolis 430-440, AV 4.46 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VOT XXX – MVLT XXXXB Constantinopolis seated on throne l., l. foot on prow, holding *globus cruciger* and sceptre, a shield by the throne; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. RIC 257. LRC 379. MIRB 25b. Depeyrot 81/1.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'000

From a private American collection.

# Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II



- 716 Medallion of two solidi, Constantinopolis 423, AV 8.94 g. AEL EVDO – CIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r. Rev. SALVS REI – PVBLICAE The Empress, nimbate and draped, seated on throne facing; in l. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. Gneccchi –. RIC –. LRC –. MIRB –. Depeyrot –. Tkalec sale 18 February 2002, 277 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. An impressive medallion with an interesting portrait and a very elegant and finely detailed reverse composition.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

From a private American collection.

Kent notes that very few gold multiples are known from the reign of Theodosius II, so it is hardly surprising that those of his wife Aelia Eudocia are extremely rare. This medallion presumably was struck for an occasion of great importance to Eudocia's role in court life, and to the perpetuation of the Theodosian dynasty. The first such event was her marriage to Theodosius II on 7 June, 421, but this must be rejected as she was not to assume the title of Augusta for another eighteen months, upon giving birth to a daughter, Licinia Eudoxia, on 2 January, 423. Thus, we are left with her crowning or, perhaps, an event of value to her husband, such as his tricennialia celebrations in 430, as the occasion for the production of this medallion. Kent's division of the solidi of Eudocia and her sister-in-law Pulcheria into different phases offers valuable insight. Indeed, his arrangement favours the assignment of this medallion to the earliest possible date after Eudocia's crowning, as the details of the garments match most closely those on solidi that Kent ascribes to the first period of their coinages, circa 423- 424. He remarks that these solidi (RIC X nos. 226-229) have "...some claim to be regarded as Eudocia's proclamation issue...". Thus, we may speculate with some confidence that this gold medallion was distributed at the coronation ceremonies early in 423 for her assumption of the title of Augusta. A parallel for this issue as an accession type may be drawn with the equally remarkable facing-bust solidi of Eudocia's daughter Licinia Eudoxia, the wife of Valentinian III. They are thought to have been issued on Eudoxia's assumption of the title of Augusta in August of 439; they also have on their reverse the inscription SALVS REI PVB and a depiction of the empress seated, facing (albeit without the nimbus). The rise of Eudocia to the rank of Augusta could hardly have been predicted. It seems an odd twist of fate that this young woman, then called Athenais, caught the eye of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria, during a visit to Constantinople. Pulcheria later came to regret her insistence on the marriage, as her relationship with Eudocia deteriorated, and eventually became hostile. Seemingly late in 437 Eudocia left Constantinople on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, only later to return to a difficult environment in which her allies in court began to suffer for their loyalties. By 443 or 444 she had been excluded from court life, and so departed again to Jerusalem, where she spent the remainder of her life. She apparently maintained the title of Augusta until her death in Jerusalem on 20 October, 460.





- 717 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 423, AV 1.49 g. AEL EVDO – CIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r.  
Rev. Cross within wreath; in exergue, CONOB \*. MIRB 50. LRC 764. Depeyrot 72/2. RIC 253.  
Good extremely fine 1'500

**Pulcheria, daughter of Arcadius and sister of Theodosius II**



- 718 Solidus, Constantinopolis 414, AV 4.50 g AEL PVLCH – ERIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r.,  
crowned by the hand of God. Rev. SALVS RE – I PVBLICAE Victory seated r. on cuirass, behind which  
shield, supporting on her l. knee a shield inscribed with Christogram; in exergue, CONOB. RIC 205. MIRB  
14. LRC 436 var. (no shield behind cuirass). Depeyrot 60/1. Rare. Good extremely fine 5'000  
Ex Leu sale 95, 2005, 858.

**Galla Placidia, wife of Constantius III**



- 719 Solidus, Ravenna 422, AV 4.42 g. AEL GALLA PLA – CIDIA AVG Pearl-diademed and draped bust r.,  
crowned by the hand of God. Rev. SALVS RE – IPVBLICAE Victory seated r. on cuirass, supporting on  
her l. knee a shield inscribed with Christogram; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. LRC 817.  
Depeyrot 13/3. RIC Honorius 1333.  
Very rare. A pleasant portrait struck on a full flan, good extremely fine 7'500

From a private American collection.



- 720 Solidus, Ravenna 426-430, AV 4.28 g. D N GALLA PLA – CIDIA P F AVG Pearl-diademed and draped  
bust r., wearing necklace and crowned above by the hand of God; Christogram on shoulder. Rev. VOT XX –  
MXLT XXX R – V Victory standing l., supporting long jewelled cross; in upper field, star. In exergue,  
CONOB. C 13. RIC 2012. Depeyrot 16/13. Rare. Extremely fine 5'000

**Jovinus, 411 – 413**



- 721 Solidus, Treveri 411-413, AV 4.49 g. D N IOVIN – VS P F AVG Pearl and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. RESTITVT – TOR REIPVBLICAE Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, T – R and in exergue, COMOB. C 1. LRC –, p. 220. Depeyrot 59/1. RIC 1704.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest solidi of Jovinus known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, good extremely fine 60'000

Ex Glendining & Co. 16 November 1950, Platt Hall, 2091 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 53, 2009, 1937 sales. From the Evans collection.

When the Gallic nobleman Jovinus was proclaimed emperor in Germania Secunda in 411, his timing was ideal; the luckless Honorius had only just emerged from the horrors of 407-411, during which many crises had struck the Western empire, including the sack of Rome by the Visigoths. Jovinus already had agreements with kings of the Alans and Burgundians, and he immediately set about making alliances with other barbarian leaders, including Athaulf, king of the Visigoths. All was proceeding according to plan until Jovinus courted the Gothic dissident Sarus, and hailed his own brother Sebastianus co-emperor, for both of these actions alienated Athaulf, who instead began to co-operate with Honorius. The alliance of Athaulf and Honorius was effective, and the rebels Sebastianus and Jovinus were, in turn, captured and executed.

**Johannes, 423 – 425**



- 722 Solidus, Ravenna 423-425, AV 4.47 g. D N IOHAN – NES P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing r., holding standard and Victory on globe, spurning captive with his l. foot; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 4. LRC 819. Depeyrot 12/1. RIC 1901.

Very rare and in superb condition for this difficult issue. A lovely portrait of fine style, minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Lanz sale 148, 2010, 158.

**Valentinian III, 425 – 455**



- 723 Solidus, Ravenna circa 430-445, AV 4.48 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing., holding standard and Victory on globe, r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 19. RIC 2019. LRC 841. Depeyrot 17/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'250



- 724 Solidus, Thessalonica 437-438, AV 4.42 g. D N PLA VALENTI – NIANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted, draped, and cuirassed bust r. Rev. FELICITER NVBTIIS Wedding scene with Theodosius II standing facing in centre, his hands on the shoulders of Valentinian III and his daughter Licinia Eudoxia, who are hand in hand; all three are nimbate and wear marriage robes. In exergue, COMOB. C –. RIC –. LRC –. Depeyrot –. Of the highest rarity, only six specimens known. An issue of tremendous fascination with a pleasant portrait and an interesting and appealing reverse composition. Good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2000, 452; Harlan J. Berk 116, 2000, 55; Triton V, 2002, 2227 and Triton VII, 2004, 1061 sales.

Royal marriages were events of great importance in the Roman world, especially in the Late Roman Empire, by which time royal women had assumed roles of great importance. Not only were they the biological continuators of the imperial dynasties, but royal ladies often were policy makers when emperors were young or incapable.

Here we have a superb 'marriage solidus' depicting the royal couple Valentinian III and Licinia Eudoxia accompanied by Theodosius II. The composition is carefully managed: the central, and tallest, figure is Theodosius II, who not only was the father of the bride, but as senior emperor in the East was the source of Valentinian III's authority in the West. A touch of humanity is lent to this austere scene by the fact that the royal couple joins hands as Theodosius II, in a show of support and unity, places his hands on their shoulders.

The newlyweds were distant relatives who shared Theodosius I as their great-grandfather. Dynastically, the bride was the more important of the two, for she was the direct descendant of the imperial couples Theodosius I and Aelia Flacilla, Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia, and Theodosius II and Aelia Eudocia. A better pedigree did not exist in the 5th Century Roman world.

The wedding was held on October 29, 437, and it was an affair of great pomp. Afterward the newlyweds wintered in Thessalonica, where this solidus was issued in celebration. The coin shows all three figures nimbate, that is, bearing the radiant circle of light around their heads. Though the nimbus is often perceived exclusively in relation to Christ, it had been used on coins depicting emperors and empresses (albeit uncommonly) for nearly 125 years by the time this piece was issued.

Many scholars have rightly seen the nimbus as an alternative of the radiate halo of the sun-god Sol. Under the Illyrian emperors, notably Aurelian, the adoration of Sol Invictus (the 'unconquered sun') became fashionable. Many soldiers came to view him as the Summus Deus (the 'Supreme God') or the dominus imperii Romani (the 'heavenly lord of the Roman Empire'), and thus we need not seek a specifically Christian connection for the legacy of nimbate imperial portraits.



**Licinia Eudoxia, daughter of Theodosius II and wife of Valentinian III**



725

- 725 Solidus, Ravenna after 6th August 439, AV 4.43 g. LICINIA EVD – OXIA P F AVG Draped bust facing, wearing pearl necklace and a radiate crown. Rev. SALVS RE – I PVBLICAE Empress, nimbate, enthroned facing, holding cross on globe in r. hand and long cruciform sceptre in l.; in field, R – V. In exergue, COMOB. C 1. RIC 2023. Biaggi 2356 (this coin). LRC 870. Lacam vol. I, pl. V (this coin). Depuyrot 16/2. Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A wonderful and interesting portrait perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 100'000

Ex Santamaria 1924, Marchese B.L., 669; Glendining 1950, Platt Hall part II, 2095; Leu 22, 1979, 409 and NAC 38, 2007, 296 sales.

As described in the commentary on the 'marriage solidus' of Valentinian III (previous lot), no woman in the Roman Empire could compare with the nobility of Licinia Eudoxia. As an Augusta who was the daughter of the eastern emperor Theodosius II and the wife of the western emperor Valentinian III, she was among the most influential people of late antiquity.

Though Licinia Eudoxia had coins struck for her with the usual profile portrait, we have here a remarkable solidus with a full-facing bust, adorned with strings of pearls and a radiate crown, the rays of which flank a cross. The powerful imagery of this portrait, though impressive on our coin, must have been even more imposing in the flesh with the radiant colors of her richly woven garments and an overpowering display of pearls, precious stones and her golden crown.

Frontal portraits on Roman coins were a rarity before the reign of Constantius II (337-361), at which point emperors came to be routinely shown full-facing, holding a shield and spear. But beyond this standard type, facing portraits were still uncommon even in the 5th Century, and this one of Eudoxia is of great iconographic value.

The date of this solidus is a matter of speculation. There are two main issues of solidi bearing frontal portraits of Eudoxia: the first, struck at Ravenna and Rome, bears the obverse and reverse type of this piece (RIC 2016 and 2023); the second issue, from Rome (RIC 2046), bears a reverse celebrating the tricennalia of her husband Valentinian III and has a portrait of a different character, for Eudoxia wears consular garb and her crown has two large triangular projections rather than six radiate spikes.

The second issue is dateable to late 454 through early 455, for Valentinian III entered his eighth and final consulship on January 1, 455 and he was then celebrating his tricennalia, the period of which would have been October 23, 454 through March 16, 455 (when he was murdered in a palace coup organized by his successor, Petronius Maximus).

The relation of that consular solidus of Rome to the present coin (and its sister-issue of Rome) is a matter of speculation; except for the fact that they all bear a facing portrait of Eudoxia, there are few similarities in style, and, as already noted, the details of the busts vary.

The reverse of our coin, inscribed SALVS REIPVBLICAE and showing the nimbate, enthroned, empress, likewise offers no obvious chronological clues. Kent assigns our solidus to a group broadly dated to c. 430-c. 445, and Grierson and Mays prefer the year 439 specifically, seeing it as a commemorative issued when Eudoxia assumed the title of Augusta.

**Contorniate, time of Valentinian III**



726

- 726 Contorniate 5<sup>th</sup> century, Æ 28.22 g. Half bust of Hercules I., wearing lion skin headdress tied around his neck and holding club. Rev. Hercules standing r., grasping a centaur by the head and about to strike him with a club held in his r. hand. Alföldi pl. 23, 10 var. (obverse, palm behind bust) and pl. 19, 3 (reverse).

Extremely rare. A very interesting portrait and a wonderful reverse composition.

Dark patina somewhat tooled on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

**Majorian, 457 – 461**



727

- 727 Solidus, Arelate 457-461, AV 4.37 g. D N IVLIVZ MAIORI – ANVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust r., holding spear in r. hand and shield bearing Christogram in l. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, A – R and in exergue, COMOB. C 1. RIC 2632. Lacam 25 (this obverse die). LRC 884. Depuyrot 25/2.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, an almost invisible mark on reverse,

otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

This coin is sold with an export license from the Republic of France.



- 728 Solidus, uncertain Gallic mint under Visigothic control circa 458-461, AV 4.37 g. D N IVLIVS HAIO – RIANVS P F Λ/G Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust r., holding shield bearing Christogram in r. hand and spear in l. Rev. VICTORI – Λ IVGGG Emperor standing facing., holding long cross and Victory on globe, r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – Π and in exergue, COIIIOB. C. –. RIC cf. 3737-3743. Lacam –. LRC –. Depeyrot –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting and important issue,  
minor metal flaw on cheek, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Bourgey 1958, R. Perret 167 and Leu 91, 2004, 764 sales.

By the time he was hailed emperor in 457, the nobleman Majorian had seen considerable experience in government and military affairs and, in fact, he had almost become emperor in 455 after the murder of Valentinian III. By the standards of the time, Majorian was an uncommonly gifted and dutiful emperor, and we may attribute his downfall to a stroke of bad fortune. During the reign of the puppet emperor Avitus (455-456) Majorian began to cultivate an alliance with the Master of Soldiers Ricimer, and together they ousted him in 456. As they awaited approval from Constantinople for Majorian's appointment, the old emperor of the East Marcian died, at which point Ricimer did not hesitate to hail Majorian emperor of the West on April 1, 457, but he was not officially installed until December 28.

Majorian soon left Ravenna to campaign in Gaul against the Visigoths and Burgundians in 458 and 459. He then returned to Italy to take on the Vandals, who he first encountered in Campania in the form of a raiding party that he drove back out to sea. By 460 he had assembled a fleet of about 300 warships to sail against the Vandals, but the entire fleet was captured while in port in Spain, and Majorian had to make peace under humiliating terms. He returned to Italy in 461 to a dispirited public and a wary Ricimer, who turned against him. The dejected emperor was captured on August 2, 461, and five days later he was dead, either by execution, suicide or dysentery.

#### Leo I, 457 – 474



- 729 Solidus, Constantinopolis 462 or 466, AV 4.51 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AVGGGB Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. RIC 605. MIRB 3b. LRC 517. Depeyrot 93/1. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

800



**Libius Severus, 461 – 465**



- 730 Solidus, Ravenna 461-465, AV 4.42 g. D N LIBIVS SEV – ERVSP F AVG Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Emperor standing facing., holding long cross and Victory on globe, r. foot on man-headed serpent; in field, R – V and in exergue, COMOB. C 8. RIC 2718. Lacam 21 (these dies). LRC 887. Depeyrot 24/2.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine

7'500

**Anthemius, 467 – 472**



- 731 Solidus circa 468, AV 4.47 g. D N ANTHE – MIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. SALVS R – EI P – VBLICAE Two emperors, in military attire, standing facing, holding spears and supporting a globe surmounted by cross between them; in centre field, star. In exergue, CORMOB. Depeyrot 63/1. LRC 918. Lacam 70 (this reverse die). RIC 2825.

Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Light reddish tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Tkalec sale 8 September 2008, 335.

**Basiliscus, 475 – 476**



- 732 Solidus, Constantinople early-mid 475, AV 4.46 g. D N BASILIS – CYS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust facing three-quarters r., holding spear and shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – AAVGGG Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and, in exergue, CONOB. RIC 1003. MIRB 1a. LRC 607. Depeyrot 101/1.

Wonderful reddish tone, minor area of weakness on reverse,  
otherwise good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 768.

## Romulus Augustus, 475 – 476



733



733

- 733 Tremissis 475-476, AV 1.43 g. D N ROMVLVS AVGVSTVS P F A Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Cross within wreath; below, COMOB. C 10. Lacam 24. LRC 950. Depyrot 87/1 (this obverse die). RIC 3409. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unusually attractive portrait and a wonderful reddish tone. Extremely fine 25'000

The last legitimate ruler of the Western Roman Empire was Julius Nepos, who remained the constitutional emperor in absentia from his base in Dalmatia. However, traditionally that honour has been incorrectly given to Romulus Augustus (sometimes surnamed Augustulus, "the little emperor"), who, after Nepos fled Italy, was hailed emperor as a figurehead of his father's army. His reign lasted just ten months before Germans under Odovacar withdrew their support and deposed both the young emperor and his father. The Germans allowed the former boy-emperor to live, and provided him with an ample pension so he could engage in an early retirement to an estate on the Gulf of Naples in Campania, where he is said to have lived for at least thirty more years.

## Zeno augustus with Leo caesar, 476 – 477



734



734

- 734 Tremissis, Constantinopolis 476-477, AV 1.46 g. D N ZENO ET LI – EO NOV CAES Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory standing facing, holding wreath and cross on globe; in r. field, star. In exergue CONOB. Kent "Zeno and Leo, the most noble caesaris" in NC 1959 pl. 8, 9 (these dies). Depyrot 107/2. RIC 907 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known of this variety and seven of this type of which only two are in private hands. Reddish tone and about extremely fine 3'000

After having survived various kinds of palace intrigues, the general Zeno became sole emperor of the Eastern Roman empire in November, 474. In the previous months Zeno had shared the title of Augustus with his sickly son Leo II, who for a short while prior to that also had been co-emperor with his grandfather, Leo I. The seemingly natural deaths of Leo I and Leo II left Zeno the sole (and rightful) heir to the throne.

The subtle transitions by which Zeno became emperor had been orchestrated by his mother-in-law Aelia Verina, the widow of Leo I. However, she soon regretted her decision and hatched a devious plan to oust Zeno. She warned him of a plot against his life, and advised him to leave Constantinople if he wished to survive. Believing his mother-in-law's tale, Zeno fled on January 9, 475, crossing the Bosphorus to Calchedon, where he remained in exile for the next 19 months.

Verina ordered the slaughter of Isaurians loyal to Zeno and the coup appeared to be a success until her personal designs were foiled: her intended candidate for the throne, her lover Patricius, was rejected in favor of her brother Basiliscus, who was thus hailed emperor. In a move that no doubt was necessary, Basiliscus had Patricius executed. Verina then devoted herself to a counter-coup by which she caused her brother to be overthrown and she restored Zeno as emperor late in August, 476.

Zeno was now the uncontested ruler of the Roman East, and after having endured such grotesque palace intrigues he no doubt was a more skilled survivor; he ruled until his death by natural causes on April 9, 491. Though Verina seems to have masked her guilt in these affairs, her brother Basiliscus and his family were exiled to Cappadocia, where they were starved to death.

Based upon the historical narrative, this extremely rare tremissis inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO NOV CAES might appear to have been issued during the brief period when Zeno and his son Leo II ruled jointly after the death of the boy's grandfather Leo I. However, there are other solidi inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO P P AVG which are attributed to that historical episode – and rightly so, as it styles both son and father Augusti. Instead, this tremissis appears to belong to the first months after Zeno's triumphant return in August, 476.

While in exile, Zeno had made promises to those willing to support his return to the throne. One such promise was to Armatus, the Master of Soldiers and nephew of the usurper Basiliscus. He was assured that he would be appointed to high office and that his son (named Basiliscus) would be raised to the rank of Caesar. When the Emperor Basiliscus was overthrown and Zeno replaced him emperor, he honoured his promises to Armatus, whose son was hailed Caesar.

However, Zeno soon had a change of heart: sometime in 477 he executed Armatus and deposed his son, the Nobilissimus Caesar. The most likely explanation for the solidi and tremisses inscribed D N LEO ET ZENO NOV CAES was first proposed in 1822 by the French numismatist Baron Marchant: the boy's original name, Basiliscus (which, impractically, he shared with the recently deposed emperor) was changed to Leo upon his accession, and thus he and Zeno are represented by this coinage.

## The Byzantine Empire

The mint is Constantinopolis unless otherwise stated

### Anastasius, 491 – 518



735



735

- 735 20 nummi, Nicomedia 498-518, Æ 4.01 g. D N ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Large K; above, O and, below, Δ. In l. field, long cross between N – I and in r. field, star. DO 36.5. MIBE 48. Sear 42. Dark green patina and good extremely fine 250



736



736

- 736 Solidus 507-518, AV 4.46 g. D N ANASTA – SIVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, cross on helmet, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Θ Victory standing l., supporting long staff surmounted by Christogram; in l. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 71. MIBE 7. Sear 5. Good extremely fine 750

### Justin I, 518 – 527



737



737

- 737 Solidus 518-522, AV 4.46 g. D N IVSTI – NVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, cross on helmet, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG H Victory standing l., supporting long staff surmounted by Christogram; in l. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 1f. MIBE 2. Sear 55. Good extremely fine 750

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 779.



# Justin I and Justinian I, 4 April – 1 August 527



- 738 Solidus 527, AV 4.46 g. D N IVSTINVS TIVS TIIINANVS P P AVG Emperors, nimbate, seated facing on backless throne, clasping their breasts with their r. hands and holding globes in their l.; between their heads above, cross and in exergue, CONOB. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Δ Angel standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger; in r field., star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 7 (this officina unlisted). MIBE 3. Sear 122.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex Triton sale XVII, 2014, 824.

## Justinian I, 527 – 565



- 739 Solidus 545-565, AV 4.45 g. D N IVSTINI – ANVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Γ Angel standing facing holding long cross and globus cruciger; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 9c. MIBE 7. Sear 140. Extremely fine 350

- 740 Solidus 545-565, AV 4.51 g. D N IVSTINI – ANVS P P AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding globus cruciger and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGG Δ Angel standing facing holding long cross and globus cruciger; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. DO 9d.2. MIBE 7.4. Sear 140.

Graffito on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 350

## Maurice Tiberius, 582 – 602



- 741 Solidus 583-601, AV 4.29 g. O N MAVRC – Tib P P AVC Cuirassed and draped bust facing, wearing crowned and diademed plumed helmet and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGG Δ Angel standing facing holding long cross surmounted by Christogram and globus cruciger; in exergue, CONOB. DO 5d. MIBE 6. Sear 478.

Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 300

**Revolt of the Heraclii, Summer 608 – 5 October 610**



742



- 742 Solidus, Eastern military mint 608, AV 4.47 g. D N ERACLIO CONSVLI BA Facing and bearded busts of Heraclius, on l., and his father the Exarch Heraclius, both wearing consular robes; between their heads, cross. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGF Cross potent on four steps.; in exergue, CONOB. DO 10.2 (Alexandria, this obverse die). MIBE 4 (Cyprus, this obverse die). Sear 718 (Alexandria).

Very rare. Light reddish tone, reverse flan slightly wavy, otherwise extremely fine

12'000

**Heraclius, 610 – 641 and associate rulers from 613**



743



743

- 743 Solidus 610–613, AV 4.45 g. d N hERACLI – VS P P AVG Draped and cuirassed bust facing wearing plumed helmet with cross on circlet and holding cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVSYC Cross potent on three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 3b.5. MIB 5. Sear 731. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500



744



744

- 744 Solidus of 22 siliquae 610–613, AV 3.97 g. d N hERACLI – VS P P AVG Draped and cuirassed bust facing wearing plumed helmet with cross on circlet and holding cross. Rev. VICTORIA AVGGH Cross potent on three steps; in exergue, OB+\*. DO 6. MIB 58. Sear 774.

Rare. Light scratches on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

1'000



745



745

- 745 Solidus, Ravenna 629-631, AV 4.38 g. D D N N HERACLIYS ET CRA CONS P P AVG Facing, cuirassed busts of Heraclius on l., with l. arm visible, and Heraclius Constantine on r., each wearing crown with cross and loros; in field above, cross. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGH Cross potent on base and four steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO –, cf. 272a.2. MIB 113d<sup>1</sup>. Sear 897 var.

A very interesting variety, with the l. arm of Heraclius visible. Extremely fine

1'500

**Constans II, 641 – 668 and associate rulers from 654**



746



746

- 746 Solidus, 651-654, AV 4.40 g. d N CONSTAN – TINYS PP AV Facing bust with long beard, wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding globus cruciger. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGΘ Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 19i. MIB 23. Sear 956. Good extremely fine 500



747



747

- 747 Solidus 654-659, AV 4.26 g. d N CONSTANTINVS CCONSTANT Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and *chlamys*; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGΘ S Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 25f. MIB 26. Sear 959. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 600



748



748

- 748 Solidus, Syracuse 654-659, AV 4.43 g. d N CONSTANTINVS CCONSTANTINVS Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and *chlamys*; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGΘI+ Cross potent on base and three steps; in r. field, A and, in exergue, CONOB. DO 157. MIB 90. Spahr 129. Sear 1078. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'500



749



749

- 749 Tremissis, Syracuse circa 655, AV 1.47 g. d N CONTAN – TINVS P P A/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGΘ• Cross potent; in r. field, C and in exergue, CONOB. DO 171b. MIB 102. Spahr 107<sup>1</sup>. Sear 1099. Rare. About extremely fine 500

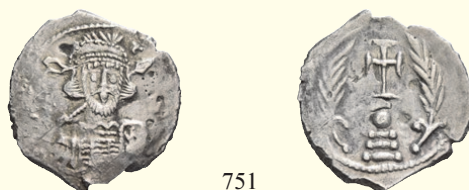




750

- 750 Solidus, Syracuse 659-circa 661, AV 4.42 g. d N CONSTANTIN – 4S CONSTANTIN4 Facing busts of Constans on l. and Constantine IV on r., each wearing crown surmounted by cross and *chlamys*; between them, cross. Rev. VICTORIA – AVG4Γ (dotted and vertical) Heraclius, on l., and Tiberius, on r., standing facing and both holding globus cruciger; between them, cross potent on globe and four steps. In exergue, CONOB. DO 161d. MIB 33<sup>2</sup>. Spahr 149. Sear 1085. Very rare. Good extremely fine 1'250

#### Constantine IV Pogonatus, 668 – 685



751

- 751 Miliariesion 674-681, AR 3.71 g. .... T ... Helmeted, pearl-diademed bust with short beard facing three-quarters r., holding spear over r. shoulder and shield. Rev. Cross potent on globe and three steps; on either side, palm branch. DO 20. MIB 61. Sear 1165.

Extremely rare. Metal flaw on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine

1'000

#### Leontius, 695 – 698



752

752

- 752 Solidus 695-698, AV 4.44 g. D LCO – N PC AV Bearded bust facing, wearing *loros* and crown and holding *anexikakia* and *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVG4A Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1a. MIB 1. Sear 1330.

Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 857.



753

- 753 Solidus, Syracuse 695-698, AV 4.11 g. d LCN – V I 99 Bearded bust facing, wearing crown and *loros*, and holding *anexikakia* and *globus cruciger*. Rev. VICTORIA – AVS4Θ Cross potent on base and three steps; in field, ∴ – I and in exergue, CONOB. DO 13.1. MIB 9. Spahr 233. Sear 1340.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1313.

**Tiberius III Apsimar, 698 – 705**



- 754 Solidus 698-705, AV 4.39 g. D tIBERI – QS PC – AV Bearded and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown with cross on circlet and holding spear before body and shield with horseman motif. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVA Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1a. MIB 1. Sear 1360.  
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 859.



- 755 Solidus, Syracuse 698-705, AV 4.23 g. d tIBC – RIS Bearded and cuirassed bust facing, wearing crown with cross on circlet and holding spear before body and shield with horseman motif. Rev. VICTORIA – AVGVA\* Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 21h. MIB 22. Spahr 250. Sear 1380.  
Very rare. Good very fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 78, 2014, 1316.

**Philippicus Bardanes, 711 – 713**



- 756 Solidus 711-713, AV 4.44 g. D N PHILEPICVS – MVL – TVS AN Facing bust with short beard, wearing loros and crown with cross on circlet, holding globus cruciger in r. hand and eagle-tipped sceptre with cross above in l. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVO Cross potent on base and three steps; in exergue, CONOB. DO 1i. MIB 1. Sear 1447.  
Rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 865.

**Constantine V Copronymus 741 – 775, with Leo IV from 751**



- 757 Solidus circa 757-775, AV 4.45 g. CONSt – ANTInOSS LEOOn nCOS Facing busts of bearded Constantine V on l. and Leo IV, beardless, on r., each wearing crown and *chlamys*; between them, pellet and in field above, cross. Rev. 6 – LC – ON PAMЧLB Facing bust of Leo III, wearing crown and *loros* and holding cross potent. DO 2f.1. Sear 1551. Good extremely fine 750

**Leo IV Khazar, 775 – 780, with Constantine VI from 776**



- 758 Solidus 778-780, AV 4.44 g. LEOh PAP COhStAhtlhOS PATHR Facing busts of Leo IV, on l., and Constantine VI, on r., each wearing crown and *chlamys*; in central field, pellet and above, cross. Rev. LEOh VS SEGGOh COhStAhtlhOS Facing busts of Leo IV on l. and Constantine VI on r., seated facing on double throne, each wearing crown and *chlamys*; in field above, cross. DO 2. Sear 1584. Extremely fine 1'000

**Constantine VI and Irene, 780 – 797**



- 759 Solidus 790-792, AV 4.37 g. COhStAntInOS CA – b'Δ Facing busts of Constantine VI and Irene, both crowned and with cross between their heads; Constantine wears *chlamys* and holds *globus cruciger* in r. hand and Irene wears *loros* and holds cruciform sceptre in l.; in central field, pellet and above, cross. Rev. SVIЯIIh – IAT'M'A – VTOV Leo III, Constantine V and Leo IV seated facing, each wearing crown and *chlamys*. DO 2a. Sear 1591. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 1'500





- 760 Solidus 792-797, AV 4.43 g. IRIhH – AFOVStI Facing bust of Irene, wearing *loros* and crown with cross, four pinnacles and pendilia, holding *globus cruciger* and cross-tipped sceptre. Rev. COhSTAn - tInOS bASIO Facing bust of Constantine VI, wearing crown with cross and *chlamys*, holding *globus cruciger* and *anexikakia*. DO 3a. Sear 1594.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

#### Irene, 797 – 802



- 761 Solidus 797-802, AV 4.41 g. CIRIhH – BASILISSH Facing bust of Irene, wearing *loros* and crown with cross, four pinnacles and pendilia, holding *globus cruciger* and cross-tipped sceptre. Rev. •CIRIhH – BASILISSH Θ Facing bust of Irene, wearing *loros* and crown with cross, four pinnacles and pendilia, holding *globus cruciger* and cross-tipped sceptre. DO 1b. 9. Sear 1599.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

#### Nicephorus, 802 – 803, with Stauracius from 803



- 762 Solidus 802-803, AV 4.47 g. NICI – FOROS BASILEI Facing bust, with short beard, wearing crown and *chlamys* and holding cross potent and *akakia*. Rev. IHSHS XRIS – tHS hICAX Cross potent on base and three steps. DO 1a.2. Sear 1603.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'500



- 763 Solidus 803-811, AV 4.43 g. hICI – FOROS bASILCI Facing bust of Nicephorus, wearing crown with cross on circlet and *chlamys*, holding cross potent and *anexikakia*; in outer l. field, pellet. Rev. StAVRA – CIS dCSP0IX Facing bust of Stauracius, wearing crown and *chlamys*, holding *globus cruciger* and *anexikakia*. DO 2c.1. Sear 1604. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

#### Michael III "the Drunkard", 842 – 867 and associate rulers from 866



- 764 Solidus circa 843-856, 4.44 g. IhS4SX - RISTOS\* Facing bust of Christ bearded, with cross behind head, wearing tunic and *himation*, raising r. in blessing and holding the book of Gospels in l. hand. Rev. +mIXAHL SΘC – O – dORA Facing bust of Michael, beardless, on l., and Theodora, on r., both crowned; the emperor wears *chlamys*, his mother *loros*; between their heads, pellet and, above, cross. DO 2. Sear 1687. Very rare. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 893.

#### Basil I the Macedonian, 867 – 886 and associate ruler from 868



- 765 Solidus 882 (?), AV 4.46 g. + bASILIOS – A4G4St'b' Facing bust of Basil with short beard, wearing crown with cross on circlet and *loros*, holding globe surmounted by patriarchal cross. Rev. COnStAntIS CVdOSIA – \* Facing busts of Constantine on l., beardless, wearing *chlamys* and crown with cross, holding *globus cruciger* in r. hand, and Eudocia, on r., wearing *loros* and crown with cross and two pinnacles, holding cross-tipped sceptre. DO 3.4. Sear 1703. Exceedingly rare. Minor marks on obverse and reverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

**Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, 913 – 959 and associate rulers from 919**



766



- 766 Solidus 931-944, AV 4.19 g. + IHS XPS RCX – RCGnAnTIhM Christ nimbate enthroned facing, wearing *pallium* and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding the Book of Gospels in l. hand. Rev. + CONStAntInOS CE RO – MAn'EnX'ω b' R' Constantine VII, on r., wearing crown and *loros*, and Romanus II, on l., wearing crown and *chlamys*, standing facing; both holding long patriarchal cross between them and a *globus cruciger* in their outer hand. DO 10.3. Sear 174. Rare. Good very fine 1'500

**Nicephorus II Phocas, 963 – 969 and associate rulers throughout the reign**



767



767

- 767 Tetarteron 963-969, AV 4.11 g. +IHS XPS RCX REGNATIh'M Facing bust of Christ with *nimbus*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. hand. Rev. +ΘΕΟΤΟC' b' HΘ' nICHF,dCSP Facing bust of the Virgin, veiled and nimbate and Nicephorus, wearing crown and *loros*, holding between them patriarchal cross; at sides of Virgin, M – Θ. DO 5. Sear 1780. About extremely fine / extremely fine 1'200

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 901.

**Basil II Bulgaroktonos 967 – 1025 with Constantine VIII throughout the reign**



768



768

- 768 Miliaresion 977-989, AR 3.10 g. En TOVTω nICAT' – bASILEIC CωhSTI Facing busts of Basil, on l., with short beard, wearing crown and *loros*, and Constantine, on r., beardless, wearing crown and *chlamys*; between them, elaborate patriarchal cross with crosslet. Rev. ◀●▶ / + bASIL, / CCωnSTAN / ΠOPFVPOΓ' / ΠIcTvbAS' / RωMAIω'. DO 20b. Sear 1812. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750



### Romanus III Argyrus, 1028 – 1034



- 769 Histamenon 1028-1034, AV 4.43 g. +IhS XIS REX – RCGNANTiHM Christ, nimbate, enthroned facing raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l. Rev. ΘCC bOHΘ' – RōmAHō Romanus on l., crowned and wearing *loros*, standing facing and holding *globus cruciger*; on r., Virgin, veiled and nimbate, standing facing and crowning the Emperor. Between their heads, M – Θ. DO 1c. Sear 1819.  
Several edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Leu sale 91, 2004, 908.

### Constantine IX Monomachus, 1042 - 1055



- 770 Histamenon 1042-1055, AV 4.42 g. +IhS XIS REX RCGNANTiHM Facing bust of Christ, nimbate, raising r. hand in benediction and holding book of Gospels in l. Rev. + CōhST – hhTI – hOS bAS Rm Bust facing, wearing crown with cross and pendilia and *loros*, holding long cross with pelleted ends and *globus cruciger*. DO 3. Sear 1830.  
Good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Leu sale 913, 2004, 913.

### Theodora, 1055 – 1056



- 771 Histamenon 1055-1056, AV 4.43 g. +IhS XIS DCX RCGNANTiHM Christ, nimbate, standing facing on footstool, wearing *pallium* and *colobium* and holding Book of Gospels. Rev. +ΘCOΔωΠΑ – ΛVTOVCt Λ Theodora, crowned, and the Virgin, nimbate, standing facing holding *labarum* between them; the Empress wears *saccos* and *loros*, the Virgin is clad in *pallium* and *maphorion*. On either side of her shoulders, M – Θ. DO 1d. Sear 1837.  
Rare. Struck on a broad flan and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 452 and Leu 91, 2004, 918 sales.

### Alexius I Comnenus, 1081 – 1118 with associate ruler from 1088



772

- 772 Pre-reform coinage, 1081-1092. Debased trachy 1081-1092, AR 4.46 g. Christ, nimbate, seated facing on backless throne, wearing tunic and *colobium*, raising r. hand in benediction and holding Book of Gospels in l.; in upper field, two crescents and below, IC – XC Rev. +ΑΛ – ΞΙΘ – ΔΕCΠΙτ Facing bust of Alexius, wearing crown and *chlamys*, holding *globus* and *mappa*; on either side, six-rayed star and in upper l. field, *Manus Dei*. DO –. Sear –. BN

Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known. A flan crack at 5 o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 75, 2013, 822.

When the general Alexius I Comnenus gained the Byzantine throne by marching on Constantinople and forcing the abdication of Nicephorus III (1078-1081), a change of course was both urgent and necessary. Much like the more successful 'soldier emperors' of the late third century A.D., Alexius' vigorous actions assured the survival of the empire, which was then teetering on the brink of collapse.

This trachy of Alexius is particularly interesting due to its rarity and the presence of two large stars in the reverse field. Attempts traditionally have been made to connect such 'stars' with an astrological event that can be attested in ancient sources or confirmed through scientific investigation. The most notable occurrence is under Constantine IX (1042-1055), whose gold histamena with two stars are thought to mark the appearance of a supernova in 1054. A single 'star' on an electrum aspron trachy of Alexius I struck at Thessalonica (D.O. IV 23c) may refer to a comet of 1105/6, but even if correct, that instance is too late for the proposed dating of this trachy, which appears to have been struck in the first decade of Alexius' I reign.

### Isaac II Angelus, 1185 – 1195



773

- 773 Aspron trachy 1185-1195, EL 3.69 g. The Virgin nimbate enthroned facing; on her breast, facing head of Infant Christ; in field, MHP ligate – ΘV. Rev. ICAAKIOC ΔΕΠΙΟΘ Isaac, on l., wearing *loros* and divitision and holding cruciform sceptre, crowned by the Archangel Michael, on r., in military attire; in upper centre field, Θ and in lower r. field, X / M. DO 2c. Sear 2002.

Slightly double struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

### Constantine XI Palaeologus, 1448 – 1453



774

- 774 1/8 stavraton 1448-1453, AR 0.66 g. Facing bust of Christ *Pantocrator*, holding Gospels; in field, • / IC / • – • / XC / •. Rev. Crowned bust of Constantine XI facing; in field, field, • / K • / – • / C / •. DO 1789. LPC –. PCPC –. Sear –. Bendall, "The Coinage of Constantine XI," RN 1991, 131-154.

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

4'500

## Coins of the Germanic Migrations

### The Ostrogoths, Theoderic, 493 -526



775

- 775 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Solidus, Roma 493-526, AV 4.42 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC Θ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, RM (in monogram), in r. star. BMC Vandals 63. Kraus 7. MIB I, 7. MEC I, –. Metlich 6. Very rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 54, 2010, 666.



776

- 776 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Solidus, Roma 493-526, AV 4.44 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC Θ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, RM (in monogram), in r. star, and in exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 63. Kraus 7. MIB I, 7. Lacam pl. 59, 88. MEC I, –. Metlich 6. Very rare. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 1'500



777

- 777 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Solidus, Roma 493-526, AV 4.36 g. DN ANASTA – SIVS PF AVC Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and decorated shield with horseman and fallen enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVCCC monogram of Theoderic Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, RM (in monogram), in r. field, star. BMC Vandals 63. Kraus 7. MIB I, 7. MEC I, –. Metlich 6. Extremely rare. Good very fine 4'500





- 778 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Tremissis, Roma 493-526, AV 1.44 g. D N ANASTA – SIVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM Victory advancing r. with bust three-quarters l., holding wreath in r. hand and globus cruciger in l.; on either sides in field, star. In exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 67. MIB I, 11. MEC I, –. Metlich 13a. cf. NAC sale 93, 2016, 1135. Very rare. Extremely fine 400

#### Athalaric, Theodahad and Witigis, 526-540.



- 779 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Justinian I, 527-565.** Solidus, Ravenna or Roma circa 530-539, AV 4.42 g. DN IVSTINI – ANVS P F AVG Pearl-diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, three-quarters r., holding spear and ornamental shield. Rev. VICTOR – I – A VGGG Λ Victory standing l., holding long jewelled cross; in l. field, star. In exergue, COMOB. BMC Vandals 4 (Ravenna). Kraus 4 (Ravenna). MIB I, 28. MEC I, 122. Metlich 36a (Ravenna). cf. for type, NAC sale 93, 2016, 1177. Very rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

#### The Gepids



- 780 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Half siliqua, Sirmium circa 493-526, AR 1.29 g. D N ANAST – ASIVS P P C Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VICTORIA AVCCC around SRW in open frame; in exergue, CONO.... BMC Vandals –. Kraus –. MIB I, –. MEC I, –. Demo –. Metlich –. NAC 75, 2013, 424. Very rare. Areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 500



- 781 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Quarter siliqua, Sirmium 493-526, AR 0.81 g. D I I ANASTASIVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. VINICTA – A ROMANI Monogram of Theoderic; in field above, cross, and star below. BMC Vandals –. Kraus 63-64 (Theoderic). MIB I, 46 (Theoderic). MEC I, –. Demo 71 var. (Theoderic). Metlich –, cf. p. 43, fig. 22 (Theoderic).  
Extremely fine 450



- 782 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Anastasius, 491-518.** Quarter siliqua, Sirmium 493-526, AR 0.87 g. D I I ANASTASIVS P P AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AINVINICT – VRVIAN Monogram of Theoderic; in field above, cross, and star below. BMC Vandals –. Kraus 63-64 (Theoderic). MIB I, 46 var. (Theoderic). MEC I, –. Demo 75 var. (Theoderic). Metlich –, cf. p. 43, fig. 22 (Theoderic).  
Extremely fine 450



- 783 **Pseudo-Imperial Coinage. In the name of Justin, 518-526.** Quarter siliqua, Sirmium 518-526, AR 0.80 g. b I IVSTINVS end of legend blundered, Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. Monogram of Theoderic; above, cross and, below, annulet. All within wreath. BMC Vandals –. Kraus –. MIB I, –. MEC I, –. Demo –. Metlich –, cf. p. 43, fig. 23. Very rare. Struck on a large flan. Extremely fine 500

#### The Franks. Theodebert I, 534 – 548



- 784 **Local coinage without royal names.** Tremissis, Aosta 7th century, AV 1.28 g. BETTO M – VNITAR Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. AVSTA CIVITAT EICIT Large cross. Belfort 570. Prou 1655 Extremely rare and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Of unusually fine style and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 10'000







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