

ANCIENT COINS

ANCIENT GREEK COINS



- 1001** Celtic. Carpathian region. Imitating Philip II of Macedon. Silver Tetradrachm (11.88 g), 3rd century BC. ‘Zickzackgruppe’ type. Laureate head of Zeus left. Rev. ΠΑΛΛ, horseman riding left; behind, circle. (Kostial 738; OTA 459; CCCBM I S132). Fully lustrous and boldly struck. Mint state. \$ 3,000

The Zeus and horseman types introduced by Philip II enjoyed great popularity among neighboring Thracian and Celtic peoples. Indeed, they were so successful that they continued in production long after his death because the Thracians and Celts demanded them in payment when they served as mercenaries in the armies of early Hellenistic dynasts and kings. This preference for Philip’s types spawned numerous local imitations such as this tetradrachm. It takes the standard images of Zeus and the horseman and twists them into something new and unique through the abstract artistry for which the Celts are justifiably famous.



- 1002** Celtic. Eastern Europe, Imitating Thasos. Silver Tetradrachm (16.77 g), late 2nd-1st centuries BC. Wreathed head of Dionysos right. Rev. Debased legend reduced to pellets, Herakles standing facing, holding club and lion’s skin. (Kostial 983-95; cf. OTA class V; CCCBM I 235). Bold style and attractively toned. Very fine. \$ 300

ex CNG 55 (13 September 2000), lot 23.



- 1003** Etruria, Populonia. Silver 10 Asses (3.88 g), ca. 300-250 BC. Laureate head of Aplu left; behind, X. Blank. (SNG ANS 26; HN Italy 168). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000

Purchased privately from Tom Cederlind.

Like many aspects of Etruscan culture, Etruscan coins have a distinctive character. In contrast to most contemporary Greek and native Italian coinages, the flan of this Populonian silver issue was struck by a single die against a flat surface rather than an anvil die, leaving it with only a single type (technical reverse) and an enigmatic blank side (technical obverse). In this case the type depicts Aplu, the Etruscan version of the Greek god Apollo, and features the numeral X to indicate a face value of 10 bronze asses. A similar value indicator was later adopted by the Romans to indicate the number of asses in the silver denarius.



- 1004** Calabria, Taras. Campano-Tarantine series. Silver Nomos, ca. 281-272 BC. Diademed head of Satyra left, wearing triple-pendant earring. Rev. TA below horse's raised foreleg, youth on horseback right, crowning horse with wreath; above, crescent. (Vlasto 1038-41; SNG ANS 1302). Lustrous. Extremely fine. \$ 600



- 1005** Calabria, Taras. Silver Nomos (6.40 g), ca. 280-272 BC. Phy..., Sodamos and Gy..., magistrates. The Dioskouroi on horseback riding left; above, magistrate's monogram: ΦΥ; below, between horses' hooves, magistrate's name: [ΣΩ]Δ-Α-Μ-Ο-Σ. Rev. TA-PAΣ, Taras seated astride dolphin left over waves, holding Nike crowning him with wreath and small, round shield ornamented with a hippocamp and javelins; in left field, magistrate's name: ΓΥ. (Vlasto 773-80; HN Italy 1011). Lovely cabinet toning. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000

ex Roma V (23 March 2013), lot 24.

The city of Taras was named for the hero of the same name who was a son of Poseidon and the nymph Satyrion. He was shipwrecked during a crossing from Tainaron in the Peloponnesos to southern Italy, but Poseidon sent a dolphin to carry him to safety. The city was founded not far from the site where the hero came ashore. It has been suggested that this myth may reflect actual occurrences of dolphins saving shipwrecked sailors from drowning. This particular issue may have been struck to hire mercenaries to support Taras against the Romans during the Pyrrhic War (280-275 BC).



- 1006** Lucania, Metapontion. Silver Nomos (8.13 g), ca. 540-510 BC. META, barley ear with eight grains. Rev. Incuse barley ear with eight grains. (Noe 78; SNG ANS 192; HN Italy 1467). Struck on a broad fan from finely engraved dies, light iridescent toning. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000

This stater features raised obverse types paired with matching incuse reverses, a technique that was popular among several of the cities of Magna Graecia in southern Italy during the Archaic period. The use of matched incuse reverses was far more complex than that of most other contemporary coinages which involved an obverse type and a reverse punch. Not only did both dies have to be cut to the same design, but the reverse die had to be cut in high relief and adjusted properly at the time of striking in order to match up with the obverse.

Fine Style Metapontion Silver Nomos, ca. 330-290 BC



- 1007** Lucania, Metapontion. Silver Nomos (7.81 g), ca. 330-290 BC. Head of Demeter facing slightly right, wreathed with barley; in right field, ΑΓ. Rev. META, barley ear with leaf to right; above leaf, bucranium; below leaf, ΑΘΑ. (Johnston C2.2; SNG ANS 463; HN Italy 1584). Delicately toned. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

Metapontion was founded by Achaian Greeks, but one mythological tradition made it a city settled by Pylian followers of Nestor who were blown off course during their return from the Trojan War. According to others, the city was founded by the followers of Epeios, the builder of the Trojan horse. As proof of this the inhabitants of Metapontion displayed his tools in the local temple of Athena. The city's agricultural hinterland was excellent for grain production and from the mid-fifth century BC the grain ear became a civic badge on Metapontine coins. Here it appears in conjunction with an attractive $\frac{3}{4}$ facing head of Demeter, the goddess who protected the grain crops.



- 1008** Bruttium, Kroton. Silver Nomos (8.02 g), ca. 530-500 BC. QPO, Tripod with legs terminating in lion's feet, serpents rising from bowl. Rev. Incuse tripod as obverse. (Gorini 4; Attianese 1; SNG ANS 228; SNG Lloyd 591; HN Italy 2075). Very attractive cabinet toned. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 3,500

It still remains unclear as to why the distinctive incuse type coinage developed in Magna Graecia during the Archaic period. Most modern explanations have tended to be unsatisfactory or problematic. Some have suggested that it may have been introduced because the thin-flanned coins could (supposedly) be stacked more easily while others have claimed a need to obliterate the types of imported foreign coin, although there is little evidence for such early importation. Still others have claimed a connection between the technique and Pythagorean philosophical views. The suggestion that coin production among the incuse issuing cities was influenced by local traditions of repoussé metalwork is perhaps the most convincing of the proposed explanations.



- 1009** Sicily, Selinos. Silver Tetradrachm (17.28 g), ca. 450-440 BC. ΣΕΑ-ΙΝ-[ΟΝΤΙΟΝ], Artemis, holding reins, driving quadriga left; beside her, Apollo standing, drawing bow. Rev. Σ-ΕΑΙ-?-[Ι]ΟΣ, Selinos walking left, holding phiale over canopied altar and laurel branch; on base of altar, rooster standing left; behind, selinon leaf above bull standing left on basis. (Schwabacher 10 (Q3/S10); SNG ANS 691 (same dies)). Die-break on obverse, lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 3,000

ex Cederlind 141 (19 December 2006), lot 26.



- 1010** Sicily, Akragas. Silver Didrachm (8.74 g), ca. 480/78-470 BC. AK-RA, eagle standing right. Rev. CA-Σ, crab; below, male head right. (Jenkins pl. 37, 18 (same dies) (SNG ANS 959 (same dies))). Well struck and perfectly centered. Traces of luster present. Superb extremely fine. \$ 3,000



- 1011** Sicily, Akragas. Silver Hemidrachm (1.86 g), ca. 420-406 BC. Eagle left, head lowered to devour hare held in talons. Rev. A-K-R-A, crab; below, fish right. (SNG ANS 1003-8). *Rare*. Uniform medium grey tone. Extremely fine. \$ 400

High Quality Gela Silver Didrachm



- 1012** Sicily, Gela. Silver Didrachm (8.70 g), ca. 490/85-480/75 BC. Nude warrior on horseback galloping right, preparing to hurl javelin. Rev. CEAAΣ, forepart of man-headed bull right, within circular incuse. (Jenkins grp. Ic, 71 (O22/R23); SNG ANS 14 (same dies); Jameson 576 (same dies)). Attractive style. Toned. About extremely fine. \$ 10,000

The reverse of this coin depicts the river-god Gelas in the form of a bearded man-faced bull. This peculiar form is derived from that of Acheloös, the great river of Arkadia that was said to be the father of all rivers and who once fought Herakles. Recent study of the man-faced bull on Greek coinage by N. Molinari and N. Sisci has led to the suggestion that the iconography was ultimately derived from Near Eastern deities and carried west by mercenaries, many of whom returned to homes in Sicily and Italy after service in the East. This theory would explain the popularity of the type in the region in the Archaic and Classical periods.



- 1013** Sicily, Gela. Æ Tetras (3.79 g), ca. 420-405 BC. ΓΕΛΑΣ, bull standing right, head lowered; above, barley grain; in exergue, three pellets. Rev. Head of young river-god right, with flowing hair; behind, barley grain. (Jenkins 507; CNS 18). Glossy uniform dark chocolate brown patina. Choice very fine. \$ 350

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 66.



- 1014** Sicily, Kamarina. Silver Tetrachm (16.92 g), ca. 425-405 BC. Athena driving galloping quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning Athena with wreath; in exergue, heron flying left. Rev. KAMAPINAI-ON, bearded head of Herakles left, wearing lion skin headdress. (Westermark & Jenkins 142 (O4/R10); SNG Lloyd 867 (same dies); SNG Munich 401 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 162 (same dies); Rizzo pl. 5, 9 (same dies); Gulbenkian 174 = Locker-Lampson 61 (same dies); Pozzi 398 (same dies); Ward 169 (same dies); BMC 10 (same dies)). Lovely antique toning. Choice very fine. \$ 5,000

Purchased privately from Tom Cederlind.

Founded by the Syracusan oikists Daskon and Menekolos in 598 BC, the city of Kamarina sat on the southeastern corner of Sicily, closer to Gela than to its parent city. Both cities vied for influence, with the result that Kamarina was sacked and resettled numerous times throughout its turbulent history. During the Athenian Expedition in the late fifth century BC, Kamarina remained officially neutral but grudgingly lent limited support to defend Syracuse. It was at this time that the city's mint began producing this remarkable series of tetrachms, initially copying the quadriga type of Syracuse in a somewhat stilted fashion, then following it with tetrachms of much superior style vividly depicting a racing quadriga combined with a wonderful portrait of Herakles. The minting of these beautiful coins lasted only until 405 BC, as the mint ceased operations when the city's inhabitants were evacuated to Syracuse due to Carthaginian activity in the area.



- 1015** Sicily, Katana. Æ Tetras (1.82 g), ca. 415/3-403/2 BC. AMENANOS, head of the river god Amenanos left; behind neck, ivy leaf. Rev. K-A, winged thunderbolt; around, three pellets. (CNS 1; SNG ANS 1272). Nice dark brown patina. Extremely fine. \$ 300

ex Sternberg XX (20 April 1988), lot 270.



1016

1017

- 1016** Sicily, Lilybaion (as Cape of Melkart). Silver Tetrachm (16.86 g), ca. 330-305 BC. ‘RSMLQRT’ (Punic) in exergue, charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving galloping quadriga left; above, Nike flying right, crowning charioteer with wreath. Rev. Wreathed head of Kore-Persephone left; around, three dolphins. (Jenkins 29 (O12/R22); BMC 5 (same dies); Jameson 1895 (same obv. die)). Fine style. Lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 600

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 125
ex Galerie des Monnaies of Geneva / Malter (9 June 1978), lot 1271.

- 1017** Sicily, Segesta. Silver Didrachm (7.77 g), ca. 475/0-455/0 BC. Hound standing right, sniffing a scent. Rev. ΣΕΓΕΣ-ΤΑΖ-[ΙΒ] (retrograde), head of the nymph Segesta right. (Hurter 38 (V10/R21); SNG Lewis 344 (same dies); BMFA 311 = Warren 279 (same obv. die)). Toned. Smoothing and cleaning marks. About Very fine. \$ 300



- 1018** Sicily, Selinos. Silver Tetrachm (15.56 g), ca. 450-440 BC. [ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ], Artemis, holding reins, driving quadriga left; beside her, Apollo standing, drawing bow. Rev. ΣΕ[ΛΙΝΙΟΣ], the river god Selinos, nude, standing facing, head left, holding patera over canopied altar and laurel branch; on base of altar, rooster standing left; behind, selinon leaf above bull standing left on basis. (cf. SNG ANS 699). Lightly toned with ancient test cut. Very fine. \$ 750

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 86.



- 1019** Sicily, Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny. Silver Litra (0.70 g), 485-466 BC. Under Hieron I, ca. 470-466 BC. ΣΥΡΑ (P retrograde), Diademed head of Arethusa right. Rev. Octopus. (cf. Boehringer series XIiib, 449-67 (dies not recorded); SNG ANS 137-43). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 400

ex D. Alighieri Collection (CNG 81, 20 May 2009), lot 155.



- 1020** Sicily, Syracuse. Second Democracy. Silver Tetradrachm (17.10 g), 466-405 BC. Ca. 450 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with wreath; in exergue, ketos right. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ-I-ON, head of Arethusa right, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. (Boehringer 515 (V270/R366); SNG ANS 170 (same rev. die); Rizzo pl. XXXVI, 6 (same dies); Basel 437 = Jameson 783 (same dies); Pozzi 578 (same dies); BMC 83 (same dies)). Fine style, and with attractive old cabinet toning. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

Purchased privately from Tom Cederlind.

This coin which features the charioteer and Arethusa types for which Syracuse is widely celebrated, was struck not long after the restoration of a democratic constitution in the city after two decades of rule by tyrants of the Deinomenid family. While Gelon I (485-478 BC) and his brother Hieron I (478-467 BC) had done much to establish Syracuse as the preeminent city of Greek Sicily and stave off the encroachments of the Carthaginians, the despotic behavior of their successor, Thrasybulos, resulted in a general uprising against the Deinomenids and the end of the tyranny in 466/5 BC.



- 1021** Sicily, Syracuse. Second Democracy. Silver Tetradrachm (17.35 g), 466-405 BC. Ca. 420-415 BC. Charioteer, holding kentron and reins, driving slow quadriga right; above, Nike flying right, crowning horses with wreath; in exergue, grasshopper right. Rev. Σ-Y-PA-K-[ΟΣΙ]-Ο? head of Arethusa right, hair bound in sakkos; around, four dolphins. (cf. Boehringer 727-8 (V360/R495; die combination not recorded); Rizzo pl. XL, 17; McClean 2682, pl. 94, 3; Jameson 781; Pozzi 590 (all from the same rev. die)). *A rare die combination not recorded by Boehringer.* Of confident and attractive style. Toned. Very fine. \$ 1,300



- 1022** Sicily, Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy. Silver Hemidrachm (1.91 g), 344-317 BC. ΣΥ-ΠΑΚ-Ο-ΣΙΩ-Ν, head of Athena facing slightly left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet; around, three dolphins. Rev. Youth on horseback right; above, eight-pointed star. (SNG ANS 520). *Rare.* Attractively toned. Very fine. \$ 500

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 105.



- 1023** Sicily, Syracuse. Timoleon and the Third Democracy. Æ Hemidrachm (15.23 g), 344-317 BC. Timoleontic Symmachy coinage, ca. 344-339/8 BC. [Z]EYΣ EΛE-YΘ-EΠIOΣ, laureate head of Zeus Eleutherios right. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ-ΟΣΙΩΝ, thunderbolt; to right, barley grain. (CNS 72; SNG ANS 477-88). Beautiful glossy greenish-brown patina. Choice very fine. \$ 500

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 103.



- 1024** Sicily, Syracuse. Agathokles. Silver Tetradrachm (17.17 g), 317-289 BC. Ca. 310/08-306/5 BC. ΚΟΡΑΣ, wreathed head of Kore right, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ in exergue, Nike standing right, and erecting trophy; to left, AN or AV monogram; to right, triskeles. (Ierardi 95 (O19/R61); Gulbenkian 336 (same dies); SNG ANS 664; SNG Lloyd 1488). Of splendid style and most attractive. Light cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 3,500

The image of Nike erecting a trophy on the reverse of this handsome tetradrachm is thought to advertise the successes that Agathokles had enjoyed in defending Syracuse against a massive Carthaginian blockade (actually the work of his older brother, Antander) and in carrying the war against Carthage to Punic Libya in 310-307 BC. The type, however, gives no indication that when things began to sour in Libya, Agathokles quietly abandoned his troops and sailed home. Despite this unspoken truth, the iconography quickly seized the attention of contemporary Hellenistic rulers much further to the east, where the image of Nike erecting a trophy provided the model for a similar scene found on tetradrachms of Seleukos I Nikator (312-281 BC), probably struck shortly after the decisive Battle of Ipsos in 301 BC. As these coins were struck primarily in Susa, the influence of Agathokles seems to have spread quite far indeed.



- 1025** Sicily, Syracuse. Agathokles. Silver Tetradrachm (17.13 g), 317-289 BC. Ca. 310/08-306/5 BC. ΚΟΡΑΣ, wreathed head of Kore right, wearing single-pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ, Nike standing right, and erecting trophy; to left, triskeles. (Ierardi 178c (O46/R118; this coin); SNG Munich 1263 (same dies)) Toned. Very fine. \$ 1,500

ex Prowe Collection, pt. III (Egger 46, 11 May 1914), lot 91.



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1026 Sicily, Syracuse. Agathokles. Æ (9.81 g), 317-289 BC. Struck ca. 306/4-289 BC. ΣΩΤΗΡΑ, head of Artemis Soteira right, quiver at shoulder. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ below, winged thunderbolt. (BAR issue 33; CNS 142; SNG ANS 708). Uniform chocolate brown patina. Extremely fine. \$ 350

1027 Sicily, Syracuse. Hiketas II. Æ (10.07 g), 287-278 BC. [ΑΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙ]ΟΥ, laureate head of Zeus Hellenios right. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ-ΟΣΙΩΝ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings displayed. (CNS 167; BAR issue 39; SNG ANS 789-95). Uniform glossy chocolate brown patina. Extremely fine. \$ 300



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1028 Sicily, Syracuse. Hiketas II. Æ (9.13 g), 287-278 BC. [ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Kore left, wreathed with grain ears; behind, grain stalk. Rev. Charioteer driving galloping biga right; above, star; in exergue, ΣΩ. (CNS 123; BAR issue 38; SNG ANS 761). Uniform chocolate brown patina. Extremely fine. \$ 300

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 111.

1029 Sicily, Syracuse. Fifth Democracy. Silver 8 Litrai (6.73 g), 214-212 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, single-pendant earring, and necklace; behind neck, ΑΓ monogram. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, winged thunderbolt; below, ΣΩ. (Enna Hoard 87 (dies 5/16); BAR issue 88; SNG ANS 1044 (same obv. die)). Well struck on a flan of excellent metal and lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

ex Goldberg 36 (30 May 2006), lot 3484.

This coin belongs to a remarkable series of silver litra multiples (including 16-, 12-, 10-, 8-, 6-, 4-, and 2 1/2-litrai) struck during the Fifth Democracy which was established at Syracuse after the assassination of the last Syracusan king, Hieronymos, in 214 BC. Although the leaders of the democracy were initially pro-Roman in their outlook, reports of Roman atrocities in southern Italy and Sicily as they fought the forces of Hannibal led them to resist. Their opposition to the Romans resulted in the famous siege of Syracuse by M. Claudius Marcellus. The siege, which was notable for the mechanical defenses ranged against the Romans by the engineer Archimedes, dragged on until 212 BC when the city fell. It is perhaps ironic that, although struck by the Syracusan democracy, the reverse thunderbolt type of this coin is copied directly from the royal coinage of the hated Hieronymos.



1030 Sicily, Syracuse. Fifth Democracy. Silver 6 Litrai (4.36 g), 214-212 BC. Bearded head of Herakles left, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in exergue, Nike, holding kentron and reins, driving fast biga right; below horses, ΞΑ (very faint). (Enna Hoard D44; BAR issue 90; SNG ANS -). *Rare*. Lightly toned. Very fine / Fine. \$ 300

*Exceedingly Rare Thraco-Macedonian Region (Derribes?)
Silver Tetradrachm*



- 1031** Thraco-Macedonian Region Uncertain mint (perhaps of the Derrones?). Silver Tetradrachm (13.54 g), ca. 520-500 BC. Bull walking left on ground line, head lowered. Rev. Small incuse square with irregular surfaces. (HPM 33, pl. II, 19 = *Traité* IV 1227, pl. CCCXXVI, 20 = J. Kagan, "Some Archaic Bovine Curiosities," *MN* 33 (1988), p. 41, 4, pl. 16 (same rev. die); cf. Gorny 52, 148; SNG ANS -). *Exceedingly rare - only two other known specimens.* Struck on a very broad flan. Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 8,500

ex Prospero Collection (The New York Sale XXVII, Baldwin / Markov / M&M, 4 January 2012), lot 252 (purchased privately from Athena, München, 27 October 1989).

The Derrones have been variously identified as a Thracian or Paeonian people who may have inhabited the Upper Strymon valley or a region further to the south. They are known exclusively from their inscribed Archaic coinage which is described in Greek as "Derronic" (DERRONIKON). This particular coin belongs to an anepigraphic issue that has been tentatively associated with the Derrones in the past, but the style of the bull seems very different from that of the oxen on their inscribed issues. In his 1988 article in *Museum Notes*, Kagan only attributes this issue to the Thraco-Macedonian region and points out that coins of similar weight and denomination were struck by Alexander I of Macedon (c. 498-454 BC).



- 1032** Macedonia, Akanthos. Silver Tetrobol (2.13 g), ca. 470-390 BC. Forepart of bull left, head turned to look back; above, swastika. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (SNG ANS 40; SNG Ashmolean 2212). Uniform medium grey toning. Very fine. \$ 250



- 1033** Macedonian Kingdom. Phillip II, 359-336 BC. Gold Stater (8.59 g). Mint of Pella, posthumous issue, struck ca. 323-315 BC., Apollo facing right. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue, charioteer driving a galloping biga right, Boiotian shield below the horses (Le Rider 605 (D234/R440)). Broad flan, light edge marks. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500

Lustrous Mint state Alexander III 'the Great' Gold Stater



- 1034** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Gold Stater (8.39 g), 336-323 BC. Kalchedon, ca. 260-220 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, the bowl of which is adorned with serpent coiled to right. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ], Nike standing facing, head left, holding wreath and stylis; in left field, KA monogram above NK monogram. (Price 914 (Kallatis); SNG Alpha Bank -). NGC grade MS*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 6,000

This type was attributed to Kallatis in Thrace by Price but since has been reattributed to Kalchedon in Bithynia (see U. Wartenberg & J. H. Kagan, "Some comments on a new hoard from the Balkan area," *Travaux Le Rider*, p. 405).



- 1035** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Gold Stater (8.58 g), 336-323 BC. Sardes, lifetime issue, ca. 330/25-324/3 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, the bowl of which is adorned with serpent coiled to right. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; in left field, bucranium. (Price 2539; ADM I series VI). NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 3,000



- 1036** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Silver Tetradrachm (17.25 g), 336-323 BC. Pella, ca. 323-318/7 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, bee alighting on rose. (Price 206; Moore 23-43). NGC grade MS; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 3/5. \$ 1,000
- 1037** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Silver Drachm (4.18 g), 336-323 BC. Miletos, lifetime issue, 325-323 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, ΗΔ monogram. (Price 2090). Superb extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1038** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Silver Tetradrachm (17.14 g), 336-323 BC. Amphipolis, ca. 325-323/2 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ], Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, cornucopiae. (Price 104; Troxell issue F3). Lightly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 350
- 1039** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Silver Tetradrachm (17.18 g), 336-323 BC. Myriandros or Issos, lifetime issue, ca. 325-324/3 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; in left field, monogram above club in wreath; below throne, monogram. (Price 3230; Newell 27). Ancient test cut. Fine style. Very fine. \$ 250

Delightful Alexander III 'the Great' Gold Distater



- 1040** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Gold Distater (17.17 g), 336-323 BC. Amphipolis mint, ca. 322-317 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, holding wreath and stylis; in left field, thunderbolt. (Price 163; Troxell grp. C, 545 (dies DO1/DF2)). Well struck with underlying luster. Extremely fine. \$ 15,000

Although this beautiful distater features the Athena and Nike types popularized by Alexander the Great as a symbol of his pan-Hellenic campaign to exact revenge from the Persians for their past offenses against the Greeks, it was struck as the illusory unity of Alexander's vast empire was crumbling to pieces and his former generals went to war with one another to carve out their own lesser kingdoms. This particular piece was struck after Alexander's death when Philip III was king and while either Antipater or his appointed successor, Polyperchon, served as regent. Indeed, Antipater's appointment of Polyperchon, which overlooked his own son Kassander, became yet another point of division that fueled the early wars of the Successors.



- 1041** Macedonian Kingdom. Alexander III 'the Great'. Silver Tetradrachm (17.20 g), 336-323 BC. Amphipolis, under Kassander, ca. 307-297 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding eagle and scepter; Λ above torch; below throne, tripod. (Price 461; Ehrhardt 25). Incredibly sharp detail and lightly toned. Nearly Mint state. \$ 1,000



- 1042** Macedonian Kingdom. Perseus. Silver Tetradrachm (15.27 g), 179-168 BC. Pella or Amphipolis, ca. 173-171 BC. Ay..., magistrate. Diademed head of Perseus right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ-ΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡ-ΣΕΩΣ, eagle with wings displayed standing right on thunderbolt; in right field, magistrate's monogram: AY; above, MA monogram; between legs, Φ; all within oak wreath; in exergue, plow. (Mamroth 18b; cf. SNG Alpha Bank 1132 (monogram between legs); cf. SNG Ashmolean 3276 (same); SNG Munich 1198). Light iridescent tone. Choice very fine. \$ 2,000

ex Roma XI (7 April 2016), lot 256

ex The New York Sale XXXII, Baldwin / Markov / M&M, (8 January 2014), lot 138

ex CNG 76 (12 September 2007), lot 317.

- 1043** Thrace, Ainos. Silver Tetrobol (2.53 g), ca. 431-429 BC. Head of Hermes right, wearing petasos. Rev. ΑΙΝ, goat standing right; in right field, labrys. (cf. May, Ainos 115-22 (A74/P-; rev. die not recorded); AMNG II 292; SNG Lockett 1159; McClean 3829-30 (same obv. die)). Toned. Very fine. \$ 350

ex Hess-Divo 317 (27 October 2010), lot 92.

Amazing Expressive Lysimachos Silver Tetradrachm



- 1044** Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos. Silver Tetradrachm (16.43 g). Byzantium, under Mithradates VI of Pontus, 120-63 BC. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike and resting elbow on shield at side, spear leaning against her far shoulder; in inner left field, monogram; on throne, BY; in exergue, trident. (cf. De Callataj grp. 3, p. 124; SNG Copenhagen 1139). Boldly struck and perfectly centered on a wonderful broad flan. Unusually expressive dies. Light toning. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

ex Goldberg 36 (30 May 2006), lot 3520

When Alexander the Great's successor, Lysimachos, introduced his gold and silver coinage featuring the deified head of Alexander and Athena Nikephoros in 297/6 BC he had struck upon a typology of enduring popularity. It became extremely popular among the Thracian and Celtic peoples who supplied mercenary troops to many of the Hellenistic kingdoms. In fact the types became so well-recognized by these mercenaries that they came to demand them from their paymasters long after Lysimachos was dead. This particular posthumous-Lysimachos tetradrachm was struck by the important city of Byzantium, probably in support of the expansion of the Pontic empire of Mithradates VI Eupator (ca. 116-63 BC) in the Black Sea and perhaps even during his first confrontation with the Romans in the First Mithradatic War (89-85 BC).



- 1045** Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos. Silver Tetrachm (16.78 g), as King, 306-281 BC. Lysimacheia, ca. 297/6-282/1 BC, or later. Diademed head of deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike and resting elbow on shield at side, spear leaning against her far shoulder; in inner left field, lion's head left and Ko; on throne, monogram. (Thompson -; Müller 46; Pozzi 1168). Beautiful high relief style with gorgeous iridescent toning. Extremely fine. \$ 1,500



- 1046** Thracian Kingdom. Lysimachos. Silver Tetrachm (17.24 g), as King, 306-281 BC. Amphipolis, ca. 288/7-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike and resting elbow on shield at side, spear leaning against her far shoulder; in inner left field, caduceus with handle; in outer right field, KA monogram. (Thompson 191; Müller 106). Handsome light toning. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

ex Manhattan Sale 4 (8 January 2013), lot 38; comes with an old NFA ticket from the 1980s.



- 1047** Islands off Thrace, Thasos. Æ (8.31 g), ca. 355-340 BC. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, bow and club; within bow, wreath. (cf. Le Rider 36-7; cf. SNG Copenhagen 1052; cf. HGC 6, 362). *Rare - an unpublished variety of a seldom offered type.* Brown patina. Very fine. \$ 300



- 1048** Thessaly, Larissa. Silver Drachm (6.03 g), ca. 405/0-370 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly left, wearing ampyx. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ, horse grazing right. (L-S group 6, head type 28 (O134/R2), specimen b = C. Lorber, "The Early Facing Head Drachms of Thessalian Larissa," *Florilegium Numismaticum* 91.2b (this coin); BCD Thessaly II 268-9 (same obv. die)). Beautiful iridescent tone and captivating style. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500

ex MMAG 95 (4 October 2004), lot 135
 ex Athena Fund (Sotheby's Zurich, 27 October 1993), lot 501
 ex NFA List 41 (June 1992), lot 43.

The beginning of the facing head drachms of Larissa has been associated tentatively with the conflict between the city and Lykophron, the tyrant of Pherai, over the control of the splintered Thessalian League. Although it has become a numismatic mantra that the facing head drachms reflect the imitation of the famous facing Arethusa coins of Syracuse signed by Kimon, more recent assessments of style and artistic quality of the Larissan issues has led to the conclusion that their facing head type should not be considered imitative, but a sign of fresh artistic exploration in Northern Greece.



- 1049** Thessaly, Larissa. Silver Drachm (5.88 g), ca. 405/0-370 BC. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly right, hair bound with ampyx. Rev. [ΛΑΠΙΣ], horse grazing right. (Lorber & Shahar grp. 4, dies O63/R2, specimen b (this coin); BCD Thessaly II 234 (same dies)). Lovely style. Toned. About Extremely fine. \$ 600

ex Gorny & Mosch 130 (8 March 2004), lot 1178.



- 1050** Thessaly, Oitaioi. Silver Hemidrachm (2.90 g), ca. 344-280 BC. Head of lion left, crushing spear held in jaws. Rev. OITAI-ΩN, Herakles standing facing, holding club. (Valassiadis 3; BCD Thessaly II 489). Attractively toned. Choice very fine. \$ 700

ex BCD Collection (CNG E290, 7 November 2012), lot 56.

The Oitaians were a tribal people of Northern Greece named for their proximity to Mount Oita. This mountain was famous in Greek myth as the place where Herakles was burned by a poisonous shirt given to him by his wife. The poison destroyed his physical body but permitted him to achieve immortality and ascend to the gods. For this reason, the principal city of the Oitaians was named Herakleia (Trachiniae) and the hero held a prominent place on their coins.

- 1051** Akarnania, Leukas. Silver Drachm (2.09 g), ca. 380-350 BC. A below, Pegasos flying right. Rev. Wreathed head of Aphrodite, hair worn loosely at neck, facing slightly right; in left field, leaf. (cf. BCD Akarnania 211-2 and 213.3; cf. SNG Copenhagen 364; cf. BMC 135). *Rare*. Fine. \$ 750



- 1052** Akarnania, Leukas. Silver Stater (8.27 g), ca. 320-280 BC. A below, pegasos flying left. Rev. Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet; below neck, [ΑΓ] monogram; behind, Λ and mast with yard-arm behiundated. (Pegasi 135; BCD Akarnania -). Boldly struck and needle sharp. Nearly Mint state. \$ 2,000



- 1053** Akarnania, Leukas. Silver Stater (8.37 g), ca. 320-280 BC. A below, Pegasos flying right. Rev. Head of Athena left, wearing Corinthian helmet; in right field, Λ and grapes on vine above amphora. (cf. Pegasi 129 (Pegasos left); cf. BCD Akarnania 275 (Athena right)). *A seemingly unrecorded variety with Pegasos flying to the right*. Lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 350



1054



1055

- 1054** Akarnania, Leukas. Silver Didrachm (8.21 g), ca. 167-100 BC. Statue of Artemis right on base, holding a plume, stag at her side; behind, eagle and scepter surmounted by dove; all within laurel-wreath. Rev. ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ, prow decorated with laurel branch right; above, magistrate's name: ΛΕΩΝ and monogram; in right field, monogram. (BCD Akarnania 303-4; SNG Copenhagen 382; BMC 91). Toned. Typical worn obverse die. Choice very fine. \$ 450

- 1055** Phokis, Federal coinage. Silver Triobol (2.69 g), ca. 356-354 BC. Under Philomelos. Bull's head facing. Rev. Φ-Ω, laureate head of Apollo right; behind, laurel branch; all within incuse circle. (Williams - (O221/R188; unrecorded die combination); BCD Lokris 277.1 (this coin)). Choice very fine. \$ 400

ex BCD Collection (NAC 55, 8 October 2010), lot 277.1.



- 1056** Boiotia, Thebes. Silver Stater (11.93 g), ca. 425-395 BC. Boiotian shield. Rev. [Θ-E], bearded head of Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy; all within concave incuse. (cf. BCD Boiotia 623h; cf. Myron Hoard pl. B, 11). Slightly rough surfaces, good style, light toning. Choice very fine. \$ 2,800



- 1057** Boiotia, Thebes. Silver Stater (11.99 g), ca. 425-395 BC. Boiotian shield; c/m: ivy leaf. Rev. Θ-E, bearded head of Dionysos right, wreathed with ivy; all within concave incuse. (BCD Boiotia 443 (this coin); Myron Hoard pl. B, 5; SNG Copenhagen 284). Toned. Very fine. \$ 1,000

ex BCD Collection (Triton IX, 10 January 2006), 443.

Rare Early Archaic Athens Silver Tetradrachm



- 1058** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.61 g), ca. 500/490-485/0 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, wearing earring. Rev. ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry; all within incuse square. (Seltman grp. C (uncertain dies, perhaps A39/P41); Asyut grp. V; SNG Copenhagen 15). *Very rare*. An attractive example of this early issue, of superb Archaic style. Well centered and darkly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 8,000

Wonderful Early Archaic Athens Tetradrachm



- 1059** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.87 g), ca. 500/490-485/0 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, wearing earring. Rev. ΑΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry; all within incuse square. (Seltman grp. M (dies not listed); Asyut grp. IV; SNG Copenhagen 20). A particularly fine group M tetradrachm. Boldly struck on a somewhat porous planchet with uneven tone. Extremely fine. \$ 7,500



- 1060** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.13 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. (Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40). Superb, perfectly centered with a trace of mint luster present. Struck on a huge flan and excellent metal. Nearly Mint state. \$ 3,500



- 1061** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.18 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. (Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40). A lustrous example. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. Full crest. \$ 2,000



- 1062** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.15 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. (Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,600
- 1063** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (17.09 g), ca. 454-404 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. (Kroll 8; Svoronos pl. 14; SNG Copenhagen 31-40). A few minor pits. Extremely fine. \$ 1,600



- 1064** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.93 g), ca. 165-42 BC. 133/2 BC. Polych(armos), Nicog..., and Themistokles, magistrates. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus springing right. Rev. A-ΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing, on overturned amphora; across field, magistrates' names: ΗΡΑ, ΑΡΙ-ΣΤΟΦ, and ΕΠΙΣΤΡ; to left, winged caduceus; Ζ on amphora, ΜΕ below; all within laurel wreath. (Thompson 379e-i). Extremely fine. \$ 1,000
- 1065** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.83 g), ca. 165-42 BC. 136/5 BC. Hera(kles), Aristoph..., and Epistr(atos), magistrates. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus springing right. Rev. A-ΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing, on overturned amphora; across field, magistrates' names: ΗΡΑ, ΑΡΙ-ΣΤΟΦ, and ΕΠΙΣΤΡ; to left, club draped with lion's skin and set over bow in bow-case; Λ on amphora, ΓΛ below; all within laurel wreath. (Thompson 339c-e). Extremely fine. \$ 1,000



- 1066** Attica, Athens. Silver Tetradrachm (16.71 g), ca. 165-42 BC. New Style issue. 136/5 BC. Hera(kles), Aristoph..., and Polych(armos), magistrates. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus springing right. Rev. A-ΘΕ, owl standing right, head facing, on overturned amphora; across field, magistrates' names: ΗΡΑ, ΑΡΙ-ΣΤΟΦ, and ΠΟΛΥ[Χ]; to left, club draped with lion's skin and set over bow in bow-case; Ε on amphora, ΗΡ below; all within laurel wreath. (cf. Thompson 330-2). NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$ 1,000
- 1067** Islands off Attica, Aegina. Silver Stater (12.10 g), ca. 480-457 BC. Sea turtle, head turned to left in profile, with pelleted-T design on shell. Rev. Large incuse square with skew pattern composed of five sunken compartments. (Meadows grp. Iiia; Milbank pl. I, 14-5; SNG Delepierre 1522; Dewing 1674). Well struck in high relief and toned. Choice very fine. \$ 1,250

One ancient tradition held that king Pheidon of Argos was the first Greek ruler to strike coins on Aegina, presumably because the island city was already a maritime trading powerhouse even before coined money was introduced to Greece proper. The coinage of Aegina became a tool for the island's international trade and its types became so well recognized that the coins were frequently just referred to as "turtles." Although Aegina was conquered by Athens in 456 BC and its inhabitants expelled on the eve of the of the Peloponnesian War in 431, thereby ending production of the turtles, the Aeginetic weight standard of ca. 12.1 g to the didrachm stater lived on as the preferred standard for many civic coinages of the Peloponnesos and Northern Greece. Try as they might, even the Athenians could not fully erase the old influence of Aegina.



- 1068** Corinthia, Corinth. Silver Stater (8.42 g), ca. 515-450 BC. Koppa below, pegasos flying left. Rev. Head of Athena right, wearing Corinthian helmet, within incuse square. (Pegasi 55; Ravel 150 (P95/T113); BCD -; SNG Copenhagen 7; SNG Lockett 2024). Scrape on edge and minor porosity on obverse. Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 1,650



- 1069** Corinthia, Corinth. Silver Stater (8.54 g), ca. 375-300 BC. 'Koppa' below, Pegasos flying left. Rev. Helmeted head of Athena left; in left field, A; behind neck guard, Λ and trophy. (Pegasi 411; BCD Corinth -). Nearly extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1070** Sikyonia, Sikyon. Silver Stater (12.15 g), ca. 335-330 BC. ΣΕ below, chimaera prowling left; above, wreath. Rev. Dove flying left; before, I; all within wreath. (BCD Peloponnesos 219; SNG Copenhagen -). Lustrous. Nearly Mint state. \$ 3,000

Although they are perhaps sometimes underestimated, the staters of Sikyon in the fourth century BC were some of the most important coins struck in the Peloponnesos. Without them, the Spartans could not have financed the conflicts with Athens leading up to and during the great Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC). The Spartans famously refused to strike any coinage of their own during the Classical period except for iron coins that were useless outside of Lakedaïmon and thus Sikyon became a proxy mint for Sparta and the Peloponnesian League. Aigina with its widely recognized turtles was lost as a pro-Spartan mint when the Athenians expelled the Aiginetans from their island in 431 BC. While the dove refers to the local cult of Aphrodite, it remains unclear why the chimaera was chosen as the main obverse type for Sikyonian staters. It has been variously (and unconvincingly) suggested that the legend of Bellerophon (a Corinthian hero) slaying the beast in Lycia was somehow transferred to Sikyon or that the goat (*aigos*) head of the beast referred to Aigialeia, an old name of Sikyon.



1071



1072

1071 Argolis, Argos. Silver Triobol (2.34 g), ca. 125-80 BC. Forepart of a wolf at bay right. Rev. Large A; across upper field, Z-EY; below, eagle standing right on heta; all within incuse square. (BCD Peloponnesos 1144; BMC 64). Nicely toned. Extremely fine. \$ 250

1072 Elis, Olympia. 134th-143rd Olympiads. Silver Drachm (4.81 g), ca. 244-208 BC. Eagle flying right, devouring hare held in talons. Rev. F-A across field., Thunderbolt with double volutes above and wings below. (Elis Hoard grp. II; BCD Olympia 249). Lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 300

Rare Cyclades, Paros 230-220 BC Silver Didrachm



1073 Cyclades, Paros. Silver Didrachm (7.46 g), ca. 230-200 BC. Rhodian standard. Teisen..., magistrate. Head of female (Artemis?) right, hair bound with ribbon. Rev. ΠΑΡΙ, goat standing right; above, magistrate's name: ΤΕΙΣΗΝ. (Tully Di2.A, 1b (O1/R1; this coin); SNG Berry 881 (same dies); SNG Fitzwilliam 4018 (same dies); HGC 6, 661). Lightly toned and quite choice for this rare issue. Very fine. \$ 2,500

ex Roma XI (7 April 2016), lot 175
 ex Hess-Divo 317 (27 October 2010), lot 206
 ex Künker 158 (28 September 2009), lot 238
 ex Berk BBS 165 (28 July 2009), lot 187
 ex Berk BBS 48 (22 April 1987), lot 116.



1074 Paphlagonia, Sinope. Silver Drachm (4.90 g), ca. 330-300 BC. Agreos, magistrate. Head of nymph left, hair bound in sakkos. Rev. [Σ]ΙΝΩ, sea-eagle left on back of dolphin left; below eagle's ing, magistrate's name: ΑΓΡΕ[ΩΣ]. (SNG BM 1481; SNG Stancomb 770). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 250



- 1075** Bithynian Kingdom. Prousius I Cholos. Silver Tetradrachm (16.80 g), ca. 230/28-182 BC. Nicomedia(?), ca. 230/28-210/0 BC. Diademed head of Prusias I right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, Zeus Stratios standing facing, head left, crowning name with wreath and holding scepter; in inner left field, thunderbolt above two monog. (cf. RG 9b (upper monogram not recorded); cf. SNG von Aulock 244 (diff. monog)). Well struck in high relief with attractive old cabinet tone. Very fine. \$ 750



- 1076** Mysia, Kyzikos. Electrum 1/12 Stater (1.28 g), 5th-4th centuries BC. Youthful Dionysos reclining left on panther's skin draped over rock, holding kantharos; below, tunny left. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (cf. Von Fritze I 155 (stater); cf. SNG BN 302-3 (same); Hurter & Liewald II 155). Choice very fine. \$ 1,200
ex Gorny & Mosch 199 (10 October 2011), lot 350.



- 1077** Troas, Skepsis. Silver Drachm (3.54 g), 5th century BC. Σ-ΚΗ-ΨΙ-ΟΝ, forepart of Pegasos right. Rev. Palm tree in square linear and pelleted borders, all within shallow incuse square. (SNG Ashmolean -; SNG von Aulock 7643; SNG Copenhagen 470; Dewing 2223 (same dies)). *Rare*. Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,200
ex Triton XVII (6 January 2014), lot 275.

Skepsis was originally an Aiolic city in Troas, but after 494 BC the city was refounded by Ionian Milesians who had probably fled the Persian sack of Miletos. Considering the involvement of Milesian settlers who would have likely brought the cult of Apollo with them, it is tempting to suggest that the enigmatic palm tree on the reverse of this Skepsian coin may represent the sacred tree under which Leto gave birth to Apollo and Artemis.



- 1078** Lesbos, Unattributed early mint. BI Stater (11.00 g), 5th century BC. Persic standard. Olive tree between confronted cow heads. Rev. Small incuse square punch. (SNG von Aulock 1682; SNG Copenhagen 285; HGC 6, 1076). Darkly toned. Very fine. \$ 1,900

The obverse type of this coin is perhaps the most celebrated and iconic of the early billon coinage series of Lesbos. The confronted profile cow heads, when read as a composite image give the impression that a single facing head is depicted. This sort of type has been described as an “elusive motif” and seems more familiar from artistic trends of the twentieth century than from the Archaic period. In terms of design composition, this type was far ahead of its time.



- 1079** Lesbos, Mytilene. Electrum Hekte (2.52 g), ca. 412-378 BC. Head of Ares right, wearing crested helmet decorated with forepart of griffin. Rev. Helmeted head of Amazon right in linear border within incuse square. (Bodenstedt 65; SNG von Aulock -). Very fine. \$ 650
- 1080** Lesbos, Mytilene. Electrum Hekte (2.48 g), ca. 377-326 BC. Half length bust of Maenad right, hair bound in sphendone. Rev. Race torch within linear incuse square in shallow incuse square. (Bodenstedt 92; SNG Copenhagen 320). Extremely fine. \$ 800

Candidate for World's Earliest Coin - Rare Ionia Striated Electrum Stater



- 1081** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum Stater (14.23 g), ca. 650-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Flattened and striated surfaces. Rev. Two rough incuse punches separated by a cleft. (cf. Weidauer 5 (trite); *Traité* I 16 = BMC 1 (Miletos; stater)). *Extremely rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 7,500

The rare striated electrum coins may be included among some of the very earliest coins struck in Western Asia Minor. Since they were included in the famous Artemision deposit near Ephesus they must have been produced shortly before ca. 650-625 BC when the votive deposit was buried. Although the dating of the Artemision deposit has been controversial with proposed dates tending to range from ca. 600 to as late as 560-546 BC, recent study of the architecture and pottery associated with the deposit has shown that this early date in the third quarter of the seventh century BC is to be preferred.



- 1082** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum Hemistater (8.73 g), ca. 650-600 BC. Samian-Euboeic standard. Rough lustrous surface. Rev. Square incuse punch. (cf. CNG 94, 557, otherwise seemingly unpublished). *Extremely rare*. Very fine. \$ 1,500
- 1083** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum 1/12 Stater (1.17 g), ca. 650-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Flattened and striated surfaces. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square punch. (cf. Weidauer 5 (trite); *Traité* I 16 = BMC 1 (Miletos; stater)). *Extremely fine*. \$ 500

Second Known Early Ionian Electrum Stater, ca. 625-600 BC



- 1084** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum Stater (13.82 g), ca. 625-600 BC. Milesian standard. Ram's head left. Rev. One large incuse punch flanked by two smaller punches, all with irregular surfaces. (cf. Pozzi 2316, otherwise unpublished). *Extremely rare, being the second known*. Very fine. \$ 5,000

This *Extremely rare* electrum stater appears to represent a previously unknown variety of the unique stater that once belonged to the famous Pozzi collection (Pozzi 2316; Morton & Eden 68, 21). While the new piece features a similar ram's head on the obverse and similar reverse punch configuration, the obverse die and the punches are not identical with those used to produce the Pozzi coin. An intriguing early electrum coin.

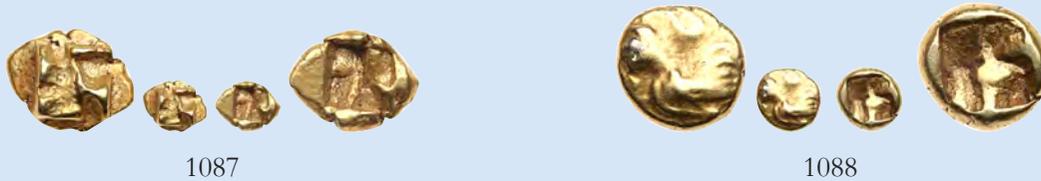


- 1085** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum Hekte (2.24 g), ca. 625-600 BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Elaborate geometric pattern resembling a star composed of a cross centered upon an eight-sided polygon within a square with slightly rounded sides. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch divided horizontally and vertically into twelve compartments, the two largest compartments each containing a pellet. (McFadden 2; Weidauer -; SNG Kayhan 698). Extremely fine. \$ 2,000



- 1086** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum 1/24 Stater (0.60 g), ca. 625-600 BC. Raised clockwise swastika pattern. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Weidauer -; Elektron I 44; Traité I 237). Extremely fine. \$ 600

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), 296.



- 1087** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum 1/24 Stater (0.64 g), ca. 625-600 BC. Raised clockwise swastika pattern. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Weidauer -; Elektron I 44; Traité I 237). Extremely fine. \$ 300

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), 296.

- 1088** Ionia, Uncertain mint. Electrum 1/12 Stater (1.26 g), 6th century BC. Lydo-Milesian standard. Siren standing left. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Gemini VI, 159, otherwise unpublished). Fine. \$ 250



- 1089** Ionia, Ephesos. Silver Drachm (3.30 g), ca. 500-420 BC. [E]-Φ, bee. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Karwiese series VI, 2B; SNG Kayhan 120-3). Unusually well centered. Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 400

- 1090** Ionia, Ephesos. Silver Tetradrachm (14.91 g), ca. 390-325 BC. Ca. 380-370 BC. Pandion, magistrate. E-Φ, bee. Rev. Forepart of stag right, head turned to look back; in left field, palm tree; in right field, magistrate's name: ΠΑΝΔΙΩΝ. (Pixodarus Hoard obv. die 16; Waddington 1537). Very fine. \$ 500



1091



1092

- 1091** Ionia, Klazomenai. Silver Drachm (6.59 g), ca. 498-494 BC. Forepart of winged boar right. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Rosen 563; Jameson 1492; Asyut 615; *Traité II* 487; SNG Copenhagen 1-2). Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 1,300

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 310.

- 1092** Ionia, Klazomenai. Silver Drachm (6.77 g), ca. 498-494 BC. Forepart of winged boar right. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Rosen 563; Jameson 1492; Asyut 615; *Traité II* 487; SNG Copenhagen 1-2). Fine style. Nice old tone. Very fine. \$ 500

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 310.

Remarkable Electrum Hekte - ex Prospero and Hunt Collections



- 1093** Ionia, Phokaia. Electrum Hekte (2.53 g), ca. 478-387 BC. Bearded head of Silenos facing, wreathed with ivy; in left field, small seal upward. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Bodenstedt 67 (dies a/α; this coin), otherwise unpublished in the major collections). *Very rare*. Small scrape on the obverse at one o'clock, excellent style. Choice very fine. \$ 3,250

ex Prospero Collection (The New York Sale XXVII, Baldwin / Markov / M&M, 4 January 2012), lot 521

ex Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, pt. II (Sotheby's, New York, 21-22 June 1990), lot 502

ex NFA V (23-24 February 1978), lot 158

ex Kastner 4 (27 November 1973), lot 125.

Silenos was the companion and tutor of the Greek wine-god Dionysos. He was known for having the ears and tail of a horse, and for his prodigious consumption of wine. While intoxicated - virtually his natural state according to the Greek mythographers - he possessed special wisdom and the power of prophecy. It was said that he once advised King Midas of Phrygia that "the best thing for a man is not to be born, and if already born, to die as soon as possible." Perhaps, then, it should come as no shock that Silenos was driven to excessive drink; after all, he was one who always found his glass half empty.



- 1094** Ionia, Phokaia. Electrum Hekte (2.49 g), ca. 478-387 BC. Head of Athena left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; below, seal left. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Bodenstedt 91; SNG von Aulock 2131-2). Very fine. \$ 650

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 318.

- 1095** Ionia, Phokaia. Electrum Hekte (2.45 g), ca. 478-387 BC. Wreathed head of Dionysos left; behind, seal downward (off flan). Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. (Bodenstedt 89; SNG von Aulock -). Very fine. \$ 600

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 317.



- 1096** Ionia, Teos. 450-425 BC Silver Stater (11.74g). Griffin seated to right, raising its left foreleg, both wings displayed, swan on right. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with granulated surfaces (J M Balcer, *The Early Silver Coinage of Teos*, SNR 47, 1968, Group LII, 101; Boston 1939). Well-struck and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500



- 1097** Islands off Ionia, Ikaria. Oinoe. Silver Drachm (3.44 g), 4th century BC. Head of Artemis facing slightly right, bow and quiver at shoulder. Rev. OINAI, bull butting right. (SNG von Aulock 8023; SNG Kayhan 627; SNG Delepierre 2670). *Rare*. Beautiful style and lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 600

Very rare Archaic Carian Silver Stater, ca. 500-490 BC



- 1098** Caria, Uncertain mint. Silver Stater (13.96 g), ca. 500-490 BC. Two dolphins leaping right; between, pellet; all within linear square border. Rev. Two rectangular incuses. (SNG von Aulock 2744 (same die and punches, no pellet); CNG 96, lot 500 (same)). *Extremely rare with both dolphins to right. One of just three known, the other two lacking the pellet on the obverse.* Well struck and bold. Choice very fine. \$ 5,000

ex CNG 99 (13 May 2015), lot 269.

Like several other early anepigraphic staters featuring a pair of dolphins, this Extremely rare and attractive archaic coin has often been attributed to the obscure city of Poseidion on the island of Karpathos. However, more recent discoveries have shown that this attribution was incorrect and have raised doubts that the city ever even existed! Until new information becomes available we must content ourselves with the present broad attribution to the environs of Caria based on similarities between the reverse punches on this coin and those found on coins from the Carian island of Rhodos.



- 1099** Islands off Caria, Kos. Silver Didrachm (6.55 g), ca. 345-340 BC. Age..., magistrate. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. [KQ]ION below, veiled head of Demeter left; in right field, magistrate's name: AGH (erased). (Pixodarus Hoard 6 (A2/P3); SNG Keckman 287 (same dies); HGC 6, 1305). Toned. Some smoothing in the field of the reverse. Very fine. \$ 900



- 1100** Caria, Knidos. Silver Drachm (6.09 g), ca. 520-495 BC. Head of a roaring lion right, paw outstretched. Rev. K?-I, head of Aphrodite right, wearing sakkos; all within incuse square. (Cahn 40.2 (O21/R33; this coin); Pozzi 2574 (same dies)). Nice old cabinet toning. Very fine. \$ 800

ex Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky Collection (Gemini VII, 9 January 2011), lot 515

ex Furst Waldeck of Arolsen Collection (Munzhandlung Basel IV, 1 Oct. 1935), lot 823.



- 1101** Caria, Myndos. Silver Drachm (4.15 g), mid 2nd century BC. Menedemos, magistrate. Laureate head of Sarapis right. Rev. MYNAION, headdress of Isis atop two grain ears; in left field, magistrate's name: MENEΔΗΜΟΣ; below, winged thunderbolt. (Myndos Hoard - (but cf. 62 for same magistrate with grapes symbol, and 79 for same obv. die [A28], magistrate Theodoros); *CH VIII*, 481, pl. LXXI, 18-20 (same dies); SNG Keckman 240 (same dies)). Some light porosity. Choice very fine. \$ 300

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 333.



- 1102** Carian Satraps. Maussollos. Silver Tetradrachm (15.03 g), 377/6-353/2 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right. Rev. Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding labrys and scepter; in left field, ME monogram. (SNG Kayhan 873; cf. SNG von Aulock 2359 (no monogram); cf. SNG Copenhagen 590 (same)). Well struck on a nice round flan. All lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500

ex Goldberg 36 (30 May 2006), lot 3522

Maussollos was perhaps one of the most famous of the Hekatomnid dynasts of Caria who nominally served the Great King of Persia as regional satrap. He briefly participated in the Great Satraps' Revolt (366-360 BC) against Artaxerxes III but soon returned to the side of his Persian master, expanding his territory to include parts of Lycia, Ionia, and several islands. He embraced Greek culture and increasingly involved himself in Greek affairs, instigating and supporting Rhodian involvement in the Social War (357-355 BC) against Athens. Maussollos is perhaps most famous for his great tomb which he built at Halikarnassos after moving his capital from Mylasa. This tomb was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world and gave us the word mausoleum in English. The reverse depicts Zeus Labraundos, the patron deity of Mylasa and the Hekatomnid dynasty. Ironically it was in the god's temple at Labranda that assassins attempted to kill Maussollos in 353 BC.



- 1103** Carian Satraps. Pixodaros. Silver Didrachm (6.78 g), ca. 341/0-336/5 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right. Rev. ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding labrys and scepter. (SNG Kayhan 891-2; SNG von Aulock 2375-6; SNG Copenhagen 597). Lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,500

ex Goldberg 36 (30 May 2006), lot 3523.

The Hekatomnid Pixodaros assumed power as dynast in Caria by driving out his sister. He subsequently secured his position by courting the favor of Persia and assuming a role as satrap of Caria for the Persian Great King. He was evidently a very cautious ruler, for he also attempted to gain the friendship of the increasingly powerful king of Macedon, Philip II. To this end he offered to marry his eldest daughter to Philip's eldest son, the illegitimate and reportedly half-witted Arrhidaios. When Philip's younger son, Alexander, learned of the proposed marriage alliance, he feared that it was a sign that he would be passed over as heir to the throne and attempted to engineer his own betrothal to Pixodaros' daughter. This plot suited Pixodaros even more, but it all fell through when Philip discovered what was going on. The incident, sometimes described as "the Pixodaros Affair," became a source of growing friction between Philip and Alexander that marred their relationship in the last years of Philip's life. Pixodaros appears to have died sometime before Alexander's arrival in Asia Minor at the head of the Macedonian army in 334 BC.



1104



1105

- 1104** Carian Satraps. Pixodaros. Silver Didrachm (6.87 g), ca. 341/0-336/5 BC. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly right. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ, Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding labrys and scepter. (SNG Kayhan 891-2; SNG von Aulock 2375-6; SNG Copenhagen 597). Lightly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 750

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 337

ex Waddell II (12 September 1987), lot 239.

- 1105** Lycian League. Silver Hemidrachm (1.49 g), Late 1st century BC-early 1st century AD. Kragos. Λ-Y across field, laureate head of Apollo right. Rev. K-P across field, lyre within incuse square. (Troxell 142.9 (same obv. die); RPC 3312). Well struck. Extremely fine. \$ 300



1106



1107

- 1106** Lycian Dynasts. Pre-dynastic period. Silver Stater (9.18 g), ca. 520-470/60 BC. Lion's head right. Rev. Incuse square with lines radiating from center. (Falghera App., type D; *Traité* I 998; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 366; SNG von Aulock 4041; SNG Berry 1154; Rosen 681; Reuter 1). Pleasing antique tone and ancient test cuts on the reverse. Choice very fine. \$ 500

- 1107** Lycian Dynasts. Pre-dynastic period. Silver Stater (9.18 g), ca. 520-470/60 BC. Lion's head right. Rev. Incuse square with lines radiating from center. (Falghera App., type D; *Traité* I 998; SNG Copenhagen Supp. 366; SNG von Aulock 4041; SNG Berry 1154; Rosen 681; Reuter 1). Uniform light grey tone. Ancient test cut. About extremely fine. \$ 400



- 1108** Lycian Dynasts. Proto-dynastic period. Silver Stater (9.26 g), ca. 500-470/60 BC. Forepart of boar right. Rev. Rough incuse square. (Falghera 28; SNG von Aulock 8459; SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 367). Well struck and perfectly centered. Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000



- 1109** Lycian Dynasts. Proto-dynastic period. Silver Stater (9.09 g), ca. 500-470/60 BC. Forepart of boar right. Rev. Crossed lines in incuse punch. (Falghera 19; Demirlir 21; SNG von Aulock 4050). Ancient test cut on reverse. Toned. Very fine. \$ 600



- 1110** Lycian Dynasts. Trbhenimi. Silver Stater (9.79 g), ca. 390-370 BC. Limyra. Facing lion's scalp. Rev. Triskeles; small triskeles in one corner; all within incuse square. (Falghera -; cf. Podalia 128-9 (same obv. die, diff. rev.); SNG Copenhagen Suppl. -; SNG von Aulock -). Lightly toned. Wonderful full flan. Extremely fine. \$ 1,500

ex CNG 99 (13 May 2015), lot 296.



- 1111** Lycian Dynasts. Perikles. Silver $\frac{1}{3}$ Stater (2.97 g), ca. 380-360 BC. Facing lion's scalp. Rev. Triskeles; in upper field, dolphin right; in lower left field, draped bust of Apollo(?) facing slightly left; all within incuse square. (cf. SNG Keckman 495; cf. *Traité* II 494; otherwise unpublished). Luster still present. About extremely fine. \$ 500

ex Roma E17 (25 April 2015), lot 341.

Perikles (Perikle in Lycian) was the last of the Lycian dynasts subject to the Great Kings of Persia. He ruled parts of eastern Lycia, but when the Great Satraps' Revolt broke out against Artaxerxes II in 366 BC, he joined the rebellion, which was ultimately crushed in 360 BC. Although this lion's skin and triskeles type is known with the facing head as a control symbol, the addition of the dolphin on this specimen appears to be new and possibly unpublished.



- 1112** Lycia, Xanthos (as Arīna). Silver Stater (8.31 g), ca. 450-430/20 BC. Head right, wearing satrapal headdress. Rev. Laureate head of Apollo right; behind, diskeles; all in dotted circular border within incuse circle. (cf. Falghera 143=SNG von Aulock 4197; Roma IX, 379; otherwise unpublished). Well struck. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

The Lycian city of Xanthos (Arīna in Lycian) had a tragic early history. When faced with the superior Persian forces of Harpagos in 540 BC, the Xanthians reportedly destroyed their acropolis, killed their wives and children, and then undertook a suicidal attack on the Persians. The entire population was destroyed except for 80 families who were away from their city at the time of this calamity. When the families that were away at the time of the city's destruction returned, they rebuilt Xanthos and became subjects of the Persian Great Kings, but the city was destroyed once again sometime between 475 and 470 BC, caught in the middle of the conflict between the Greek cities led by Athens and Persia. This coin, struck after Xanthos was again restored, reflects the city's sometimes precarious position between the Greek and Persian cultural and political spheres. The obverse depicts a male head wearing a Persian satrapal headdress, possibly representing the satrap of Lycia, while the reverse depicts Apollo, the Greek God par excellence.



- 1113** Pamphylia, Aspendos. Silver Stater (10.88 g), ca. 380-330/25 BC. Two nude wrestlers grappling; between, AK. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕΔΠΥ[Σ], slinger preparing to hurl stone standing right; in right field, triskeles. (Tekin series D; SNG BN 84). Extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1114** Cilicia, Aegeae. Autonomous (under Caracalla). ca. A.D. 216-217. Billon Tetradrachm (11.78 g). Diademed and draped bust of Asclepius right; serpent-entwined staff before. Rev. Asclepius standing facing, head left, leaning on serpent-staff, within octastyle temple. (cf. Prieur 723 for a similar obverse; H. Bloesch, "Caracalla in Aigeai," *Atti (Proceedings). Congresso Internazionale di Numismatica, Roma 1961 (1965)*, 307 seq. Apparently unpublished and a very interesting type). A little rough, very fine nonetheless. Very fine. \$ 2,500

The sanctuary of Asclepius in Aegeae was certainly not as famous as the ones in Epidaurus, Cos or Pergamum, but was still well known. The rather unusual use of base silver for these rare autonomous issues (dated 262 and 263 of the local era, or A.D. 215/6 and 216/7) as well as their types refer to an illness of Caracalla and of his attempt at being healed by visiting sanctuaries of Asclepius such as Pergamum and probably Aegeae.



- 1115** Cilicia, Mallos. Silver Tetrobol (3.04 g), ca. 425-385 BC. Winged figure of Kronos facing, holding circular shield or disk. Rev. Swan standing left in beaded square border within incuse square. (Casabonne type 4; SNG BN -; cf. SNG Levante Suppl. 22 (stater); cf. SNG Tahberer 923 (stater)). Lightly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 400

ex Lanz 30 (26 November 1984), lot 318
ex Empire Coins 3 (5 May 1985), lot 43.

- 1116** Cilicia, Nagidos. Silver Stater (10.67 g), ca. 400-385 BC. Aphrodite seated left, holding patera over altar at her feet to left, and resting arm on the back of the chair; to right, Eros standing left, crowning her with wreath. Rev. ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩ-[N], Dionysos standing facing, head left, holding grape-bunch on vine and thyrsos. (Casabonne type 4; Lederer 25 (same dies); SNG BN -; SNG Levante -). Very fine. \$ 300



- 1117** Cilicia, Nagidos. Silver Stater (10.10 g), ca. 360-333 BC. Aphrodite seated left, holding patera and resting elbow on back of chair; to left, Nike flying right, crowning her with wreath; below seat, mouse left. Rev. ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ, Dionysos standing facing, head left, holding grape bunch and thyrsos; in upper left field, ΖΩ monogram; in lower left field, ΑΚ; c/m: bill walking with within incuse square. (cf. Lederer 47 (same obv. die); sf. SNG BN 28-41 (diff. controls)). Ancient countermark and ancient test cut. A fantastic example of an ancient trade coin of the realm. Extremely fine. \$ 1,250

ex NFA MBS (18 October 1990), lot 370
ex NFA MBS (15 January 1982), lot 245.

Little is known about the Cilician city of Nagidos beyond that it was considered a Samian foundation, had an eponymous hero named Nagis, and was incorporated into the Achaemenid Persian Empire perhaps as early as 545 BC. In the Classical period the city and the rest of Cilicia was governed by Persian satraps. The coinage of Nagidos and other Cilician cities of the period is notable for the frequent use of full figure designs on both sides of the coin. Here Aphrodite is depicted on the obverse, which has been taken as an indication that the city had an important temple dedicated to the Greek goddess of love, but it is just as possible that this type refers to the cult of the Persian deity, Anahita, which was often brought to Asia Minor by Persian officials and who was frequently identified with Aphrodite by the Greeks.



- 1118** Cilicia, Nagidos. Silver Stater (9.30 g), ca. 360-333 BC. Aphrodite seated left, holding patera and resting elbow on back of chair; to left, Nike flying right, crowning her with wreath; below seat, mouse left. Rev. ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ, Dionysos standing facing, head left, holding grape bunch and thyrsos; in upper left field, monogram; in lower left field, ΑΣ. (cf. Lederer 51 (same obv. die); sf. SNG BN 28-41 (diff. controls)). Toned. Obverse die wear and minor porosity. Very fine. \$ 600



- 1119** Cilicia, Tarsos. Mazaios. Silver Stater (10.64 g), Satrap, 361/0-334 BC. 'BLRTZ' (Aramaic), Baaltars seated left, head and torso facing, holding eagle, grain ear, grapes, and scepter. Rev. 'ΜΖΔΥ' (Aramaic), lion attacking bull left; below, Aramaic letter. (Casabonne series 2A; SNG BN -; SNG Levante -; SNG von Aulock 5959). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000



- 1120** Syria, Seleukis and Pieria. Laodikeia ad Mare. Silver Tetradrachm (14.54 g), ca. 81/0-17/6 BC. CY 17 (65/4 BC). Veiled, draped, and turreted bust of Tyche right. Rev. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, Zeus seated left, holding Nike and scepter; in inner left field, date (ZI); below throne, monogram; in exergue, ΑΣ; all within wreath. (Mørkholm 10c; HGC 9, 1398). Very fine. \$ 300



- 1121** Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos IV Epiphanes. Æ (37.84 g), 175-164 BC. 'Egyptianizing' series. Antioch on the Orontes, 169/8 BC. Laureate head of Zeus-Serapis right, wearing tainia with Osiris crown at tip. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, eagle standing right on thunderbolt. (SC 1413; HGC 9, 643). Another, smaller Æ (20.47 g) of the same 'Egyptianizing' series, with Isis / Eagle. (SC 1414; HGC 9, 644). First with an earthen brown patina, the second with a dark green-black patina. Both very fine. (2) \$ 750

Second ex CNG E172 (5 September 2007), lot 60.



- 1122** Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos IV Epiphanes. Æ Drachm (12.69 g), 175-164 BC. 'Egyptianizing' series. Antioch on the Orontes, 169/8 BC. Laureate head of Zeus-Serapis right, wearing tainia with Osiris crown at tip. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝ[ΟΥΣ], eagle standing right on thunderbolt. (SC 1413; HGC 9, 643). Green patina. Very fine. \$ 500

A large bronze coin struck in the Ptolemaic style for use during Antiochos IV's planned invasion of Egypt. Livy records that Antiochos and his 100,000-man army were turned back at the border by an aging Roman official and a dozen men who drew a line in the sand (Livy XLV.12).

Incredible Quality Demetrios I Soter, 162-150 BC Gold Stater





- 1123** Seleukid Kingdom. Demetrius I Soter. Gold Stater (8.55 g), 162-150 BC. Ekbatana. Diademed head of Demetrius I right; behind, star above K. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting hand on grounded compound bow behind; in outer left field, horse's head left. (SC 1725.2; CSE 2; 429; HGC 9, 783). *The cover coin. Extremely rare, being one of only two known specimens, this being the finest!* Superb extremely fine. \$ 20,000

Demetrius I (161-150 BC) was never supposed to have been king. In his youth he was sent to Rome to serve as a hostage for the good behavior of his father Seleukos IV. However, when Seleukos was assassinated by one of his ministers in 175 he was not released to take up his throne. Instead, his uncle, Antiochos IV Epiphanes, swooped into Syria, killed the minister who had become usurper and made himself the new Seleukid king. When Antiochos IV died under mysterious circumstances in 164, the Romans still would not release Demetrius, and instead recognized Antiochos V, the infant son of Antiochos IV as king. In 162, Demetrius escaped from his Italian captivity onto a Phoenician trade ship that carried him back to Syria.

When he arrived in the land of his fathers, Demetrius was instantly hailed as the true king and the hapless Antiochos V was made to disappear - and not a minute too soon. In Demetrius' absence, the kingdom had suffered: there was conflict between generals competing to control Antiochos V; the war against the Jewish rebellion of Judas Maccabaeus had gone badly; and the Romans had begun enforcing the clauses of the Peace of Apamea that destroyed much of the Seleukid herd of war elephants as well as its fleet. This mess at home was compounded by the revolt of Timarchos, the Seleukid satrap of Media, who claimed independence and expanded into Babylonia on the gamble that the Romans would dethrone Demetrius who, after all, had come to power without their consent. Despite Roman disapproval, Demetrius I marched against Timarchos and defeated him in 161 BC, for which he was hailed as Soter (Savior) by the grateful Babylonians.

Somewhat less grateful was the Roman Senate, which now found it necessary to grudgingly recognize the escaped Demetrius I as the legitimate Seleukid king. Even more ungrateful was Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia, whom Demetrius briefly dethroned by supporting Orophernes, a Cappadocian pretender so infamous that he later received a poetic eulogy from C. P. Cavafy. Indeed, after the destruction of Timarchos, Demetrius embarked on what almost looks like a general policy of agitating his neighbors: he attempted to steal Cyprus from the Ptolemaic kingdom of Egypt by bribing its governor with 500 talents and caused serious damage to the cause of Jewish resistance to the Seleukid Empire when his generals defeated and killed Judas Maccabaeus. In the end he even came to annoy his own people who found his love of the hunt excessive and his personal character oppressive.

In 152 BC, the growing resentment against Demetrius coalesced around the person of Alexander I Balas, a pretended son of Antiochos IV who was advanced by the kings of Pergamon and Egypt. The Senate, as slow as ever to forgive a wrong, fully endorsed Alexander's claim, thus punishing Demetrius for defying Rome for almost a decade. Demetrius' fate was sealed. When he finally met Alexander in battle near Antioch in 150, he was killed and Syria fell to the pretender who was supported by a Ptolemaic army.

This Extremely rare gold stater in magnificent condition of Demetrius I from the mint of Ekbatana represents the same control variety as SC 1725.2, but is from a different die pairing than the heretofore only known example formerly in the collection of Arthur Houghton (CSE 2, 429). It is also significantly nicer than the Houghton coin, with sharp and clearly defined details and excellent surfaces. It belongs to a larger class of emergency gold coins that Demetrius struck at an uncertain mint in Cilicia or Syria (SC 1623), Antioch on the Orontes (SC 1627-1632), Seleukeia on the Tigris (SC 1685), and Ekbatana (1724-1725) in preparation for and during the final showdown with Alexander I. Most of the other known Ekbatana staters (SC 1724 and SC 1725.1), of which there are only a few, were struck from silver drachm dies pressed into service for gold, but it has not yet been possible to identify a link to the drachm series for this or the Houghton coin. Although Ekbatana and the surrounding satrapy of Media were under no immediate threat from the forces at Alexander's disposal in Syria, it would seem that the staters were issued to shore up the loyalty of commanders there lest they look to the troubled situation in the western part of the Seleukid empire and decide to embark on the same rebellious path that Timarchos had taken. This precaution was ultimately pointless since Demetrius was defeated and killed in his first battle against Alexander.



- 1124** Seleukid Kingdom. Alexander I Balas. Æ (6.40 g), 152/1-145 BC. Apameia on the Axios, SE 163 (150/49 BC). Laureate head of Alexander I right. Rev. ΑΠΑΜΕΩ[N], Zeus standing facing, head left, holding crested helmet and scepter; in left field, monogram and date (ΓΞΡ). (SC 1804a; HGC 9, 904). Uniform medium reddish-chocolate brown patina. Choice very fine. \$ 300



- 1125** Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos VI Dionysos. Silver Drachm, 144-142 BC. Antioch on the Orontes, SE 170 (143/2 BC). Diademed and radiate head of Antiochos VI right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ [ΕΠΙ] ΙΦΑ-ΝΟΥΣ [ΔΙΟ]Ν-ΥΣΟΥ, Apollo seated left on omphalos, testing arrow and resting hand on grounded bow; between legs, monogram; in exergue, date (OP) and ΣΤΑ. (SC 2002.2b; HGC 9, 1036a). NGC grade Extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1126** Seleukid Kingdom. Antiochos VIII Epiphanes. Silver Tetradrachm (16.61 g), sole reign, 121/0-97/6 BC. Antioch on the Orontes, 121/0-113 BC. Diademed head of Antiochos VIII right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, Zeus Ouranios standing left, holding star and scepter; to outer left, ΙΕ above Α; to inner right, Α; all within laurel wreath. (SC 2298.2f; HGC 9, 1197e). Toned. Very fine. \$ 400

ex George Tucker Collection (NFA MBS, 18 October 1990), lot 938.



- 1127** Phoenicia, Byblos. 'Ozba'al. Silver Shekel (13.15 g), ca. 400-365 BC. 'Z (in Phoenician) between galley and tail of hippocamp, three hoplites on galley with prow terminating in lion's head left above waves; below, hippocamp left above murex shell. Rev. 'ZB'L MLK GBL, lion attacking bull left. (cf. Betlyon 14; cf. Rouvier 641 (1/16 shekel); SNG Copenhagen 132). Toned. Very fine. \$ 900

David R. Sear certificate included.



- 1128** Phoenicia, Arados. Uncertain king. Silver Stater (10.41 g), ca. 348/7-339/8. Laureate head of Ba'al-Arwad right. Rev. 'MAB' above, galley with Pataikos right; three waves below; all within dotted square border within incuse square. (Betlyon 26; cf. HGC 10, 31). Boldly struck. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 1,500

Very rare Early Sidon Silver Half-Shekel



- 1129** Phoenicia, Sidon. Time of Baalshallim I-Ba'ana. Silver ½ Shekel (6.69 g), ca. 425-402 BC. City wall with four towers before which a Phoenician galley left; below, two lions leaping in opposite directions. Rev. Persian king or hero standing right, holding dagger and grasping mane of lion held before him; all within incuse square. (Elayi & Elayi grp. III.2; Betlyon 9; HGC 10, -). Lightly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 5,000

This type can only be attributed to the period from the reign of Baalshallim I to that of Ba'ana (ca. 425-402 BC) because it lacks the usual abbreviated Phoenician legend used to identify the specific issuer. The obverse depicts a Phoenician galley before the walls of a fortified city, probably intended to represent Sidon. The reverse shows a battle between a heroic figure in Persian royal costume and a lion. There is some controversy over whether the heroic figure represents a local Phoenician deity with iconography borrowed from Persia - Phoenician iconography was eclectic in its adoption of the contemporary iconography from other neighboring Near Eastern states and from Egypt - or whether it is simply meant to represent the Persian Great King in heroic guise as the Phoenician kings were compelled to recognize him as their overlord.



- 1130** Phoenicia, Tyre. 'Uzzimilk. Silver Shekel (8.28 g), ca. 349-333/2 BC. RY 4 (346/5 BC). Melqart riding hippocamp right, drawing bow; below, double line of waves and dolphin. Rev. Owl standing right, head facing, crook and flail over wing; in right field, date (| | | |) and O. (Elayi & Elayi 925 (O11/R18); Betlyon 37; HGC 10, 349). Both sides complete. The obverse especially nice. Choice very fine. \$ 1,250

Lovely Jewish Year 3 Silver Shekel



- 1131** Judaea, The Jewish War. Silver Shekel (13.82 g), 66-70 CE. Jerusalem, year 3 (68/9 CE). 'Shekel of Israel' (Paleo-Hebrew), ritual chalice with pearled rim, the base raised by projections on both ends; above, 'year 3'. Rev. 'Jerusalem the holy' (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. (TJC 202; Hendin 1361). Well struck and well centered. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 4,000



- 1132** Nabataean Kingdom. Aretas IV, with Shuqailat. Silver Drachm (3.57 g), 9 BC-AD 40. Petra, uncertain date (ca. AD 20/1-39/40). Laureate and draped bust of Aretas IV right. Rev. Laureate, draped, and veiled bust of Shuqailat right; date in legend (off flan). (cf. Meshorer 96-8). *Rare*. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 400

Superb Quality Gold Daric of Darios III, ca. 375-336 BC



- 1133** Achaemenid Kingdom. Darios III. Gold Daric (8.27 g), ca. 375-336 BC. Sardes. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running stance right, quiver at shoulder, holding spear and bow. Rev. Patterned incuse punch. (Carradice type Iiib (Late)). Same type as the double daric and attributed to Darius III. Superb extremely fine. \$ 4,000



- 1134** Parthian Kingdom. Vologases V. Silver Drachm (2.72 g), ca. AD 191-207/8. Ekbatana. Diademed bust of Vologases V facing, with pointed beard of random strokes; hair in bunches above diadem and at sides. Rev. Archer seated right on throne, holding bow; monogram below bow. (Sellwood 86.4; Shore 449; Sunrise 456). Extremely fine. \$ 900



- 1135** Sasanian Kingdom. Varhran II. Silver Drachm (4.09 g), AD 276-293. Confronted busts of Varhran I right, wearing winged crown with korymbos, and Prince 3 left, wearing plain kolah with boar's head. Rev. Fire altar; flanked by two attendants, the one on left wearing winged crown with korymbos, the other wearing mural crown. (SNS type III/1; Göbl type IV/1; Sunrise 776). Superb extremely fine. \$ 2,500

Very rare Narseh Gold Dinar, AD 293-303



- 1136** Sasanian Kingdom. Narseh. Gold Dinar (7.45 g), AD 293-303. Bust of Narseh right, wearing crown with arcades, three foliate branches, and korymbos; hair in single group. Rev. Fire altar; flanked by two attendants, the one on left wearing winged crown with korymbos, the other wearing mural crown; symbols flanking flames. (SNS type Ib/2a; Göbl type II/2; Paruck -; Saeedi AV29; Sunrise 806 (same dies)). Rare and seldom offered. Extremely fine. \$ 7,500

Narseh seized the Sasanian throne from the unpopular Vahran III in AD 293. His status as the last surviving son of Shapur I made him a favorite of the nobility and he used their support to drive out the Roman-backed king of Armenia in AD 296. This invited attack from the Roman Caesar, Galerius, whom Narseh defeated on three separate occasions in Mesopotamia. Unfortunately, when Galerius returned the following year with an army of 25,000 men, Narseh suffered a crushing defeat in Armenia and was forced to flee for his life. His family and war chest all fell into the hands of Galerius, which compelled Narseh to negotiate a humbling peace settlement. He was required to give up five provinces west of the Tigris River, accept the expansion of the borders of Armenia and the restoration of its pro-Roman king, and renounce Sasanian claims to Iberia. Thus the bright beginning of Narseh's reign was darkened by the shadow of Rome. Humiliated by the peace, Narseh died only five years after the settlement was ratified.

Very rare Gold Dinar of Shapur III



- 1137** Sasanian Kingdom. Shapur III. Gold Dinar (7.17 g), AD 383-388. Siundated. Bust of Shapur III right, wearing flat-topped crown with korymbos; to right, flower on stem. Rev. Fire altar with ribbon, no bust right in flames. (SNS III -; Göbl -; Paruck -; Sunrise -; Triskeles 17, 308 (same dies), otherwise unpublished). *Extremely rare - one of only two known.* Choice very fine. \$ 3,000



1138



1139

- 1138** Elymaian Kingdom. Kamnaskires III, with Anzaze. Silver Drachm (3.71 g), ca. 82/1-73/2 BC. Seleukeia on the Hedyphon, SE 231 (82/1 BC). Jugate draped busts of Kamnaskires III, diademed, and his queen, Anzaze, wearing stephane, left; behind busts, anchor mintmark. Rev. Belos seated left, holding Nike and scepter; in inner left field, monogram; in exergue, date (ΑΛΣ?). (cf. Haaff 7.1.2, subtype 1A; Alram 455; cf. Suse pl. LXXII, 12 (date). Pleasing old cabinet tone. Very fine. \$ 500

- 1139** Kingdom of Characene. Attambelos I. Silver Tetradrachm (15.54 g), 47/6-25/4 BC. Charax-Spasinu, SE 269 (44/3 BC). Diademed head of Attambelos I right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΤΤΑΜΒΕΛ[ΟΥ] ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓ[ΕΤΟΥ], Herakles seated left, supporting club resting on leg; above, monogram; in exergue, date (ΘΞΣ). (Hill 10-11; Alram -). A quality example. Choice very fine. \$ 750

David R. Sear certificate included.

Remarkable Quality Euthydemos II Silver Tetradrachm



- 1140** Baktrian Kingdom. Euthydemos II. Silver Tetradrachm (16.77 g), ca. 185-180 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Euthydemos II right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥ-ΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, Herakles standing facing, holding wreath, club and lion's skin; in inner left field, monogram. (Bopearachchi 1D; SNG ANS 217-8). Wonderful high relief. Extremely fine. \$ 4,500

Although Euthydemos II evidently was still quite young when he succeeded his father, Demetrios I, the founder of the Indo-Greek kingdom, his portrait coinage encapsulates all the qualities that art historians have come to appreciate about Indo-Greek and Graeco-Baktrian portraiture. The highly sculpted and realistic images tempt the viewer to believe that they know the ruler in the portrait as an individual person and to interpret his character despite the fact that almost nothing is known about most of the kings outside of the coins themselves.



- 1141** Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides I. Silver Tetradrachm (16.84 g), ca. 171-145 BC. Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Eukratides I right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, the Dioskouroi, each holding palm branch and couched lance, on horses rearing right; in lower right field, monogram. (Bopearachchi 6E; SNG ANS 465). Mint state. \$ 2,500

Eukratides I is notable as one of the very few Graeco-Baktrian and Indo-Greek kings for whom we have historical evidence outside of coins. He revolted against the reigning Demetrios II in ca. 171 BC, but soon found himself besieged by Demetrios at the head of a 60,000-strong army. According to Justin, through repeated sorties, Eukratides used his small force of 300 men to raise the siege and gain victory after four months. He then crossed the Hindu Kush, conquering parts of western India. Unfortunately, his dramatic reign came to a violent end when his son murdered him, reportedly coldly driving his chariot through his blood. The enduring popularity of Eukratides' Dioskouroi reverse type may be gauged by its continued use by several of his Indo-Greek successors, its imitation by non-Greek peoples in Sogdiana and Baktria, and its incorporation into the seal of the modern Da Afghanistan Bank (founded 1939).



- 1142** Baktrian Kingdom. Eukratides I. Silver Obol (0.60 g), ca. 171-145 BC. Diademed and draped bust of Eukratides I right. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ, caps of the Dioskouroi surmounted by stars and palm branches. (Bopearachchi 3F; SNG ANS 454-7). Uniform antique grey toning. Extremely fine. \$ 400

ex Hess-Divo 317 (27 October 2010), 343.

Mint state Philoxenos Silver Tetradrachm



- 1143** Indo-Greek Kingdom. Philoxenos. Silver Tetradrachm (9.75 g), ca. 100-95 BC. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΕΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Philoxenos right, wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. King on horse prancing right; in lower right field, monogram. (Bopearachchi 5C; SNG ANS 1183-6). Fully lustrous. Mint state. \$ 3,000

Philoxenos, who struck coins carrying the epithet Aniketos "the Invincible," was an obscure but apparently influential king who briefly ruled most of the lands conquered by the Indo-Greeks. Although he has not been connected to any of the distinct (but disputed) Indo-Greek dynasties, it has been suggested on tenuous grounds that he might have been the father of Kalliope, the queen of king Hermaios. His cavalryman reverse type may have influenced subsequent Indo-Scythian coin types.

The Extremely rare and Historic Gold Stater of Pharaoh Nektanebo II



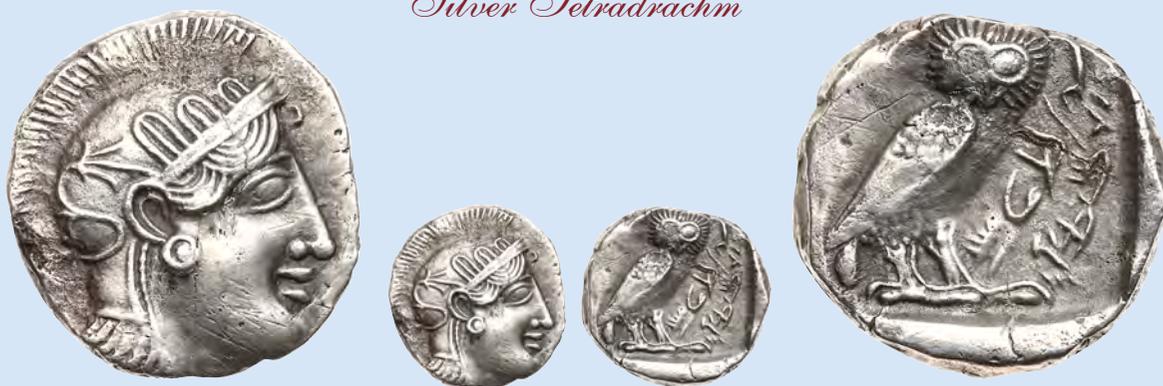


- 1144** Egypt, Pharonic. Nektanebo II. Gold Stater (8.16 g), ca. 361-342 BC. Horse prancing right. Rev. Hieroglyphic representation of 'good gold': pectoral necklace (nebew = 'gold') crossing horizontally over a windpipe and heart (nefer = 'good'). (Faucher, Fischer-Bossert & Dhennin 1p (D1/R1; this coin); SNG Berry 1459 (same dies); SNG Copenhagen 1 (same obv. die); ACGC 1064 (same obv. die); Hunt I 106 (same dies); Jameson 2618 (same rev. die)). *Very rare*. Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 140,000

ex Münzhandlung Basel 10 (16 March 1938), lot 402
 ex Stack's (10 June 1997), 38; Berk BBS 83 (26 October 1994), lot 7B
 ex Lawrence A. Adams Collection (Triton XIX, 4 January 2016), lot 2075

This remarkable stater is the only "Greek" coin to feature a type intended to express an idea using the Egyptian hieroglyphic script. It was struck by Nektanebo II (ca. 361-342 BC), a rebel Saite Pharaoh who opposed the re-incorporation of Egypt into the Achaemenid Persian empire. In his bid to maintain Egyptian independence, he had the support of the powerful Egyptian priesthood and maintained an army of Greek mercenaries. The coin is itself symbolic of Nektanebo's unenviable predicament of being a nationalist leader with a regime propped up by foreign military muscle. While it is generally believed that this gold stater was part of an issue used to pay the Pharaoh's mercenaries, the hieroglyphic reverse type identifying it as "good gold" is likely to have been readable only by Egyptian priestly scribes. The hieroglyphic reverse reflects Nektanebo's presentation of himself as a legitimate native pharaoh defending Egypt against the Persians - only the latest manifestation of the "vile Asiatic" repeatedly mentioned in hieroglyphic texts since the third millennium BC. Nektanebo II and his mercenary army successfully repelled a Persian invasion in 351/0 BC, but he was driven from power when the mercenary leaders turned against him and joined the renewed offensive of Artaxerxes II in 342 BC. Evidently more than good gold and the support of the religious establishment was needed to keep native Pharaohs on the throne of the Two Lands, even in the twilight of the Persian empire.

*Exciting Egyptian Achaemenid Period, Artaxerxes III Ochus.
 Silver Tetradrachm*



- 1145** Egypt, Achaemenid Period. Artaxerxes III Ochus. Silver Tetradrachm (16.49 g), 343/2-338/7 BC. Helmeted head of Athena right, frontal eye. Rev. 'Pharaoh Artaxerxes' (Egyptian demotic), owl standing right, head facing; above to left, olive-spray with berry and crescent; all within incuse square. (Van Alfen p. 25, 3, pl. 6, 115). *Very rare*. Huge flan. Some scattered insignificant scratches on both sides. Choice very fine. \$ 4,000

While imitative Athenian tetradrachms commonly circulated in Egypt and the Southern Levant, this piece is remarkable for its legend, written in Egyptian demotic ("popular") script that names the Persian Great King, Artaxerxes III, as Pharaoh. The sudden and completely unexpected use of demotic here is explained by the historical context of the coinage, which was struck following the defeat of the anti-Persian rebel pharaoh, Nektanebo II in 342 BC. Nektanebo's rare gold coinage had spoken to Egyptians in hieroglyphic pictog to underline the national flavor of his revolt despite the fact that they were being spent on Greek mercenaries. The demotic tetradrachms of the victorious Artaxerxes III, also used on mercenaries, seem to be a direct response to the coins of Nektanebo, but identify the Great King as the legitimate pharaoh.



- 1146** Ptolemaic Kingdom. Ptolemy I Soter. Silver Tetradrachm (15.52 g), as King, 305-282 BC. Alexandria, in the name of Alexander III, ca. 303 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander right, wearing elephant's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Athena Alkidemos advancing right, brandishing javelin and holding forth shield; in right field, Corinthian helmet, ΙΞ monogram, and eagle standing right on thunderbolt. (Svoronos 165; Zervos issue 27, obv. die 392; SNG Copenhagen -; Weber 8227 (same obv. die)). Faint graffito (?) before Athena's head on reverse. Nicely toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000



1147



1148

- 1147** Ptolemaic Kingdom. Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX Soter II (Lathyros). Silver Tetradrachm (14.03 g), 116-107 BC. Paphos, RY 1 (116/5 BC). Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, wearing aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, eagle with closed wings standing left on thunderbolt; in left field, date (L A); in right field, Π(A). (Svoronos 1659; SNG Copenhagen 347 (Alexandria)). Lightly toned and excellent metal. Extremely fine. \$ 700
- 1148** Uncertain Emperor. PB Tessera (4.68 g), 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Antinoöpolis in Egypt, RY 2 of an uncertain emperor. Confronted busts of Antinous, on left, and Isis, on right; across field, date (L B). Rev. Nilus reclining left on back of hippopotamus, holding reeds and cornucopiae. (Rostovtsev & Prou 665-6; Milne -; Dattari (Savio) -). *Rare*. Excellent for type and metal. Choice very fine. \$ 750



- 1149** Zeugitania, Carthage. Silver Shekel (7.74 g), ca. 300 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left. Rev. Horse standing right before palm tree, head turned to look back; in right field, star. (Jenkins & Lewis pl. 26, 15-7; cf. MAA 36; SNG Copenhagen 141). Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

While the head on the obverse of this coin represents the native Punic deity, Tanit, its style is influenced by exposure to the Persephone types struck by Syracuse during the many conflicts between the Greek and Punic peoples for possession of Sicily in the fifth and fourth centuries BC. The horse reverse may refer to the foundation myth of Carthage in which the head of a horse was found on the hill where the city was to be built. This discovery was said to be an omen that Carthage would be powerful in war. The palm tree behind alluded to the Phoenician origin of the Punic Carthaginians since the Greek word for palm tree and the source of the regional name Phoenicia was *phoinix*.



- 1150** Zeugitania, Carthage. Electrum Stater (7.40 g), ca. 290-270 BC. Wreathed head of Tanit left. Rev. Horse standing right on ground-line. (Jenkins & Lewis grp. VII, 365 (same dies); MAA 13; SNG Copenhagen 988 (same obv. die)). Deeper yellow than usually seen and Very fine style. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 2,500

Fabulous Carthaginian Punic Portrait Issue
Silver Shekel, ca. 237-209 BC



- 1151** Iberia, Punic issues. Silver Shekel (7.28 g), ca. 237-209 BC. Diademed male head (Hasdrubal?) left. Rev. Prow of galley right, with shield on deck and wreathed forepost terminating in a bird's head to which is attached a pennant; in exergue, dolphin right. (Robinson pp. 37-38, pl. II, 4c; ACIP 543; SNG BM 91). *Very rare*. Toned. Very fine. \$ 10,000

While the prow reverse of this coin obviously refers to Carthaginian sea power, the diademed head on the obverse is less certain. Although it could represent a Carthaginian deity, it gives the strong impression of a portrait. This has led to the suggestion that it represents none other than Hasdrubal, son of the famous Hamilcar Barca, and brother of the legendary Hannibal. Hasdrubal was left to command the Punic forces in Iberia when Hannibal departed for his invasion of Italy in 218 BC. He followed with reinforcements in 209 BC, but was defeated and killed by Roman forces at the battle of the Metaurus. The head of the hapless Hasdrubal was thrown into the camp of Hannibal as a warning of the defeat that the Romans intended to inflict on the Carthaginians.

ROMAN REPUBLIC



- 1152** C. Fabius C.F Hadrianus. Silver Denarius (3.85 g), 102 BC. Rome. ex A PV behind, veiled, turreted and draped bust of Cybele right. Rev. C FABI C F in exergue, Victory, holding whip and reins, driving galloping biga right; below, pellet above A; to lower right, stork standing right. (Crawford 322/1b; Sydenham 590; Fabia 14). Attractive old cabinet toning. Extremely fine. \$ 450



- 1153** Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius. Silver Denarius (3.81 g), 81 BC. Military mint with Sulla's army in northern Italy. Diademed head of Pietas right; to right, stork standing right. Rev. IMPER in exergue, jug and lituus; all within laurel wreath. (Crawford 374/2; Sydenham 750; Caecilia 44.) Beautiful iridescent old cabinet toned. Extremely fine. \$ 800

ex Poindessault (27 March 1990), lot 90.

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius came from one of the most important and wealthiest families of Rome. Beginning in the 3rd century BC, his family held numerous consulships, tribunates, censorships and military commands. His father, Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, was the chief commander in the Jugurthine War in Numidia until Marius displaced him, and was later censor until driven into exile by Marius. The obverse of this coin portrays the goddess Pietas and alludes to the moneyer's *cognomen*, Pius. The moneyer acquired the honorable title from the people of Rome, whom he had beseeched in order to secure the restoration from exile of his father. The reverse probably refers to an unattested augurate of the moneyer's father, but may also allude to Sulla's holding of the augurate in ca. 82 BC (cf. Crawford p. 374).



- 1154** L. Cassius Q.F. Longinus. Silver Denarius (3.75 g), 75 BC. Rome. Head of Liber (or Bacchus) right, wreathed with ivy, thyrsus at shoulder. Rev. L CASSI Q F, head of Libera left, wreathed with a vine. (Crawford 386/1; Sydenham 779; Cassia 6). Well struck and well centered for this issue, with complete types, iridescent cabinet toning. Extremely fine. \$ 900

This denarius is believed to have been struck by the same L. Cassius Longinus who went on to serve as praetor in 66 BC. The depiction of Father Liber on the obverse and Libera on the reverse may advertise the foundation of a temple of Ceres, Liber and Libera by the moneyer's ancestor, Sp. Cassius in 493 BC. The similarity of the head of Liber to that found on the bronze aes of the moneyer C. Cassius (Crawford 266/3) has also suggested to Crawford a possible allusion to the *lex Cassia tabellaria* introduced by L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla in 137 BC, but this seems a somewhat difficult and improbable connection for the average Roman coin-user to have made.



- 1155** T. Vettius Sabinus. Silver Denarius (3.80 g), 66 BC. Rome. SABINVS behind, S C before, bare-headed and bearded head of King Tatius right; below chin, TA monogram. Rev. IVDEX above, T VETTIVS in exergue, togate figure holding magistrates's scepter driving biga left; behind, stalk of grain. (Crawford 404/1; Sydenham 905; Vettia 2). Iridescent toning. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

The legendary Sabine king, Titus Tatius, who jointly ruled the Romans with Romulus appears on the obverse as a visual pun on the moneyer's cognomen, Sabinus. The reverse type, however, is obscure with the figure in the biga variously (and controversially) described as Sp. Vettius, who appointed Numa Pompilius as interrex, Numa himself, or even Hercules(!). While the legendary Sp. Vettius would provide a connection to the name of the moneyer, T. Vettius, Crawford is probably right to see a more generic judicial figure (indicated by the legend IVDEX) here.



- 1156** Q. Pomponius Musa. Silver Denarius (3.73 g), 65 BC. Rome. Laureate head of Apollo right; behind, star. Rev. Q POMPONI MVSA, Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, standing facing, head left, holding wand pointed toward sphere set on tripod to left. (Crawford 410/8; Sydenham 823; Pomponia 22). Well centered and toned. About extremely fine. \$ 1,200

Like any number of Roman Republican moneyers, Q. Pomponius Musa advertised himself and his family on his coins with types that serve as a pun on his name. He produced a series of denarii representing each of the nine Muses and Hercules Musarum, all of which referring to his cognomen, Musa. While they are not named on the coins, each of the Muses is easily identified by her attributes. Urania, the eldest of the Muses and the daughter of Zeus and Mnemosyne, is perhaps the most distinctive of the group in that she appears holding a wand pointing towards a globe.



- 1157** C. Hosidius C.F. Geta. Silver Denarius (4.01 g), 64 BC. Rome. GETA before, III VIR behind, diademed and draped bust of Diana right, bow and quiver at shoulder. Rev. C HOSIDI C F in exergue, the wild boar of Calydon charging right, side pierced by arrow, harried by hound below. (Crawford 407/2; Sydenham 903; Hosidia 1). Attractive cabinet tone, well centered. Superb extremely fine. \$ 800

The classical myth of the Calydonian boar served to illustrate the consequences for not respecting the gods. King Oeneus of Aetolia neglected to accord the proper rites to the goddess Diana (Artemis), and for this sacrilege she sent a chthonic beast, the wild boar of Calydon, to ravage the Aetolian hinterland. The boar was the bane of the countryside, destroying vineyards and crops and forcing the people to shelter behind their city walls. With starvation paramount, a hunt was organized and many heroes were called to partake (the exception was Hercules, who fought his own chthonic beast, the Erymanthean boar). Amongst all these male heroes was one female, the heroine Atalanta, who won the signal honor of being the first to wound the boar when she shot it through its side with an arrow. Although the significance of this type in relation to the moneyer is unknown to us, we should assume that the mythological episode depicted held some special importance to the moneyer's family, perhaps a claimed descent from Atalanta.



- 1158** C. Piso L.F. Frugi. Silver Denarius (3.93 g), 61 BC. Rome. Head of Apollo right, hair tied with fillet; behind, uncertain symbol. Rev. C PISO L F FRV, winged horseman galloping left, holding whip, torch and reins. (Crawford 408/1b; Hersh 345 (O274/R3001); Sydenham 874; Calpurnia 27c). Old collection toning. NGC AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$ 400



- 1159** L. Torquatus. Silver Denarius (3.88 g), 58 BC. Rome. SIBVLLA below, head of Sibyl right, wreathed with ivy; all within dotted border. Rev. L TORQVAT III VIR, tripod surmounted by an amphora between two stars; all within torque. (Crawford 411/1b; Sydenham 835; Manlia 12). *Scarce*. Attractive cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500

The obverse and reverse types of this coin represent the mythical Sibyl of Cumae and her gift of prophecy. Prophecies attributed to her were written down in the so-called Sibylline books and stored in the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter so that they could be consulted in times of emergency. The torque that surrounds the reverse type refers back to the famous ancestor of L. Torquatus, T. Manlius, who received the family agnomen (nickname) Torquatus for his bravery in 361 BC. According to Roman tradition, a Gaul of great size and strength challenged the Roman army to settle the differences between their people in a duel of champions. Manlius, though small in stature, accepted the challenge and managed to kill the giant Gaul and claimed the golden torque around his neck as a trophy. Ever since that day he and his descendants were known as Torquati (literally "those with torques").



- 1160** L. Torquatus. Silver Denarius (3.85 g), 58 BC. Rome. SIBVLLA below, head of Sibyl right, wreathed with ivy; all within wreath border. Rev. L TORQVAT III VIR, tripod surmounted by an amphora between two stars; all within torque. (Crawford 411/1a; Sydenham 837; Manlia 11). Well struck and centered. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500



- 1161** P. Plautius Hypsaeus. Silver Denarius (3.95 g), 58 BC. Rome. P YPSAE before, S C behind, draped bust of Leuconoë right; behind, dolphin. Rev. CEPI to right, C YPSAE COS/PRIV in two lines in exergue, Jupiter driving quadriga left. (Crawford 420/2d; Sydenham 911b; Plautia 12b. Toned). NGC grade AU; Strike: 4/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 400

- 1162** Cn. Plancius. Silver Denarius (3.96 g), 55 BC. Rome. CN PLANCIVS before, AED CVR S C behind, head of Diana Planciana(?) right, wearing petasus. Rev. Cretan goat standing right; behind, quiver and bow. (Crawford 432/1; Sydenham 933; Plancia 1). Attractive cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 550

- 1163** Q. Servilius Caepio Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.86 g), 54 BC. Rome. BRVTVS, bare head of L. Junius Brutus right. Rev. AHALA, bare head of Caius Servilius Ahala right. (Crawford 433/2; Sydenham 907; Junia 30). Small test cut on edge. Very fine / Choice very fine. \$ 750



- 1164** C. Coelius Caldus. Silver Denarius (4.07 g), 53 BC. Rome. C COEL CALDVS before, COS below, head of the consul C. Coelius Caldus right; behind, carnyx and spear. Rev. C/C/A/L/D/V/S on left; [I/MP/(AV)/X on right, C(ALD)VS III VIR in exergue, veiled figure standing left behind lectisternium flanked by trophies and inscribed L CALDVS/VII (VR) EP(VL). (Crawford 437/4a; Sydenham 898; Coelia 11). Attractive cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

C. Coelius Caldus issued two coin types during his tenure as moneyer, and both depict on the obverse the head of his namesake ancestor who was the first of his family to attain the consulship. Toynbee noted the extremely realistic rendering of the portrait and thought it must have been based on an original portrait (J. M. C. Toynbee, *Roman Historical Portraits*, p. 21). In Rome, nobles were entitled to display images (*imagines*) of ancestors in the atrium of the family house, and these were either sculptures, or more often, death masks molded directly from the face of the deceased. The superb lifelike rendering of the portrait of the consul C. Coelius Caldus on this coin indicates that perhaps his death mask served as the model used by the die engravers for this issue.



- 1165** L. Hostilius Saserna. Silver Denarius (3.72 g), 48 BC. Rome. Head of Gallic captive (Vercingetorix?) right; behind, Gallic shield. Rev. L H[OSTILIVS] above, SASERN below, two warriors in biga galloping right, one driving and the other holding shield and brandishing spear. (Crawford 448/2a; HCRI 18; Sydenham 952; Hostilia 2). Well centered obverse with residual luster. About extremely fine. \$ 3,250

Probably one of the most iconic coins associated with Julius Caesar's Gallic Wars, the obverse type has long been identified as a portrait of Vercingetorix, the great chief of the Arverni captured at the battle of Alesia in 52 BC, although both Crawford and Sear have expressed doubts about this identification. However, the large and detailed treatment of the head suggests an intended portrait rather than a simple personification of a conquered Gaul.



- 1166** Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and Eppius. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), 47-46 BC. Military mint traveling with Scipio in Africa. Q METELL SCIPIO IMP, head of Africa right, wearing elephant's skin headdress; in right field, grain stalk; below, plow. Rev. EPPIVS LEG F C, Hercules standing facing, resting hand on hip and leaning on club draped with lion's skin and set on rock. (Crawford 461/1; HCRI 44; Sydenham 1051; Caecilia 50). Iridescent cabinet toning. About extremely fine. \$ 750

ex Antika (17 October 1985), lot 68.

The obverse type depicting Africa wearing an elephant headdress is remarkable in that it ultimately derives from Ptolemaic Egyptian representations of Alexander the Great as conqueror of Asia used on coins struck at Alexandria. Under the Roman Empire it was transmitted back to Alexandria where a female figure wearing the elephant headdress became the standard personification of the city.

L. Cestius and C. Norbanus Gold Aureus, 43 BC



- 1167** L. Cestius and C. Norbanus. Gold Aureus (7.91 g), 43 BC. Emergency issue of the Roman Senate. Rome. Draped bust of Africa right, wearing elephant's skin headdress. Rev. L CESTIVS above, ex S C - P R across field, C NORBA in exergue, two confronted serpents atop curule chair, front legs of which are decorated with eagles. (Crawford 491/1b; HCRI 195a; Bahrfeldt 25, pl. IV, 19 (same dies); Sydenham 1154; Calicó 4). *Rare variety*. The usual minor weakness on the left eagle for this reverse die. otherwise well struck and of good style. Extremely fine. \$ 14,000

This rarity of the dying Republic was probably struck as an emergency issue by order of the Senate (indicated by the letters S C, *senatus consulto*, found on the reverse) apparently in connection with two African legions deployed abortively to defend Rome against Octavian in 43 BC. The head of Africa on the obverse seems to refer to these legions, while the *sella curulis* (curule chair) on the reverse may be read as a symbol of imperium. Crawford, however, has doubted these specific circumstances, arguing that the S C inscription does not necessarily express opposition to Octavian and that by the summer of 43 BC the Senate probably lacked the gold needed to issue this and related aureus issues on its own. This is clearly a remarkable coin and worthy of further thought.



- 1168** C. Vibius Varus. Silver Denarius (3.65 g), 42 BC. Rome. Head of young Bacchus, wearing wreath of ivy and grapes. Rev. C VIBIVS VARVS, panther springing left onto garlanded altar upon which a bacchic mask and thyrsus rest. (Crawford 494/36; HCRI 192; Sydenham 1138; Vibia 24). Beautifully toned with natural antique iridescence. Superb extremely fine. \$ 800

Purchased privately from Tom Cederlind.

The types of this coin relate to the cult of Bacchus (the Roman version of Greek Dionysos), but their intended message is unclear. Crawford speculated that Bacchus (Liber) might have been a patron of the gens Vibia since he also appears on coins of C. Vibius C.f. Pansa (Crawford 342). The cult of Bacchus had a spotty history in the second century. Lurid stories about the uninhibited mixing of men and women of different social backgrounds during the Bacchanalia was seen as a threat to good order in Rome and among the Roman allies. The Senate therefore stepped in and repressed the cult in 186 BC with some severity, establishing a *senatus consultum de Bacchanalibus* to closely regulate the worship of Bacchus in the future.



- 1169** L. Mussidius Longus. Silver Denarius (3.95 g), 42 BC. Rome. Radiate and draped bust of Sol facing slightly right. Rev. [L MV]SSIDIVS LONGVS, circular ornamented platform with trellis-pattern balustrade inscribed CLOACIN, surmounted by two statues of Venus Cloacina, each resting hand on cippus; on left, flight of steps and portico. (Crawford 494/43a; HCRI 189; Sydenham 1094; Mussidia 7). Old iridescent cabinet toning. Choice very fine. \$ 750

This denarius celebrates a shrine to one of the more unlikely patron deities of the Roman pantheon: Venus Cloacina - the Venus who protected the sewer system (the Cloaca Maxima) of Rome. The Cloaca Maxima was said to have been built under the Etruscan kings, Tarquinius Priscus and Tarquinius Superbus, as a means of draining the swampland around the city's seven hills. In order to protect the drainage system the Sabine king Titus Tatius was said to have erected a shrine to honor Cloacina, the spirit of the sewer who came to be identified with Venus in the Republican period. By some bizarre twist, the composite goddess Venus Cloacina was ultimately recognized as having two spheres of authority: the protection of the sewers, and the protection of the marital bed. Apparently the Roman Republican mind spent more time in the gutter than is usually admitted.



- 1170** L. Livineius Regulus. Silver Denarius (3.97 g), 42 BC. Rome. L REGVLVS PR, bare head of the praetor L. Livineius Regulus right. Rev. [REGVLVS F] above, PRAEF VR in exergue, curule chair between two fasces. (Crawford 494/31; HCRI 180; Sydenham 1113; Livineia 8). Nice cabinet toning with slight iridescence. A little softly struck at part of edge. Extremely fine. \$ 600

Very rare C. Numonius Vaala, 41 BC Silver Denarius



- 1171** C. Numonius Vaala. Silver Denarius (3.92 g), 41 BC. Rome. C NVMONIVS VAALA, bare head of Numonius Vaala right. Rev. VAALA in exergue, soldier advancing left, holding spear and shield, attacking rampart defended by two soldiers. (Crawford 514/2; HCRI 322; Sydenham 1087; Numonia 2). Attractive old cabinet tone, a little softly struck on top of head. About extremely fine. \$ 5,250

ex Ars Classica 17 (3 October 1934)

ex Count Tolstoi Collection (Hess, 11 March 1912), lot 923.

The obverse of this coin depicts an obscure ancestor of the moneyer C. Numonius Vaala who appears to have gained the cognomen Vaala for the gens Numonia through his military exploits. The reverse shows him storming the palisades (*vallum*) of an enemy rampart. It was customary in the Roman Republic to award the soldier who was first to break through the defenses of an enemy fortification with the *corona vallaris* - a golden crown ornamented with palisades, similar to the somewhat more familiar *corona muralis* awarded to the first soldier to break through the wall of an enemy city. It is presumably from the receipt of the *corona vallaris* by the moneyer's ancestor that he took the honorific cognomen Vaala (an archaic form of Vala), which was passed on to his descendants.

ROMAN REPUBLICAN AES GRAVE ISSUES



- 1172** Anonymous. Æ Aes Grave Quadrans (56.55 g), ca. 265-242 BC. Rome. Dog walking left; below, three pellets. Rev. Wheel of six spokes. (Crawford 24/6a; ICC 69; HN Italy 329). Green patina. Very fine. \$ 750



- 1173** Anonymous. Æ Aes Grave Sextans (41.62 g), ca. 265-242 BC. Rome. Tortoise. Rev. Wheel of six spokes. (Crawford 24/7; ICC 71; HN Italy 330). Green patina. Very fine. \$ 750

ROMAN IMPERATORIAL PERIOD



- 1174** Cn. Pompeius Magnus. Silver Denarius (3.03 g), 49 BC. Uncertain mint in Greece. Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor. [CN] PISO PRO Q, head of Numa Pompilius right, wearing diadem inscribed NVMA. Rev. MAGN above, PRO COS below, prow of galley right. (Crawford 446/1; HCRI 7; Sydenham 1032; RSC 4). Attractive iridescent cabinet tone, a choice example. Extremely fine. \$ 2,250

The legendary king of Rome, Numa Pompilius appears on the obverse of this coin as an allusion to the nomen (family name) of the issuing proquaestor. According to tradition Pompilius had a son name Calpus, from whom the gens Calpurnia derived its name. The prow on the reverse refers to Pompey's famous victories over the Cilician pirates in 67/6 BC.



- 1175** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.89 g), 49-48 BC. Military mint traveling with Caesar. CAESAR in exergue, elephant advancing right, trampling horned serpent. Rev. Pontifical implements: simpulum, sprinkler, axe and priest's hat. (Crawford 443/1; HCRI 9; Sydenham 1006; RSC 49). Cabinet toned. Well centered.EF. \$ 1,500

Perhaps the most ubiquitous of Caesar's denarii, this famous issue was struck at the time of his crossing of the Rubicon and the beginning of the long period of civil wars which resulted in the downfall of the Roman Republic. A few theories have been presented explaining the obverse type, the most established being that the elephant represents good, the serpent evil, thus a message of the righteousness of Caesar's cause. The reverse shows the symbols of Rome's high priest, the Pontifex Maximus, Caesar having been elected to the office in 63 BC.

There are two very different styles of Caesar's elephant denarii of 49-48 BC. Although neither are rare, this is by far the less common of the two



- 1176** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.82 g), 46 BC. Utica(?). COS TERT behind, DICT ITER before, head of Ceres right, wreathed with grain ears. Rev. AVGV above, PONT MAX in exergue, emblems of the augurate and pontificate: simpulum, sprinkler, capis and lituus; in right field, D (*Donativum*). (Crawford 467/1a; HCRI 57; Sydenham 1023; RSC 4a). Attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 1,400

The legends and reverse type of this denarius advertise the Roman Republican offices held by Julius Caesar in the year of his victory over the Pompeian forces. His titles on the obverse are extraordinary: Consul for the fourth time and Dictator for the second time, while those on the reverse are strictly religious and refer to his previous status as one of the augurs and as pontifex maximus. The depiction of Ceres on the obverse may perhaps refer to the greater security for the Roman grain supply that must have come with the defeat of the Pompeians at the Battle of Thapsus (April 6, 46 BC) in North Africa.

Choice Quality Portrait Denarius of Julius Caesar



- 1177** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (4.19 g), 44 BC. Rome. M. Mettius, moneyer. IMPER CAESAR, wreathed head of Julius Caesar right. Rev. M METTIVS, Venus standing facing, head left, holding Victory and scepter, elbow arm on shield set on globe behind her; in left field, B. (Crawford 480/17; HCRI 101; Sydenham 1055; RSC 35). Well struck and well centered. Uniform light grey toning. Extremely fine. \$ 12,500

ex 51 Gallery.

This stunningly attractive Julius Caesar portrait denarius was struck to celebrate and advertise his preeminent position of power over the dying Roman Republic. Although the obverse legend naming him as Imperator has been treated as an additional cognomen or an indicator of a permanent right to command the army, Crawford argued that it reflected Caesar's status as a permanent triumphant. On the other hand, one wonders whether it could be connected to the incident of the Senate's extraordinary offer of the imperial title to Caesar as a praenomen, although it is clearly not used as a praenomen here. The reverse type depicting Venus Victrix resting her shield on the globe fairly reflects Julius Caesar's ambitions as dictator - to place the entirety of the Roman world under his rule as a member of the gens Julia and supposed descendant of Venus.



- 1178** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.51 g), 44 BC. Rome. L. Aemilius Buca, moneyer. CAESAR IM before, P M behind, wreathed head of Julius Caesar right; behind, crescent. Rev. [L AEMI]LIVS BVCA, Venus standing facing, head left, holding Victory and leaning on scepter. (Crawford 480/4; HCRI 102; Sydenham 1060; RSC 22). Lightly toned with banker's mark on neck. Very fine. \$ 2,500



- 1179** Julius Caesar. Silver Denarius (3.53 g), 40 BC. Rome. Q. Voconius Vitulus, moneyer. Laureate head of Julius Caesar right. Rev. Q VOCONIVS above, VITVLVS Q/DESIGN in two lines in exergue, S C across field, bull-calf walking left. (Crawford 526/4; HCRI 331; Sydenham 1133; RSC 45). Excellent portrait and a broad flan. Choice very fine. \$ 5,000

The coins of Q. Voconius Vitulus and his colleague, Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, in 40 BC present us with the last moneyer issues of the Capitoline mint at Rome with the exception of a small group produced more than two decades later during Augustus' principate.



- 1180** Brutus. Silver Denarius (3.64 g), 42 BC. Military mint, probably at Smyrna. P. Lentulus Spinter, legate. BRVTVS below, simpulus between sacrificial axe and knife. Rev. LENTVLVS/SPINT in two lines below, jug and lituus. (Crawford 500/7; HCRI 198; Sydenham 1310; RSC 6). Extremely fine. \$ 1,500

The types chosen for this issue indicate both Brutus' membership in the college of pontifices and the legate's, P. Lentulus Spinter, membership in the augurate. The pontificate and augurate were Rome's foremost priestly colleges, the former supervising all of the other priestly colleges, and the later being responsible for reading the signs of the gods to determine whether or not an anticipated undertaking would be divinely supported or opposed. The priestly symbols on this issue, which was struck to pay the military expenses of the tyrannicides while preparing for the expected showdown with the Triumvirs, suggests divine support and the just nature of their cause.



- 1181** Mark Antony & Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 41 BC. Ephesus. M. Barbatius Pollio, quaestor pro praetore. M ANT I(MP) (AV)G III VIR R P C M BARBAT Q P, bare head of Mark Antony right. Rev. CAESAR IMP PONT III VIR R P C, bare head of Octavian right, with slight beard. (Crawford 517/2; HCRI 243; Sydenham 1181; RSC 8). Dark toning. Extremely fine. \$ 2,250

Mark Antony is reported to have lived extravagantly while in the East, exacting large sums from the cities of Asia Minor to finance this lavishness. It is certainly from these funds where he obtained the bullion to produce this extensive and handsome coinage, struck with the name of his lieutenant M. Barbatius Pollio. Pollio's colleagues, M. Cocceius Nerva (a distant ancestor of the future emperor Nerva) and L. Gellius Poplicola, also struck similar types honoring both Antony's fellow triumvir, Octavian, as well as his brother, Lucius Antony, but the majority are of a different style and are believed to have been struck after Antony's departure from Ephesus.

Rare Octavian Silver Denarius, struck in Greece, 42 BC



- 1182** Octavian. Silver Denarius (3.88 g), 42 BC. Military mint traveling with Octavian in Greece. CAESAR III VIR R P C, helmeted and draped bust of young Mars right, spear at shoulder. Rev. S C, legionary eagle between two standards; above, trophy with oval shields. (Crawford 497/3; HCRI 138; Sydenham 1320; RSC 248). Well struck and centered on a broad flan with a beautiful old cabinet tone. In an exceptional state of preservation for this issue. Extremely fine. \$ 5,000

ex UBS 78 (9 September 2008), lot 1144.

This coin was struck on the eve of one of the most famous battles of the dying Roman Republic: the Battle of Philippi, which saw the triumviral heirs of Julius Caesar (Octavian and Mark Antony) exact justice upon Caesar's assassins, M. Junius Brutus and C. Cassius Longinus. The depiction of Mars on the obverse is almost certainly intended to represent Mars Ultor ("the Avenger") invoked here as a sign of the desired revenge on Caesar's killer and who was honored by Octavian in the aftermath of Philippi. The legends and reverse type also clearly identify the coin as belonging to the Caesarean faction. Octavian, the adopted son of Caesar, is identified only by the cognomen of his adoptive father while the distinctive Gallic trophy above the legionary eagle on the reverse is connected to the victories in the Gallic Wars that had made Julius Caesar so famous and powerful in life. These associations and the ability of the triumvirs to wield them made them powerful after his death.

ROMAN EMPIRE

Very Handsome Gold Aureus of Augustus



- 1183** Augustus. Gold Aureus (7.75 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum, 2 BC-AD 4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, laureate head of Augustus right. Rev. AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, C L CAESARES in exergue, Caius and Lucius Caesars standing facing, supporting between them two shields and two spears; above, simpulum and lituus. (RIC 206; Lyon 81; BN 1648-50; BMC 513-8; Calicó 176a). Broad flan with full legends. Some chasing. Choice very fine. \$ 9,500

Stunning Silver Denarius of Augustus



- 1184** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Rome, 19 BC. P. Petronius Turpilianus, moneyer. AVGVSTVS CAESAR, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. III VIR TVRPILIANVS, Tarpeia standing facing with both arms extended, buried to waist under shields; below, broken spear. (RIC 299; BN 157-60; BMC 29-31; RSC 494). *Rare*. Attractive iridescent cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 5,000

According to Roman tradition, early in the Republican history of Rome, the city faced a siege by the Sabine king Titus Tatius. Tarpeia, the daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, the commander of Rome's defenses betrayed the city in return for "what the Sabines carried on their left arms," meaning their golden bracelets. However, once she opened the gates, the Sabines, disgusted by her dishonorable behavior proceeded to heap their shields rather than their bracelets upon her and thereby crushed her to death. The hapless Tarpeia appears here in reference to the conspiracy of M. Egnatius Rufus, who was rebuffed for the consulship and whose supporters began to cause riots. He was accused of plotting against Augustus and executed. Rome could brook no traitors.



- 1185** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.80 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Uncertain mint, ca. 17 BC. CA-ES-AR, bare head of Gaius Caesar (or Augustus?) right within oak wreath. Rev. AVGVST across field, candelabrum ornamented with rams' heads; all within a floral wreath entwined with two bucrania and three paterae. (RIC 540; BN 1013-6; BMC 684-5; RSC 2). Beautiful old cabinet toning with slight iridescence, a little softness on the highest point of the obverse. A very attractive example. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

ex Edward J. W. Hildyard, FSA Collection (Baldwin's 55, 7 May 2008), lot 1013 (originally purchased for £4/15/-).

This coin represents one of the more enigmatic issues of Augustus' long reign as emperor. Sutherland in RIC I attributes the issue to an uncertain mint and dates it to 17 BC, noting that it was in celebration of the *ludes Saeculares* held that year. The youthful portrait on the obverse is uncertain and could be either a "rejuvenated" portrait of Augustus (Mattingly, RIC I, 1st ed.) or a portrait

of the young heir, Gaius Caesar, the eldest son of Augustus' lieutenant M. Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia the Elder, whom Augustus adopted that year along with his younger brother, Lucius. The first interpretation rests on the oak-wreath surrounding the portrait, identifying it as the *corona civica aurea* which in 28 BC was awarded by a grateful Roman Senate to Augustus for having ended the long period of civil wars, and accordingly positively identifies the portrait as being that of Augustus. However, no convincing argument explains why his portrait would be rejuvenated. R. Prideaux recently put forth the idea that the issue was struck at a special military mint operating in Pannonia in 12 BC to appease Agrippa's troops after his untimely death while on campaign in Pannonia in that year, and that the portrait was engraved by someone unfamiliar with the emperor's likeness (see the commentary to Triton XI, 829). This argument fails on two counts: firstly, an engraver with the legions in Pannonia would most certainly be familiar with the portrait of Augustus as the troops were paid in denarii transported from the main imperial mints, and secondly, legions would not simply begin striking coins on their own initiative because to do so would be a treasonous usurpation of an imperial prerogative.

Although not addressed in the Triton commentary, Prideaux also mentions the funereal importance of the candelabrum on the reverse. Rams' heads are fairly common adornments on Julio-Claudian funerary altars (see, e.g., P. Zanker, *The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus* p. 280 for a Roman funerary altar of the Claudian period that features the garland, candelabra and rams' heads), and an aromatic garland was a staple of Roman funerary rites for obvious reasons. Otherwise the association of the candelabrum with the *ludes Saeculares* (which is the traditional interpretation of the type) is not readily apparent. Seemingly only a death of significance to the succession would manifest itself on coinage, and the death of Agrippa in 12 BC was one such death as he was not only Augustus' closest friend and confidant but his chosen successor. It is recorded that the emperor mourned his passing for a full month and even had Agrippa's remains interred in his own mausoleum despite Agrippa having constructed a mausoleum of his own.

In light of the funerary nature of the reverse of this coin, and also the fact that nothing specifically ties it to the *ludes Saeculares* of 17 BC other than the tenuous link of the candelabrum reverse, could it be that the portrait in the obverse is in fact young Gaius Caesar and that it was struck in 12 BC to commemorate both Agrippa's death and Gaius' newfound role as Augustus' direct heir? The framing *corona civica* would quite nicely associate the youth with the *imperium* of the principate in this instance and should not necessarily be interpreted as a prerogative solely of the emperor. It also serves as an artistic function as a balance to the floral border enclosing the candelabrum on the reverse. Furthermore, as David Sear notes in the millennial edition of *Roman Coins and Their Values*, the combination of the youthful portrait along with the title CAESAR simply and clearly suggests the young heir, while its placement in the place of precedence on the obverse further serves to highlight his status.



- 1186** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.69 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Tarraco(?), ca. 18 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Augustus right. Rev. DIVVS IVLIVS, comet with eight rays and tail. (RIC 102 (Colonia Patricia?); BN p. 196 *, pl. LIV, c; BMC 357; RSC 98). Well struck on a nice full flan. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,500



- 1187** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.82 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Emerita(?), ca. 19/8 BC. Head of Augustus right, wreathed with oak-leaves. Rev. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, two laurel branches. (RIC 33a (Caesaraugusta?); BN 1283-4; BMC 318-20; RSC 47). An outstanding example. Well struck with underlying lustrous surfaces and lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. \$ 2,500

When Octavian was awarded the honorary title of Augustus in 27 BC investing him with supreme power, he was also given the right to decorate his door posts with laurel branches, a sign of martial victory, and the *corona civica*, an oak-wreath symbolizing the saving of a Roman life. In the case of Augustus, the laurel branches signified his victory over Mark Antony and Cleopatra at Actium, and the *corona civica* was awarded for saving the life of not one citizen but of many thousands when he successfully ended the civil wars. On this coin Augustus is portrayed wearing the oak wreath crown - something that occurs only occasionally on Roman coins - which by law he was required to do at every public gathering. Recent scholarship indicates that the two mints identified in RIC (i.e., Caesaraugusta and Colonia Patricia) are unlikely for several reasons (see the summary in Triton XI, 723). RIC assigns this coin to a possible mint located at Caesaraugusta, but here we follow the recent scholarship and assign it to Emerita.



- 1188** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.75 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Tarraco(?), ca. 18 BC. S P Q R IMP CAESARI AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. CIVIB ET SIGN MILIT A PART RECVPE, triumphal arch of Augustus with emperor in facing quadriga above central arch between two soldiers standing facing him, the one on the left raising a standard, the one on the right raising a legionary eagle. (RIC 137 (Colonia Patricia?); BN 1232; BMC 428; RSC 84). Boldly struck on a lovely full flan and well centered. Lustrous surfaces, lightly toned. Superb extremely fine. \$ 2,500

The reverse type depicts the Arcus Augusti, a triumphal arch erected in AD 19 to commemorate the return of the legionary standards captured by the Parthians from Crassus at the disastrous battle of Carrhae in 53 BC. The two soldiers flanking the emperor on the top of the arch are Parthian warriors shown presenting the standards to Augustus. Interestingly, while the use of the triumphal arch gave the impression that Augustus had reclaimed the standards through military victory, they were in fact returned as part of a bloodless diplomatic settlement.



- 1189** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.72 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Emerita(?), 17/6 BC. Bare head of Augustus right. Rev. AVGVSTVS, capricorn right, holding globe attached to rudder; above, cornucopiae. (RIC 126 (Colonia Patricia?); BN 1266-7; BMC 346-8; RSC 21). *Rare*. Well struck with wonderful surfaces and delicately toned. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000

Augustus was born 23 September 63 BC and thus his solar zodiacal sign is Libra, yet he publicly identified as a Capricorn, his lunar zodiacal sign. Why he did so is not known, but must have been for personal reasons. The capricorn figures prominently not only in Augustan coinage (e.g., on certain Imperial denarii, on coins from Cibra, Dioshieron, Leptis Magna, Parium, Smyrna, Tralles, and on the cistophori of Asia Minor, amongst others) but also in other mediums, such as beads and cameos, and in literature (both Manilius [*Astron.* 2.507-9] and Suetonius [*Aug.* 94.12] identify Augustus as a Capricorn).



- 1190** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.78 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Rome, 13 BC. C. Antistius Reginus, moneyer. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. C ANTISTIVS REGINVS around, III VIR in exergue, sacrificial implements: simpulum and lituus above tripod and patera. (RIC 410; BN 542-7; BMCR 119-20; RSC 347). Light iridescent toning. Extremely fine. \$ 2,000

The host of religious implements depicted on the reverse of this denarius advertise the religious authority of Augustus, who took great pains to restore (sometimes going so far as to reinvent) the cults of Rome as a means of maintaining the *pax deorum* ("peace of the gods") or harmony between mankind and the gods. The simpulum was a type of ladle used to pour libations and frequently served as a symbol of the pontifices, the highest Roman priestly college with fifteen priests; the lituus was a wand used by the augurs, the college of priests charged with interpreting omens, while the tripod and patera are more general sacrificial emblems. Together they represent the emperor's preeminent position as Pontifex Maximus, the supreme priest of Rome.



- 1191** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.76 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Lugdunum, 15 BC. AVGVSTVS DIVI F, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. IMP X in exergue, bull butting right. (RIC 167a; Lyon 19; BN 1373-82; BMC 451; RSC 137). Boldly struck in high relief with luster remaining. Superb extremely fine. \$ 1,500



- 1192** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.47 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Tarraco(?), ca. 19 BC. CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. OB CIVIS above, SERVATOS below, oak wreath with ties inwards. (RIC 75a (Colonia Patricia?); BN 1164-9; BMC 376-7; RSC 210). Lightly toned, lustrous surfaces. Superb extremely fine. \$ 1,500

The oak wreath on the reverse of this coin is the *corona civica*, traditionally bestowed upon a Roman soldier who had saved a fellow citizen in battle by slaying the enemy. Here it is the *corona civica* that was awarded to Octavian by the Senate in 27 BC, when he was officially recognized as Augustus, the first Roman emperor. This honor recognized that by bringing an end to the civil war and bringing about the destruction of Mark Antony, he had saved the entire citizenry of Rome from endless bloodletting.



1193



1194

- 1193** Augustus. Silver Denarius (3.81 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Emerita(?), ca. 25-23 BC. P. Carisius, propraetorian legate. IMP CAESAR AVGVSTI, bare head of Augustus left. Rev. P CARISIVS LEG PRO PR, trophy of Celtiberian arms consisting of a helmet, cuirass, shield, and javelins, erected atop pile of arms. (RIC 4b; BN 1061-4; BMC 284-5; RSC 402). Softly struck from a worn obverse die. Plenty of mint luster still present. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

This denarius celebrates the victories of Augustus and his legate, P. Carisius, in the Cantabrian Wars (29-19 BC) that resulted in the total conquest of Spain. Although much of Spain had been pacified and conquered by the Romans between the early second and mid-first centuries BC, the mountaineering Cantabri and Astures of northern Spain still resisted the Roman juggernaut. Augustus personally led the campaign in 26 BC and enjoyed several important victories before he took ill and was forced to retire to Tarraco. Later in the year he accepted the surrender of the Cantabri. In 25 BC, command was given to Carisius, who, after vicious fighting managed to conquer the Astures. The end of the war was celebrated by the closure of the doors to the Temple of Janus in Rome although in the following year, rebellion stirred among the Cantabri and Astures yet again.

- 1194** Augustus. Silver Denarius (4.08 g), 27 BC-AD 14. Rome, 19 BC. M. Durmius, moneyer. AVGVSTVS CAESAR, bare head of Augustus right. Rev. M DVRMIVS above, III VIR in exergue, lion attacking stag to left. (RIC 318; BMC 63; RSC 431). Attractively toned with a good portrait. About extremely fine. \$ 1,250

Very rare Gold Aureus of Augustus



- 1195** Augustus, 27 BC-14 AD. Gold Aureus (7.81g). Mint of Lugdunum 8 BC. AVGVSTVS – DIVI F Laureate head right. Rev. Augustus, togate, seated left. on stool on platform, extending right. hand to infant held out by cloaked male figure; in exergue, IMP XIII. *Very rare.* About very fine. \$ 8,000

The type of barbarian offering child to Augustus probably refers to the taking of hostages from German tribes during the campaigns of 8 BC (Mattingly, BMC I, p. cxvi).



- 1196** Divus Augustus. Silver Antoninianus (4.16 g), died AD 14. Rome, commemorative issue under Trajan Decius, AD 250/1. DIVO AVGVSTO, radiate head of Augustus right. Rev. CONSE-CRATIO, altar. (RIC 78; RSC -). Cabinet toning. Choice very fine. \$ 750

Highly Desirable Gold Aureus of Tiberius



- 1197** Tiberius. Gold Aureus (7.95 g), AD 14-37. Lugdunum, AD 14/5. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. TR POT XVI IMP VII, the emperor in slow quadriga right, holding laurel-branch and an eagle-tipped scepter. (RIC 1; BMC 1; Calicó 307). *Rare first issue.* Slightly off-center on reverse. Choice very fine. \$ 9,500

ex Archer M. Huntington Collection

The reverse of this aureus emphasizes the legitimacy of Tiberius as the chosen heir of Augustus and rightful second emperor of the Julio-Claudian house. He appears in a quadriga holding a laurel branch and the eagle-tipped consular scepter in the role of the triumphator. This can only refer to the triumph that Tiberius celebrated in AD 12 upon the successful completion of his campaigns in Pannonia. According to Suetonius, Tiberius rode in the triumphal procession, but before he reached the Capitol he dismounted from his chariot and fell at the knees of Augustus as a sign of filial (by adoption) piety. In response to this touching act, a law was passed that essentially made Tiberius co-princeps with Augustus and permitted him to govern provinces and undertake the census. Thus the coin, struck in AD 14/5 serves to remind the user of the events of only a few years earlier at a time when there was still a great deal of confusion about how the imperial succession would play out.



- 1198** Tiberius. Silver Denarius (3.70 g), AD 14-37. Lugdunum, AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on throne with ornate legs, resting feet on footstool, holding scepter and olive branch. (RIC 30; Lyon 150; BMC 48; RSC 16a). Needle sharp. NGC grade Ch AU*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 700



- 1199** Tiberius. Silver Denarius (3.68 g), AD 14-37. Lugdunum, AD 18-35. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on throne with ornate legs, resting feet on footstool, holding scepter and olive branch. (RIC 30; Lyon 150; BMC 48; RSC 16a). NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 700



- 1200** Tiberius. Gold Aureus (7.73 g), AD 14-37. 'Tribute Penny' type. Lugdunum, AD 15-18. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on chair with ornate legs, holding scepter and olive branch. (RIC 27; Lyon 145; BN 17; BMC 39-41; Calicó 305a). Choice very fine. \$ 4,000



- 1201** Tiberius. Gold Aureus (7.55 g), AD 14-37. 'Tribute Penny' type. Lugdunum, AD 36/7. TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right. Rev. PONTIF MAXIM, Livia, as Pax, seated right on chair with ornate legs, holding scepter and olive branch. (RIC 29; Lyon 153; BN 22; BMC 47; Calicó 305d). Fine. \$ 1,000

Lovely Sestertius of the Sons of Drusus, AD 23



- 1202** Drusus, son of Tiberius, AD 23. AE Sestertius (25.87g). Mint of Rome, AD 23. No legend, caduceus between two crossed cornucopia, each surmounted by the bust of one of the twin sons of Drusus, Tiberius Gemellus and Germanicus. Rev. DRVS VS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II around large SC (RIC (Tiberius) 42; BMC 95; C 1). Sharp portraits, with handsome deep olive green patina, some light smoothing in fields. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 3,000

This issue commemorates the birth of the twin sons of Drusus Caesar and Livia Drusilla. Although Tiberius Gemellus was considered as a potential heir to Tiberius, he was murdered by his cousin Caligula.

Outstanding Silver Denarius of Caligula with Germanicus



- 1203** Gaius Caligula, with Germanicus. Silver Denarius (4.00 g), AD 37-41. Lugdunum, AD 37/8. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT, laureate head of Gaius right. Rev. GERMANICVS CAES P C CAES AVG GERM, bare head of Germanicus right. (RIC 18; Lyon 172; BMC 19; RSC 2). Nice old cabinet toning. Extremely fine. \$ 9,500

ex Leu 71 (24 October 1997), lot 301

ex J. C. S. Rashleigh Collection (Glendining's, 14 January 1953), lot 484.

Germanicus was the son of Nero Claudius Drusus and Antonia, the daughter of Mark Antony, and was born in 15 BC. A scion of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, he also became one of Rome's most successful and beloved generals, having avenged Varus' defeat at the Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, retrieving two of the three lost standards and inflicting heavy defeats against Arminius, the protagonist in Varus campaign. He was not as successful in the field of politics, however, having inadvertently usurped the imperial prerogative on more than one occasion. The most egregious instance was his ordering the recall of the governor of Syria, Gnaeus Calpurnius Piso, for having canceled some of the arrangements for the settlement of Cappadocia and Commagene that Germanicus had ordered. Shortly after this episode, Germanicus fell severely ill and died at Antioch. Suspicion immediately fell on Piso, and it was thought that he had poisoned Germanicus at the instigation of Tiberius who was suspicious of Germanicus' popularity. The truth was never discovered, however, as Piso reportedly took his own life during the course of his trial (Tacitus believed Tiberius may have had him murdered before he could implicate the emperor in Germanicus' death).

Wonderful Port of Ostia Sestertius of Nero



- 1204** Nero. Æ Sestertius (28.94 g), AD 54-68. Rome, ca. AD 64. NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGGER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate bust of Nero, aegis on neck. Rev. AVG-VST above, PORT OST in exergue, S C in upper field, Bird's-eye view of the harbor at Ostia, containing seven ships within the harbor; above, pharos surmounted by statue of Neptune standing left, holding dolphin(?) and trident; below, river-god Tiber reclining left, holding rudder and dolphin; to left, crescent-shaped pier with portico, terminating with figure sacrificing at altar and with building; to right, crescent-shaped row of breakwaters or slips terminating with figure of a seated nymph. (cf. RIC 181 (rev. legend); BN -; cf. BMC p. 222, note). Dark green and brown patina. A most attractive portrait of Nero and an excellent example of this popular type. Extremely fine. \$ 20,000

Ostia, located at the mouth of the Tiber River, served as the maritime port for the inland city of Rome since the seventh century BC, when it was founded as a Roman colony. Although it was always important for trade, the expansion of its harbor under Julius Caesar made it the primary conduit for the imported grain from Sicily and Egypt that was critical for the survival of Rome. Under Claudius work began on a second harbor simply known as Portus ("the Harbor") and which was completed by Nero. This grand second harbor on the northern mouths of the Tiber was famous for its pharos (light house), which was built on a foundation created by sinking one of the hated Caligula's pleasure barges and filling it with concrete. Unfortunately, the Portus of Ostia was poorly located and was prone to silting up. Already by AD 113, it was necessary for Trajan to supply the city with an additional harbor.



- 1205** Nero. Æ Sestertius (29.34 g), AD 54-68. Lugdunum, ca. AD 65. NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, laureate head of Nero left, globe at point of neck. Rev. PACE P R TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, S C across field, view of one side of the temple of Janus with latticed windows to left and garland hung across closed double doors to right. (RIC 439; WCN 426; Lyon 117; BN -; BMC 320). Dark green and red-brown patina, light smoothing in fields. A very attractive example. Extremely fine. \$ 4,000

The reverse legend proclaims that Nero “closed the doors of [the Temple of] Janus with the peace of the Roman people throughout the land and sea” while the reverse type illustrates the temple with its doors closed. Janus was the Roman god of beginnings and endings whose dual aspect was usually indicated by his depiction with two faces. The doors to his temple were traditionally opened to signify declarations of war and closed to indicate the end of hostilities. However, the vastness of the Roman empire and the numbers of enemies on its borders made it a Very rare occasion when the doors of the Temple of Janus were closed. Nero’s closure of the doors is usually associated with the successful campaigns of his general Cn. Domitius Corbulo in the East and the reassertion of Roman influence in Armenia on the border with the Parthian Empire. It is deeply ironic that in the year after Nero celebrated the closure of the doors of Janus the great and bloody Jewish Revolt broke out, showing that peace was indeed a rare commodity in the Roman Empire.



- 1206** Nero. Gold Aureus (7.45 g), AD 54-68. Rome, AD 61/2. NERO CAESAR AVG IMP, bare head of Nero right. Rev. PONTIF MAX TR P VIII COS IIII P P, ex S C across field, Mars, Virtus or Roma standing left, holding parazonium and spear, resting foot on cuirass. (RIC 31; WCN 15; BMC 33; Calicó 432). About very fine. \$ 3,000



- 1207** Nero. Gold Aureus (7.07 g), AD 54-68. Rome, ca. AD 66/7. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Nero right. Rev. IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left, holding thunderbolt and scepter. (RIC 63; WCN 30; BN 231-2; BMC 77; Calicó 413). Mount removed. About fine. \$ 1,000

Extremely Important Galba Denarius from Carthage



- 1208** Galba. Silver Denarius (3.24 g), AD 68-69. Carthage. SER SVLPICIVS GALBA IMP, bare head of Galba right. Rev. HIS-PANIA, S C across field, veiled head of Hispania right. (RIC -; BN -; BMC -; RSC -; cf. Manhattan Sale III, 170 (with IMP AVG)). *Possibly unique Carthage mint denarius of Galba. Of the highest rarity and of great historical interest.* Toned with some underlying luster. Extremely fine. \$ 20,000

ex NAC 80 (20 October 2014), lot 75

This exceedingly rare denarius - one of just two known specimens - was struck for the ephemeral emperor Galba during the so-called Year of the Four Emperors, probably at the mint of Carthage, which was then known for employing the S C (*senatus consulto*) legend on denarii despite its general discontinuation for silver in Rome since ca. 40 BC. Although Mattingly previously suggested that this usage, familiar from denarii struck during the revolt of Clodius Macer, was designed to assure the senate that Macer's goal was only to oppose the debauched reign of Nero, its presence on the denarii of Galba implies sanction by the Senate. The reverse type honors Hispania, the original center of Galba's revolt, and it has been suggested that the precise design was inspired by the veiled head on denarii serrati struck by A. Postumius Albinus in ca. 81 BC.



- 1209** Galba. Silver Denarius (3.17 g), AD 68-69. Rome. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG, laureate bust of Galba right, slight drapery on far shoulder. Rev. DIVA AVGVSTA, Livia standing facing, head left, holding patera and scepter. (RIC 189; BMC6; RSC 55a). Beautiful old grey-purple cabinet tone, pleasing portrait. Choice very fine. \$ 2,500

Sulpicius Galba was the elderly governor of Hispania Tarraconensis who seized the opportunity to claim the imperial purple for seven months during the tumultuous Year of the Four Emperors (AD 68/9). Although he was a military usurper, Galba claimed legitimacy by associating himself with the family of Augustus, the first and most revered Roman emperor. As it happened, when his father married a second time, his new wife was Livia Ocellina, a distant relative of Livia, the wife of Augustus. The reverse type of this denarius trumpets this ephemeral connection to the Julio-Claudian house by depicting and naming Livia, who was given divine status in AD 42. While the type was a tool for creating an image of legitimacy it was also a bit of a gamble since the Julio-Claudian house had also produced Nero, the emperor whose inept reign created the situation in which rebel governors led to his downfall.



- 1210** Galba. Silver Denarius (3.59 g), AD 68-69. Tarraco(?), AD 68. IMP GALBA, laureate head of Galba left, globe at point of bust. Rev. VICTORIA P R, Victory standing left on globe, holding wreath and palm. (cf. RIC 10 (aureus, direction of rev. legend; R5, with unique at the time specimen reported in the ANS Annual Report 1980, p. 14, fig. 12); C. H. V. Sutherland, "Supplementum Galbianum," *QT* 1984, -; BMC -; RSC -; cf. Calicó 512 (same dies; aureus)). *Extremely rare and possibly unique in silver.* Two aurei from the same dies are known. Nice bold high relief portrait. Nicely toned. Choice very fine. \$ 2,000

ex Aureo & Calicó 275 (10 March 2016), lot 4.



- 1211** Otho. Silver Denarius (2.99 g), AD 69. Rome. [IMP OTHO] CAESAR AVG TR P, bare head of Otho right. Rev. PONT MAX, Ceres standing facing, head left, holding grain ears and cornucopiae. (cf. RIC p. 261, note; BN 25; BMC 9; RSC 11). Fine portrait. Well struck with toning over residual luster. Extremely fine. \$ 3,400

Otho, of Etrurian stock, had been one of the most reckless and miscreant nobles in Nero's court. In AD 58, Otho's wife, the beautiful Poppaea Sabina, began a secret affair with the emperor and soon divorced Otho. At her instence, Nero sent Otho far away, making him governor of the remote province of Lusitania. He remained there as governor for the next ten years, and Suetonius records his rule there as one of well-administered moderation.

In AD 68, Galba, the governor of the neighboring province of Hispania Tarraconensis, revolted against Nero, and Otho joined him in his march on Rome. Otho perhaps thought that by his support he would be named as successor by the aged and childless Galba if Galba were successful in overthrowing Nero, but in this he was to be disappointed. Once Galba had become emperor, he formerly adopted Lucius Calpurnius Piso Licinianus as his heir. With his hopes of peaceful succession now dashed, Otho boldly approached the Praetorian camp and bribed a few guardsmen, who were already aggrieved by Galba's refusal to pay the promised money for their support in his overthrow of Nero. They quickly found the emperor, who was making his way to the camp because of rumors of treachery, and brutally murdered him and Piso. They then declared for Otho, the Senate affirming the decision shortly afterward.

Despite his reckless youth, Otho's short reign showed signs of equitable administration, emulating his former career in Lusitania. However, he never enjoyed the opportunity of fully establishing this benevolent rule for as soon as he was in power he faced the formidable revolt of Vitellius and the Rhine legions. While at first he showed remarkable energy in mustering an opposition to the revolt, after his forces were soundly defeated at the Battle of Bedriacum he committed suicide, preferring to spare his soldiers and the empire further bloodshed.



- 1212** Vitellius. Silver Denarius (3.13 g), AD 69. Rome. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG TR P, laureate head of Vitellius right. Rev. IVPPITER VICTOR, Jupiter seated left, holding Victory and scepter. (RIC 75; BMC 8; RSC 44). Excellent portrait, attractive old cabinet tone. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 1,600

Vitellius was made Governor of Lower Germany by Galba. When the legions became disaffected from Galba's austere and strict rule, they renounced their allegiance to him and hailed Vitellius as emperor. Vitellius at first refused the imperial title, but he did take the name Germanicus and pledged to lead the revolt. Shortly thereafter the provinces of Britain, Gaul and Spain defected to him. Meanwhile in Rome Galba had been murdered and Otho installed as the new emperor by the Praetorian Guard.

Otho offered to share the emperorship with Vitellius, but the latter, whose forces were already marching on Rome, refused. A decisive engagement, the Battle of Bedriacum, was fought between the two sides in the vicinity between Cremona and Verona, and Vitellius's forces were victorious. Despite losing at Bedriacum, Otho perhaps could still have won the war - he had the support of the formidable legions of Dalmatia, Moesia and Pannonia, as well as both the Praetorian Guard and the Roman fleet - but instead chose to avoid civil war by committing suicide.

Once in Rome the Senate decreed Vitellius the usual imperial honors. The historians Suetonius, Tacitus and Dio Cassius do not record many positives about Vitellius's short reign, but he did implement some worthwhile and lasting changes (for instance, he accepted equites into the offices of imperial administration whereas before they had been open only to freedmen). Overall, though, his reign was irresolute, and Vitellius himself is described as lazy and self-indulgent.

Rare and Important Vespasian Gold Aureus



- 1213** Vespasian. Gold Aureus (7.28 g), AD 69-79. Rome. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. COS VII, bull standing right. (RIC 840; BN -; BMC 176; Calicó 622). Well struck with underlying luster present. Extremely fine. \$ 15,000

Purchased privately from Tom Cederlind.

The reverse of this aureus resurrects a type from the numismatic iconography of Augustus as a means of linking Vespasian's Flavian dynasty, which owed its imperial power to victory in civil war, to the glorious reign of the first Roman emperor. In this way the undisputed legitimacy of Augustus was made to rub off on the militaristic Flavian dynasty. In its original Augustan context, the bull type represented one of several bovine statues by the Archaic Greek sculptor Myron carried off from Athens to Rome by Augustus in 28 BC. These were subsequently erected before the Temple of Apollo on the Palatine.

Outstanding Denarius of Vespasian with his Sons



- 1214** Vespasian, with Titus and Domitian, as Caesars. Silver Denarius (3.29 g), AD 69-79. Ephesus. IMP CAESAR VESPAS AVG COS III TR P P P, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. AVGVSTVS above, LIBERI IMP below, bare heads of Titus, on left, and Domitian, on right, confronted; between, E(PHE). (RIC 1429; RPC 831; BN 347; BMC 455; RSC 2a). Attractive antique tone. Superb extremely fine. \$ 7,500

ex Gorny & Mosch 133 (11 October 2004), lot 434.

ex Heritage / Gemini VIII (14 April 2011), lot 301

ex Goldberg 70 (4 September 2012), lot 3238

ex Manhattan Sale IV (8 January 2013), lot 156

The portraits of Vespasian and his designated successors, his sons Titus and Domitian, here serve to draw attention to Vespasian's founding a new dynasty and were meant to reassure the populace that there was a plan for an orderly succession in the Flavian house, an important message after the upheaval of the recent civil war (AD 69). The value of this sort of reassuring dynastic typology may be gauged by Septimius Severus' reuse and adaptation of it for some of his coinages struck in the aftermath of the civil wars of AD 193-197.



- 1215** Vespasian. Silver Denarius (3.34 g), AD 69-79. Rome, AD 77/8. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right. Rev. IMP XIX across field, modius with seven ears of grain. (RIC 980; BMC 216; RSC 216). Beautiful old iridescent cabinet toning, excellent portrait. Superb extremely fine. \$ 950

In AD 77, an unspecified plague reported in the chronography of St. Jerome is said to have struck down some 10,000 people in Rome. It has been suggested that this disastrous event might have been associated with a famine that resulted in work to secure the grain supply for the city. The supposed famine would explain the sudden and unexpected spike in coin types related to the grain supply in the late years of Vespasian's reign which also continued into that of his son, Titus.



- 1216** Vespasian, AD 69-79. Æ Sestertius (26.58g). Struck AD 71. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III, laureate head facing right. Rev. IVDAEA CAPTA, palm-tree, Vespasian on left, standing right, holding a spear and a parazonium, his left foot resting on a helmet, Judaea on right, seated to right, S C in exergue (RIC 167; BMC 543; C 239; RCV 2327). Some very light smoothing in fields, attractive green-brown patina. Extremely fine. \$ 3,500

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, (April 2007, vol CXV, no.2), item RM3404 (illustrated on the front cover).

Wonderful Titus Gold Aureus as Caesar



- 1217** Titus. Gold Aureus (7.22 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. Rome, under Vespasian, AD 74. T CAESAR IMP VESP, PONTIF TR POT, Fortuna standing facing, head left on garlanded cippus decorated with rams' heads, holding rudder and cornucopiae. (RIC 696; BN 127; BMC 153; Calicó 751). Boldly struck and well centered. Excellent portrait of Titus. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 6,000

Fortuna, the Roman personification of fortune or luck (good or bad), is appropriate for the reverse of this coin since it was really through her that the Flavian family rose to imperial power in the later 1st century AD. She oversaw Vespasian's position of being the last man standing at the end of the civil wars that wracked Rome after the death of Nero, and she also saw that Titus was left to finish the repression of the Jewish Revolt (AD 66-73). The plunder that he carried home from the Jerusalem Temple won him great glory in Rome and paid for the building of the Colosseum. It was also Fortuna who, in the context of the Jewish Revolt, brought passion to Titus in the form of the Herodian queen, Berenice. Unfortunately, the romance between the two was publicly condemned and Titus, unable to bear the pressure, at last sent Berenice away. Yet this simply illustrates the fickleness of Fortuna: while she could give many great and wonderful things, sometimes she would give just so that she could take away again.

Unique Titus Gold Aureus



- 1218** Titus. Gold Aureus (7.31 g), as Caesar, AD 69-79. Lugdunum(?), under Vespasian, AD 77/8. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN COS VI, laureate head of Titus right. Rev. VES-TA, tetrastyle Temple of Vesta with a round-dome and approached by four steps; within, statue of Vesta standing facing, head left, holding long scepter, flanked to either side by two additional statues. (RIC -; BN -; BMC -; Calicó -). Well struck in high relief with light toning. *A completely new legend for Titus. Unique.* Choice very fine. \$ 10,000

This unique coin features a somewhat incongruous type combination featuring an apparently unique legend for this denomination dating it to AD 77/8 with a reverse type depicting the Temple of Vesta otherwise known to have been struck for Vespasian and Domitian only in AD 73 and 74. The obverse style and serifs of the lettering may suggest a Lugdunum product, but the combination is difficult to explain. The coin may perhaps represent a mule involving an otherwise unrecorded obverse die.

Impressive Gold Aureus of Domitian



- 1219** Domitian. Gold Aureus (7.46 g), AD 81-96. Rome, AD 90/1. DOMITIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. GERMANICVS COS XV, Minerva standing facing, head left, holding thunderbolt and spear; at her feet behind, small round shield. (RIC 697; BN 161; BMC 171; Calicó 841). NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 2/5. Fine style. \$ 15,000



- 1220** Domitian. Gold Aureus (7.27 g), AD 81-96. Rome, AD 86. IMP CAES DOMIT AVGVSTVS GERM P M TR P VI, laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. IMP XIII COS XII CENS P P P, Minerva standing right on capital of rostral column, holding spear and shield; at her feet to right, owl. (RIC 455; BN 102; BMC 98; Calicó -). Well struck and perfectly centered with underlying luster present. Choice very fine. \$ 6,000



- 1221** Domitian. Silver Denarius (3.45 g), as Caesar, AD 69-81. Rome, under Titus, AD 80. CAESAR DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII, laureate head of Domitian right. Rev. PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, lighted altar hung with garlands. (RIC 50; BN 76-7; BMC 92-6; RSC 397a). An excellent example. Lustrous. Superb Extremely fine. \$ 750

This coin, struck in the name of Domitian during the reign of his elder brother Titus as emperor, although meant to show his designation as successor in one significant respect highlights his relative political insignificance. While Titus and Vespasian enjoyed military glory and the adoration of the Roman public thanks to their roles in successfully ending the chaotic Year of the Four Emperors (AD 68/9) and their victorious suppression of the bloody Jewish Revolt (AD 66-73), Domitian was essentially a Flavian nobody who could not directly claim much of a share in these great triumphs. Thus, his titlature on this coin is largely ceremonial rather than imbued with power. Here he is Caesar and Princeps Iuventitit ("Prince of the Youth"), which designates him as the intended successor to Titus but does not give him any imperium (the power to command).

Choice Quality Gold Aureus of Nerva



- 1222** Nerva. Gold Aureus (7.21 g), AD 96-98. Rome, AD 96. IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, clasped hands holding legionary eagle set on prow. (RIC 3; BN 5; BMC 7; Calicó 957). A marvelous example. Boldly struck and well centered. Pleasing mark-free lustrous surfaces. About extremely fine. \$ 20,000

The clasped hands motif on Roman coins traditionally represents concord between two or more parties. In this case, the presence of the aquila and prow, indicates that one of the parties involved here was the Roman military. The other can be assumed to be Nerva who was chosen by the Senate to replace the hated and recently assassinated Domitian, but whose tenuous authority was threatened by his inability to gain the support of the army. The claim of concord between the elderly Nerva and the army implied by this type belies the fact that opposition from the praetorian guard forced him to adopt Trajan, a Roman general, as his heir.

Rare Trajan Gold Aureus with Nabataean Reverse



- 1223 Trajan. Gold Aureus (7.30 g), AD 98-117. Rome, ca. AD 108-110. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right. Rev. COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, Arabia, draped, standing facing, head left, holding branch and bundle of canes(?); before her, camel walking left. (cf. RIC 142 (bust); Woytek 290f; BMC 294-5; Calicó 1004a). *Rare*. Well struck and perfectly centered. Lustrous surfaces. Extremely fine. \$ 15,000

The reverse of this rare aureus celebrates Trajan's annexation of the kingdom of the Nabataean Arabs as the Roman-administered province of Arabia in AD 106. When Rabbel II, the reigning Nabataean king died, Trajan dispatched two legions to secure the leaderless kingdom as part of his long-term preparations for a grand campaign against the Parthians. Despite the existence of an heir, there seems to have been little serious resistance to the Roman takeover and Trajan never adopted the title Arabicus. The reverse shows the personification of Arabia, whose camel at her feet clearly identifies her, and the mysterious objects that she cradles in her arm have been variously described as a bundle of cinnamon or incense - luxury products for which Arabia was famous.

Rare Trajan's Forum Reverse Gold Aureus



- 1224 Trajan. Gold Aureus (7.17 g), AD 98-117. Rome, ca. AD 112/3. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan right. Rev. FORVM TRAIAN in exergue, hexastyle entrance arch to the Forum Traiani surmounted by three statuary groups; the central group depicting the emperor and Nike within a facing quadriga, and the groups to either side depicting a trophy between two standing figures; along the facing wall and between each column, two niches containing statues either side of an open doorway, all ornamented with a shield or wreath above. (cf. RIC 255 (bust type); Woytek 403f1 (same rev. die); BMC 510; Calicó 1030). An important architectural type. Lustrous. About extremely fine. \$ 12,500

The reverse of this coin depicts the façade of Trajan's Forum, notable as both the last of the imperial fora to be constructed in Rome and for the financing of its construction from the spoils of Trajan's victorious Dacian campaign of AD 105-106. Indeed, it was a grand monument to the emperor's Dacian victories that included within its portico-lined piazza the famous Column of Trajan, which documented the campaign, Trajan's Market, and the Basilica Ulpia, which was surmounted by an equestrian statue of Trajan so great in size and majesty that it caused even the late emperor Constantius II to marvel at it on a rare visit to Rome.



1225



1226

- 1225** Trajan. Silver Tetradrachm (14.12 g), AD 98-117. Tyre in Phoenicia, TR P 15, Cos. V (AD 110/1). ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥ, laureate head of Trajan right atop eagle standing right; to lower left, club. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΙΕ ΥΠΙΑΤ Ε, laureate bust of Melkart-Hercules right, lion's skin tied at neck. (Prieur 1515; McAlee 460). Toned. NGC AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 500

ex CNG E327 (28 May 2014), lot 840.

- 1226** Trajan, AD 98-117. AE Sestertius (25.52g). Mint of Rome, AD 103-111. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COSV PP. laureate head right., drapery on left. shoulder. Rev. SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI / SC Emperor in military attire and chlamys, on horse prancing right., brandishing spear at Dacian on his knees below the horse, wearing cloak, head turned upwards, his right. hand extended. (BN IV, 59, 405. C. 508. BMC 177, 839). Large flan. Brownish green patina, slightly smoothed on reverse. A very handsome example. About extremely fine. \$ 1,500

ex The New York Sale XXIII, Baldwin / Markov / M&M, January 6, 2010, lot 159.



- 1227** Trajan. Æ Sestertius (23.72 g), AD 98-117. Rome, AD 108-110. IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, laureate bust of Trajan right, slight drapery on far shoulder. Rev. S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, S C across field, Abundantia standing facing, head left, holding grain ears and cornucopiae; at her feet to left, modius with grain ears; to right, prow. (RIC 492; Woytek 323b; BMC 782). Excellent portrait and attractive brown-green patina. About extremely fine. \$ 2,500



- 1228** Trajan, AD 98-117. Æ As (13.43g). Mint of Rome, A.D. 103-111. Laureate bust right, slight drapery on far shoulder. Rev. Virtus standing left, holding Victory and spear. (RIC 483; Cohen 384). Uniform glossy brown patina with some corrosion. Choice very fine. \$ 750



- 1229** Hadrian. Gold Aureus (6.98 g), AD 117-138. Rome, ca. AD 122-125. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right. Rev. P M TR P COS III, Genius of the Roman People standing facing, head left, holding patera and grain ears. (RIC 91; BMC 175; Calicó 1328). About very fine. \$ 1,800



- 1230** Hadrian, AD 117-138. Æ Sestertius (28.3g). Struck AD 124. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P COS III, laureate bust facing right, wearing an aegis. Rev. PIETAS AVGVSTI, S-C, Pietas standing right, raising her right hand and holding a small vase of incense, lighted altar at her feet on right (RIC 587a var; BMC 1198 var; C 1040 var; RCV 3617 var). A superb and well-detailed portrait, beautiful green-brown patina and most attractive. Extremely fine. \$ 4,500

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, October 2003, vol CXI, no.5, item RM1562 (illustrated on the front cover).

Magnificent Gold Aureus of Antoninus Pius



- 1231** Antoninus Pius. Gold Aureus (7.48 g), AD 138-161. Rome, AD 145-147. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare-headed and cuirassed bust of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. TR POT COS IIII, Roma seated left, holding palladium and spear; at her side behind, shield. (RIC 147; BMC 555; Calicó 1654c). Light graffito in obverse field, otherwise of fine style, lustrous and well struck in high-relief. Superb extremely fine. \$ 20,000

Although the reverse type refers to the general greatness of Rome and her empire rather than to specific historical events, several notable developments took place during the fourth consulship of Antoninus Pius when this coin was struck. Most importantly, he elevated Marcus Aurelius to the position of Caesar and identified him as his intended successor. He also married his daughter, Faustina II, to Aurelius and made Aurelius his colleague in the consulship. During his fourth consulship, Pius also dedicated a temple to the divine Hadrian, who had previously adopted and trained him as successor to the imperial purple. With such forward-thinking emperors at the helm, Roma could securely sit on her throne without concern as she does here. She was in good hands for the moment.



- 1232** Antoninus Pius. Silver Denarius (3.34 g), AD 138-161. Rome, AD 150/1. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, laureate head of Antoninus Pius right. Rev. TR POT XIII COS IIII, Tranquillitas standing facing, head right, holding rudder and grain ears. (RIC 202b; BMC 736; RSC 825). Lovely light iridescence. Superb extremely fine. \$ 300

Exquisite Gold Aureus of Marcus Aurelius as Caesar, AD 138-161



- 1233** Marcus Aurelius. Gold Aureus (7.12 g), as Caesar, AD 138-161. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, AD 151/2. AVRELIVS CAE-SAR AVG PI IL, bare head of Marcus Aurelius left. Rev. TR POT VI COS II, Roma standing facing, head left, holding Victory and a parazonium. (RIC 452d; BMC 773; Calicó 1942). A wholly exceptional coin in an outstanding state of preservation, perfectly struck in high relief with a wonderful young portrait of Marcus Aurelius. Mint state. \$ 35,000

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, vol. CVIII/5 (October 2000), lot 4055.

The obverse portrait on this coin is truly spectacular, with every detail of the curls of hair and beard, the eyebrow, and the eye crisp and clear. Because of the exceptional preservation of the eye detail one can follow precisely the gaze of the young emperor. The placement of the pupil indicates that while he looks ahead his gaze is very slightly elevated, perhaps already prefiguring the later "heavenly gaze" of Constantine the Great (AD 306-337). The gaze of Marcus Aurelius here is just what one might expect from the philosopher emperor while still serving as Caesar to Antoninus Pius. Aurelius is full of life and energy, ready to take on the enemies of Roma, who appears on the reverse. When this coin was struck the difficulties of the Marcomannic Wars (AD 166-180) and the problem of succession - both of which would test his Stoic beliefs - still lay in the future.

Highly Impressive Marcus Aurelius Gold Aureus



- 1234** Marcus Aurelius. Gold Aureus (7.15 g), AD 161-180. Rome, AD 169/70. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIII, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Marcus Aurelius right. Rev. FELICITAS AV COS III, Felicitas standing facing, head left, holding caduceus and scepter. (RIC 201; BMC 489; Calicó 1850a). Well struck and perfectly centered on a nice full flan. NGC grade Ch XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 7,500

Elegant Gold Aureus of Faustina Junior



- 1235** Faustina II. Gold Aureus (7.16 g), Augusta, AD 147-175. Rome, under Antoninus Pius, ca. AD 147-150. FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust right, hair tied in bun at back of head. Rev. CONCORDIA, dove (or peahen) standing right. (RIC 503a; BMC 1089; Calicó 2045a (same dies)) Well centered and boldly struck. Extremely fine. \$ 12,000

ex Baldwin's Auction 33 (6-7 May 2003), lot 160.

Gorgeous Lustrous Faustina Junior Gold Aureus



- 1236** Faustina II. Gold Aureus (6.96 g), Augusta, AD 147-175. Rome, under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, AD 161. FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, draped bust of Faustina II right. Rev. IVNONI LVCINAE, Juno standing facing, head left, extending arm and pointing, and holding child in arm; standing to either side, a child. (RIC 692; MIR 18, 18-2a; BMC 116; Calicó 2064). Boldly struck and lustrous, with rose color highlights. Extremely fine. \$ 8,000

ex Triton XVII (6 January 2014), 728.



- 1237** Commodus, AD 177-192. Æ Sestertius (28.88g). Mint of Rome, struck AD 184. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG PIVS, laureate head facing right. Rev. TR P VIII I-MP VI COS III P P, S-C, Minerva advancing right, holding a shield and brandishing a spear (RIC 410a; C.917; BMC 533). Excellent portrait, attractive glossy chocolate brown patina. Nearly extremely fine. \$ 2,500

ex Signorelli Collection
 ex Zigmund Collection, Sotheby's, October 1981
 ex Platt Hall Collection, Glendining's, London, July 19, 1950.

- 1238** Commodus. Æ Sestertius (23.89 g), AD 177-192. Rome, AD 184/5. M COMMODVS ANT-ON AVG PIVS BRIT, laureate head of Commodus right. Rev. P M TR P X IMP VII COS III P P around, VICT BRIT in exergue, S C low across field, Victory seated right on pile of arms, holding palm and shield set on knee. (RIC 452; BMC 560). In a very good state of preservation for this popular issue commemorating victory in Britain. Dark green patina and clearly struck. About extremely fine. \$ 1,400

*Magnificent Septimius Severus with Caracalla and Geta,
as Caesar Gold Aureus*



- 1239** Septimius Severus, with Caracalla and Geta, as Caesar. Gold Aureus (7.53 g), AD 193-211. Rome, AD 201. SEVERVS PIVS AVG P M TR P VIII, laureate head of Septimius Severus right. Rev. AETERNIT IMPERI, confronted busts of Caracalla, on left, laureate, draped and cuirassed, and Geta, on right, bare-headed, draped and cuirassed. (RIC 174; BMC 254; Calicó 2602 (same dies)). *Extremely rare issue.* A magnificent example. About as struck. Superb extremely fine. \$ 35,000

ex NAC 78 (26 May 2014), lot 1025

This beautiful and rare coin belongs to the dynastic series issued by Septimius Severus as a sign that after years of civil war, the Empire would again enjoy stability. The succession was made secure by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, who were trained as his successors and are depicted on the reverse. The legend surrounding their portraits, which refers to "everlasting [Roman] rule" leaves no doubt about Severan dynastic pretensions. Unfortunately, the stability that Severus wished to present was largely a sham as a terrible sibling rivalry existed between Caracalla. Despite their father's best efforts to heal the rift between the brothers, the gulf only widened over time, and after his death in AD 211 his sons did not last a year sharing power before Caracalla murdered Geta, destroying the dynastic image that Septimius Severus had crafted.



1240 Julia Domna. Silver Denarius (2.96 g), Augusta, AD 193-217. Rome, under Caracalla, AD 211-215. IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, draped bust of Julia Domna right. Rev. LVNA LVCIFERA, Luna driving galloping biga left. (RIC 379c; BMC 10; RSC 105). Extremely fine. \$ 250

1241 Caracalla. Silver Tetradrachm (11.94 g), AD 198-217. Aelia Capitolina (Jerusalem), AD 215-217. AVT KAI ANTΩ-NINOC CEB, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ Ε-Ξ VΠΙΑΤΟC T Δ, eagle standing facing on thyrsos without fillets, head and tail left, holding wreath in beak; between legs, vine leaf. (cf. Meshorer 95 (filleted thrsos); cf. Prieur 1617 (same)). *Rare and unrecorded in the standard references without the fillet on the thyrsos.* Choice very fine. \$ 1,500

ex CNG 99 (13 May 2015), lot 504

Part of a much larger series of Syrian tetradrachms intended primarily to fund Caracalla's disastrous Parthian campaign (AD 216-217), this issue of Aelia Capitolina is notable for its potentially crypto-Jewish mintmark. Although Aelia Capitolina was refounded on the ruins of Jerusalem by Hadrian in an attempt to defile and blot out the holy city of the Jews in ca. AD 132, the thyrsos symbol on this coin may refer to the original deity worshipped in Jerusalem before the city was destroyed and paganized, since the Jewish God was frequently identified by Greeks with Dionysos going back at least to the second century BC. Thus it would seem that even as a pagan center, Aelia Capitolina still retained some memory of its Jewish past.

1242 Caracalla. BI Tetradrachm (12.10 g), AD 198-217. Antioch in Syria, Cos. III (AD 208-212, but probably struck ca. 208). ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC C-E-B, laureate head of Caracalla right. Rev. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ Ξ ΥΠΙΑ ΤΟ Γ, eagle standing facing, head right, on leg and thigh of sacrificial animal, holding wreath in beak. (McAlee 670; Prieur 208). Fine style portrait. NGC grade AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$ 400



1243 Caracalla. Æ (12.12 g), AD 198-217. Marcianopolis in Moesia Inferior, AD 207-210. Julius Faustianus, imperial legate. AVT M APHAI ANTO(NE)INOC, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Caracalla right. Rev. ΒΙ ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΙΑΝΟV ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, eagle standing facing on thunderbolt, head left, holding wreath in beak. (cf. Hristova & Jekov 6.18.1.7 (legends); cf. Varbanov 932 (eagle's head right)). Glossy dark olive-green patina. Superb extremely fine. \$ 300

1244 Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius, AD 222-235. Rome, 230. IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG, laureate head of Severus Alexander right. Rev. P M TR P VII-II COS III P P, Sol standing facing, head left, extending arm and holding whip. (RIC 101; BMC 623; RSC 388). Full luster. NGC grade Choice mint state. \$ 300



- 1245** Severus Alexander. Silver Denarius, AD 222-235. Rome, AD 226. IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, laureate and draped bust of Severus Alexander right. Rev. LIBERALITAS AVG III, Liberalitas standing facing, head left, holding abacus and cornucopiae. (RIC 154; BMC 309-11; RSC 128a). NGC grade Choice mint state.

\$ 300

High Quality Gordian I Africanus Silver Denarius



- 1246** Gordian I Africanus. Silver Denarius (3.49 g), AD 238. Rome. IMP M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian I right. Rev. SECVR-ITAS AVGG, Securitas seated left, holding scepter. (RIC 5; BMC 11; RSC 10). *Rare*. Toned over residual luster. Extremely fine. \$ 4,500

Discontent with the rule of Maximinus I, who was viewed as a barbarian by Rome's elite and was generally hated otherwise due to heavy taxation to finance his military operations against the Germans and Sarmatians, led to three serious revolts. The first two were ruthlessly suppressed. The third started in Africa, where wealthy landowners revolted against the heavy financial burdens imposed by a corrupt local treasury official who was using false judgments for extortion. The landowners equipped their clients and farmhands with whatever weapons were at hand, slew the offending treasury official and his bodyguard, then proclaimed the aging governor, Marcus Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus, and his son as co-emperors. The Senate in Rome quickly backed the cause of the African landowners, affirming the elevation of Gordian I and Gordian II as co-emperors. Upon hearing the news of the revolt, Maximinus, who was wintering in Sirmium, prepared his armies and marched on Rome.

The reign of the Gordiani was short-lived, lasting at most a mere 36 days. Capellianus, the governor of neighboring Numidia, controlled the only legion in the area and nursed a long-standing grudge against the Gordiani. He assembled his troops, the veteran legio III Augusta, and marched on Carthage where he easily overwhelmed the ragtag forces of the Gordiani. Gordian II was killed in the fighting, and on hearing the news of his son's death and the annihilation of the local levies, the elder Gordian hanged himself.



- 1247** Gordian III, with Tranquillina. Æ (13.49 g), AD 238-244. Anchialus in Thrace. AVT KM ANTTOPAIANOC (AV)Γ CEB around, TPANKVA/AINA in exergue, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gordian III right vis-à-vis diademed and draped bust of Tranquillina left. Rev. OVAIII-A(NWN) A-ΓXIAAE(ΩN), Homonoia standing facing, head left, holding patera and cornucopiae. (AMNG II/1 673; Varbanov 764). Attractive dark green patina, excellent surfaces. Superb extremely fine. \$ 300

Rare Herennia Etruscilla Gold Aureus as Augusta



- 1248** Herennia Etruscilla. Gold Aureus (4.56 g), Augusta, AD 249-251. Rome, under Trajan Decius, AD 250. HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Herennia Etruscilla right. Rev. PVDICITIA AVG, Pudicitia seated left, drawing veil from face, and holding scepter. (RIC 59a; Calicó 3308). Well struck and well centered with plenty of underlying mint luster present. Minor planchet flaw noted on the obverse. Extremely fine. \$ 9,000

ex NAC 84 (20 May 2015), 1120.

Herennia Etruscilla was already the wife of Trajan Decius before he seized the imperial throne in AD 249. Little is known of her life beyond that she bore him two sons, Q. Herennius Decius, who went on to rule alongside his father (AD 250-251), and C. Valens Hostilian, who briefly succeeded them after they were killed in battle against the Visigoths in AD 251. Etruscilla and Hostilian were both carried off by the plague that ravaged Rome later that same year, thereby sparing them the looming civil war with Trebonianus Gallus, whom the army preferred to see as emperor than the heir of Decius. When Gallus reached Rome, the memory of Decius and his entire family, including Herennia Etruscilla, was condemned and their names stricken from monuments. She, her husband, and her sons were avenged two years later, in AD 253, when Gallus was lynched by the soldiery and he too was made to suffer *damnatio memoriae*.



- 1249** Herennius Etruscus. Æ Sestertius (19.36 g), as Caesar, AD 250-251. Rome, under Trajan Decius, AD 250. Q HER ETR MES DECIVS NOB C, bare-headed and draped bust of Herennius Etruscus right. Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, S C across field, prince standing facing, head left, holding wand and spear. (RIC 171a). *Scarce*. Dark, blackish brown patina, lightly smoothed. Choice Very fine / Very fine. \$ 400

Rare Silver Denarius of Carausius



- 1250** Carausius. Silver Denarius (3.38 g), Romano-British Emperor, AD 287-293. London(?), AD 286/7. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Carausius right. Rev. MONE-T[A] AVG, Moneta standing facing, head left, holding scales and cornucopiae. (RIC 717; RSC 71-3). *Rare*. Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 3,500

In AD 287, Carausius, a commander of Roman forces in Britain of Gallic descent, raised the banner of revolt and proclaimed himself independent emperor of a Romano-British empire that included the province of Britannia as well as parts of northern Gaul. In order to give himself an air of legitimacy and to maintain the loyalty of his followers, Carausius struck several rare series of good silver denarii - something that had not been struck in the Roman empire since the mid-third century AD. By doing this he gave the impression of greater success and legitimacy than the Tetrarchs Diocletian and Maximianus who wanted to remove him from power. The latter struck billon radiate coins with only a very minimal silver content. Unfortunately for Carausius, while he did manage to briefly raise the intrinsic value of his Romano-British coinage to the shame of his contemporaries in Rome, he was ultimately assassinated by Allectus, his own finance minister, in AD 293.

Magnificent Maximianus Gold Aureus, first reign, AD 286-305



- 1251** Maximianus. Gold Aureus (5.57 g), first reign, AD 286-305. Treveri, AD 293/4. MAXIMIA-NVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust of Maximianus right. Rev. HERCVLI VICTORI, Hercules seated facing, head right, lion's skin draped over legs; at sides, club, quiver and bow; PR. RIC - (but cf. 13 for rev. type) (Calicó 4681.). *Rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 15,000

Maximianus has been described as the “military brawn” paired with the “political brain” of Diocletian as the two worked together to refashion the Roman Empire into something manageable as endless crises of external invasion, civil war, and economic disaster threatened to overwhelm it. The co-emperors themselves perhaps would have agreed with this description of their relationship since Diocletian associated himself with Jupiter, the wise father of men and gods, while Maximianus was linked to Hercules, son of Jupiter and the image par excellence of heroism. They even went as far as to assume additional names related to these deities, and Maximianus took the title of Herculius. Thus it is no surprise that his coins, such as this beautiful aureus, frequently feature types related to Hercules. Here the victorious hero takes a well-deserved rest after his many tasks, perhaps reflecting Maximianus' own desires. Shortly before this coin was struck in AD 293/4, Diocletian and Maximianus expanded their form of government from a diarchy to a tetrachy, naming Constantius I Chlorus and Galerius as subordinate Caesars.

Another Marvelous Maximianus, first reign, Gold Aureus



- 1252** Maximianus. Gold Aureus (5.27 g), first reign, AD 286-305. Antioch, AD 293. MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Maximianus right. Rev. CONSVL IIII P P PRO COS, emperor, togate, standing facing, head left, holding globe and baton; SMAE (Σ retrograde). (RIC 3; Depeyrot 8/2; Calicó 4626). *Very rare*. Lustrous. Extremely fine. \$ 10,000



1253



1254



1255

1253 Constantius I. Silver Argenteus (3.02 g), as Caesar, AD 293-305. Rome, ca. AD 294. CONSTAN-TIVS CAES, laureate head of Constantius I right. Rev. VICTORI-A SARMAT, the four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with six turrets. (RIC 22a; Jelocnik 66a; RSC 286†c). Attractive blue iridescent cabinet tone. Extremely fine. \$ 600

1254 Galerius. Silver Argenteus (3.04 g), as Caesar, AD 293-305. Treveri, ca. AD 295-297. MAXIMI-ANVS NOB C, laureate head of Galerius right. Rev. VIRTVS MILITVM, the four tetrarchs sacrificing over tripod before city enclosure with six turrets (D. RIC 110b; Jelocnik 97; RSC 216b). Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 700

1255 Constantius II. Silver Siliqua (2.97 g), AD 337-361. Thessalonica, AD 351-355. D N CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG, diademed head of Constantius II right. Rev. VOTIS/XXX/MVLTIS/XXXX in four lines within wreath (TES. RIC 163; RSC 341c). Toned. NGC grade Ch AU; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 3/5. \$ 400



1256



1257

1256 Constantius II. Silver Siliqua (2.06 g), AD 337-361. Sirmium, AD 355-361. D N CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right. Rev. VOTIS/XXX/MVLTIS/XXXX in four lines within wreath (SIRM. RIC 68; RSC 342-3u). Toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 400

1257 Constantius II. Gold Solidus (4.24 g), AD 337-361. Antioch, AD 347-355. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PER P AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II right. Rev. GLORIA REI-PVBLICAE, Roma, on left, and Constantinopolis, on right, with foot resting on prow and holding scepter, enthroned facing, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX in four lines; SMANH. (RIC 84; Depeyrot 6/4). Lustrous. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000



1258 Constantius II, AD 337-361. Silver Siliqua (3.24g). Mint of Antioch, struck AD 337-347. Pearl-diademed head facing right, gazing upwards. Rev. VOTIS / XV / MVLTIS / XX within a wreath, ANT below (RIC 35). Satin grey tone, slightly uneven on obverse. Extremely fine. \$ 1,250

Eusebius tells us that Constantine the Great “directed his likeness to be stamped on a gold coin with his eyes uplifted in the posture of prayer to God.” This early Christian motif was also employed on Constantine’s other coinage and its usage continued under his son Constantius II.



- 1259** Constantius II. Gold Solidus (4.40 g), AD 337-361. Antioch, AD 355-361. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Constantius II facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. Rev. GLORIA REI-PVBLICAE, Roma, on left, and Constantinopolis, on right, with foot resting on prow and holding scepter, enthroned facing, supporting between them a shield inscribed VOT/XXX/MVLT/XXXX in four lines; SMANB. (RIC 162; Depeyrot 9/1). Fine style. Light dent on edge of flan at 10 o'clock. About extremely fine. \$ 1,500



- 1260** Valens. Silver Siliqua (2.13 g), AD 364-378. Antioch, AD 367-375. D N VALENS PER F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right. Rev. VOT/X/MVL/XX in four lines within wreath (ANT. RIC 34b.1; RSC 96†e). Toned. NGC grade AU*; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 400



1261



1262

- 1261** Valentinian II. Silver Siliqua (1.63 g), AD 375-392. Treveri, AD 375-383. D N VALENTINIANVS IV(NP) F (AV)G, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian II right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; TRPS. (RIC 57a; RSC 40†a). Toned. NGC grade XF; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 4/5. \$ 400

- 1262** Theodosius I. Gold Solidus (4.40 g), AD 379-395. Constantinople, AD 383. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I right. Rev. CONCORDI-A AVGGG, Constantinopolis seated facing, head right, resting right foot on prow, holding scepter and shield inscribed VOT/V/MVLT/X in four lines; Θ//CONOB. (cf. RIC 68b (officina not recorded); Depeyrot 35/1). Choice very fine. \$ 650



- 1263** Theodosius II. Gold Solidus (4.41 g), AD 402-450. Constantinople, AD 425-429. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. Rev. SALVS REI-PVBLICAE, nimbate figures of Theodosius II and Valentinian III seated facing on double throne, each wearing consular robes, holding mappa and cruciform scepter; above, star; A//CONOB. (RIC 237; Depeyrot 79/1). Underlying luster present. Superb extremely fine. \$ 800



- 1264** Theodosius II. Gold Solidus (4.46 g), AD 402-450. Constantinople, AD 423/4. D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Theodosius II facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. Rev. VOT XX MVLT XXX, Victory standing left, holding long cross; in upper left field, star; Γ//CONOB. (RIC 225; Depeyrot 75/1). Light traces of double striking on reverse. High relief and lustrous. Superb extremely fine. \$ 1,350

Rare Aelia Pulcheria Gold Solidus



- 1265** Aelia Pulcheria. Gold Solidus (4.42 g), Augusta, AD 414-453. Constantinople, AD 414. AEL PVLCH-ERIA AVG, diademed and draped bust of Pulcheria right; above, *manus Dei* crowning her with wreath. Rev. SALVS REI-PVBLICAE, Victory seated right on cuirass and shield, inscribing Chi-Rho on supported on her knee; *//CONOB. (RIC 205 (R2); Depeyrot 60/1). *Very rare*. Lustrous Extremely fine. \$ 8,000

Aelia Pulcheria was the daughter of Arcadius and older sister of Theodosius II. When their father died in AD 408 and the young Theodosius II became the new emperor of the embattled eastern half of the Roman Empire, Pulcheria assumed the role of her brother's protector. When the Senate voted her the title of Augusta (Empress) in AD 414, she used this newfound legitimacy to take over the regency for Theodosius II, which had been managed previously by the praetorian prefects. Pulcheria aimed at being the real power in the Empire and declared her intention to remain a virgin and never marry as a means of avoiding male control. In contrast, her brother was easily dominated, and Pulcheria taught him to be an emperor in keeping with her own image of the office. Under her guidance, Theodosius II successfully warred against the Sasanian Persians in AD 421 and intervened in the Western Roman Empire, placing their nephew, Valentinian III, on the throne in AD 425. Pulcheria even engineered the disgrace and exile of Theodosius' wife, Aelia Eudocia, to remove her competing influence over the emperor. When Theodosius II died unexpectedly in a riding accident in AD 450, Pulcheria took power in her own right. However, her sole reign was very brief as she was finally forced to take the lowborn Marcian as her husband. She died three years later, still Augusta and still a virgin.



- 1266** Valentinian III. Gold Solidus (4.40 g), AD 425-455. Rome, AD 426-455. D N PLA VALENTI-NIANVS P F AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinian III right. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, emperor standing facing, holding long cross and Victory on globe, resting foot on serpentine human head; R-V//COMOB. (RIC 2014; Depeyrot 46/1). Underlying luster present. Superb extremely fine. \$ 800



- 1267** Leo I. Gold Solidus (4.49 g), AD 457-474. Constantinople, AD 457-ca. 468. D N LEO PE-RPET AVG, diademed, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Leo I facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing enemy. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, Victory standing left, holding long jeweled cross; star in right field; B//CONOB. (RIC 605; Depeyrot 93/1). NGC grade Gem MS; Strike: 5/5, Surface: 5/5. \$ 1,500

BYZANTINE EMPIRE



- 1268** Justinian I. Gold Solidus (4.36 g), 527-565. Constantinople, 527-537. D N IVSTINI-ANVS PP AVC, helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justinian I facing slightly right, holding spear over shoulder and shield with horseman spearing an enemy below. Rev. VICTORI-A AVGGG, angel standing facing, holding long cross and globus cruciger; in right field, star; A//CONOB. (DOC 3d; MIBE 5; SB 137). Some luster remaining. Extremely fine. \$ 500

Rare Syracuse Mint Gold Solidus of Irene, 797-802



- 1269** Irene. Gold Solidus (3.76 g), 797-802. Syracuse, 798-802. [EI]-RIN bASILIS, crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cross-tipped scepter; in left field, pellet. Rev. [EIRIN] bASIL[I] S, crowned bust of Irene facing, wear loros, holding globus cruciger and cross-tipped scepter; in left field, C; in field to right, I. (DOC -; Anastasi 455; Spahr -; SB -). *Very rare*. Mint state. \$ 6,000

Irene was a notable figure in early Byzantine history, and was the wife of Leo IV as well as the mother of Constantine VI. Although Leo was an increasingly intolerant iconoclast, Irene secretly venerated icons; according to tradition, when he discovered some of her icons she had concealed he reportedly refused to share the marriage bed with her thereafter. Nevertheless, when Leo died, Irene became regent for the young Constantine, and she used her authority to bring an end to the divisive iconoclast movement in the Byzantine Empire in 787, greatly improving relations with the Papacy and the Latin West. When Constantine VI came of age, Irene refused to give up her power and assumed the title of empress in her own right. However, in 802 she was overthrown in a palace coup and replaced on the throne by Nikephoros, her former minister of finance. Irene was exiled to Lesbos where she spent the single year that remained of her life spinning wool to support herself.



- 1270** Irene. Gold Solidus (3.88g), 797-802. Syracuse, 798-802. [EI]-RIN BAS[ILIS], crowned bust of Irene facing, wearing loros, holding globus cruciger and cross-tipped scepter; in left field, pellet. Rev. [EIRIN] BASILIS, crowned bust of Irene facing, wear loros, holding globus cruciger and cross-tipped scepter; in left field, C; in field to right, I. (DOC -; Anastasi 455; Spahr -; SB -). *Very rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 4,000



- 1271** Theodora. Gold Histamenon Nomisma (4.30g), 1055-1056. Constantinople. + Ihs XIS Rex REG-NANtíhm, Christ, nimbate, standing facing on footstool, wearing pallium and colobium, holding Book of Gospels with both hands; all within double border of dots. Rev. + ΘΕΟΔΩΡΑ ΑΥΤΟΒΥΤΑ, Theodora, crowned and wearing loros, and the Virgin, nimbate and wearing pallium and maphorium, standing facing, holding between them a labarum; M-Θ to sides of the Virgin. (DOC 1a; SB 1837). *Rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 3,600

In 1042 a popular uprising overthrew the Byzantine emperor Michael V and placed the leadership of the state in the hands of his exiled aunt, Zoe. Despite her popularity, however, Zoe was ill-equipped to rule, so the imperial court petitioned her estranged sister, Theodora, to share the reigns of power with her. Theodora attempted to escape this fate by entering a convent, but was forced to ascend the throne despite her hesitance. Their joint-reign was disastrous as the sisters' acrimonious relationship divided the court into two opposing factions. Zoe even went so far as to marry so that she could better negate Theodora's influence. When Zoe's husband, Constantine IX, lay dying in 1055 (Zoe had died five years before), the 75-year-old Theodora had herself proclaimed empress in her own right. Her sole-rule, during which this coin was struck, saw a purge of the army and officials who had previously showed preference for Zoe and an increased centralization of the imperial administration. Theodora's iron-willed period of autonomous rule did not last and she herself died on 31 August 1056.



- 1272** Constantine XI Palaeologus. Silver $\frac{1}{8}$ Stavraton (0.55 g), 1448-1453. Constantinople. IC-XC across field, bust of Christ Pantocrator facing, holding Gospels. Rev. Crowned bust of Constantine XI facing; across field, sigla: .-/K-T/_. (DOC 1789; cf. Bendall, "The Coinage of Constantine XI," *RN* (1991), 105-6 (unlisted sigla); LPC -; PCPC -; SB -). Lightly toned. Choice very fine. \$ 2,500

ex Lanz 162 (6 June 2016), lot 437

ex Roma XXII (28 November 2015), lot 839.

The silver stavraton was introduced by John V Palaeologus in ca. 1367 to compete with Venetian silver in the tattered late Byzantine Empire. Its name, meaning "cross coin," has been variously attributed to the small crosses that introduce the Greek legends (a rare feature on Byzantine coinage) or to the presumed derivation of the denomination from the double *gigliato* of Naples, which featured a prominent cross design. Constantine XI, the issuer of this particular fractional eighth stavraton, was the last emperor of the Palaeologan dynasty and indeed the last man to rule the Byzantine Empire. He was killed while defending Constantinople against the final successful Ottoman assault of Mehmed II Fetih in April/May 1453. After his death and the fall of the city, Constantinople became the seat of the Ottoman Empire under the new name of Istanbul.

In 1991 Simon Bendall published a hoard of 158 silver Palaeologan coins from John V (1354-1391) to Constantine XI (1448-1453). Until 1974 when two $\frac{1}{2}$ stavrata were discovered the coinage of Constantine XI was unknown. The hoard that Bendall published added to the corpus a further five $\frac{1}{2}$ stavrata, thirty-five stavrata, and fifty $\frac{1}{8}$ stavrata, making the total known coins of Constantine XI just 92 of all denominations. Bendall argues that the $\frac{1}{2}$ stavrata were probably struck in 1449 soon after Constantine was crowned emperor in Mistra, capital of Morea, where he had energetically served as despot before being nominated by his brother, John VIII, to succeed him, and the stavrata and $\frac{1}{8}$ stavrata were only struck afterwards, during the siege of Constantinople.

Using silver acquired from the churches in Constantinople, these $\frac{1}{8}$ stavrata of Constantine XI were, according to Bendall, probably struck during the final siege of the city conducted by Mehmed II in 1453, and are thus the likeliest contenders for being the very last Byzantine coins. They were issued to pay Constantine's soldiers and mercenaries, and also the workers who rebuilt the city's walls each night after the previous days' bombardment from Mehmet's cannons. This particular coin, though not from the hoard documented by Bendall and from seemingly new dies and sigla, is a particularly fine specimen, in fact finer than most in the hoard, and has a crudely engraved but very clear and sharp portrait of the last Byzantine emperor.

WORLD COINS

AUSTRIA



- 1273** Salzburg. Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau, (1587-1612). Klippe Double Taler, 1593, 56.3 g. Seated saint. Rev. Four winds blowing at tower. (Dav 8198). Trace of mount. *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 1,000



- 1274** Siege of Vienna and Victories over the Turks. Silver Medal, 1685. 40 mm, 26.42 g, by L.G. Lauffer. Lettered edge. Two infant genii supporting bust of Leopold I over cityscape. Rev. Views of ten conquered Hungarian fortresses. (Julius 258; Mont 975; Horsky-2103). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 250

BELGIUM



- 1275** Wilhelm I, of the Netherlands, (1815-1830). Silver Medal, 1830, 46.44 mm, 40 g, by J. Braemt. For the inauguration of the museum of Art and Industry. King Wilhelm I bust left. Rev. Museum building. (Dirks pl. 44, 338). Proof-like fields with lovely iridescent toning. Uncirculated. \$ 300



- 1276** Leopold I, (1831-1865). Copper 10 Centimes, 1832. Coin die axis. Crowned monogram. Rev. Lion with tablet. *Delightful tone and lustre.* (KM 2.1). *Rare in such high grade.* PCGS graded MS-64 Red & Brown. \$ 250



1277

1278

- 1277** Leopold II (1835-1909). Silver 2 Francs, 1867. Cross on crown. (KM 30.1). NGC graded AU-53. \$ 400

- 1278** Leopold II (1835-1909). Silver 50 Centimes, 1886. Flemish legend. (KM 26). NGC graded AU-58. \$ 200



1279

1280

- 1279** Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Plain Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2847). *Rare.* NGC graded MS-65. \$ 200

- 1280** Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Plain Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2847). *Rare.* NGC graded MS-65. \$ 200



1281

1282

- 1281** Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Silver Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Plain Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2843). *Rare.* NGC graded MS-64. \$ 200

- 1282** Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Plain Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2849). *Rare.* NGC graded MS-63. \$ 200



1283



1284

1283 Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Reeded Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2850). *Rare*. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 200

1284 Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Reeded Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2851). *Rare*. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 200



1285



1286

1285 Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Reeded Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2852). *Rare*. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 200

1286 Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). Brass Essai Pattern 1000 Francs, 1949. Reeded Edge. Bust right. Rev. Crowned monogram. (Bogaert 2853). *Rare*. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 200



1287 Charles Prince Regent, (1944-1950). 1000 Francs Copper Obverse Trial Striking (1949). 43 x 43 mm. Bust right. Rev. Blank. (KM TS16). Not encapsulated by NGC, with tag. Uncirculated. \$ 200

BRAZIL



- 1288** John V, (1706-1750). Gold 12,800 Reis, 1732-M (Minas Gerais). Laureate head right. Rev. Crowned Portuguese Arms in garnished shield, corded or leaf edge applied over original diagonal edge reeding. (Fr 55; Gomes 60.07; Russo 300; KM 139). Well struck, with a hint of redness. Extremely fine. \$ 3,750



- 1289** John V, (1706-1750). Gold 10,000 Reis, 1725-M (Minas Gerais). Crowned arms with value to left. Rev. Cross of Jerusalem. (Fr 34; KM 116). *Scarce type*. NGC graded About Uncirculated, Details (Removed from Jewelry). \$ 2,000



- 1290** John V, (1706-1750). Gold 800 Reis, 1729 (9 over 7)-M (Minas Gerais). Laureate head right. Rev. Crowned Portuguese Arms in garnished shield, reeded edge. (Fr 59; Gomes 45.03; Russo 270; KM 120). *Scarce first date of the series*. Watermarked (?) surface. Very fine. \$ 1,900

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO



1291

1292

- 1291** Victoria, (1837-1901). Bronze Specimen ½ Cent, 1886-H (Heaton mint). Legends. Rev. Arms and supporters, date. (Pr 32; KM 1). With full lustre and redness. PCGS graded Specimen 66 Red and Brown. \$ 600
- 1292** Victoria, (1837-1901). Bronze. ½ Cent, 1891-H (Heaton mint). Legends. Rev. Arms and supporters, date. (Pr 32; KM 1). With lustre and almost full redness. PCGS graded MS-66 Red & Brown. \$ 250

CUBA



- 1293** Republic Provisional Coinage. Copper Pattern 20 Cents, 1870. Shield of arms with Liberty Cap and trophies. Rev. Value in wreath. (KM Pn3a; Bruce X3a). Mint state and red. \$ 1,000

DENMARK



- 1294** Christian VIII (1786-1848). Silver 4 Rigsbankskillings, 1842 FK/VS. Head right. (KM 721.2). Attractive original mint luster. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 250

FRANCE



- 1295** Lorraine. Charles II, (1390-1431). Silver ¼ Gros, undated. Nancy. Knight on horse left. Rev. Cross fleury. (B.1482; de S. VIII,5; Roberts 8445). Sharply struck and toned. *Rare*. NGC graded AU-58. \$ 600



- 1296** Carolingian. Charlemagne, (768-812). Silver Denier, undated. 1.41 g. Treviso. +CARLVS REX FR, cross in center / +TARVIS around Carolus monogram. (M&G 220; Dep 1079-E. silver.) *Rare*. Choice extremely fine. \$ 10,000

ex NGSa 17, lot 743.

Rare Charlemagne Denier



- 1297** Carolingian. Charlemagne (Charles the Great), as Charles I, King of the Franks, (768-814). Silver Denier, undated. 18mm, 1.21 g. Class 2. Arles (Uncertain Provençal) mint. Struck 771-793/4. C(AR)o / ./ LVS in two lines / AR/DIS in two lines (triple pellets)+(triple pellets) between. (M&G 238; Depeyrot-86; Cf. Coupland, p.216; MEC I, 722). Traces of fine patina. *Very rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 4,500

ex Triton XVIII, lot 1371.



- 1298** Carolingian. Charlemagne (Charles the Great), As Charles I, King of the Franks, 768-814. Silver Denier, ND (21mm, 1.35 g, 9h). Class 3. Tolusa (Toulouse) mint. Struck ca. 793/4-812. + CARLV(etrograde S) RE+ FR, cross pattée / + TOLV(horizontal S) A, Carolus monogram. (M&G 181; Coupland, Charlemagne 7b; Depeyrot 993; MEC 1). Toned, minor roughness. *Very fine*. \$ 2,000

ex Triton XVIII, lot 1387.



- 1299** Carolingian. Louis 'le Pieux' (the Pious). as Emperor Louis I, (814-840). (Melle) mint. Struck 814-819. Silver Denier, undated. 1.74 g. HLVDOVVICVS IMP AVG, laureate and draped bust right / + METALLVM, two dies between two hammers. (M&G 396; Kluge 223; MEC I, 758v; Dep 607. Ar). *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 5,500
ex Alde June 11 2016; lot 37.

Extremely Rare Barcelona Louis the Pious Denier



- 1300** Carolingian. Louis The Pious, (814-840). Silver Denier, Barcelona Mint, undated. 1.62 g. Center cross, +HLVDOVVICVS IMP. Rev. BAR/CINO/NA. (Cru. V.S. 5.2; Balaguer 7 (obv. 5, rev 9); Cru.C.G. 1804 var; Dep 123; M&G 425v). Only 9 examples known, with only 3 in private hands. *Extremely rare*. About extremely fine. \$ 16,000
ex Aureo & Calico, March 2016, lot 25.



- 1301** Carolingian. Pepin II, (839-865). Silver Denier, undated. Toulouse. Cross. Rev. Pippinus monogram. (M&G 617; Dep 999). Very fine. \$ 650
ex Aureo 100, lot 3189.



1302



1303

- 1302** Carolingian. Lothaire I, (840-856). Dorestadt. Silver Denier, undated. 1.57 g. Cross. Rev. Temple. (Coupland 14; Dep 419). Very fine. \$ 350

ex Elsen 102, lot 469
ex Triton XVIII, 1954.

- 1303** Carolingian. Charles The Bald, (840-875). Silver Denier, undated. 1.67 g. Soissons. Karolus monogram, +GRATIADIREX. Rev. Cross, +SVESSIOCVITAS. (M&G 805; Gariel 248). Trace of luster with attractive toning. Choice extremely fine. \$500

ex Hirsch 294, lot 3572.



- 1304** Carolingian. Charles The Bald, (840-875). Silver Denier, undated. 1.71 g. Chalons-sur-Marne. Karolus monogram, +CRATIAD-IREX. Rev. Cross, +CATALAVNISCIVITAS. (M&G 820; Dep 249; Prov-311). Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 2,500

ex CGB 20, December 2013, lot 62.



1305



1306

- 1305** Carolingian. Charles The Bald, (840-877). Silver Obolus, undated. 0.68 g. Rouen. Karolus monogram, +CRATRIREX. Rev. Cross, +ROTVIACVSCV. (M&G 866; Dep 880). Choice very fine. \$ 500

ex Tresor De Granigt-Balazy, ex collin, 11 Dec 2012, lot 109.

- 1306** Carolingian. Charles The Bald, (840-875). Silver Obolus, undated. 0.54 g. Blois mint. Karolus monogram, +GRATIAD - IREX. Rev. Cross, +BLESIANISCASTR. (M&G 924; Dep 161). Beautifully toned with underlying luster. Choice extremely fine. \$ 300



- 1307** Carolingian. Charles The Bald, (840-875). Silver Denier, undated. 1.62 g. Karolus monogram, +CRTIAD - IREX. Rev. Cross, +TVNIERASCIVITAS. (M&G 1148; Gariel, 257; Dep 501-A). Toned. Very fine. \$ 2,000



- 1308** Carolingian. Louis The German, (840-876). Silver Denier, undated, Metz. 1.65 g. +CRATIAD-REX. LVDOVICVS in circular legend around a cross. Rev. +MLTISCIVITAS, cross. (M&G 1241v; Dep 648). Light porosity and small edge chip. Very fine. \$ 5,000

ex Triton XVIII, lot1410.



- 1309** Carolingian. Charles The Fat or Bald, (875-877). Silver Denier, undated, Bourges. 1.42 g. Cross, +CARLVSIMPAVG. Rev. Karolus monogram, +BITVRICESIVI. (M&G 1485; Dep 198; MEC 1, 914). Beautifully toned with underlying luster. Choice extremely fine. \$ 400

ex Triton XVIII, lot 1426.



- 1310** Carolingian. Louis II, (877-879). Silver Denier, undated, Vise. 1.52 g. Karolus monogram, +HLVDOVVICVSREX. Rev. Cross, +INVICOVIOSATO. (M&G 1227; Dep 1155). Very fine. \$ 4,000



1311 Carolingian. Louis III, (879-882). Silver Denier, undated, Tours mint. 1.71 g. Ludovicus monogram. Rev. Cross. (M&G 1255; MEC 1, 967; Dep 1041). Choice very fine. \$ 2,000



1312 Carolingian. Carloman, (879-884). . Silver Denier, undated, Auxerre 1.63 g. Cross, +ICARL MANVSR. Rev. Karolus monogram, +CIVISAVTISSIDER. (M&G 1197; Dep 162v). Surface imperfections. About extremely fine. \$ 4,500



1313 Carolingian. Carloman, (879-884). Silver Denier, undated. 1,75g. Cross. Rev. Monogram. (Dep 94; Prov-603). Very fine. \$ 3,000



1314



1315

1314 Carolingian. Odo, (887-898). Silver Denier, undated. Limoges mint. 1.75 g. Odo monogram. Rev. Cross. (M&G 1332; Mec 1, 973). Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 400

1315 Carolingian. Louis The Child, (899-911). Silver Denier, undated. Strassburg mint. 1.14 g. Cross. Rev. Two line legend. (M&G 1550; Prov-48; MEC 1,531; Dep 961). Very fine. \$ 1,800



1316 Carolingian. Charlemagne (Charles the Great). as Charles I, King of the Franks, (768-814). Silver Denier, undated (771-793), 1.03 g. CAROLVS in two lines, bead border around. Rev. RF for (Rex Francorum - King of the Franks), bead border around. (Roberts 0841). NGC graded AU-55. \$ 2,000



1317 Carolingian. Louis The Child, (899-911). Silver Denier, undated. Strassburg mint. 0.90 g. Cross. Rev. Two line legend. (M&G 1550; MEC 1,830; Dep 961). Very fine. \$ 1,250



1318 Carolingian. Louis The Child, (899-911). Silver Denier, undated. Cologne mint. 1.80 g. Cross. Rev. Three line legend, S/COLONIA/A. (M&G 1559; Dep 349). Choice very fine. \$ 2,250

ex Künker 254, lot 2050.



- 1319** Carolingian. Raoul, (923-936). Silver Denier, undated. Chartres mint. 1.47 g. Legend around monogram. Rev. Cross, +CARTISCIVITAS. (M&G 1592; Dumas 20; Dep 284). Choice very fine. \$ 450

ex Elsen 119, 698; Ex CNG 96, lot 1059.



- 1320** Carolingian. Berengar I (de Friuli). As King of Italy; Second reign, (905-924). Silver Denier, undated. 1.60 g. Third coinage. Papia (Pavia) mint. Christogram with pellets in angles. Rev. Three lines. (Dep 780S; M&G -; CNI IV, 5; MEC 1023). Toned. *Very rare*. Very fine. \$ 2,500



- 1321** Carolingian. Lothaire. (936-986). Silver. Denier, undated. 1.45 g, Immobilized type of Melle mint of Charles le Chauve. Struck ca. AD 955-960 or later. Cross. Rev. MET/ ALO. (cf. Dep 629 (type); M&G -; MEC -). Toned with traces of underlying luster. Extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1322** Medieval cast and engraved Bronze Roundel of an Angel. 44.5mm, 27.1g. The nimbate figure 'framed' by spread wings, the left hand extended. Rev. Initials IHC in Gothic script, flowers arroudated. A sensitive engraving, quadruple piercings for attachment. Choice fine. \$ 350

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1323** Late Renaissance cast and engraved Appliqué of an Angel. Quadralobe form, 49mm x 50mm, 39.1g. Winged angel stands facing right holding and smelling a lily. Attractive and of undoubted age. Very fine. \$ 350

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1324** Jean II Le Bon, (1350-1364). Gold Mouton d'or, undated. Lamb and cruciform staff with flying banner. Rev. Floriated cross in quadrilobe, fleurs de lis in angles. (Fr 280). Struck on a large fully round flan it has much original mint luster. NGC graded MS-61. \$ 2,500



- 1325** Charles V, (1364-1380). Gold Franc a Pied, undated. Armored king with sword and scepter, standing under Gothic dais. Rev. Floriated cross in quadrilobe. (Fr 284). A lovely lustrous and sharply struck coin with lots of eye appeal. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 1,600



- 1326** Charles VI, (1380-1422). Gold Ecu d'or, undated. Crowned arms of France. Rev. Floriated cross in quadrilobe, crown in angles. (Fr 291). Crisply struck, this coin has much original luster. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 1,000



- 1327** Henri VI, (1422-1453). Gold Salut d'or, undated. Mint mark, Crown (Paris). Madonna and archangel Gabriel behind arms of France and Englaundated. Rev. Latin cross between fleur de lis and leopard in polylobe. (Fr 301; S8164). NGC graded MS-62. \$ 2,000



- 1328** Francois I, (1515-1547). Gold Ecu d'or a la croisette, undated-M (Toulouse). Crowned arms, mint mark below. Rev. Plain cross. (Fr 351). NGC graded MS-62. \$ 1,250



- 1329** Francis I, (1494-1515-1547). Copper Medal, undated, 34.5mm, 19.9 g, by Reginault Danet (active 1529-1538). Bust three-quarters left wearing soft cap, FRANCISCVS I DG FRANCOR REX. Rev. Legend within wreath, OPVS ... (BMC (Jones) 34 obv; TN pl.9, 5). Obverse, fine and reverse well worn. \$ 180

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1330** Charles de Neufville, Marquis of Villeroy et d'Halincourt (c.1566-1642). Copper Medal, undated, 60 mm, unsigned. 63.1g. Statesman, Governor of Lyon and Ambassador to Rome. Armoured bust three-quarters left, TERRENAM DOMVM STRVIMVS VT COELESTEM HABEAMVS. Rev. Figures pray around the tomb of the Virgin, who rises above it, HOMO NATVS EST IN EA ET IPSE FVNDVIT EAM ALTISSIMVS. *Rare. Fine.* \$ 180

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1331** Louis XIV, (1638-1643-1715). Cast Bronze Medal, made in Toulouse, 1667. 53 mm, 56.6g, unsigned. The Porte de Sète and Canal de Lanquedoc. Armoured bust of the King right, resting on exergual line, VNDARVM TERRAQVE POTENS... Rev. Cityscape of the harbour area of Sète and canal, EXPECTA DIV POPVLIS COMMERCIA PANDIT. (BMC (Jones) 345; TN III, pl 4, 3). Good patina. Very fine. \$ 400

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



1332

1333

- 1332** Louis XV, (1715-1774). Gold ½ Louis d'or aux lunettes, 1729/8 (9). Rennes mint. Draped bust left. Rev. Crown over two oval shields. Minor adjustments and imperfections. (Fr 462; Gad 329; KM 488.15). Sparkling brilliant mint luster. NGC graded MS-62. \$ 1,500

- 1333** Louis XV, (1715-1774). Gold Louis d'or aux lunettes, 1734 (9). Rennes mint. Draped bust left. Rev. Crown over two oval shields. (Fr 461; Gad 340; KM 489.26). Obverse haymarking and much brilliant mint luster. NGC graded MS-62. \$ 900



- 1334** First Republic. Silver Ecu of 6 Livres, 1793-A. Value within wreath. Rev. Angel writing on tablet. (Dav 1336; KM 624.1). Lustrous. About extremely fine. \$ 300



- 1335** Napoleon I (1769-1821). Silver ½ Franc, AN 13-A. Bare head right. (KM 655.1). Lovely deep tone. NGC graded AU-50. \$ 300



1336



1337

1336 Louis Philippe I (1640-1701). Silver ¼ Franc, 1840-A (KM 740.1). Mottle tan tone and fully lustrous. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 300

1337 Silver Franc, 1849-BB. Silver Liberty head left. (KM 759.2). *Scarce mint*. PCGS graded AU-58. \$ 400

GERMANY



1338 German States. Augsburg. Silver Medal, 1796. 41 mm. 23.11 g, by J.J. Neuss. For civil service. Column in foreground and view of the city in the background undated. Rev. Nine-line inscription within wreath. (Forster 140). Proof-like surfaces. Uncirculated. \$ 400



1339 German States. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Rudolf August, (1666-1685). Silver 2 Talers, 1686-RB. Duke on horseback left, 2 stamped in field below. Rev. Helmeted arms with R - B and date at sides below. (Dav & Son-114; KM 531.3). A lovely original example with a bold strike, old cabinet tone and ample underlying luster. NGC graded In jumbo AU-58. \$ 3,500



- 1340** German States. Frankfurt am Main. Silver Marriage Medal, 1896. 13.9 g. 33.5 mm, by Clara Weiskopf and Moses Schnerb. Wedding canopy. Rev. 12 lines of legend in wreath. (JuF. 2288). Toned. Choice extremely fine. \$ 500



- 1341** German States. Reutlingen. Silver Medal, 1817. 41 mm. 27.02 g, by Wagner F. For the 300th Anniversary of the Reformation. Church in foreground of city view. Rev. Legend within wreath. (Whiting 586; Wurster 1761; Belli 2122). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 300



- 1342** German States. Saxony. Georg Ludwig (1660-1705-1727; from 1714, George I of Great Britain). Silver Medal, 1714. 55.5 mm, 43.2g, by Heirich Peter Grosskurt. 1720-1721 (dates in chronog). The prosperity of the region. Laureate classical figures with emblems of bountiful crops. Rev. Figure at flaming altar. (Hcz 2663). *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 250

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1343** Jan Hus (c.1369-1415) Cast Silver Medal. 42 mm. 13.8g. Protestant Reformer. Centenary, Attributed to Hieronymus Madgeburger. Bust right wearing soft cap, CREDO VNAM ESSE ... Rev. Hus tied to the Stake, CENTVM REVOLVTIS ... An old cast, probably once mounted. (Pollard (2007), 737; Kress 617; Whiting 5, Wohlfahrt 55019). Fine. \$ 200

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1344** Jan Hus (c.1369-1415). Cast Copper Medal, 42 mm, 10.6g, Protestant Reformer. Centenary. Attributed to Hieronymus Madgeburger. Bust right wearing soft cap, CREDO VNAM ESSE ... Rev. Hus tied to the Stake, CENTVM REVOLVTIS ... (Pollard (2007), 737; Kress 617; Whiting 5, Wohlfahrt 55019). *Most unusual in copper*. An old cast from a pierced example, sharp details. Very fine. \$ 200

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1345** Christoph Ernreich Grafen von Schallenberg. Large Cast Silver Medal, 1667, 75.5 mm, 82.7g. Commemorating the Count and his two wives, Judith of Enenkel and Anna of Scherenberg. Shield of arms with griffin-like supporters and ornate hels, CHRISTOPH ERNREICH D HEYL ROM REICHS GRAF V HERRV SCHALLENBERG RITTER. Rev. Three flaming armorial hearts, Schallenberg in centre, Enenkel and Scherenberg to either side, 16-67, and below, CONCORDIA, plumed border. *Very rare*. Very fine. \$ 600

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1346** Silver Korn Jede Medal, 1694. 36 mm, 14.3 g, by C. Wermuth. Jewish merchant walking right, carrying a sack of corn, a devil tears the sack releasing a cascade of corn to the ground, Rev. Circular bushel weight with 8-line inscription. (Goppel 1211; FuS 4149; Brettauer 1900). Rim damage. Extremely fine. \$ 800



- 1347 Silver “Korn Jede Hanging” Medal, 1695 (Silesia). 34 mm, 14.4.g. Korn Jede hanging from tree, devil above. Rev. WER KORN INNHAELT DEM FLUCHEN DIELEUTHE./ ABER SEEGEN/ KOMMT UBER DEN/ DERESVERKAVE/SPRUCHE SALOMO:XI 26. (Brettauer 1902). Toned. Very fine. \$ 4,000

Joseph Sus Oppenheimer - Fort-Fort Box Medal



- 1348 Silver Box Medal (1738). Wurttemberg. 42 mm. Screwed seal. Content: 19 numbered colored pictures from the life of Jud Suss from birth to death. Figures 1 and 19 form the inserts of the lids. obv. Joseph Süss Oppenheimer. Oppenheimers left, date above. Rev. In the upper section, Oppenheimer is a minister in a four-man carriage, Fort- Fort above. In the lower section he is riding in a one-horse carriage, where the gallows awaits him in the background, “HERE IS YOUR PLACE” above. (Fieweger 393). Original. *Very rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 30,000

ex M&M GmbH 41, lot 255 -Dec 11, 2014.

Joseph Süss Oppenheimer was the financial adviser of the Duke Karl Alexander of Württemberg. After the death of the Duke, Oppenheimer was accused of levying taxes without the consent of the provincial governments enriching himself personally. He was condemned to death and at the gates of Stuttgart. His body was hanged in a cage on a gallows, and remained there for six years before taken and buried.



- 1349** Silver 3 Reichsmark, 1927-A. For the 400th Anniversary - Philipps University in Marburg. (KM 53; J-330). NGC graded Proof 64. \$ 400

GREAT BRITAIN



- 1350** Aethelheard (792-805). with Kings of Mercia, Offa as Overlord. Anglo-Saxon Middle Period (780-973) Silver Non-portrait Penny, undated, 1.26 g. Archbishops of Canterbury, Second issue, with Archbishop title, Canterbury heavy coinage (792/3-796). Legend in three lines with bar divisions, barred M with pellet in each curve, pellets in a triangle either side, / :+ :OFFA chevron barred A / REX. Rev. Legend in three lines with plain bar divisions. AEDIL / HEARD / ARCEPI. (Chick 247e, this coin; Blunt 136; N 229; S 885). Chipped, toned. Extremely rare. Very fine. \$ 2,800

Found in Crundale, near Wye, Kent, 28 December 1991, Coin Register 1996, number 153
 ex Spink Numismatic Circular, June 2002, item 1059
 ex Professor G W De Witt Collection, F R Künker auction 137, 11 March 2008
 ex Baldwin's Auction 77, 27 September 2012, lot 2525.

Offa Portrait Penny



- 1351** Offa, King of Mercia (757-796). Silver Portrait Penny, undated, 1.06 g. Silver Portrait Penny, Light coinage (780-792), Canterbury, moneyer Ealmund. Diademed bust right to edge of coin, head within segmented linear circle, OFFA REX MERCIOR. Rev. Cross pommée with trefoils in angles, within lozenge compartment with incurved sides, +EALMVND. Pleasing portrait and well toned, a little roughness to upper obverse edge, reverse a little off-centre, some weakness only to high points. (Chick 47a; Blunt 45; N 308; S 905). Very fine. \$ 4,250

ex G C Drabble Collection, Glendining's, 4 July 1939, lot 320, sold for £16/10/-
 ex Spink Numismatic Circular, October 1967, item 6446
 ex Patrick Finn List 15, Spring 1999, item 75

Rare Ceolwulf II Penny



- 1352** Kings of Mercia. Ceolwulf II, (874-880) Silver Penny, undated. Moneyer Eadwulf. Diademed bust right. Rev. Long cross with lozenge center, containing a small cross. (S.944; North-429). *Rare*. Edge chipped. Very fine. \$ 3,000



1353



1354

- 1353** Alfred the Great, (871-899). Silver Portrait Halfpenny, undated, 0.62 g. Diademed bust right (not visible), +ÆLFRE D RE. Rev. Londinia monogram, pellets in central bisected O, pellet to left and triangle of six pellets below monogram, cross pattée above. Toned, die flawed and weak on obverse, consequently with a much better reverse. (N 645; S 1063). *Extremely rare*. Fine to very fine for issue. \$ 1,600

ex Baldwin's Auction 77, 27 September 2012, lot 2531.

- 1354** Aethelred II (997-1003). Long Cross type, Silver Penny, undated, 1.38 g. Lydford mint, moneyer Goda. Draped bust left, legend surrounding commences lower left, +ÆDELRÆD REX ANGL., ligatured NG. Rev. Long voided cross with tri-crescent terminals, tiny pellet at centre, pellet in one quarter, +GO DA.M .AO L YDA. (BMC type Iva; N 774; S 1151). Dark tone. Choice very fine. \$ 650



1355



1356

- 1355** Edward the Confessor, (1042-1066) Silver Penny, undated, 1.07 g. Facing Bust / Small Cross type (1062-1065), BMC type Xiii, York mint, moneyer Scula. Facing crowned bust within linear circle, legend commences at top, +EAPAR.DE REX. Rev. Small cross, annulet to upper left, +SCVLA ON EOFERP. (BMC 393; N 830; S 1183). Toned. Choice very fine. \$ 650

- 1356** William I, the Conqueror, (1066-1087). Silver Penny, undated, 1.36 g. PAXS type (1083-1086), BMC type 8, Wallingford mint, moneyer Sweartline, crowned facing bust with sceptre, crown type 1, within circle, legend commences at lower left, +PILLELM REX. Rev. Cross pattée within linear circle, letters P A X S within annulets in each angle, +SPIRTIC ON PALN. (BMC 1027; N 848; S 1257). Weak in parts of legend but with a pleasing portrait. Choice very fine. \$ 900



1357



1358

1357 Henry I, (1100-1135), Silver Penny, undated, 1.17 g. Pellets in Quatrefoil type (c.1123), BMC type 14, Wilton mint, moneyer Ailward. Crowned facing bust with arm and sceptre, star to right, +HENRICVS R: Rev. Star at centre of voided quatrefoil, pellets in limbs, trefoil terminals, lis in each angle, +AILPARD: ON: PILTV: (BMC 187; N 870; S 1275). Very pleasing though double struck on the obverse, toned. *Very rare.* Extremely fine. \$ 1,200

1358 Stephen, (1135-1154), Silver Penny, undated, 1.24 g. Cross and Piles type (c.1150-1154), Castle Rising mint, moneyer Robert. Crowned head left with sceptre, annulets on crown, no inner circle, +STIEFNE. Rev. Cross fleury, piles in each angle with trefoil head, +—DBERT:ON:RIS. (BMC type VI; N 879; S 1281). Flan chip, one other tiny edge nick, with a pleasing bust, toned. *Rare.* Very fine for issue. \$ 1,650

Mint State Richard II Noble



1359 Richard II, (1377-1399), Gold Noble, undated, Type IB, London. King with sword and shield standing facing in ship, annulet over sail. Rev. Ornate cross, R in centre. (S 1654; N 1302; Fr 100). NGC graded MS-62. \$ 5,500



1360 Richard II, (1377-1399), Gold Half Noble, undated, 3.71 g. First issue, obverse converted from an Edward III Treaty period die with French title omitted. King standing in ship holding sword and shield, four whole lis in upper left quarter, ship rigging with three ropes to left, and one to right, ornaments on top line of hull -1-1- with lions right, quatrefoils 3/4 on castles, full bowsprit, saltire stops both sides, RIC struck over EDW, RIC Ardx Dix Gx Rexx AnGlx Zx DnSx hIB xZx Aqx. Rev. Edward III reverse, letter E and pellet in central compartment with trefoils on angles, upon ornate cross with lis terminals, crown over lion in each angle, all within beaded and linear tressure of eight arcs, fleurs in spandrels, initial mark cross pattée, +DomInExx nExxIn FVRorexx Tvoxx ARGVAS xxmE, outer beaded border both sides. (Schneider 119; cf Doubleday 314; N 1309/1282; S 1664/1506-1507; Fr 101). *Extremely rare as a regular Half-Noble of this King, excessively so as a mule with the previous reign.* Creased and straightened, toned. Choice very fine. \$ 4,500



- 1361** Henry VIII, (1509-1547), Gold Halfcrown, undated, 1,53 g. Posthumous issue (1547-1551). Crowned rose, h to left, R to right, initial mark pellet in annulet both sides, lozenge stops both sides, legend error C for D in D:G: Rev. Crowned quartered shield of arms, h to left, R to right (Schneider -/651; N 1837; cf S 2399). *Extremely rare*, the ultimate transitional piece of 1547 going into the posthumous period of Henry VIII. A little ragged around the rim, some traces of red wax in lettering. Very fine. \$ 1,650

The same reverse die as Schneider 651. Whitton (BNJ XXVI, page 181 variant 4), attributes this coin to the Posthumous period based on the use of lozenge stops (plate X no.12). North catalogues this piece in the Third Coinage of Henry based on the use of the pellet in annulet initial mark which the current Spink catalogue also reflects.



- 1362** Edward VI, (1547-1553). Silver Crown, 1553. Overdate, 3 over 2, 30.55g, fine silver issue. King on horseback right, date below, circles and HIBER type legend surrounding, E over reversed E at start of legend, initial mark tun both sides. Rev. Quartered shield over long cross fourchée, no wire line inner circle on reverse. (Lingford dies A/18; N 1933; S 2478; Dav 8245). *Rare overdate*. Weak in parts, small nick in edge, and toned. Choice fine. \$ 2,500



- 1363** Edward VI, (1547-1553) third period, fine silver issue Shilling, undated. 5.61 g. Facing crowned portrait, rose to left, value to right, initial mark tun both sides. Rev. Quartered shield of arms upon long cross fourchée. (N 1937; S 2482). Toned, weak in parts, and pleasing. Very fine. \$ 500



- 1364** Philip and Mary, (1554-1558), The State of England, cast Bronze Medal, 1555, 66.5mm, 97.7g, by Jacopo Nizolla da Trezzo (1515/1519-1589). Half-length armoured bust of Philip right, PHILIPPVS REX PRINC HISP AET S AN XXVIII, signed below. Rev. Half-length bust of the Queen left, wearing embroidered cap, gown and necklace, MARIA I REG ANGL FRANC ET HIB FIDEI DEFENSATRIX. (MI 72/20; Attwood 80a rev; Arm I, 241/2 obv; Pollard (2007) 504, 505). A tooled aftercast of some considerable age, a pleasing patina. Very fine. \$ 750

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

Elizabeth I, Pound of Twenty Shillings



- 1365** Elizabeth I, (1558-1603), Gold Pound of Twenty Shillings, undated, Sixth issue (1583-1600). Ornate crowned bust left, beaded circle surrounding, initial mark cypher (1600) both sides, pellet and comma stops on obverse, ELIZABETH. D'. G'. ANG'. FRA'. ET. HIB'. REGINA. Rev. Crowned quartered shield of arms, E to left, R to right, beaded circle surrounding, pellet stops on reverse, SCVTVM. FIDEI. PROTEGET. EAM., outer beaded circle surrounding both sides. (cf Schneider 804; B&C F22; N 2008; S 2534). Lightly toned, usual raised die flaws on face and beaded circles. *A rare mintmark.* PCGS graded EF-40. \$ 15,000

Brown and Comber only record one variety of initial mark cypher in their BNJ article in 1989, though there are clearly two obverses, one with the mintmark at the start of the legend and the other, as in the Schneider example, with the mark at the end of the legend.

James I, Angel of Eleven Shillings



- 1366** James I (1603-1625). Gold Angel of Eleven Shillings, undated, 4.59 g. second coinage (1604-1619). St Michael slaying dragon, initial mark book (1616-1617) both sides, struck over tun on obverse, pellet and comma stops in legeundated. IACOBVS. D' G' MAG' BRI' FRA' ET HI' REX. Rev. Flat deck ship sailing without bowsprit, large quartered shield upon hull, mast above, I to left, rose to right, ropes two each side, pellet stops in legend, A. DNO: FACTVM. EST. ISTVD. (cf Schneider II-18; N 2081; S 2615; Fr 232). V-shape scratch on the obverse, pleasing red tone. *A rare example of an unpierced Angel.* Choice very fine. \$ 5,000

James I, Gold Spur Ryal



- 1367** James I, (1603-1625), third coinage (1619-1625), Gold Spur Ryal, undated, 6.23 g. Mint mark, spur rowel. IACOBVS D G MAG BRIT FRA ET HI REX, crowned lion facing, supporting shield and holding sceptre, value X-V at sides. Rev. A DNO FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRABI, rose on spur rowel in centre of royal cross, crowned lions in angles. (Schneider 79 (same dies); N 2109; S 2634; Fr 240). About as struck for issue. Extremely fine. \$ 70,000

ex H P Hall collection, Glendining's, 26-27 July 1950, lot 106, collection purchased en bloc by Spink prior to the sale
 ex Spink Numismatic Circular, January 1974, lot 184
 ex Spink auction 176, 30 November 2005, lot 467.

Spur Rowels are notorious for being extremely creased. This example is superb and believed to be amongst the top four available for commerce.



1368 James I, (1603-1625). Dutch Silver Medal, 1619. The Synod of Dort (Dordrecht), 59 mm, 40.1g, by Cornelius Wyntjes. The crowned Belgic Lion to left, the name of Jehovah above, radiate, RELIGIONE ET IVSTICIA RESTITVTIS. Rev. Crowned shield of the arms of Prince Maurice, Garter around and two clasped hands below, RESPVBLICA DEMVM FLOREBIT. (MI 223/79; vL II, 113). Struck on a thin flan. Extremely fine. \$ 1,000

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

James I had advocated a national synod to consider the controversy in the Dutch churches initiated by the rise of Arminianism. It was attended by delegates from Britain and seven other foreign countries. It was held between the 13 November 1618 and 9 May 1619.

1642 Triple Unite



1369



- 1369** Charles I, (1625-1649). Gold Triple-Unit of Three Pounds, 1642. 27.12g, Oxford mint. Half-length crowned and armoured figure of King left holding sword and palm branch, Oxford plume in field behind, touching inner beaded circle at top and bottom, initial mark Oxford plume, legend reads CAROLVS: D: G: MAG: BRIT: FR: ET: HIB: REX. Rev. Declaration inscription in three wavy lines, RELIG: PROT / LEG: ANG / LIBER: PAR, date in field below, three Oxford plumes and value between stops above, all within beaded circle that upper plume intrudes, colon stops in legend, initial mark four pellets at left.: EXVRGAT: DEVS: DISSIPENTVR: INIMICI, struck en médaille. (Beresford-Jones dies I/S1; Brooker 830; Schneider II-284; N 2381; S 2724). A good clear face to portrait and sword blade, a little double struck on King's body and back of head and a little weak on plume in field and on high points of lettering, with a light tone. Choice very fine. \$ 60,000

ex Duchess of Beaufort Collection, Christies, 1 May 1890

ex V J E Ryan Collection, Glendining's, 28-30 June 1950, lot 513, plate XV, sold for £98, most valuable of 1642 dated examples

ex Glenister Collection (part II), Spink auction 223, 26-27 March 2014, lot 1613.



- 1370** Charles I, (1625-1649). Gold Angel of Ten Shillings, undated, 3.92g, Tower Mint (London). St Michael slaying dragon, value "X" in right field, double initial mark upright anchor (1628-1629) before trident head, faint castle (1627-1628) after, pellet and comma stops in legend, CAROLVS. D: G: MAG: BRI: FR: ET: HI: REX. Rev. Ship in full sail left, quartered arms upon main sail, main mast and pennant above, mast either side with rigging, pellet stops in legend, initial mark upright anchor struck over castle at end of legend .AMOR. POPULI. PRÆSIDIVM. REGIS., struck en médaille. (Brooker -; cf Schneider II-107-8; N 2144; S 2683A). *Extremely rare, no example of this initial mark in the Brooker Collection.* With large piercing and one hairline flan crack, toned. Choice very fine. \$ 2,250

Oxford Mint Pattern 1644 Shilling



- 1371** Charles I, (1625-1649). Silver Pattern Shilling, Oxford mint, 1644. 5.80g. Crowned bust left breaking inner beaded circle top and bottom, value behind, initial mark Shrewsbury style plume with single band. Rev. Latin Declaration in three lines with colon lozenge stops, scroll lines above and below, date and OX below, central Oxford plume above with Shrewsbury style plume either side, beaded circles and legend surrounding, initial mark four lozenges, die axis at 9 o'clock. (Brooker -; Lockett 2469; N 2712; S -). *Extremely rare*. On a broad flan, flan flaws on the reverse and blank filing marks evident both sides in corresponding parts, and lightly toned. Very fine. \$ 5,500

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular, September 2010, item HS4341, illustrated on the front cover.



- 1372** Charles I, (1625-1649). Silver, Halfgroat, undated, 0.78g, Oxford mint, initial mark Plain Cross. Crowned bust left, value behind. Rev. Large plumes on reverse, legend surrounding, initial mark plumes. (Brooker 965; N 2474; S 2996). *Rare*. Lightly toned with a few light marks. Very fine. \$ 500

Civil War Siege, Carlisle. 1645 Shilling



- 1373** Charles I (1625-1649). Civil War Siege Coinage, Carlisle. Silver Shilling, 1645, 4.83g, round flan. Large crown with eight pellet jewels on upper arches over (C)-R, three pellets to right of R, XII. below, all within semi-circle and beaded border. Rev. .OBS:/CARL:/1645 in three lines, rosette above and below, short lines over S and L, three pellets to left of C. (Brooker 1220; N 2635; S 3138). *Extremely rare. Fine.* \$ 14,000



- 1374** Charles I, (1625-1649). Obsidional Coinage, Newark besieged. Silver Halfcrown, 1646. 15.55g, on lozenge shaped flan. Large crown over value, C to left, R to right, beaded border both sides. Rev. Inscription and date. (Brooker 1222; N 2638; S 3140A). Two small pinholes at top of each side, toned. Choice very fine. \$ 2,800

ex Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin, November 1962, item 7026, graded as extremely fine
ex Mark Rasmussen, list 16, no.H2.



- 1375** Charles II (1649-1651). Copper Farthing, 1675. Laureate cuirassed bust left, stop after CAROLVS. Rev. Britannia, date in exergue. (Peck 528; S 3394). Residual lustre with a trace of mint red. NGC graded MS-64 Brown. \$ 950



- 1376** Charles II, (1649-1651). Tin Farthing, 1684. Copper plug at centre. Laureate and cuirassed bust left. Rev. Britannia seated on globe with spear, shield and spray of leaves, plain exergue, edge inscribed and dated in raised letters, with extra pellet stop in inscription, NVMMORVM*.FAMVLVS.1684.* (Peck 537A; S 3395). *Very rare so well preserved.* Plenty of original lustre in the fields, a few tiny spots on bust of the King, a few rim imperfections and one light bruise. Extremely fine. \$ 3,800

ex H Deane Collection, purchased by B A Seaby 1946
With old Baldwin stock ticket priced at £5/10/-.



- 1377** William & Mary, (1689-1694). Tin Farthing, 1690. Copper plug at centre. Second conjoined laureate and draped busts right, GVLIELMVS ET MARIA. Rev. Britannia seated on globe with spear, shield and spray of leaves, date below in exergue, BRITANNIA, edge inscribed and dated in raised letters NVMMOMRVM**FAMVLVS.1690*. (Peck 579 R; S 3451). Considerable original lustre both sides, a few small corrosion spots each side and some on edge, otherwise pleasing example. *Extremely rare this well preserved.* Extremely fine. \$ 3,800

ex Spink Numismatic Circular, February 2007, MC3229.



- 1378** William III, (1694-1702). Silver Crown, 1696. Tower Mint (London). Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right. Rev. Crowned cruciform coat-of-arms with arms of Nassau at centre. (S 3470; ESC 89). NGC graded MS-61. \$ 3,500



- 1379** William III, (1694-1702). Silver Crown, 1700. DECIMO. TERTIO. Third laureate and draped bust right. Rev. Four crowned shields cruciform, third harp with nine strings. (S 3474; ESC 98). NGC graded MS-62. \$ 3,750



1380



1381

- 1380** Anne, (1702-1714). Copper Pattern Farthing, 1714. Draped bust left, ANNA.DEI.GRATIA., weak stops with inner circle. Rev. Britannia seated on globe with spear, shield and spray of leaves, date below in exergue, BRITANNIA., inverted die axis, edge plain. (Peck 741, dies 2+E; S 3625). Struck from slightly rusted dies, toned. About extremely fine. \$ 900
- 1381** George I, (1714-1727). Copper Farthing, 1717, “dump” issue. Laureate and cuirassed bust right, GEORGIUS.REX. Rev. Britannia seated on globe with spear, shield and spray of leaves, date below in exergue, BRITANNIA., inverted die axis. (Peck 783; S 3661). A few light surface marks, toned. *Rare*. Choice extremely fine. \$ 1,000

Gold Proof Guinea, 1774



- 1382** George III, (1760-1820). Gold Proof Guinea, 1774, by Thomas Pingo. Fourth laureate bust right. Rev. Crowned garnished shield, plain edge, rims bevelled. (S 3728; W&R 95). *Rare and amongst the nicest to be found*. Virtually as struck. PCGS graded Proof 64. \$ 13,500



1383



1384

- 1383** George III, (1760-1820). Gold Half Sovereign, 1817. Laureate head right, titles and date around. Rev. Crowned arms. (S 3786; FR 372; KM673). Light golden tone. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 1,500
- 1384** George III, (1760-1820). Proof Eighteenpence Bank Token, 1811. First laureate and draped bust right in armour. Rev. Value within oak wreath, date below, edge plain. (S 3771; KM Tn2). Practically as struck, attractively toned. *Rare*. Proof. \$ 1,000

1816 Pattern Copper Crown



- 1385** George III, (1760-1820). Copper Pattern for a Crown-sized Coinage, dated 1816. Struck in pure copper, 37.7mm, 23.75g. Three Shillings Bank Token dies struck with a lettered edge. Laureate head right, legend surrounding, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX, border of dots around rim. Rev. Inscription within laurel and oak wreath, BANK / TOKEN / 3 SHILL / 1816 in four lines, edge inscribed with incuse letters on sunken edge between two plain rims, * DECUS ET TUTAMEN * ANNO REGNI QUINQUAGESIMO SEPTIMO, struck en medaille, Two small spots and small rim bruise on the obverse, a little weakly struck at centre. (cf L&S 151 for Halfcrown; cf MSCE Patt 12; cf Bull 2089). *Unpublished and of the highest rarity, this the only known example*. Choice extremely fine. \$ 4,000

This unpublished piece is akin to the known 1816 Halfcrown dies, Crown-sized pattern of similar dimensions (38mm) listed in the references quoted above. This piece has been researched further at the Royal Mint by Mr G P Dyer (their letter accompanies this lot). It is best described as a technical trial piece leading to the eventual striking of the silver Crowns with lettered edges (issued from 1818), though the Royal Mint record remains silent as to the circumstances of the striking of this piece. As the Royal Mint letter details, there is an edge marking tool still in the Royal Mint Collection that is very similar to the inscription on this piece. The Halfcrown specimen has been linked in the past to George Rennie who was appointed Superintendent of Machinery at the Royal Mint in May 1816 and was in correspondence with Matthew Robinson Boulton of the Soho Mint in Birmingham about the striking of lettered edge Crown-sized pieces. Preparations for the Crown pieces was known from documentary sources to have been underway by March 1817 under the leadership of William Wellesley Pole for which this was an experimental die trial. A highly important piece in the history of the milled coinage.



1386



1387

- 1386** George III, (1760-1820). Silver Restrike Proof Farthing, 1799. 7.18g. Laureate and draped bust right, tiny dot on shoulder on raised line, date below, GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX, toothed border both sides. Rev. Britannia seated left on rocks with shield, trident and olive branch, ship to left, waves below, BRITANNIA above, 1. FARTHING. below, edge plain, inverted die axis. (Peck 1283 R87; S 3779). Mint state, toned. *Extremely rare.* \$ 3,000

ex John G Murdoch Collection, first portion, Sotheby's, 31 March 1903, lot 314 (part), where the lot of six coins was bought by A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd for £2 with original ticket in hand of A H Baldwin, priced at 8/6d
ex Gregory Collection (part II), Baldwin's Auction 47, 25 September 2006, lot 550.

- 1387** George III, (1760-1820). Gold Half Guinea, 1796. 5th Head bust right. Rev. So-called spade-shaped shield. (S.3735; Fr 362; KM 608). A very choice and boldly struck coin with satiny luster. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 2,500

Finest Known 1818 Proof Sovereign



- 1388** George III, (1760-1820). Gold Proof Sovereign, 1818. Legend type B, reeded edge. Laureate head right. Rev. St. George and the Dragon. (S3785A; WR 198 (Rarity 6, just 3 to 5 known, extremely rare, according to Wilson & Rasmussen); Fr 371; KM 674). *Finest known example of this extremely rare proof issue.* NGC graded Proof 65 Ultra Cameo. \$ 60,000

1826 Proof Crown



1389 George IV, (1820-1830). Silver Proof Crown, 1826. SEPTIMO. Exquisite blue-gold tone with prooflike fields and a splendid strike on the portrait. (S 3806; ESC 257; KM 699). A highly desirable specimen. PCGS graded Proof 63. \$ 22,000

Extremely Rare 1831 Proof Reed Edge Sovereign



1390 William IV, (1830-1837). Gold Proof Sovereign, 1831, by William Wyon after Francis Chantrey's model/ reverse by Johann B. Merlen. Reeded edge. WW incuse on truncation without stops. First bare head of king right. Rev. Crowned garnished shield. Frosted details with good overall eye appeal. (WR 262 (Rarity 6); S3829A). *Extremely rare*. PCGS graded Proof 62 Deep Cameo. \$ 60,000

Proof 1853 Sovereign



- 1391** Victoria, (1837-1901). Gold Proof Sovereign, 1853. (S 3852D; Fr 387f; KM 736.1; WR 305 (Rarity-3) Reeded Edge). *Extremely rare*. NGC graded Proof 61 Cameo. \$ 2,000

The Proofs of 1853 are all very rare, and all can be traced to the special sets made up this year, evidently for or on behalf of the royal family. This is a pleasing example, minor handling marks, with a lovely cameo to the portrait.



- 1392** George V, (1865-1936). Gold Proof Half Sovereign, 1911. A lovely cameo example from the coronation set. (S 4006; Fr 405a; KM 819). NGC graded Proof 64 Cameo. \$ 1,000



- 1393** George VI, (1936-1952). Gold Proof Two Pounds, 1937. Bare head left, H.P. below truncation. Rev. St George slaying dragon with sword, broken lance to lower left, date in exergue, B.P. to upper right. (WR 437; S 4075; KM 860). Proof. Hairline scratch in obverse field, light fingerprint on reverse, otherwise practically as struck and lightly toned. \$ 2,000

Excessively Rare 1955 VIP Proof Set



- 1394** Elizabeth II, (1952-). VIP Proof Set, 1955. Cupro-nickel, Halfcrown, Florin, English-type Shilling, Scottish-type Shilling and Sixpence, Brass Threepence, Bronze Halfpenny and Farthing (S 4145, 4146, 4147, 4148, 4149, 4153, 4158, 4159). All in NGC holders graded PF66 (Halfcrown), PF68 (Florin), PF66 (English Shilling), PF65 (Scottish Shilling), PF66 (Sixpence), PF67 (Threepence), PF64RB (Halfpenny) and PF67RB (Farthing). *Excessively rare.* (8) \$ 17,000

It is believed that the VIP Proofs were struck specially for important dignitaries visiting the country and, as such, only a handful of examples were struck for each year. For this reason, it is exceptional to have a full complete set intact. This represents the only UK Proof Coins of 1955 encapsulated by a commercial grading service to-date.

Extremely Rare Satin Proof 1965 Sovereign



- 1395** Elizabeth II, (1952-). Satin Proof Gold Sovereign, 1965. Designed by Mary Gillick. Portrait facing right of young Queen Elizabeth. Rev. St. George slaying dragon with sword, tiny B.P. to upper right, date below exergue. Reeded edge. 7.99 g, 22.2 mm. (S4125 type. KM 908 type). Superb in eye appeal, fully struck, blemishless high rims, with a lovely vivid-gold color to the silken satiny textured surfaces. *In all a beautiful specimen of the highest rarity, at least R7 and possibly unique.* NGC graded Satin Proof 64. \$ 65,000

ex Baldwin's Auction 79, The Bentley Collection (Part 3), May 8, 2013, lot 1237.

ex An Important Collection of Gold Sovereigns 1816-2000, offered as one lot, Sotheby's, November 2000, Lot 525 (part).

ex Stack's, New York, June 1, 1997, lot 701.

A mysterious coin, previously unrecognized for what it is, bearing the early, first portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, designed by Mary Gillick. It is the so-called Second Issue type, as struck from 1957 to 1968 (although in 1957 the edge reeding was slightly finer, or thinner). The First Issue gold sovereign, dated 1953, had included as part of the royal title the abbreviated Latin BRITT.OMN; it was struck in brilliant proof for the Coronation but created strictly for museums: it was never sold to the public. The royal legend was then modified in 1957 to eliminate over-crowding of letters. Proofs of this so-called Second Issue style occurred only in 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1963, the last date being itself a great rarity made in two surface types, brilliant and matte. Brilliant proof sovereigns of 1957, 1958 and 1959 appear irregularly for sale. Each date is very rare and keenly sought after by collectors, but these pale in rarity compared to the proofs of 1953, 1963 and the coin offered here.

The supposition has long been held by numismatists that certain proof gold coins of the 20th century were struck, in extremely limited numbers, not in brilliant mirror-like format but with non-reflective matte surfaces - entirely for the purpose of facilitating photographic imaging by and at the Royal Mint. This is the reason normally given for the existence of the exceedingly rare matte proofs of 1937, which were the first gold coins minted in this format since the matte proofs of 1902, during the reign of Edward VII. Those 1902 matte-surfaced proofs looked dull at the time, compared to the brilliant gold proofs of 1887 and 1893, and they proved to be so unpopular with collectors of the day that the Royal Mint reverted to striking proofs in brilliant reflective format for all subsequent gold coins made for sale to collectors (1911, 1937, and later issues of 1979 up through today). The only exceptions to such brilliant proofs therefore are these matte pieces intended for photography. And yet, the coin appearing in the present lot is not matte-like at all. Instead, it displays a gleaming satiny finish, silky in texture, on each side. Quite obviously, it is not dull and was not made for photographic purposes. What is it, then?

If we look into the history of Britain's mint, we discover that the decade of the 1960s was a time of experimentation - as well as of anticipation. Early in 1966, it was announced that a decimal currency system would gradually replace the traditional Pounds, Shillings, Pence money, starting in February 1971. Then, on April 25, 1967, the Chancellor of the Exchequer formally announced that the Royal Mint would be moved from its ages-old location near the Tower of London to a Welsh town near Cardiff, where a modern mint was going to be built. The move had been discussed for more than a decade. A larger facility was needed. A secure spot outside of London was sought, and finally Llantrisant was decided upon. Thus, in the middle 1960s, a lot of planning was underway at the mint, and the man in charge was Deputy Master Sir Jack James. He was a decisive man of few words but

considerable vision. He was something of an efficiency expert. He reviewed every detail of every department of the mint, and modernized its organization. Beginning in 1957, he also engaged in a variety of experiments to improve the coinage - a new gas-fired annealing furnace in 1963, more than a dozen new coining presses in 1964 and 1965, and new techniques for inspecting struck coins to assure consistent quality. In 1964, he also created a special "specimen coin section" as part of the medals department, with some 70 workmen, so as to efficiently produce coins for sale to collectors, including overseas customers. His efforts earned the mint, for the first time ever in 1966, the Queen's Award for Industry, seen by James's contemporaries as a great achievement, and this included the queen's visit to the Tower Hill Mint on June 8, 1966, when she inspected the Deputy Master's many advancements.

Much favored by Queen Elizabeth was the portrait of her by Mary Gillick, who in fact was the first woman sculptor ever to have designed an image of the monarch used on British coins. Mary Tutin Gillick was born in 1881 and educated at the Nottingham School of Art and at the Royal College of Art. Her effigy of the queen was selected from seventeen designs submitted by artists for consideration by the Royal Mint in 1952, and in 1953, upon Elizabeth's coronation, the portrait began appearing on all of Britain's coins. It depicts the queen as a young beauty, looking towards the future with her hair tied by a bow fluttering behind her. This image of the queen has also appeared on all British commemorative postage stamps since 1966. Mary Gillick died on January 27, 1965. We can only surmise but, given the experiments at the mint in the middle 1960s, as well as the significance of the Queen's visit and award, and finally Sir Jack James's creation of a new specimen-producing section at the mint in 1964, it seems more than possible that this very unusual and superb-looking Satin Proof sovereign was created as a distinctive Proof of Record to memorialize the passing of the queen's favorite designer in this year.

GREECE



- 1396** Matthias Johann Count von der Schulenburg. The Defence of Corfu, Copper Medal, 1716, 48.5mm, 40.2g, by Philipp Heinrich Müller. Armoured bust right. Rev. Map of the siege, AVSPICIIS VENETVM VIRTVS GERMANA TVETVR. (Würzb 8326; Volt 1387). About very fine. \$ 300

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

Rare 5 Drachmai of 1851



- 1397** Otto, (1833-1862). Silver 5 Drachmai, 1851. Older bust left. Rev. Crowned Greek arms with Bavarian shield at center. (Divo 11; Dav 116; KM 36). *Rare one year type*. Choice very fine. \$ 8,000



- 1398** Otto. (1833-1862). Silver Drachma, 1832. Athens mint. Bust left. Rev. Crowned shield. (Divo 12a; KM 15). Some light scuff-marks. Choice extremely fine. \$ 1,300



- 1399** Otto. (1833-1862). Silver 1/2 Drachma, 1855. Vienna mint. Bust left. Rev. Crowned shield. (Divo 15b; KM 34). Hint of lustre. *Rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 1,900



- 1400** Otto. (1833-1862). Silver 1/4 Drachma, 1855. Vienna mint. Bust left. Rev. Crowned shield. (Divo 15b; KM 34). Toned. *Rare*. About extremely fine. \$ 900

HONG KONG

Choice Mint State 50 Cents of 1891



- 1401** Victoria, (1837-1901). Silver 50 Cents, 1891 (KM 9.2). Attractive with lustrous surfaces. *Rare*. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 15,000



1402 Victoria. (1837-1901). Silver 20 Cents, 1880-H (KM 7). *Rare date*. PCGS graded AU-50. \$ 1,000

INDIA



1403 Kushan Empire. Kanishka I. (AD 127/8-ca. 147). Gold Dinar 7.92 g, Mint A. King standing facing, head left, sacrificing over altar and holding goad and scepter. Rev. Siva, nimbate, standing facing, head left, pouring water from flask and holding thunderbolt, trident, and he-goat; in left field, tamgha. (MK 72; Donum Burns 135). Full legends. Superb extremely fine. \$ 3,500



1404 Kushan Empire. Huvishka. (ca. AD 155-ca. 187). Gold Dinar 7.91 g, Mint I (A). Diademed and crowned half-length bust of Huvishka left on clouds, flames at shoulder, holding mace-scepter and goad. Rev. Miuro (Mithras), radiate, standing facing, head left, extending arm and holding hilt; in left field, tamgha. (MK 138; Donum Burns 223). Full legends. Superb extremely fine. \$ 3,500



1405 Mughal. Shah Jahan II, (1719AD.) Gold Mohur, AHx131, 11.0g. Ujjain Mint. Dar ul-Fath. (KM 418.9). *Very Rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 6,500



- 1406** Hyderabad. Mir Mahub 'Ali Khan (AH 1285-1329; 1869-1911 AD). Copper Trial Strike of the Pattern Rupee, AH 1307, Year 22 (cf KM Pn2 for the pattern in silver). *Very rare*. In PCGS holder graded SP55. \$ 1,800

ex David Fore Collection, Baldwin's Auction 84, September 2013, lot 1428.



- 1407** Madras Presidency - British India. Bronzed Proof 1/48-Rupee, and 1/96-Rupee, 1794 (Pr 311, 320; KM 394, 392). First with fingerprint mark, the second a little dulled. Both Choice Proof. (2) \$ 900

ex David Fore collection, Baldwin's Auction 82, May 2013, lot 956.



1408

1409

- 1408** Victoria, (1819-1901). Restrike Silver Proof Rupee, 1862. No v or crescent mintmark on bust, "8" of date lower than the other three numerals. (SW - (?); Pr -). With the blue patina of the Bombay Mint envelopes. Choice Proof. \$ 800

ex Baldwin's Auction 54, 6 May 2008, lot 781.

- 1409** George V, (1865-1935). Restrike Silver Proof Rupee, 1911C. Obverse B (redrawn elephant). (SW 8.13). *Scarce*. PCGS graded Proof 62. \$ 1,000

IRELAND



- 1410** Hiberno Norse. Silver Penny, phase III (1035-1060). Silver Penny, undated, Long Cross and Hand type. Large crude head left, no hand. Rev. Voided cross, two crude hands in first and third quarters, large pellet in second quarter, blundered legends (S 6132/6132A). *Rare*. NGC graded MS-65. \$ 3,400

ex V M Brand Collection.

ISLAMIC



- 1411** Abbasid. Abu-Ja'far' Abdallah al-Mansur (754-775). Gold Dinar. 4.25 g (137h, A212). Test marks and filing on edge. Extremely fine. \$ 300

Very Rare Gold Dinar



- 1412** Abbasid. al-Mu'tazz (251-255h). Gold Dinar, 252h (Makka), 4.11g. (Bernardi 162 Ef, two refs). *Very rare*. Very fine. \$ 85,000

In 160h / 777 CE the Makam Ibrahim, the stone behind which the Prophet Muhammad prayed when he performed the circumnambulation of the Holy Ka'ba, and which bears the footprints of the Prophet Ibrahim impressed into its surface at the time that he was building the Holy House, was brought to the abode of al-Mahdi in Makka when he performed the pilgrimage. In the next year, when the makam was raised carelessly by one of its keepers, it fell down and cracked; it was repaired on the order of al-Mahdi and its upper and lower parts were braced with gold. Al-Mutawakkil in 241h / 655-656 CE improved the pedestal of the makam, embellished the makam itself with gold and ordered the building of a cupola over the makam (cf al-Sinjari, *Mana'ih al-karam bi-akhbar Makka wa'l Haram*, ms. Leiden fol. 120b). In 252h / 866 CE the makam was stripped of its gold by the Governor of Makka Ja'far bin al-Fadl; the gold was then melted down for minting Dinars, which he spent in the struggle against the rebel Isma'il bin Yusuf bin Ibrahim (see al-Sinjari op.cit. fols. 120a ult. - 120b; for Isma'il bin Yusuf see al-Fasi, *al-'Ikd al-thamin*, ed. Fu'ad Sayyid, Cairo 1383/1963, iii, 311, no 383). A thorough restoration of the Makam was carried out in 256h / 870 CE by the Governor 'Ali bin al-Hasan al-Hashimi (see al-Fasi op. cit. vi, 151, no. 2050).

The gold for the famous Dinar of the caliph al-Mu'tazz dated 252h, which so eloquently symbolises the importance of this sacred spot, came from the covering of the Makam Ibrahim.

(The information for this note is based on the Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2nd edition).



- 1413** Almoravid. 'Ali b. Yusuf, (500-537h). Gold Dinar, 521h (Ishbiliya), 3.97g. Yasir in field. (A 466.1). Extremely fine. \$ 2,000



- 1414** Ikhshidid. Abu'l-Qasim Unujur, (334-349h). Gold Presentation Dinar, 346h (Misr), 4.23g. (cf Bacharach 64). *Very rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 3,500



- 1415** Ikhshidid. 'Ali b. al-Ikhshid, (349-355h). Gold Dinar, 350h (Filastin), 3.48g. (A 678). About extremely fine. \$ 575
- 1416** Ikhshidid. 'Ali b. al-Ikhshid, (349-355h). Gold Dinar, 355h (Misr), 3.59g. (A 678). About extremely fine. \$ 450
- 1417** Ikhshidid. Ahmad b. 'Ali, (357-358h). Gold Dinar, 358h (Filastin), 3.79g. (A 678). About extremely fine. \$ 450



- 1418** Fatimid. al-Amir. (495-524h). Gold Dinar. 504h (Misr), 4.05g. (A 738; Nicol 2523). Fine. \$ 450
- 1419** Fatimid. al-Amir. (495-524h). Gold Dinar, 505h (al-Iskandariya), 4.3g. (Nicol 2449). Uncirculated. \$ 450
- 1420** Fatimid. al-Amir. (495-524h). Gold Dinar, 509h (Misr), 4.27g. (Nicol 2528). Uncirculated. \$ 500



1421 Fatimid. al-Amir. (495-524h). Gold Dinar, 512h (Misr). 4.18g. (A 738; Nicol 2534). Choice very fine. \$ 450



1422 Fatimid. al-'Adid Abu Muhammad Abd Allah, (555-567h). Gold Dinar, 565h (al-Mu'izziya al-Qahira). 3.52g. (Nicol 2712). Struck from rusty dies. *Very rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 1,250



1423 Ayyubid. al-Nasir Salah al-Din Yusuf I, (564-589h). Gold Dinar, 572h (al-Qahira). Saladin. 3.18g. (A 785.1; Balog 14). Choice very fine. \$ 650



1424 Samanid. Mansur II b. Nuh II, (387-389h). Gold Dinar, 387h (Herat), 4.08g. (A 1472.1); Safavid. Tahmasp II. Silver Abbasi, Mazandaran 1138h. (A 2689; KM 303.9). *First scarce*. Very fine and Extremely fine. (2) \$ 450

ITALY



1425 Italian States. Ferrara. Ercole I d'Este, (1471-1505). Gold Ducato, undated, 3.47 g. Armoured bust left. Rev. Christ, his right hand raised in benediction, rises from the tomb. (Bellesia 5b; CNI X, 9; Ravegnani Morosini I p.129 3; Fr 265). Slightly double struck on the reverse, with a strong portrait and traces of lustre, a very attractive coin. *Very rare in such high grade*. Extremely fine. \$ 7,000

Exceedingly Rare Doppio Ducato of Alfonso I d'Este



- 1426** Italian States. Ferrara. Alfonso I d' Este, (1503-1534). Gold Doppio Ducato, undated, 6,85 g. Bearded bust right. Rev. Christ and the Pharisee. (Belesia 9a/c; Ravegnani Morosini 2; MIR 268; Fr 268). Some light wear, with attractive tone. *Exceedingly rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 30,000



- 1427** Italian States. Genoa. Ludovico Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan, (1489-1500). Gold Ducat, undated, 3.48 g. Stylized castle surmounted by biscione within polylobe of eight arcs joined by rosettes. Rev. Cross pattée within twelve arcs. (CNI III 4; Lunardi 146; Varesi 143; Biaggi 968; Fr 395). Some scratches on reverse. *Extremely rare, not in the Pesce Collection*. Very fine. \$ 4,500

ex CNG Triton X, 9 January 2007, lot 1096, sold for US\$7000.



- 1428** Italian States. Milan. Berengar I, (888-915). Denier, undated. Cross. Rev. Temple. (Biaggi-1391; MEC 1018; CNI, V,S.29.15; Dep 662). Choice very fine. \$ 800

Very Rare Galeazzo Maria Sforza Gold Ducat



- 1429** Italian States. Milan. Galeazzo Maria Sforza, (1466-1476). Gold Ducat, undated, 3.51 g. Cuirassed bust right, bare head. Rev. Arms surmounted by ducal helmet, dividing the letters GZ and M, firebrands and buckets on each side. (CNI 14; Crippa 3; Mor 4; N-V 187; Fr 688 var). A couple of minor field hairlines on the reverse, a lovely example with a particularly handsome portrait. *Very rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 7,500



- 1430** Italian States. Naples. Charles V of Spain, (1516-1554). Gold Doppia, undated (1542), 6.75 g. Crowned and cuirassed bust right. Rev. Peace standing to left, holding cornucopie and holding a torch with which she sets fire to a book and to some weapons. Traces of double striking on the reverse. (Pannuti-Riccio 5; Fr 831). *Rare*. Extremely fine/ about extremely fine. \$ 3,800



- 1431** Italian States. Papal/Roman States. St. Leo IV with Lothair, (847-855). Silver Denier, undated. Rome mint, 1.45 g. +SCS PETRVS monogram. Rev. +HLOTHARIVS, monogram. (Berman 26; CNI XV,1; Munt 2 var; Dep 867R; MEC 1, 1042-3). Toned. Extremely fine. \$ 3,000

ex Künker 163, lot 238
ex Triton XVIII, lot 1587.



- 1432** Italian States. Papal/Roman States. St. Nicholas I, with Louis II, (858-867). Silver Denier, undated. 1.46 g. +SCS PETRVS, NICOLAVS monogram. Rev. +LVDOVICVS IMP, ROMA monogram. (Berman 32; CNI 2; Muntoni 1). *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 3,500

Rare Johannes VIII Denier



- 1433** Italian States. Papal/Roman States. Johannes VIII, with Carlo II il Calvo (the Bald) or Carlo III il Grosso (the Fat). (872-882). Silver Denier, undated. Rome mint. Struck 881-882. Monogram. Rev. Draped bust of St. Pietro facing slightly left, holding cruciform scepter; S/C/S to left, P/E/TR/V'S to right. (Berman 36; CNI XV 5; Muntoni 2). *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 9,000

Very Rare Benedict IV Denier



- 1434** Italian States. Papal/Roman States. Benedict IV with Louis III, (901-903). Silver Denier, undated. Rome mint. 1.05 g. Bust of St. Peter facing, S P at sides. Rev. Open hand, R O at sides. (Berman 55; Biaggi 204; CNI XV,6; Dep 867A; Munt-3). *Very rare*. Very fine. \$ 10,000



- 1435** Italian States. Papal/Roman States. Giulio III, (1550-1555). Gold Scudo d'oro, undated, 3.40 g, Rome. Arms, IVLIVS III P M A III. Rev. Draped bust of Christ left, nimbate, VIA VERITAS ET VITA. Irregular edge. (Munt 4; Berman 984; Fr 69). *Rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 3,250



- 1436** Italian States. Rome Senate. Brancaleone D'Andalo, (1252-1255 and 1257-1258). Grosso, undated. 3.41 g. Rome mint. Lion left. Rev. Roma seated on throne holding a globe and palm. (Biaggi 2083; Berman 96). Bold strike, attractively toned. NGC graded AU-58. \$ 600



- 1437** Renaissance. Sigismondo Pandolfo Malatesta, Lord of Rimini and Fano, (1417-1432-1468). Cast Bronze Medal, 1446, 79mm, 159.1g, by Matteo di Andrea de' Pasti (active from 1441; d. 1467/8). Armoured bust of Sigismondo left, with surcoat, SIGISMVNDVS PANDVLFVS MALATESTA PAN F. Rev. View of the Castle of Rimini, CASTELLVM SISMVNDVM ARIMINENSE M CCCC XLVI. (Hill, Corpus, 185; Pollard 29; Kress 62; Armand I, 20.12; Börner 32, 63; Hall I, 37; Pollard (2007) 29). A contemporary cast, pierced above head and the obverse with peck-marks and bruises. Very fine. \$ 750

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1438** Renaissance. Ippolita Gonzaga, (1535-1563). Cast Bronze Medal, 1552. On her 17th birthday. 68 mm, 98.0g, by Jacopo Nizolla da Trezzo (1515/1519-1589). Her draped bust to left, HIPPOLYTA GONZAGA FERDINANDI FIL AN XVII. Rev. Aurora riding through the heavens, VIRTVTIS FORMÆQ PRÆVIA. (Armand I, 241, 1; Pollard (Bargello) III, 722; Kress 438; Attwood 71b; Pollard (2007) 503). The surface with a number of peck-marks. Very fine. \$ 650

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1439** Renaissance. Hercules. Cast oval Bronze Medal, undated, 38 mm x 33 mm, 48.3g, by Giovanni da Cavino. Powerful laureate head right, cast as if 'set' with the obverse of a coin of Bruttium (Kroton) with head of Hera Lakinia. The obverse a sharp casting. The reverse a most unusual flight of fantasy by the medalist. (cf. Attwood 298; Hill, Corpus, 411; Kress 411; Pollard (2007) 468). Choice very fine. \$ 500

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

Normally with the reverse showing a messenger bringing the hero the shirt of Nessus, and because of the initials on the reverse attributed to 'The Monogrammist H B'.



- 1440** Renaissance. The Entombment and Lamentation of Christ, below Calvary, a slightly tapering Rectangular Cast Bronze Plaque with arched top. Rossi (Scaglia) 82 mm x 68 mm, 106.1g, by Giovanni Bernardi (Giovanni da Castelbolognese, 1494-1553), signed IO. B.F. at bottom. The Madonna and four disciples lift the body of Christ into the tomb, two further weeping figures stand to left, above to right the three crosses with several figures around and, below, a horseman riding away towards the walled city of Jerusalem. An early cast, pierced at top. *Extremely rare*. Very fine. \$ 1,000

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1441** Renaissance. The Dictator and Consul Julius Caesar (100-44 BC). Uniface Cast Bronze Medal, after the Antique, 16th Century, 39mm, 38.1g. Laureate and draped bust right, lituus behind, DIVI IVLI. (V&T, Bargello 29/30; Pope Hennesey (Kress) 270, fig 58; Calveri 51, Bekker (Leipzig) 70). Somewhat concave flan, minute piercing below bust. Very fine. \$ 250



- 1442** Renaissance. The Dictator and Consul Julius Caesar (100-44 BC). Uniface Oval Cast Bronze Plaque, after the Antique, 17th Century, 51mm x 40mm, 63.1g. Laureate and draped bust right, lituus behind, reverse incised "Julius". Very fine. \$ 250



- 1443** Renaissance. The Emperor Galba (3 BC - AD 69; Emperor 68-69). Uniface Oval Cast Bronze Plaque, after the Antique, 17th Century, 54.5 mm x 45.5 mm, 36.6g. Laureate and draped bust right, name stamped below, 'GALBA'. (cf Bekker (Leipzig) 204-206, for others of Claudius, Nero and Vitellius). Very fine. \$ 250

- 1444** Renaissance. The Emperor Otho (AD 32-69; Emperor 15 January to 15 April 69). Cast Bronze Roundel, 16th to 17th Century. Set into a cast brass frame with integral suspension loop, total diameter 72.5mm (roundel alone 55mm), 118.4g, from a series of Roman Emperors. Laureate bust right, OTONE below, plain reverse. Very fine. \$ 350



- 1445** Renaissance. Allesandro de 'Medici, (1510-1531-1537). Cast Bronze Portrait Medal, 36 mm, 25.6g, by Domenico di Polo de' Vetri. Armoured bust right, ALEX M FLO-RENTIAE DVX PRIMVS. Rev. Margaret of Austria (and Parma) (1522-1586), her bust left, seemingly signed P below bust, MARGARITA AVSTRIA (Att 771 obv, 932 rev). Very fine. \$ 350

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

A curious 'mule', uniting husband and wife (married 1533-1537). It is normally found on the reverse of a medal of Ottavio Farnese, her first husbaundated. She was Governor of the Netherlands from 1559 to 1567 and from 1578 to 1582.



- 1446** Renaissance. Tomaso Rangone, (1493-1577), philologist. Complimentary Cast Bronze Medal, undated, 53 mm, 42.9g, Venetian School. Bearded bust right, THOMAS PHILOLOGVS RAVENNAS. Rev. Diaphanous woman crowns a bull with a wreath, VIRTUTE PARTA DEO ET LABORE. Pierced between head and second L of PHILOLOGVS, with a good portrait. (Attwood 436; Pollard (2007) 477; Kress 417a; Pollard, Bargello III, 750; Volt 502). About very fine. \$ 450

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

Tommaso Rangone, born Tommaso Giannotti, called Philologus, Venetian scholar and patron of the arts. He taught philosophy and medicine at Padua. As physician to Count Guido Rangone he received the right to bear his name. In 1539 he moved to Venice, where he became a highly influential figure and a patron of Tintoretto, Sansovino and Vittoria.



- 1447** Renaissance. Tomaso Rangone (1493-1577), philologist. Cast Bronze Medal, 1562. The Creation of the Milky Way, 39.5 mm, 22.4g, by Matteo Pagano. Bearded bust right, THOMAS PHILOLOGVS RAVENNAS. Rev. Jupiter, as an eagle, carries Hercules to suckle from Juno, A IOVE ET SORORE GENITA. (Attwood 236; Pollard (2007) 481; Kress 417a; Voltolina 512; Hill, Corpus, 502; Toderi-Vannel Medaglie 693; Arm II, 196, 20). Pierced through first L of PHILOLOGVS. Pleasant fine. \$ 350

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Tommaso Rangone, born Tommaso Giannotti, called Philologus, Venetian scholar and patron of the arts. He taught philosophy and medicine at Padua. As physician to Count Guido Rangone he received the right to bear his name. In 1539 he moved to Venice, where he became a highly influential figure and a patron of Tintoretto, Sansovino and Vittoria.



- 1448** Renaissance. Ferdinando Francesco d'Avalos, (c.1530-1571). Uniface Cast Bronze Medal, 1561, 70 mm, 58.5g, by Pastorino de 'Pastorini (c.1508-1592). His armoured and bearded bust left, Badge of the Golden Fleece suspended from sash, small ruff collar, signed .P. and dated 1561 on truncation, DAVALVS MARCHIO PESCARIA, beaded border. (Attwood 608a). Contemporary and superbly cast from a pierced original, even brown patination. About extremely fine. \$ 650

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1449** Renaissance. Marie of Austria, (1528-1603). Cast Bronze Medal, undated, 64 mm, 57.7g, by Jacopo da Trezzo, unsigned. Bust left in plain dress with high collar and puffed sleeves, hair tied up and bejewelled, MARIA AVSTR REG BOEM ~ CAROLI V IMP FI. Rev. Allegorical female figure of 'Union' advances to left, holding spray of three branches and crowns of the Holy Roman Empire trampling on weapons, CONSOCIATIO RERVM DOMINA. (Attwood 76; vMieris III, 271, 1; Armand II, 237, 6; Domanig 52; 769). With dull patina. Very fine. \$ 800

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

Marie of Austria was Charles V's daughter, wife of Maximilian II, Queen of Bohemia. She twice served as regent of Spain. Attwood's attribution to Trezzo seems to be the final word, however others have suggested Pompeo Leoni and even Leone Leoni.



- 1450** Renaissance. Domenico Fontana, (1543-1607), architect. Bronze Medal, 1586. 40 mm, 34.4g, by Michael Balla (the medallist MB). Bust right, DOMENICVS FONTANA AMELINO NOVOCOMEN AGRI. Rev. Obelisk with legend to either side, CESARIS OBELISCVM MIRE MAGNITUDINIS AVITAVIT AVIT AT / QVE IN - FOR DE / PETRI - FELICI / TER ER - EXI AN / DMI - XXXVI and text. (Att 1007; Arm I/293,1; T&V, Medaglie II, 2362). A contemporary cast. Choice fine. \$ 300

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

The obelisk is that erected in the piazza San Pietro, Rome.



- 1451** Renaissance. Don John of Austria, (1547-1578). Capture of Tunis from the Turks, Cast Silver or Silvered-bronze Medal, 1573, 41 mm, 26g, by Giovanni V Meloni. Bust left wearing armour with Order, high collar and ruff, IOANNES AVSTRIAE CAROLI V FIL AET SV ANN XXIII. Rev. Neptune standing on two dolphins, spear raised over suppliant Turk, to right Turks flee, to left ships in the Bay of Tunis, VENI ET VICI, beaded border both sides (Att 289; Voltolina 573). *Rare*. Very fine. \$ 1,000

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893



- 1452** Renaissance. Marino Grimani, (1532-1595-1605). Copper Portrait Medal, 1595, 38 mm, 21.7g, unknown Venetian medallist. Bust right, wearing tall cap, MARIN GRIMANVS DVX VENETIAR. Rev. Venetian Lion to left, SYDERA CORDIS, dated in exergue. (Voltolina 699; Börner 861). Very fine. \$ 600

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

SOUTH KOREA

Very Rare South Korea 1970 Proof Set





1453 Republic. Gold and Silver Proof Set, 1970. Gold 25,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500 and 1,000 Won, Paris mint (6), and Silver 1,000, 500, 250, 200, 100 and 50 Won (6). (KM PS1). Housed in original white leather case bearing the Republic of Korea's National flag. *The gold coins with the Paris mint hallmark, very rare, the 25,000 Won rarely seen, a few pieces with light friction marks otherwise the whole set in mint condition. Choice Brilliant Proof.* (12) \$20,000

Official mintage:

Gold 25,000 Won: 25
 Gold 20,000 Won: 52
 Gold 10,000 Won: 55
 Gold 5,000 Won: 70
 Gold 2,500 Won: 100
 Gold 1,000 Won: 100

Silver 1,000 Won: 4050
 Silver 500 Won: 4700
 Silver 250 Won: 4100
 Silver 200 Won: 4200
 Silver 100 Won: 4350.

MALDIVE ISLANDS

Exceedingly Rare Mohur of 1207h



1454 Hasan Nur al-Din I al-Hajji (1192-1213h / 1778-98 AD). Gold Mohur, 1207h / 1792/3 AD. 7.92 g. Removed from a mount with some filing on the edge and repaired at 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock, with some red tone. (Num. Chron. Ser. IV, vol XII (1912), pl XX/13; KM 31). *Exceedingly rare. Very fine.* \$ 7,500

From an old collection with old ticket noting "one in the Fitzwilliam museum Allan's paper mentioned another from Ceylon (rubbing furnished by Dr.Codrington.)" and initials H.W.C. (ex Dr H W Codrington collection?).

Exceedingly Rare Mohur of 1207h



- 1455** Hasan Nur al-Din I al-Hajji, (1778-1798 AD). Gold Mohur, 1207h / 1792/3 AD. 7.95 g. (Num. Chron. Ser. IV, vol XII (1912), pl XX/13; KM 31). *Exceedingly rare*. Removed from a mount with some filing on the edge and repaired at 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock. Extremely fine. \$ 10,000

From an old collection with two old tickets, one dated 18 Oct 1937, noting "The 2nd specimen given to H.H. the Sultan by H.C.P.B. Retd. to him at his request ex his Colln. when I bought the latter; and repurchased by me for Rs 100/= after his death." and initials on one ticket H.C.P.B.



- 1456** Muhammad Imad al-Din V Iskandar, (1318-1322h / 1900-1904 AD). Gold Proof 2-Lariat, 1319h / 1901/2 AD. 2.07 g. (cf KM 39) Small edge crack and struck slightly off-center, otherwise almost as struck with some red tone and light die cracks. *Extremely rare*. Proof. \$ 1,900

From an old collection with ticket dated 21 May 1934, noting "ex C.T.S. Coll".



- 1457** Muhammad Imad al-Din V Iskandar, (1318-1322h / 1900-1904 AD). Gold Proof 2-Lariat, 1319h / 1901/2 AD. 1.71 g. (cf KM 39). Struck slightly off-centre, almost as struck with some red tone and light die cracks. *Extremely rare*. Proof. \$ 1,900

From an old collection with ticket noting "codr MS p.42 - No 201" and initials H.W.C. (ex Dr H W Codrington collection?).



Reduced by 20%

1458 A Collection of Coins in Silver or Billon and Copper (64), from Ibrahim Iskandar I bin Muhammad (1058-1097h / 1648-1687 AD) to Muhamm., all identified with old tickets and a list, mostly marked ex HCPB collection or HWC (probably Codrington), a few marked 'Unique'; with Silver Larins (6), also with old tickets, five marked ex HCPB collection and one HWC (probably Codrington). Mostly very fine, good for issue, some extremely fine or better. *Many rare, an important group.* (70) \$ 3,000

MEXICO



1459

1460

1459 Carlos & Joanna, (1516-1556). Silver 4 Reales, undated M-M (Mexico City), assayer R (Francisco del Rincon). 13.1g. Early coinage (1536). Crowned arms of Castille and Leon; gothic-style mint marks. Rev. Crowned pillars, value between, rounded panel; assayer mark below. (KM 0016; Nes-6a). Well struck, attractively toned example. NGC graded EF-40. \$ 2,000

1460 Carlos & Joanna, (1516-1556). 4 Reales, undated oMo oPo (Mexico City, Assayer "P"). 13.55 g. Plain circles. Early Coinage (1541). Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Rev. Crowned pillars, value between, rhomboidal panel. (KM 0017; Nes-26 var). Toned. NGC graded EF-45. \$ 1,500



1461 Carlos & Joanna, (1516-1556). Silver 4 Reales, undated M-A (Mexico City). 13.5 g. Late Coinage (1542-1555). Crowned arms of Castille and Leon. Rev. Crowned pillars over waves, motto between and value below. (KM 0018). Sharply struck with medium gray tone. NGC graded MS-61. \$ 1,200



1462

1463

1462 Ferdinand VI, (1713-1759) Silver 8 Reales, 1754-Mo MF. Pillar issue. (Eliz 37; KM 104.1). Razor sharp detail with frosty mint luster. *Quite scarce in this top grade.* NGC graded MS-63. \$ 2,000

1463 Ferdinand VI, (1713-1759) Silver 8 Reales, 1754/3-Mo MF. (Eliz 36; KM 104.1). Scarce overdate of this popular "Pillar" type, becoming quite scarce in top grades. NGC graded MS-62. \$ 1,500



- 1464** Gold 10 Pesos, 1902-Mo M. Scales and Liberty Cap. Rev. Eagle. (Fr 128; KM 413.7). Sharply detail coin with glistening original mint luster. PCGS graded MS-65. \$ 1,800

Mintage of only 719 pieces struck.

NETHERLANDS



- 1465** Prince Frederik Hendrik of Orange-Nassau (1584-1647). Capture of Breda, Silver Medal, 1637, 69.5 mm, 89.8g, by Jan van Looff. Armoured arm from Heaven holds sword above cityscape, the name of Jehovah above, to left barge in gateway, to fore figure of Hunger kneels beside that of Breda, ANTE FAME. AUT ASTU ... Rev. Scrolled floral border, legend on central banner, "D.O.M.S. Bredam Primo Belgar..."(vL II, 238; KPK 653). An excellent example of this very rare medal. About extremely fine. \$ 3,250



- 1466** The Dutch Republic. Bronze Marriage Medal, c. 1655-1657. A uniface cast of the obverse only, 70.5 mm, 59.6g, by P van Abeele. A young couple seated facing, in classical dress, their heads turned toward each other and joined by a chain around their necks, vines grow to right, the serpents of Discord trampled beneath their feet, "Daar Twee Trouw Harten Syn In Een Sietmen De Haat En Twist Vertreen" [There two true hearts in marriage, drive out hate and envy] (Frederiks 35; Scher, The Proud Republic, 42; Clifford 551). A contemporary cast, pierced at top, and decorative. Very fine. \$ 250

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1467



1468

1467 Willem I, (1815-1840). Gold 10 Gulden, 1825. Utrecht. Head left. Rev. Crowned arms diving value. (Sch 180; Fr 327; KM 56). Extremely fine. \$ 850

1468 Willem I, (1815-1840). Gold Ducat, 1822. Knight standing. Rev. Inscription on tablet. (Sch 209; Fr 352; KM 50.1). Uneven surface on reverse, with luster. Extremely fine. \$ 850



1469



1470

1469 Willem I, (1815-1840). Silver Gulden, 1819. Utrecht. Head right. Rev. Crowned arms diving value. (Sch 259; KM 55). About extremely fine. \$ 1,450

1470 William II. (1792-1849). Gulden, 1846. Sword. Head left. (KM 66). Original mint luster. NGC graded MS-62. \$ 250



1471 William II. (1792-1849). Silver 25 Cents, 1849. Head left. (KM 76). Lightly toned with original mint luster. NGC graded MS-62. \$ 200

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES



1472 Gold Striking of 1/4 Gulden, 1945 (KM Pn33, KM 319). Rare off metal striking. NGC graded Proof 66 Ultra Cameo. \$ 1,000

POLAND

Commemorative 3 Ducats of 1677



- 1473** Danzig, Jan III Sobieski, (1629-1674-1696). Medalllic Gold Commemorative 3 Ducats, 1677, 36 mm, 10.22g. On the reopening of the mint at Kraków. Laureate, draped and armoured bust right, IOANNES III D G REX POL M D LIT RUS PR. Rev. Radiant cityscape of Kraków, date below, MDCLXXVII & APR, ALMA URBS CRACOVIA. (CzH 2425; Fr -). Hint of die flaw from between A and N of IOANNES, minor scratch on obverse. *Extremely rare*. Very fine. \$ 4,000

In recent years the Kroisos Collection, Stack's, 14 January 2008 (lot 3092) and CNG Triton, 5 January 2016 (lot 2629), have both sold a 3-Ducats coin, whilst Spink, 2 December 2013, sold a 4-Ducats, all from the same dies.

PORTUGAL



- 1474** Luis I, (1861-1889). Gold 10,000 Reis, 1879. Older portrait of king left. Rev. Crowned and draped arms. (Fr 152; KM 520). Lovely example with full original mint brilliance. NGC graded MS-64. \$ 1,000

ROMANIA



- 1475** Carol I. (1839-1914) Silver 5 Lei, 1901-B. Head left. (Dav 274; KM 17.2). Lustrous with lovely golden tone. *Very scarce in to grades.* NGC graded MS-61. \$ 1,000

SAUDI ARABIA



- 1476** Gold 4 Pounds, undated (1945-1946). Weight 0.9419 ounce. (Struck at the Philadelphia mint for concession payment for oil to the Saudi government). (KM 34). NGC graded MS-61. \$ 1,800

SOUTH AFRICA



- 1477** Republik (ZAR), Paul Kruger, Gold Pond, 1898, 8.00g. Bust left of Kruger. Rev. Transvaal arms; with a Gold Blank for the Pond, c.1900, 8.00g. Blank without rim and usual scraper marks. Both, Choice extremely fine. (2) \$ 1,800

Legend has it that, during the year 1900, president Kruger sent the State of Attorney (J C Smuts) to the Pretoria mint to confiscate all available specie in order to pay the Boer troops. On the way back it was discovered a number of the seized coins were unstruck and simply gold blanks, they were, however, the correct weight and were therefore used to pay the troops. There is no record of what number there were and they are now known as 'Kraal Ponde' or more commonly as 'Rimless Blanke Ponde'.

SPAIN



- 1478** Philip V (1683-1700-1746). Copper Proclamation Medal (1702), 48mm, 37g, by Ferdinand de St Urbain. Bust right with long flowing hair. Rev. Neptune stands in shell holding trident, behind him a map of Italy, SIC CVNCTVS PELAGI CECIDIT (vL IV, 375; MH 671; He 13); and France. Lorraine. Leopold I (1679-1729). The surrender of fortified towns to France in the War of Spanish Succession, Copper Medal, 1706, 55mm, 85.9g, by Ferdinand de Saint Urbain. Bust right with long hair. Rev. Altar to peace, PACI POPVLORVM VTRVMQ LITAVIT. (Würz 5127; Monnier 791). Both minutely pierced at top, first about very fine, second better. (2) \$ 280

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- 1479** Charles IV, (1748-1819). Gold 2 Escudos, 1796/4-MF (Madrid). Bust right. Rev. Crowned arms in Order chain. (Fr 296; KM 435.1). NGC graded EF-45. \$ 300
- 1480** Alfonso XIII, (1886-1941). Silver Peseta, 1889 (89) MP M. Baby head left. One year type. (KM 691). *Very scarce in high grade*. PCGS graded AU-58. \$ 750

SWEDEN



- 1481** Oscar I. Silver 25 Öre, 1856-ST. Head right. (KM 684). Original brilliant mint luster. NGC graded MS-63. \$ 200

TURKEY AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
The wars against them and other related medals

References include

Nuri Pere, 1968, Osmanlılarda *Madeni Paralar / Coins of the Ottoman Empire*. Yapi ve Kredi Bankasi, Istanbul.
Edhem Eldem, 2004. *Pride and Privilege – A history of Ottoman Orders, Medals and Decorations*. Ottoman Bank and Research Archives, Istanbul.

Ayten Denisenko, undated. *Askeri Müze – Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Dönemi Madalya ve Nisanlar Katalogu*. Askeri Müze ve Kültür Sitesi Komutanlığı, Harbiye – Istanbul.

Dogan Collection, Gorny & Mosch Auktion 172, 15 October 2008



- 1482** Venice. Alvise I Mocenigo (1570-1577). The Victory of the Naval Battle of Lepanto against the Turks, 1571, Silver Osella, Year II, 35 mm, 9.69g. Doge kneels before St Mark. Rev. Legend in six lines, MDLXXI / ANNO MAGNÆ / NAVALIS / VICTORIÆ DEI / GRA CONTRA / TVRCAS. (CNI VII, 428/239; Paolucci 52, R3). With contemporary gilding, now toned, especially so on the reverse, trace of the removal of a mount from top edge. *Extremely rare*. Very fine. \$ 2,250

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3367.



- 1483** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1640-1657-1705). Silver ½-Schauthaler, 1664, 34 mm, 10.3g, Commemorating the Battle of St Gotthard. Imperial eagle atop globe, SIC VNITIS NON PAVEO. Rev. Radiant sun over crescent moon, QVO SVPERIORE POTENTIOR 1664. (Mont 880; Julius 154; cf Vogl 237 for a Thaler). Choice extremely fine. \$ 900

ex Baldwin's Auction 51, 25 April 2007, lot 1619.

In 1664, the Grandvizier Köprülü forced Montecuccoli to fight near St Gotthard at the Austrian frontier. The battle was won chiefly through attacks by 6,000 French troops led by La Feuillade and Coligny and the German troops led by Waldeck. Montecuccoli failed to exploit the victory.



- 1484** The House of Habsburg. The Siege and Liberation of Vienna and Victories over the Turks, 1683, oval Bronze / Brass Medal or Badge, 44 mm x 38 mm, 14.8g, by Peter Seel (Salzburg). The Maria Zell Madonna within elaborate canopy, with legend PATRONA - VIENNENSIVM, and in exergue below: S:MARIA CEL- / LENSIS. Rev. The battle before cityscape of Vienna, God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit above, with inscription SS:TRIAS / REFGIVM VIENNENSIVM. in exergue below four lines of text, VIENNA AVSTRIAE AB OBSIDIONE TURC: LI / BERATA 12 SEPT: / 1683. (Dogan 6097; Mont 926; Julius 184; Hirsch 40). Extremely fine. \$ 280

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3373.



- 1485** The House of Habsburg, The Siege and Liberation of Vienna and Victories over the Turks, 1683, Silver Medal. Plain edge, 27.5 mm, 6.8g. Cityscape with crescent-topped Turkish tents to the fore, cannons firing. Rev. WIENN / BELAGERTE / DER TURK 1683, DEN 14/4 IUL. WARD ENTSEZT D 12/2SEP. MIT VERLUST ALL SEINER STUCK. (Dogan 6103; Mont 907; Julius 198, Hirsch 66). Very fine. \$ 180

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3370.



- 1486** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1640-1658-1705). The Siege and Liberation of Vienna and Victory over the Turks, 1683, Silver Medal. 37 mm, 14.8g, by Johann Kittel. Laureate bust of Leopold, circular legend DEI CONSIILIO [ET] INDUSTRIA LEOPOLD I right, VIENNAM / OBSIDET FRUSTRA / MAHUMEDUS / 1683. Rev. Crowned bust of Ferdinand I, circular legend DEI IUSTITIA [ET] PRUDENTIA right, VIENNAM / OBSIDET FRUSTRA / SOLIMANNUS / 1529. (Dogan 6091; Mont 894; Julius 175; Hirsch 28; F&S 4112; ANS [1910] 22; BDM III, 169). Extremely fine and retaining some brilliance. \$ 900

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3369.



- 1487** The House of Habsburg. The Siege and Liberation of Vienna, 1683, Silver Medal. Plain edge, 43 mm, 36g. Cityscape with buildings and fortifications picked out in great detail. Rev. Legend in ten lines, DIESE MÜNTZ / ZEIGET DIE Ao. 1683 / 14/4 IUL. VON MAHMED IV / BELAGERTE STATT WIEN / WELCHE ABER DURCH GOTT / UND DER KAÏS: POLN: UND / REICHS-VÖLCKER TAPFER: / KEIT DEN 12/2 SEPT: WIER: / DER DAVON BEFREY: / ET WORDEN. (Mont 916; Julius 192; Hirsch 55; Würz 7216; Racz 234). *Rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 1,300

ex Baldwin's Auction 46, 4 May 2006, lot 2322.



- 1488** Germany / Holy Roman Empire. Count Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg (1638-1701). Austrian Field Marshal and Minister of State. The Defence and Relief of Vienna, Silver Medal, 1683, 43 mm, 38.9g, by Hans Jacob Wolrab. Bewigged bust right, wearing lace collar over armour, ERN.RUDI.COM.À STARR.SCM.C.B.G.CM.VIENN.COMM. Rev. Turkish prisoner bound with chains, amidst military trophies, legend in six lines, DER 60 TAGE / LANG DER GRÖSTE (sic) / WUHT AUSHIELTE / MACHT DAS (sic) DER TURK ZELT / GELD, FELD, STÜCK UND GLÜCK / 16 VERSPIELTE 83. (Dogan 6099; Mont 934; Julius 190; Hirsch 46; BDM VI, 538). *Rare*. Choice very fine. \$ 2,300

ex Baldwin's Auction 39, 11 October 2004, lot 1980.

Starhemberg served against the Ottomans in Hungary under Montecucculi and in 1680 was made military commander of Vienna. From July to September 1683, he held the City with a small garrison against a large Ottoman army commanded by the Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa.



- 1489** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1640-1658-1705). The Siege of Vienna and Victories over the Turks, Silver Medal, 1685, Plain edge, 39 mm, 21.7g, by Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer and Georg Hautsch (reverse). Infant genii hold medallion bust of Leopold over Vienna cityscape. Rev. Medallion vignettes of various cities and fortifications. (Dogan 6163; Mont 975; Julius 258; Nuri Pere 11550, cf Baldwin's Auction 39, lot 1973). Very fine. \$ 450

ex Islamic Coin Auction 14, 8 July 2008, lot 690.



- 1490** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1640-1658-1705). The Siege and Liberation of Ofen (Buda), and the Victories over the Turks, 1686, Silver Medal, 45 mm, 37.6g, by Georg Hautsch and Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer (reverse). Victory crowns the Emperor whilst the figure of Hungary kneels before him, Religion stands behind, LEOPOLDO VLTORRE RESVRGES. Rev. Panorama of the city with burning skyline and cannon balls flying, HOS FORNAX ARDET IN USUS, lettered edge, DURCH LEOPOLD WIRD AUFGERICHT WAS LUDWIGS UNFALL LÄNGST VERNICHT. (Dogan 6186; Julius 278; Mont 1005; ANA [1910] 60; cf Baldwin's Auction 37, 1900). *Very rare*. Choice extremely fine. \$ 1,750

ex Baldwin's Auction 39, 11 October 2004, lot 1974.



- 1491** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1657-1705). The Siege and Liberation of Ofen (Buda), 1686, Copper Medal, 40 mm, Plain edge, 24.4g, by Georg Hautsch and Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer. Imperial crown above the panoramic city landscape, circular legend above crown HOS FORNAX ARDET IN USUS, some troops relaxing by cooking pot to the front. Rev. Legend in twelve lines, : OFEN, / DIE KÖNIGLICHE / HAUPTSTADT IN HUNGARN, / A.1526.NACH K.LUDW.DES II.TOD / VON SOLYMAN EINGENOMMEN, / A.1529. DEM WEYWODEN IOHANN / ÜBERLASSEN, UND A.1541.VON / SOLYMAN MIT BETRUG BEHAUPT./ FOLGENDS VON R.K.M.LEOPOLD / D.23 AUG./2 SEPT.A.1686.DEN TÜRKEN / MIT STÜRMENDERHAND / ENTRISSEN. (Dogan 6189; Mont 1008; Julius 281; Palmanova 125; Huszár 478; Welzl 7273; Baldwin's Auction 37, lot 1903). Sharply struck, with original redness. Extremely fine. \$ 450

ex Baldwin's Auction 46, 4 May 2006, lot 2328.



- 1492** The House of Habsburg. The Siege and Liberation of Ofen (Buda), 1686, Silver Medal, 34 mm, 10.6g, by G Vinck and Johann Kittel. Panoramic cityscape, river to the left, legend in two lines EIN WEISER GEWINNET DIE STADT / DER STARCKEN. SPR.W.21,22. Rev. Legend in eleven lines DURCH / GERECHTE WAFEN / EROBERT / LEOPOLD DER I / DEN 2 SEPTEMBER / OFEN / WELCHES / SOLIMANN DER II / FÜR CXLV IAHREN / DURCH BETRUG / GENOMMEN and around, this chronogrammatic, DER GVTE VND GETREVE GOTT SEI FVR DEN SIG BEI OFEN EWIGLICH GEPREISET. (Dogan 6182; Mont 994; Julius 273; Friedensburg / Seger 4123). Choice extremely fine. \$ 800

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3379.



- 1493** The House of Habsburg. Leopold I, the Hogmouth (1640-1658-1705). Battle of Siklos, 1687, Silver Medal, 43 mm, 32.8g, by G Hautsch and L G Lauer. Laureate bust of Leopold right, wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. P. P. Rev. Panoramic view of the battlefield, with Ottoman troops amassed to the right and imperial troops in ordered ranks on the left, CLAUDIVS TURARVM AD SICKLOS D. 11/2 AVG. M.DC.LXXXVIII in exergue, lettered edge, EIN GROSSER HERR VND EINE GROSSE THAT DERGLEICHEN NIEMAND SONST GEHÖRET HAT. (Julius 335; Erlanger 2508). Extremely fine. \$ 1,750

ex Gorny & Mosch Auction 148, March 2006, lot 4614.



- 1494** Nuremberg. The 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Mohacs, 1687, and Leopold's Victories compared with those of Louis II, Copper-gilt Medal, plain edge, 36 mm, 19.7g, by Georg Hautsch and Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer (reverse). Cavalry and infantry action fought by riverside. Rev. Legend in nine lines, KÖNIG / LUDWIG DES II / NIEDERLAG BEY MOHATZ / A. 1526 D. 29. AVG. / DURCH GOTTES GNAD / VON R. K. M. / LEOPOLD / A. 1687 D. 12. AVG. / GERÖCHEN. (Mont 1045; Baldwin's Auction 41, lot 1831, silver). Scarce as a gilt example. Very fine. \$ 280

ex Baldwin's Auction 46, 4 May 2006, lot 2333.



- 1495** Germany. Baden-Baden. Ludwig Wilhelm (1655-1677-1707), Türkenlouis. The Victory at Szalenkemen, 1691, Silver Medal. 43 mm, 28.2g, by Georg Hautsch. The Emperor Leopold drives a chariot over trophies. Rev. Bound prisoner amidst a pile of captured Turkish arms and trophies, arms above, lettered edge, DOMINUS CONCULCABIT HOSTES NOSTROS. PS. 108. V. 14. (Mont 1106; Julius 373). About extremely fine. \$ 1,750

ex Baldwin's Auction 39, 11 October 2004, lot 1979.



- 1496** The House of Habsburg. Charles VI (1685-1711-1740). The Siege and Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade, 1717. And Victory over the Turks, Copper Medal, undated, 46 mm, 42.2g, by Ottone Hamerani. Laureate bust of of the Emperor right, signed with full name. Rev. River Gods offer mural crowns to Victory, amidst military trophies, PATET ORIENS, tablet reads, TEMES VAR ET BELGRADO EXPVGN. (Mont 1516; BDM II, 408. Plain edge). *Extremely rare*. About extremely fine. \$ 1,200

ex Baldwin's Auction 46, 4 May 2006, lot 2338.

The medal was struck in Rome and the City name ROMÆ appears in the exergue on the medal's reverse.



- 1497** The House of Habsburg. Charles VI (1685-1711-1740). The Capture of Belgrade from the Turks, 1717, unattributed Silver Medal, 32 mm, 9.3g. Imperial eagle and lightning attack a tower topped by a Turkish crescent, circular legend, DIESEN NICHT ZUHOCH NOCH VEST. Rev. Star-lit landscape with a waning moon, DER TÜRCKEN HEER ZERSTIEBT UND BELGRAD SICH ERGIEBT D.18 AUGUSTI. 1717. (Dogan 6339; Mont 1515; Julius 1297; Popelka 228). *Rare*. Choice extremely fine. \$ 900

ex Baldwin's Auction 43, 11 October 2005, lot 3396.



- 1498** The Crimean War. Napoleon III and Queen Victoria. Alliance of France and Great Britain to challenge Russia's influence of the Ottoman Empire, Copper Medal. 72 mm, 207.1g, by Laurent Joseph Hart. Conjoined busts of Napoleon III and Victoria, NAPOLEON VICTORIA. Rev. Vast assembly of Ottoman military trophies before dome of mosque, A LA GLOIRE DES ARMÉES ALLIÉES - ALMA 20 SEPT BALAKLAVA 25 OCT INKERMANN 5 NOV. 1854. (Divo 214; Dogan 6541). About extremely fine. \$ 1,500

ex Baldwin's Auction 37, 4 May 2004, lot 1925.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



- 1499** The Battle of Doggersbank and the Death of Rear-Admiral Baron Gerrit Jan Wolter Bentinck (1745-1781). Silver Medal, 1781, 45 mm, by J G Holtzhey. A monument and funerary urn with military trophies, a ship at anchor beyond with flag at half-mast. Rev. Crowned altar with arms of the admiralty and military trophies around, DEUGDS BELONING. (Betts 587; vL 565; MH 632; J J Ford XIV, Stack's, 23 May 2006, 248, 249. 30.1g), Choice extremely fine. \$ 250

Rear-Admiral Baron Gerrit Jan Wolter Bentinck died during the naval battle of the Doggersbank (Dogger Bank) in the North Sea, 5 August 1781, during the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War, part of the War of American Independence. Neither side actually prevailed but the Dutch, already allied to the United States, claimed a significant victory.



- 1500** George Washington (1732-1799). White Metal Medal, 1789. 17.6g, 35.5 mm, of British manufacture, by Charles Twigg. Half-length bust right, in uniform, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Rev. Legend in nine lines, GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775 RESIGN'D THE COMMAND 1783 ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789. (Baker 65). *Very rare*. Extremely fine. \$ 650

For Twigg, cf BHM III, p.305.



- 1501** George Washington (1732-1799). Daniel Eccleston's Bronze 'Tribute' Medal, 1805. 75.5 mm, 150.2g, by Thomas Webb. His armoured bust right. Rev. Standing figure of an American Indian, THE LAND WAS OURS, further legend in three concentric lines around. (Baker 85). Edge bruised, pierced at top. About Very fine. \$ 300

Daniel Eccleston had traveled extensively in the United States, he had "sailed down Lake Champlain and Lake George, in a birch-bark canoe, with the King of the Connawaga nation ..." and had met Washington. He returned to Lancaster from where, in 1794, he issued a Halfpenny token bearing his portrait.

from the collection of medals formed by William Victor Royle Baldwin (known as Roy or Uncle Roy), one of A H Baldwin & Sons Ltd founder's three sons, he was born in 1893

End of Sale